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PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BUDAPEST

LD072135 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 7: Poland's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Henryk Jaroszek took part in a meeting of foreign vice-ministers from states parties to the Warsaw Treaty held here today. The head of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva, Ambassador Viktor Karpov, told the meeting about the recently concluded stage of the talks.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 'SECOND HALF OF MAR'

LD101721 Prague CTK in English 1637 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 10 (CTK) -- A regular session of the Committee of Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers will take place in Warsaw in the second half of March.

CARCANI, KORBECI RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TRADE GROUP

AU070928 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 7 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani, received on March 6 the leader of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Austria, the secretary of state of the Ministry of Trade, Handicraft and Industry, member of the government, Dr. Erich Schmidt, and held a friendly talk with him.

Attending the reception were the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Paul Leifer.

Agreement Signed

AU070933 Tirana ATA in English 0737 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 7 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Austria for 1986-1990 period as well as the protocol on the exchange on goods and payments for 1986 was signed in Tirana on March 6. The agreement and protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Austrian side by the secretary of state of the Ministry of Trade, Handicraft and Industry, member of the Government Dr. Erich Schmidt.

Present at the signing ceremony were the Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the PSR of Albania, Paul Leifer.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Austria chrome ore, basic carbonate, iron-nickel, marble, electric power, copper wires, different handicraft products, cognac, tobacco, vegetables and fruits, etc, and will import tin sheet and different steels, steel tubes and rods, medicaments, different chemicals, various machineries and equipment, etc.

Delegation Departs

AU081548 Tirana ATA in English 0738 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 8 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the Republic of Austria, headed by the secretary of state at the Ministry of Trade, Handicraft and Industry, member of the government, Dr. Erich Schmidt left our country on March 7.

It was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the PSR of Albania Paul Leifer.

Upon his stay in our country, the head of the Austrian Government trade delegation Dr. Erich Schmidt was also received by the Minister of Energetics Lavdosh Hametaj who had a friendly talk with him. It also visited historical and socio-cultural centers in the districts of Tirana and Kruje. During these visits it was accompanied by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the PSR of Albania Paul Leifer.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR AWARDS LENIN ORDER TO DZHUROV

AU101943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Leonid Gredov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, presented Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, with the Order of Lenin at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia today. The order is awarded to Comrade Dzhurov by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his great contribution in strengthening the militant fraternity between the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian People's Republic, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

In his speech, Leonid Gredov pointed out the revolutionary activities and the active participation of Comrade Dobri Dzhurov in the antifascist struggle, his selfless devotion to the Communist Party and to the people. Following the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, you accomplished fruitful work in various state functions and party positions. For more than 30 years you have been minister of national defense, Leonid Gredov stated.

In all those years, as a sincere and great friend of the Soviet State, you have contributed to an exceptional extent to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two communist parties, peoples, and armed forces.

Expressing his gratitude for the high award, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov stated that he had always tried with all his efforts to implement BCP policy, to serve his people, and to contribute to the intensification of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. In addition to this, he pointed out, I have also always felt like a soldier of the Red Army. Everything I have achieved in my life I owe to the party, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov stressed.

This is why I accept this high decoration as a high evaluation for the BCP.

The ceremony was attended by Colonel General Veldo Palin, head of the "Social and National Security" department of the BCP Central Committee, and by deputy ministers of national defense.

MLADENOV ENDS VISIT TO NETHERLANDS, DEPARTS

AU041901 Sofia BTA in English 1803 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] The Hague: March 5 (BTA Spec. Corr.) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is on an official visit to the Netherlands, was received today by the Queen of the Netherlands HM Queen Beatrix I.

During their talk they discussed a number of issues of mutual interest.

Later, Mr. Petur Mladenov and his Dutch colleague Mr. Hans van den Broek had another meeting. The two minister continued their exchange of views on international situation and bilateral relations issues.

Mr. Petur Mladenov visited Amsterdam, the constitutional capital of the Netherlands. During the talks at the municipality of the city both sides expressed their desire for widening and deepening of the cooperation between Sofia and Amsterdam, which has been very active in the cultural sphere during the recent years. The leaders of the city voiced the satisfaction of their fellow-citizens from the opportunity to get acquainted with the achievements of the Bulgarian artists in the field of pictorial and musical arts.

As it is well known, the two cities are candidates for the organization of the 1982 Olympic Games: Sofia - for the Winter Olympic Games, and Amsterdam - for the Summer Olympic Games.

The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria Mr. Petur Mladenov, left for Bulgaria late in the afternoon.

SOFIA CITY COMMITTEE RESHUFFLES LEADERSHIP

AU101823 Sofia BTA in English 1804 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, March 10 (BTA) -- The Plenum of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP, held today, discussed certain organizational issues. It was attended by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Georgi Georgiev was relieved from the position of first secretary of the BCP's City Committee due to a transference to another office.

Mr. Anastasyi Donchev, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now first secretary of the County Committee of the BCP in Razgrad, was elected first secretary of the City Committee of the BCP.

Ms. Ganka Zlatinova and Mr. Rashkov were relieved from their posts of secretaries of the City Committee of the BCP in Sofia due to transference to other offices. Mr. Lazar Lazarov, up to now deputy chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, Ms. Stanka Shopova, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and Ms. Lilyana Vasileva, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council, were the new secretaries to be elected by the plenum.

The plenum decided to recommend to the Sofia People's Council to relieve Mr. Petur Mezhdurechki from the post of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council due to a transference to another office.

The City Committee of the BCP decided to introduce the candidacy of Mr. Stefan Ninov, alternate member of the CC of the BCP and up to now first secretary of the County Committee of the BCP in Pleven, for the post of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council.

YOTOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR INDIAN CONGRESS

AU091931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Indian Communist Party National Council, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Yordan Yotov departed for India on 9 March. It will take part in the 13th Congress of the Indian Communist Party, which opens on 12 March.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON SOVIET PARTY CONGRESS

'Momentous' Conclusions Achieved

AU101446 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Banner of Social Progress"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress ended its deliberations on Thursday. It was held in a complex period, at a time of a recent turning point in the life of the Soviet land and the entire contemporary world. Therefore, the conclusions at which the congress has arrived are all the more momentous.

Already today it is obvious that this was an exceptionally significant congress, which will be deeply engraved in the history of the CPSU and the Soviet people, in the history of the socialist community and the international communist movement, which will deeply penetrate into the minds and hearts of progressive and peace-loving mankind.

The 27th CPSU Congress has achieved its important position due to the fact that its deliberations were held in the spirit of party principledness and demandingness; that it had on its agenda the fundamental problems of the further development of the Soviet socialist society, among them also some that were for years circumvented and postponed; that the congress provided answers to urgent questions that people everywhere in the world ask themselves.

By doing this, the Soviet communists again proved that they continue to hold in the vanguard and banner of world progress, which they seized during the victorious attack on the Winter Palace. They have proved that they are fulfilling with honor the historical mission they have in the great class struggle for world peace, for the victory of socialism and communism.

The main political outcome of the 27th CPSU Congress is the general line of the party's domestic and foreign policy which was adopted and approved -- the line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and of reinforcing peace in the world.

The congress discussed and approved the new edition of the third CPSU Program and changes in the party statues, determined the main directions of the development of the Soviet economy for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the outlook up to the year 2000. The congress adopted a resolution on the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report delivered to the congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. All these documents and all deliberations of the congress were permeated by the awareness of responsibility for the further development of Soviet society, for world socialism.

Comrade Gorbachev noted that these documents contain not only the assessment of what has been done, and not only the determination of topical tasks, but also contained a glimpse into the future. "What is involved is how the Soviet Union will enter the 21st century, what socialism will have, what will be socialism's position on the international scene, what will mankind's future be like," he said.

The documents approved by the congress stress that in the current revolutionary stage, in the qualitatively new stage within the country as well as on the international scene, the party's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism was again manifested, as was manifested the party's ability to profoundly comprehened and realistically assess experience, discover ways leading to the solution of topical problems, and overcome everything what has become obsolete and useless.

The party's unchanged basic objective -- to which the endeavor for economic development serves -- is to constantly raise the Soviet people's standard of living; it is the endeavor to make their lives spritually richer, happier.

A great part of the congress' deliberations was devoted to assessing topical economic tasks and prospects, which was permeated by the strategic line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This line, which the April 1985 session of the CPSU Central Committee encouraged, met with unanimous support in the course of pre-congress discussions and at the congress itself.

The resolutions of the congress call for almost doubling the national income by the end of the century and, at the same time, for doubling the production potential and also for improving it with respect to quality. In that period, labor productivity is to increase 2.3-2.5-fold, and at the same time the energy-intensiveness of the creation of national income and the demands nor the consumption of metals are to be sharply reduced. One envisages the deepening of these processes and the transition to a highly efficient economy with comprehensively developed production forces.

These important changes cannot be achieved using the existing material-technological base. This shows the necessity of having a profound technological reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of the most recent findings of science and, at the same time, also of restructuring the economic mechanism. The substance of the changes consists of transferring the main attention from quantitative indicators to quality and effectiveness.

The significant feature of the 27th CPSU Congress is the fact that it links the orientation toward the development of production forces with the development of production relations, with the elaboration of changes in the economic mechanism, with the active role of social policy, with the deepening of the people's socialist self-management and other social relations in such a way as to permit the creation of conditions which will foster and stimulate this development.

However, together with these changes in objective conditions, the congress also pointed out the urgent necessity for changes as regards the functioning of the subjective factor, of the people, and the perfection of their forms of work. The reports that were delivered and the delegates' discussion speeches expressed and stressed in various ways the idea that getting ahead means learning to work in a new manner, overcoming ossification and conservatism, seeing a situation as it really is, soberly assessing it, dealing with phenomena of formalism, feeling responsibility for the work sector with which one is entrusted.

A number of speeches that resounded at the congress said that it is impossible to implement such demanding tasks if not all people accept them as their own. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report notes that the most important thing on which one has to concentrate the entire strength of the party influence today is to have every person comprehend the exceptional significance of the present moment and its revolutionary nature. All the plans will be left hanging in the air if they leave people indifferent, if they do not succeed in rousing the work and social activity of masses, their energy and initiative. Today, precisely these are some of the foremost tasks of all party agencies and organizations, of all communists.

It was, above all, from this viewpoint that the congress devoted itself to the need for fundamentally perfecting ideological work. The acceleration of socioeconomic development and its various mutually interlinked aspects -- political, economic, scientific-technological, psychological, social, and cultural -- require a comprehensive and profound analysis.

Therefore, it is necessary to keep constantly in mind the fact that loyalty to Marxism-Leninism shows, above all, in the emphasis on its systematic creative development in accordance with acquired experience, in the search for answers to new questions posed by social practice.

The first prerequisite for mankind's progress is the preservation of peace. Only in peace will people be able to make use of the results of science and all creative forces for noble objectives, to resolve all problems that trouble us greatly today, to give themselves new, even bolder tasks. The ideal of socialism is a world without wars, without violence, or lethal weapons. At the 27th congress, the CPSU proved that also today -- as throughout its entire history -- it is unshakably faithful to that ideal. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power so that international relations develop on the basis of the peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation of all countries.

The 27th CPSU Congress was held in an atmosphere of party principledness and demandingness. It gave a clear answer to the fundamental questions life places before the CPSU and the Soviet society. In many respects the tasks determined by life are very new. And extensive. The possibilities of the Soviet land and the Soviet people are also extensive, and the congress, without doubt, will have great stabilizing strength. In his final word at the congress, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the following conviction: "If we build on the inexhaustible possibilities and advantages of socialism, on life, on the people's creative activity, we will succeed in fulfilling all our resolutions."

'New Approaches' Required

LD081326 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Editor Radek Warnke commentary]

[Excerpts] As Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his closing speech at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Congress provided another convincing demonstration of the inseparability of peace and building socialism. That is why it approved the general strategy of the party's domestic and foreign policy -- a strategy of social and economic development, and of consolidating world peace.

Even prior to the congress there was discussion about a new economic program for the development of the Soviet Union. As was stressed from the congress rostrum, this is a task which must be fulfilled not only out of responsibility toward the Soviet people but, in the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, also out of responsibility toward history. Expressed more simply, it is a question of continually demonstrating the advantages of socialism. That is why Soviet Communists approved the program of social and economic acceleration of the country's development, which represents the further improvement of the economic system of socialism.

In this context, certain new elements emerged, or, to be more precise, greater stress was placed on factors that strengthen the initiative of the working people, and the rights and responsibilities of senior management at enterprise level. The objective is to make much more effective use of the results of scientific and technical progress, and to achieve a growth in labor productivity, a rise in the living standards of Soviet people, and the ongoing consolidation of their social guarantees.

This may sound simple but it is a difficult task, because in the mere 15 years to the end of the century production in the Soviet Union is to increase by 100 percent. Quantitative indicators are not the only concern in this respect either; emphasis is being placed first and foremost on quality.

This is a task, therefore, that requires new approaches in the spheres of technology and management. These fundamental reforms in the economic sphere are guided by the drive to find ways of making the socialist economy perform more efficiently. They are not — nor can they be — deviations from the principles of socialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress did not live up to the expectations of those who were sniffing around for a sensation. We heard criticism of shortcomings of the recent period from the congress rostrum, but this criticism was constructive, and it also pointed out ways of dealing with these shortcomings.

Some 40 percent of the members elected by the congress delegates to the party Central Committee were new members, but the precedent for this trend was already set at the republican congresses. The whole congress proceedings must thus be assessed as constructive and to the point, guided by a single aim: that of ensuring a continuous growth in living standards and a life in peace for the Soviet people.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES WOMEN'S DAY DELEGATION

LD072311 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] [Announcer] On the occasion of International Women's Day, a delegation of women from the whole of Slovakia has been received at Bratislava Castle today by leading representatives of party and state bodies in the Slovak SR. Present at the festive meeting were comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, Eugen Turzo, also heads of departments of the CPSL Central Committee, Slovak National Council deputy chairmen, Slovak deputy premiers, and other officials. Station editor (Viliam Racek) reports:

The audience of women was addressed at the start by Comrade Peter Colotka. He congratulated them on their special day, and thanked them for their work and care for their families. He noted that the meeting was taking place in the period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress and immediately in the wake of the CPSU Congress. These are milestones in the life of society which not only inspire us, but also galvanize us into tackling the new and challenging tasks of building our society. In this context, Slovak Prime Minister Peter Colotka emphasized our duty to provide our women with better conditions at work and at home, and he went on as follows:

[Begin Colotka in Slovak] We must continue to be aware of, and tackle jointly many problems which stem, inter alia, from women's efforts to (?combine) their maternal role with their work and with their commitments in socially beneficial activity. Clear progress, particularly in the last few years, has been made in creating better conditions for women to find all-round fulfillment: For example, we have built preschool facilities and expanded services to a definite, although far from adequate, degree. Greater concern is being shown to improve the working environment, a substantial reduction has been made in the range of work carried out by women involving heavy lifting, more stress is being put on reducing overtime, on protecting health and on safety at work. We know that not everything is ideal everywhere in this respect. When we speak of the process of gradual solution of these matters, we do not intend to conceal their existence or to shelve their solution. On the contrary, through the joint efforts of party and state bodies, enterprise management, trade unions and women's organizations, we must, step by step, tackle these problems in a much more effective way. From this point of view it is necessary, in the interests of both men and women, also to set about reducing the amount of monotonous and tiring work, improve the working environment, introduce better equipment and gradually introduce robots and automation.

We must be more decisive in striving even more than hitherto to unburden women, expand and improve services as a whole, and particularly to free women from various domestic chores primarily by equipping the growing number of households to a higher standard.

We are pleased that we see progress in young married couples in the sense that many young husbands are more willing to take a part in the domestic chores which until recently used to be what is called women's work, and that they have no complex about doing so. It would be a good thing if this trend was extended and developed further, because this is one of the trends which can contribute to bringing about more marked equality between men and women and to more stable marital relationships, which is something we all rightly wish for. We older men are glad that our sons are outdoing us in this respect.

As far as the development of services is concerned and the provision of preschool facilities, and improvement of the environment in recent years, a very favorable effect has been exerted by the initiative and activity of the bodies of the Slovak Women's Union and this effect has been felt. We are convinced that they will act in the same way now too, especially in drawing up and subsequently implementing the election manifestos of the National Front. Proof of this is the campaign, for society, for our families, for ourselves, which you have declared in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and which, thanks to the efforts of women and, we believe, with substantial participation by men too, will continue to enrich life in many of our village and town housing estates. [end recording]

[Announcer] After the speech by Comrade Colotka, Elena Litvajova, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Women's Union gave thanks on behalf of all the women present, and on behalf of those working at machines, desks, in schools and at hospital beds. She praised the attention devoted by our party and state bodies to women's problems and in response said the following about the position of women today:

[Begin Litvajova in Slovak] We can be sure that women have taken to heart and understood the tasks contained in the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social evelopment of the Czechoslovak SR for 1986-90 and the prospects for the period up to the year 2000, the implementation of which undoubtedly requires creative and high-quality work from our women and a high level of education and qualifications as well as good support. As is shown by the concrete examples of women in the improvers' and innovators' movement, they are and will continue to be a significant force in promoting scientific and technological progress. [end recording]

[Announcer] At the end of the formal part of the meeting, Elena Litvajova presented Comrades Jozef Lenart and Peter Colotka with an official report on the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of socialist pledges by members of the Slovak Women's Union in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Women's Union. They have created assets worth kcs 45 million by building preschool facilities, children's playgrounds and other projects in the National Front election manifesto. This year too their feats will be no less significant.

After the formal part of the meeting between representatives of Slovak political and public life and members of the women's delegation, they continued the meeting in a cordial and informal way.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND HAILS GORBACHEV REPORT

AU041522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Action Program for the Benefit of the People and Peace of Mankind; on Mikhail Gorbachev's Political Report"]

[Text] The GDR Communists and citizens are following with brisk interest the discussions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Everywhere in our country special attention was paid to the political report, delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The action program for acceleration the socioeconomic development of the USSR, for the benefit of the Soviet people, for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace in the world has been received in our country with satisfaction and joy. This interest reflects our our standing shoulder-to-shoulder, our common ground. As friends and fellow-fighters, said Erich Honecker in his speech at the party congress, we are particularly experiencing the strong feeling of close, unshakable affinity with the party and country of Lenin, especially at the present moment.

The head of the SED delegation, our party's general secretary, has put into words before the delegates at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses what is moving us all. Yes, we are greatly impressed with the businesslike attitude, the creativeness, and the historic optimism of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech and of the entire discussion. And we are most deeply convinced that this party congress is of fundamental importance for the life of the Soviet people and at the same time of decisive international significance.

Throughout the world the highest forum of the Soviet Union has evoked a strong echo. In the political discussions that are being waged in the capitals in all continents, in the international press commentaries, main attention is focused on what Mikhail Gorbachev -- proceeding from a profound analysis of the international situation -- has said about the most important problem of our time, the safeguarding of peace and security in the world.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary described the consistent striving for implementing the comprehensive program for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century as the central line of Soviet foreign policy in the coming years. At the party congress, he characterized this as an organic combination of the philosophy aimed at bringing about a safe world in the nuclear and space age, with a platform of specific actions.

The USSR is resolutely advocating the elimination of the weapons of mass destruction and the limitation of the arms potential to a resonably adequate volume. However, the nature and the level of this potential, as Mikhail Gorbachev declared, is limited by the attitude and actions of the United States and its bloc partner. For his next meeting with U.S. President Reagan, he proposed -- as practical steps of arms limitation and reduction -- agreements on at least two issues: Halting nuclear tests and eliminating the U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the European zone.

The Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority and is not making any claims to greater security, but it will not put up with any reduction of its security, either. It is of the opinion that disarmament without verification is pointless, but that verification without disarmament is also pointless. As long as it is not too late, a realistic solution must be found which guarantees that the arms race is not carried into outer space.

World public opinion has also strongly responded the far-reaching proposals by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary for the establishment of an all-comprehensive system of international security and for a dialogue among the leading political figures of the countries of the world community. The potential fundamental principles of such a system in the military, political, economic, and humanitarian field outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev logically result, as he stressed, from the formulations of the CPSU program. At the same time, they contain many ideas of all kinds of political forces from all parts of the earth, who are also interested in ensuring lasting international security. Indeed, a great chance is offering itself here that at long last, and once and for all, peaceful coexistence be made the supreme universal principle of relations among states.

The GDR fully and entirely supports Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals. As Erich Honecker emphatically underscored at the 27th CPSU Congress, the GDR will consistently use all its might, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, to ensure the preservation of peace in space and on earth. Never since Lenin's decree on peace, he said, was the international effect of the peace policy emanating from socialism as great as it is today. The peoples do not want any "star wars" project that increases the risk of mankind's self-destruction, but a lasting secured peace. They want reliable guarantees for peaceful prospects for the present and future generations. It is precisely toward this that the Soviet Union has mapped out a constructive, workable road. If this road is adopted, mankind will be offered a fundamentally new course of development, enabling it to fully concentrate on peaceful work.

The 27th CPSU Congress, as Mikhail Gorbachev formulated it at the beginning of his political report, will determine what the Soviet Union will be like as it enters the 21st century, what the image of socialism and its positions in the international arena, and the future of mankind will be like. In these days it is being proved anew at the Kremlin's Place of Congresses that the Soviet Union is the trail blazer of social progress and the champion of a peaceful world. Since the Red October both have been an indissoluble unity in the CPSU's Leninist policy.

The party congress has made it its central task to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country. This means a faster rate of economic growth and the greatest possible intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technological progress, structural transformation of the economy, application of the most effective forms of management, organization of labor, and incentives for work. This means, at the same time, an active social policy, consistent implementation of the principle of socialist justice, perfecting of social conditions in all fields, and overcoming of everything that hampers social progress.

Proceeding from this fundamental set on aims the party congress is discussing in a businesslike and purposeful manner the tasks of a new dimension that have to be solved in all social sectors, in all parts of the gigantic country. At the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses a picture of far-reaching changes is being drawn which will be effected in the coming years. In these changes, man is the central factor: man's interests, man's welfare are the paramount aim of the CPSU's policy. And it is man who, by his own work, his creativeness, and his energy will turn the far-reaching plans into reality.

Undoubtedly the new tasks of the party, as presented to the delegates for adoption in the political report, the new edition of the party program and the amendments to the party rules, are of the greatest importance for the phase that is now beginning.

The documents provide guidelines calling for great efforts of all CPSU party organizations and members, loyalty to principles in assessing one's own work, a businesslike approach, and unselfishness.

It Moscow it has been emphatically stressed how important the dynamics of economic and political development of the socialist world system is for the fate of peace and social progress in the world. The CPSU is coming out in favor of increasingly active collaboration of the fraternal socialist countries, of acceleration of joint advancement, of a still more extensive exchange of experiences in building soicalism, of lively and comprehensive meetings between the citizens of the socialist countries.

We also support these aims. In view of the tasks that our countries will have to solve in the new, higher phase of their development, we regard -- as Erich Honecker declared -- the collective theoretical and practical collaboration and the mutual exchange of experience as necessary more than ever before.

Especially in view of our 11th party congress, the treasure of experience of Lenin's party, as it is being displayed at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses, is highly useful. And if we wish our Soviet comrades and friends from the bottom of our heart full success in their futher discussions, especially in mastering the great task that they have tackled, we are keeping in mind the saying by Ernst Thaelmann, which our general secretary quoted in his greeting address. "The triumphant advance of socialism in the Soviet Union is our strongest argument." This holds true today more than ever before.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH SPD PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD101707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and SED Central Committee Politburo members, received Bjorn Engholm, SPD party executive member and chairman of the SPD group in the Schleswig-Holstein Landtag, and Guenter Jansen, Bundestag member and chairman of the Schleswid-Holstein SPD regional organization, for a talk on Monday [10 March].

Horst Sindermann welcomed the visit as a contribution to the further normalization of relations between the two German states on the basis of equal rights. He pointed to elected representatives' responsibility to their electors to use all their strength to end the arms race and to safeguard peace. The efforts of the Volkskammer deputies also served these aims.

In this connection, the partners in the talk paid tribute to the contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the SPD Bundestag group, which were further deepened during the visit by a People's Chamber delegation to the FRG last month. In this connection, they advocated the establishment of official relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the FRG Bundestag.

Gunter Rettner, a SED Central Committee departmental director participated in the meeting in the People's Chamber building.

PARTY ORGANS COMMENT ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

NEPSZAVA Commentary

AU102051 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial signed by Peter Barabas: "The Energy of Thoughts and Deeds"]

[Text] Yesterday I looked up the Russian-language material on the 27th CPSU Congress in a somewhat arbitrary way. I was looking exclusively for the speeches of the deputies who do not have any official function, but are simply "just" miners, "just" textile workers, "just" tractor operators, "just" construction workers -- in short, "just" workers. I was looking for an answer to the exciting question which is to what extent is the need for the great changes urged by the leaders understood by the people without whom there can be no kind of change.

A colleague asked me the other day whether it struck me, too, while sitting in front of the television screen that the look on the deputies' faces was so tense. "How is this tough self-criticism affecting them? What is felt by a worker who had not heard that much criticism perhaps for decades as he has now during the past 1 and 1/2 weeks?"

I did not have to browse too long in the texts of the speeches to find a delegate who had participated in an earlier CPSU Congress. The Communists of Kostrom selected textile worker Pletneva for the fifth time. Her words dispel any doubts that the best Soviet workers might find it difficult to face a sea of troubles and immense tasks. Neither troubles nor tasks frighten them. So much that there was not a single worker-speaker who did not agree in the most natural way with the new concept that declares war against generalities, empty phrases, and sterile slogans, and who did not courageously meet the challenges of the era.

How much more than just generalizing criticism did Pletneva express for example about the relations between the economy and science when she said that the local scientists were busy with theses, and that is why they had no time to find a means for preventing the deteriorating of the quality of the famous northern silk. How much more disturbing and to the point than big words was the simple question put by the head of a Moscow underground construction brigade to the deputy transport minister responsible for the lack of plans and budgets: "What kind of responsibility is this for the matter you are charged with, Comrade Bevzenko?"

One wondered at times such a national forum was the proper place to review the numerous local problems, the faults of certain tractor and truck models, and to reveal the damage caused by inadequately assembled mining installations. But precisely this kind of practical attitude confirmed the words of the workers who convinced the party leadership not only that they agreed with this policy but also that they were ready to transform the energy of thought into energy of deeds.

The speakers at the congress pronounced openly and courageously the names of the people responsible for the problems and reflected on how to get rid of all the negative things that hinder development. If they are afraid of something, then this is precisely the fact that -- as textile worker Pletvena put it -- words are still followed too slowly by deeds.

Reacting not only to the anxiety of workers but also to that of the intellectuals, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his lack of understanding for those who advocate a policy of wait and see.

"We cannot advance together with those who hope that everything will calm down and return to the old track. There will not be anything like that, comrades!"

The workers speaking at the congress also proved that the working class does not advocate a policy of wait and see. The responsibility of great changes vibrated in the air in the past 1 and 1/2 weeks. If there was any tension, it derived from this responsibility, from the recognition that past mistakes must be followed by tough work. And in order to really achieve this, we must pay better attention to each other, too.

The atmosphere of the congressional hall reflected this greater attention to each other's works as much as the long lines in front of newspaper stands in Moscow and the interest of millions watching television did This is not a passive interest. This is real compassion and real rooting for the success of common deeds.

The attention of the world was also focused on Moscow in recent days. Billions of television viewers watched reports on the congress' activities. It would be difficult to decide what was more exciting to the world: the prospects of the peace program of the domestic developments. It is well-known in Washington as well as in Paris that the renewal of such a gigantic country as the Soviet Union will also be reflected internationally. With the implementation of the big plans currently set out by the Soviet Communists, not only the Soviet Union will be different; the entire world will be different.

"This is how things are," Janos Kadar said to Moscow workers. "If the Soviet man breathes a little easier, if things in the Soviet Union are more dynamic, this is also good for us, and we, too, breathe easier."

Many things happened at this congress directed at facilitating easier breathing for all of mankind. That is why the general secretary of the MSZMP was able to say that "we regard this as a very good congress from both the domestic and foreign policy points of view. We feel good here, and this is the type of congress we expected."

The Soviet people also expected this kind of congress and program.

NEPSZABADSAG Commentary

AU092251 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Denes Maros: "Democracy and Openness"]

[Text] The key words most frequently and emphatically voiced in the Central Committee's Political Report and in the speeches also characterize the Soviet party congress: economic and social renewal, accelerated development, discovery and utilization of reserves, expansion of democracy, openness of were formulated as repeated requirements in two topics of the Political Report: in the chapter dealing with the state of Soviet society and the guidelines for its development and in the part summing up the situation and the tasks of the party.

The two groups of issues cannot be decisively separated from each other since -- as we can read in the report submitted by the general secretary -- "The party is the leading force in and main guarantee of the development of socialist self-management. While fulfilling its leading role in society, the party itself is also the highest form of organization of social-political self-management. Unfolding party democracy and increasing the activity of the Communists working in all components of the political system, the CPSU provides the right direction for deepening the people's social self-management and for the masses and every individual to increase their participation in the affairs of the country."

The Fulfillment of Self-Management

Democracy is the vital element of socialist society and, according to Lenin, it is the main driving force in developing the new social order. Therefore -- the report stresses -- the acceleration of development "is both inconceivable and impossible without a further development of socialist democracy and all its aspects and manifestations." In the almost 7 decades that have passed since the victory of the October Revolution, representative bodies have naturally developed which provide scope to the masses and to individuals for shaping society. These bodies are not artificial organs originating from outside but bodies that have developed out of socialist statehood itself, are further developing at present, and will continue to do so in the future.

The people's representative bodies, the councils, which are responsible for all areas of life within their sphere of authority, are playing an extremely important role in socialist society. They can become the most efficient factors of mobilizing the masses for the acceleration of social development, and they must become such factors, the CPSU general secretary stressed. In order to fulfill this task, the councils must receive greater independence, and in this way they can become the responsible masters of an area. The increase in independence and responsibility also requires central measures, but these can lead to results only if the council members and deputies are elected from among the most suitable workers who regard their function not as some privilege but as an assignment that demands hard work from the population.

This assignment authorizes and obliges the members of the above-mentioned bodies to judge the activity of the apparatus exigently and strictly. If the electors take part in the decisions and if the reports and the supervision are thorough, then it is obviously possible to eliminate all the shortcomings that are still hindering the fulfillment of democracy. In this way we can and must avoid bureaucracy, the exaggeration of local decisions, irresponsibility, and indifference toward people. Naturally, the political report of the Central Committee dealt only with the direction of development: it is not the congress' mission to decide on the detailed tasks, for example, the modernization of the election system and of the operational conditions of the bodies excerising local authority.

"The times demand that public organizations take an increasingly active part in guiding the country," the report said. This requires asserting the creative, popular, and independent character of public organizations. The trade unions should make a more efficient use of their wide authority in representing the workers' interests since this is the main reason for their activity. As a result of weaknesses in trade union activity, the justified demands of the working people -- social policy, labor protection, healthy working conditions -- are often forced into the background by an economic leadership concept and practice that concentrate only on production.

The Komsomol must improve the representation of youth's interests. The young people of the eighties are well-prepared and are looking for development possibilities in all areas of the society's life. The Komsomol must support this endeavor with all its means, by closely connecting itself to the needs of youth and by making sure that talented and suitable young people are employed in leading positions, thus proving in practice that they have open possibilities in the socialist society. The increase in the activity of trade unions, the Komsomol, and the creative and public organization increased their role in the people's system of social self-management.

The Power of Publicity

The report also analyzed the assertion of direct democracy. The goal is that "the masses should directly participate in working out and accepting state decisions." An increasing number of enterprise decisions should be within the sphere of authority of the workplace collective, and this collective should take responsibility for them. The conditions for accomplishing this are that collectives be acquainted with the plans and concepts and be able to make proposals which are adequately taken into consideration. Without this, workers' activity will not increase and there will be no real content in the increase in the enterprises' sphere of authority and of socialist enterprise. Practice has proved -- stressed Mikhail Gorbachev -- that the independent economic brigades which elect their leaders themselves, have become outstanding components of the system of self-management. Filling the leading positions through elections, in the spirit of democratic principles and in a wider circle of functions -- foremen, heads of shifts, departments, and workshops, and heads of sovkhoz branches -- is a procedure that accords with current conditions.

The activity of the councils, the activity of the political and public organizations, and the fulfillment of direct democracy require at the same time an increase in publicity. "There is not and there cannot be democracy and we cannot talk about the creative political activity of the masses and their participation in management without publicity. This is, if you like, the guarantee that the state deals responsibly with the affairs of several tens of millions of workers, kolkhoz peasants, and intellectuals and this is the starting point of altering the opinions of our cadres." Publicity is necessary in decisions at the state as well as the local level, and the truths presented to the public — including the discovery of mistakes and shortcomings -- contribute to progress.

Speaking about the issues of party life, the report concludes that "the party finds the way to solve the problems on every occasion when new tasks are facing the country and it modifies and regroups its guiding methods, proving by this that it is capable of rising to the heights of its historic responsibility for the fate of the country and the cause of socialism and communism." In analyzing the party's situation and its political, organizational, and ideological position, the requirements of openness, publicity, and party democracy were also formulated as basic elements.

The party can fulfill its tasks only if it develops consistently. This development requires a search for ways and renewal of methods by all party members and party organizations. The tasks are concrete, and the communist attitude is manifested in solving these tasks. Future experiences must become public property, and mistakes and distortions cannot remain hidden. Characteristic examples of both new endeavors and failures were mentioned in the report. Renewal requires greater efforts than hitherto from party members and party organizations: The development of party democracy, the assertion of the principles of collective leadership, the spreading of supervision, and the exercising of criticism and self-criticism according to the requirements.

If realistic judgment of the situation is replaced with rhetoric on successes and if party supervision is not consistent, party work becomes distorted. Generally, mistakes and shortcomings and distortions do not appear overnight but for the most part are present for a long time, and lack of supervisions and leniency obviously contribute to their long-term existence.

The Unity of Words and Deeds

It is an essential point of the party's organizational and action unity to make sure that it accepts as its members only people who fulfill the requirements facing the communists and who provide an example with their work and their human attitude. It is the responsibility of the party organizations and of individual party members to create an atmosphere that does not allow the party norms to be hurt. Bureaucracy hinders the implementation of the most important tasks. As is pointed out in the report: "Bureaucratic distortions appear most strongly in cases where there is lack of practical common sense, publicity, and supervision from below, and where the party tasks are fulfilled unambitiously."

Breaking away from the masses and from reality inevitably distorts party activity and creates contradictions between spoken words and actions, and causes damage to the political prestige of the party. The unity of words and deeds must be asserted in the party's ideological activity, that is, the social sciences must give well-founded answers to realistic questions. "Only those scientific trends are viable which start from practice and return to practice, becoming richer with thorough analyses and serious proposals..."

Ideological activity must always start from life, and therefore its most important task at present is to make it understood that this period is a turning point and that it is impossible to implement plans and concepts without mobilizing the workers' creative power. For this, of course, verbal persuasion is not enough; real changes must justify the announced principles and endeavors. The conditions of the acceleration of economic-social development benefit ideological efficiency, but this situation also has its own contradictions and difficulties, and it would be a mistake to disregard and underestimate these contradictions and difficulties. The activity of ideological-political education must include the presentat of contradictions and a realistic evaluation of the actual situation. At the same time, it must also be taken into consideration that, for the time being, not everyone understands the importance of the changes and it is not clear to everyone that "the slow-down in social-economic development is the consequence of serious shortcomings in economic management and ideological activity" -- the report warns.

The statistically presented results in propaganda and in party education sometimes conceal the man himself whose thinking, attitude, and actions the ideological and political education is supposed to shape. Ideological avtivity should oppose bourgeois propaganda with all the values that are part of the socialist society and it must expose the false claims of the enemies of socialism.

These two chapters of the political report are, of course, closely connected with the other chapters. It is obvious that the spreading of the society's democracy and the renewal of the content of party life are determining factors of the acceleration of socioeconomic development. The key words presented here are also the basic elements of the entire program. The fact that democracy and openness were strongly emphasized in the political report indicates a change in concepts. The increase in the sphere of activity of the councils and of their responsibility inevitably reminds us of the meaning of the word Soviet Union -- a union of councils -- a fact that expresses in itself that the basic pillar of socialist statehoood is the sum total of bodies of mass representation.

DETAILS OF DEBT RESCHEDULING ACCORD REPORTED

AU101948 Paris AFP in English 1946 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Paris, March 10 (AFP) -- Polish officials and representatives of Poland's creditor countries have reached an agreement here on a major rescheduling of Warsaw's external debt, the Economy and Finance Ministry said Monday in a communique.

The accord, signed on Friday, covers 1.6 billion dollars falling due this year in guaranteed credits. Reimbursement of this amount, which includes 550 million dollars in payments that should have been made earlier this year, will be made over 10 years, with a five-year grace period, the ministry said.

Creditor delegates, according to the communique, "took note of the economic and financial program undertaken by the Polish Government to overcome its financial difficulties."

Observers from the International Monetary Fund attended the discussions here, which were held within the club of Paris group of Poland's creditors.

Poland's debt to the West came to more than 29 billion dollars at the end of last year.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

Press Conference

AU101724 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Directly after the return of the Polish delegation from the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow, there was a conference at the Central Committee building for Polish journalists and correspondents from the socialist countries [on 6 March].

PZPR Politburo members Jozef Czyrek and Jerzy Romanik, plus Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, shared their impressions of the talks by Soviet Communists and replied to journalists questions. The conference was chaired by Politburo candidate member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk.

What we wish to say today is not yet a profound analysis and resume of the conclusions we have drawn, J. Czyrek said, but it is a presentation of "fresh" information and impressions which are bound to be useful during the preparations for our party's 10th congress. The delegates to the 27th congress and the foreign guests taking part in it hold the conviction that the decisions of the congress and its domestic and international repercussions possess a historic dimension. This, J. Czyrek stressed, is the result of the firm Lennist way in which the CPSU is fulfilling its leading role under the new conditions of socialist construction in the Soviet Union. The congress was pervaded by a creative approach toward Marxism-Leninism and its universal and methodological values.

J. Czyrek said that careful observers of Soviet life and those who are carefully examining the talks are of the opinion that the 27th congress is marking a new stage in the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development, a stage in which scientific and technological progress is being applied efficiently and work organization and management are modern.

It was clear that the 27th Congress was permeated with a firm desire to consolidate the CPSU's ties with the workers class and Soviet people and that everything that took place inside and outside the hall signifies faith in man, in his dedication, honor, patriotism, and internationalism. This faith may be expressed in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's final speech, in which he said that the people have to be told the truth and nothing must be hidden from them. J. Czyrek recalled that it had been stressed from the congress rostrum that the chosen course for accelerating the state's development is not only the result of the party leadership's planning, but also an expression of the thoughts and determination of the working people of the Soviet Union. The 27th Congress line matured on the basis of all of Soviet society's feelings. That is why the speeches of working people stressing their support for the CPSU's entire policy and activity before the congress and during the congress itself resounded with such honesty and clarity in the Palace of Congresses. A saying has even established itself whereby no one in the Soviet Union needs convincing as to the line of the 27th Congress, J. Czyrek added.

An important part of the talks, monitored with particular care by the entire world, was international problems. Once again a Soviet peace offer resounded from the congress rostrum, USSR disarmament proposals were recalled, and in his final speech Mikhail Gorbachev expressed a firm desire to fight for peace, which is a condition for the preservation of life in the world.

The conference devoted particularly great attention to the Polish delegation's participation in the congress of Soviet Communists. The greatest number of questions asked of members of our delegation also concerned this topic.

Speaking about his personal feelings, J. Romanik said that he had observed both the congress and the contacts between the Polish delegation and Soviet society from "the bottom," as it were, from the level of a rank-and-file working man. I noticed everywhere, he said, the inhabitants of the Soviet Union viewed the congress as a challenge to the world, not only on account of the peace proposals contained in it, but also because of the profound socioeconomic transformations that were proposed to society, involving its participation in their performance.

Referring to the international significance of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and replying to questions from journalists, J. Kubasiewicz said that the supreme forum of Soviet communists will posses a not insignificant influence on the workers and communist party congresses due this year. He also pointed out that the congress possesses an exceptionally businesslike atmosphere. The speeches were serious and lacked prosperity, and there was discipline, and responsibility for one's words. Emphasis had been laid on the businesslike nature of the congress. It was clear that the entire CPSU had come to the congress in an excellent state of political preparedness and aware of its program and objective, and all the proposals were full of realism.

During the conference many questions and answers kept referring to the huge energy of the Polish delegation, some parts of Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech from the rostrum, and his remarks during meetings with Soviet society.

Someone also asked what can be used from the 27th CPSU Congress for daily practical PZPR activity. The stronger the Soviet Union and the CPSU which steers its life, the better the conditions for building socialism in the world, and therefore in Poland as well, replied J. Czyrek. We have a profound precognition about this. The 27th Congress has fully confirmed that the lien of socialist renewal that we have been implementing since the Ninth Congress is part of the mainstream of the changes planned and proposed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Taking advantage of the experience of the Soviet communists, we at the 10th PZPR Congress must adopt the kind of principles that suit our possibilities but which are also capable of liberating social initiative and expanding society's aspirations and ambitions.

Rakowski on Gorbachev

AU101805 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 12

[Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski article: "An Injection of Optimism"]

[Excerpts] Over the past several months the world has contined to register whatever takes place in the USSR with greater attention than in the previous years. The world press continues to provide extensive information and analyses about the country of our friends. Western politicians and their political and military staffs have shown increased militancy.

The first inspiration that helped to greatly increase the world's interest in the USSR was the election of M. Gorbachev as CPSU general secretary on 11 March 1985. A. Gromyko's recommendation of M. Gorbachev for this post contained the following passage: "He is a man with principles and strong convictions, one who does not hesitate to speak without beating about the bush, whether one likes it or not."

The Polish public is not only friendly toward this Soviet leader; it is also actively interested in him. It is not only at meetings and in the press that his name continues to be mentioned. In their talks at work and during social and family gatherings our countrymen continue to discuss M.Gorbachev, who has become a part of our households. Last September I stressed this fact at a preelection meeting in Praga [suburb of Warsaw]. Of course, our people's interest in M. Gorbachev has nothing to do with placing him on a pedestal. Every relatively intelligent person knows that the policy of the CPSU and the USSR is the work of a team and that every policy, especially the one marked for its boldness in blazing new trends, can develop into a full-blooded activity only if its sponsors know that the people are behind it.

A qualitatively new great step was made in the area of Soviet policy after its clear direction had been mapped out by the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the decisions of the party and government leadership of the USSR. This great new step was the 27th CPSU Congress, which was awaited everywhere. The primary target of the world press commentaries was the CPSU Central Committee's political report read by M. Gorbachev.

The world press is a rather general term. That is why we will deal with that part of it whose right-wing and anticommunist nature is beyond doubt. At first glance the commentaries carried by this press indicate that their authors are unable to hide their discontent. It is true that they concede that Gorbachev's report was interesting, but.... What can this "but" suggest? We think that above all it suggests that people in the West are anxious about the situation in which the capitalist world will find itself if the idea, contained in the report, of dynamizing Soviet development in every sector of socioeconomic life becomes reality. Progress along the lines mapped out by the Central Committee and the new CPSU grogram will amount to a new challenge thrown to the capitalist world. Success in this progress is feasible because the Soviet peoples' vital forces are enormous.

Leveling severe and objective criticism against various weaknesses and shortcomings and stressing the burning need for radical changes in every sphere of life -- this is what M. Gorbachev's report suggests -- the Soviet leadership announced an indefatigable struggle against whatever hinders and even blocks the development of production forces and makes it impossible to tap the energy of the masses to the maximum.

This approach to reality is a harbinger of coming successes, and successes in the life of the individual and of the nation are sources of optimism and incentives for great efforts. It is hard to live without successes. Everyone, including the Soviet people, needs successes. Successes are some of the great guarantees for the achievement of the unusually ambitious goals mapped out by the Soviet communists at their congress. We may assume that resolute efforts to achieve these goals are even now bound to cause "disturbing reflections" among the devoted partisans of capitalism. What would these partisans wish for most of all in this connection? Of course, they would wish for stagnation, for nothing to disturb the holy peace, for no ambitious goals, and for people's agreement that what was good yesterday is still good today. That this is not so is the reason why right-wing commentators view the 27th CPSU Congress with such jaundiced eyes.

The documents of the 27th CPSU Congress contain many interesting evaluations of the development of socialism in the USSR and in the world of socialism. There is no doubt that these evaluations will be seriously analyzed by our political experts, sociologists, historians, and party and state activities. There is really a great deal to analyze and ponder. From the Polish viewpoint, the lines and goals adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress are consistent with our ideas of the economic and social policy of socialism. The fact that the conditions under which the USSR and People's Poland work are different does not weaken this statement. Regardless of national differences, of which the CPSU report speaks, there are in socialism not only common goals, but also common view on the basic and crucial values of our system.

The international significance of the Soviet congress is manysided. First, the congress is a crucial contribution toward strengthening the world position of the socialist community. It is true that every member of this community makes its own specific contribution toward its consolidation, but everyone knows that the USSR plays the decisive role in this process. A great power that lays bare its shortcomings, weaknesses, and inadequacies and boldly formulates great goals that are difficult but possible to achieve not only helps to strengthen the socialist community's position in the world, but also makes a favorable impact on the domestic development of every socialist country. In brief, it improves our well-being.

Second, the CPSU's line of development will favorably influence the entire left wing in the world, primarily the communist and workers parties in highly developed capitalist countries and in developing countries. The left-wing forces in the word, which continue the hard struggle to expand their influence, need arguments that unequivocally show that socialism is an enemy of stagnation and inertia, and that it is bold in attacking whatever hinders progress and in mapping out social and economic goals. The absence of such arguments makes the world left wing vulnerable to severe blows from its class enemies.

Third, the congress-announced acceleration of the USSR's development will influence the development of the international situation that is favorable to strengthening international peace. Nothing can help strengthen peace like a resilient and offensive USSR. We know this and so do those who continue to promote armaments and who would like to see our community held at bay in all spheres of socioeconomic life.

The experience of the past few years, which was at times very bitter, has taught us to be modest in expressing our optimism and to be very temperate in describing our feelings. This is natural, and everyone who knows that even the most revolutionary phraseology will achieve nothing will understand this attitude. While not forgetting the lessons given us by life, I still wish to express the view that Moscow has provided us with a great injection of optimism.

MALINOWSKI EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF NEW ADVISORY BODY

LD110904 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 10 (PAP) -- Speaker of the Sejm (Polish parliament) Roman Malinowski, addressing the inaugural meeting of the Social and Economic Council at the Sejm today, said: We see in the Socio-Economic Council and advisor, an opinion-giving body and an assistant, we expect that voices of members of the council and its joint opinions will enrich our knowledge of problems inportant for the society.

The meetings was attended by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych, chairman of the State Planning Commission, Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda.

Referring to the birth of the Socio-Economic Council during the 8th Sejm, Roman Malinowski said that the idea of the council as a consultative, opinion-giving and advisory organ of the Sejm and its organs has passed the test. In this context, he stressed the importance which deputies attach to the deepening and expansion of various forms of links with the society. These links strengthened during the past fall elections and the basic premise of the was that the majority of the society expressed themselves in favour of the continuation of the policy of national agreement on the ground of socialist principles of political system.

This year's most important task for the Sejm will be to discuss the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90. It is expected that the Sejm will undertake a decision on this question after the 10th PUWP Congress, in September or October. But already at the turn of March and April Sejm committees will acquaint themselves with the assumptions of that plan.

A dozen or so draft laws are expected to be submitted to the Sejm. In the first place, work will start on amending the Labour Code and on the draft Law on Collective Labour Contracts. To be sure, Sejm's programme will be enriched by new initiatives linked with such significant political events as the 10th PUWP Congress, with the activities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, with further progress in socialist renewal and the expansion of the base of national agreement.

Malinowski also said that as for issues which the council will express its opinion on, they will be the state's economic and financial plans and major draft laws. It would be advisable that the council should undertake the problems of control to a greater extent than during its previous term, conveying to the Sejm its opinions in this field.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES GORBACHEV ON ELECTION

AU101651 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Gorbachev,

On behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I convey to you my warmest congratulations on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I wish you, the Communists, and all the Soviet working people complete success in implementing the important decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, in building the developed socialist society in your homeland, and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and understanding among all peoples of the world.

I express my firm belief, on this occasion too, that by working together in the spirit of the talks and understandings covenanted during our meetings -- including our recent meeting -- we will see to it that the good relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union will develop more strongly in the future, in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS PROGRAM

AU101627 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Mar 86 p 5

[Dumitru Tinu dispatch from Moscow entitled: "After the Conclusion of the CPSU Congress -- A Program That Opens Broad Prospects for the Socialist and Communist Construction"]

[Excerpts] For nine days, the large Kremlin congress hall pooled the attention and interest of all Soviet working people and nation. Meeting at a turning point in the life of the country, the supreme forum of Soviet Communists has discussed issues of great significance for the Soviet Union's future development.

The congress proceedings were marked by a realistic assessment of achievements by a courageous uncovering of shortcomings and a deep and constructive examiniation of their causes, and by a creative and optimistic approach to problems still to be solved. The open and frank way in which certain drawbacks were presented did not and could in no way detract from the great achievements attained in the socialist construction. On the contrary, the discussions highlighted the unflinching trust in the socialist society's capability to increase present-day achievements and also to overcome negative states of affairs and remove obstacles in the way of further progress toward fulfilling the program tasks established by the CPSU.

The party's strategic line stipulates more intensive scientific-technical progress and a broad application of new technologies which can ensure the highest possible productivity and efficiency.

The first stage in the fulfillment of this goal is the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. The main task of this period is to increase the expansion pace and efficiency of the entire economy on the basis of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, by overhauling and reequipping productive units, intensively utilizing the existing productive potential, and improving the economic mechanism. All this lays the foundation for increasing the working people's living standard. According to basic directions for socioeconomic development, the national income will almost double by the end of this century. At the same time, the program stipulates that productivity should increase 2.5 times.

Many convincing statements were made concerning existing opportunities. First of all, the congress examined the huge possibilities resulting from the passage from extensive development -- based on the country's large resources of raw materials and energy for decades on end -- to intensive development. Second, the congress took into consideration the huge opportunities opened by the restructuring and modernization of industry and the strong development of agriculture on the basis of the broad introduction of the latest scientific-technical achievements. Many scientists, but also workers, mechanics, and representatives of party bodies and organizations from various parts of the USSR spoke about the need for a radical change in this field, pointing out the importance of closer cooperation between research and production. Third, the documents adopted by the congress and the discussions themselves pointed out the significance of the general application of the new economic mechanism and the improvements of management forms and methods, thus ensuring the development of workers democracy and further material incentives for the working people.

The international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state occupied an important place during the congress debates. The stance on international developments included in the political report presented by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the stress laid on the need for disarmament, primarily nuclear, and on securing peace, as well as the proposals and initiatives in this respect were unanimously endorsed by the delegates and all the people. The word "peace" has become the tenor of all speeches at the congress and of all meetings of the working people from enterprises and institutions with delegates of communists, workers, democratic, and revolutionary parties from various parts of the world. This is quite natural, as the program of profound changes in the USSR's socioeconomic life adopted by the congress is, in its essence, a program of peace; the fulfillment of the planned targets presupposes international security and tranquility, which can permit the concentration of the country's material and human resources primarily on constructive goals.

BELOVSKI MEETS WITH CASTRO, PECCHIOLI IN MOSCOW

AU081756 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Moscow, 4 March (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is heading the LCY delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress, last night held talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. They exchanged views on the current trends in the socioeconomic development of the two countries and on questions of international relations, that is, the activities of Yugoslavia and Cuba in this area.

Belovski and Castro assessed Yugoslav-Cuban relations as good and pointed out the need and possibility for their further advancement, particularly in the sphere of economics. The talks passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Those taking part in them were Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow, on the Yugoslav side and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, on the Cuban side.

Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee, also held talks today with Ugo Pecchioli, member of the Directorate and the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, who is leading a delegation of his party to the CPSU congress. In the talks they discussed some current problems of the workers and communist movement.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES FRENCH MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD102019 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Andre Ross, permanent secretary of the French Ministry of External Relations, who is in Belgrade for consultations between the two foreign affairs ministers.

In the discussion, it was stressed that both sides want to expand cooperation. There was also discussion of some current international questions. The permament secretary of the French Ministry of External Relations held talks with Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, on bilateral economic relations and current questions of international relations.

They concentrated on East-West relations, developments in Europe, crisis flashpoints, international economic relations and the position of developing countries as well as the activities and role of the Nonaligned Movement.

DIZDAREVIC, IRANIAN OFFICIAL MEET; ACCORD SIGNED

Bilateral Relations Discussed

LD070120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2313 GMT 6 Mar 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Iranian Minister of Foreign Trade Mohammad Javad Iravani discussed here today relations between the two countries and ways to promote them, especially in the economic field.

The two ministers also discussed international questions (?of interest) to the two countries. Special attention was devoted to the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the forthcoming meetings of the nonaligned -- the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the eight nonaligned summit in Harare.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD062358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2309 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Iranian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation noted today that vast possibilities exist for long-term cooperation, especially in the field of industry, agriculture, telecommunications and capital development projects.

At its closing session today, the committee extended the agreement on balanced trade between Yugoslavia and Iran to include 1986. This was assessed as a significant contribution to expansion and promotion of trade between the two countries.

Yugoslavia and Iran exchanged 360 million U.S. dollars worth of goods in 1985, with Yugoslav imports accounting for 233.4 million dollars.

The closing document of the session of the Yugoslav-Iranian joint economic committee was signed by their co-chairmen, Yugoslav Government member Dr Nedeljko Mandic and Irianian Minister of Foreign Trade Mohammad Javad Iravani.

According to the document, the price of oil Yugoslavia buys in Iran will this year be directly negotiated by the Yugoslav Jugopetrol enterprise and the Iranian Nioc oil company. It is expected that Yugoslavia will import about [words indistinct].

IRNA on Oil Deal

LD071630 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 7, IRNA -- Yugoslavia is to import one to 1.5 million tons of oil from Iran in 1986. The agreement was signed at the end of a meeting of the Irano-Yugoslavia Economic Cooperation Committee in Belgrade Thursday night.

The two countries did not agree on the new oil prices because Iran has refused to change OPEC-agreed oil prices and put off any decision on its oil prices until the next meeting of oil ministers of OPEC member countries.

A Yugoslav oil delegation is to follow up the talks on the prices in Tehran in the future, moreover, Iran has agreed to export non-oil commodities to Yugoslavia comprising as much as 20 percent of her total imports from that country.

Before signing the agreement, visiting Iranian Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani in his meetings with Yugoslavia officials discussed Tehran-Belgrade economic and political relations and ways to promote them.

The Iraqi-imposed war and issues of the next summit meet of the Nonaligned Movement member countries were among other topics discussed at the meeting.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic in his meeting with the Iranian minister invited his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati to pay a visit to Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, Majlis deputy Qasim Sadaqini who is accompanying Iravani met with the head of Foreign Economic Relations Committee of Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly here Thursday. At the meeting Sadaqini explained Iran's stance in the Iraqi-imposed war and the Iraqi shooting down of an Iranian passenger plane last month.

ZEMLJARIC MEETS WITH IRAQ'S RAMADAN IN BAGHDAD

LD061136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1005 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, March 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric and Iraqi Prime Minister First Deputy Taha Yasin Ramadan have assessed Yugoslav-Iraqi relations as good and friendly.

The two sides agreed that the non-aligned and other peaceloving countries, as well as the international community, should again intensify efforts for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Zemljaric is on a several-day visit to Iraq for the 11th regular session in Baghdad of the Yugoslav-Iraqi committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, of which he is co-chairman.

CANADI, MILITARY DELEGATION DEPART FOR SWEDEN

LD091506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, left today on a friendly working visit of the Armed Forces in the Kingdom of Sweden. During his visit to this friendly country, Colonel General Canadi will visit a number of units and establishments of the armed forces and hold talks with his hosts on further promoting cooperation between the two countries in this sphere. At Batajnica Airport, Colonel General Canadi and members of the delegation were seen off by Lieutenant Colonel Generals Slavko Djurdjevic and Zdravko Loncar; Vice Admiral Sveto Letica; Major General Konrad Kolsek; and other commanders of the Yugoslav People's Army.

KOSOVO CITIZENS AIR GRIEVANCES WITH ASSEMBLY

Citizens' Comments Cited

AU022135 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 2 Mar 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Excerpts] The conclusions on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under duress were unanimously adopted at the SFRY Federal Assembly Chamber last Thursday. However, this session, which opened on Wednesday, was held in a specific atmosphere due to the fact that about 100 Serbs and Montenegrins arrived in Belgrade on the same morning in order to address the delegates and tell them about their worries. Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; Zdavko Ciric, vice president of the Assembly; and Milan Jonovski, general secretary of the Assembly, had talks with these people in the small hall of the Assembly building. The public was informed about the meeting through an official announcement, because it was not possible for the journalists who attended to inform their readers, listeners, and viewers about the course of the talks. Instead of the words that the Kosovo citizens said to SFRY Assembly President Kurtesi from the rostrum, we are carrying a conversation with one of them which was recorded at the hall prior to the beginning of the meeting between the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi.

[Begin recording] [Miroslav Solevic] I am Miroslav Solevic from Kosovo Polje. We learned from the papers that there will be a Federal Chamber session and have come in order to tell how we see the situation, we ordinary people from the grassroots, to say this to the Federal Chamber president, presidents of all Federal Chamber committees, presidents of all delegations, the entire Kosovo delegation, and the delegates who spoke at the last session when the question of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was discussed.

[Unidentified reporter] And what does it look like, as you see it?

[Solevic] Well, as we see it, the situation has not changed essentially since 1981. Now, you see, elections in the party organization, in delegations, and all other assemblies are coming, and it seems to us that the same people are being imposed on us again. The nomination list for the Pristina LC Communal Committee, for instance, included about 10 people against whom an investigation or criminal proceedings have been carried out for hostile activities. Such people have been proposed for the communal committee. Now let us see whether responsibility will be established for the proposers, cadre commission, those who are doing this. [end recording]

This is what Miroslav Solevic from Kosovo Polje told us prior to the meeting with SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi. This is what happened at the meeting itself:

[Begin Jankovic recording] My name is Bozidor Jankovic. I and all these citizens have not come to mix into what does not concern us, but we have come to demand our civil rights. We want to have the same as all nations that live in Yugoslavia, we Serbs who are living down there and are endangered. As for me personally, I have not come to complain about the Albanians, I have come exclusively to complain against injustice, like all these people who have come here. I am not accusing one nation of injustice, because we are all foreigners to someone, but I am condemning injustice when one thing is being said and another done. [end recording]

There were many stories heard from the Assembly rostrum last Wednesday. The Kosovo citizens who came that day to seek help, everyone with his own story, expect that everything that was said during the 3 hours of the talks to be checked and that things will improve. It was Miroslav Solevic from Kosovo Polje who probably gave the best conclusion to the discussion:

[Begin Solevic recording] What we wanted with our individual stories was to present the situation as we see it, in order to make our contribution and make sure that things are understood at the federal level and that things can be done so we can stay down there.

I would also like to know whether journalists will be able to report anything of what we said here, because, in my opinion, it is very important that the public knows. If there was anything wrong or extreme said, I do not demand that we insist upon that, but the press should at least say what is essential, what is important, what disturbs us here. [end recording]

The 3-hour talks with the Kosovo citizens who came into the SFRY Assembly on that Wednesday was concluded by SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi, who said, among other things, the following:

[Begin Kurtesi recording] All these claims have been recorded here, leave the papers you have brought with you, so we can photocopy them, and if there is still someone who did not say here what he wanted, there is a possibility that our secretary will have it written down, because we would really like to make an (?informative action out of this). It is not pleasant for us that this had to happen, but all facts that (?result) from this will have to be consistently realized [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Journalists' Handling

AU061702 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 86 p 5

[Salvoljub Djukic commentary: "Official Announcement"]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav public was informed yesterday that SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi had received a fairly large group of Kosovo citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationality "who spoke during a lengthy conversation about difficulties and problems they are confronted with in everyday life."

Our public was informed about this event in an extremely unusual way -- through an official announcement.

All papers, radio, and television carried an identical report, such as had been worded by the SFRY Assembly Public Information Service. The case is all the more strange because about 60 journalists attended the several-hour-long talk held at the Assembly. When they were supposed to perform their professional duty though, they were given a uniform text to submit to their editorial boards.

The journalists present complained about such a gesture. However, their protest was not accepted, and the result was a uniform report which, naturally, has a restrictive effect.

Official announcements are not a new form of communicating with the public. However, if gestures such as the one we are talking about become prevalent, then the journalistic profession would become superfluous, and one paper would suffice for all of Yugoslavia.

Announcements are usually used when an instituion presents certain unknown facts, when it corrects and announces something, or expresses a certain view. Journalists also sometimes find themselves in a situation where they are asked not to bring to public attention things that are of importance to the state and society. What was involved here, however, was completely different: citizens who had come to complain to the SFRY Assembly, and they could have gone elsewhere, including to the public media. What right did they have not to publicize what those people had said?

Let us leave aside the motives for such a gesture, although they deserve commentary. (It was explained that reporting from this meeting could "negatively affect the action carried out by subjective forces in Kosovo.") We think that this event marks a good time to start a discussion in political organizations and journalistic associations about when one can use announcements, embargoes, and the like, as well as about the extent to which certain institutions make it impossible for the press to carry out its function. We are, after all, obliged to do that following conclusions of political forums.

Just as one talks about the content of the press, it is completely normal to discuss in the same way all social factors that often significantly affect those contents. This is the only way for the press in a democratic society to perform its sensitive duties. This implies a high degree of responsibility, respect for truth, and full information to its citizens.

Certain influential people and institutions seem to believe that the public accepts everything they say at face value and in no other way. Let us try to analyze the event we have been talking about and show how this looks in practice.

In the early morning on Wednesday, Belgrade residents noticed a strange procession of people. Curious passers-by could hear about the reason for their arrival in Belgrade. The city issue of VECERNJE NOVOSTI gave details on about 100 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The Belgrade television news program showed this unusual procession entering the Assembly building, and then showed the speakers from Kosovo, according to whose expressions and reactions viewers could easily conclude that they had great troubles and that that was not an ordinary conversation. During all this, observing the agreement about the method of information, the television commentator read the official announcement.

Let us now try to put ourselves in the place of a television viewer. He sees the Kosovo citizens, sees them approaching the rostrum, and finally, sees a television reporter who is obviously present at the event and he is reading an official announcement. What can people think in such a situation, especially when it is about Kosovo? This gesture leaves an especially unpleasant impression on the people who came as far as the SFRY Assembly. What are they going to think? What impact will their complaint have when it could not even find a place in the press in its original form?

The situation in Kosovo is our painful and dramatic theme. Each imprudence is dearly paid for, in particular if oil is poured onto the fire, events dramatized, and national confrontations deepened. Great damage is caused by untrue information, but there is no less damage when one denies original information. Here, at least, we have great experience, and exactly in the case of Kosovo. This is certainly the reason why the Platform on Kosovo devotes one full chapter to information.

The SFRY Assembly has for a long time certainly been our most open institution. It was exactly this forum that pointed out the seriousness of the Kosovo situation. It is for this very reason that we regret that an announcement at the Assembly served as the occasion for this kind of text.

If Yugoslav citizens address the Assembly, this is proof not only of their difficult position, but also of their confidence in the highest organ of authority. After all, all is well as long as threatened people seek a solution in the SFRY Assembly, within the Constitution and the law.

KOSOVO COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM PROPOSES CANDIDATES

AU101919 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium has proposed that Azem Vlasi, now member of the LC Provincial Committee Presidium, be nominated candidate for president of the Provincial Committee, and that Kolj Siroka be nominated candidate for member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. As was announced, Azem Vlasi and Kolj Siroka were given the broadest support.

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ZERI I POPULLIT REPORT ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

AU101126 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 Mar 86

["Congress of the Continuation and Advance of the Revisionist and Social Imperialist Course -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 9 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which say among others:

The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held its proceedings these days. This congress, just as the previous ones since the time when the Soviet revisionist leadership carried into life "Khrushchevism without Khrushchev" constitutes a new escalation and further advance of the revisionist course of the capitalist development at home and of the social imperialist strategy in the field of international relations. Naturally, this was not at all unexpected. The Political Report submitted by Gorbachev at the congress and the new text of the program of the party adopted there are a clear testimony to this. These two documents unhesitatingly lay the stress on the ideological and political continuation of that line, which originates from the 20th, 22nd congresses which sanctioned and codified the counterrevolutionary revisionist turning point in the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

The partial repairings, settings and corrections made in the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its new variant, preserving completely intact the base of the previous one, aim to suit it to the needs of the present demands of the capitalist and social imperialist development of the Soviet Union.

The Great Failures of the Soviet Union, Offspring of the Capitalist-Revisionist Line and System Applied in That Country

If in the materials of the present congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and during its proceedings there are found critical allusions addressed to Khruschev for mistakes of subjectivist or voluntarist character, or addressing Brezhnev for stagnation, immobilisation and bureaucratic routine, they are remarks within the general revisionist course, criticisms that this course has not been applied properly.

They are particularly attempts to explain and justify through these mistakes and "mistakes" and "shortcomings" the grave defeats of the revisionist course at home and on the international arena, in the economic and political, ideological and social fields, to show that those ugly phenomena that Gorbachev was compelled to speak of more openly and which cannot be covered any longer with the tactics of silence, are allegedly a consequence of these "corrigible" mistakes and shortcomings and not an inevitable off spring of the capitalist-revisionist line and system applied in the Soviet Union.

With the new congress of their party and the basic document approved in it, the Soviet revisionists want to create illusive images of a boom in the present Soviet society, of its advance towards "a new qualitative stage". They want to present the economic strategy of their party allegedly as much objective and realisable as possible. In an effort to devoid themselves of the fantastic and utopian promises, from Khrushchevite extreme voluntarism and the Brezhnev bureaucratic reluctance which have already discredited the Soviet Union with the numerous failures in all the fields, in fact the congress declared the postponement of the same objectives up to the end of this century, by replacing one advertisment with another. The objectives that the Soviet leadership seeks to achieve regarding the doubling of the total industrial production and of the national incomes up to the year 2,000 are not less ambitious than those preached by Khrushchev in the 60's.

Under the demagogic slogan of real socialism, "real socialism", the Kremlin chieftains try to create the illusion on the abilities of the Soviet "socialist" order to overcome the numerous negative phenomena, the grave economic situations created in that country, stagnation and inflation, parasitism and speculations, apathy and lower dynamism, etc. so, they want to cover up the truth that all these are offsprings of the capitalist order restored in the Soviet Union, they are a direct consequence of the domination of the state monopoly capitalism and bureaucratic administration in all the links, of the unfrenzied armament race, of feverish war preparations for which the Soviet Union has made colossal investments, they have aggravated further the crisis and have brought about successive failures.

"The Radical Reforms" Which Are Being Carried Out in the Soviet Union, Are Based on the Demands of the Capitalist Laws of the Economy

Thus, we notice a coexistence of bureaucratic centralism of the monopoly type with a greater economic liberalism in the base, which is reflected in the extension of the self-administering rights of the enterprises (which reminds you of the abortive Yugoslav model), in their enlarged competences in the use of commodity money relations, in the investments and planning of production, the granting of material incentives, in the extension of the private plots of lands, etc.

The main feature of the reforms dictated by the present Soviet leadership in the field of economy is that, despite the "socialist" luster they try to give them, they lay the stress even more forcefully on the economic laws and categories of capitalism, and those goals of the social production and those methods of the organisations and the running of production which derive from these laws. The voluntary subjectivism of Khrushchev, with his divagations and unrestrained and discreditable acts and the fixed bureaucracy of Brezhnev are being replaced by a more flexible technocratic and pragmatic line, represented by Gorbachev and his team, a line which is based, more directly, on the demands of the capitalist laws of the economy.

The application of this line is being accompanied with a great fuss on the struggle against many negative phenomena such as red tape, careerism, abuses with the official position, corruption, tendencies for personal profits, bribery, the psychology of private property, alcoholism and hooliganism, etc, on the one hand and the dismissal of many cadres, even in the highest ranks of the hierarchy as corrupted people with bureaucratic tendencies, unable to direct in the new conditions or because of old "of old age and bad health" on the other. These ugly phenomena are not at all accidental, limited and transitory, they are not diversion from the social norm, as the revisionist propaganda seeks to present them, but a direct and natural product of the capitalist relations, which enter in all the pores of the present social life in the Soviet Union, therefore they are not liquidated with the replacement of some cadres or even of a stratum of leading cadres. This wave of new dismissals and appointments is a clear expression of the struggle for power between rival groups, which is so typical of the Soviet revisionist bureaucracy.

The Escalation of the Expansionist and Hegemonist Course of the Soviet Social-Imperialists

In the field of international problems and foreign policy, while playing the favourite demagogical card of antiimperialism, detente, disarmament, the prevention of the war danger and the defence of peace, the 27th Congress of the CP of Soviet Union as it was expected, marked in essence a further escalation and deepening of the expansionist and hegemonist course of the Soviet social imperialism. The international strategy that Gorbachev presented in his report, embodies the great ambitions and claims of the Soviet Union on world scale for domination in all directions and regarding all problems.

The relations with American imperialism, the rivalry, competition and agreements with it were sanctioned in the congress as one of the fundamental directions of the Soviet foreign policy. They constituted the pillar of the proceedings of the congress in the field of world policy. However, it is a common knowledge that both the rivalry and negotations and the agreements between the two superpowers are built and applied on an entirely imperialist basis, for the division of the spheres of influences between them. They embody the aspirations and the aims of each of the superpowers for the greatest possible extension of its domination to the detriment of the peoples and sovereign states.

The congress indulged in much demagogy about peace, but it failed to cover up neither the war preparations of the Soviet socialimperialism nor its aggressive imperialist aims. Gorbachev clamourously proposed a socalled worldwide system of collective security, whch is a summary of the old Soviet proposals on collective regional systems. The peoples themselves have experienced that these proposals do not serve at all to guarantee peace and stability on a world scale. Through them, the Soviet Union, in rivalry and agreement with the big imperialist powers, above all with the USA, seeks to gain the right to intervene in internal affairs of other countries, to dominate the world problems and to dictate its will in the international life.

The revisionist congress made many speculations about the question of weapons and disarmament. Gorbachev repeated the well known Khrushchevite slogans of a world without weapons and wars. However, the people still have fresh memories of the fiasco of these promises made by his predecessor.

The neocolonialist policy of the Soviet socialimperialism, sanctioned in the congress, was clearly noticed in the stand towards the countries of the socalled socialist community. The congress of the Soviet revisionist made appeals and set concrete tasks to all the other revisionist parties of Eastern Europe to accelerate the rates of economic, political and military integration according to the needs and demands of Kremlin. The congress adopted the same stand of a patron to the national liberation movements and anti-imperialist forces in various countries of the world. By chanting the deceitful slogans of the natural ally of the liberation movements, the Soviet Union seeks to put them under its control and to use them as instruments of its foreign policy.

The Soviet Revisionism, the Most Dangerous Variant of Modern Revisionism

The situations created inside the Soviet Union, just as its socialimperialist policy are a natural result of the bourgeois class essence of the Soviet party and state. The current developments confirm once again the correctness of the analysis. The conclusions and forecasts of the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha regarding the evolution of the Khrushchevite revisionism and the Soviet socialimperialism. Nothing has changed and will change in these Marxist Leninist conclusions on the Soviet revisionists. They represent a dangerous counterrevolutionary force, which suppress and rules over the proletariat and the working masses in the Soviet Union, whereas on the international arena, together with American imperialism, they are a fortress of reaction. The Soviet revisionism represents the most dangerous variant of modern revisionism, which seeks to ideologically disorientate the revolutionary movements in the world from the ideological point of view, whereas the Soviet state where this revisionism rules is an aggressive, oppressive superpower, rabid enemy of freedom, independence and progress of the peoples. The stand of the PLA towards these enemies of revolution and the peoples is clear-cut: uninterruptedly, uncompromising struggle till their full denunciation.

"Our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, has been and remains a resolute opponent of the aggressive and expansionist policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, and irreconcilable fighter of the reactionary bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Our stand towards them has been and will remain clear cut".

This is the only correct stand that can be adopted towards them. An illusion about the evolutions and positive changes from the replacements in the Soviet leadership are not only groundless but also very dangerous and harmful to the cause of revolution, to the freedom loving peoples of the world.

ITALIAN TOURISTS VISIT, CANCELED FOR SPRING

AU101858 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Albania has canceled tourist visits from Italy planned for March, April, and May of this year through an Italian travel agency in Bari. The reason given by the Albanian side is the issue of the six Albanian citizens who entered the Italian Embassy in Tirana last December and requested political asylum. Albania urgently demands that they be handed over. Confronted by the simultaneous requests by some parties that the refugees' request be granted, the Italian Government had remained silent up to now. Refusing to admit the Italian tourists is the first reaction of Tirana since the protest almost 2 months ago.

AWP PAPER ON RAISING PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

AU041107 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 February 86 p 2

[Astrit Nuri article: "Healthy Public Opinion Kills Off Indifference"]

[Excerpts] Our healthy public opinion is one of the greatest achievements of the party. Our public opinion has been strengthened, daily nourished and revolutionized by the care of the party, the teachings of Comrade Enver, and the great dignity of a pure and healthy society like our socialist Albanian society. Our healthy public opinion, apart from representing a great revolutionary force, is at the same time one of the great virtues of the true socialist order -- a virtue absent from capitalist-revisionist societies.

Our public opinion often shows itself strong and pure. It shows itself every day, when honest people, people in the vanguard of labor, innovators, Heroes of Socialist Labor, greet and congratulate each other; it shows itself when we respect and honor our mothers and our women and girls at work, in the family, on the bus, in the street, etc. It shows itself in sport stadiums, local meeting places, evenings of dancing and entertainment, and in the healthy communist education we give our children, etc. It also shows itself in our opposition to wrongdoers, usurpers of common socialist property and individual property, rumormongers, careerists, people who behave badly toward their families, in society, or at work.

But can we say that public opinion is such in every case? For example, in Tirana recently a court case was brought against some people who had organized a lottery based on sports results, a game which has nothing to do with the love for sport of hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, but is a matter of undeserved material gain. Of course, opinion was against them, in accordance with the mistakes they had made. The courtroom, full of young people, maintained a healthy revolutionary attitude against these activities, so unpleasant for our socialist society. The court denounced these "games." Of course, all this is positive. But let us look further and consider the matter realistically. Was there no way for public opinion to prevent the activity of these few people with their pseudogame? Has public opinion maintained its proper level in some parts of the city and in some apartment blocks? Has revolutionary vigilance been what it should be? Of course not.

A pronounced feeling of indifference has been noticed in some people. For some people it has become "normal" to turn a blind eye or a deaf ear. It has become a form of "manners" (bad manners, of course). But indifference, we know, is an enemy in open opposition to our social opinion, and our whole socialist life. As a product of the vestiges of the past in the consciousness of people, and of the pressure of the capitalist-revisionist world, indifference seeks to liberalize the pure and dynamic life of our people. And so it is clear that it is a major task for everybody to oppose and root out this alien phenomenon of indifference.

We say this because, apart from the general massive revolutionary opinion we mentioned earlier, there have also been other occasions, apart from the matter related above, when certain people, perhaps involuntarily and carelessly, have exhibited indifferent attitudes. How is it possible, for instance, when something unpleasant happens on the street, for some people to turn away as a matter of course, simply not to become witnesses? How is it possible, for instance, that when someone begins spreading rumors, and indulging in "cadre policy-making", the person listening does not say, "you shouldn't say things like that," or, "who said that? where did you hear it?" but sometimes just passes the rumor on. We can ask the same question of certain other incidents. But the main point is this: Our healthy public opinion has a major task in confronting these problems. Some might say, "Well, what are the responsible organs going to do?" But no, that's not right! Of course, these organs help the work of the party, in education, and in punishing wrongdoers, but in the first place it is up to us to keep an eye on our own house, in case a thief tries to break into our apartment. Some people say it is up to the police to watch the village shop, but it is primarily the responsibility of the shopkeeper and the village itself.

When we mention the great force of public opinion, we do not primarily mean its investigative activity (i.e., the detection of wrongdoers, rumormongers, slanders, etc.) but obviously its preventive character, the most proper and essential characteristic of public opinion, because it aims at saving people from bad ways. In this respect, the tasks of public opinion are even greater. It is important to understand that this preventive struggle is a class struggle, and as such, must be waged every day, and not in spasmodic campaigns.

EDITORIAL EVALUATES RESULTS OF CPSU CONGRESS

AU101409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Revolutionary Strategy of Construction and Peace"]

[Text] For almost 7 decades, the party of Lenin has been leading the great Soviet country along the road toward socialism and communism. For almost 7 decades the USSR has been the support, hope, and trust of the peoples throughout the world in their striving toward peace and social progress. The 27th CPSU Congress impressively confirmed this vocation of the first constructors of the new system, predestined by history. The congress elected a new CPSU Central Committee, which at its first plenum unanimously confirmed the composition of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted party leader and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The delegates -- representative of the 19 million communist vanguard -- unanimously approved the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, read by the Central Committee general secretary, and thus also the Central Committee's Political Course and practical activity. With a total unanimity of thought this document of creative Marxism-Leninism was characterized as a broad and grandiose picture of the epochal construction of the party and the people and as an inspiring platform for accelerating the socioeconomic upsurge and for more precise, purposeful, and effective solutions of the problems and tasks of the party, state, and public life. In a Leninist, farsighted, and innovative manner the report determined the strategy and tactics of the comprehensive perfection of socialism and the internal and international policies of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

All this gave reasons to the Soviet Communists' forum to evaluate the CPSU Central Committee Poitical Report as a document of great historic significance.

The deep renewal of the Soviet country's political, social, and spiritual climate, to which a powerful initial impetus was given by the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, also permeated the work of the congress and created a businesslike and creative atmosphere of high communist principle-mindedness, exigence, and resposibility for the triumph of the great Leninist cause. The nationwide discussion of the congress documents as well as the 10-day discussion at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses brightly and movingly confirmed the unshakable cohesion of the party and the people and the inseparable unity of thoughts and actions and the strivings and aspirations of the Communists and all Soviet people.

The congress confirmed that the CPSU, with its boundless loyalty to the ideals of communism and the interests of the working people, has achieved the right to be the guiding and leading force of society. It is the main generator of new ideas and the inspirer and organizer of the masses' historical successes. Increasing the party's leading role places even higher requirements on he party organizations, the committee, and every Communist.

In the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the County During the 12th 5-Year Plan and Through the Year 2000, which were adopted, the 27th CPSU Congress comprehensively based the new strategic course of intensifying the country's national economy. In the spirit of Leninist traditions this decision combines the objective analysis of the road which has been traveled with a realistic evaluation of the state and possibilities of the economy and the broad prospects of its ascending upsurge.

The fact that the tasks of reaching a quality, new state of Soviet society, conducting profound changes in the reduction of forces, and perfecting production relations have been posed for a period of 15 years, was a significant feature of the congress' work and decisions. The fact has been determined by the complexity and scope of the tasks related to constructing the material-technical foundations of communism, which have been posed.

The main task of the 12th 5-Year Plan period is also subjected to the requirement to lead economic growth on a high trajectory of development, the trajectory of acceleration. It requires that the pace and effectiveness of economic development be increased on the basis of scientific-technological progress, reconstruction and modernization of production, and intensely utilizing the existing potential. It also requires that planning, management, and the economic mechanism be perfected and on this basis that the further upsurge in the Soviet people's prosperity be ensured. The congress convincingly confirmed that the economic grwoth and production effectiveness marked for the 5-year plan period guarantee and implementation in life of the CPSU programatic goals for raising. The Soviet people's standard of living to a new qualitative stage and for constantly improving the conditions of their labor and life. The party inseparably connected the solution of these tasks with the harmonious developmnet of the personality and with the activization of the working people's creative initiatives. The power of the party program is vested in the complete implementation of the principle of social justice and of the socialist division of the vital commodities.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries of the fraternal socialist community the course of accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development reveals boundless horizons for further and comprehensively expanding cooperation and integration, for solving together the tasks and problems of intensifying our national economies, and for strengthening their technological-economic invulnerability in relation to the actions of imperialism.

The Complex Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000 is the core of this joint activity. The congress pointed out that now, the general direction of the integration activity is pointed toward jointly mastering the newest scientific-technical achievements and developing large-scale specialization and production sharing in all braches of the national economy and first of all in the production of modern machines and equipment. The congress also highly evaluated the search for new ways of cooperating between enterprises and branches of the socialist countries for the creation of joint scientific-production unions, construction offices, laboratories, and so forth. As Bulgarians we are especially pleased by the fact that one of the newest forms of integration is connected with our country and that the first international unions within the CEMA system have been created between enterprises of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

The 27th CPSU Congress introduced purposeful changes in the party statutes and armed the Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people with a new edition of the Third CPSU Program. This is a program of a planned and comprehensive perfection of socialism and a further progress of Soviet society toward communism. This is a program for the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world. There is no doubt that it will become a powerful ideological-theoretical weapon of revolutionary action not only on the party of the Soviet Communists and people, but also for the peoples of the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, and all progressive mankind.

The high forum of the Soviet Communists adopted a broad strategy for protecting and strengthening world peace, preventing nuclear insanity, and constructing a new world without blocs, weapons, and wars, a world of all-human cooperation for reaching all-human goals.

For us, Communists, and for all Bulgarians, the 27th CPSU Congress is a remarkable event. We are inspired by the imposing prospects of the future development of fraternal cooperation and comprehensive coming together between our parties, countries, and peoples, outlined by the congress.

A historic congress and a summit in the development of the CPSU -- this high evaluation expressed from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was fully justified by the remarkable results of the work of the supreme forum of Soviet Communists. The congress will enter the annal of the Soviet country, the international communist and workers movement, and modern international relations with the new CPSU course aimed at accelerating the comprehensive upsurge of the first country of socialism and with the all-human strategy of saving peace, civilization, and life on earth.

In less than 1 month the 13th BCP Congress will start its work in Sofia. The Communists and our entire people dedicate their inspired work and brightest hopes to this congress. During the past days we lived with the joys and emotions of the Soviet Communists and people and followed with unrelenting attention the work and outlines of the 27th CPSU Congress. For all Communists and working people it is a strong and irreplaceable tradition to derive energy and inspiration from the historic decisions of the CPSU congresses. This tradition will undoubtedly manifest itself now with full power.

The CPSU, Soviet State, Soviet Communists, and all Soviet people are entering a new historical period of accelerated advancement toward communism armed with a new weapon -- the imposing outlines of the 27th CPSU Congress, the vanguard of the first builders of socialism and communism.

GORBACHEV REPORT TO CPSU CONGRESS PUBLISHED

AU101354 Sofia RABOTNICHSKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 86 p 1

[BTA report: "The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress Published"]

[Text] Partizdat, the publishing house of the BCP, published in a separate volume the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress, delivered on 25 February 1986 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian public received this important political document with exceptionally great attention. The report was disseminated by all our mass media. With its most recent publication, Partizdat is responding to the particular interest manifested by the broad public in our country in the congress of the Soviet Communists.

LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU071809 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 7 March carries a live relay from Sofia's Ivan Vasov National Theater on the festive celebration of International Women's Day.

At 1602 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of "Bulgarian party and state leaders" headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who are greeted with tumultuous applause.. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, opens and chairs the meeting. He greets the Bulgarian women attending the celebration and gives the floor to Ganka Zlatinova, member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee.

Zlatinova speaks about the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress, Bulgarian women's development under socialism, and the influence of the April 1956 Plenum upon the development of Bulgarian women and the entire people. She greets Todor Zhivkov as the chief exponent of the BCP's April policy and then deals with Bulgarian women's rights which are based on "one of the most humanitarian constitutions." She also dwells on the scientific-technological development of the country in light of the January 1985 and February 1986 Plenums, pointing out the role of the women in this area. She appeals to women to make their contribution and improve their work particularly in trade and education. In the last portion of her speech, Zlatinova speaks on international issues, mainly on peace, and the antiwar movement, expressing solidarity with women in the Third World countries and in countries fighting for their political and socilal liberation. She supports the "initiative of our country to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans" and mentions cooperation with Greek women in this context. She discusses the participation of Bulgarian women in the World Federation of Democratic Women and expresses the gratitude of Bulgarian women toward the party and government. Zlatinova ends her speech at 1628 GMT.

After the main speech, a telegram to the World Federation of Democratic Women is read.

The live relay ends at 1633 GMT. The following Bulgarian leaders are reported as present at the festive meeting: "Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov."

LAWYER SUPPORTS BULGARIAN VERSION IN ROME TRIAL

AU101950 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Rome, March 10 (BT corr. Khristo Petrov) -- At today's 885th session of the trial on the assassination attempt against the Pope, Mr. Valerio Vianello, Musa Serdar Celebi's counsel for the defence, began his speech. He did not restrict himself to speaking only in favour of his client, but commenced with a well grounded revelation of the untenability of the whole indictment and its gross anti-Bulgarian contents.

The counsel for the defence dwelled in detail on Agca's meeting in the prison with Dr. Bonagura, of SISDE, and Major Petruccelli, of SISMI, which had taken place on December 19, 1981. There is not any doubt, according to the lawyer, that the investigation magistrate has permitted that meeting. After that Martella had not questioned the two representatives of the secret services and had not recorded their evidence. He had been satisfied to receive only "unofficial information" from them.

"Excuse me Your Honour, members of the jury, but in an investigation like this for the assassination attempt against the pope, nothing can be done unofficially," pointed out the counsel for the defense.

Further on he refuted the phony version according to which the Bulgarian international transport truck had been waiting outside the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome on the day of the shooting in order to take Agca out of Italy. According to the lawyer, this was in fact proved to be self-made trap for the assassin's coaches. What they had not figured out is the absurdity of their claim that Bulgarian diplomats would employ themselves in breaking the seals of an enormous truck in broad daylight and under the stares of dozens of Italian witnesses only in order to hide in it an assassin with the gun still hot in his hand.

There was one other very important issue which Defense Counsel Vianello did not neglect. And namely: Agca has described the body of the international transport truck. How could he have seen it when he had been caught in the fact of trying to shoot the pope and had thus never set eyes on the truck?

According to the defense lawyer, the terrorist has acted alone. At the very beginning he told the investigating magistrate that he had arrived in Italy without any weapons and without any intentions to kill the pope. Further on he started telling slanders about certain meetings in Sofia with representatives of the "Bulgarian secret services". "The circumstances indicate," concluded the lawyer, "that Agca has been coached."

Dr. Vianello repeated before the Court all 27 versions told by the slanderer about the infamous three million Deutsche Mark (the reward for the crime). Among those versions are the ones according to which the money had been brought to Rome by Oral Celik and left at Antonov's or (according to another testimony) in Ayvazov's flat.

"Thus, according to the prosecution, the money was sent from Bulgaria, passed through Musa Celebi and again returned to the Bulgarians. This goes against even the most elementary logic. The prosecutor stated that the sum might not have been remitted at all. However, there is no room for suppositions in a trial that has lasted for five years."

The lawyer also criticized severely the so-called writers and journalists of the Claire Sterling type.

This lawyer's summation will continue on Wednesday.

In the beginning of today's session, presiding Judge Santiapichi warned the lawyers that they should complete their summations by March 22, 1986 when the court intends to withdraw for the preparation of the verdict. Rumours quickly spread in Foro Italico's corridors that Prosecutor Marini might demand the right to reply to the defense. This is legal under Italian laws on condition that the defense is given the last word after the prosecution. If it comes to such an exchange, the court will most probably not be able to withdraw on the predetermined date. This is of course only guesswork but what remains is the fact that not a single pre-set term has so far been honored during this trial.

3 VOLUME EDITION OF ZHIVKOV WORKS PUBLISHED

AU060908 Sofia BTA in English 0826 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- The attention of the Bulgarian public has been drawn to a three volume publication of works by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, entitled "The Party Is Loyal to Its Loyal Allies." It has been published on the occasion of the 60-year long cohesion and unity of action of the BCP and the Bulgarian Agarian Party (BZNS).

The volumes contain speeches, reports and articles of the first Bulgarian party and state leader which show the experience and the historical lessions of the unique fraternal political cooperation between the two parties and throw light on the principals and ways to its perfection in the stage of the construction of mature socialism.
It is with sincere pride and acknowledgement that the BZNS members call this major work the April depository of the BCP-BZNS cohesion and unity.

CHNOUPEK SPEAKS TO UN YEAR COMMISSION

LD112303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Report on speech by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at 11 March session of the Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the United Nations, in Prague]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek said that since last June, when the founding session of the commission was held until today, events of truly historic importance have taken place in the world, which will mark its long term development -- that is, the Helsinki meeting of the foreign ministers of the signatory states of the Final Act; the declaration of the Soviet moratorium with regard to all nuclear explosions, the jubilee 40th session of the UN General Assembly; the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Paris; the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states; the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva; the declaration of the epoch-making Soviet program of entire eradication of nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

The activity of the socialist states at this forum showed that the aims declared in the festive proclamation on International Peace Year are among the most intrinsic interests of the entire policy of socialism: how to avert war, solve international conflicts peacefully, create an atmosphere of trust, disarmament, preserve outer space for peaceful utilization, secure economic advancement and human right, and elevate the dignity and welfare of man.

The world can see the humane and noble character of this policy, its high ethical values, responsibility for the fate of civilization and its realism, especially during the course and the conclusions of 27th CPSU Congress. The proposals, delivered from the congress rostrum by Mikhail Gorbachev, have become the scientifically substantiated general plan of preserving life on our planet. They gave an convincing reply, to the most complicated problems of our times, and a direction to their comprehensive administration. They evoked enormous interest on a worldwide scale. They are justly considered the way out from the current gloomy state of the world affairs.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that these proposals enjoy outstanding respect, attention, and support in our country too.

As Gustav Husak, highest Czechoslovak representative, said at the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Czechoslovak people, who have experienced many difficult trials, value peace highly. That is why they fully support Soviet peace initiatives which they see safeguarding a peaceful future. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that the new initiatives of the USSR are significant by the noble nature of their aim -- to safeguard a peaceful transition to the third millenium for mankind and civilization and to open a completely new stage of history. They are bold by their concrete character and willingness to extend the boundaries of compromise. They break thought stereotypes, confirmed by decades of confrontation policy of the so-called suppression of socialism and progress in general. They span the dangerous abyss which was created between the reality of our times and understanding the tasks which it presents so urgently. They are realistic inasmuch as they spring from the knowledge that there is no other way but peaceful coexistence, policy of reduction of tension, freeing the humankind of the horrors of war.

The West, too, must sooner or later recognize this fact, this great truth of nuclear space era. For, as the political report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th congress of the party stressed, the danger of continuing of the arms race is reaching the point where parity will cease to be a factor of military political restraint, that is even the point which strips the policy of confrontation and clashes of any meaning whatsoever. Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed at today's session of the Czechoslovak commission for the year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace that the Soviet proposals are addressed not only to the governments, but all peoples, the broadest world public. They appeal to all the peace-loving people, to all social groups. They are true examples of honest and open policy, morality and democratic nature which were introduced into the international practice by socialism.

What is involved is diplomacy before the eyes and verification of the general public, and not demagogy and empty rhetoric. They are governed by the idea that peace is really the affair of all, and also by the belief that governments bear the heaviest responsibility for its preservation before the nations -- and not only before the peoples of their own country as the world today has become far too small and fragile for wars and the policy of strength. It is therefore necessary, as Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized, to end firmly and forever the type of thinking and behavior that for centuries leaned upon the idea of acceptability and admissibility of wars and armed conflicts.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that peace initiatives of the 27th CPSU Congress are by their very novelty of attitudes, courage, proven truthfulness of conclusions and above all by their intelligibility and convincingness, becoming a strong source of inspiration and encouragement in the fight to avert a nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament, and for the general advancement of human society. In this way they are the most valuable contribution of the International Year of Peace.

We in Czechoslovakia approach the program of the International Year of Peace from the same perspective. We do our utmost to make the voice of the whole Czechoslovak general public sound as strongly as possible. The effort to preserve peace, to achieve disarmament and security in the world is not separated in the slightest from the selfless building work. The Czechoslovak people know well that stronger peace trends in the world, detente, reduction of military confrontation and increase of trust undoubtedly is to everyone's advantage. It facilitates trade exchange, creates conditions for expanding crucial international cooperation, makes possible more spending on the material and spiritual needs of the population and above all, makes better and more efficient use of the creative potential of the working people. Therefore, every voice in our country that calls for a commitment to peace and against war is not only the voice for a more secure future but also for a better and richer present.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia, too, considers it very important to contribute actively toward the activity and growth of the international peace movement, to help the flow of information in nongovernmental organizations, to unite opponents to war and the arms race in various countries, and to facilitate a better level of knowledge about the true aims and targets of foreign policy of the socialist countries and of the attitudes and activities of the Czechoslovak public. The International Year of Peace presents the best opportunity for the purpose. The new demanding tasks, which will be discussed in principle by the 17th CPCZ Congress, also face the Czechoslovak foreign service. In their formation, the point of departure is profound analysis of the present, exceptionally contradictory and complex international situation and the causes of its arising, which was carried out at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Czechoslovakia, in cooperation and coordination with the Warsaw Pact, will actively and purposefully strive for strengthening the peace tendencies of world development, increasing cooperation, and relaxing tension. The fact is that the world has entered a decisive point of its history when it must be decided, within a brief period, whether or not mankind will be freed from nuclear terror and will concentrate only on creative tasks or whether it will slip towards destruction. The struggle for peace, indeed, has to be persistent and purposeful, the one must seek, find and use even the slightest possibilities for doing away with the trends of increasing the danger of war while it is still possible. We are proud of the fact, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed, that in this big struggle of today we stand, together with the USSR, on the side of peace, progress, and reason.

At today's session of the Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the UN and the International Year of Peace, Minister Chnoupek went on to mention the three main indexes of the greatest practical significance toward a way out of the current dangerous situation. They are: Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. It is these three forums that have to mobilize the entire mechanism of disarmament. It is where one must strive for its improvement, so that talks do not lag behind the needs, but keep abreast of them. Wherever possible, Czechoslovakia will support the global solution of the individual problems by measures of regional character. We are, for example, convinced that final ban on chemical weapons on a worldwide scale would be significantly facilitated by creating a chemical weapons-free zone that would at first be located on the territories of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and the FRG.

The creation of such a zone would also be necessary for the reduction of the level of confrontation and the increase of confidence, a display of goodwill that would influence favorably the European political climate. Therefore, Czechoslovakia on 12 September 1985, along with the GDR, proposed to the FRG Government talks on the creation of such a zone. We believe that contacts that took place in this direction between our delegations at the Geneva conference would grow into the stage of practical talks, said Bohuslav Chnoupek.

We fully support the USSR's proposals for the ban and eradication of chemical weapons and their production base with strict verification, including on-the-spot checks, which are the part of the program from 15 January. We shall exert all necessary efforts to make the important issue of an entire ban of chemical weapons move forward, to prevent the development and application of its new systems, in particular the binary system, and to eradicate these mass destruction means.

It is also the time, said Bohuslav Chnoupek, that the course of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and weaponry in Central Europe changed qualitatively. The stance of the socialist countries is constructive, justified, and clear. They propose an agreement on the basis of mutuality, parity of pledges, and strict adherence to the principle of equal security. The socialist states put forward a proposal of this very kind to the Vienna talks on 20 February. This is a proposal of treaty on initial reduction of ground troops of the USSR and the United States and the consequent non-increase of the standard of armed forces and armaments of both sides and the measures connected with it in central Europe. It is an extensive, flexible, and realistic proposal. It obviates everything positive that was achieved at the talks so far. It complies considerably with the demands of the Western participants. It gives a clear answer to the arising questions. But most importantly, it provides the impulse to the breakthrough. It creates a well balanced, just basis for an agreement. We will do everything necessary on our part to achieve it as early as possible.

Progress in Vienna could become inspiration for other parts of the world which are marked by a dangerous concentration of armed forces and armament. From the European viewpoint it would undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of overall trust, and to the renovation of vitality of the all-European process.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security in Europe, we shall continue at this important all-European forum to create a reliable barrier against the use of armed forces and also against the hidden preparations for war on land, sea, or air.

The Warsaw Pact countries advocated the implementation of the basic idea of firm political guarantees of mutual non-use of military force and preservation of peace relations as early as the well known proposal of the Prague session of its Political Consultative Committee in January 1983, addressed to the NATO states. From the very beginning, Czechoslovakia significantly contributed toward the application of the complicated talks. It was the co-author of the significant proposals of the socialist countries, including the preliminary anouncements of the extensive infantry exercises as well as extensive military transfers.

Thanks to the active participation of Czechoslovakia, the conference achieved certain progress. First of all, it was the agreement on delimiting five basic areas which should be included in the final document. At present we consider it most important, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued, that the results of the current talks might not only anchor the achieved level of the agreement, but that they also might set up the best possible platform for the solution of so-far controversial questions in the process of the coming stage of the conference, which concerns, above all, preliminary anouncements of extensive naval exercises. We trust that this policy, proposed by the USSR in the declaration of 15 January, would help to bridge the continuing weak points of the Stockholm conference and efficiently tackle the complicated questions, one at a time, within the framework of agreed stages.

These proposals met with a deserved response at the Stockholm conference. They confirm the well known postulate that a success of a policy is also the art of the possible and that what is possible and positive now must be preserved and developed further, but must not be hindered and postponed. This would create a more constructive atmosphere even for opening the preparatory work for the coming meeting of the all-European conference in Vienna this autumn. Czechoslovakia will fully advocate that the Vienna meeting might make a substantial step towards improving political atmosphere and towards reviving relaxation in Europe and in the world. It will strive for the meeting to lead towards working our new significant measures towards reducing the level of military confrontation and towards extending cooperation between the European states, was stressed at today's session of the Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace, by Bohuslav Chnoupek, its chairman, and minister of foreign affairs.

REACTION IN U.S. TO UN STAFF CUTS REPORTED

LD112042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Our permanent correspondent in New York, Vladimir Solecky, reports on the reaction within the United States itself to Washington's demand that the USSR should limit the number of its permanent staff at the United Nations in New York:

The U.S. press has so far limited itself to interpretations of the insulting decision by White House which accuses the personnel of the Soviet mission of illegal activities outisde their diplomatic duty.

This decision is generally seen as a gesture to anti-Soviet groups to demonstrate the so-called firm stance of the Reagan administration toward the USSR.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA, said at a press conference yesterday that this step is actually an insult to the United Nations because it was taken without consultation.

The majority of first reactions by U.S. experts in international law to this measure by the Reagan administration is very critical. (Thomas Frank), professor of law at New York University said that this step is illegal. The U.S. Administration cannot arbitrarily refuse visas to members of the UN mission without proving that the rules of agreement have been violated. (Richard Gasl), a professor of Columbia University, said that the arbitrary setting of limits of numbers is, in his opinion, a poor policy for the United States. How would the United States feel if Switzerland were to dictate the number of U.S. personnel for the Geneva disarmament talks?

These first reactions show that realistically thinking politicians and experts on international law see this step by President Reagan as a one-sided and not well thought out measure which is clearly in contradiction with his pledge, proclaimed at the Geneva summit meeting, to try to improve Soviet-U.S. relations in the interest of halting the arm race and of tackling together the key problems of the present-day world.

U.S. TRADE POLICIES AIMED AT SPLITTING E. BLOC

LD111934 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Since the founding of the world socialist system, the advanced capitalist countries have been applying a differentiated economic policy toward those states. The aim, understandably, is clear, and it therefore comes as no surprise that these economic discrimination trends have been pursued in the 1980's in a form which, although slightly modified, is all the more blatant. The purpose and goal of these steps, as we anticipated, is not too difficult to fathom: it is to try to disrupt the smooth functioning of the socialist community countries' foreign trade and to cause inequalities between the individual states. Underlying this, inevitably, is the principal objective of undermining their political unity.

In the front line of this economic propaganda is none other than the United States. Let's take this example to illustrate the point: the United States grants most-favored-nation status to certain socialist states. This concession concerns not only alterations to import and export customs duty, but also the conditions under which goods are transported, and payment and other operations involved in foreign trade. In passing let us note that it is on the principle of non-discrimination and mutual benefit that the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, GATT, are based in which most-favored-nation status applies universally and unconditionally to all its contracting members,and therefore also to the United States.

Among the socialist countries in addition to Czechoslovakia, which is a founding member, the following are members: Poland, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. In 1951 the United States however, abrogated the agreement in respect to these states and therefore the imports from these states in direct contravention to GATT principles are handicapped by maximum customs duty. For example, the duty on imports from the CSSR are almost 20 percent higher than for imports from other countries. Using every method available to it, the United States is simply trying to divide the socialist countries.

That is why at the present time, only Hungary and Romania enjoy most-favored-nation status -- that is to say GATT members -- but not because they happen to be GATT members, but because an exception has been made in their favor in U.S. law on trade agreements passed in 1974, and consequently this concession can be withdrawn from them at any time. In fact the United States has already threatened Romania with this on more than one occasion.

The postwar history of discrimination and sanctions, embargoes and other similar methods have never prevented the deepening of the development of socialism in all the countries of the world socialist system, nor can these methods undermine the political unity of these countries. All the socialist countries rely primarily on mutual economic relations in the economic field. Of course we are interested in cooperation with states with different social systems, but this cooperation must be beneficial and advantageous to both parties. Now it is high time that the states which apply the policy of sanctions to the socialist countries realized that no matter how hard they try to hinder mutually-advantageous economic cooperation, in the long run this will merely have a detrimental effect primarily on their own economy.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT TALKS HELD WITH U.S.

LD101219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Czechoslovak-U.S. talks on preparing an agreement on cultural, educational, scientific, and technological cooperation and the implementation plan for the 1986-87 period have been held in Prague. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Roman Narozny and the U.S. side by William Luers, U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Following both countries' relevant bodies approval of the documents, a date for signing will be agreed through diplomatic channels. Both sides have agreed that the successful completion of the talks constitutes a step toward the further development of mutual relations.

VISITING POLISH SEJM DELEGATION MET BY INDRA

LD111617 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Sejm led by Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski arrived by air today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. Meeting the delegation at Ruzyne airport was Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES CUBAN VICE MINISTER ROA

LD111613 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received in Prague today Raul Kouri Roa, vice minister of foreign relations of the Cuban Republic. They discussed the further all-round development of relations between the two countries and reviewed basic international issues. They paid particular attention to Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation in the United Nations and other international organizations aimed at consolidating peace and security, disarmament and the development of peaceful cooperation.

SED POLITBURO ISSUES STATEMENT ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD112101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Statement by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee on the 27th CPSU Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- The SED Politburo heard a report from General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker on the 27th CPSU Congress at its meeting today. The Politburo totally approved of the SED delegation's work.

The Politburo praised the 27th CPSU Congress as an outstanding event on the combat-filled, glorious path of the Soviet Communists and of all the Soviet people in the development of a new, truly free society of human dignity. It congratulates the Communists in the Soviet Union, all the Soviet people on the progressive resolutions of the party congress. The Politburo expresses deep conviction that in fulfilling these resolutions the fraternal Soviet people will continue to stride forward successfully in the planned and comprehensive perfection of socialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress enriches the fund of experience of the fraternal parties in the construction of socialism, gives them valuable hints for their work and lends strong impulses for cooperation among the countries of socialism. The SED Central Committee Politburo turns to all communists and working people in the GDR with the call to creatively link the assessment of the documents from the 27th CPSU Congress with further work in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and the implementation of its resolutions.

The 27th CPSU Congress decided on a comprehensive and balanced action program which unites the greatness of the aims with realism in assessing the possibilities, the plans of the party with the hopes and expectations of Soviet citizens. The CPSU thereby increases it leading political and organizational role in society, faces up to the requirements as they have developed and fixes the strategy and tactics for the development of the country under the present conditions. The party congress set the task of speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country. This course, announced by the April plenary meeting (1985) of the CPSU Central Committee and confirmed by the party congress, consists of moving to an economy which is more highly organized and has higher effeciency, with the comprehensive development of productive forces, advanced socialist production relations, and a precisely functioning economic mechanism.

The consistent turn toward comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of the broad use of the latest knowledge in science and technology is aimed at achieving faster progress in the construction of socialism. This will be linked with the growth of the strength of socialism in the world, with an increase of its influence. In its main concern, to make the economic, social, and intellectual development of the country more dynamic, the CPSU is guided by the principle of doing everything to strengthen socialism, to secure peace, and to serve mankind.

Faster development and the intensification of production form the decisive basis for solving social problems, the party congress emphasized. An active social policy, increasingly better satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of people are viewed as an effective means of implementing economic strategy.

The new dimension of tasks which the CPSU has set itself are real and well-founded. These challenges will be successfully mastered by unfolding the creativity and the energy of the soviet people, by involving people more in the leadership of state and society, as well as by the use of the advantages of socialism. The party congress is a vivid example to show that socialism has the strength and is in a situation to attack the most complicated tasks and to solve them.

The SED Central Committee Politburo stresses that the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Party congress, which focus on the well-being of the people, have proved the advantages of socialism and again show its superiority.

The Politburo emphasizes that new signals were set at the 27th CPSU Congress to introduce a turn for the better in the world. It demonstrated the indivisible unity of socialism and peace, the constructive approach by the Soviet Union to the most burning political problems of our time. Starting from a profound analysis of the international situation, it has shown that in view of the high level of confrontation the further existence of mankind is at stake. At a time when the most aggressive circles of imperialism,particularly the United States, continue the arms race unabated and are attempting to extend it into space, the call for political realism, for continuing the dialogue, for uniting the effort of all forces of reason and of good will sounds from Moscow to put an end to this dangerous development while there is still time.

Objective conditions have developed in the world today so that the conflict between socialism and capitalism can take place solely as peaceful competition. An indispensable condition for success in settling international questions that are ripe for solution is the acceleration of the search for political agreements and a more rapid transition to constructive action. The Soviet Union is working persistently on this. It does not intend, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, to play into the hands of those who want to force mankind to get accustomed to the nuclear threat and to the arms race. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Together with the Soviet Union, the GDR is doing everything possible to create a world without threats, of a world of good-neighborliness, a world in which every people can take its due place and is respected by the others.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the Communists, and all the working people of the GDR welcome the initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. We fully support the proposals for an improvement of the international situation, for the halting of the arms race, and for the development of peaceful cooperation between all peoples and states. We see the statement of January 15th, 1986, on the step-by-step freeing of the world from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, as a unique peace program for saving mankind from a nuclear inferno which offers an historic chance for a peaceful future.

The Politburo praises the range of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress for still firmer cohesion of the countries of socialism as a decisive basis for their successful progress and for increasing the influence and standing of socialism in the international arena. The Politburo states that the GDR will continue to do its utmost to make its contribution to the preservation of peace, the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation by means of the overall strengthening of socialism and through constructive action full of initiative.

With the participation in the 27th CPSU Congress of 152 delegations from 113 countries, from communist and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic, socialist and social-democratic parties, and international democratic organizations the highest forum of the Soviet Communists was an impressive demonstration of solidarity with the CPSU and high esteem for its policy. This participation is eloquent proof of the great authority enjoyed by the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

The documents of the 27th party congress reflect the objective laws of the building of socialism. The link between scientific socialism and thelabor meovement and the creativity of the broad masses is being elevated to a higher level in the Soviet Union. The SED Central Committee Politburo praises the Marxist-Leninist assessment of the main trends of international developments undertaken by the 27th CPSU Congress, which is of great theoretical and practical value for the struggle by the communist and labor movement.

Taking into consideration the changes that have occurred in the world and the great differences in social and political forces, the party congress demonstrated that a fresh appraoch to international relations, new thought, flexibility, and patience are needed. The Political Report of the Central Committee presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, starting from the point of view that in the present situation there is no alternative to cooperation and collaboration between all states, address the most important global problems that affect all mankind. Concrete ways for their solution were indicated.

The 27th CPSU Congress made an important contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation of the communist and labor parties.

The SED Central Committee Politburo supports the view that the strength of the Communist movement rests on the bold, creative approach to the new realities on the basis of the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, on its class solixarity, on the equal cooperation of all fraternal parties in the struggle for common goals, for peace and socialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress strengthens the Communists and all the people of the GDR in their deep conviction that firm fighting alliance and unswerving friendship with the party and the country of Lenin, which has been proven over decades, are and will always be the indestructible foundation of the GDR's sure progress on the path of shaping the developed socialish society.

The Politburo attaches great importance to the fact that between the SED and the CPSU there is full unanimity in all basic questions and the common groud in policy and practice between our two parties has reached a qualitatively higher level.

The SED and the people of the GDR consider it their internationalist and patriotic duty to do everything possible to always be a loyal and reliable ally of the USSR and to constantly deepen our fraternal alliance.

U.S. NICARAGUAN POLICY, CPSU CONGRESS ASSESSED

DW111331 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Gerd Kurze review of the week's events]

[Excerpts] What kind of a world, or rather what kind of picture of the world, is it that was presented in Washington over this past weekend and last week? The president warns of another Cuba. He calls Nicaragua the main supply depot of communism, an exporter of violence in the Western Hemisphere. His secretary of defense declared last week that the advance of the Sandinistas must be halted lest it became necessary to dispatch U.S. troops. And he reaffirmed his stand yesterday. What is at stake is 100 million -- and some voices in the United States maintain that actually there is much more involved -- to purchase weapons, ammunition, and equipment and transport them to the Nicaraguan border for the fight there and within the country, against the government, its armed forces, and the people. It is for the contras, as they are generally referred to now -- too generally, however, because they consist of various bands of counterrevolutionaries.

Freedom and prosperity continue to be the objectives of the Sandinistas and their legitimate government in Managua. And that is probably one of the most important reasons why the contras have never been able to set both feet on Nicaraguan territory for long despite their actions of the past few years. All that was left for them to do was to embark on terror campaigns from their camps along the border to destabilize the situation. That, too, became increasingly difficult to do, because Central American states have been advocating long-term, peaceful arrangements and have succeeded in enlisting the support of South American countries.

In the meantime things have reached a point where Nicaragua's neighboring countries, which under U.S. pressure have often resisted the peace process of the Contadora states, are seeking a settlement of problems exclusing the contras. It seems as though the United States is the only party in the Western hemisphere currently betting on those terrorists. Pentagon boss Weinberger conjured up the dispatch of U.S. troops to Central America and thus America's unforgotten Vietnam trauma, and President Reagan did not shrink from including the military airfield fairy tale in his Saturday [8 March] radio address. It really is a view of the world that contains the danger of leading to the mistakes and tragedies of yesterday. Preaching hatred and violence, however, no longer is an instrument suited for solving or pacifying the problems and conflicts of this world.

Methods to secure peace for our world were the subject of discussion at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow during the past two weeks. Just back from Moscow, Erich Honecker stated during the festive function marking the 40th anniversary of the FDJ Friday: The comrades in Moscow adopted decisions that reach far into the future. It was a party congress at which the prospects of mankind's liberation from nuclear weapons, as devised by the USSR, were reaffirmed and enriched.

The course of history continues to demand more imperatively the initiation of a constructive and creative cooperation of states and peoples internationally. The real dialectics of current world development are inherent in the combination of competition, the historical contest between the two systems, and the increasing tendency toward mutual dependence to achieve the concerted action of the world community.

The contradictory yet mutually interrelated and manifoldly integrated world becomes marked by the struggle of antagonism. Based on this analysis the party congress presented a program that comprises all facets of international relations, contains the bases for creating an all-encompassing system of international security, and is something like a strategic schedule of USSR foreign policy for the world today and tomorrow.

LORENZ MEETS WITH INDIAN POLITICAL LEADERS

LD112234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Siegfried Lorenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk Executive first secretary, met Arjun Singh, Indian National Congress-vice president for a talk on Tuesday [11 March]. The GDR politician is heading a SED Central Committee delegation to India to attend the Indian Communist Party Congress. He briefed his partner in the talk on the SED's committed activity for peace, disarmament, and detente in Europe.

The two politicians agreed that there is no more important contemporary issue than preventing a nuclear inferno. They expressed their readiness to consolidate and to deepen the traditionally good and trusting relations between the two states and peoples in the interests of peace.

Arjun Singh paid tribute to the GDR's support for the initiatives of the six signatory states of the Deli Declaration, which are aimed at safeguarding world peace.

The SED delegation, which will attend the 13th Indian Communist Party Congress laid wreaths at the memorials to Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi and visited the Indira Gandhi Memorial in New Delhi on the same day.

Siegfried Lorenz had a further talk with Harkishan Singh Surjit, B.T. Ranadive and M. Basavapunniah, members of the Indian (M) Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR 'ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY'

LD11937 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN) -- FRG Citizen Rolf B. has been arrested by GDR security organs for engaging in espionage activity for a secret service of the FRG. Preliminary investigations have been initiated and a detention warrant has been issued.

FALUVEGI DELIVERS SPEECH TO TU CONGRESS

AU031301 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Feb 86 pp 2, 3

[Report on speech by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 25th congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions: "Let Us Jointly Help Development!"]

[Text] Honored Congress!

On behalf of the government I greet the 25th Congress of the National Council of Trade Unions. [sentence as published] It is my honorable assignment to state the following: The Council of Ministers highly respects and appreciates the valuable activity carried out by Hungarian trade unions during the recent years to represent the interests of organized workers and to mobilize them for fulfilling our economic and social tasks.

In recent months at important public and state forums we drew a balance of the past years, we looked at all our achievements, and spoke openly about our problems. This is what is happening here also. It is a fact that we are looking back over a strenuous and hard time period. We overcame some unexpected foreign trade occurrences and still managed to maintain the most important social achievements. We increased and enriched socialist democracy with new forms; and made progress in modernizing the economic management system, including enterprise management. All this, I think, made the trade union movement face new and complicated tasks. We are in the same situation in the government. Please, when you judge the responsibility, efforts, and work of the government do not forget that day by day we are dealing with a much more difficult task than before, because we face all the problems and efforts of all sectors, plus the world political and economic situation, and many other matter. We are well aware that this will not be different in the coming years, either. Please excuse me for also talking about issues with which you are familiar at almost the end of the second day. This is understandable, because part of our tasks and problems are related to each other, and because as yet we have not been able to solve some of them successfully, even together.

Substantial Cooperation

In recent years, due to the social and economic development, growing importance has been attached to the cooperation between trade unions and the government to prepare and pass central decisions concerning the living and working conditions of employees. Government agencies and trade unions have had lively and manifold working relations, and their dialogue has been continuous. Now the form of cooperation established by representatives of SZOT and the government enjoys a history of several decades; namely, their meeting each other -- several times a year -- their discussing the annual national economic plan and organizational tasks of the economy, and their reaching agreement on current issues of the living-standards policy.

An exceptionally fruitful period of cooperation between them was the period of preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Right up to the end of it, the trade unions gave their support to the economic policy trend stipulated at the 13th MSZMP Congress, and they agreed with the main targets. The strength and effect of their position was reflected in the entire planning activity, and also in other fields of the accompanying public debate.

I know that mentioning figures in such matters is of limited value, but I do mention the fact that at various stages of the planning activity trade unions made more than 100 proposals. Most of these proposals were in harmony with the plan's concepts.

I am sure that many of you remember the open, and sometimes even sharp debates concerning the plan concept and later the plan proposal which were held in the SZOT Presidium and at its plenum. At the last stage of the plan preparations, trade unions made 14 modifying proposals to the bill on the plan, and 10 of these were accepted by the government.

Of course, there were some demands to which we had to say the following: These demands are understandable, but considering the present standard of economic results they cannot be fulfilled. For example, the government could not as yet oblige itself to continually increase real wages from as early as 1986; to fully maintain the purchasing power of pensions within a short period of time; and to increase the number of council-owned apartments at the beginning of the plan period. The government understands and keeps these demands on the agenda, but conditions can only be created for their fulfillment if we can -- together with trade unions -- significantly increase the income producing capacity of the people's economy. Nevertheless, in order to improve the living standard, measures will be taken this year for adjustments in wages and pensions, and an increase in the support for child rearing and acquiring accomodations.

Our planning and management system does not make an effort to accept opinions represented by various bodies -- primary by SZOT -- as a matter of necessity, but based on the realization that proper decisions can only be made acceptable to society and suitable for fulfillment, and general public agreement can only be maintained if differing interests are perceptible, and if we openly discuss various positions. When we establish a mutual position, it obviously represents a new quality in society; however, it only attains its real value of decisions made in agreement are successfully implemented, and if everybody holds to his accepted responsibility.

Special Programs

As you surely remember, production began with difficulties at the beginning of 1985, and after the first quarter it became clear that stipulated exports and production targets could only be fulfilled if serious and increased efforts were made. We also knew that only such performance could stop real wages from a further decline.

In spite of difficulties, we did not retreat -- due, among other things, to SZOT's position -- from any stipulated action concerning the standard of living. We know that many people did an excellent job in mines, at work-benches, and on the land, but it is also a fact that many business organizations have for years been unable to fulfill higher requirements because they are disorganized and produce, deliver, and sell at a high cost. All in all, we could not make up for the shortcomings and this year we have to retrieve the loss in income and exports. Unfortunately, no promising signs were found in January. We have to take this issue seriously, because we require much higher performances than last year to realize the aims of distribution.

Dear Comrades!

Government members have followed with great interest the preparations for the trade union congress and the debate here. We are glad that contributions to the debate have basically approved the government's working program and the main targets laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, all of which were accepted by the National Assembly. We think that the contributions attached great importance to the government programs that form the backbone of the plan, and that are focusing on key areas of technological development and scientific research, on the technological modernization of material and energy conservation, as well as on the main fields of living conditions, such as housing, public education, and the development of backward regions.

These programs are not abstract economic speculations but are technological, economic, and organizational actions jointly formulated with the plan that are suitable, be regarded everywhere as the basis of all actions by the government, institutions, enterprises, and of movement work alike.

It can already be seen from the speeches heard so far that our employees want to work more and primarily better at their workplaces. They expect suitable conditions for their work, as well as financial and moral acknowledgement according to their performance. It is our opinion that, if we succeed in harmonizing the main aims of the 5-year plan, the above-mentioned modernization programs, and the workers' willingness for action, then the development we all desire will be achieved.

More Stimulating Conditions

Still referring to the tasks we have to perform, I next wish to discuss issues that were heard repeatedly in the speeches delivered.

The first is the reputation and organization of labor. In this respect, due to the difficult conditions of recent years there were indeed signs of hesitation and disturbance with regard to certain values. It is also true that educating people to respect and honor labor should not begin at the workplace. Many of the speakers mentioned that work during main hours should be better appreciated, and also mentioned the role of extra work and various small ventures related to this. Also according to the speakers, it would be good if people could earn far more in 8 hours than what they can only attain through extra work today. We also want recreation time to be indeed for recreation, which can be used by everyone for their families, cultural education, public activity, and relaxation. However, this requires better utilization of work time, and modernization with regard to the organization of labor during main working hours, internal and external cooperation, material and parts supply, and reduction of labor-intensive production. Only this can create conditions for producing goods, services, and the national income, something which at the moment can only be attained through supplementary activities.

Approaching from two different points, we intend to ease the contradiction that exists today between working during main hours and supplementary activities.

One point is that it will be possible to employ the regulation of wage limits on a wider scale, which will then stimulate the enterprises' wage policy, because it will enable the better recognition of production carried out during main working hours. I note here that, unfortunately, a great number of firms have not yet chosen this form of wage regulation because it indeed involves risk-taking.

The other point is to set out clearly conditions for enterprise business associations, and regulations referring to this must be kept and supervised. This will be possible, because such activities must be included in the collective labor contracts, and the activities will have to be analyzed annually by the enterprise's workers' boards.

Thus, we intend to create more stimulating and more harmonious conditions for honest and successful work. In this respect we do not consider administrative methods to be the most important thing, but we must face reality. We are dealing with proposals concerning second and third work shifts, and we are not afraid of attempting the experiments mentioned in the debate, perhaps already within half a year.

The most has to be done at the immediate level of production, on order to increase the stimulating force of wages. We consider the following to be the most important thing to do: to make the enterprises' internal system of incentives more stimulating and more general; to develop a creative and innovative atmosphere; and, while doing this, to appreciate the work of the technical staff that assume a greater role in these efforts, and the work of the most outstanding tradesmen; and to employ forms of flexible employment on a wider scale. It is not in itself enough though to employ stronger incentives, more flexible and efficient employment, and a more differentiated wage policy. We have to persuade a lot of people here that better labor organization and more disciplined work serve their own interests and those of their colleagues. Trade unions can help the most if their work provides more determined support for enterprise directors, branch managers, and brigade leaders in introducing innovations and maintaining the regulations to keep order. In addition to what we heard, that in this respect the basic trade union organizations have certain matters to clear up concerning their own balance.

Concerning the wages and incomes of several branches and even of counties, speakers said that incomes are lagging behind the national average, and that this matter must be solved.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan stipulates that, from the middle of the period, real wages can increase by 5 percent, and consumer price increases will drop. Thus, no doubt conditions will be better than in recent years for improving the proportions of wages and incomes. Here we have to examine more thoroughly the discrepancies of the past and present as regards the various occupations, and we have to formulate joint principles and programs with the trade union to gradually eliminate these through the expected higher performances.

The Role of Regulators

Secondly, I would like to mention economic regulation. There are debates on the subject of regulators, saying that they are not stable enough and that they take away too much money from enterprises. We must bear in mind that changing the regulators has objective rules. The regulators' scales are designed to project the general conditions of the economy. For example, the terms of exchange, rate of exchange, and tax rates should reflect how much money we can spend on oil and coffee; and how much we receive from selling meat, rolled stock, machine tools, and buses; under what conditions we can acquire the credits on international markets that are necessary for running our economy; what size subsidies need to be granted to branches in difficulties; and, not least, how much we can spend on public consumption. Nevertheless -- keeping in mind the proposals -- we are making the regulators based on the Seventh 5-Year Plan more calculable and we are improving them in order to better serve development.

According to planned modernizations in economic management, we intend to gradually provide more favorable opportunities for running business organizations profitably, especially for those that substantially increase exports and take part in the government's modernization plans. In this respect, we have already taken several steps this year, such as the introduction of a system of tenders which stimulates people to create more economical exports. Another condition for our future progress is to settle, by joint efforts, the structural problems at enterprises struggling with financial difficulties in the metallurgy sector, meat production, above-ground construction, and in some other fields.

The basic requirement for central support is that those concerned work out a program that will create, within a reasonable period of time, a more important goods structure, strongly decrease demands for central state support and, at the same time, open up new perspectives for permanent staff.

The role and rates of regulators are important, but we must not forget that intensive development sets high requirements and that income is based on production. Above all, it is the enterprises that can widen the scope of their activities by producing more modern products with better quality and higher productivity. In the long run, all this will decide the rate at which we can realize the general modernization efforts and quality targets set out in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

A good opportunity for combining the interests of production and distribution is provided during the preparations of intermediate enterprise and local council plans, including welfare policies.

Preparing the intermediate plans of enterprises, another good opportunity arises to search for new answers as regard some questions concerning, if I may so put it, the culture and ethics of economic management. In the spirit of today's debate, it is worth jointly thinking about why business organizations do not use the opportunities provided by cooperation, when their production, exports, and development are more and more connected to each other? Under the conditions of our planned economy why is it so rare for the management and staff collectives in various firms and cooperations -- including socialist brigades -- to solve mutual tasks well and by cooperating? Presumably this is because they do not know each other's work, problems, and opportunities, because they are more demanding as purchasers than as salesmen, and because they have not realized their true interests, or if they have, they cannot pursue them well, sometimes due to the barriers of regulations.

It is a future task, also urged at the debate, to create a system of profitable cooperation among business organizations and among reliable partner and interest relations. This could be done for example, by improving the quality of goods produced for one another, searching for joint opportunities in development work, by together taking part in competitions that serve to increase export products, and by making efforts to create price and delivery conditions that are advantageous for both sides. We will do our best to create a regulator system that will provide incentives for long-term production and will increase joint financial and intellectual growth and lasting relations. It would be good if this kind of cooperation among collectives in production could become a movement supported by bodies representing interests.

Mutual Intentions

Honored Congress!

Let me finally speak about concepts with regard to more intensive cooperation between SZOT and the government. Within the framework of improving the work of governing, we intend to enrich our relations through several new elements, especially the following:

First: It is our intention to put on the agenda of our future conferences many more key economic policy issues and long-term development concepts, such as strategic trends in production development; future wage policy; long-term developments in welfare establishments and services or the complex tasks in education, training, and employment. Expanding our mutual issues in this way will surely allow us to succeed in reaching agreement on concrete matters.

Second: At our next meetings we will discuss how to implement the proposals of the trade union congress and how they can be fitted into our annual, intermediate, and long-term plansgm.

Third: By fulfilling expectations and the proposals heard here, we also intend to provide information about the discussions and decisions of SZOT and the government representatives, as well as about what kind of alternative solutions were discussed, and on what basis we did or did not succeed in agreeing with each other.

This will enable people to better understand targets and tasks, to get to know the reasons and conditions for decisions, and provide a way to feel more realistically how the public receives them -- to see the sharp contours, as it was put in the morning debates.

Honored Comrade Delegates!

These are the government's intentions, and we are convinced that we may say after the decision is made: they are mutual intentions!

On behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I wish you new and useful efforts, and a lot of success in your committed work within the movement. I want you to feel that in all this work you are supported and promoted by the appreciation of your colleagues and our entire society!, concluded the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

HAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

AU111934 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Laszlo N. Sandor: "Turning Point"]

[Text] Future historians, sometime around the turn of the century, anlayzing which congress best promoted the cause of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist world order, will no doubt list the recent CPSU congress, festively concluded on 6 March, among the most important.

The current congress must be a turning point: Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary secretary, stressed the use of the world "perelom" in his speech, which in Hungarian means both breakthrough and turning point. The speakers at the congress pointed out that a comprehensive change has become necessary because the resources of socialist society's extensive development have been exhausted. Therefore, a modification of the psychology of leadership has come to the forefront; there is no other way. The socialist leader's independent thinking and the way his readiness for intitiatives adjusts to the new requirements are criteria for qualitative changes, and these changes are indispensable for the competitiveness of socialism, or, if you want, for keeping socialism on its feet.

All this, of course, is accompanied by genuine criticism of previous activities. Analysis all over the world considered this to be the most prominent element of the congress. They are most probably right. However, the speakers, repeatedly correcting themselves and also characterizing the atmosphere, often added the adjective "analytical" to the word "critical." This is not a formal correction but an essential one. The CPSU in the course of its long history, filled with turning points, has often examined critically the previous phase of its activity and eliminated from practice several elements of the activity criticized. The capacity for renewal and self-purification has always been the source of new energy.

The aim of the congress debates was not to put historical blame on certain individuals and personalities and to "square accounts" with their policy, but to clearly and openly determine goals that are different from the previous ones. Analysis of the past has been a means to demonstrate what elements of conservative thinking and harmful moral and political characteristics must be eliminated if progress and qualitative change in various areas of party and state activity are to be conceivable.

Less could be heard and read about the fact that this congress had not only a critical-analytical character, but also a self-critical character. The most expressive example of this self-critical character was provided by the address of Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow party committee. The recently elected leader, who earlier also worked as the responsible party worker of one of the most important industrial areas, appreciated the moral integrity of the leaders as the most important criterion for progress, and pointed out that the prestige of infallability must be eliminated. He condemned the "double standard" that is, the different moral norms for the average man and for front-ranking leaders. However, he did not question his own personal responsibility for not previously taking a stand against the earlier political and moral norms (when these were still impossible to attack), and for not exposing all these at the previous congress. "I did not have enough courage and enough experience," he said with appealing frankness and his address and his current stand were received with appreciative applause.

This kind of tone, that is not exactly exclusively self-critical and analytical, is the prime condition for confidence between the people and its leaders, confidence that has further streghtened in the Soviet Union following this congress. The implementation of the planned radical reforms in such a huge country with such a complex past is inconceivable without this kind of confidence and support.

And it seems that there is a prospect of really comprehensive and consistent changes. Some Western analysts try to question and doubt precisely the type of these changes. We must however remind them that the abjective "radical" can charaterize only the depth and consistency of changes in the economic and social policy, and we are not talking about the need for a short-term change in the structure. Reforms are planned and, consequently, the outlines of long-term, 15-year plans which will be implemented in several phases are now being developed.

The personnel conditions in the top leadership are already radically different. However, we cannot expect such flagrant and quick changes in the transformation of the economic mechanism or in the decentralization of state life. There is no contradiction here. Anyone who is slightly acquainted with internal conditions in the Soviet Union understands that time is needed for the implementation of goals clearly outlined in the congress report, such as strengthening enterprise independence and independent economic accounting, rational modification of the proportions of central and local planning, modifying the financial and credit system, easing the rapid price system (simultaneously with gradually improving the population's standard of living and greatly improving the average income of certain groups), differentiating income according to work carried out, developing economic factors that increase technological progress, and concentrating financial funds to achieve this. All these demand outstanding efforts from all strata of society.

Therefore, implementation of the party and state policy outlined at the congress is a process. It is a process which considers its starting point to be the April 1985 plenum, and the preparation phase for its implementation is connected with current 5-year plans.

How would it be possible to carry out in a single historical moment a rather comprehensive reform of the mechanism of economic management, a reevaluation of the linking of an old-fashioned leadership, and the practical utilization of a system of moral norms related to the new era?

Time is needed for all these. And even if time is pressing, and presently elected Politburo wishes to create a new era in every external and internal respect, an era of the qualitative development of socialism.

The recent congress has been a humanistic and democratic one. Instead of economic and social goals, it placed man in the forefront. In his concluding speech, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed precisely this aspect -- bringing ideological and organizational activity close to man. Away with empty words, and closer to deeds and practice, to a more humanist and efficient leadership style. In all probability this is the essence, and it is certain that in the coming period deeds will prove the correctness of the goals set out.

PRESS BRIEFING NOTES SUCCESS OF PRIVATE SHOPS

LD112131 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- At a press conference in Budapest's Ministry of Home Trade Tuesday there was a briefing on the subject of the shops contracted to company staff to operate as private persons, and on the futures of the shops which were contracted in this way five years ago.

The maximum time for which such a contract may be signed is five years, and the first of these contracts are expiring this year. Once a contract expires the person who originally contracted the shop must bid for it again, and the only facilition [as received] is that they need not outbid the competition, but only match the offers. In addition the companies which are offering their shops on contract may stipulate that a deposit be paid and in general the amount that they ask for from shops that are already known and have proved themselves is lower. On expiration of the contract the company or new contracting party must reimburse the person who operated the facility for the first five years of investments. This year so far 41 contracts have expired and 29 former managers bid again for the same shop. 26 of them won the competition. Those who did not win or who did not compete at all continue to be employed by the company, which may offer them another position. They are also at liberty to bid for a different shop.

As was stated at the briefing, basically speaking the contract system is a success. This type of business has tangibly improved the supply to the general public, has provided the companies with a good income and has increased enterprise profit at that same time.

Currently the number of shops leased by contract is about 12,000, of which 7,500 are catering industry facilities, and 4,500 are retail shops. In the past five years the enterpreneurs have invested nearly 1,000 million forints in these shops, which have been operating with 10 to 20 per cent fewer staff members, and less company assets, while yielding a 50 per cent higher profit than earlier.

URBAN ASSESSES FOREIGN DEBT, ENERGY SITUATION

LD112143 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 11 Mar 86

[By Jerzy Redlich and Piotr Turzanski]

[Text] Warsaw, March 11 -- Poland's foreign debt, its energy situation, talks on the farm foundation, and Poland's foreign cultural relations were the key topics discussed at the weekly press conference given by government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban here today.

Replying to a question about the results of talks held by Polish representatives with the Paris Club on the subject of Polish foreign debt, Minister Urban announced that the negotiatons concerned 2.4 billion dollars which are due this year.

The recently initialed agreement is a further step in the realization of the policy of regulating our financial relations with western [word indistinct] which envisages bilateral cooperation between the creditors and the debtor, he said.

"Unfortunately," he added, "except for a few instances, we still do not feel the results of normalization. The agreement envisages such cooperation and is based on it. If the provisions on which our draft balance of [words indistinct] foundation of [words indistinct] based is realized by both sides, then we think that this will be a significant step towards solving difficult issues of servicing polish debts."

Replying to another question, Jerzy Urban announced that the repayment of Poland's debt to the Soviet Union was postponed till the period after 1990.

Asked about the composition of the Polish delegation to the funeral of Olof Palme, Minister Urban replied that Poland would be represented by: Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice-president of the Council of State and Jan Kinast, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Asked about a possible visit of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to Italy, the government spokesman answered that Premier Bettino Crax's invitation to pay such a visit was of a general character but a concrete date has not been thus far set.

Asked for an evaluation of the energy situation in Poland, Jerzy Urban recalled that in connection with freezing temperatures in February the production of electric energy increased as compared with Fevruary 1985, but, at the same time, the reserves of fuels in power plants and metropolitan heat and power plants diminished, he said.

At present, when the freezing temperatures are gone, these stocks are being replenished. "All in all," stated the government spokesman, "we have passed through this winter without the cataclysms of last year. At present, fuel supplies secure a sufficient production on electricity and heat."

Asked about the state of talks on the farm foundation, Jerzy Urban stated: "We expect that the church side will undertake moves conducive to the constructive course of further work, in line with the idea expressed by president of the Council of State Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in his interview for LE MONDE daily that the foundation should be a platform for constructive cooperation and not conflict. Primate Jozef Glemp also spoke out in a similar spirit."

Minister Urban added that financial contributions from the West to the foundation were relatively small (10 million dollars from the Farm Foundation is not an excessively large sum as compared with 3 billion dollars of losses which the Polish agriculture had suffered as result of American restrictions which contributed to, among other things, the worsening of food supply for the Polish nation).

On the other hand, much commotion is stirred around this case, which gives the project of the foundation conflicting meanings. This atmosphere is not conducive to the church initiative. Western interpretations of the foundation as an undertaking which is competitive towards the socialist economy would like to give the matter a conflicting political character.

Asked by one of the correspondents about Poland's aims in reviving cultural relations with Israel (such as, for example, the performances of the Israeli ballet in Poland), Minister Urban stated that because a significant portion of that country's population came from Poland, it was a natural thing that Poland tried to assist such cultural exchange which would make it easier to present Polish art in Israel. This is our conscious policy which has humanitarian underpinnings, stated Minister Urban.

We play host to the Israeli ballet company with pleasure, and, contrary to the suggestions made by some journalists, the performances of any ballet company, Israeli one inclusive, do not have any political significance, the government spokesman said.

"If in diplomacy there exists a term of ping pong diplomacy, then Warsaw is not the place where a new term, that of ballet diplomacy, will be coined," stated Minister Urban.

Asked about the significance of the visit of minister of culture and art Prof. Kazimierz Zygulski to Syria, Minister Urban stated that cultural relations with that country were on the right path, but Poland wanted to develop them even more so that Poles could get to know Syrian culture better and present their own culture in Syria more broadly.

One of the journalists referred to the resignation from the post of general manager of the radio and television committee announced in public by Aleksander Perczynski in connection with his negligence in supervising the new year's address delivered by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Minister Urban quoted the results of public opinion surveys on this matter which, that is that 18 percent of the polled thought Perczynski's announcement of his resignation was correct and 56 percent -- incorrect.

On the other hand, asked whether the government's refusal to accept the resignation was correct, 56 percent answered -- yes and 13 percent -- no.

The results of the poll have, therefore, unveiled significant differences in society's views on the issue of responsibility, but the very fact of conducting the survey as well as the earlier public resignation of director Perczynski testify to the progress which has occurred in political culture in Poland, the spokesman said.

Asked what caused the delay in the opening of Israel's visa section in Poland, the government spokesman answered that the delay was due to technical reasons and not any substantive obstacles in this matter. The spokesman reaffirmed that the section would be open.

Replying to another question, Minister Urban confirmed that the prisoners on hunger strike in Warsaw were handed a letter from the episcopate calling on them to stop that, detrimental to health, practice.

Minister Urban thought this fact to be one of the ways for the church to fulfill its humanitarian mission and added that the authorities facilitated the completion of such a mission.

SZALAJDA VISITS BONN TO NEGOTIATE CREDIT

Talks Begin

LD102229 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] In Bonn today, talks began between Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Szalajda and the Economy Minister Martin Bangemann.

The Polish guest at the head of the delegation came to the FRG today for the sixth session of the government Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation between the two states. The FRG is the first of our trading partners among the capitalist states, and second after the Soviet Union in our aggregate turnover. Poland, on the other hand, is the third partner of the FRG after the Soviet Union and the GDR. The meeting schedulted for tomorrow between Deputy Premier Szalajda, Chancellor Kohl, and Foreign Minister Genscher underlines the importance of the talks that are being held and the significance of relations between the two states for the shaping of a climate of relaxation and cooperation in Europe.

News Conference

LD112351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The sixth session of the Polish-FRG Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical cooperation ended today in Bonn with the signing of a protocol on the talks. The delegations were led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economic affairs. Commenting on the talks of the session at a news conference, they expressed satisfaction on its course, stressing the interest of both sides with the further, many-sided development of economic cooperation and industrial coproduction.

Drawing attention to the positive results of trade exchange last year, which not only equalled but exceeded the especially favorable results of 1979, Zbigniew Szalajda noted that this does not yet exhaust all existing possibilities in this field. An important task is not only the restoration of normal credit conditions in which matter there is currently some progress, but also equalising the balance of turnover and the growth of Polish exports to the West German market, which constitutes one of the basic prerequisites for Poland to fulfill its financial obligations -- the repayment of debts drawn abroad. The growth of this export depends on the modernization of Polish production potential and its better adaptation to industrial production, stated Zbigniew Szalajda.

FRG Grants Credit

LD120945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn: A Polish trade delegation, led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, will toady hold talks with representatives of large West German syndicates, among them Krupp and Thyssen. Talks at government level ended yesterday.

The Federal Republic decided to grant Poland credit amounting to DM100 million. Deputy Premier Szalajda was also received by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES SZELACHOWSKI

LD112145 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Damascus, March 11: President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria has received head of the Polish delegation, member of the United Peasant Party CC Presidium, Vice-President of the Council of State Tadeusz Szelachowski.

Tadeusz Szelachowski conveyed to the Syrian president a message from PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojchiech Jaruzelski containing greetings for the Syrian nation and referring to the further development of bilateral relations.

Hafiz al-Asad stressed the favourable state of Polish-Syrian relations and reciprocated greetings for the Polish nation and Poland's highest authorities.

Tadeusz Szelachowski also met with Syria's Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar. They exchanged views on the development of international and regional situation, stressing the necessity to undertake joint actions to preserve peace and international detente. They also discussed prospects for the development of Polish-Syrian contacts.

The Polish delegation participated in the work of the 6th Congress of the Central Union of Syrian Peasants at which Tadeusz Szelachowski delivered a speech.

The delegation also held talks with the union's leadership on further cooperation between peasant organizations of the two countries.

U.S. ACTIONS ATTACK 'SOVEREIGNTY' OF UN

LD112304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Grzegorz Wozniak report from New York]

[Text] According to UN specialists, the documents concerning the rights and obligations of the host-state, contain nothing which would lend even a shadow of legalism to the action by the State Department on the Soviet representation at the United Nations. In accordance with the official agreement between the United Nations and the United States, the latter, as the host state, undertook to guarantee free access of representatives of member-states to the UN Headquarters and to give the appropriate (?visas) to the employees of individual UN missions. The action by the State Department, which boils down to an arbitrary limitation of the number of Soviet personnel in New York, illustrates two aspects of U.S. policy. Firstly, it strikes at the sovereignty of an international organization. The United States are again usurping the special rights of the United Nations. Secon, it proves that after last year's thaw in relations between the two superpower, the United States is returning to the concept of inflaming tensions and provoking dangerous confrontations.

GORBACHEV'S 'SCIENTIFIC PROPOSALS' ASSESSED

AU111240 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 8 Mar 86 p 16

[Commentary signed "KTT": "Style"]

[Text] M. Gorbachev's report to the 27th CPSU Congress will certainly be analyzed for many weeks and months by politicians, political experts, and economists who will ponder its specific proposals on world peace and its preservation, as well as on economic solutions concerning the functioning of the Soviet economy. It is probable that the 27th CPSU congress, which is still continuing as I am writing these words, will have the same significance for the workers movement and for the present history of the world as the 20th CPSU congress had.

This is because one of the astonishing qualities of communism is its ability to undergo changes, to reorientate its policy and strategy, and to reject its ossified schemes. People who believe in illusions or who suffer from blindness are still unable to understand this fact. Some 30 years ago all anti-communist and anti-Soviet arguments were based on frequently correct analyses of Stalinism and on the assumption that the communist system was irrevocably condemned to Stalinism and that Stalinism was the fundamental feature of the system, a feature it was impossible to get rid of. Now we know this feature was defeated thanks to the internal dynamic development of the system itself, which shows that the basic tenets of the "traditional" anti-Soviet literature from Trotskiy through Koestler and even Solzhenitsyn are wrong.

It seems that the same process may occur now as well. The current arguments that socialism is a system that is unable to "reform" itself, that it is an unmanageable system, and that it is full of mechanisms that act as brakes on progress have met their match in the 27th CPSU Congress theses.

As I have said, all these issues will certainly be pondered by persons in various countries who are more competent than I am. On the other hand, it seems to me that one thing among other things that we should rivet our attention on is what I would call a formal analysis of Mr Gorbachev's report. Modern science knows that the vocabulary of a language, its syntax, and the very technique of speech-making often contain a larger number of important and instructive hints and meanings than pure semantics would suggest. "The Medium is the message." This maxim applies not only to the special features of electronic culture, but also to the ways with the help of which people communicate.

That is why the first striking feature that everyone must have noticed when watching Gorbachev speak on television was the manner of his delivery. In a glaring way Gorbachev ditched that style of speech-making that is rooted in the ritual rather than in a meaningful treatment of subjects. The style I call ritual is a slow recitation of words aimed at creating an atmosphere of pathos. This style is full of echoes of mass rally rhetoric and stresses the formulas that have already been repeated many times previously, that the listeners know inside out, and that have acquired an almost ceremonial significance. Gorbachev spoke rapidly, so rapidly that the Polish translator found it on occasions difficult to translate him. Nor did Gorbachev stress, if he mentioned them at all, the generally accepted formulas. He spoke simply as a human being who has something important to say and therefore wastes no time on trying to embellish his oration.

This preponderance of content over the form -- it would be better to say that the form was made meaningful because of the weight of the subject-matter of the report -- was visible in the very structure and composition of the report.

The enormously long tradition of programmatic speeches insisted that they should begin with an extensive review of achievements and with enumerating the successes, against the background of which new tasks could be formulated. Mr. Gorbachev's report to the 27th CPSU Congress abandoned this style almost completely. He felt no need to recapitulate the obvious facts and to shore up his self-assurance with the help of the recapitulation of achievements. Everyone knows that such a report is read from the most important rostrum of a great power that exerts a decisive influence on the fate of the world, that has achieved military parity with its most dangerous adversary, and that has a position which can be questioned only by maniacs, who should be dismissed as nonentities. The initial section of M. Gorbachev's report deals straightaway with crucial issues -- with the two challenges to be met: To preserve peace, and to make such a breakthrough in the USSR's socioeconomic system that it is able to promote a technological, computer, and electronic revolution. These two challenges, which are the basic issues of the 21st century, have reached a critical stage -- the "either-or" stage. Both are governed by the factors of time, risk, and responsibility. Tasks to be accomplished have come to the fore and have displaced the traditional scheme of recapitulation. The dynamism and tone of the entire report are rooted in this dramatic change.

An attentive listener must have been struck by the lexical richness of M. Gorbachev's report. He spoke of the "modern world" as a special entity in which the rules of conduct have changed, but he said that these rules are objective in nature and cannot be denied. He also spoke of the "vision" of this world. Gorbachev's report has enriched the competition between the two camps in this world with a new and very crucial element -- by the question of which of these two camps has a more extensive, a more farsighted, and a modern vision of present world reality and which of them possesses a better forecast for the development of this reality. The modern struggle involves not only missiles deployed in nuclear silos and the current consumption achievements of rich countries, but also the skill to predict the future and its conflicts as well as the factors that determine events. Gorbachev's report employs the same notions with the help of which modern intellectuals try to fathom the chaos of the present and perceive in it the lines of the future.

The final striking feature of Gorbachev's report is the way he uses quotations. The report cites Lenin on several occasions, but these quotations are used for meaningful and not emotional purposes. This means that attention was paid to Lenin's specific views such as, for example, those on the Soviet fiscal system and not to his sentences that can be reduced to general revolutionary slogans. In Gorbachev's report, the thoughts of this classic author were present as still topical and practical instruments of analysis and not as something ceremonial.

I think that an attentive study of M. Gorbachev's report is an important mental duty of modern man, especially in our country. This study should provide food for thought for those people who are prone to believe in national egocentrism bordering on blindness and who have been unable to understand in the past 100 years that no important Polish question can be solved in dissociation with what took place in Russia and takes place in the USSR. This was so in the 19th century and is so on the threshold of the 21st century. We have still not mastered this lesson of history completely. The study of the CPSU report should also provide food for thought for those who are prone to erect a barrier of dogma, false principles, and hardline thinking between the reality of socialism and the urgent challenges posed by the modern world and for those whose vision of the future world is obscured by rituals.

28 FEB CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT MOSCOW FACTORY PUBLISHED

AU102043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting with working people of the Moscow plant for automation lines "The 50th Anniversary of the USSR" -- given on 28 February]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends,

First of all, I would like to extend to you, on behalf of the delegation participating in the 27th CPSU Congress, of the Romanian workers, and particularly on behalf of the workers in the field of machine-tools building warm greetings and best wishes for success in your entire activity. (loud, prolonged applause)

We are here in the Soviet Union as invited guests to the 27th CPSU Congress. We followed with great interest the report presented by Mikhail Gorbachev. We particularly took note of the objectives of great importance regarding the accelerated socio-economic development in the Soviet Union, the improvement of managing and planning activities, and the continuous development of socialist democracy. We consider that these objectives are extremely important because, by achieving them, the peoples of the Soviet Union will travel anther important road toward the golden dream of mankind -- toward the communist society. (loud applause)

Second, we took note of the concern with and emphasis laid upon the need to achieve disarmement, parimarily nuclear disarmament, and ensure peace. (loud applause) We belive the stress laid on these problems in Comrade Gorbachev's report to be a very important fact, taking into consideration the fact that, in the current international situation, the problem of peace is the fundamental target of the socialist countries and of all mankind. (prolonged applause)

Therefore, one can truthfully say that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions give great prospects to the working people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union, both on the path of socialism and on the path of struggle for peace. These decisions are of great international significance! (prolonged applause)

At this meeting I would like to recall with great satisfaction the good relations of co-operation between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union -- relations with deep and longstanding traditions which, during the years of socialism, were elevated to a new level and which are based on the joint struggle for socialism, for the well-being of our people, and for peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

We highly appreciate the outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union in building the developed socialist society, and within this framework, too, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the Soviet people for these achievements and to wish them ever greater achievements in all fields! (loud prolonged applause)

As regards the situation in Romania, 40 years ago we proceeded to construct the socialist society; this is a relatively short period, but during this time Romania has changed from a backward agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian socialist country, in full fprogress. I will merely mention the fact that in industry last year we produced more than 100 times more than 40 years ago, meaning that in less than 3 days we produce an entire year's production of 40 years ago. This fact demonstrates the force of socialism and the capabilities of a nation that is master of its destiny, and demonstrates what a nation can achieve when the workers class becomes the leading class of society. (loud applause)

In agriculture, production increased almost fourfold during this period. The national income is more than 32 times higher and, on this basis, we are raising the people's standard of living. In the same period a real pay increase of more than a eightfold has been registered.

We carry out a large volume of social, industrial, and agricultural construction, including apartment construction. As a matter of fact, we have radically changed the face of the country. Anybody who visits Romania -- and I know that there are many Soviet friends visiting our country -- can realize that during the years of socialism the Romanian people have done everything possible to demonstrate their creative capacity and the fact that socialism alone can ensure the people's road toward fast development, wellbeing, and independence! (loud applause)

I have already mentioned the good relations with the Soviet Union; I would like to stress that cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries is very important for the entire development of our country. Life has demonstrated that the cooperation among socialist countries and the activities within CEMA make a great contribution to the development of each country's national economy, to each country's advance on the road of socialism, to the overall consolidation of communism, and to increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world. (prolonged applause)

We are firmly determined to work to implement the programs jointly endorsed in the field of economic development and the scientific-technological program up to the year 2000, since we believe that for the socialist CEMA member-countries these programs ensure the possibility to achieve more accelerated progress, to eliminate some lags, and -- up to the year 2000 -- to achieve first place in the world in the field of production and with regard to the scientific and technical level of production. We have this potential and we must attain this target! (loud applause)

As a matter of fact, I understand that the congrdss of your party is discussing precisely these issues, and I took note of the fact that all speakers are determined to work in this direction.

The Romanian people have also began to fufill the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to implement the decisions of the 13th congress of our party, to firmly implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the advance toward communism. We have concluded the first month of the 5-year period with good results, but obviously this is just the first month. Nevertheless, we are determined to fulfill the entire 5-year plan under most favorable conditions, and thus make our contribution to develop and strengthening our homeland and all socialist countries, and to increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world.

We greatly stress the need for new quality and the need to implement the scientific-technical revolution. Machine-tool building, within this, your factory also has a great role to play in this direction. Certainly, communism can be achieved solely on the basis of the highest scientific and technological knowledge. Communism itself represents the best of what the world's awareness possesses. Thus, we must attain the communist society on the basis of the most recent and advanced knowledge of science and technology, and of general human knowledge! (loud applause)

We are also concerned with reducing material expenditures and increasing the economic efficiency and profitability of all activity. We are applying the principles of workers' self management and self administration in all sectors of activity. We are applying a new economic mechinism which basically starts from the fact that any activity must be carried out at the highest technical level, and at the same time with the highest economic efficiency. The entire activity must be based on self-financing.

We lay great stress on developing workers' revolutionary democracy, meaning that the workers class, intelligentsia, and all social categories participate directly in managing all sectors of activity. Socialism can be achieved only with the direct participation of the whole people. We in Romania say that we are building socialism with the people, for the people -- and we must do everything to develop socialist democracy, a decisive factor for the victory of communism! The people are the builders of communism, so they must have a leading role in managing the entire society. (loud applause)

Certainly we understand well the decisive role of the workers class, the most progressive and numerous force of society. The workers class has a great role. It honorably fulfills the role of the leading force of society -- in our country and, I know, in your country, too. We must strengthen the role of the workers class and its participation in managing society! As the leading class, it must directly participate in managing socialist society! The force of socialism lies in this and we will continuously strengthen the role of the workers class and the unity of the whole people under the leadership of the Communist Party!

We also greatly stress the leading role of the party. But we assume that the party can fulfill its role only together with the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the people. The party must ensure conditions for the people's participation in managing the entire society, because only in this way does it fufill its role as the leader and decisive force in building socialism and communism! (loud applause)

Our parties -- I am speaking about the RCP and the CPSU -- have demonstrated through their activities, despite some shortcomings that have been manifest in one field or another, that they appropriately filfill their historical mission of leading the peoples toward the communist society, which will ensure mankind's true equality of rights in all areas, will see to it that man is the real master of the country, of nature, and of everything that is being achieved in the respective countries, because, after all, man is the decisive factor in everything that is being accomplished. And everything we achieve must serve man! Today, in your factory, we also spoke about building new automatic machine-tools and robots. This is very good; but when we think of robots we must constantly be aware of the fact that man is building machines and robots, therefore, me must do everything for man and for his wellbeing and happiness! These are the tagets toward which our parties in Romania, the Soviet Union, and other countries aim. These are the objectives leading toward communism! (loud applause) But in order to implement the programs each of us have -- that is, to implement the program which is currently being discussed by the 28th congress of your party -- we need peace. We can accomplish these objectives only under conditions of peace. Therefore, we must do everything possible to put an end to the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the people's supreme right to existence, to liberty, to life, and to peace.

We hail and highly appreciate the Soviet Union's proposals on the total elimination of the nuclear arms by the year 2000, and the implementation of this program in three stages, the first by 1990. Everything must be done to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles, in the first place from Europe, but from other parts of the world, too. We must halt the actions to militarize outer space. We expect -- like all other nations in the world -- the United States and its allies to adopt a realistic attitude and to respond appropriately to the Soviet Union's proposals. On the basis of the proposals formulated by both sides, appropriate agreements can and must be reached by maintaning maintaining the balance of forces between the two sides, a balance based not on new weapons but on reducing those existing to the lowest level. Only such an orientation is in accordance with the interests of all peoples, of peace, and international security! (loud applause)

You know very well that the nuclear weapon is radically different from any other weapon know hitherto. Its utilization would eliminate the very conditions for life on earth. We are not speaking about a weapon with a great destructive capacity, but about a weapon which threatens human existence and life itself on earth. Therefore, we must eliminate nuclear weapons and the entire arsenal! In this spirit, we hail and actively support the Soviet Union's proposals in this connection!

We must work for the general reduction of arms and of military expenditures, so that the great sums spent throughout the world -- coming close to one trillion dollars -- can be used to solve many social problems, including the problem of developing countries.

We firmly believe that by acting in a united way the peoples of the world -- among which the socialist countries hold first place -- will succeed in attaining victory in the struggle for disarmament, and will succeed in establishing peace and saving mankind from a nuclear war which would lead to the disappearance of life on earth.

We are firmly determined to strengthen solidarity with all socialist countries and with all peoples of the world, and we firmly believe that the people will be victorious and that we will ensure peace in our world! (loud applause)

When I spoke about the general cooperation between our countries, I also referred to your factory's contribution to accomplishing this cooperation. Next year this cooperation will increase in all fields of activity. There is a special program in the field of machine-tools, automation, and robotics. We wish the attainment of ever closer cooperation between your factory and similar factories in Romania. We would like to participate actively in the implementation of the programs adopted in this respect. I think that you will agree that this cooperation should aim at creating automatic machinery and increasingly intelligent robots which can make man's work easier and help us to advance more rapidly toward a society in which man will be really free, toward communism! (loud applause)

I hope that, within the framework of this cooperation, the direct contacts between Romanian and Soviet enterprises will increase. I refer to the contacts between experts and workers because after all, the workers class is the leading class of the socialist cosiety, therefore workers must meet and closely cooperate! We, the socialists, have always spoken on the unity of the workers class, and under the conditions of socialism we must continue to strengthen this unity and the solidarity of the workers class in our countries and throughout the world.

In conclusion, dear comrades and friends, I would like to wish you ever greater seccesses in implementing the programs of modernizing and developing your factory and in fulfilling, under the most favorable conditions, the tasks develving upon you from the decisions of your party congress. I wish the peoples of the Soviet Union ever greater successes in implementing the 27th congress decisions on building the developed socialist society and communism in the Soviet Union! (loud, prolonged applause)

I would like to wish the ever greater strengthening of the cooperation between our parties and peoples and to conclude with the wish for the continuous development of the solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union! (loud applause)

Long live the victory of socialism and communism in our countries! (loud and prolonged applause) Long live the cooperation among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces! (loud applause) May peace and international cooperation triumph! (loud applause) I wish you much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause. In an enthusiastic atmosphere all presents in the hall cheer at length for the friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Soviet Union, between the RCP and the CPSU, and between the people of our countries).

ENVOY DELIVERS STATEMENT TO LIBYA'S MANSUR

LD112137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Libya's new Foreign Liaison Secretary Kamil Hasan Mansur received here today Yugoslav Ambassador to Libya Vuko Dragasevic. Ambassador Dragasevic delivered to the Libyan foreign minister a Yugoslav state presidency statement on the situation in the Mediterranean.

Mansur positively assessed Yugoslavia's stands, its activities in the U.N. and the Nonaligned Movement, and the country's contribution to peace and security in the Mediterranean. Dragasevic and Mansur also discussed Yugoslav and Libyan interests in the further promotion of successful cooperation between the two friendly countries.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES VLAJKOVIC EGYPT VISIT

LD112311 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 11 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries assessed at its session today that a visit Presidency of Yugoslavia President Radovan Vlajkovic made to Egypt at the beginning of February will contribute to development of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

At the session, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Ilijaz Kurtesi stressed the importance last month's visi of a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation to Zimbabwe and Madagascar has for cooperation with these African countries and the Movement of Non-alignement as a whole. Talks in Zimbabwe particularly focused on the eight non-aligned summit, Kurtesi stressed, adding that Yugoslavia will help Zimbabwe organize this very import- and meeting set for next September in Harare.

Yugoslav Executive Council member Zivorad Kovacevic informed the Committee on the "Group of 24" meeting held last weak in Buenos Aries during which it was assessed that for developing countries the only way to surmount economic difficulties is a dialogue of all countries.

At its session today the committee also discussed a report on the U.N. General Assembly session which has confirmed the importance of the U.N. as an irreplaceable factor in international relations. A confirmation of Yugoslavia's consistent stand relating to the U.N. is also a visit made last October to the U.N. by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Radovan Vlajkovic.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS ON COOPERATION

AU081750 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- A mixed Yugoslav-Romanian committee for economic cooperation, which started its work in Belgrade today, discussed the measures that would increase balanced trade which, according to the joint plan, should be worth $520 million this year. The committee members, whose representatives are Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international relations, will consider the possibility of making operational by the end of this year all sections of the Iron Gate I and Iron Gate II power stations envisaged in the first stage of their construction.

They will also discuss the plan of jointly building two new power stations on the Danube in the period to 1990.

Last year the two countries had a balanced trade of goods and services amounting to $290 million, which is an increase of 10 percent in relation to the previous year. Industrial cooperation and specialization constitute 30 percent of the total trade value. The most predominant cooperation is that in the fields of engineering industry, agriculture, electronics, and transport.

Mojsov Receives Minister

AU111429 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Coratian 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mjosov, member of the SFRY Presidency, received yesterday Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who is leading his country's delegation at the meeting of a Yugoslav-Romanian mixed committee for economic cooperation.

Emphasizing the importance of the achieved level of mutual cooperation in all spheres, they both expressed readiness to further this cooperation through intensive activity, particularly in the field of economics. Starting from real possibilities and mutual interests, they stressed the need for long-term cooperation which, together with other traditions, would contribute significantly toward the more successful development of comprehensive relations, and toward further strengthening the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

LD112213 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1852 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Ljubljana, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Austrian trade reached 120 billion dinars (around 400 million dollars) last year. The Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia's and the Austrian Federal Province of Carinthia participation in overall bilateral trade amounted to 20 percent. Slovenia and Carinthia, however, have not yet exploited all the possibilities for more comprehensive cooperation, particularly in the areas of energy, health, tourism and environmental protection.

The above was set out by Slovene Premier Dusan Sinigoj and Carinthian provincial Governor Leopold Wagner at a press conference in Ljubljana today. Wagner heads the Carinthian delegation which ends its two-day visit to Slovenia today.

Sinigoj and Wagner assessed the Carinthian delegation's visit as a highly beneficial contribution to the expansion of cooperation between Slovenia and Carinthia within the framework of Yugoslav-Austrian bilateral relations.

The Slovene national community in Carinthia, Sinigoj and Wagner assessed, represents a major factor in cooperation between Slovenia and Carinthia and in overall Yugoslav-Austrian relations.

Sinogoj and Wagner stressed that work on the Karawanken tunnel, the most important Yugoslav-Austrian traffic project, was proceeding according to schedule and would be completed by the end of 1990.

The Karawanken tunnel will be 7,864 kilometres long -- 3,450 on the Yugoslav and 4,414 on the Austrian side of the border and will be the shortest link between Western Europe and the Balkans and the Middle East. The tunnel -- sixth longest in Europe -- will handle around 1,800 vehicles an hour. Experts forecast that a daily average of 8,000 vehicles will pass through the tunnel in the year 2,000.

NIN NOTES 'SURPRISE' AT SHORT LCY PLENUM

AU06109 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1835 2 Mar 86 p 12

["Note" by S. Niksic: "Resolutions"]

[Excerpts] The members of the LCY Central Committee succeeded last Friday in surprising themselves: They held the shortest session of their term of office. The case was even more unusual if one considers that the session last week (on 21 February] should have lasted 2 days (it was so planned and announced), but lasted only until lunch time. Had some time not been lost in waiting for Milan Kucan, the main speaker, to go home to get his speech which he forgot (and was unable to improvise and speak "off the cuff"), everything would have been finished even earlier. A day earlier, at the session of the Committee for Preparing the 13th Congress, the reasons for adopting a special resolution on human rights and freedoms (in Yugoslavia and in the world) were also discussed, but the fate of this idea is still uncertain for the time being.

It is not difficult to predict that the congress will discuss most the resolution devoted to socioeconomic relations and the political system, regardless of the fact that the members of the LCY Central Committee this time were not particularly inspired to enter into a thorough political analysis of the (draft of this) document. It is a matter of a text (on 6 pages) written obviously with the pretension of making a peculiar synthesis of the Long-Term Stabilization Program and the Critical Analysis. The entire text, in fact, gives the impression of a skilfully made compilation of general passages and quotations from other texts, which is to some extent understandable and on this occasion probably inevitable, too.

It is a pity, however, that it does not contain more new and fresh ideas and practical directions for concrete political actions by the communists who undoubtedly expect much more from the congress that they are offered here. Perhaps it is precisely this fact thatexplains the shortage of "inspiration" among the LCY Central Committee members, who did not find it necessary to concern themselves with this text thoroughly. Thus, this session, by coincidence, passed in the shadow of the discussion about nuclear power stations (a subject which was perhaps secondary on the agenda, but is otherwise very important).

Perhaps somewhat surprised by such an outcome and apparently to a considerable extent professionally biased by now, the authors of initial lobbing comments, journalists and others, immediately began to concern themselves with the question: Who is behind it? Which and whose interests are "in favor," and which and whose are "against" nuclear power stations? Whatever the case, it is obvious that this will be another congress subject.

SERB CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CANDIDATES

AU061134 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 86 pp 5-7

[D. Pajic, R. Kljajic, P. Ilic, R. Babic report on the session of the LC Central Committee of Serbia held in Belgrade on 26 February]

[Excerpts] At its session yesterday, the LC Central Committee of Serbia adopted a program of ideopolitical tasks, measures, and activities for the members, organizations, and organ of the LC of Serbia in implementing the LCY Central Committee positions on the current questions of the relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based, after extending support to it during a lengthy debate which followed Radisa Gacic's introductory speech.

After Velimir Matic's introductory speech and debate, in which only one speaker took part, the Central Committee also adopted the Draft Amendments to the Statute of the LC of Serbia, which is going to be submitted to a public debate after this session. An explanation regarding the nomination of candidates for the most responsible posts in the LCY Central Committee and the LC Central Committee of Serbia was given by Ivan Stamobilic.

After Ivan Stambolic's speech, Vesna Janjic-Zivadinovic took the floor, speaking in favor of several candidates for all offices during the nomination procedure as well.

According to Draglosval Markovic, although the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and the general party debate, we entered a serious process of democratization of both the LCY and our society as a whole, and failing to take this fact into consideration may have serious consequences for both the LC and society, if not now, then in the future.

In July of last year, Markovic recalled, I spoke in favor of several candidates being obligatory in the nominating procedure and of reducing the role of coordination bodies to coordinating and depriving them of their monopolies, and I expressed reservation about several candidates being obligatory at the election itself... As is known, this view of mine prompted numerous polemics, and many people spoke in favor of several candidates in the election procedure as well. Now we are facing the fact that, without sufficient arguments, only one candidate is proposed for the most important posts. I think that this is a drastic deviation from the membership's demands, although several people were proposed during the nominating process, Markovic said among other things, speaking in favor of more profound changes in LC cadre policy.

Markovic also mentioned the problem of an insufficient number of workers, women, and young people in LC organs on the whole, which may have far-reaching consequences. He also asked whether there is not a rather strong orientation toward professional cadres, successful officials from the economy and banks. One certainly cannot do without them in LC organs too, but one must have realistic measures. For if that orientation remains a long-term tendency, would that not result in technocratic-bureaucratic deformations and trends? The history of our party shows that there had always been experienced workers in its top level of leadership, something one has not been able to say about the last decade.

At the end of his speech, without contesting the proposed candidates, Markovic nevertheless spoke in favor of expanding the proposed lists and also proposing workers for the most responsible posts.

Bogdan Radojcic noted that the nomination of these candidates had been reached through a wide and democratic debate, and that one must respect the will of the membership. These people also acquired broad support from all sociopolitical organizations, something which also obligates this Central Committee. Ratko Butulija was of the same opinion, and he recalled that this nomination of candidates is only the final act of the democratic debate that was held at basic LC organizations and communal LC committees in Serbia during the past months. It is also a new practice for all of us, because the nomination was initiated from other places in the past.

Dragan Markovic also agreed that the candidates were the result of broad support by the membership and democratic consultations inthe entire LC of Serbia, but thought that one should nevertheless have several candidates in the final act. Spiro Galovic spoke in favor of the need to elaborate the election procedure in the LC of Serbia and the LCY, being of the opinion that the election regulations are too generalized.

After the debate, the Central Committee took a vote on whether one or several candidates will be nominated for each of the three posts. It was decided by a majority of votes that one candidate be nominated for each post (11 Central Committee members were of the opinion that several candidates should be nominated). Afterward, the Central Committee members unanimously endorsed the nominations of Dusan Ckrebic and Radisa Gacic as members of the LCY Presidium. The nomination of Slobodan Milosevic for president of the LC Central Committee of Serbia was also endorsed with six opposing voted.

At the end of the session it was decided that the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia be held on 26, 27, and 28 May.

TANJUG NOTES CROATIAN LCY PRESIDENCY CANDIDATES

LD102236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2212 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Zagreb, March 10 (TANJUG) -- Two out of four candidates -- Ivica Racan and Dr Stip Suvar -- were elected to the Yugoslavia's highest party leadership -- the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency by a secret ballot in Croatia today.

The other candidates at a League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee session in Zagreb were Milka Planinc, LCY Central Committee member and Yugoslav premier, and LCY Central Committee Presidency member Jure Bilic.

Ivica Racan is a member of the LCY Central Committee and director of Josip Broz Tito-- the highest party school. Stipe Suvar is a member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidency and was the republic's secretary for education and culture for many years.

Out of 85 candidates for the LCY Central Committee proposed at the Croatian party Central Committee session, a list of 20 condidates including Milka Planinc and Jure Bilic was compiled.

Out of the 20 candidates, delegates to the 13 LCY Congress, which will be held in Belgrade at the end of June, will elect 15 members of the highest party organ for the next four years.

The republic of Croatia's party organ congress will be held in Zagreb from May 16 to 18 and will elect 95 member of the League of Communists of Croatia's Central Committee from 110 candidates.

BRIEFS

BEFGRADE RADIO, TW APPOINTMENTS -- Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dragan Nikitovic, hitherto director of the programs basic organization of assoicated labor, has been appointed director of Belgrade Radio by the Assembly of the SR of Serbia. Nikitovic replaces Milutin Milenkovic who was recently released from the post due to retirement. Nenad Ristic, hitherto editor of the main television newscast has been appointed director of Belgrade Television. Nikola Mirkov, acting editor in chief of Belgrade Radio First program, has been appointed editor in chief of Belgrade Radio First program. Slobodan Novakovic is replacing Nebojsa Popovic as Belgrade Television editor in chief. Nebojsa Popovic is due to retire shortly. Vojislav Milenkovic has been appointed editor in chief of the entertainment programs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 11 Mar 86 LD]

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LD101533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Statement from Geneva by Czechoslovak Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the CSSR delegation to the UN disarmament conference in Geneva -- recorded]

[Text] The conference was opened in an optimistic mood. Several weeks have passed however and we are beginning to worry that everything is reverting back to the old routine. The only constructive proposal for the talks is Mikhail Gorbachev's program for nuclear and chemical disarmament, which was welcomed by all; however, the actions are again encountering the West's stubborn stands. The United States and its allies are seeking excuses but in the end they also are clearly confirming they are not prepared for an action.

And so the conference has been setting up committees. Three have been set up at present; for the prohibition of nuclear weapons, for the general program for disarmament, and for the prohibition of radiological weapons. Complicated talks are taking place on the mandate of the committee for the prohibition of arms in space, and the socialist and nonaligned countries' pressure on the talks on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is continuing. Although it has had certain responses, there are still sufficient obstacles to be surmounted. On-site inspection was regarded as the key previously by the West, and when the Soviet Union clearly declared that on-site inspection caused no problems, the West began to raise another problem; namely, that it is necessary to give priority to conventional disarmament. This is making progress in Geneva even more complicated.

Nuclear disarmament, of which tests prohibition is an essential part, is a totally different problem from conventional disarmament. We expect that the U.S. opposition to the prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests will be successfully overcome, if not totally, then at least to such an extent that the commencement of serious negotiations will be possible.

Seismographic experts are to meet this week to expand in depth and reaffirm the measures to supervise the prohibition of tests through the exchange of seismographic information. Intensive talks primarily on a highly specialized level are continuing on the prohibition of chemical weapons. This is why we believe something positive can after all be said even before the end of the spring round of talks.

VIETNAMESE HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES 10 MAR

AU110917 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 11 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the minister of health of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Ajli Alushani, the minister of health of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Prof. Dr.Dang Hoi Xuan arrived on a friendly visit in our country on March 10.

Present to welcome him at the airport were the Minister of Health Ajli Alushani, the Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli and others. Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh and other functionaries of the embassy.

The Minister of Health Ajli Alushani gave a dinner last night in honou of the Minister of Health of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Prof. Dr.Dang Hoi Xuan. Present were the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, etc. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Received by Bekteshi

AU120829 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 12 (ATA) -- On March 11 the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Besnik Bekteshi received the Minister of Health of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Prof. Dr.Dang Hoi Xuan, with whom he had a warm and friendly talk.

Attending the reception were the Minister of Health Ajli Alushani and the Vice-Premier of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Le Ngoc Thanh.

TALKS ON ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH FRG CONTINUE

LD102002 Hamburg DPA in German 1728 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, 10 Mar (DPA) -- The contacts between the FRG and Albania, which have been taking place for years, about the possible establishment of diplomatic relations were continued on Monday in Vienna at the level of officials, it was reported from Bonn embassy circles. These contacts have been taking place on an irregular basis in Vienna and Bonn.

No details have so far emerged about the talks, which took place behind closed doors on Monday.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS SOFIA CITY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU122026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On 12 March in Sofia the 25th accountability-election conference of the Sofia City BCP organization took place. It was attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

In the introductory speech by Mincho Chuntov, secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, which dealt with the previously distributed documents, and in the statements of the delegates, the necessity of achieving a qualitatively new level of work was analyzed. The work must be pointed toward accelerating the intensification of Sofia's economy, decisively overcoming certain weaknesses, and advancing on a broad front toward renewing technologies and goods, improving the structure of Sofia's economy, developing Sofia in a complex and harmonious manner, and better and more comprehensively satisfying the needs of Sofia's population.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov read a speech. On behalf and at the instructions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, he expressed full approval of the evaluations and conclusions included in the reports and statements.

Dwelling on the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress, which ended recently in Moscow, Comade Georgi Atanasov pointed out that this congress was the triumph of the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The businesslike spirit and fascinating ideological-political charge in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress inspire us with great optimism.

The BCP Central Committee has always paid great attention to the capital. An objective and precise evaluation requires one to say that in addition to the successes which have been achieved, some serious problems have emerged in Sofia. They have developed over a long period and under the present conditions they are already turning into an obstacle to the further intensive and harmonious development of the city.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov stressed that the line worked out by the BCP Central Committee on solving the problems is not being consistently implemented. In most of the cases the undertakings have a partial and not a comprehensive character. Sofia's industry does not have the image of a vanguard science-assimilating industry with technologies and production of a high scientific level. Electronization and modern technologies are only slowly entering production. The great scientific and engineering technical potential of the city is being used in an unsatisfactory manner.

The speaker discussed in detail the fact that the decreds on removing from Sofia many kinds of production that are on a low technological level and pollute the environment are not being implemented. He stressed that it is expedient to work out a clear concept and concrete programon the specialization and reconstruction of Sofia's industry. Comrade Georgi Atanasov emphasized the poor state of the transportation services, the lack of complex solutions and absence of conditions giving priority to the issue of moving the massive city traffic. The state of the trade services for the population is also poor. It is imperative to review the norms of determining the commodity funds of Sofia, which must be significantly higher than those of other cities, in accordance with the dynamic needs which are to be satisfied.

Dwelling on the housing problem, the speaker pointed out that it is the most acute problem in comparison with other cities. Unpardonable architectural solutions are being allowed which have lasting negative consequences for the functioning of the new districts as uniform social units.

The significant weaknesses in the investment policy and in the organization and management of the investment process are the basic reasons for the unsatisfactory state of the development and construction of Sofia. He characterized the situation as intolerable, something which has imposed the necessity of making some cadre changes in order to strengthen the city party and state leadership.

The participants unanimously elected the Sofia City BCP Committee, Control-Auditing Commission, and delegates to the 13th BCP Congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov was elected delegate number one of the Sofia BCP Organization.

At the first plenum, the Sofia City BCP Committee elected Anastasiy Donchev first secretary, and Vasil Tsurvenkov, Mincho Chuntov, Delcho Vulchev, Lazar Lazarov, Stanka Shopova, and Lilyana Vasileva secretaries of the Sovia City BCP Committee.

Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sovia City BCP Committee, read a concluding speech.

TALKS HELD WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS, FRENCH ENVOY

AU111947 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA) -- Trade Minister Khristo Khristov had talks with Mr. Nikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and with Mr. Stepan Serezhov, deputy minister of the gas industry of the USSR. The talks discussed the implementation of the deliveries of some goods within the framework of reciprocal trade, as well as on the construction of some projects of the gas industry on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Today Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the French ambassador delivered a message of the French President Mr. Francois Mitterrand to the State Council president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN

AU120835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1711 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Today Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left on an official visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. At Sofia airport he was seen off by deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Further Reportage

For Iranian coverage of the visit by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to Tehran and his meetings with Iranian officials, please see the Iran section of the 13 March South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENT ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

AU121727 [Editorial Report] The Sofia press carries on 8, 9, and 10 March five editorials and one commentary assessing the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress. The editorials, all on page 1, appear in OTECHESTVEN FRONT on 10 March, NARODNA ARMIYA on 8 March, TRUD on 8 March, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME on 8 March, and NARODNA MLADEZH on 9 March.

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 10 March carries a 1500-word editorial on page 1 entitled "Leninist Feeling for the Historic Period." The editorial begins by pointing out" "The Congress developed the strategy of Lenin's party. Without belittling what had been achieved, it devoted particular attention to the unutilized capacities possessed by the economy and society; to certain omissions in the administration and style of work; and to deviations from socialist morality and ethics." The editorial stresses the immense preparatory work completed since the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to ensure the success of the congress, at which "the barriers were destroyed of those units and zones which considered their activity to be immune and not subject to control and criticism. The potential of the labor collectives and republics were clarified. A number of party and state organizations were strengthened with vigorous and trained leaders."

The editorial praises the directness of Gorbachev's Political Report, which "in essence was an address to the people," and adds that "the openness of the sessions created conditions for establishing a live link between the hall and the labor collectives in the country." The editorial summarizes the central economic theme of the Political Report of "acceleration" of the USSR's socioeconomic development, and stresses the "concrete measures" adopted "for the reorganization of industry and agriculture by utilizing the modern achievements of science and technical progress, and of contemporary technologies." It continues: "The party of the Soviet Communists also requires a completely new approach toward these new tasks. Let us enumerate its features: concreteness, businesslike efficiency, consistency, unity of words and deeds, selection of the most efficient methods and means, an attentive attitude toward the opinions of the workers, and coordination of all social forces."

The editorial then summarizes the party's foreign relations strategy, which "is above all the introduction of the political approach as the only possible one for resolving all international conflicts and disputes."

The relevance of the CPSU congress to Bulgaria is then emphasized: "In the work of the congress and its documents there is no subject which is not also ours. Many of the questions also represent concrete developments under Soviet conditions of the problems on which the Fatherland Front is working."

The editorial concludes: "The Bulgarian presence in the work of the 27th Congress is felt with especial keenness in the greetings speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. This speech comprehensively defined our attitude concerning the historical place of the congress in the development of the world revolutionary process, and toward the present stages of the friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties and two fraternal peoples.

Everything -- faith, hope, and feeling -- are gathered in the three Russian words in the greeting, which deeply moved the delegates to the 27th congress: "Continue in this way, little brothers!"

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 8 March carries on page 1 a 1500-word editorial entitled "Congress of Historic Decisions." The editorial is highly laudatory in tone and makes no mention of the criticisms of weaknesses voiced at the congress. It begins by stressing the historic significance of the congress, "The 27th CPSU Congress defined the general line toward the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the Soviet country, for a qualitative change in all aspects of the life of Soviet society. A determined course was adopted of innovation, creativity, bold aspiration, unity of words and deeds, and of high principledness and responsibility." In the Political Report and the delegates' speeches, the editorial states: "The high responsibility and determination for the further flourishing of Soviet society in the building of communism dominated, as did that for the present and future of the cause of peace and progress of the whole world." The editorial continues: "Because at a time when the imperialist forces are openly drawing up aggressive plans, when they are intending to militarize space, when they measure the value of their system by the number of missiles, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses the spirit of the greatest humanitarianism of all times prevailed -- socialist humanitarianism."

The editorial then briefly summarizes the main goals of the CPSU Program for the Future Socioeconomic Development of the USSR, and notes: "The forum of the Soviet Communists once again demonstrated in a most convincing manner that the USSR is the standard bearer of the cause of peace throughout the world, the hope and trust of millions of people, and that mankind can be saved from thermonuclear catastrophe."

In conlcusion, the editorial states: "A vivid expression of the indissoluble Bulgarian-Soviet friendship was the greetings speech to the congress by Comrade Todor Zhivkiv, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. His words, that 'from the gloomy time of fascism, when the BCP proclaimed alliance with the USSR, there has been no more vital slogan for our people,' voiced once again the most treasured thoughts and feelings of all Bulgarian Communists, and of the whole of our people."

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 8 March carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Historic Congress Which Continues in Life." Referring to the first positive assessments of the 27th CPSU Congress made after Gorbachev's Political Report, this editorial continues: "This assessment may be voiced, of course, in a vivid, fine, and emotional manner. Because the congress was as profound and strong as it was precise, businesslike, and not spiced with oratory." Later, the editorial states: "The main political result of the congress, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out in his closing speech, is the adopted and approved general line of the party's internal and foreign policies -- 'a line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country and of strengthening peace on earth.'"

The editorial then briefly defines the various tasks outlined in the Political Report: economic, social, social-political (democratization), ideological, and universal human. The TRUD editorial comments: "From the congress platform once again sounded forth, strongly and passionately, the voice of reason, of the loftiest humanitarianism, called socialist love of peace, concern for peace, and struggle for peace. In contrast with the aggressive forces, confrontation, the nuclear threat, and the arms race, Soviet foreign policy sets mutual understanding, dialogue, the consolidation of peaceful coexistence as a universal norm in relations between states, and guaranteed security for all peoples.

"This is not a homily of abstract ideas, it is a concrete program for work and action supported by high personal example." The editorial concludes by quoting Todor Zhivkov's greetings speech to the congress, and echoed his words: "Continue in this way, little brothers!"

Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian on 8 March carries on page 1 a similar 1,200-word editorial entitled: "Historic Peak." The editorial comments that the 27th CPSU Congress "convincingly confirmed the revolutionary nature of the party of Lenin." It stresses that the Congress adopted "a revolutionary program for action which will impart fresh dynamism and new quality of growth, based on and stimulated by scientific and technical progress, as well as comprehensive intensification and structural reorganization of the economy." The editorial points out that "the consistent and purpose-oriented efforts of the Soviet Communists and the Soviet State to strengthen cooperation and interaction with the fraternal parties, countries, and peoples are a determining factor for the overall strengthening of the positions of world socialism." It continues: "The new positive qualities which are manifested in the mutual relations of the Soviet Union with the remaining countries of the socialist community, and the closer and closer integration between them are welcomed and warmly supported by our peoples as a powerful incentive for accelerating our common forward movement."

The editorial points out that the 27th congress "is also a peak in the development in manking," due to the adopted general foreign-policy line of strengthening peace on earth and preserving life and human civilization."

The editorial strongly stresses the significance of the peace strategy outlined at the 27th congress, and notes that the attention of the whole world has been centered on the congress. It concludes by referring to Todor Zhivkov's greetings speech, in which he "expressed his love and respect, his limitless faithfulness and devotion to brotherhood and unity with the Soviet Union. This was an expression of the most treasured feelings of the Communists, members of the Agrarian Union, nonparty members, and of the whole Bulgarian people, which with heart and mind greets and warmly approves the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 8 March on page 1 carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Triumph of Creative and Struggle for Peace." It describes the 27th CPSU Congress as an "historic event which was most brightly inscribed in the biography of Linin's party and Soviet society's life." Stressing that the congress "revealed the full unity of party and people," and the "total approval" of its documents by the delegates, the editorial points out:

"The CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum outlined the strategic course of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country. The congress fully approved this concept, as well as the practical steps of its implementation in life. This means that already at the present 12th 5-Year Plan period, the national economy complex will be transferred to an intensive road of development. What does it mean for the party, the Soviet country, and millions of working people? This means cardinally accelerating scientific-technical progress through technical reconstruction and reequipping on the basis of top achievements. This means implementing the modern agrarian policy of the party in implementing the Food Program. This means deeply reconstructing the economic mechanism by creating a comprehensive, effective, and flexible management system, based on the principle of democratic centralism, with a view to fully implementing the potential of socialism."

Evaluating the "historical and revolutionary character" as well as the scope and dimensions of the tasks posed by the congress, the editorial describes "the improvement of the political system" as an "important mechanism" in the process of implementing the tasks.

The second part of the editorial deals with Soviet foreign policy as reflected in the congress, stressing that "the concept of a nuclear-free world, which Moscow now proposes, and its philosophy are permeated by real humanity." Again describing the congress as "historic" the editorial stresses that "the party of the Bulgarian Communists, our entire people, and the youth of socialist April Bulgaria greet the work and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 9 March on page 6 carries an 800-word "commentary" by Vladimir Tsakov entitled "Thinking of the Forthcoming Century." Describing the congress as "an event of special significance," Tsakov expresses his astonishment with the "scope and complexity" of the tasks posed by the congress.

Pointing out that "the Soviet country is entering a qualitatively new stage of its development," Tsakov defines the documents adopted by the congress as "concrete guidance for action." According to him "the style and tone of these documents was characteristic of the entire atmosphere in the congress hall -- a business like approach, critical analysis of the existing weaknesses without beating about the bush, and a clear perspective and strategy." He praises the USSR's efforts to remove the nuclear danger, stressing that "the consistent policy which Moscow will honestly and openly follow takes into consideration the interests of other countries and the existing reality." According to him "a new point of departure toward the next century has been found at the congress."

POGLED Publishes Articles

AU121607 [Editorial Report] Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian on 10 March on pages 1, 7, 8, 9, and 10 carries various articles related to the 27th CPSU Congress, consisting of about 8,000 words.

Page 1 carries the 400-word introductory article by Evgeniy Stanchev entitled "What a Wonderful Fate!", which reads:

"It would not be honest if I merely put together strong and beautiful words about this big congress, like the words we use to describe a holiday. What took place in the Kremlin in the last 2 weeks was a lesson.

"Wise and important things have always been said from the highest Moscow rostrum. However, I think what we have just seen has surpassed our usual criteria of evaluation. It is no accident, but rather it is with full justification that one speaks about the 27th CPSU Congress as a historic event, not only in the party's history but also in the Soviet people's life. The conclusions, opinions, and decisions of those attending the congress hall will certainly affect the future.

"Russian blood has produced many great personalities. Many great names have been written large in the list of those who at a certain historical moment have marched in the vanguard. Not just one or two representatives of this typically innovative, realistic, but also lyrical people spoke from the congress rostrum. Every female delegate received a small bouquet of flowers sent by the French Communists, something which, albeit not included in the agenda, introduced a warm note of friendship appreciated by the delegates and the outside audience alike. If one has to point out the most characteristic aspect of these 10 days, then it would be without a doubt the businesslike and serious introspective attitude towary oneself and the problems.

"The words which resounced in Moscow's congress hall are a real and honest plan of work. This fact, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated, gives wings to us all and inspires us with new forces and confidence. 'Continue in this way little brothers,' spoken by the Bulgarian Communist in the CPSU congress hall is not only approval of the great undertakings of the Soviet people, but also a festive and businesslike assurance that we shall march together as collaborators and as brothers.

"At the end of the congress, Mikhail Gorbachev wished the delegates "a good journey." I am sure that everybody understood this figuratively also. A difficult, bold, indeed the only correct road lies ahead. With energy and willpower -- onward and upward!"

Page 7 consists of two unattributed reports of 700-words each, entitled respectively "Vladimir Kabaisze" and "Gavril Iliazarov," and describing the successes of Prof Kabaidze and Prof Ilizarov, "whose names have been mentioned from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress." Kabaidze is described as "general director of teh Bulgarian-Soviet 'Ivanov-Sofia' trust," while Ilizarov is "director of the Kurgan scientific research institute on orthopeady and traumatology."

Pages 8 and 9 consist of four 700-word commentaries on tht 27th CPSU Congress and a 1,500-word report by Dyanko Sheishkov, "POGLED correspondent in Moscow," and Valeri Naydenov, "BTA correspondent in Moscow" entitled "From 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. in Various Languages," describing the work of the foreign reporters and their impressions of the congress.

The first commentary is by Todor Ganchev, candidate of jurisprudence, entitled "Deeds Determine the Role." Ganchev begins his commentary by describing the leading role of the Communist Party in socialist society, and states: "At the present turning point, when the USSR faces new and exceptionally important issues, the mobilization of the forces of the Soviet people and the entire colossal potential of the Soviet state depends on the ability of teh CPSU to be at the level of its historic responsibiltiy." He praises "the sense of responsibility" and "constructive line" expressed at the congress, dwells on the importance of "increasing the initiative and responsibility of the cadres," and stresses the importance of the "demand for strict selection of new party members."

The second commentary is signed by Prof Marko Markov Ph. D. and entitled "Formual of Progress." It points out that "in the foundation of the new edition of the CPSU Program, in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report read by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and in other documents adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress there is one fundamental idea -- to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country." Mentioning the need "to overcome the negative tendencies which have developed in teh 1970's and 1980's" Markov views the data on increasing the country's labor productivity and national income envisaged by the congress' documents, and concludes that "the peace of economic increase, as one can see, makes ones's head spin."

The author sees "the structural reconstruction of teh economy and the introduction of effective forms of managing, organizing, and stimulating labor" as the "essence of the pace of acceletation." He concludes by saying: "The 27th CPSU Congress helped us all to sense more deeply the great truth that socialist society cannot effectively function if it does not find new roads for developing the masses' creartive activity in all areal of public life."

The third commentary is signed by Prof Ivan Nikolov, doctor of economic science, and entitled "Leading Force." It deals with the "democratic elements of the socialist political system" as reflected in the congress' work. He paraphrases and summarizes Gorbachev's words on that subject at the congress, concluding that "the rich experience of the CPSU, the further expansion of inter-party democracy, as well as the sincere, bold, critical, and businesslike tone of the 27th CPSU Congress are a guarantee of developing the poeple's democracy and self-manaagement in the political system of Soviet society."

The fourth commentary is signed by Encho Gospodinov "POGLED foreign-political commentator," and entitled "Future for All." It deals with the foreign policy aspects of Gorbachev's speech at the congress. Gospodinov sees "securing for the people conditions of labor in lasting peace" as the basic goal of Soviet foreign policy. He dwells on the "democratism" of Soviet foreign policy which "offers equality to all in the international arean by liquidating the privileges of the 'Nuclear club' member-states." He juxtaposes the U.S. SDI program with the "star peace" proposed by Moscow, as well as other peaceful initiatives of the USSR, and maintains that "realism and logic are important characteristics of Soviet foreign policy."

Page 10 consists of a rubric "While the Congress Was Taking Place" containing a single 1,800-word article by Vasiliy Zakharov, "IZVESTIYA correspondent in Sofia," entitled "To the Sixth Continent and Back." It describes Soviet scientific research in the Arctic and the enthusiasm which the 27th CPSU Congress evoked among the scientists engaged in the project.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION CONSIDERS DRAFT LABOR CODE

AU051304 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] The Legislative Commission of the National Assembly has today begun discussion of the draft law for a labor code which has been submitted for examination by the National Assembly at its forthcoming session. The following are taking part in the session: Comrade Stanko Todorov; the chairmen of the councils [as heard] and the members of the State Council's Legislative Council; and representatives of the Council of Ministers, the Fatherland Front National Council, the trade unions, and other interested organizations and departments. During the discussion of the submitted draft law it was stressed that in essence this is a draft law for a labor constitution for Bulgaria. It has been based on a creative analysis of the contemporary processes and new phenomena in the construction of the developed socialist society, laid down in the basic premises of the party's conception for a new labor code. It was pointed out that in the drawing up of the draft law the 180,715 proposals and recommendations made by the workers, the majority of which related directly to work and labor problems, have been taken into consideration.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL EXAMINES DRAFT GUIDELINES

Hoffman Chairs Session

AU121139 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Mar 86 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "The 14th extraordinary Plenary Session of the Central Trade Union Council Deliberated in Prague Yesterday; Full Support for the Economic and Social Program"]

[Excerpts] The 14th Extraordinary Plenary Session of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] was held in Prague yesterday [10 March]. On the session's agenda was the discussion of the URO's draft letter to the 17th CPCZ congress, the URO's standpoint on the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Prospects up to the Year 2000, and the Budget of the URO and of the statewide special purpose funds and special purpose facilities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement for 1986. The deliberations were opened by Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and URO chairman, who cordially welcomed CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik to the plenary session.

In his opening speech at the URO's 14th Extraordinary Plenary Session, URO Chairman Karel Hoffmann stressed the immense contribution of the 27th CPSU Congress to the reinforcement of the unity and the strength of the socialist community, to the development of the international communist and workers movement, and to the consolidation of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The documents, the discussion, and the entire spirit of the congress of the Soviet Communists -- together with the comprehensive and concrete program of the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and a catastrophe for himan civilization and of the establishment of reliable peace by the end of this century submitted by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev last January -- leave no one in doubt about who has the fate and interests of the working people truly at heart, who is the pioneer and quarantor of mankind's peaceful and happy future. The 27th CPSU Congress elicited an exceptionally positive echo in the CSSR and in the entire recolutionary trade union movement. Therefore, it depends also on us, trade unionists, Karel Hoffmann said, whether its influence and example will be made use of to accelarate our society's socioeconomic development.

TU Council Comments

LD122325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] CTK today published the stand of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the draft document Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-90 and prospects for the Period up to the Year 2000.

The Central Council of Trade Unions considers this draft to be a realistic program which corresponds to the interests of all workers and gives the perspective that Socialist Czechoslovakia will continue to develop on the basis of the principled policy of the CPCZ, as a modern, highly developed state, as a society which assures its citizens of life and social certainties, and strive for further growth and an improvement in the quality of the standard of living of the workers.

The Central Council of Trade Unions fully identifies with the aim of reaching a significant turning point in the dynamism and efficiency of economic development by means of all-round intensification, the speeding up of scientific and technical progress, consistent improvement of the quality of management and organizational work at all levels of management, the linking of the Czechoslovak economy in social integration, in particular the deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

While fully supporting the Main Guidelines, the Central Council of Trade Unions recommends -- depending on the development of the creation of national income in the course of the eighth 5-year period, that the building of 480,000 apartments should be considered as a minimum. It recommends looking for a way to increase the construction of apartments, to reconstruct and modernize the apartments fund, to again evaluate the possibility of interesting enterprises in stabilizing [as heard] apartment construction, and urgently amend the law on the use of apartments.

The Central Council of Trade Unions also recommends that the proposed growth of nominal wages should be considered a minimum. It calls for securing an annual growth in real wages of a minimum of 1 percent, and giving exceptional attention to the development of the brigade form of labor and remuneration.

In the social area, the Central Council of Trade Unions recommends, with perfecting the pension system overall, that low pensions be increased as priority, and that attention be given to measures for the benefit of large families.

The standpoint of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the draft Main Guidelines for the development of our homeland goes on to state that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will express its agreement with the draft by way of the active work of its rembers, in particular the development of socialist competition and the pledge aimed at reducing material expenditure and increasing the productivity of labour and the quality of production.

At the close it is stated that the Central Council of Trade Unions and the whole Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will do everything to recruit the workers and in particular the young generation into active participation in the realization of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovkia in the Years 1986-90 and prospects for the period up to the Year 2000.

U.S., UK 'HYPOCRISY' ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS NOTED

LD122211 Prague Domestice in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Jiri Cebrovsky commentary]

[Text] In a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, leading representatives of six countries, Argentina, India, Mexico, Greece, Sweden and Tanzania, have called on the Soviet Union and the United States not to carryout nuclear tests before the forthcoming Soviet-American summit. As you know, the Soviet Union is keeping to a unilateraly declared moratorium. Not so the United States. They reacted accordingly to the aforementioned letter. The spokesman of the Washington government refused to join the moratorium and once again confirmed the intention of the White House to continue nuclear tests for military purposes.

In Moscow the British ambassador delivered the official reply of Margaret Thatcher to the Soviet Union's peace proposals of 15 January this year. The reply: The British Government has rejected them. The 'no' from Washington and the 'no' from London, although they did not arrive at the same time, however, express the same thing even where the argument is concerned.

The U.S. Government claims that nuclear arms will, in the foreseeable future, remain the key element of the so called deterrent policy and that is why nuclear tests will continue. Margaret Thatcher literally follows Washington parrot fashion when she rejects the plan to liquidate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 because, in the foreseeable future, allegedly, nuclear weapons will make a considerable contribution to upholding peace and stability. A rare agreement concerning the stated period of time, a truly rare agreement considering the ability to hoodwink and make white appear black.

The superb solo argument from the American side is that it is vital to ensure effective control over an effective moratorium on nuclear-weapons tests, to put it simply the controls should take place on site. The United States is making a cardinal problem out of this but in reality it is guilty of colossal fraud. The Soviet Union has announced many times that it is prepared to work out reliable control measures if the relevant agreement is reached, measures which would include on site inspection which the United States longs for so much.

A short time ago Margaret Thatcher called for the removal of Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe and she appealed that this problem should not be linked with strategic weapons and space. As soon as the Soviet Union expressed readiness to do this, however, and on the basis of mutuality to liquidate Soviet and American midium-range missiles in Europe the prime minister replied to this proposal in a negative way. Is this a loss of memory on the part of Thatcher, a loss which is trangely sudden? Not at all. It is a classical case of demagoguery and suppressing reality according to the tried and tested method, what was suitable yesterday is not suitable today.

The American-British dodging, evasion, obstruction, backing away, half truths, juggling with words, and who knows what other comparisons can be listed, are a cunningly worked out method of hoodwinking the public and continuing to hoodwink it. But behind the words which swear of a longing for peace there seeps out that the United States, Britain, and some other countries of Western Europe have placed their bets on nuclear weapons as the military and political means of the highest category, that their true goal is not an end to the nuclear arms race, but further stockpiling and inventing even more horrendous and destructive military means. Washington and London speak about their dedication to the cause of peace, about their effort to reduce the numbers of weapons, but in reality they do the very opposite, and that is hypocrisy bordering on danger.

FURTHER REPORTS ON POLISH SEJM DELEGATION

Meeting With Indra

LD122311 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 12 (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of the Polish Sejm (Parliament) was received here today by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra who stressed that the two countries actively support the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and especially the new proposals for nuclear disarmament.

He said that Czechoslovak-Polish relations were developing successfully in political, economic, cultural and other spheres. A major impulse to their deepening are regular meetings of the two countries' highest representatives, Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski. On a traditionally high level are contacts between the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and the Polish Sejm, and their cooperation in the Interparliamentary Union.

Alois Indra spoke also of existing possibilities of wider cooperation in science and technology, industry and on third markets.

Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Sejm, spoke of the results of last year's election in Poland which were the result of the forces of socialism and proof of progressing stabilization of Polish society.

Poland intends to rely more on scientific-technological cooperation and industrial specialization and cooperation with CMEA countries including Czechoslovakia, which is its second largest trade partner after the Soviet Union.

Husak Receives Delegation

LD121645 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today the official delegation of the Polish Sejm, headed by its speaker, Roman Malinowski. The meeting was attended by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly.

In a cordial friendly discussion, they assessed with satisfaction the results of the multilateral Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation being developed in all spheres of social life carrying out the conclusions of the talks between the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland in Prague. They stressed the usefulness of regular contacts between the representatives and members of the highest legislative organs for gaining knowledge of and strengthening bilateral friendship. They also confirmed the full identity of views on topical international questions and expressed full support for the concrete USSR plan for complete eradication of nuclear and chemical weapons and the marked improvement of international relations.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks With Husak

LD121640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today a delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, headed by its chairman, Kim Chun-hu member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions took part in the meeting.

In a friendly conversation they noted that Czechoslovak-Korean relations and mutual cooperation are developing successuflly in the spirit of the conclusions the talks of the party and state delegations held at summit level 2 years ago in Prague. They pointed to the usefulness of labor meetings and cooperation between trade union organizations, which contribute toward exchange of experience, strengthening the friendship of the peoples of the two countries, and deepening action unity of the working people in the current struggle for safeguarding world peace.

The delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea left Czechoslovakia by air today.

Communique Issued

LD121655 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] A communique has been adopted on the visit of the DPRK trade union delegation in our country.

It says that the representatives of DPRK trade unions and a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, express their firm determination to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the working people of the two countries. They briefed each other on the results of socialist construction in their countries and on topical tasks of trade union organizations.

The Czechoslovak side praises the successful building of socialism in the DPRK and expressed full support for the efforts of the Koren Workers Party, the Government, and the people of the DPRK for a peaceful reunification of the country. It sharply condemns the corrent joint exercises of troope of the United States and the puppet regime of South Korea, as well as repression of the struggle of the working people for democratic freedoms in South Korea. The two sides support the peace effort of the USSR and the other socialist countries, particularly the latest peace initiatives contained in the January statement of the leading Soviet representative, Mikhail Gorbachev.

The representatives of the two trade union organizations also express deep dissatisfaction with the growing threat to world peace caused by the aggressive policy of the reactionary imperialist forces. The communique on the talks of the trade union delegations of the DPRK and Czechoslovakia condemn attempts at setting up a new military pact composed of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH GDR REPORTED

LD122155 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 12 (CTK) -- A protocol for 1986-90 to the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic was signed here today.

The protocol was signed during consultations between Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek and GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski who was received in conclusion of the consultations by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They discussed all-round cooperation between the two countries and confirmed full identity of their views on major world problems.

HONECKER DELIVERS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY TOAST

LD082347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 8 Mar 86

["Erich Honecker's Toast at the Reception on the Occasion of International Women's Day" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- The following is the text of Erich Honecker's toast at the reception on the occasion of International Women's Day:

In welcoming you to this festive reception I congratulate you and all women and girls of our German Democratic Republic most warmly on the occasion of International Women's Day 1986. On this occasion our party Central Committee thanks you for your great involvement in all spheres of social life to the benefit of mankind and of our socialist fatherland. It thanks you for your motherly care toward children and for bringing them up to be the conscious citizens of our state.

Our congratulations go to you, dear women, who have been honored with the "Clara Zetkin Medal" and with other state and social distinctions for your achievements, for your responsible and industrious work toward the strengthening of socialism and of peace. International Women's Day is, in our German Democratic Republic, a day celebrated with joy starting from the family right up to the workers' collective. In a word it is one of those traditions to which we all feel ourselves most deeply bound.

As you know, I was recently in Moscow where we took part in the discussions at the 27th CPSU Congress. This party congress has decided upon a magnificent program of planned and all-around perfection of socialism, of the further progress of Soviet society toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country, a program of the struggle for peace and social progress. Before the whole world it made clear that a wonderful development has been executed and will be executed toward the further strengthening and blossoming of the great Soviet nation. We were deeply impressed, and we experienced the enthusiasm and dedication with which the communists and the workers are ready to solve all the mighty tasks connected with this. Once again the towering role of the Soviet Union as a bulwark of peace and of socialism was documented.

We are filled with joy and pride to be linked in unbreakable friendship with the USSR, which was the first to set foot upon the path to socialism, and with the CPSU, which is proceeding along this path as a vanguard. Together we too wish to support further the creation of a world in which peace, honor, freedom and human dignity, safety and security all reign.

In a few weeks our 11th party congress will discuss and decide upon tasks which will point the way for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. The workers in industry and agriculture, indeed in all fields of our society, are accomplishing great feats in preparation.

They are emphasizing their firm trust in the policy of our party and are giving evidence that they have understood the correlation between strong socialism and certain peace. With the creativity and initiative, the readiness for achievement and the industry of our people we shall prepare well for the 11th party congress.

This is already shown by the results of our common work in the first 2 months of this year which were published today in the press. National income increased by 4 percent compared with the same period last year. Net production in the industrial ministries increased by 8.5 percent, labor productivity rose by 8.3 percent, the production of office and personal computers by 59.2 percent, of integrated circuits by 33.0 percent and of industrial robots by 27.8 per cent. In agriculture the plan lead in livestock amounted to 31,900 tonnes, in milk 98,500 tonnes and 56.6 million eggs. These results which were achieved in the hard winter months speak for themselves. They show that the preparations for our 11th party congress have become a matter for the whole people. Thus, we can look to the future with vigor and optimism. The party and people are united on the target for which we are striving, on the tempo for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR -- the first state of workers and peasants on German soil.

In everything which we have achieved in our German Democratic Republic and which makes existence constantly more worth living, women and girls have an important share. In the concerns and combines to which they belong and to the work collectives which in large measure define the results of socialist competition, there can be found those who are treading new paths toward the increase of labor productivity through the application of the most modern science and technology. They are strongly represented in the work places of micro-electronics, of modern computer technology and of computer-aided design and production management.

It is the same in our socialist agriculture. There, too, the female cooperative farmers are actively involved in the extremely good results which it has been possible to achieve in plant and animal production.

Women put in a great performance in education, health and social affairs, in the fields of services, in culture and in art. In great measure they strive to prepare girls and boys equally well for life and to apply carefully the comprehensive measures of our state for mother and child and for the further easing of the working and living conditions of women in work. Thousands of women take often not inconsiderable trouble upon themselves to acquire the knowledge which is necessary to meet the new higer demands.

All in all I would like to use today as an opportunity to say to the girls and women of our country that we accord great attention to your achievements in career, society, and family. We are happy to have created comprehensive preconditions with the course of the unity of economic and social policy so that all of these tasks can be better reconciled the one with the other.

It is the firm intention of our party and government consistently to continue the unity of economic and social policy for the good of our people in the next 5-year plan period as well, and indeed even up to and beyond the year 2000. The unanimous impressive fashion in the plan fulfilment of the first months of the party congress year, upon which I have already expounded.

Whoever achieves such results, whoever takes upon themselves so much for the future and for the well-being of our children and our childrens' children, must simply fight for peace with all their energy. With all means at their command they must come out in favor of the eternal banishment of the danger of an atomic inferno. They must do everything so that reason and good will gain the upper hand in relations between states, and so that confrontation is replaced with cooperation.

The Soviet Unions' bold proposals for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons announced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev are of historical significance. They correspond to the hopes of the nations and show mankind a future without fear of annihilation, without threat from earth or from space. It is therefore only logically consistent that they are gaining more support all over the world every day.

Today peace can no longer be secured against one another but only with one another. Through the reaslization of the Soviet proposals the danger of a nuclear war would be banished and the arms race would be ended. Huge resources would be free in order to conquer hunger, poverty, misery, backwardness and ignorance everywhere in the world.

The German Democratic Republic will in future also make its constructive contribution to the security of peace. The fact that this striving is borne by the entire working people finds it expression in the appropriate and broadly disseminated motto "Our place of work is our place of struggle for peace." This is attested by thousands of peace rallies which are taking place on the occasion of International Women's Day in all cities and communities.

This year, too, International Women's Day should be a cause to stress our profession of anti-imperialist solidarity, and of solidarity with all women who are fighting for peace and disarmament, and for the fending off of every imperialist aggression. We stand firmly by the side of women who are taking part actively in South Africa, Latin American and the Arab world in the struggles of their people for national liberation and independence for equal rights and social security. Our active solidarity goes to all women fighting against capitalist exploitation and oppression.

We will use the time until the 11th party congress well in order further to multiply the results of our common work. This accords with our principal concern to do everything for the good of the people in socialism, for the good of the working people, and for peace.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES SRV'S TRAN QUYNH FOR TALKS

AU121840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- Thursday [27 February] Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, for a friendly talk.

Werner Krolikowski and Tran Quynh expressed their firm conviction that the 13th session of the GDR-SRV Economic Committee, which is currently taking place in East Berlin, constitutes a further step toward the deepening of cooperation, particularly in economic matters.

The interlocutors condemnded the "star wars" plans of the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism because they aim at destablizing the military-strategic balance by achieving military superiority for imperialism, and thus pave the way for the advent of a nuclear catastrophe.

In total agreement they stressed the need for eliminating the nuclear threat hanging over mankind and achieving a change for the better by implementing the proposals of the Warsaw Pact of 21 November 1985 as well as the comprehensive program for freeing our planet from nuclear weapons, put forth on 15 January 1986 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR; and Dr Hermann Schwiesau, GDR ambassador to the SRV.

Received by Kleiber

AU121925 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [27 February] Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and permanent GDR representative to CEMA, received Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of ministers and SRV permanent representative to CEMA.

The interloctors briefed each other on development in their countries, mainly on the achievements of the working people in preparation for the party congresses of both fraternal parties this year. Proceeding from the decisions of the economic session of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, they stressed the necessity of purposefully developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the SRV for mutual benefit. To this end, all existing possibilities are to be used and realized with high efficiency, fully in line with the results of the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period.

Tran Quynh paid tribute to the manifold support given by the GDR for accelerating economic development in the SRV.

The cordial meeting was attended by Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-SRV Economic Eommittee. Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

TAUTENHAHN NAMED AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY MINISTER

LD122101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph has appointed Gerhard Tautenhahn, member of the SED Central Committee and hitherto head of the Machine Construction and Metallurgy Department in the Central Committee, as minister for General and Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle Construction. A proposal to elect Gerhard Tautenhahn as a member of the Council of Ministers was presented to the People's Chamber.

Gerhard Tautenhahn succeeds Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who was appointed GDR permanent representative to CEMA.

MATYAS SZUROS COMMENTS ON CPSU PROGRAM

AU111841 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary: "The Program of Acceleration"]

[Text] In recent days, domestic and international attention has focused on the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The reason for this world-wide interest has first of all been the importance of the Soviet Union, its international role, and the responsibility it assumes for peace and security. Namely, it is of enormous significance what answers the CPSU gives to the accumulated problems in international life and the world economy, and to the unsolved questions of social and economic progress.

A more concrete reason for the high expectations was and still is that the congress was held at a time when vital changes, a genuine turn, are beginning to take shape both in the Soviet Union's life and on the international scene. The innovative efforts and changes which have been unfolding as a result of the April 1985 session of the CPSU Central Committee can be summarized as follows: It is necessary to explore and mobilize the opportunities, resources, and means for accelerating social and economic progress. This acceleration must be a comprehensive one, but first of all, it must affect quality. Let us just recall -- and this is the international aspect of the matter, too -- what Mikhail Gorbachev had already mentioned at the time of his Paris visit last year; namely, that it is necessary to adopt a new approach that is according to the requirements of the age as regards economic, military, and international issues alike. It was also mentioned several times at the congress that one cannot and must not think and work as in the past. It is necessary to be proud of achievements, but one has to take an honest approach to uncover shortcomings and mistakes, and it is necessary to stop the trend of using old methods again.

A Realistic Analysis of the Situation

No doubt, the starting point of any successful political activity is a realistic analysis and consideration of the actual situation and socio-economic processes. This is what has happened at the 27th party congress that fulfilled its mission with great responsibility and boldness, with its method of working, but also with it unpretentious human and innovative approach in relying on the best Leninist traditions and adopting a creative position. It also fulfilled its mission as a representative of laborers and all working people but at a high intellectual level: Without sensationalism, it unambiguously and unanimously reconfirmed the main political line of the party which is clearly demonstrated in the changes and events of recent years.

According to the level of the age, it provided a convincing answer to new phenomena and to the challenges that are more than every complicated. It realistically reconsidered many principal concepts that were employed under previous conditions but which have in our days become worn out, and it provided main guidelines in social practices for the future. In fact, the prevailing approach and the basis of comparisons were -- whether it was the matter of greater discipline, pure morality, alcoholism, responsibility, and willingness to initiate, or the democratization of public life -- that one can and must use all means and methods that can further the cause of socialism and mankind.

Of course, these changes have not taken place suddenly in the activity of the Soviet party and not only in connection with the 27th congress. The new concept and attitudes are the results of a complicated process for more than 3 years after November 1982.

The decisive impetus was given to this process, and to its unfolding, by the plenum last April and all this was reconfirmed by the congress.

The renewed party bodies recognized the fact that during the seventies, in addition to significant achievements, seriously negative phenomena, even trends, have developed in various areas of society. The political report of the Central Committee and the economic policy speech of the premier very openly expressed at the congress that during the country's development, problems increased more rapidly than they were solved. It is not only because of domestic progress and the impetus of the world wide technological and scientific revolution that it is necessary to combat, as soon as possible, the unfavorable phenomena taking shape in the society and the economy of the Soviet Union, but it is also essential to overcome these phenomena because of the growing dangers in the world, primarily the ever increasing danger of the arms race, and the new historical situation that has developed as a result of the unprecedented and devastating strength of weaponry that has been accumulated. It is necessary to clearly evaluate the Soviet Union's situation, define its place and role in international economic and political relations, and it is necessary to carry out a rational analysis of changes in domestic conditions, and to specify the content and duration of social progress for a given period.

This is what took shape in the basic documents, especially in the redrafted CPSU program that bears significant international importance in addition to the impact it has on the country's internal development. This document analyses the main tendencies of progress in our age, by starting with reality and by relying on the quarter of a century experience after the 3d party program. It reaffirms the laws of socialist construction, provides the outlines for a concrete period of economic and social progress, and formulates the party's goals. The program's basic changes are reflected in the statement that: it proved to be a hasty decision in the Soviet Union to declare a wide-scale communist construction; and, in the foreseeable future, the program on the agenda is to perfect socialism.

Changing the Economic Management

This approach will, certainly, have a positive affect on the theory and practice of socialism world-wide, because it stimulates peoples to get rid of old habits that were practiced during the course of socialist constriction, and to search for initiatives, and to experiment. Clinging to reality will increase the credibility and attraction of socialism in those countries in which chosing a social system has been put on the agenda.

With its abundance of ideas, the political report has not only added to the previously outlined plan drafts with the experience of party meetings and social debates, but it has outlined a unified system that embraces all activities within the society. The pervasive thought of the congress was how it would be possible to achieve a qualitative transformation in the Soviet economy and society and more efficiently utilize the opportunities inherent in the socialist social system. It was perceptible the whole time that the Soviet Communists considered their historic responsibility to cutline "how the Soviet Union will enter the 21st century, what positions socialism will hold, what its image in the international scene will be, and how the future of mankind will look."

The 27th congress urged a change that will have an affect on all important fields of the society, in addition to the primary importance it must play in the economy. The Soviet Communists relaized that by creating dynamic economic and social progress, one must renew outmoded forms: The way and methods of working must be kept in accord with changed conditions.

The working out of the program for a qualitatively new growth, the intensive economic progress, provides a historic change in the life of the Soviet Union. The main aims of the economic policy are as follows: rapidly and significantly improve the means of production, and modernize the conditions of socialist production according to requirements of the age. This can be accomplished by accelerating technological and scientific progress and fundamentally changing the mechanism and management of the economy.

It is worth noting that in the system of means that is aimed at strategic targets, an important role is given to transforming the economic management system. Putting this issue on the agenda is not new in the life of the Soviet party and society, because it had been the case in various forms and contexts before. However, the 27th congress documents, apart from acknowledging the need for constant perfection, used very explicit terms: The present situation does not allow us to deal with partial improvements, a radical reform is necessary. This statement -- understandably -- caused heated public discussions both domestically and internationally.

The planned reform in the economic management system requires a change to economic methods of management. In addition to increasing the efficiency of central management, the limits of enterprise independence will be expanded in order to stimulate the spirit of socialist entrepreneurship and the "attitude of ownership." At all levels of the economy, effective economic production and profitability will be regarded as the basis for judging performance.

The congress urged the reexamination of important theoretical concepts -- also of key importance as regards the hungarian social and economic progress -- such as: the interrelation of means and conditions of production, socialist property, money and product relations, and the coordination of independence in central management and economic organizations.

When formulating the qualitative changes called for in the reform by the 27th CPSU Congress, it attributes great importance also to increasing the human aspects of the reform. The changes not only affect the economic life, but assume the perfection of social conditions and the increase in socialist democracy.

In addition to economic development, the congress pointed out the other condition of socialism, the unfolding of democracy. Based on the Leninist perception, the Soviet party reformulated the thesis of consistent improvement in socialist self-government, saying that the accomplishment of socialism is impossible without the unfolding of democracy in all its multifaceted aspects. The congress pointed out the following: The CPSU can only become a leading force and chief guarantor of improving socialist self-government if it provides an example, that is, if it consistently implements party democracy.

The entire work of the congress expressed the idea that the basic condition for fulfilling the party program is to be found in active support by the working masses, in their commitment to the goals, and in making people realize what the practical tasks of the new concept are.

The CPSU set out the objective criteria for perfecting the conditions of management and socialist production. These criteria are to accelerate social and economic progress and to consolidate socialism. In this respect, the manner in which the CPSU congress showed determination against old ideas and prejudices is an encouragement to all countries and communist parties. For example, it warned against people adopting the viewpoint of considering reasonable modifications in the economic mechanism as infringements of the principles of socialism.

The Main Goal: A Guarantee for Peace

The 27th congress placed great emphasis on the harmony between the Leninist peace policy goals and the instruments that make their accomplishment possible. It provided an exacting analysis of international processes in the recent period, the components of the balance of power, and the conditions and requirements of peaceful coexistence by the two social systems.

Creating favorable external conditions for social and economic construction, that is, guaranteeing consolidated peace, was described by the CPSU congress as the most important goal in Soviet foreign policy. The congress pointed out that the primary task is to fight against the nuclear threat and the arms race, to preserve world peace and security, and to engage in persistent and consistent work to ensure the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, for there is no alternative in the present situation. The struggle between capitalism and socialism can take place only and exclusively in a peaceful competition. The party's general secretary described peaceful coexistence as the universal principle of international relations.

The positions worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress which relate to international security are very important. Previous views focused primarily on the military aspects of security. In this present interpretation, a greater role is given to the political, economic, and humanitarian aspects of the security issue. The Central Committee straightforwardly adopted the following presumption: As regards existing weapons today, no state can hope to protect itself with military technological means alone. "Guaranteeing security is increasingly a political task and can only be solved with political means." In order to extend correct and civilized methods of international contacts and cooperation, the Soviet Union considers it indispensable -- as a new condition -- to form a comprehensive system for international economic security.

According to the understanding of the CPSU, security in the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States can only be mutual, and as regards international relations as a whole, it can only be universal. The Soviet Union does not demand greater security for itself than others have, but it also refuses to accept lesser security. Thus, the essence of the Soviet concept about security policy is to strive for a mutual and optimal security that involves various aspects. The congress reconfirmed the principles arguments referring to the future of international relations and disarmament when it pointed out: In our present time neither the arms race nor a nuclear war can be won. Objectively, the striving for military superiority cannot bring political advantages for anyone.

The Soviet party showed a high level of tactical flexibility and willingness to reach acceptable compromises as regards the concrete issues of disarmament, including verification.

The warning is meant for the whole world: It is necessary to find a true solution to the disarmament issue before it is too late. Continuing the arms race on earth and extending it into space may lead to a point where this process becomes uncontrollable and irreversible.

The Strength of Cooperation

As relations among the socialist countries, the CPSU congress considered this matter with a view to the far-reaching perception that peace and social progress are linked more strongly than ever with the capabilities and the economic and political progress of the socialist world system. It is also our opinion that cooperation could result not only in simply joining our potentials, but could even multiply them. The MSZMP considers the exchange of experiences in socialist construction as the source of mutual prosperity. We shall rely on this source in the future just as we have so far.

As regards the matter of resolving disagreements that in certain cases divide the countries in the socialist world, it is very important that the CPSU placed the emphasis on the uniting aspects in the socialist world and that it is searching for such features. Concerning the matter of handling relations based on the interests of particular states, the 27th congress stressed the following: It is necessary to learn how to avoid the confrontation of various socialist countries' interests, to coordinate them, and to find mutually acceptable solutions even to the most difficult problems. This approach provides a good basis for mutually advantageous, open, and honest relations among all states in the socialist world system.

The views heard at the highest forum of the Soviet part about urgent changes called for in the work of CEMA are in line with the interests and efforts of our homeland. As for the improvement of relations, the representatives of Hungary have in the past also called for attributing a greater role to economic incentives and socialist entrepreneurship, in addition to administrative means. We also share the CPSU's view that multifaceted working meetings by the leaders of the socialist countries provide an important tool for exploring the resources of cooperation.

The experience of the 27th CPSU Congress has again convinced us that concerning the main issues of social progress and international relations, our opinions are identical and our relations are guided by respect and understanding toward each other. Our economic and social problems awaiting solutions are basically similar, and there are more and more mutual aspects in our efforts to search for ways and means. Our parties have also hitherto treated specific solutions in a spirit of understanding and we have mutually learned from each other's experiences, but after the congress, conditions for this process may be even better.

It is extremely important for the MSZMP and the entire Hungarian society how the issues of harmonious coexistence among nations and nationalities are treated in the neighboring Soviet Uion. The Leninist policy regarding nationalities that is carried out by the Soviet Union provides strength and encouragement for us. The following was reconfirmed at the highest forum of Soviet Communists: "It is a Leninist tradition of our party to devote extreme consideration and attention to all that relates to the policy on nationalities, affects the interests of particular nations and nationalities and the national sentiments of people, and at the same time, to carry out a staunch fight against the manifestation of narrow-mindedness by nationalities, boasting, nationalism, and chauvinism." The practical experience of the MSZMP proves that for a socialist country this is the only correct and historically possible way.

Unity Is Not Uniformity

The international communist and workers' movement has been greatly affected by recent Soviet sociopolitical changes and even by the 27th CPSU Congress alone. It is a generally recognized fact that the communist movement has in recent years entered a qualitatively new stage of progress, and in the course of this process it found itself abreast of several new conditions, tasks, and problems. The CPSU drew the conclusion from its own experience -- and applied it at the congress that, based on the ideas of Marxism and Leninism, new circumstances require a creative approach in reconsidering several previous concepts. Above all, one must stress the point of view which refers to the communist movement's unity and diversity. The Soviet party regards the diversity of the communist movement as an objective fact, and regards as the starting point of its argument the fact that it is not possible and not necessary to have complete unity of opinions on all matters. The CPSU proved its responsibliity toward the unity of the communist movement by stating that it is "not dramatizing" the contradictions between parties, and that in comradely debates it is striving for understanding the other parties and adopting a mutually acceptable position. The Soviet party formulates its statement according to the qualitatively new stage in the communist movement when it says: Unity has nothing to do with "uniformity and hierarchy." One can expect widespread agreement with the approach according to which the communist movement's unity must be founded on the equality of all parties in the cooperation in the fight for mutual aims -- for peace and socialism.

At the congress, which could be of historic importance, one could frequently hear the demand that words must accord with deeds. As is well-known, not even the best decisions and positions can or should be regarded as identical with reality, because time is needed from decisionmaking to the point of realization, and the road to practical implementation leads through the solution of difficult and complicated tasks. Conditions are available, or can be created, for pursuing reform and renewal. People believe in and trust the party and its leaders, and they support with conviction the new political course, as was demonstrated by the delegates' behavior.

To work to fulfill the monumental program described above is an inspiring task. In this task we wish our Soviet friends much success.

PARTY ORGAN OUTLINES ECONOMIC STRATEGY

AU121442 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 11 March on page 4 carries a 1,300-word article by Ildiko Szpirulisz, leading staff member at the MSZMP's Institute of Sociology, entitled: "Economy and Society." The article is devoted to outlining the tasks in the Hungarian economy aimed at increasing efficiency in light of CEMA cooperation and the requirements formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The writer explains the international aspects of economic developments in the 1980's and writes that "demands were raised in Hungary to change over to a new type of development course. However, at the beginning of the eighties, those factors that stimulate efficient economic growth had only been working at half-steam. Strict restrictions characterized the economic policy and we strove to reduce domestic consumption. This resulted in the creation of stability both on the economic and social levels." The writer then continues as follows:

"In our time and also in the future -- just as it is stipulated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- only economic efficiency can be regarded as the main source of growth. At the same time, it will continue to be our task to generally strengthen the balance of the national economy, but even this requirement must be connected to improving efficiency. Similarly, the tasks of other socialist countries are also extremely complex, tasks which are described in CEMA's complex program up to the year 2000. Our progress and cooperation have entered a new and higher stage in all spheres of society and this will help unfold the driving forces of socialist progress. At the same time, international relations in the world economy can also be based on a new foundation due to the peace policy; in this, a significant role is given to the strong and complex cooperation among socialist countries.

"An important question is what could be the driving forces behind increasing our economic efficiency? One of the important goals, described by our new national economic plan and the CEMA complex program, is the employment and spreading of electronics both in the society and the economy." The writer then describes the driving forces as "further developing the infrastructure"; "mobilizing the individual for actions," which is describes as "the main issue in exploring the qualitative features of economic growth"; the "development" of an "administrative system" that helps "economic movements"; a "social policy" with "complex ideas and means"; further developing "the property relations" in the country which should stimulate all people to show "initiative and enterprise"; and "the relationships of interests" which includes "increased differentiation in incomes,' which is an "unusual phenomenon in our society" and whose "consequences are difficult to assertain." Under this driving force the writer briefly mentions increased taxation in recent years which should be substituted by "clear norms" in the economy. The main resource of social and economic progress in Hungary is described as "the further imporovement in socialist democracy,' which includes the spreading of the "ownership spirit" and "self-government" at work.

Szpirulisz concludes her article as follows: "In the present stage of progress significant stress is laid on the requirement for developing an extensive social strategy. Such a social strategy has been formulated by the draft program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Short-term program projects must be developed within the framework of thelong-term strategic target system and must form a comprehensive system with it. It is with the decisive requirement of these projects that we view socioeconomic formation in its entirety. In this way we can manage to work out a task program for the society which is differentiated but which forms a coherent and integral system."

DISARMAMENT CONSIDERED IN LIGHT OF CPSU CONGRESS

AU121439 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 86 p 9

[Peter Vajda article: "For Rebuilding Detente"]

[Excerpts] Where is the world heading in the 15 years before the turn of the century? Are we heading for more balanced and more civilized international conditions when joint solutions to the urgent, common problems of mankind can be put on the agenda through the joint efforts of nations?

Or will the present arms race perhaps continue and enter an even more dangerous phase?

The political report of the CPSU Central Committee summed up the principled bases of a new and comprehensive system of international security in the military area in five points:

1. The nuclear powers are to refrain from nuclear or conventional wars against each other, or against a third country;

2. Avoidance of an arms race in space, the banning of all nuclear tests, the elimination of nuclear arms, the banning and elimination of chemical weapons, and refraining from developing new means of mass destruction;

3. Reduction of the countries' armed forces to a rational level, along with strict verification;

4. The elimination of military blocs and, as a step leading to this, refraining from expanding the existing ones and from creating new ones;

5. The proportional reduction of military expenditures.

In addition to these five points containing the principles bases, we must also include -- in accordance with the essence of the matter -- the positions of determining importance that, in order to reach agreements, we must maintain the entire system of arms limitation negotiations developed so far. That is: in spite of the fact that these negotiations developed so far. That is: in spite of the fact that these negotations have not always led to the expected results (or not within the time frame or to the extent expected) and in spite of the fact that some negotiations occasionally resulted in failure -- with the "Euromissile" system one wanted to present Europe with a fait accompi -- the negotiations structure must continue to be operational. This is an extremely important position, a position which expresses the principled foundations and tactical flexibility of the socialist peace policy. This position is based on the sober logic that although maintaining and continuing negotiations does not guarantee their success in itself -- there is no such automatism -- without negotiating forums, however, there is no advance whatsoever.

Among the Pentagon's "arguments" for refecting the unilateral Soviet moratorium that has been in force for almost 7 months there is a "historical reference." According to this, it was allegedly the Soviet Union which broke the moratorium in force till 1961. This theory does not fit the facts and even if it were true it would not be an argument against the 1986 moratoirum on nuclear tests.

Among the arguments which U.S. military circles use in their attempt to avoid joining the Soviet initiatives by all means there is also the allegation that the Soviet Union proposed its moratorium after carrying out a series of tests at "a forced pace," and that the Soviet Union generally carried out more tests than the United States. IZVESTIYA quoted official swedish data in its answer to this allegation the other day. According to these data, if we take the period from 1 January to 6 August 1985, it transpires that the Soviet Union did not exceed the number of tests carried out by the United States.

If we consider the entire post-war period, it transpires that the United States carried out approximately 40 percent more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union and, together with the other Western powers, 70 percent more.

Finally, among the counterarguments there is the matter of verification, the allegation that verification cannot be carried out completely with current national means.

If, as a result of the Soviet proposals, the Pershing II, the cruise missiles and the SS 20's were to disappear from Europe, this could also prepare the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons from our continent, where the concentration of mass destruction weapons is greatests. This would mean a new, perhaps decisive step toward something that might not seem a utopia after all: to eliminate nuclear weapons from the face of the earth by the year 2000.

We can only hope that those who oppose these innovative proposals with counter-proposals, like the demand for the elimination of intermediate-range missiles deployed in the Asian part of the Soviet Union, will change their position. It is obvious that these missiles are the elements of another area's balance and if unrelated issues are bound together, the solution becomes all the more difficult.

The Soviet proposals confirmed by the 27th congress discussed the issues of security by also taking into consideration, in addition to narrow military aspects, political, economic, and other aspects. All these proposals are aimed at reviving detente, reducing military confrontation, and a constructive drawing of conclusions from all the new things brought by the past decades and years and from what the future can bring. These initiatives also play a part in that for millions the connection between communism, peace, and progress is now more clear than it was before 25 February 1986.

TRADE VOLUME OF POLAND TO RISE 34 PERCENT

LD112258 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 11 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Polish economic relations will develop dynamically in the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan period. The value of reciprocal trade will show a 34 per cent increase over the previous five-year plan period, amounting to 6,300 million roubles, it was announced at a press-conference at the Hungarian Embassy in Warsaw on Tuesday.

Machinery and equipment account for 60 per cent of deliveries. The value of export-import will be 1,100 million roubles in 1986.

Polish enterprises take part in the reconstruction of Hungarian power stations and metallurgical plants and the import of Polish mining equipment, lorries and cars will also increase. Hungarian export includes buses, and bus chassis, and port, catering, telecommunications and electronic equipment produced in cooperation.

COMMITTEE URGES EXPANSION OF PRIVATE TRADERS

LD122222 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- The parliament trade committee met Wednesday to debate the amendment of the legislative act on home trade and private trading dating from 1978, and to hear a briefing on the situation of the supply and distribution of building materials.

The written report of the Ministry of Home Trade concludes that since the proclamation of the Home Trade Act there have been significant changes in economic conditions, with the introduction and spread of new forms of operation there was a significant change in the organizational and management system of home trade. All this makes it necessary to update the act on home trade, and extend rules that protect the interests of consumers. According to the presentation delivered, in order to improve the supply to the general public and purchasing opportunities, as well as to expand the trade network it is expedient to expand the sphere of professions where private traders are permitted to operate as well as the sphere of services they can provide.

NEW COLLECTION BARGAINING AGREEMENT GUIDELINES

LD122231 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- In these weeks company managers are reporting on the fulfilment of the five-year collective bargaining agreements which expired in late 1985. The new contracts for the period until 1990, now under preparation, has to be signed by June 30.

The state office for wages and labour and the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions have issued joint guidelines for the elaboration of collective agreements. It is pointed out that the introduction of new forms of company management has not changed the aim of the contracts, which continue to comprise the rights and duties of employees and will invariably be concluded by employers and the local trade union organizations.

On the basis of experience gained in recent years, the guidelines indicate that in the future companies are expected to save more on the ever more expensive labour force, take resort more frequently to the regrouping of workers and increasingly require experts with multiple qualifications. The conditions of a more flexible employment of manpower and a broader interpretation of certain spheres of work should be laid down in the collective bargaining agreements.

PRICE RISE FOR RADIOS, TV DECLARED 'INVALID'

LD122313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The National Materials and Prices Office has declared the price rises introduced last week as invalid, writes HETI VILAGGAZDASAG. The goods concerned are in the free price category and the enterprises involved raised the prices of communication technology products and domestic machines by claiming that procurement costs had risen due to changes in the exchange rate of the transferable rouble. As a result of the decision, the price of Sokol radios will come down from 410 forints to the original price of 390 forints. Yunost television sets will again cost 3,770 forints instead of 4,300 forints. Higher prices will remain in force for 27 other items, however.

CSERVENKA MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD122234 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- Official negotiations between delegations of the Hungarian and Mongolian parliaments began in Budapest Wednesday.

The two delegations are headed by Mrs. Ilona Cservenka, deputy speaker of the Hungarian Parliament and Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy speaker of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

Mrs. Cservenka expressed her conviction that relations between the legislative bodies of the two peoples including the current negotiations were a contribution to advancing relations between the two countries. She discussed in detail the fulfilment of the Sixth Five-Year plan, and on the achievements and problems of the Hungarian economy. She outlined the major trends in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In reviewing the activity of the Hungarian legislative body she discussed the details of the election system that has been updated in order to expand democracy, and of the parliamentary and council elections held last June. She stressed that the activity of parliament has livened up significantly since the last elections.

Nyamyn Jagbaral briefed his audience on the achievements of the Mongolian People's Republic and presented the composition and working methods of his country's supreme body of popular representation.

On bi-lateral economic relations, the discussion partners spoke with mutual satisfaction on the five year cooperation agreement signed recently. They stressed the opportunities there are for further advancing relations.

The visitors expressed an interest in the institution of multiple nominations, and in the household plot, industrial and servicing activity of Hungary's cooperative farms, as well as in cooperation between the cooperative farms and industrial establishments.

BRIEFS

GRAIN PROGRAM ENUMERATED -- Budapest, March 10 (MTI) -- Plans call for the large scale farms in Hungary to increase the average wheat yield to 55 quintals a hectare by 1990 and to push up that of corn to 70 quintals. In the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1986-1990) the area on which these crops will be cultivated is to come to 2.9 million hectares; which is no increase over the past five years. The harvest to come off this land will have to be significantly larger: the large scale farms yielded a total of 70 million tons of grain between 1981 and 1985 while in the next five years the objective is 82- [figure indistinct] million tons. The intensive grain growing program is underway. Within it wheat and corn are already being grown using the most up-to-date methods on an area of over 750,000 hectares. During the course of the program about 18,000 million forints (about 350 million dollars) have been devoted to improving professional conditions since 1983. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 10 Mar 86 LD]

VATICAN DELEGATION'S VISIT -- Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio, and his party visited Hungary on March 3-11. State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs, met the Vatican delegation. In the course of the cordial, open meeting the parties discussed issues of mutual interest and timely questions. The Vatican delegation met Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, chairman of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Episcopacy, and several members of the Episcopacy, and visited several church institutes. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 11 Mar 86 LD]

PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES FUEL EFFICIENCY

LD122340 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 12 -- The Presidium of the Government Planning Commission met here today to discuss a programme of increasing the efficiency of material and fuel, [word indistinct] resources use for the year 1986-1990. The meeting was attended by representatives of the authorities of concerned ministries, organizations and institutions.

The meeting stressed that achieving a decrease of energy consumption in industrial production -- by an average of 1.8 - 2.2 percent annually and material consumption by 1.4 - 1.8 percent -- (which is envisaged in the programme) was a precondition for achieving the targeted growth rate of production and national income.

It means that as much as 60 percent of the increase in national income in the years 1986-1990 will have to be achieved through savings in basic materials, fuels and energy, while in the 1983-85 period only half of the increase in national income was based on more efficient use of resources.

The need to increase efforts of the entire national economy to lower the consumption of materials and energy is determined not only by the [word indistinct] scale of tasks but also by the still existing deep reserves inthis field.

The draft austerity programme for 1986-90 envisages, with a view to attaining significant improvement in the consumption of fuels, raw materials and materials, the implementation of various technical production and investment ventures.

A list of over 40 proposed ventures to be centrally managed included in the draft programme, determines both investment outlays for their implementation and expected savings effects.

The Presidium stressed that coordinating tasks in the area of science and technology with the austerity programme is of extreme significance for the achievement of the necessary progress in the rationalization of the use of fuels, raw materials and materials.

The Presidium adopted decisions on the further course of work on the draft programme with a view to concluding them till June this year.

STATE COUNCIL EXAMINES WORK OF PEOPLES COUNCILS

LD130002 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Council of State has discussed the experiences and effects of the activity of the peoples' councils, citing the examples of Gorzow and Torun voivodships, in the observance of and strengthening of the law, public order, and social discipline. It was stated that from the start of their terms of office, the peoples' councils have deveoted much attention to a systematic analysis of the situation in this sphere. Their joint action with the organs and institutions set up to defend observance of the law and good management has been strengthened.

The Council of State positively assessed the activity of both voivodship peoples' councils in the area discussed. The minister of justice's report on the activity of peoples' assessors in the current term, together with the organizational principles of the assessors' election campaign this year was examined.

A resolution was passed specifying the principles of putting forward candidates for peoples' assessors to Peoples' Councils, and the election schedule was discussed.

The Council of State also examined a report on last year's activity of the Main Office for the Control of Publications and Public Performances, positively assessing its work.

PARTY COMMISSION HEARS MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

LD122344 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee's Internal Commission acquainted itself with information about changes in the numbers and class composition of party ranks last year. It was emphasized that the PZPR is a mass party, numbering 2,115,000 members and candidates members. Basic party organizations operate in all social and professional milieus. The party's ranks are growing. Last year, 63,000 candidate members were enrolled into the PZPR, of whom 51 and 1/2 percent are workers and peasants. Almost half are young people below the age of 29. The proceedings were chaired by Tadeusz Porebski.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PERSONNEL POLICY DOCUMENT

LD112214 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has been held. The Politburo acquainted itself with the report of the PZPR delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress. It also examined implementation of recommendations of the ninth extraordinary PZPR Congress in the sphere of personnel policy and practical application of the principles contained in the document: The Main Assumptions of the Personnel Policy which was adopted at the 13th Central Committee plenum.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the achievements of the third congress of the Polish science and recommended correct use of these achievements in the workd of party organizations and echelons.

It has been decided to convene the 25th Central Committee plenum on the 13 and 14 March.

FOOD, OTHER IMPORTS FROM HUNGARY TO INCREASE

LD112347 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Sixty percent of trade turnover between Poland and Hungary is made up of machinery and equipment. An important place in Hungarian imports is taken by buses and bus chassis. We send out energy and mining equipment, and also passenger cars and trucks.

The supplies of Hungarian agricultural produce and food will increase, including wines and champagne. Turnover of pharmaceutical products will increase. Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation, which will reach a value of over R6 billion in the current 5-year period, was discussed during a meeting with journalists at the Hungarian Embassy.

VADUVA MEETS IRANIAN PRESIDENT IN TEHERAN

AU111839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Teheran AGERPRES 11/3/1986 -- On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, a message was handed over to President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, now on an official visit in Teheran.

Expressing vivid thanks for the message, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i sent, in turn, a friendly salute, cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

During the interview the sides approached problems posed by further developing the Romanian-Iranian relations particularly in the economic plane by widening the trade and expanding the cooperation in production upon balance, long-term bases.

Approaching international issues the sides laid stress mainly on the need to halt the arms race, pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to solve the grave problems confronting the developing countries, to settle politically, by way of negotiations the states of conflict and tension in the world.

The Romanian foreign minister called on 'Al' Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (parliament), and on Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

At the same time he conducted official talks with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs.

During his visit the Romanian foreign minister also met Taqi Banki, minister of energy, Masud Roqani-Zanjani, minister of plan and budget, and with Mohammad Vahaghi ad interim minister of foreign trade, with whom he discussed problems posed by developing the bilateral economic relations.

'ACTIVE PARTICIPATION' IN GROUP OF 77 HIGHLIGHTED

AU111539 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 11 Mar 86

["Romania's Active Participation in the Group of 77" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/3/1986 -- Ten years ago, Romania, a developing socialist country, joined the ranks the "Group of 77", which was a moment of paramount significance for the growth of its ties of militant solidarity, collaboration and close friendship with the other developing countries. Romania's admission to the "Group of 77" benefited by the Latin American countries' active support and took on a higher stage its long-standing relations of international cooperation, based on many affinities, with the Latin American countries.

It is not by accident that Romania joined the group, nor can its entry be explained by conjectural circumstances. Romania's cooperation with the other developing countries is grounded on a strong political, moral and material support. At present, Romania has diplomatic, economic and cultural ties with more than one hundred developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America (up from 30 in 1965).

The understanding convenanted during the visits President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to several Asian, African and Latin American countries, as well as the Bucharest talks he conducted with many developing countries leaders played a decisive role in boosting the relationship between Romania and the developing countries.

As a member with full rights of the "Group of 77" and an invited participant in the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement, Romania carries on a constructive and dynamic activity alongside those countries.

Romanian proposals have been included in the documents and initiatives of the "Group of 77", and this country's stances and broad international activity fall within the common efforts deployed by the countries in the group's membership to transform the world in consensus with its goals and principles. Romania's international activity pursuing the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order is also founded on the premises of the joint assessment that the current order and the system of economic relations that go with it no longer match contemporary realities, no longer meet the requirements for the ensurance of the nation's progress. Among other things, Romania, together with the other developing countries, is one of the active participants in the negotiations for the translation into fact of the integrated programme for key products; in the elaboration of the economic and technical cooperation programmes between the developing countries which were adopted in Ciudad de Mexico and Buenos Aires, respectively; in advocating the concept of global negotiations; in underscoring the grave problem posed by the developing countries' foreign debt and the need for its global resolution.

Romania has perseveringly stated and worked for breaking the deadlock in the negotiations between the developing and the developed countries, for the organization, to that effect, of a conference under the UN aegis which should examine the ways and means to globally solve the problems relating to underdevelopment, the foreign debt issue included, for the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

In the Romanian head of states' outlook, the new order should not be conceived of as something opposing two groups of states, but as a new form of collaboration between the developing and the developed countries, apt to ensure the faster progress of the countries lagging behind, as well as world economic stability, hence the further growth of the advanced states.

Believing that the national, independent and sovereign state should hold a central place in the efforts for the establishment of the new order, Romania highlights the decisive role of each country's own effort, which cannot be replaced by external factors. At the same time, international cooperation also plays a highly significant role, as it can facilitate, or, on the contrary, hamper, the materialization of the nations' own effort.

According to Romania's outlook, the complex character of the problems that besiege the world economicy requires, more than ever before, the strengthening of the developing countries' solidarity and unity, of their role on an international plane. In this spirit, the Romanian president has proposed the organization of a summit conference of the developing countries, which should debate and set the ways to step up their economic cooperation and work out a common strategy for their economic negotiations with the developed countries.

VLAJKOVIC CHAIRS 12 MAR PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD122349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servicein Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Begrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Radovan Vlajkovic at which it examined the relations and cooperation of the SFRY with neighboring countries and the position of Yugoslav minorities. Also partipating in the work of the session were the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and top officials of the federation.

On the basis of its non aligned policy, our country exerts constant efforts aimed at maintaining and developing good-neighborly relations and cooperation with neighboring countries on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and the encouragement of positive, mutually beneficial development of relations.

In the same way as it defends its own sovereignty and territorial integrity, Yugoslavia respects and holds the same attitude toward the rights of all neighboring countries. This policy in the development of relations between the SFRY and its neighbors is of great importance for peace and stability in this region, Europe and the world, because, as it was stated at the session, our region is not isolated from the general political and economic trends in Europe and the world, which are today characterized by instability in all spheres of international life.

The policy of good-neighborliness is yielding positive results in various areas of bilateral cooperation. Despite significant results in trade with our neighbors there was emphasis on this occasion as well as Yugoslavia's interest in higher forms of economic cooperation. Thus efforts are continuing to expand border cooperation and promote scientific and technical cooperation which has not reached the level which we have achieved with the developed countries of Europe. We advocate even greater openness of our borders with our neighbors, the circulation of people and goods, the strengthening of trust and all-around mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation. It was stressed at the session that Yugoslavia will continue to invest maximum efforts to resolve on a principled basis open questions and problems which arise in relations with certain neighboring countries.

The importance of developing inter-Balkan coooperation was particularly stressed; it will contribute to the stability of the region. Yugoslavia remains open and willing to involve itself even more actively in the development of all forms of multilateral cooperation of the Balkan countries, including the question of creating a zone of peace, security and cooperation without nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans.

For furthering relations and the all-around development of good-neighborly cooperation, as it was stated at the session, it is of great importance that the questions of the position and rights of the parts of our nations which live as national minorities in neighboring countries be resolved more rapidly and more successfully. Our country endeavors through cooperation with neighboring countries to contribute to the realization of the rights and improvement of the position of our national minorities.
In developing relations between neighbors, Yugoslavia will, on questions of the position of national minorities, continue to call for the consistent application of the principles and stands of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, for the complete fulfillment of the obligations laid down in Articles 7 and 9 of the Austrian state agreement, the provisions of the Osimo Accord, and other agreements which we have with neighboring countries.

Furthermore, the policy and practice of full national equality of the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia provides an important contribution to the creation of a favorable political climate for the improvement of the position of our minorities in neighboring countries.

Proceeding from our principled determination to further all-around goodneighborly relations, Yugoslavia will continue to build bridges of friendship and comprehensive cooperation, in the expectation that such a policy will meet with a reciprocal response from our neighbors. This is, as it was said at the session, the best way of gradually overcoming existing open questions in mutual relations.

At this session the presidency also examined and approved reports on the forthcoming visits of president of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic to the DPRK and the PRC.

VLAJKOVIC ATTENDS 14TH VOJVODINA TU CONFERENCE

LD101405 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The 14th Vojvodina trade union federation conference began in Novi Sad today, with approximately 1,200 delegates and guests, including SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic participating in the 2-day session.

The report by federation President Nemanje Jovanovic paid particular attention to the workers' position in associated labor, relations in production, and to distribution, and also stressed the issue of more rapidly employing young specialists. By just reducing costs, Javanovic said, the Vojvodina economy's income could be roughly 15 billion dinars greater. He also stressed the importance of the orientation for production workers to have personal incomes at least 30 percent above those of management. One result of this action, in which the trade unions have played an important role, is that good craftsmen who previously left production and went into management are now seeking to get back to the machines, Jovanovic said.

Action Program Adopted

LD112318 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The 14th conference of Vojvodina trade unions ended today with the adoption of documents and the election of the new provincial trade union council. At the first session of the newly-elected council Pal Benak, a skilled worker from Zrenjanin, was elected president of the Vojvodina Trades Union council with a 1-year mandate and the possibility of one reelection. Balsko Bjelica reports from the joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations:

At the closing plenary sessiof of the confernece 1,200 delegates and guests adopted the action program of the Vojvodina trade union for the next 4 years. The program stresses that in this period conditions for intensified social action by workers, should be created specific problems should be solved, and the relationship of self-management in direct production should be further promoted. In other words, the development of workers' participation in decision making on the basis of self-management and of the delegate assembly system and the agreement-reaching process on the basis of self-management and social consultations are among the most important tasks facing Vojvodina trade union in the period up to its 15th conference.

Among these, the further development and consistent implementation of the system of income distribution and remuneration according to work results are priority tasks for the revitalization of production and increased labor productivity in the immediate period. To this end it is necessary to consistently implement the social contract on income distribution by proceeding from the LCY Central Committee's ideological stance.

Vojvodina trade unions are also faced with the task of creating conditions for the speedier creation of jobs and for solving issues in the sphere of housing policy and of improving their ability to act and consolidating its organization and cadre structure.

In addition to the action program, which is the most important document adopted at the conference, at the closing session the delegates also adopted a report on the work of organs and organizations of Vojvodina trade unions over the last 4 years; they also adopted the changes and amendments to the statute; verified the credentials of new members of the council which will have 87 members, and also endorsed the election of Vojvodina's representatives to the Serbian Trade Union Council and to the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. Today's session also elected Vojvodina's delegates to the Serbian Trade Union congress and to the Yugoslav trade unions congress.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES CITED

LD121136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0017 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Communists urge the resolving of international disputes by peaceful means and respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in the affairs of other states. Lasting settlement of international disputes also requires respect for the vital interests of the states, peoples and liberation movements involved.

These principles are set out in a draft resolution of the coming 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) which underscores that solutions to conflicts and focuses of crisis should be sought on the basis of principles and resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and other international bodies.

The draft resolution says that some focuses of crisis are a source of direct danger to Yugoslavia's security because of their complexity, duration, vicinity and prospects of causing a confrontation between the big powers.

Yugoslav Communists consider that the Middle East crisis can be resolved through the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their own state. The LCY renders full support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian question. The LCY considers international negotiations on the Middle East in which the PLO would participate on an equal footing as a suitable framework for resolving the crisis.

The draft resolution appeals to Iran and Iraq to halt their war and underscores Yugoslavia's readiness to invest further efforts for the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Expressing solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, the LCY urges resolute sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa in keeping with U.N. resolutions, and comprehensive aid to liberation movements in the region.

Yugoslav Communists consider that the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea can and should be resolved through the withdrawal of foreign troops from those countries, by halting interference in their internal affairs, and restoring and respecting their independence, sovereignty and nonaligned status.

Governed by the principled stand on the inalienable right of all countries to choose their own path of development, the LCY expresses solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to preserve their independence and the achievements of the revolution. The LCY condemns threats against and outside pressures on Nicaragua and will continue extending its full support to the legally elected government of that country.

Yugoslav Communists support the struggle of the people of Western Sahara and are confident that a just solution will be found in accordance with the decisions of the Organization of African Unity.

LCY DRAFTS RESOLUTION ON SUPERPOWER DIALOGUE

LD130846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0005 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and its League of Communists (LCY) will continue to struggle for halting the arms race and starting the process of global and complete disarmament in the conviction that the peace and security of all countries can only be achieved in this way.

Yugoslav Communists particularly stress this in the draft resolution for the 13th LCY Congress, which will be held on June 25-28 Belgrade.

The problems of disarmament, peace and security should be settled, Yugoslav Communists consider, first of all, within the framework of the [words indistinct] on security and cooperation in Europe, at regional organizations and other international forums open for contributions by all countries and peoples.

[Word indistinct] the dialogue between the two superpowers, Yugoslav Communists express the conviction that it will lead to a real lessening of tensions between them. Yugoslav Communists expect that the superpowers' dialogue will contribute to reducing the level of nuclear armament, banning its use, halting nuclear arms tests, preventing the transfer of the arms race into space and completely liquidating all means of mass destruction.

According to the assessment of Yugoslav Communists, agreement between the superpowers can give results, which the international community reightfully expects, only if it is not to the detriment of the legitimate rights of other peoples to their own secure and independent development.

Yugoslavia strives for the establishment and expansion of nuclear-free zones of peace and cooperation and the gradual military disengagement of the major powers and blocs from the regions of all nonaligned countries.

GORBACHEV SPEECH CALLS FOR 'RADICAL REFORM'

AU121112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 86 p 5

[Dragan Vukcevic article: "After the 27th CPSU Congress: Reform of Thinking"]

[Excerpts] The 27th CPSU Congress has just concluded. Therefore, it is the fate of this article, as well as of other "urgent" articles, to be based on fresh impressions of the congress discussions which have not completely abated even among all the initiators, let alone the observers, and on assessments which naturally presuppose a new "strategy of acceleration" of the development process of the Soviet party and society.

If one starts at the back -- with Mikhail Gorbachev's concluding speech, large parts of which have been incorporated into the congress documents -- many assessments will need no test of time; for instance, that "life has set for the party demands for renewal and reorganization" and that "partial improvements are not sufficient but that radical reform is needed" in all spheres of life. These are not worn-out slogans -- as Gorbachev put it -- but a "course" which at the very congress received unanimous support.

This so-called course of "radical reform" did not start on 25 February with the opening of the congress by Mikhail Gorbachev's long and critical report, but much earlier.

The tone of the criticism of the past (except for the 15 months of Andropov's leadership) was imparted by Mikhail Gorbachev as early as April last year at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which is to say a month after he had been elected to the office of the general secretary. Immediately afterwards, his first mingling with the workers and his critical speech in Leningrad surprised the world, and it seems the domestic public even more.

Great Changes

At that time, after the usual meager information, television was subsequently forced to broadcast the speech from which everybody, and the officials probably best, remembered the sentence: Those who do not agree with the changes will have to go so that they will not be in the way.

In the past year (Gorbachev was elected general secretary at an extraordinary plenum on 10 March 1985) this has been felt. Great cadres changes were made "in their stride" in the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and in the federal and autonomous repubklics; finally, new members -- 60 percent -- were elected to the Central Committee at the congress.

Of course, this is interpreted as a step toward a "radical reform," but in this case to a reform of thinking, which implies the establishment of a period with people having wider and more modern views on the development of the country and the world in general.

This is a logical conclusion, although the change in cadres has not been without resistance, for in the nature of things it is not and cannot be voluntary. But it is necessary. It is therefore the conclusion of the congress that society, in the past 2 decades in the existing economic machinery and in the manner of managing and leading in general, has fallen into formalism, inertia, and bureaucratic relations, which led to lagging that causes concern.

The public was often presented with an embellished picture of social and economic achievements, a picture which was in essence different. Something inconceivable in the past, still not exactly popular but confirmed by the congress without concealment, was that the stagnation could threaten to endanger even the defense power of the country.

Therefore, according to assertions in Gorbachev's and other speeches, the congress was held at the "crucial moment" for the USSR and the world. Here is the explanation: One would no longer be able to keep pace with the leading world powers because the ossified forms of economic and social development are endangering even the very essence of the socialist system. Socialism, of course, does not imply poverty as its aim, nor can it approve of the laziness of thought.

Other Times

The very statement that this is a "crucial moment" often leads the 27th to be compared with the 20th CPSU Congress 30 thirty years ago, which condemned Stalin's "personality cult." There are big differences, however, because times are different.

Gorbachev has doubtlessly brought great restlessness (and is supported in that) with a view to creating an atmosphere opposed to empty words, an atmosphere of antidogmatism, and a spirit of openness and self-criticism. He stresses, for instance, that "no one can be a master in the state if he is not a master in his enterprise"; also, after 60 years, he limits the power of central planning to the definition of general guidelines, thus giving more opportunity to the initiatives and responsibility of producers who create material goods.

This is also a step toward a reexamination -- one would way indispensable -- of some basic concepts of social production in socialism, including the concepts of property and commodity-money relations.

Man is "an especially important factor" in all that, it was often heard from the rostrum of the 27th congress. In other words, that "radical reform" will be carried out in a long process because it is probably most difficult to change opinions that are formed all the way from kindergartens to universities.

It was insisted during the congress that the party should also adapt its style and methods of work to society's needs, which has not been the case during past decades, of course. This also implies broaching debates on the organizational structure in the party and, finally, on the relations of party and economic leadership whose jurisdictions are most often not distinct.

Finally, there remained an open question: Who is one to stimulate man to work well? There is probably a partial answer in the following sentence that was heard at the congress: Economic behaviour that relies on the abundance of workers' initiatives possesses gigantic potential for the development of a society.

FINANCE SECRETARY ON NEW FOREIGN TRADE LAWS

LD092204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0626 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Mar (TANJUG) -- All our new foreign trade legislation, including provisions on the foreign currency market, is at present undergoing major tests and examinations. Additional clarifications are sought, numerous questions raised and dissatisfaction is felt at times.

This results from the fact that there was too little time to prepare all the subjects, that is, to adapt them to the conditions of a new system. One knows the reasons why a decision on new legislation coming into effect was passed in the Assembly 20 days later it had been adopted. It was obvious even then that several months would be needed to get acquainted and examine the regulations, to explain their essence, together with a series of other duties intended to get the new system to operate smoothly, said Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal secretary for finance, in his interview with TANJUG editor Milos Petkovic.

The amount of the payments of fixed and guaranteed debts currently affects the functioning of the credit market a great deal. Throughout this year, particularly in the first quarter, they have been higher than in previous years. For the period from January to March alone it is necessary to allocate more than $1 billion for capital sums and interest. At the same time last year $700,000 million was sufficient. This is why in January priority was given to fixed and guaranteed foreign debts. In February other priorities were dealt with to some extent. Active exporters were given a right to buy foreign currency before anybody else. We have now reached the sixth priority.

Nearly $130 million was sold on the market since the beginning of January. The National Bank of Yugoslavia invested more than $20 million. It is obvious that there is a great deal of distrust surrounding the new foreign trade legislation. Hence the problems such as a rush to get credits at the end of last year. Pressures continue to this day and a number of organizations are attempting to sort out their foreign exchange problems, regardless of the letter and the spirit of the law. The Federal Executive Council and authorized administrative organs set up a team whose task is to provide expert explanations about legislative and sub-legislative norms. These are being published as are measures to be taken within to ensure the consistent implementation of the new legislative regulations. The National Bank of Yugoslavia tightened control over business banking in order to ensure the strict implementation of the law. Admitting the problems as well as the readiness of the Federal Executive Council to possibly complete those documents which cannot pass the test in practice, we still must not call into question the application of the new foreign trade and foreign exchange regulations. It is indispensable to support their implementation, rather than raise hopes for rash changes.

We are not in the situation, Klemencic stresses, to create conditions for the application of the part of the document such as the construction of a uniform information system for monitoring foreign-trade trends. One of the hindrances directly connected with this is the fact that banks give insufficiently precise and unbalanced information on their daily positions.

It is well-known that the socially-recognized reproduction needs of basic organizations of associated labor for the first quarter of 1986 have been established according to a 3-month base period in 1984. It was not possible to use 1985 as a basis of comparison. This creates difficulties for those organizations which considerably increased imports and exports in 1985. Many of them signed contracts for the import of raw materials, semi-manufactures and other materials last year. The goods are arriving now, but their socially-recognized needs for the first quarter sometimes cannot ensure such a volume of imports.

While respecting the import needs of organizations, we must not allow the balance of payments to be upset. In the same way we must preserve economic coercion which is part of the law, according to which the increase in socially-recognized reproduction needs, including equipment, depends on export results.

The Federal Executive Council is preparing additional measures for stimulating exports, the convertible ones in particular, because motives for such transactions have grown weaker. An increase in domestic demand is "taking away" the goods to our market. The use of commodity credits to the value of $250 million is also envisaged this year.

Speaking about the implementation of the law on the bases of the banking and credit system the federal secretary for finance said that in this case the situation was different, because some of the provisions will only start being applied from 1 January 1987. This means that 1986 is a transitional year. Up to now most of the questions and objections refer to the clarification of the contents of specific provisions. The Federal Secretariat for Finance has already provided explanations to several articles of the law and will continue with such practice in the future.

Of a particularly topical nature is the question of which banks will be able to continue business from the beginning of next year, or to be clearer, which of them will satisfy conditions popularly called census for banks. After the final account for 1985 banks should prepare a new foundation agreement, a survey on socioeconomic justification and the National Bank of Yugoslavia's opinion on satisfying conditions in order that the specific bank can enter a court register. There are numerous attempts and preparations to ensure that all 170 banks will continue with their work. This would mean a failure to implement the basic goals of the new legislative documents. The consistent respect of legislative norms must be secured and departures from conditions envisaged must be prevented through the work of the authorized administrative organs of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and through sociopolitical activity.

Speaking about inflation, Vlado Klemencic pointed out that in recent years numerous measures were passed, as envisaged by the long-term program of economic stabilization and other documents from the sphere of market and prices, monetary system and policy, banking, planning, foreign exchange legislature etc, aimed at curbing inflation and eliminating its causes. Prices were frozen on a number of occasions, but it turned out that such a cure for the consequences could not yield permanent results.

The Federal Executive Council attaches a great deal of importance to measures concerning the financial consolidation of the economy and of banks. It is important for other social organs and subjective forces to become involved in these activities. A number of measures referring to the first and second phases of this program are already in the SFRY Assembly, that is, in the final phase of preparation. It is the question of financial balance of economy which should be complemented by the information from the final accounts for 1985.

From the point of view of curbing inflation, the measures and activities related to the third phase, that is, the further settling of the financial situation and the expansion of the financial system are of great importance. Here we are talking about new solutions in the new money issue and credit-monetary policies and about a mechanism which, together with the expansion of the tax system and of the system of distribution, in particular of personal income, and about the financing of consumer and collective consumption, should create conditions for eliminating the causes of inflation and the inflation-oriented economy. In this way we will start to deal with sensitive topics such as a greater differentiation of personal income and a greater motivation for better working results as compared to the average, close monitoring of consumer and collective consumption in keeping with material possibilities, control over tax sources, etc.

However, unless society is ready to examine these topics and find solutions, circumstances will force us to take palliative administrative measures. Briefly, there can be no curbing of inflation in an easy way, without efforts and without respecting social norms.

Our standby arrangements (strict-term loans) with the IMF expire on 15 May, Klemencic noted. From then on our country is expected to enter into a different kind of arrangement with this financial institution, i.e. the arrangement of the so-called intensified monitoring under Article 4 of the IMF statute. This means that the present criteria for judging our performance, namely the policy of exchange rates, of interest rates, foreign exchange reserves, the increase in assets held by domestic banks, the volume of public expenditure and welfare services would cease to be valid. The policy of intensified monitoring means that in each of the coming years we will conduct our economic policy on the basis of our own principles with particular attention being paid to export trends and foreign exchange reserves.

Meetings are envisaged twice a year with the IMF to discuss the results achieved. Under the 4-year agreement on debt rescheduling reached at the end of last year, Yugoslavia is expected to send a report on the results to the creditor banks coordinating committee. If the results are positive, thus justifying our policy and indicating its viability, there will be no reason for us not to reach another rescheduling agreement with international banks.

The case of unfavorable economic trends we will be expected to take additional measures, such as increasing exports, in order to improve the performance. If the opposite is the case we will go back to the drawing board: A fresh standby arrangement. We favor a long-term agreement on debt rescheduling with the governments of 16 Western countries and Kuwait and their agencies. This agreement would also envisage intensified monitoring.

For the first time in several years we succeeded in reducing our debt by about $60 million in 1984 and by about $100 million last year. Without having to reschedule anything, last year we managed to repay $3.15 billion of both interest and principal (out of this amount $1.8 billion was interest. This indicates that we are one of the few countries which has succeeded in bringing its external debt under control and reducing its overall debt. We are meeting our foreign obligations and will not need any so-called new money. For this reason we think that our requests should be met and that foreign governments should accept our idea about an agreement on long-term rescheduling.

As you know the world debt problem has not yet been solved. In many countries the situation has deteriorated even more. Some of them cannot even repay interest and are therefore forced to borrow new money. It is all the more obvious now how justified we are in calling for a dialogue between creditors and developing debtor-countries which would help us to form a joint platform for tacking the debt problem. The agenda of the dialogue must include interest rates, protectionism, ratio between the debt repayment and foreign exchange earnings, the ways of increasing World Bank assets, and so forth, Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Finance, said in his interview with TANJUG.

SUNDIC ON U.S. DECISION ON SOVIET UN MISSION

LD121826 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The latest exacerbation in Soviet-U.S. relations might put the next meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in jeopardy unless the United States withdraws its strange demand for the Soviet Union to reduce the number of its UN mission representatives by a third. Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

Moscow reacted very sharply to the U.S. Government's demand for the Soviet Union to reduce the number of people in its UN mission to a reasonable level. Washington has been warned that such an act on the part of the U.S. Administration cannot be explained outside the context of Soviet-U.S. relations. This was practically a warning to the United States that it must be prepared to bear all the consequences of such an action. However, if the first reaction on the part of the State Department is anything to judge by, the United States will press on with its demand for a reduction in the Soviet UN Mission by a third by the beginning of 1988. The State Department is trying to convince Moscow that this move by the U.S. Administration should not be interpreted as an attempt to exacerbate relations between the two countries.

According to one of the initial reactions heard in the UN Headquarters itself, which one cannot but agree with, the U.S. demand is without precedence. It is, however, being emphasized that this is a complicated legal case which should not be decided on in a hasty manner and under pressure. Although legal experts in the United Nations have not yet taken a definite stand on the matter, which, in any case, is no easy thing to do, there is an overwhelming belief that the U.S. demand is ill-judged and runs counter to the obligations which the United States undertook in 1946 according to which it must provide the necessary work conditions for all UN member-countries.

The United States has justified its demand on the grounds that members of the Soviet UN Mission have engaged in acts of espionage and that the FBI is not capable of monitoring their movements. Moscow has denied this, vigorously justifying the increase in its UN mission by the fact that the number of UN member-countries has also significantly increased. This seems to be a logical explanation. As for the possible abuses, they should be resolved when they occur and in the way any sovereign country would.

In all this, prominence should be given to the Soviet warning that the State Department's action, which was supported by the Pentagon, too, cannot be regarded outside the context of Soviet-U.S. relations. In other words, if the U.S. Government adheres to its decision, this could, without doubt, put in jeopardy issues of major importance such as another Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. The U.S. insistence that this should not be interpreted in this way is not acceptable for Moscow for the simple reason that it is contrary to the efforts to improve and promote relations between the two superpowers. It sometimes seems as if Reagan is trying to avoid another meeting with Gorbachev and that the United States is not prepared to match some of the Soviet moves, particularly those concerning disarmament, because they do not suit them. This conclusion is made to some extent on the basis of Reagan's reply to Gorbachev's proposal for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century as well as the negative reply by the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, who agreed with the U.S. President by stating that the time is not ripe for total nuclear disarmament.

Still, it would be premature to say that either Moscow or Washington will decide to withdraw from the already agreed-upon meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. This would, to say the least, be too risky not only as regards relations between the two countries but for world peace as well.

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DIE PRESSE ON RUMORS OF ZHIVKOV RESIGNATION

AU121119 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M."]

[Text] Sofia/Vienna -- It is said that Bulgaria's party and state leader Todor Zhivkov is to resign at the April party congress in Sofia and might possibly be elected as honorary BCP chairman for life. These rumors from Sofia have now been confirmed by East European diplomatic circles in Vienna. The main reason for his wish to resign allegedly is the fact that the 74-year-old Zhivkov has been in poor health for years; in the background, however, Soviet dissatisfaction with his economic policy is said to play a role.

Zhivkov does not seem to have recuperated from the death of his 37-year-old daughter Lyudmila in 1979. For quite some time, people around him have been saying that he would like to resign from his offices, which he has held since 1954 (party leader) and 1971 (head of state), as soon as possible. On 7 September State President Zhivkov celebrates his 75 birthday.

The question of who is to succeed him remains open. Premier Grisha Filipov, who has been considered as Zhivkov's confident, has not really gained the Soviet's trust in view of the severe Bulgarian energy crisis. Other leading politicians have not been able to distinguish themselves in any office during Zhivkov's long term of office.

Since Mikhail Gorbachev's election to CPSU general secretary it has been repeatedly stated that there might also be changes in personnel in other East bloc countries. In addition to Zhivkov, his Czechoslovak counterpart Gustav Husak and Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu have been mentioned as "ripe to be replaced." But while Moscow's influence in Bucharest can be called rather marginal, in the case of Husak and Zhivkov the Soviet innovative zeal might very well lead to resignations "due to reasons of health and age."

FURTHER ON MLADENOV VISIT, TALKS IN IRAN

Meets With Velayati

AU130912 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tehran, March 13 (BTA special correspondent) -- The official talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Iran, Mr. Petur Mladenov and Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati started last night.

The two ministers gave a positive assessment to the relations between the two countries in different fields.

They noted with satisfaction that in recent years there has been progress in the bilateral political relations, which has been manifested through an exchange of visits by ministers.

Noting upon the significance of the exchange of visits of foreign ministers, established during the official visit to Bulgaria of Dr. Velayati and continued during the last two sessions of the U.N. National Assembly [as received], Mr. Petur Mladenov and his Iranian counterpart expressed the desire of the two countries to continue with this useful practice. Dr. Velayati accepted with satisfaction the invitation to pay an official visit to Bulgaria.

The two ministers discussed matters related to the broadening of the contractual basis of the Bulgaro-Iranian relations in different fields.

The ministers paid special attention to the economic cooperation, which they assessed as successful and mutually beenficial, and commended the dynamic development of trade and of the cooperation in mechanical engineering.

They noted the existing hitherto unused possibilities which should be utilized in the future.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati agreed that the cultural exchange has been developing well in recent years and that the contacts in the field of sports are very active. They discussed the possibilities to further intensify the cooperation in these fields.

Meets Iranian Leaders

AU132119 Sofia BTA in English 1532 GMT 13 Mar

[Text] Tehran, March 13 (BTA special correspondent) -- This morning Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, was received by Mr. Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr. Petur Mladenov handed to the Iranian prime minister a message by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and an invitation for him to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was received with satisfaction.

During their meeting the two politicians discussed bilateral relations, to which they gave a high assessment. They marked with satisfaction the progress achieved in the development of the political contacts. The guest and his host dwelled in detail upon the mutually beneficial economic cooperation and discussed the forms and methods which have to be applied in the future in order to employ more efficiently the potential of the two countries' economies for a further development of the relations in the field. They gave a high assessment to the work of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, whose role should be strengthened in the future.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i discussed certain topical issues related to the international situation.

After that the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs was received by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Petur Mladenov delivered a message to the president by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as his cordial greetings to the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The president of Iran extended his thanks to the Bulgarian head of state and expressed his cordial greetings and wishes for further advance of the Bulgarian people.

The two sides gave positive assessment to the bilateral relations and expressed the mutual desire for their further development to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Iranian people. They stressed the significance of widening of the political relations and the need of raising their level. Both sides expressed their satisfaction from the active and dynamic development of the economic cooperation. They voiced their desire for its future widening and deepening.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i discussed important international issues.

Later on Mr. Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr. Abbas 'Ali Zelli, minister of agriculture of the Islamic Republic of Iran and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

They discussed a number of concrete issues of the bilateral economic cooperation in various spheres. They examined matters in connection with the structure of the joint commission, whose activity was assessed highly.

Returns From Visit

AU132054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from Iran, where he had been on an official visit at the invitation of the Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

DOYNOV RECEIVES USSR METALLURGY DEPUTY MINISTER

AU132055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov received today Georgiy Sergeyev, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy of the Soviet Union. A discussion took place on certain questions concerning the development of bilateral cooperation in the field of metallurgy.

FATHERLAND FRONT PREELECTION MEETING REPORTED

AU131327 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] On 13 March at the Fatherland Front National Council, a meeting related to the 8 June elections for the Ninth National Assembly, people's councils, mayors, people's advisors at the mayor's offices, and jurors at the okrug and district courts took place. It was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Grigor Stoichkov; party and state figures; leaders of public organizations; secretaries of the BCP okrug committees; chairmen and secretaries of the executive committee of the okrug people's councils; chairmen of the okrug Fatherland Front committees; responsible workers of the BCP Central Committee apparatus, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Fatherland Front National Council; and representatives of other public organizations, ministries, and departments.

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, spoke on the political and organizational work related to preparing and conducting the elections.

CPSL CONGRESS OPENS 13 MARCH IN BRATISLAVA

Party Leaders Present

AU131619 [Editorial Report] Bratislava Television Service in Slovak from 1155 GMT to 1435 GMT on 13 March 1986 carries a live color relay of the opening session of the CPSL Congress held in the main hall of the House of the Trade Union Movement in Bratislava.

At 1200 GMT the members of the CPSL leadership and of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, which consists of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, are seen arriving in the hall and taking their seats.

The following officials can be identified sitting in the center of the front row of the raised platform (from left to right); Ludovit Pezlar; Jan Janik; Jindrich Polednik; Miloslav Hruskovic; Gustav Husak; Jozef Lenart; Peter Colotka; Milos Jakes; Viliam Salgovic; Elena Litvajova; Gejza Slapka; and Miroslav Valek. At 1202 GMT the Czechoslovak national anthem is played; at 1204 GMT Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, welcomes the delegates and guests to the congress and declares the event open. At 1207 GMT, all delegates and guests stand up and keep a minute of silence in memory of CPSL Central Committee members who have passed away since the last Slovak party congress in 1981. At 1208 GMT, the congress approves the composition of the congress presidium, whose members then take their seats in the second and third rows of the raised platform.

At 1210 GMT Peter Colotka, who chairs the opening session of the congress, takes the floor and asks the delegates to approve the agenda of the congress and the composition of its various commissions.

Lenart Opening Speech

LD131624 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Opening speech by J. Lenary, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL, at CPSL Congress in Bratislava -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates, esteemed guests: on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia I open the discussion of the Congress of the Slovak Communist Party. Just like the annual membership meetings and the conferences of our party, the CPSL Congress, too, is a part of the preparation for the top meeting of the Czechoslovak Communists -- the 17th CPCZ Congress. I cordially welcome to our congress you the delegates, and you who are participating as guests. With special cordiality and great pleasure, we welcome among us the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is lead by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, whom we hold in high esteem. We welcome cordially also other members of the delegation: Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and the secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Comrade Jindrich Polednik, member of the Secretariat and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. On behalf of all of you, I sincerely greet the meritorious party members, fighters against bourgeoisie and for freedom. We further welcome at our congress the representatives of other political parties: Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party, and Michal Zakovich, chairman of the Slovak Freedom Party.

Comrades, 829 delegates with a decisive vote and 76 delegates with a counselling vote have been elected to our Congress at the regional conferences and at the party-city conference in Bratislava. According to the registry, 823 delegates with a decisive vote are present at the Congress. This is 99.3 percent. According to the party rules, our congress is therefore able to pass resolutions. But this, I consider the CPSL Congress opened.

Esteemed comrades, with respect and emotion we remember those meritorious party members, who left forever our ranks in the period between the congresses. These are the members of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee: Comrade Michal Ziak, Comrade Frantisek Hagara, Comrade Karol Martinka, Comrade Helena Gdovinova; members of the Central Control and Audit Commission: Comrade Jozef Frano, Comrade Frantisek Kvas; Comrade Emil Petko and other meritorious Communists and nonparty members, who linked their life with the struggle for our freedom and socialism. I would like for us to honor their bright memory with one minute of silence.

Colotka Chairs Elections

LD132204 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Slovak Council of Ministers at the CPSL Congress in Bratislava -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we shall now commence to elect the working presidium of the Congress. You have the draft of its composition in the block in front of you. Has anyone any observation to make on the proposal submitted? No observations, so we shall take the vote. Who is in favor of the proposal should raise his mandate card. Thank you. Is anyone against? No one. Has anyone abstanined? Also no one. I now ask the elected members of the working presidium of the congress to take their seats at the Presidium table.

Esteemed Comrades! In the sense of the principle governing intra party democracy, the congress is now dutybound to approve the agenda of the proceedings, the procedural and voting order as well as congress commissions. The proposals are in the block you have in front of you.

We will now commence to approve the agenda of the congress. Who has any observations to make on the agenda? No one. We will take the vote. Who is in favor of the agenda? Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstanined? No one. Thank you.

We now commence to approve the procedural and voting order of the congress. Has anyone any observation to make on the proposal? No one. We will take the vote. Who is in favor of the proposal? Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstanied? No one. Thank you.

In accordance with the procedural order we will now elect congress commissions. You also have proposals on their composition in the block.

We will take the vote on the credentials commission of the congress. Has anyone any observations to make about the proposal? If not we will take a vote. Who is in favor of the proposal? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. Thank you.

We now commence to elect the election commision of the congress. Has anhone any observations to make about the proposal? If not, we will take the vote. Who is in favor of the proposal? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. Thank you.

We will now commence to elect the drafting commission of the congress. Has anyone any observations to make about the proposal? If not, we will vote. Who is in favor of the proposal? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. Thank you.

We will now commence to elect the press commission of the congress. Has anyone any observation to make about the proposal? If not, we will note. Who is in favor of the proposal? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. Thank you.

Comrades! In accordance with the agenda of the congress, Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, will now deliver the report of the CPSL Central Committee on the fulfillment of the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the congress of the CPSL on the further tasks of the party in Slovakia. I now ask Comrade Lenart to take the floor.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS SET FOR MAY 23-24

LD121746 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 12 (CTK) -- The presidium of the Federal Assembly, Czech and Slovak National Councils called elections to the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly, Czech National Council, Slovak National Council and National Committees of the Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Sociailist Republic. The elections will take place on May 23 and 24 this year.

EDITORIAL PRAISES REORGANIZATION OF CPSU WORK

AU131244 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Party of Unity of Worlds and Deeds" -- capitalized passages published in widespace]

[Text] History has affirmed on innumerable occasions the knowledge contained in Marxism-Leninism about the motive forces of development and about their impact on the course of revolutionary processes and changes. Apart from other things, it affirmed that the precept stating that only that element may cause a real and essential turn in the state of society, which is itself the bearer of progress, and is adapted to pushing it through, is well-founded. The revolutionary movement as a rule emerges out of a vanguard force which has assimilated the elements of the new, incorporating them in its organism sooner than the other structures do, and which captivates by the force of its own example all that is less changeable, neutral, or resists this movement.

This comes to mind in connection with the ideas which reasounded from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU congress about the activity of Soviet Communists and their party. The range of new elements in their approach to the implementation of the party's leading role in Soviet society convincingly shows that the Soviet comrades do not intend to "set" their grand economic and social intentions into old structures and methods; that they consistently follow V.I. Lenin's advice, quoted verbatim by Comrade M. Gorbachev in the political report to the congress -- namely, that they should not look back when the situation changes and when "other tasks" must be resolved, that they should not attempt to resolve these tasks in the ways of yesterday.

In this spirit the congress clearly expressed the demand for a REORGANIZATION OF PARTY WORK; above all, this reorganization lies in "every party organization living in an atmosphere of searching, of a renewal of forms and methods of its activity." The conditions listed by the congress for the birth of a new spirit in this activity are the development of democracy directly in the party; the implementation of collective management on all levels and of criticism and self-criticism; the implementation of control; as well as the inadmissibility of rigidity and stagnation.

"What we need today is that party life be healthy and creative, multifaceted in its specific manifestations and concerns, and characterized by frankness -- informing the public about its plans and decisions — and by the humaneness and modesty of communists," the report submitted by Comrade Gorbachev stated.

A healthy, creative, multifaceted life of the party, the humaneness of communists. What comprehensive adjectives! Their being brought forward proves that the Soviet Communists understand the enhancement of the party organization's role to lie on the level of QUALITY of the party work, and not in the traditional "quantitative" sense. As was said at the congress, the party organization should develop a full-blooded life on the basis of principled relations; it should deal with specific affairs and not with "gossip about general topics"; it should not merely register and pillor shortcomings but, rather, do everything to prevent them from cropping up.

Comrade Boris Yeltsin, first secretary of the CPSU's Moscow City Committee, in the discussion criticized the old approaches to the economy as one of the main causes of the considerable lagging of Moscow's industry. According to him, the party agencies have become "submerged" so deeply in economic affairs that, from time to time, they have begun losing their position as agencies of political leadership.

To see the mission of party agencies and organizations in the political leadership of the masses is far more, immensely more, than to guide the economic staff by the hand and to tutor it — in other words, to replace the state and economic agencies with the party. The political guidance of the people requires real comprehensiveness and creativity from the party life, whereas a replacement reduces the party's mission to the bossing of leading executives, with all the negative consequences -- such as their passiveness, inclinations to formalism and sharp practices, and evasion of responsibility.

We have accumulated sufficient experience in such and similar problems under our own conditions; that is why our attention was attracted by the solution of the question where lies the line which separates the party organization and control of task fulfillment from petty-minded ordering about. In the congress report, Comrade M. Gorbachev voiced the thought that every situation requires a specific approach whereby "a lot is determined by the political culture and maturity of the leading staff."

Creating POLITICAL CULTURE -- that then is a "sovereign territory" of party agencies and organizations, an activity which demands, IN ADDITION to the hitherto criteria, new elements, such as multiformity in concrete speeches and concerns of communists, informing the public about plans and decisions -- in the Soviet terminology this is depicted by the term publicity [Russian term "glasnost" used] -- further creativity, humaneness, and modesty of communists.

The content of political culture is of concern for a highly effective functioning of the society's political system, expressed by the standard of people's political thinking, by their attitude to toward national affairs, by the maturity of their political relations -- for example, by the extent of their commitment. It simply is the shaping of the conditions and methods for the activation of the masses and for organizing their participationin the fulfillment of tasks determined by the party. The starting point of Soviet Communists is the thesis expressed in the congress report: "The party's strength is in that it has the feel for the times, for the pulse of life, that it is always active in the midst of the masses."

In what way will the Soviet Communists exert influence on the masses most effectively? To this question the congress formulated an exhaustive reply in the political report, in the discussion, in the adoption of the new edition of the CPSU Program, and in the changes of the party statutes; above all, the CPSU will be a party of UNITY BETWEEN WORDS AND DEEDS. This demand, already addressed to communists by V.I. Lenin, acquires in a period of the acceleration of not only the implementation of the findings of science but also of the intensification of the entire political life, including the party's activity, an unprecedented importance. It will, obviously, not only the one of the elements of the Leninist style of work, but the fundamental criterion of the authority of party policy. According to the views voiced in the congress discussion one can judge that emphasis is being put on the stagnating aspect of DEEDS, because the problem is not the lack of good resolutions, but the fact that a fair amount of their content "gets lost" along the way to practice. "There can be no restructuring, no turn for the better, if all communists, and especially ranking personnel, do not grasp the huge importance of practical deeds, which are the only ones capable of nudging life forward, increasing the effectiveness of work," the political report stressed.

Words, as we know from our own experience, can be and are often also general, which would not matter since generalization is also of certain importance; a worse thing is when they are empty, sterile, while deeds can only be concrete. One can say that there is a time for words and time for deeds, or that words have to be followed by deeds. But one cannot be replaced the the other. Therefore, it was said at the congress that organizational work -- namely, deeds -- cannot be confused with rhetoric and empty blather at innumerable meetings and consultations.

Significant also are other elements of political culture, by the emphasizing of which the Soviet Communists will increase their influence on the masses. They declared a radical and merciless war against bureaucratism, in which they saw a serious obstacle to speeding up socioeconomic development. This struggle consists of strengthening pragmatism, the already aforementioned "glasnost," control from the bottom, and responsibility for tasks entrusted. They clarified to themselves the place and the mission of criticism and self-criticism in party activity. Where these are lacking, it was said at the congress, the entire activity of the party there is deformed, an atmosphere of complacency, omnipotence, and impunity is created, which leads to the gravest of consequences. With criticism and self-criticism they link the need for a struggle against ostentatiousness as well as for creating an atmosphere of serious and self-critical analysis. They voiced the demand to put an end to the tendency to overorganize, with the habit to talk in vague terms, and being afraid of the exposure of the real state of affairs. There resounded the likeable Comrade Gorbachev's thought that a situation has to be seen as it is, things called by their right name, and everything discussed on the level. They incorporated into the party statutes higher demands on party members and launched an untiring struggle for a clean and honorable profile of the party member. Into the criteria for the assessment of cadres have come notions such as the real successes of a worker his relationship vis-a-vis people, and a healthy dissatisfaction with what has been done.

This is only a handful from the extensive content of the task determined by the congress: to comprehensively develop democracy directly in the party. The positive and dynamic influence of this process on other spheres of society will, without doubt, lead to increasing political culture everywhere in civic life, all the way to the interhuman relations. A new "mechanism" of the activation of the masses will be created, based no longer on the strength of words and appeals, but on the very conditions that surround people and on their own consciousness.

From the everyday political practice, a man will recognize the importance of his own participation in everything that is taking place in society, will realize that he, too, can influence the march of things and is not just a dispensable segment of a social "megamachine."

There is no doubt that by this the party of Soviet Communists will open up unprecedented resources of creative human potential.

STRIKE CALLED TO PROTEST AGAINST HIGHER NORMS

AU122341 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Vaclav Marek and Vaclav Pergl: "Political Work Must Not Be Neglected"]

[Excerpts] Most working people associate with the Program for Raising the Economic Effectiveness of the Wage System (ZEUMS) the expectation that it will introduce order into the remuneration system, enforce the merit principle, and eliminate egalitarianism, which endures in our enterprises to this very day. The principles of the program are clear and correct. But at the moment when an enterprise begins to implement them badly, there arise more conflicts at the places of work than satisfaction, that is, exactly the opposite of the original intention. Center No. 313 of the Agrozet enterprise in Uhersky Brod, which manufactures sports rifles, where such a situation arose last November, is a case in point.

Why did this situation come about? It might seem at first glance that the conflict was stirred up by the objectivization of norms and an adjustment of the prescribed labor input. After all, any objectivation has an impact on performance and earnings. Yet norms have to be updated if we want to raise labor productivity and keep abreast of competitors.

There is thus no reason to object to putting norms on an objective footing and to reducing the prescribed labor input. However, there is every reason to object to the manner in which this was carried out.

First of all, it must be considered that these adjustments were carried out twice in the center last year. People could rightly gain the impression that the sole aim of the objectivization was to facilitate the fulfillment by the enterprise of its overall tasks, regardless of the specific conditions of individual places of work. To a considerable degree this impression is reinforced by the fact that the performance norms were not updated on the basis of specific calculations case by case but by means of a mere conversion by a given coefficient according to individual professions. This method was approved by the enterprise commission in charge of the ZEUMS program, althouth it was at variance with the methodology of norm-setting approved by the general directorate and with measures of the minister of general engineering. The collective agreement also provided for "70 percent of the reduction in labor input to be accounted for by technological devices and the remaining part by direct reduction, that is, by raised intensity of labor." However, some foremen were unable to safeguard this prerequisite for the people in the plant since there was no new technology. The employees of center No 313 also disagreed with the method of compensatory wages designed to ensure stability of earnings.

In Lieu of An Explanation

All these are grave mistakes. However, the most consequential mistake of all was the manner in which the working people were informed about the objectivization of norms and the reduction in labor input and the manner in which these measures were discussed with them.

It is true that a production meeting held in October included information on the planned changes, yet people disagreed with them. They demanded that either the director or his deputies provide an explanation. They waited in vain. Instead, they delegated to the meeting a foreman with a young norm-setter. The problem was that the ranking executives did not care much about giving an explanation. In the end the new norms were posted up in the workshop on Friday, at a time when no employees were present. The first Monday morning in November, an unexpected surprise awaited them: work according to new performance norms, norms with which they disagreed and which, moreover, were not even approved by the trade union organization, which violates, in fact, all valid regulations.

Groups of people began to form, lively discussions took place, and the work of the center came to a halt, with only a few exceptions. This was a peculiar yet, in principle, an understandable reaction. However, the saddest thing about it was that this coming of the situation to a head, which in itself solves nothing, was utterly unnecessary. It could have been avoided, had the procedure been in keeping with the document of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium about a unified approach of state, economic, party, trade union, and youth agencies and organizations toward the implementation of the second stage of the ZEUMS program. This document obliges all party members in these agencies to develop agitation, propaganda, and political-educational activity to achieve a correct understanding of the second stage. In the case of Agrozet Uhersky Brod, one cannot speak of such a unified approach.

The Political Situation Was Underestimated

That which happened must on no account be viewed just as some sort of momentary lapse of the management of the center. The problems there are of long standing. Never in the past 2 years has the center fulfilled its plan, with the exception of 4 months when the plan was scaled down. It has even earned the reputation of a workplace where people go "as a punishment." The equipment is exceedingly obsolete, with the age of the machines averaging 34 years. The working people repeatedly asked why the machine pool is not being replaced more rapidly. The answer they were given always was: There is no money to invest. This is true, to a certain extent, yet it is hard to explain to the people (if it can be explained at all) why new machinery for a new unified line of tractors has been standing around in creates the backyard for 2 years! And it will stay there for 3 more years, before production actually starts. Are the investment resources used efficiently thus? Does not the Agrozet general directorate in Brno also bear its share of guilt?

Poor attention was paid in the center to improving the quality of the party's members base. Instead of engaging in systematic political work among people, the party organization was losing its authority.

The all-enterprise party committee, too, is to blame for this. For almost 3 years it discussed various shortcomings (some of its members worked, in fact, in the center) and adopted resolutions to improve the situation. Yet it paid no attention to the implementation of these resolutions.

Gross attacks on the party organization were being passed over in silence. The authority of Communists working in the center was declining. Instead of offering the primary party organization a helping hand, the all-enterprise party committee soft-pedaled everything. This was a serious mistake. It would have been necessary to deal with many problems. After all, employees in the center included even people who, as they say, have not set their heart on socialism and who exploit every mistake and every deficiency in management and try to capitalize on it.

During the public party meetings in October, the idea was expressed openly that the situation in the center could come to a head, becoming dangerous. However, once again, neither the management of the center headed by Comrade Zmolik nor the management of the enterprise headed by its director, engineer Stanislav Ruzak, and not even the all-enterprise party committee, which was chaired at that time by Stanislav Nemrava, reacted to this warning. Jiri Plocek, former deputy director in charge of technology, member of the all-enterprise party committee, and member of the Presidium of the Uherske Hradiste CPCZ District Committee, also failed to react.

Lessons

Since 1 January this year, the center has been working according to the adjusted norms and there have been in principle no problems! Why was this not possible right at the beginning? That which happened in November should serve as a thorough lessons. The district party committee wound up the whole case in January. A total of eight comrades received party punishments. But only two of them have acknowledged their share of responsibility, with the other six comrades appealing to the regional control and auditing commission. The regional commission is now once again investigating the whole affair to ascertain the degree of guilt. The district party committee also decided to carry out an in-depth analysis of the activity of the enterprise party organization. One-third of members of the new all-enterprise party committee are new, including its chairman. On 28 February engineer Stanislav Ruzak was released from the post of enterprise director and replaced by engineer Ivo Janeba.

Should we now draw a line under the whole affair and forget about it? No! Because even now some comrades belittle the events and argue that nothing had, in fact, happened. They argue that the 700 production man-hours lost due to the work stoppage are of no significance to the enterprise. They have not yet grasped that what is at state are not production man-hours but something much more important -- the shaping of a good atmosphere in labor collectives, in which everyone knows exactly his duties and his rights, in which everyone has the feeling of being a true master at his own workplace, one whose opinion is taken into account.

VOLUME OF GORBACHEV SPEECHES PUBLISHED

AU051421 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 86 p 1

[CTK report: "A New Anthology of Mikhail Gorbachev's Speeches"]

[Text] Prague -- In the days when the 27th CPSU Congress is being held, Czechoslovak readers have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with an anthology of speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been published by the SVOBODA publishing house.

Under the title "On the Results of the Soviet-American Summit Meeting in Geneva and the International Situation," the volume contains three fundamental documents that might contribute to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The first is Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session of 27 November 1985, carried under the title "On the Main Tasks of the Soviet Government." The volume further contains Mikhail Gorbachev's report "On the Results of the Soviet-American Meeting in Geneva and The International Situation" and the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 28 November 1985 on this report.

SINDERMANN'S 21 FEB PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU122004 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Feb 86 pp 5-6

[Report on international press conference in Bonn on 21 February by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman ofthe GDR State Council, and Hans-Jochen Vogel, SPD floorleader at the FRG Bundestag, on the "Joint Communique of the Two Sides About the Visit to the FRG of the GDR People's Chamber Delegation"]

[Excerpts] Statement by Horst Sindermann

In an opening statement Horst Sindermann said:

Thank you for your reporting and the pleasant company that you kept me in throughout my visit. I hope I did not bother you. I am very grateful to Mr Vogel and the SPD Bundestag group for their invitation that made my visit possible. Over 2 years ago we received the visit of a delegation of the Social Democratic FRG Bundestag group, headed by Professor Ehmke, and on this occasion we had talks which brought a great deal of identical views. This led us to continue these relations between our two sides, between the SPD Bundestag faction and the GDR People's Chamber.

My Visit's Purpose Was the Continuation of the Dialogue

The actual purpose of my visit was the continuation of the dialogue with the deputies of the SPD Bundestag faction. You have the results of our talks in the form of the joint communique, in which we also agreed to continue these relations, but also already put forward proposals concerning the issues we intend to deal with in order to make the continuation of our relations constructive from a thematic point of view.

It is certainly not due to me that my visit has aroused so much attention in the FRG, but rather to the circumstances which led to this visit -- the large number of questions of procedure and protocol, which are very often incomprehensible. But I accepted them in order to make our relations to the SED Bundestag faction very favorable. In general I can say: I am very satisfied with this stay and with the talks we had with all Bundestag factions; also with the talk I was able to conduct with Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl. It was noted everywhere that the talks took longer than scheduled. I probably made an error in estimating the time. The talks were so long because there were so many topics to discuss and which really had to be discussed.

After all, we are in a situation in which the policy of confrontation is at is end, in which a policy of a dialogue, a policy of reason and realism is beginning to emerge in the relations between the peoples. We are in a situation in which we must learn to deal with each other because if we understand each other we show our peoples that we are not heading toward a war, are not blindly running into an adventure, but instead, with out conscious policy of dialogue and cooperation, we can guarantee the peoples a life in space.

This is our most important concern, our most important objective, and I think we fully agree on this, as is stated in the communique. Of course, many questions were posed, for instance, concerning travel and so on. I think you cannot say that I evaded any questions -- why should I? These are all questions which are there, which have to be answered, for which a solution must be found.

There is only one thing -- if I may point that out -- it is impossible to demand this and that from the GDR without taking into account our desire to improve the relations. A normalization of relations does entail the total recognition of the existence of both German states, recognition of the existence of the two German states' social systems, and it also entails a deepening of the contacts between all institutions. Not least there are the official contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the Bundestag, because these were mainly involved in the discussion which took place in preparation for the visit.

I was received very well by everybody. We had long talks in all factions. Of course, I did not intend to persuade all Bundestag factions to rally to our joint policy of dialgue within such a short time. But we at least brought about an understanding for each other -- also in arguments -- and also understanding for our differing positions. This does not mean that I share all positions, not even those which are still open to discussion concerning the official relations between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag. Of course, I asked questions because I had always been told that the time was not yet ripe for official contacts. So I was certainly curious to know when the time will be ripe for such contacts. And I also asked if I would live to to see that. I am ambitious to contribute a bit to those contacts in the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. Thus, if what was said in some factions concerning the time needed for total recognition of the relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the Bundestag becomes reality, quite a few People's Chamber presidents will have to deal with that. This is not my opinion; I think life is so compelling, the objective facts are so compelling that official contacts have to be made. All the old relics, concepts of the past concerning what is in fashion, must be given up. I return home with the firm conviction that the time is not far off when the good contacts that we have established here, and the open and businesslike talks we had with all factions will also lead to total recognition of the GDR People's Chamber and to the establishment of official relations between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag. I hope I will again be elected to the People's Chamber in June. My visit to your country has certainly contributed to convincing the voters of my electoral district to elect me again, so that during my next term of office I will have the luck to visit the FRG within the framework of official relations between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag.

Positive Talks Directed Toward Progress

Here I would only like to say that the main contribution on this was made by the SPD Bundestag faction, by Dr. Vogel, to whom I am deeply grateful. Between the two of us there were no nostalgic sentiments or discussions but positive talks directed toward progress, for which I am very grateful. I would like to add: I thank you for the attention you paid to our visit here.

After their introductory statements the two politicians answered the journalists' questions.

Concerning the contents of his talks with CDU/CSU Bundestag floorleader Dr. Dregger (CDU) and his deputy Dr Theodor Waigel (CSU), Horst Sindermann said in answer to a question on this topic: "As you know, I had a very long talk with Mr Dregger and Mr Waigel. But the talk was not controversial. We tried to make it clear everywhere that we are interested in an understanding. Of course, there were differences and a differing level in the talks. This is normal."

At the beginning of the talks it sounded "as if we would no longer consider one another to be real Germans." This was rather strange, Horst Sindermann said, because he had always acted as a good German, even at times when not all Germans were good Germans in representing the interests of the German people.

"In addition I can say: The GDR takes the tradition of German hymanism very seriously." The People's Chamber president underscored. This is shown in the preservation of valuable cultural assets, in the reconstruction of famous German cultural sites, such as the Semper Opera House, the new theater, and the Gewandhaus. Being aware of German history we restored all these buildings with great care, Sindermann said. There are, however, different conceptions of German history. Besides the humanistic history, to which the GDR holds allegiance, there is also a reactionary history, which has not been revived in the GDR. The GDR has profoundly studied the history of Prussianism, of Bismarck, and Frederick II, and has determined its standpoint. "I thus did not leave any doubts in the talk that we make German policy and are of the opinion that we are very good Germans," Horst Sindermann summarized.

Answering several questions on whether a date for a visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG had been discussed, Horst Sindermann said: "I can only tell you that, as far as I know, the State Council chairman will certainly visit the FRG. But, of course, agreement concerning the precise date must be made between Mr Kohl and Mr Honecker and not by me." First of all the SED congress which is currently being prepared, is on the agenda. But in principle there is no objection to Erich Honecker's visiting the FRG, if in the FRG there is also no objection.

Realities Should Be Simply Recognized

Answering a question concerning what the GDR wishes of the FRG, Horst Sindermann said: "We think that realities should be simply recognized. Take for instance the open question of the border between the GDR and the FRG concerning 70 km along the Elbe -- everything else has been cleared up, only this part has not been defined, because it is thought that the border is not in the middle of the river but allegedly on the GDR bank. We do not want anything else but to contractually fix the condition which has existed on the Elbe since 1945. This is a very natural demand. Or concerning citizenship: It is certainly not dogmatic on our part when we demand the recognition of citizenship. We know that laws and other things are hindering that. But one has to admit one thing — both states are recognized by international law. We cooperate within the United Nations, we participate in all international organizations, but the FRG Government wants to represent the GDR citizens abroad by exercising the obligation to care for all citizens -- a terrible expression. One has to free oneself from this old stuff. The FRG does not have the obligation to care for GDR citizens. There are citizens of the GDR, and they are recognized abroad in the same way as our UN representations and our diplomatic representations. We have diplomatic relations with more than 130 countries. This is what it is all about. There must not be any presumption. The GDR represents itself. It is not represented by anybody else."

No Strain Should be put on Negotiations by Agreeing to SDI

Further questions concerned the most recent Soviet peace proposal.

Horst, Sindermann said that it was very satisfying to note concurrently -- for instance in the talks with the SPD Bundestag faction and with Willy Brandt -- that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals took into account all the West's wishes and demands in a constructive way. This applies to the question of intermediate-range missiles in general, the question of the French and British nuclear weapons, on-site verification, and many other questions. Gorbachev left no question open. "This gives us justification to demand that the other side finally gave a very concrete answer. There is no other way." Concerning SDI, he said, he only asked for one thing: Since the negotiations between the superpowers are going to continue for quite some time, these negotiations should not be strained by agreement to a program which is discussed by the superpowers. Otherwise one would simply head toward a state which Gorbachev also specified: You carry out a "star wars" program, therefore we have to carry out one too. This is certainly not a technological problem. From the biotechnological viewpoint both sides are capable of realizing such dangerous projects. There is, to a much greater extent, the problem of preventing the start of a new arms race with all its dangers.

A journalist inquired if Horst Sindermann had expected the good atmosphere of his visit from the beginning. The journalists laughed when he stated: "Whatever I expected the atmosphere to be is a question of conscience which I do not want to answer." He tried to conduct all talks in a trustful, open-minded and businesslike atmosphere, Sindermann said. It is in the interest of both sides when it is possible to keep up an atmosphere which is encouraging for the people in the FRG and in the GDR: "We do want peace. And therefore I am glad that the atmosphere was so good, mainly thanks to the SPD Bundestag faction."

The GDR Has Also Gained Prestige and Authority in the FRG

This also proves that the GDR has gained prestige and authority in the FRG, as well as all over the world. "And this goes to the credit of Erich Honecker, our general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, who has unswervingly followed the policy of dialogue, the policy of frankness, a policy of reason and realism, and has demonstrated it internationally at a time when everyone here predicted a glacial period and I do not know what else. This policy essentially contributed to strengthening the GDR's influence and authority. And this I have noted here," Horst Sindermann said.

Several questions by Netherlands television correspondent about the relations between the two German states were answered by Horst Sindermann with reference to economic cooperation. He pointed toward the positive development of trade between the two German states, which reached M17 billion last year. At the reception given by Ambassador Moldt in the Bad-Godesberg "Redoute" building he was able to welcome top representatives of FRG industry, whom he knew better than some politicians.

In conclusion, Horst Sindermann stated: "I found that most of my interlocutors were willing for both German states to make their contribution to supporting the great plan for safeguarding peace put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, which gives us the opportunity to banish war from the life of human society. This is such a fantastic thing -- for the first time in mankind's history to provide the prospect of living without war -- that nobody must evade this, that a constructive response must be given. If not today then a bit later."

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS FRG'S GENSCHER

AU051338 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- Wednesday [26 February] Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, main department head in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met in Bonn with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for a talk. The talk focussed on questions of arms control and disarmament. The interlocutors concurred that security aspects are of great importance in the relations between the GDR and the FRG. They stressed both states' responsibility to make an effective contribution in safeguarding peace and in disarmament.

The talk was attended by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG.

FRG 'UNSUCCESSFUL IN PROVING' ELBE BORDER CHANGE

LD101337 Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (DPA) -- In the view of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Federal German side has not succeeded in proving that the German-German border in the Elbe region must run along the river's eastern bank, even with the production of new British documents. Volkmar Fenzlein, head of the GDR delegation to the border commission, said in a conversation with Guenther Jansen, Schleswig-Holstein, SPD land chairman, in East Berlin today (Monday) that as in the case of the three documents presented during the latest commission session at the end of February in Stralsund, it is a matter of "expressions of opinion of subordinate British departments." They cannot solve the problem.

Fenzlein recalled that the Federal Government has stated its readiness "to arrive at a ruling on the border question which includes the Elbe." Since this problem has not even been excluded from the Basic Treaty as insoluble, "it can easily be settled."

The GDR is prepared to address other German-German problems within the context of this question, as well as Federal German wishes such as extending fishing rights in a part of the Luebecker Bucht (Luebeck Bay). If Bonn does not go into this, "one must reflect on its true readiness to come to a normalization," Fenzlein said.

Jansen agreed with Fenzlein that the border question can be solved with a package that makes political sense, and between the two German states at that. "We must arrive at a reasonable political deal," Jansen said. Maps on which the drawing of the border line in the Elbe region are disputed must only be used as a means of helping, the SPD politician thought. The texts are decisive, and they put the course of the border along the old province borders. "The facts overwhelmingly speak in favor of the border running in the middle of the river," Jansen said.

Within the framework of overall policy it is, in the land chairman's opinion, urgently necessary "to settle such points of dispute once and for all, because they can lead to developments very difficult to check." A new regulation of the border question on the Elbe will furthermore do nothing to change the realities, since all questions of shipping have already been clarified in the transport treaty. "One wouldn't be able to force your boats back on to the eastern bank," he said.

Jansen belongs to a 6-member SPD delegation which has been in the GDR since Sunday and is led by Bjoern Engholm, Federal SPD executive member.

MITTAG DELIVERS ADDRESS AT LEIPZIG SEMINAR

LD132120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Mar (ADN) The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress will advance the GDR along the path shown in the party program for further shaping the advanced socialist society. This was said by Guenter Mittag at the start of an SED Central Committee seminar with the general directors of GDR combines and the party organizers of the Central Committee today in Leipzig. They will increase the strength of socialism in the GDR and thus contribute to making peace more secure, he stressed.

Mittag mentioned that in 1986 the GDR will make qualitatively new steps. Individual examples are no longer characteristic of the path, but the transfer to a broad application of the most modern technology.

The present period in which we are living and working makes high demands, said Guenter Mittag. At the 27ths CPSU Congress, Erich Honecker said that the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, is applying all its power to ensure that peace is preserved in space and on earth. Humanity must not perish in the fire of a nuclear war. It should live together, and states with differing social systems must learn to get on well with each other. Erich Honecker gave the assurance that the GDR will at all times do justice to its task of being a pillar of socialism and of peace in Europe.

During his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, Erich Honecker stressed the international significance of the program documents of the party congress. They enrich collective theoretical and practical cooperation and the mutual exchange of experience between the USSR and the GDR, between the entire socialist community. In view of the tasks which these countries have to solve in the new, higher stage of their development, this is of great importance, the speaker stressed. The SED will receive valuable stimulus and important incentives for its future work from the 27th CPSU Congress.

The unwavering and consistent activity of the CPSU for a future for humanity in security and peace moves us deeply, Mittag said. No one will be able to evade the force of this aim which is orientated solely at the well-being of humanity. This program is already meeting with a broad international response, and it inspired the efforts of all political currents and mass movements which are in favor of removing the nuclear danger and the strengthening of peace.

Presenting precise analyses, Mittag spoke about the fulfillment of the pledges undertaken last year by the combines.

The overfulfillment of planned labor productivity in the combines of industry by 3.8 percent and in the construction sector by 4.5 percent has particular economic importance. Thus, the pledge for an additional increase in labor productivity by 1 percent was far exceeded, he said.

The plan for net production has been surpassed by the combines of industry and of the construction sector by a total of 4,2 billion marks. This result is also significantly above the pledge of 1,7 billion marks.

In the significantly faster growth of net production with 9 percent in industry compared with that of commodity production with 4.5 percent, the advantages of reducing specific input are also seen, Mittag said.

The combines of industry, with a contribution of more than 80 percent, made in Mittag's words the greatest contribution to the growth of the produced national income by 4.8 percent. That was more than planned (the plan was 4.4 percent). Behind this there is an absolute additional growth of 10.7 billion marks. Ninety percent of the growth of national income were attained through an increase in labor productivity by way of the utilization of science and technology.

The specific consumption of economically important raw and working materials per unit of commodity production was reduced by 3.7 percent. In the metal processing industry, the specific consumption of rolled steel was reduced by 6.3 percent.

Included on the successful balance-sheet of the year is the fact that the people's material and cultural standard of living was strengthened and further improved. With the new construction and the modernization of 212,222 homes, the greatest performances in home construction so far has been achieved in 1985, Mittag said. Thus, the number of homes built since 1971 has increased to 2.4 million, and living conditions for 7.2 million citizens have been improved.

More than 5,000 new products and technologies have been made production efficient. The level of renewal of industrial production rose, according to final data to 27.5 percent, the speaker stressed. The application of key technologies, especially of micro-electronics, as the main source for the further acceleration of scientific and technological progress has been more intensely pursued. The production of solid-state circuits rose in comparison with the previous year by 34 percent and the production of optoelectronic components rose by 29 percent. In 1985 13,900 industrial robots were put into operation. Their total number in the economy has increased to almot 57,000.

All spheres of the economy have contributed to the dynamic development of performance and efficiency, Guenter Mittag stressed. Industrial net production has been increased by 9.0 percent and labor productivity by 8.4 percent. The construction sector achieved 10.6 percent and 10.9 percent respectively.

The speaker pointed out that the primary political obligation consists in ensuring the comprehensive mastering of the reproduction process in all combines and to provide for thoroughgoing economic efficiency of science and technology through the implementation of highly effective technologies, and above all of key technologies.

In all matters of the application of micro-electronics, modern computing technology, of CAD/CAM technology, of the automated manufacturing sectors of modern technologies, of biotechnology, it is always a question of raising the productivity of labor, the greater saving of energy and materials, and the better utilization of resources with a simultaneous improvement of working and living conditions. That is our fundmental position, Guenter Mittag stressed.

He devoted much of his speech to the further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union in science, technology, and production.

The new 5-year plan period 1986-90 will be characterized by the further improving cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production, Mittag said. The mighty scope, the dynamism, and the specific binding nature of the mutual deliveries and services for a period of 5 years was an event on a scale such as the world has yet to discover.

The great prospects for cooperation also characterize the contents of the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member-countries, for whose active implementation we are working, he stressed. The GDR is resolved, together with the USSR, to contribute to further strengthening the unity and cohesiveness of the countries of the socialist community.

Each combine faces the task of starting to introduce CAD/CAM technology. We are consciously saying that in each combine, because this is the issue everywhere, new reserves for increasing labor productivity must be exploited in the shortest possible time, Guenter Mittag stressed.

Even now it is a question of directing ourselves toward greater demands in the forthcoming stage of our development concerning which the 11th SED Congress will pass its resolutions, Guenter Mittag said in conclusion.

NIER MEETS ABE, JAPANESE POLITICIANS 13 MARCH

LD131904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 in German 1036 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Mar (ADN) -- On Thursday in Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke in favor of deepening political dialogue. They affirmed the development of economic, scientific, and culture cooperation between both countries.

Both politicians stressed the necessity for active and specific steps to maintain peace, to stop the arms race and for disarmament. In this connection, Kurt Nier stated that the GDR supported the comprehensive peace program put forward by the USSR to free the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and saw in this a historic opportunity which ought not to remain untaken.

The GDR politician also met for talks with Ishimatsu Kitagawa, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the lower house; Yochihiko Tsuchiya, chairman of the Diet's League for Japan-GDR Friendship; and Moto Shiina, director of the International Bureau in the party executive of the Liberal Democratic Party; as well as leading members of the National Security Council.

Kurt Nier was in Tokyo for political consultations on international and bilateral issues with Shinichi Yanai, Japanese deputy foreign minister.

MTI SUMMARIZES VARKONYI'S VISIT TO NICARAGUA

LD131817 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Managua, March 13 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendly visit to Nicaragua from March 9 to 12 on the invitation of Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. Peter Varkonyi met President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and held talks with the ministers for international cooperation, for health and for industry, as well as with the chief of the political division of the Sandinist People's Army. He also met several other members of the Nicaraguan Government and parliament.

The foreign ministers exchanged information on the situation of their countries and reviewed possibilities for intensifying the extensive bilateral ties. They expressed their interest in the development of relations on the basis of internationalist solidarity between the two peoples. Discussions were held on the international situation, including actual problems in Europe and Central America. The parties noted with satisfaction that they hold identical views on the questions discussed, and stressed the importance of the struggle to preserve peace, promote the cause of disarmament and improve East-West relations. They emphasized the need of advancing the Helsinki process, and the importance of the Soviet-American dialogue in averting the danger of war, ironing out regional conflicts and settling global problems.

Discussing conditions in Central America, the foreign ministers praised the activity of the Contadora Group and its active contribution to enabling the Latin American states to resolve their problems on their own by peaceful means of negotiations and on the principles of non-interference in home affairs and respect for the peoples' right to self-determination. Great significance was attributed to Latin American solidarity and the commitment of international public opinion for Nicaragua. Peter Varkonyi highly appreciated and declared full support for the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government to ease tensions in the region, protect the revolution and ensure peaceful, constructive work. Peter Varkonyi invited Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto for an official visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

INEFFICIENT BUILDING INDUSTRIES TO BE REDUCED

LD112341 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] In the current 5-year period inefficient brick, lime, and cement industry enterprises will be reduced. This was announced by Endre Szucs, deputy minister of construction and urban development, at the session of the National Assembly's Industrial Committee.

He said that the most important tasks of the branch are improvements. In the quality of building materials and the expansion of variety. Deputies who spoke in the debate pointed out that quality is marred also by the fact that, on account of bad packing, the building materials often arrive at the Fuel and Building Material Trade Enterprise sites in damaged condition, while cement stored in the open often sticks together and becomes useless. They also complained that because of bad insultation in Szeged, for instance, one half of prefacricated buildings were leaking.

Finally, deputies urged that citizens be given better incentives for using energy-saving building materials.

25TH PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM BEGINS

Jaruzelski Opens Session

LD131126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 25th party central committee plenum is in progress in Warsaw. The plenum was opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In his introduction he referred to the 27th CPSU Congress which ended a week ago. Its decisions, he said, should be used by us in the preparations for our 10th party congress. Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed greetings to PZPR members from the Soviet Communists.

Next, Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, presented the theses for the 10th party congress.

A plenary debate is now in progress at the 25th central committee plenum.

Wozniak Address

LD132207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0814 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Opening speech by Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at the 25th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the precongress campaign is entering a new stage. In the near future we shall submit to party members and to society the theses for the 10th congress. Today we are presenting to the Central Committee a draft of this document which has been worked out by the congress commission. In accordance with the statute, the theses should be published not later than 3 months before the congress. Our discussions today have the fulfillment of this duty as their goal.

The precongress debate started with publication of the draft basic ideological document of our party -- the PZPR program. The theses of the Central Committee are, in fact, a development of and the implementation of the programmatic assumptions for the current 5-year period. When working out the draft theses the congress commission was guided by the desire to express, in the best possible way, the will of the working class and the interests of socialist Poland, and so that the ways and directions of their implementation should corrspond with our conditions and capabilities of development. When constructing the long-term party program or the theses, we found a precious inspiration in the experiences of the fraternal parties and in particular in the rich and historic achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, the theses are entitled: We are Strengthening the Socialist Foundations of a Secure, Thrifty, and Law-Abiding Poland. This title refers to the evaluation of progress achieved in socialist construction as contained in the draft program and to the slogan of the 1985 Sejm electoral campaign. It reflects the most essential tasks which we propose to make the priorities of the current 5-year period. These are: assuring security for the nation and the state, striving for thriftiness, modernity, and the rule of law in the whole spectrum of the life of society.

The extraordinary character of the ninth congress and the significance of the problems tackled in the post-congress period justify the need to present in the theses the key characteristics of social and economic development of the past years, the tasks on which the party concentrated its efforts, and the achievements and shortcomings in our work. The experience of the period between congresses have been used to formulate the progammatic assumptions for the new 5-year period.

The biggest chapter in the theses concerns social and economic problems. This is fully understandable because these matters concern the most vital interests of the working class and all the working people, and continue to remain in the focus of interest of working people, and continue to remain in the focus of interest of workforces and institutions. This is fully understandable because these matters concern the most vital interests of the working class and all the working people, and continue to remain in the focus of interest of workforces and institutions. This is also confirmed by the discussion so far on the draft PZPR program. At work enterprise party meetings the complex factors and difficult dilemmas of the economy are among the main themes. Within the context of the long-term strategy as drafted in the program, questions are being asked about the next stage of implementation of this strategy. Wishing to satisfy social needs, we tried to make the tasks for the 5-year period as concrete as possible, at the same time showing the problems of choice, the chances which can be used in this period and the most important methods of achieving of these goals. With total frankness we have presented in the draft theses the complex social and economic situation of our country and the difficult conditions of the present 5-year period.

These involve among others: minimal growth of labor resources, insifnificant growth of supply of fuels, raw materials, and other materials, depreciation of machinery and equipment the burden of indebtedness of the seventies which limit the possibilities of imports for the economy, the effects of the Western restrictions maintained against Poland, and a rapid growth of population as well as the increased population of pre-production and post-production age. But we have also taken into consideration the existing potential, the creative abilities of society, its qualifications, production assets, organizational capabilities, international cooperation -- mainly within CEMA.

These complex conditions were instrumental in dividing the socioeconomic program into three groups of goals: the first covers the strategic assumptions of development; the second precisely defines the means of intensifying management of the economy; and the third contains the extended nature of the progress which can be achieved in satisfying social needs. The theses assume that it will be the strategic goal for 1986-90 to increase the ability of the economy to achieve effective and balanced development with the simultaneous provision of a gradual improvement of the population's living conditions.

The condition for a parallel increase of economic potential, and also of the possibilities of satisfying the needs of society, is fundamental progress in the affectiveness of management. It is necessary to speed up the process of transforming the economy onto the tracks of intense development. The alternative to entering the fast lane, as is indicated by analyses of the past and prognoses, is stagnation of the economy. This cannot be considered at all. This would indicate that we are shurgging our shoulders and giving up. Methods of overcoming difficulties, mobilizing social energies, freeing the activity of working people are proposed in the draft theses.

For the theses to fulfill their task, they must, next to the discussion about country-wide problems, be considered against the background of each concrete enterprise or institution, and assess in it the possibilities of achieving progress by increasing work productivity, better organization, introducing technological progress, lowering costs, and, above all, breaking the barrier of our own habits and worn-out methods. It is necessary to change over to reliance on our own strengths and not relying on external help or allowances. If such an attitude and determination is not attained in our enterprises then we will not be able to achieve our ambitious intentions. To put it briefly, we will all live better if we all work better and more efficiently. The necessary decrease in materials usage of around 9 percent in industrial production and of 12 percent in construction, the decrease of energy usage of national income by over 10 percent and also the increase in work productivity in industry by 16 percent, are evidence of the scale of efforts awaiting us in the current 5-year period.

These are hard tasks, even very hard, but realistic. Similar indicators of industrial productivity have been assumed in Czechoslovakia in the current 5-year period. In the Soviet Union and the GDR they will even exceed 23 percent.

In the second group of socioeconomic theses, attention has been concentrated on the six basic levers of intensive development of the economy. These are: scientific-technological progress, structural changes in the economy, and also modernization of the productive apparatus, a decisive decrease in material and energy usage in production, an improvement in the usage of labor reserves, an awakening of enterprise and initiative through taking advantage more actively of the mechanisms of economic reform, deriving greater benefits from participation in the international division of labor.

Setting these levers in motion is the essence of our program. The attention of enterprises, scientific research centers, self-managements, union organizations, and state administration should be concentrated on this.

The creative, active overcoming of bad habits, routine, old forms of management is a task for everyone.

The party's duty is to lead the processes of progress; to pave the way for innovators; to mobilize public effort aimed at transforming what is essential, possible, and realistic. Without going into all the mentioned aspects of the process of economic intensification, I want to comment briefly on the question of restructurization. It has been arousing increasing interest, emotion even, recently. One meets with a number of simplified, extreme views on the method of its implementation. Restructurization is an important, complicated and long-term economic process, with many difficult social aspects. It covers a series of measures, like replacing machines by more modern ones, introducing new technology and products; extending already existing, modern plants and building new plants; introducing automatic production lines and robotics. However, it also covers considerably more difficult plans as well, primarily social plans: the vital need to end the production of outdated products and technologies and so the halting of existing production and also its reprofiling and the retraining of workforces. This is, then, a process which must not be an operation which takes people by surprise, without proper preparation.

The pre-congress discussion is the proper forum, in workplaces, to consider how to prepare for this; how to go over to more effective technologies; how to modernize the range of products, to reduce demand for materials and energy; how to speed up restructurization by foriegn trade. That means curtailing production of ineffective products, buying them instead in exchange for exports of more profitable goods. An important lever of development will be, above all, economic reform. As the changes come about in the economy and in the position of enterprises, we will streamline its mechanisms.

They must effectively mobilize initiatives and activeness by enterprises; and at the same time increase their responsibility for the results achieved. Stronger economic pressure is necessry, in the direction of improving efficiency. This must be accompanied by an increase in workforces' awareness that this pressure requires changes in the situation in the enterprise and not demands for preferential treatment or provileges, since the practice of introducing the reform shows differentiated effects in individual enterprises, in the shape of cuts in production costs, the application of scientific-technical advances, and improvement in quality and rationalization of employment and, taken together, the creation of conditions for halting the increase in prices.

It is necessary to systematically assess to what degree enterprises make use of the reform, and whether they make use of its mechanisms in accordance with their social purpose. It is necessary to ask the questions why some enterprises effectively make use of the solutions in the reform while others, operating in similar circumstances, cannot. We trust that replies to them will come during the nationwide discussion of the theses. Enterprises should more decidedly improve systems of material and moral motivation. Strictly and competently making earnings dependent on work productivity, disciplining of wages, is an important factor in lowering production costs, limiting subsidies and allowances, and also an effective tool in the battle with inflation: a demand of the realization of the socialist principle: to each according to his work.

The register of potential levers of development mentioned in the theses makes one realize that the intensification of management lies in our grasp; that we work out attacking proposals from recognition of the barriers; we indicate the methods of overcoming them. The pre-congress discussion should contribute to an enrichment of these methods by the experiences and considerations of workforces, their self-management bodies, socioprofessional circles, party organizations.

Comrades! The socioeconomic chapter of the theses refers to the supreme aim of management in the socialist state, that is, an improvement in the conditions of life of society. From an analysis of management efficiency and growth of national income by 17-19 percent, it is possible to increase consumption by 13-14 percent overall in the current 5-year period. An increase of expenditure on non-food consumption goods, including especially home furnishings and also modern consumer durables, will follow in its structure. It is planned that market supplies will rise by around 14 percent, including industrial goods by 17 percent. Supplies from domestic production and imports should fully satisfy the needs of consumers for such articles as pharmaceutics, cleansing and personal hygiene agents, washing-machines and refrigerators, textile and clothing products and shoes. A perceptible improvement in the supply of furniture, mechanical equipment, automatic washing-machines, sewing machines, and electronic articles will follow.

An important social goal is progress in solving the housing problem. The construction of homes should be considered in the whole complex of the infrastructure making up a housing development, but we then face a dilemma: More houses, or more schools, nursery schools, creches and hospitals or sewage purification plants? At the same time, we can build more than the 1,150,000 houses included in the theses if we build more cheaply, without waste, using better designs which must be worked out, and better materials, whose production we are only just developing. If we can plan more effectively the systems of preparing construction sites and build considerably more efficiently than so far.

We are waiting for a response to this not only from the party but from scientific, design, investment, and executive circles. We are very far behind here in relation to our neighbors.

In the theses, the dependence of an improvement in living conditions on progress in management efficiency, on work quality and productivity, has been brought into particularly strong relief. This dependence has been presented openly, not avoiding difficult issues, which have grown to a large proportions and are still outstanding. Our development protential is weighed down by negative inflationary phenomena, irrational employment and waste of working hours, wasteful management of raw and other materials. The discussion facing the 10th congress should focus on removing these weaknesses, on mobilizing innovative thinking, greater activeness, and above all effectiveness of action.

It should bring a better understanding of civic duties; of the dual role which each of us plays in society. The producer of shoddy goods demands high-quality goods as a consumer; the official who is indifferent to human problems expects efficient service in shops; the unfriendly shop assistant complains about soulless treatment in administrative offices. What is needed is a general introduction of the rule: while demanding of others, I demand more of myself. There is a chance of achieving higher results than assumed provisionally for the years 1986-90. It depends on more rapid progress on the road of efficiency. There is a chance of meeting the population's needs more fully; it depends on rational management, better use of the resources at our disposal.

The profound social meaning of the theses is contained in this, that they point to the human being, the quality and effectiveness of his work, as an important source of progress in the economy. A measurable sign of these reserves is, for example, the expansion of plant administrations with a simultaneous decline in employment in jobs on the shop-floor; the annual loss of 200 hours by the average worker; 1.2 million people absent from work every day; a fluctuation reaching 2 million of people who change their place of employment inside a year. Why, in workplaces, with the understandable strivings by workforces to imrove living conditions, does one see such little interest in progress in work organization and discipline? What's more, why do disciplinary measures meet with such resistance? For example, a reduction of only one-quarter in the numbers of those absent from work for various reasons should increase labor resources by more than 300,000 people a year; this is the amount of the employment deficit registered in the whole economy.

Unease is created by changes in the structure of employment, consisting in an increase in the number of administrative workers at the cost of those directly in production. For the most part, unfortunately, these changes do not flow from stormy progress in the automation of production. Restoring the proportions from before the reform, and so from a period when employment was limited from above, would mean an increase in blue-collar jobs of over 70,000 persons. This figure is equivalent to half of the increase of employment envisaged in the current 5-year period in the material sphere.

One more eloquent example of labor reserves: popularizing factory economic teams on the scale attained in Hungary, we could employ an extra 200,000 people on an annual scale. Resolutions, recommendations, directives in the matter of employment rationalization, confirmations of work places, standardizations, improvements of work organization. have so far met with a small response.

I wish to express the conviction that a clear presentation of these problems in the theses, party and civic reflection, and also responsible discussion of them, will assist the formulation of relevant resolutions and undertaking the desired activities in each party organization and in each workplace. In total, they will contribute to a serious step on the road to higher effectiveness in management, and, by this, an increase in the standard of living of Poles. This will be a real, tangible, and socially most valuable economic effect of the congress campaign.

Esteemed comrades! The particular experiences of the last period of office, transformations in the political organization of society, justify the reference in the theses to the party's tasks in cooperation with the trade union movement, in the battle for its unity, authority, socialist form and correct fulfilling of functions. We also present the party's tasks in strengthening self-management structures, including especially workers' self-management; in activating youth organizations and socioprofessional associations. We see an important condition for strengthening the state in the fulfilling of the Sejm's constitutional role and the legally specified functions of the Peoples' Councils. Our most immediate tasks are perfecting the law, among others through improving social consultations and strengthening the ties of deputies and councillors with society, the fullest realization of the principles of socialist law and order. We must guarantee the strength and effectiveness of the law, both by improving the work of the state administration as well as by increasing social discipline; we must ensure a lasting linkage of civil rights with obligations, an individual contribution to the general good.

The theses assess the achievements in the struggle against crime and pathology. They indicate the party's tasks in shaping the high standard of the law. Aiming for the moral renewal of society, one must give profound consideration to the social and economic premises of negative phenomena in social life; exert a comprehensive influence on the bases and on public awareness; utilize economic, legal-administrative and educational instruments. Every basic party organization, every party member, must find his place in the implementation of this task.

The theses define the party's tasks in the sphere of culture, science and education. They point out the vital need for the party to be on the ideological offensive, including in particular the struggle for the domination of Marxism-Leninism in scientific research and in the arts and for the party to exert an influence on opinion-creating circles. Stressing the principle of the unity of ideological, political, and economic transformations, we present the chief tasks of ideological work. In cultural work, the chief task we put forward is that of cultivating the best traditions of national culture and values of humanism; enriching them by works which bear socialist ideological and moral values; ensuring broad access and active participation in culture to working people and young people.

In the development of the system of national education, we put in the forefront a fuller merging of modern teaching with socialist upbringing; ensuring universal access to secondary education; the permeability of the education system; consideration in university curriculums of the contemporary needs of Poland's development; ensuring young intelligentsia cadres modern qualifications and ideological and patriotic values.

Several issues concerning party life are presented in the theses in question form. We want to trigger discussion of the problems which condition the party's fulfillment of its leading role as regards society and directing role as regards the state; of the methods of ideological and political-organizational influence of every basic party organization on the group in which it operates. In the course of the pre-congress discussion, one must consider how every party cell is to strengthen its role as the exponent of the interests and strivings of working people; as the frontranker in carrying into effect the ideological value of socialism and in the struggle against infringements of justice, arrogance, incompetence. How to strengthen the bond with the working class, with society -- a dual bond, based on taking into account the opinions, moods, and experiences of the masses, but also on their active formulation in socialist awareness, in overcoming incorrect or outright backward opinions? How to consolidate the ideological community linking party members, which is decisive for its being not just a formal organization but a body of people joined together by a goal, an idea, a conviction?

How to assure the increasing activity of every member of the party in the battle for the realization of its program and policy, the overcoming of passivity, the increase of the effectiveness of activity in attaining the set aims? The fundamental condition for the realization of our intentions is assuring lasting security for the state, the conditions for peaceful development. The theses are a reminder of the bacic tasks of Polish foreign policy and the methods of their realization. Indicating their particular attributes, confirmed in the whole 40-year period and in the past difficult 5-year period, they characterized the contradictions and the sources of tension in the international arena, and also our tasks in the battle for peace, security, and a return to the policy of detente. Characterizing the principles and conditions of our participation in international economic cooperation, they specify the character and essence of the ties linking us with the socialist community, and also relations with developing countries and capitalist countries. The principles of the international activity of the PZPR have been characterized, confirming the aspiration toward unity in the world communist and workers movement.

Comrades! The pre-congress campaign is a convenient occasion on which to familiarize our party and the whole of society with the richness of themes of the 27th CPSU Congress. Criticism, and also the realism of evaluations, boldness and clarity of thought, faithfulness to principles and innovation: these are the values which should be the source of deep reflection and inspiration for our campaign. Comrades, the theses and proposals from the discussion will constitute the basis of formulating the resolution of the 10th congress. That which is a proposal, an alternative, in the theses will become a solution, a decision, in the resolution. There arises from this the need for special conscientiousness and penetration in the pre-congress discussion on the theses. It should have a criticial, open, and constructive character. We will more toward unequivocally making every party member, every citizen, aware of his individual responsibility for the tempo and effectivenss of our development, for the quality of our life.

Every basic party organization should analyze the experiences in the circle in which it operates; work out tasks for itself; win over the workforce of its workplace of institution to implement them. The theses contain a number of alternatives and dilemmas. We want together, in a collective effort, to work out ways of solving them; to define methods and instruments of actions, particularly in those spheres in which we have not had satisfactory results up to now. The theses, in their essence, are addressed to the whole of society. It lies in our joint national interest for every citizen who desires Poland's successful development to make his contribution to this discussion, to add his thoughts. It is with this in mind that we propose that the theses be discussed at open party meetings. The active participation in those meetings by members of party echelons, Sejm deputies, people's councillors, social and self-management activists should be ensured. We appeal to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth to inspire a similar discussion in its cells. We appeal to social organizations and associations; to cooperative workers; to yough organizations, to present the theses widely among their members. We want the discussion on the theses to go out far beyond the party, to take in the whole of society. The issue concerns us all, our homeland's tomorrow. Thank you for your attention.

Mokrzyszczak Address

LD131705 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Speech by W. Mokrzyszczak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, at the 25th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] The 20th Central Committee plenum which took place a year ago, a year before the 10th congress, discussed the issues of the effectiveness of the party's actions and matters connected with the improvement of its operations and conditions for the acceleration of the positive phenomena in its internal party life.

At the same time, tasks were laid out in this sphere. Their implementation constitutes an important stage in the preparations of our party to the 10th congress. The plenary meetings of voivodship committees which were devoted to the directions in improvements of the party committees and organisations were a significant element in the implementation of the decisions of the 20th plenum. Such meetings were held by all the voivodship committees. Similar meetings were held by the organizations of the first level. Most of the voivodship committees preceded their sessions by extensive examination of the work of the party echelons and of the basic party organizations. Such preparation of voivodship commitees' session produced extensive knowledge about the state of the party and the work of party organizations and committees, and made it possible to find out the shortcomings and formulate the tasks aiming at removal of such shortcomings as well as contributing to the formulation of tasks serving the cause of exchange of experience as it popularized the examples of good activity, interesting initiatives and achievements in party work.

In the decisions of the 20th plenum, attention was focused on the operation of the basic party organizations [POP]. These are the links of fundamental significance to the party's activity. Many of the tasks that were then formulated concerned shaping advantageous conditions for the strengthening and development of the activity of all the POPs, the resolution of the 20th plenum made it incumbent on the party echelons to give effective assistance to the weaker party organizations, in the shape of assigning temporary detachments of experienced activitists and establishing cooperation with the organizations that are working well. These forms of activity were recognized as useful. We were convinced of this during the electoral campaign of the Sejm. Following the application of these methods, we now state a further improvement of the systematic nature and planned character of the work of party organizations. In accordance with the decision of the 20th plenum the range of inspirational and methodological assistance for the POPs has been extended. As from 1 January, the FAKTY I KOMENTARZE [FACTS AND COMMENTS] periodical is being published especially for the POPs.

Once a week the basic party organizations receive through this publication resolutions, guidelines, instructions, and methodological pointers for the current party work. Thus, wer are fulfilling the demand asking us not only to speak of what should be done but also of how it could be done. The system of information within the party was improved with the POPs in mind. More and more frequently, such information is conveyed to the basic links in the shape of direct contacts. The practice of organizing and distributing information to many voivodships has gained widespread approval. During these days, meetings of members of authorities and activities with POPs have been held. Such meetings allow clarification of doubts and permit familiarization with the opinions and views of party members. We have intensified in the practice of intraparty life various forms of contacts between activists and leaderships of echelons. Periodical meetings of POP secretaries with the executives of the echelons have become a peramanent fixture. These meetings play an important role in consolidating the aktiv, in increasing its knowledge and party work skills and providing the leadership of echelons with the broad knowledge of problems of specific milieus. The wish to develop the activity of the POPs is reflected in the guidelines in the improvement of party training. Its contents, to a greater degree than before, have been directed toward helping party members in their activity and supplying them with good arguments in the agitation and ideological work and improving their skills in political work.

We attach great significance to the political training of our activitists. In the period after the 20th plenum, 14 voivodship and intervoivodship party schools have been established. The number of workers activists schools has increased. These are accompanied by a significant number of nonparty people, too.

While taking account of the progress in the system of party training, we also note that in some party echelons and organizations, a trend is appearing of treating training activity as secondary and lacking appreciation for its role and educational function. During the 20th plenum, we stressed that it was the condition for improvement of the strength and effectiveness of action of the whole party to increase its influence within the POPs, and the milieus, and its influence on activities of social organizations. In the resolution we instructed the POPs to involve more boldly nonparty people in their activity and to actively influence the work of trade unions, workers self-managements, youth organizations and social organizations.

It is increasingly noticeable that the party is getting stronger. This is expressed in the fact that the POPs are boldly coming out. This is not only done by organizing of open meetings; the mainstream activity of the POPs is undertaking and solving concrete problems in their milieus and work enterprises. More and more often, the POPs are the real, not just the formal, political leaders. As a result of the implementation of the resolution of the 20th plenum, the influence of the POPs on the activities on social organization has increased. The POPs evaluate more carefully than befoe how their members are active in such organizations. Ensuring the steady pace of work of the trade union, youth and social organizations and workers' self-governments is becoming the subject of the constant interest of the POPs. This is expressed in individual tasks entrusted to party members. It is becoming a much more frequent practice for the party teams active in such organizations to be involved in planning work. The 20th plenum pointed out the need to develop the exchange of experience aiming at the improvement of party work. We are achieving this increasingly in the course of conferences and meetings, and we are utilizing the party press and internal publications better for this purpose, and we are giving it more significance in the process of party training. Many interesting initiatives and solutions worked out by various voivodship committees have been popularized by the Central Committee. We encouraged, for instance, the use of the system of POP evaluation in the activity of the voivodship committees, which has been worked out by the Katowice Voivodship Committee.

As regards the exchange of experience, we ought to popularize within the party the principle of learning from good examples. The implementation of the resolution of the 20th plenum has contributed to improving and perfecting the organizational and political activity of the party, to stabilizing the social and political situation among the work forces and in milieus, and to increasing social trust with in the party. This can best be seen in the increasing enrollment in the party membership.

Last year we accepted 63,000 candidates into the party; among them, 51.5 percent are workers and peasants. Half of this number is made up of young people. Thanks to the activity of the POPs, last year, in 41 voivodships, more people were accepted into the party than were deleted from membership or expelled.

Thus, the fall in numbers of party members and participation of workers in its membership has been halted. In the second half of 1985 we have actually achieved a growth in party ranks.

The time which has passed since the 20th plenum was filled by intense work of all party links on implementing of its decisions. This work has brought about significant results and we can state that they provide good foundations for undertaking of the tasks as defined in the resolution of 23d plenum on the convening of the 10th congress and the Politburo guidelines on the congress campaign.

Comrades, we began our congress campaign 2 months ago. In order to assist as best we can, the committees and party organizations we have issued a number of instruction manuals.

They concern organizing meetings, electing delegates, holding individual conversations, conducting discussions on the party program, and gathering and using the rich contents of the campaign -- suggestions and requests by party members and non-party people who are participating in our debates. The voivodship committees worked hard on campaign preparations. The campaign diaries have been worked out and in a number of voivodships; they were the subject of discussion and approval at plenary meetings of voivodship committees. This made it possible for the regional organization to prepare the campaign properly. The voivodship committees prepared additional material regarding the ways and means in which individual conversations are to be held and on discussion on the draft PZPR program. A very wide-ranging training activity has been undertaken to prepare the aktiv to the congress campaign. The training includes POP members, executives, executives of echelons, party lectors, activists, and political workers. In all nearly 500,000 party activists are prepared to tackle various tasks in the congress campaign. In spite of such extensive preparatory work information is reaching us that some of the party lectors are presenting the contents of the draft PZPR program in an unattractive manner, without involving participants in discussions. This must be changed.

The campaign is progressing in accordance with the guidelines of the Politburo. Already 40 percent of the POPs and other party organizations have elected their delegates to the works' conferences, and to the parish, town and parish, municipal and district conferences. Among delegates to the workers' conferences, 49 percent are workers; as regards the parish and town and parish conferences, 53 percent of the elected delegates are workers and peasants.

However, as regards the delegates elected to the municipal and district conferences, only 28 percent are workers. This workers' representation for the conferences is too small. We think that during the remainder of the campaign, the party organizations should make sure that workers are elected much more frequently. The delegates who have been elected for the first time to the works' conferences constitute 46 percent of the total, and at the conferences of the first level, 41 percent.

According to the opinions of the voivodship committees, the elections are proceeding well and in accordance with the regulations in force.

When making a decision at the 23d plenum of the Central Committee to hold within the party universal individual conversations, we stated that they should allow us to get to know the opinion of party members and candidate members about the most important problems and matters that should be resolved by the 10th congress, and should assist the search for effective ways and means to overcome barriers that slow down the development of Poland.

One of the basic subjects of conversation is the fulfillment by party members and candidates of the statutory obligations and tasks and their ideological-political attitude and professional activeness. Conversations favor the growth of commitment, discipline, and feelings of responsibility of our party members; and also the good preparation of the 10th congress. They constitute the widest of possible pre-party congress discussion forums. Over 2 million members and candidates of the party will take part in it. Among them will be 128,000 comrades who joined the party ranks in the years 1982-85. Most of them will be taking part in such conversations for the first time. These are mainly young people. We are listening to their opinions and proposals with full attention. We are analyzing with greater attention the course of conversations among workers. A sharp, objective, worker's viewpoint and an evaluation of the possibilities of improving working conditions, productivity and discipline in the preventing wastefulness is especially valuable for a party preparing its congress.

We need the expression of the workers' attitudes toward the still-common cases of unjustified increases in the prices of produced goods; coverups of wastefulness with higher prices' disarray in enterprises; the conquest of barriers hindering the introduction of technical progress; the development of rationalization and work competition [as heard]. In many conversations conducted, workers described matters in just such a fashion.

Individual conversations have been conducted with 970,000 members and candidates. This constitutes 45 percent of the overall party membership. The greatest progress in conversations has occurred in the following voivodships: 75 percent in Zielona Gora; 68 percent in Olsztyn; 67 percent in Gdanski; 65 percent in Lomza. They are taking place in a sincere and calm atmosphere. They are characterized by a concern for the future of the country and workplace. It is necessary to stress the constructive criticism and frank exchange of views and also the fact that, in many cases, they influence the growth of activism of members of the party. As noted in many voivodship organizations, the conversations are being observed with great attention by nonparty people. Not infrequently, nonparty people express the desire to take part in them. This is proof of the increasing social interest in the forthcoming 10th party congress, program, and problems of the country's development.

During the conversations, there are frequent cases of a self-critical assessment of attitudes and activity and of a formulation of proposals addressed not only to someone else, but ot oneself as well. Individual party tasks are updated during them. The statements formulated also have an emotional character, especially when it concerns cases of combating manifestations of social pathology, alcoholism, lack of discipline, work-shirking, speculation and waste.

Tackling the problems of the party's functioning, the participants in the conversations consider ways of overcoming the tendency present in many organizations to ad hoc activity on conditions promoting systematic work. In the rural areas, a considerable number of conversations are taking place in the farmers' homes. They are often preceded by a visit to their farm outbuildings and livestock. Conversations with senior citizens and disabled pensioners are also often held in their homes. Speaking of the effects of the conversations held, one should stress the genuine, profound reflection, frequent self-criticism and resultant changes in attitude that accompany them. Their course indicates that they serve well the working out of ways to streamline the operation of party organizations in factories and institutions. One can say that the general individual conversations, constituting an integral part of the pre-congress discussion, are mobilizing the party, enlivening its activity in all areas, and helping to prepare its members to implement the tasks that the 10th congress will set.

A system of collecting the views and proposals made during the individual conversations has been organized. They are conveyed to the Central Committee and will be used by the Congress Commission in its work on the draft task resolution of the 10th congress and in compiling the PZPR program. The proposals put forward during the conversations concerning local problems will be analyzed during meetings and conferences and will be used in drawing up plans of action of party organizations and echelon in the next term of office.

Comrades! By the resolution of the last Central Committee meeting, we sent the draft PZPR program for general party discussion. Meetings of POPs are being held. A great debate is in progress on the goals of socialist construction in Poland; on the long-term directions of socio-economic development; on socialist democracy, culture, education and science; on the consolidation of Poland's security and its international standing; on the tasks of the party, the leading force of socialist construction.

We preceded the initiation of the discussion by numerous undertakings. Directly after the plenum the draft PZPR program was printed, together with presentation of the most important theses. Two copies of the draft program were prepared for each POP. FAKTY I KOMENTARZE has provided systematic help all the time, as I have already mentioned.

Preliminary meetings devoted to the discussion of the draft PZPR program have alreadv been held by 80 percent of the POPs 20 percent have already held their second meeting.

Against this background, we consider the fact that 20 percent of the POPs have not yet held preliminary meetings on the program to be alarming. Energetic action from party echelons and the POPs themselves are needed.

So far the meetings have advanced most in: Bydgoszcz, Ostroleka, Szczecin, Torun, and Zielona Gora Voivodships. In these voivodships the second round of meetings is well advanced. The draft program was met with great interest by party members. They gave a lot of consideration to the long-term social and economic goals of our country and they submitted their comments and proposals in this respect, including the critical ones. For many of them, discussing the draft program gives them an opportunity to improve their ideological and political knowledge. The draft program has also aroused a lot of interest in our society. It is worth emphasizing that POP meetings devoted to the discussion of the program have been attended so far by more than 250,000 nonparty members. Our allied parties -- the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party -- have joined in the debate. We note with satisfaction that the draft PZPR program has become the subject of discussion in youth organizations. We will watch this progress with special attention, since we want the party program to reflect most fully the ambitions and aspirations of the young generation of Poles -- after all, it will define the future of young people, and the young people will be the main ones to implement it.

Questions of social and economic development constitute the mainstream of the discussion held so far on the draft program. Discussion is held on the proposed goals and means and conditions for their achievement, with the knowledge of the need to overcome many barriers and limitations in the organization of work, in the sphere of application of scientific and technological progress and attitudes to work. The draft program is met by varied reactions: some participants in discussions consider it too optomistic and others not bold enough. All opinions, comments, and proposals submitted during the local meetings are carefully gathered and will be used in the preparation of the versions that will be accepted by the 10th party congress.

The new edition of the CPSU program and the political report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the proceedings of the party congress of the Soviet Communists have become a lofty stimulus for the pre-congress discussion which is going on in our party. They have become a source of precious inspiration for our party and an example of the bold and principled and creative tackling of the issues of socialist construction.

Comrades, the congress campaign constitutes an important event in the life of the party and the society. Its progress so far is showing a great feeling of responsibility of the whole party for the future of Poland. It attests to the strengthening of the ideological and political unity of our ranks, confirms the durability of the democratic transformations in intraparty life, and constitutes an expression of the resolve the party in the implementation of the process of the socialist renewal.

It is the task of the party in the period up to the 10th congress to carry out a profound evaluation of the social political, and economic situation of our country and to work out, with the participation of the whole society of the ways of improving economic reform and living standards, developing education, science, and culture, and strengthening of the socialist democracy. Our greatest concern is to work out in the course of the campaign a party program that is accepted by the working class and all the working people in step with the aspriations of our nation. That is why it is the duty of party echelons and organizations to create conditions for the frank, constructive, critical, and responsible discussion on the draft PZPR program and the theses for the 10th congress and inclusion in the debate of the broadest circles of the society. At the same time the campaign should be used to the fullest to continue to equalize the operation level of the party links, to increase their mobility, and to achieve the full capability to lead and manage in their workplaces. This is needed so that after the 10th congress, the whole party and society can begin implementing its decisions with commitment.

First Day Ends

LD131721 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Debates of the 25th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee are continuing in Warsaw. Over to our reporter:

The discussion which filled most of today's deliberations at the plenum came to an end less than 5 minutes ago. Its participants set themselves two tasks: To examine the theses for the 10th party congress, and to assess the implementation of the recommendations of the 9th extraordinary congress concerning PZPR personnel policy.

The first day of the debates, as I have already said, has ended. Tommorow morning, the 25th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will resume debates.

JANOS KADAR TO VISIT 'SECOND HALF' OF MARCH

LD131849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation Wojciech Jaruzelski first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chariman of the Council of State, in the second half of March, Janos Kadar, secretary general of the MSZMP Central Committee, will arrive in our country on a working and friendly visit.

CURRENCY REPORTED DEVALUED AGAINST U.S. DOLLAR

AU131032 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, March 13 (AFP) -- Romania has devalued its currency, the lei, by 17 per cent against the U.S. dollar, bank sources said here Thursday.

The dollar is now worth 17.57 lei instead of 15.11 lei, the Bucharest Central Bank decided.

Vienna bankers believed the change was made in order to impress the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the international banking community, at a time when Romania has liquidity problems due to the plunge in oil rates.

They said Romania was currently having to sell refined products at prices below what it paid earlier for crude.

In addition last year's grain crop was well below forecast, probably around 17 million tons rather than the 23 million tons officially stated, they said.

VADUVA RECEIVED BY MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU131958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur AGERPRES 13/3/1986 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva now on an official visit in Malaysia and heading Romania's delegation to the third session of the Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation that takes place in Kuala Lumpur, was received by that country's prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed. From President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu warm messages of friendship were conveyed on the occasion to the sovereign of Malaysia, Sultan Iskandar, and Queen Sultanah Zanariah. Best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and prosperity were also addressed to the Malaysian people.

Most warmly thanking for the messages, the prime minister requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed choicest feelings of esteem and cordial wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and welfare to the Romanian people.

During the interview they emphasized the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Malaysia and highlighted the determination to intensify and amplify the relations between the two countries, especially in the economic field, by increasing the commercial exchanges upon well-balanced bases, in counter-trade, and by extending the mutually advantageous cooperation in various domains of activity.

Approaching aspects of international life, they highlighted that the fundamental issue of contemporary world was the halting of arming and the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the securing of peace the world over. The need was also stressed for an undelayed passage to a global settlement of the serious economic problems confronting the developing countries, for most resolute action for a political negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts.

LCY SECRETARY BELOVSKI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

AU131328 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- The LCY delegation headed by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Presidium, has returned from the USSR where it attended the 27th CPSU Congress.

BOJANIC EXPLAINS FOREIGN TRADE TRENDS, PLANS

AU081856 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Mar 86 p 8

[S. Vasiljevic and V. Stefanovic report on interview with Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and "his advisers" when they visited the POLITIKA office — date, names of interviewers not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Comrade Bojanic, commenting on the large increase of exports in January, you recently pointed out that on the basis of these results one cannot speak about lasting trends in foreign trade flows. What has been shown by February, for the analysis of the results at the beginning of the year is significant also because of the implementation of new regulations?

Milenko Bojanic: It has been shown that we were right in being careful about the analysis of the January results. Above all, a month is a short time to make any serious conclusions about trends. Second, because of the bad weather at that time, January last year provides a very low basis for comparison, and the great increase last month does not indicate a really high leap in exports. In 24 days this February, the results are worse, exports remained at the level of the same period in 1985, but imports increased so that the index reached 125.6. In the entire period from the New Year to 24 February, the exports index is 112.2 -- exports to developed countries 112.5, to socialist countries 111.8, and to developing countries 113.1 -- and the imports index 107.7 (indeed, the imports from developing countries in February alone reached an index of 237.7). At first sight this appears good, but we nevertheless worry about how it will continue. If the increase of exports in February remains so low, it will have to be made up later, and it is a great question whether this will be possible.

Question: Calculations have been made according to which the new foreign exchange system reduces the export incentives by some 20 percent. Depressing the value of the domestic currency is an incentive measure, but can it be used forever? Will there be any other incentive measures to increase exports?

Milenko Bojanic: Reports appear from time to time, such as the one about reduced export incentives under the new system. Probably it is a matter of somebody's free estimates, and we would not be able to base any conclusions on them. As regards the dinar rate of exchange, if it were comprehended only as depressing its value, one could doubt the sufficiency of such a solution. However, a realistic dinar rate of exchange is a basic, constant, and necessary part in our policy of encouraging our associated labor organizations to export and of providing income incentives, but this is not all. We will also have to retain the policy of repaying customs duties and tax levies as an additional encouragement to exports. Is all this sufficient? We believe that full competitiveness cannot be achieved with these measures alone. We must also conduct a policy of "non-price competitiveness," by which our associated labor organizations should also be guided.

It is not unknown that we have export losses because of poor quality, poor range, disregard for delivery terms, and so forth.

Question: Our share in world trade amounts to 0.53 percent. Being of such marginal size, can it become an obstacle to further internal development?

Milenko Bojanic: Unfortunately, our share of world trade was even lower a few years ago, and in 1984 it amounted to 0.53 percent. It appears that it improved slightly in 1985, perhaps it increased to 0.55, but we will see this only when the official OECD data is published. However, precisely because of this marginal size of our share, there is room for expansion despite all the restrictions, for instance in the West European market, and despite the protective measures which overseas countries apply, above all Japan, the United States, Canada, and others. It is particularly important for us to increase, above all, our share in EC trade. The EC countries have a 27.5 percent share in our trade, and this is the same as the share of the CSSR. This shows the size of the trade with the USSR, but also the importance of trade with the EC. We have now begun talks with the EC. Our delegation has returned, but this is no break. It is only a pause so that our renewed proposals and possible changes of the EEC positions may be studied, which should be examined in the EC Council. Negotiations will then be resumed. We assess that there is room for increasing trade with these countries. Such possibilities exist in other sectors, too, for instance in trade with socialist countries. In our projection of the development of economic cooperation with the socialist countries, we expect a relative fall of its share in overall trade, but this does not mean an absolute fall of trade with the socialist countries, but an increase. It will remain balanced in the structure of our overall trade, probably at about 37.5 percent, because of the expected quicker growth of trade with developing countries. One reckons with about the same share, of about 37.5 percent, as regards the developed countries. The share of the trade with the developing countries should rise from the present 16 percent to about 25 percent. This means, on the whole, that we wish to enhance exports to the developed countries while relatively reducing our imports from them. We wish to achieve stable, balanced exports and imports with the socialist countries coupled with growth in absolute terms, but a quicker growth of exports and imports with the developing countries will reduce the relative share of trade with the socialist countries, and especially of the imports from the developed countries. The condition for such changes and their extent lies always in domestic production and its appropriate restructuring.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH FRG

AU131554 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 86 p 2

[B. Dikic report]

[Excerpts] The opportunities for more effective improvements in economic cooperation between Yugoslavia, the EC, and the FRG are today more favorable than 2 years ago. This was stated yesterday by Otto Wolf von Amerongen, president of the German Chamber of Industry and Trade, in his talk with Nikola Filipovic, president of the Federal Economic Chamber, and with leading representatives from 26 of our industrial work organizations.

Having mutually concluded that, despite our very complex situation, cooperation has been quite good so far, they directed their talks mainly toward how to open up more fruitful long-term prospects and how to overcome more rapidly the current difficulties and restrictions which are fettering our exports, measures which would reduce our deficit.

Our representatives pointed out that the increasingly difficult problems of unbalanced trade should be jointly solved and that the import restructions imposed by the EEC are unacceptable to us. Last year Yugoslavia proposed 60 projects for direct economic cooperation which are still under consolidation in the FRG.

However, German participation in joint investments in our industry is noticeably lagging (last year only two contracts of modest size were signed), although the FRG is one of the world's leading investors.

LONCAR HOLDS CONSULTATIONS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

AU131622 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Consultations between B. Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and A. Ros, general secretary of the french Ministry for Foreign Affairs, were held in Belgrade. In the talks, which were conducted in the friendly atmosphere characteristic of Yugoslav-French relations, they exchanged views on bilateral relations and cooperation, which were positively assessed, and on topical international matters.

BELGRADE LC OFFICIAL ON ANTICOMMUNIST ACTIVITY

AU122145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 p 2

["Excerpts" from speech by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee, at the electoral meetings of Belgrade veterans -- date not given]

[Excerpts] As concerns the ideological sphere, anticommunist attitudes and their champions are more present in public life than they were before. This is not, of course, difficult to explain. One attacks most successfully an opponent who is in a state of crisis. For all its enemies in the country and outside our socialist with its difficulties seems to be a rival whom they will now finally defeat. Once concealed anticommunist activity is now almost legalized in many communities. There are periodicals, discussion forums, publishing projects, and public speeches by some individuals today which often affirm ideas that are not only anticommunist, but also sometimes conservative and reactionary -- also in the view of many progressive people in Europe and throughout the world who are not communists.

I do not want to mention individually those so-called scientific or artisitc works which -- in the name of being realistic or objective -- represent socialism as a gloomy society of unhappy, unsuccessful, and evil people. Of course, socialism is not all made of welfare, successes, harmony, and goodness, either. However, if we want reality, neither of the extremes expresses it.

Finally, all our problems have resulted in a certain crisis in morale. Here I mean primarily the crisis in responsibility: political, criminal, personal responsibility. It is necessary to abolish the atmosphere of defeatism and disheartment which has prevailed in many communities. Not only does such an atmosphere fail to reflect the real situation, but its creation is often malicious.

A society looking at the past instead of the future will not have any failure at all. Those people who impose on us the reach into the origin of peoples and poems as main topics, who suggest that we reconcile armies and classes, and who proffer separatism now while processes of integration prevail in the world know this better than we do.

BOSNIAN LC PLENUM APPROVES CANDIDATE NOMINATIONS

AU081917 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 86 p 3

[E. Demirovic report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 3 Mar -- As a further step in the democratization of the election procedure, the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina at its session today (Mato Andric in the chair) adopted the proposed candidates for the LC organs from the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina and a report on the criteria and the possible candidates for the highest offices in the federation and the Republic, determined by the Presidium of the Central Committee of LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The highest party organ in the Republic also decided that the minimum number of the members to be elected to the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina should be the same as in the preceding period, and if necessary more, which is to say at least 110 (according to the first version, a maximum of 95 were proposed), and it empowered the presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina to start the procedure and to initiate talks so that the same number of members will be elected from the republics to the LCY Central Committee as until now and so that the number not be reduced as proposed.

Great Challenge

In the approach to these positions, the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina -- as Mato Andric said in his opening speech -- had in mind the positions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, which emanate from the public discussion about the implementation of the LC leading role, the positions of the platform for the preparations of the 13th LCY Congress, and other positions.

Rarely have so many LC members participated in the formulation of criteria, and it may be asserted that very unanimously adopted were the views that the cadre policy be further socialized and democratized and the set criteria be more consistently applied. It is especially demanded that we should be manned by cadres who struggle for socialist self-management and the power of the workers class and who are prepared to struggle for the implementation of the LCY program and the constitution, for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, the equality of the peoples and nationalities, and the further affirmation of our nonaligned policy.

The greatest guarantee that these criteria will be satisfied, he said, lies in a democratic procedure which will objectively evaluate the qualities of the candidates realistically assesses their work, their displayed personal abilities, and their revolutionary virtues, and which will select candidates who have behind them good work results in the field in which they have been active, who have displayed exemplary ideopolitical activities and resolution in the struggle against antisocialist activities and anticommunist ideologies, who have actively and personally contributed and continue to contribute to the building of the LC policy and consistently struggle for its realization, and who possess the sense for collective work and decisionmaking and for advancing and strengthening democratic relations in the LC and society, Mato Andric said among other things.

The list of candidates for the highest functions in the Republic and the Federation will be shortly released to the public at large, after certain procedural matters are handled.

JOURNALISTS ON BAN ON REPORTS ABOUT ABU AL-'ABBAS

AU131932 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The discussion forum of the Serbian Journalists Association organized a discussion about the use and misuse of embargo this evening. Olivija Rusovac reports from the Journalists Association:

Presenting theses for this discussion, TANJUG Director Mihajlo Saranovic asked whether embargo is an instrument for protecting society, or whether individuals use it to protect themselves. It seems that it is usually not the interests of society that prescribe the use of embargo. Saranovic mentioned several examples where embargo has caused great damage to the reputation of our country and journalism. These were, for instance, a ban on writing about the arrival of Abu Al-'Abbas, about the visit of the American warship Saratoga in Dubrovnik, about the arrival of Kosovo citizens in the SFRY Assembly.

Vlastimir Mijovic, chief and responsible editor of MLADOST, asked about the responsibility of persons who embargo information and demanded that it be established when an embargo is placed and who has the right to make such a decision. He also pointed to the informal embargo through which public personalities, using their position, prevent through which public personalities, using their position, prevent certain information from appearing in public. Mijovic also pointed to internal embargo within newspapers' offices which is used by officials there with a view to protecting the political current to which they subscribe. All in all, the feeling is that there should be as little embargo in our country as possible.

NIN REPORTS ON NUCLEAR POWER DEBATE

AU062058 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1835 2 Mar 86 pp 18-21

[Dragan Jovanovic article: "Nuclear Power Stations in Public"]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav nuclear story may begin back in 1948, when our nuclear institutes were formed, or 1958, when the incident occurred in Vinca. We would not err, either, if we began the story in 1974, when the construction of the Krsko nuclear power station of 632 MW began. But the story may also begin 4 or 5 years ago, when a plan was drafted for the construction of four power stations, although the construction of as many as 20 nuclear power stations had been thought about earlier. Somewhere there, this Yugoslav story suddenly becomes a proper nuclear thriller, in which Yugoslavia has a "rope tied around its neck," which was so dramatically pointed out by Dr Dragisa Ivanovic at the LCY Central Committee session last week.

Dejan Dimov, higher counselor in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, stated for NIN last year that there exists in Yugoslavia a strong nuclear lobby which has found a specific form in our country and works much more efficiently than in the West. "Our political system," Dimov added, "is being misused in the present situation, so that individual anonymous, but very powerful groups, political and scientific in nature, not only manipulate, but also exert full control over, information which as a rule, I don't know why, is strictly confidential, so that one cannot discuss it.

In this way this lobby not only succeeds in directing investment in energy but also in deluding the highest organs in this country. The world's big traders appear to be best prepared to find 'janissaries' in our ranks," Dimov said on that occasion.

To what extent these warnings have been correct may be seen from the sequence of events: until immediately before the bids for the construction of four nuclear power stations have been invited, all the important information about the Yugoslav nuclear program was under the "strictly confidential" classification, and was thus journalistically unusuable even if journalists could get hold of it.

About Charms and Advantages

One of the rare (if not the only) public and organized appearance by most select nuclear advocates took place by the end of last year in Belgrade, at a discussion of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia.

At about the same time, at the end of last year, NIN organized a roundtable conference on energy.

Excitement and involvement of the public was caused by a television debate conducted on the "Cinema-Eye" program at the beginning of this year. In the meantime, matters have been "heating up." In Belgrade one hears accusations that the opponents of the nuclear power stations and journalists who ask questions are "a branch of the Greens financed by the CIA."

A similar accusation comes from Zagreb. In an interview in VJESNIK, Vjekoslav Srb, president of the Committee for Energy, Industry, Mining, and Crafts of the SR of Croatia, in defending nuclear energy says the following: "It seems that other behind-the-scenes games stand behind the stories about the nuclear power stations and the recent flood of reports on their alleged unreliability. It is, after all, known that the greatest opponents of nuclear power stations are multinational oil companies."

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

LD112146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Committee for Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly, Federal Chamber endorsed the draft document on the strategy of the SFRY's technological development. Delegates to the committee supported the orientation toward a united and organized search for solutions to the issue of the country's technological development. The need was emphasized for professional and efficient work to outline and implement the strategy.

In reply to a delegate's question, Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, stressed that the nuclear plants construction program is a result of careful and professional work and is based on an analysis of Yugoslavia's realistic possibilities and development needs.

An "antinuclear" atmosphere has been created in the country because some individuals are juggling with inaccurate facts while others have succumbed to various prejudices, Pavlovic said.

According to an analysis conducted by the Federal Committee for Energy and Technology, Yugoslavia cannot secure enough electricity on a long-term basis for other energy sources. The alleged dangers of nuclear power plants are exaggerated: There have so far been no casualties caused by the use of nuclear energy (the casualties however did occur in research institutes during the research period).

The committee decided that this issue should be discussed in a calm, professional, and democratic way, without making either negative or positive preliminary assessments which could prejudice the whole debate. Delegates alos discussed a document prepared by the Federal Executive Council which deals with the situation in fire prevention. Delegates agreed that the situation in this sphere is very bad and at the same time endorsed the government's numerous measures designed to improve it.

At the request of delegate Mihajli Brajovic, deputy federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration, Gojko Prodanic, informed the delegates to the committee about the latest stage in the efforts to make changes in Yugoslavia's criminal law. These are just certain changes and amendments and not a comprehensive revision of our criminal law.

Under the proposed changes, acts committed as a result of "national, racial, and religious hatred or intolerance" will come under the category of criminal acts against the foundations of our self-managing society. Duress and desecration of tombstones will also be included in this category. It has been suggested that malicious and false reporting about the sociopolitical situation in the country should come under a separate provision of criminal law.

The proposal for changes in the provisions related to political crimes was not accepted, Prodanic said, since it was judged that this type of crime can be successfully thwarted through organized sociopolitical actions on the part of subjective socialist forces.

SLAVONIJA PEOPLE REJECT NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP

AU111954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The citizens of Slavonija do not want a dump for radioactive waste from nuclear power plants to be built on their territory, something which is mentioned as a possibility in the draft long-term zoning plan for Croatia. In this respect remarks voiced in several communes of western Slavonija have also been accepted at the session of the Executive Council of the Community of the Osijek Communes in its discussion of the guidelines for zoning policy in the Slavinija-Baranja region up to 1990.

It was reiterated that Slavonija is the greatest wheat producing area in Croatia, and that it is very rich in water. It is in the very hills that have natural, drinking-water springs that the location of the nuclear waste dump is planned.

BOSNIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT NOMINATED

AU131349 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina has proposed Josip Lovrenovic, chairman of the delegation of the Republican Assembly to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, distinguished businessman and sociopolitical worker, as a candidate for the post of president of the Republican Executive Council.

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WIFE OF RAMIZ ALIA DIES OF 'GRAVE DISEASE'

AU141124 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 14 Mar 86

["Press Review" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, March 14 (ATA) -- Today, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries the obituary of Comrade Semiramis Alia, Comarde Ramiz Alia's wife, who departed from the fold of the people, party and family after a grave disease at the age of 58. The obituary stresses among other that along with the very conscious efforts to carry out successfully important tasks she was charged with, Semiramis was also an exemplary mother and a life-companion. As the wife of Comrade Ramiz Alia, with the love, care and spiritual nobleness that characterized her, she helped him to carry out the very important tasks he been charged with by the party and people. The obituary is signed by Comrade Manush Myftiu, Foto Cami, Xhafer Spahue, Nexhmije Hozha, Vito Kapo, Tefta Cami and other comrades.

FARUDIN HAZHA ATTENDS PALME FUNERAL

AU161558 Tiana ATA in English 0750 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Tirnana, March 16 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the funeral ceremony organised in the hall of the municipality of the city were 1500 guests from about 125 countries. Attending this ceremony was also a delegation from our country headed by the Minister of Constructions Farudin Hoxha.

VIETNAMESE HEALTH MINISTER DEPARTS 14 MAR

AU151527 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 15 (ATA) -- The Minister of Health of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Prof. Dr. Dang Hoi Xuan, who paid a friendly visit to our country, at the invitation of the Minister of Health Ajli Alushani left our country on March 14. Present to see him off at the airport was the Minister of Health Ajli Alushani, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli and others. Present was also the ambassador extrodinary and plenipotentairy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh and other embassy officials. During his stay in our country he paid visits to health, historic and socio-cultural centers fo the districts of Tirana, Gjirokaster, Sarande and Vlora.

AIR TRAVEL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWITZERLAND

AU161603 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 16 (ATA) -- The agreement between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation on Civil Air Transport was signed in Tirana. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the chairman of the branch of the relations with foreign countries at the Ministry of Communications, Leonard Zisi, and for the Swiss side by Dr. Ernst Aebi, chief of the sector of air transport and international relations at the Federal Office of Civil Transport. On the basis of the agreement, the service of Zurich-Tirana airline and vice-versa will begin soon

CONDOLENCES PRESENTED ON DEATH OF SWEDEN'S PALME

Markov, Khristov Express Sympathy

AU062111 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgara 5 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of the tragic death of Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, Stoyan Markov and Emil Khristo, as well as Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, deputy ministers, high-ranking officials of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presented their most profound condolences and sincere sympathy to Oke Theodor Berg, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sweden to our country. They signed the condolence book, which read:

"Known as a distinguished leader of the government and of the Social Democratic Workers Party in Sweden, which he headed for a long time, Olof Palme actively contributed to the consolidation of peace and international security, to disarmament, and to the development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Sweden."

Condolences were also expressed by leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country.

Filipov Leaves for Funeral

AU141741 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, left for Stockholm, where he will take part in the funeral ceremony for Mr. Olof Palme, ex-prime minister of Sweden.

Filipov Returns

AU162058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] On 16 March Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Stockholm, where he took part in the mourning ceremony related to the funeral of Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister. At Sofia airport Comrade Grisha Filipov was greeted by Comrade Stoyan Markov, deputy ministers, and other officials,

BTA REPORTS ON RESULTS OF MLADENOV TALKS IN IRAN

AU141141 Sofia BTA in English 2200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Tehran, March 13 (BTA special correspondent) -- This afternoon the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Iran completed their official talks here.

The Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, and his Iranian counterpart, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, analysed the present-day international situation, which is strained as a result of the arms race run by imperialism especially in the nuclear field. It was stressed that the nuclear was threat is still impending not only over individual states but over all peoples on the planet.

This comes to suggest that the struggle against this threat should engage all peace-loving forces and governments.

Mr Petur Mladenov set forth Bulgaria's positions on the state and prospects of the international situation today. He produced detailed arguments to rationalize the peaceloving and constructive proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The Bulgarian foreign minister said that the latest foreign political initiatives of the U.S.S.R. constitute a comprehensive, radical and realistic programme for a u-turn in international relations to the benefit of peace, detente and cooperation. The firm conviction was expressed that no measures for disarmament on earth would be effective without a prevention of outer space militarisation.

Minister Velayati briefed his Bulgarian counterpart on the relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran with its neighbouring countries.

Mr Petur Mladenov elaborated the peaceloving foreign political line of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and more specifically her constructive Balkan policies. He pointed to their invariable goal: the establishment of an atmosphere of good-neighbourliness, confidence and understanding.

He devoted special attention to the initiatives advanced by State Council President Todor Zhivkov in this respect and especially to the suggestions on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, as well as on the Balkan states signing bilateral agreements including a good-neighbour relations code.

The two ministers proceeded to consider the situation in a number of hot spots of tensions in the world, such as the Near and the Middle East.

Mr Mladenov and his foreign minister colleague touched on the Iran-Iraq conflict, and each of them set forth the familiar positions of their respective governments.

The two ministers condemned the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa and its aggressive actions against neighbouring independent countries. They stressed the need for the immediate granting of independence to Namibia.

The discussion of all these matters brought into evidence a number of common or similar views which Bulgaria and Iran take of questions concerning the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

Later on Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov conferred with Hojjat ol Eslam 'Ali Akar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (the parliament) of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

They arrived at the conclusion that Bulgaro-Iranian relations are undergoing an upgrade development and stressed the importance of an activation of interparliamentary contacts for the further promotion of these relations.

Iran's Foreign Minister Dr Velayati told the special BTA correspondent that Mr Petur Mladenov's visit to Iran had been very successful. The talks were held in a spirit of fine understanding, Dr Velayati said, and he emphasised that following the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, Bulgaro-Iranian relations have been developing in depth and scope.

MLADENOV IN NETHERLANDS TOASTS EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

AU141644 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 86 p 7

[Veselin Markov, special BTA correspondent, report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given in his honor in The Hague on 4 March 1986]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, proposed a toast in which he pointed out the joint evaluation made during the bilateral talks in The Hague and the common satisfaction expressed in connection with the fact that the balance of relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands is positive and that the future prospects for these relations are good. Petur Mladenov drew attention to the fact that a certain ascending trend is felt in the political contacts between the two countries and he described the bilateral economic cooperation between them as positive. This cooperation must be further developed by more updated and efficient forms, given the present-day conditions of the scientific-technological revolution, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out. Petur Mladenov noted that the state of cultural exchange is very satisfactory.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stated: Our meeting is taking place in a period which is particularly complicated and decisive for the fate of mankind. This is a period in which we can by no means describe the danger of nuclear conflict as a thing of the past, but at the same time, this is a period in which the opportunity exists for us to proceed in a correct direction. The Soviet-American meeting in Geneva inspired us with hope. Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986 is a source of optimism. This declaration contained a radical, courageous, and realistic program for peace in Europe and throughout the world. The program represents a solid basis for a sensible and sincere dialogue, which thanks to goodwill and a constructive spirit, is likely to produce those positive results which are awaited by all mankind.

Petur Mladenov quoted in this connection Comrade Todor Zhivkov's statement that "The world is saturated with words, it is longing for deeds."

In dwelling on the necessity for prompt and efficient disarmament measures, particularly in the nuclear sphere, Petur MLadenov declared: "Disarmament on earth cannot be achieved, as long as plans for the militarization of space exist -- this is a tremendous, new menace threatening mankind and life itself." These plans, which are called the Strategic Defense Initiative, "star wars," or "space shields" are described with the allegedly innocent term of "defense". In this context, Petur Mladenov quoted a statement by Erasmus of Rotterdam, who said that "every vice is even more aggravated by efforts to conceal it behind a mask of virtue."

We are living in Europe, a continent which has greatly contributed to the development of mankind, and which at the same time, has lived through many horrors, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs further said. Despite the fact that every nation has its own peculiar character and its own peculiar traits, we are united by numerous common facts. We share the same continent which we call our home. For the sake of our own continent which we call our home. For the sake of our own survival, we must prevent htis common home of ours from being destroyed by an explosion from the inside, or by a devastating strike from above. For the sake of our own rescue, for the sake of security, mutual confidence, and cooperation, we must work together, we must learn how to think and act in a new manner. This is the meaning of the East-West dialogue, of which the dialogue between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a part.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON BALKAN POLICY

AU130947 Sofia BTA in English 1147 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- "The main goal which Bulgaria pursues in her relations with the Balkan states is the maintenance of peace, building confidence and security, the maintenance and the promotion of good-neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans." This premise, taken from the foreign policy section in the draft theses of the 13th BCP Congress, is the point of departure for an extensive article by Mr Ivan Grozev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, which appears in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The author undertakes a detailed analysis of the current situation in the Balkans and of Bulgaria's peaceloving policy in this region.

The situation in the Balkans remains comparatively stable and calm despite the stepped up attempts by imperialism and the reaction to undermine confidence and to generate tensions between the individual Balkan countries. The positive experience of good-neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation amassed in the past has proved stronger than the line of confrontation pursued by the arch reationary militaristic forces, and than the historical encoumbrances in the relations which in the past have led to open hostilities among the Balkan states. The Balkans did not go unaffected by the exacerbation of international relations at the end of the 70s and in the first half of the 80s as a result of the line of confrontation adopted by imperialism and above all by the U.S., the article says. Seeking to strengthen their positions and to erode the influence of the peaceloving forces, the U.S. and NATO have stepped up their pressure over various countries in the region. Rude political blackmail, combined with economic and military "aid", in all sorts of "sanctions" and propaganda campaings in the spirit of "psychological warefare": The aggressive imperialist circles have taken up all these methods in their arsenal.

In his article Mr Ivan Grozev arrives at the conclusion that thanks to the upgraded strength, power and influence of the overall peaceloving potential in the world and especially of the consistently peaceful and constructive policy pursued by the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist community countries, the positive trends from the 70s have proved definitely enduring in the Balkans. What is more, unlike the "cold war" period, the current aggravation of the international situation did not result in a drastic deterioration and exacerbation of the situation in the region. Influential political forces in most Balkan countries did not subscribe to the aggressive rhetoric of the "neocrusaders", they did not follow the pattern set in the "cold war" years, the author points out. He stresses the fact that the Balkan peoples are objectively interested in a peaceful socio-economic development as a way to overcome the relative backwardness of the region. Along with the socialist countries and the communists parties, detente was promoted by social democratic and bourgeois liberal parties, by democratic movements and above all the peace movement, by realistically minded politicians, prominent scholars and artists, by millions of workers and peasants.

Bulgaria's deputy foreign minister quotes the clear and principled position of Bulgaria on this question as formulated in the draft theses of the 13th BCP Congress: Bulgaria will persevere in "her contribution to the preservation of the climate of understanding on the peninsula, to political dialogue on a regular basis, including one at the summit level, to the realization of the initiatives on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, for signing wide-ranging bilateral agreements with the Balkan countries, including a Good-neighbour relations code."

DZHUROV ATTENDS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU061508 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] A festive evening was held at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia last night to mark the 108th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke. The evening was organized by the Ministry of National Defense and by the Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, as well as Colonel General Velko Panlin, head of the "Social and National Security" department of the BCP Central Committee, and deputy ministers of national defense, generals, officers, soldiers, and numerous citizens attended the meeting.

Aleksaner Zvartsev, reporesentative of the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the festive celebration.

The audience heard with great interest of the performance of the "Sofia" vocal quartet from the Bulgarian People's Army Song and Dance Group, which performed songs such as "The Sun Is Setting," "The Wind Is Blowing and the Balkan Mountain Is Moaning," as well as "The Hanging of Vasil Levski,' "The Song of the Panagyurishte Rebels," and others.

The guests attending the festive evening warmly applauded the performance of the brass band from the "Todor Kableshkov" military transportation school, conducted by Khristo Tonev, as well as the performance of the Meritorious Artists Ivan Tonev, Radka Aleksieva, and others.

Excerpts from the documentary film: "Welcome Brothers" were shown.

PROFESSOR COMMENTS ON CEMA STRATEGY, POLICY

AU132139 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Prof Dr Kamen Lozanov: "Strategic Policy of the Socialist Community"]

[Excerpts] The objective development of the worldwide socialist system and of the scientific-technological revolution has marked with great insistence the necessity of raising the CEMA member-countries' integration to a qualitatively new level. This, in most general terms, determines the decisions of the Moscow summit meeting of CEMA member-countries held in 1984 and devoted to the development of a coordinated economic and scientific-technological policy among the respective member-countries.

The adoption by the CEMA member-countries of a coordinated and uniform program is not an accidental phenomenon. Of course, elements of such activities have also existed in the past. The new element, however, which characterizes the strategic development of the socialist system, lies in the unification of the individual elements and in the uniform, well-organized system. The question at issue is a common chief path of development, which at the first stage includes the coordination of individual branches of production and of individual goods, and subsequently also encompasses the activities of the national economic complexes of individual countries as a whole, with the long-term goal of building up a uniform, interstate economic complex in the future.

The methodological foundations of the present-day strategic line were developed as early as the time of V.I. Lenin, who considered the strategic goal of socialism as "the construction of a worldwide socialist economy," as the "merging of individual nations and their economies in a uniform, worldwide communist complex." This is where Lenin actually saw the universally valid meaning of Marxism-Leninism. As a matter of fact, this is also the essential meaning of the global strategy of worldwide socialism. The present-day integration measures of the CEMA member-countries, including the adoption of the policy of coordination, is actually following the strategic trends mapped out by Lenin. This is an objective necessity and an inevitability.

The adoption of a strategic line toward a coordinated and uniform policy is based on the objective necessity of the further development of worldwide socialism, on the natural trend toward the internationlization of the entire economic life with the CEMA framework. This trend was imposed by CEMA's objective needs to make optimal use of the tremendous advantages of the socialist system at the service of the national, as well as of the international goals and interests of its individual member-countries.

The strategic line of the CEMA member-countries was dictated by certain worldwide trends, the most important of which are the changes in the technical and technological sectors, as well as in the sector of basic energy sources. The prognoses are that after 1990 the worldwide oil deposits will begin to diminish, and the same applies to coal deposits, but the new energy sources, such as solar evergy, wind power, geothermal power sources, the production of synthetic oil and gas, as well as the energy of volcanic and earthquake areas, the sea and ocean tides, and others, will be increasingly developed. Nuclear power will develop at particularly high rates of speed, and the same applies to the production of synthetic hydrocarbons. This, however, demands the use of modern technical equipment and technologies, the purchase of expensive licenses and know-how: it demands a tremendous amount of work in scientific research and design engineering, a highly trained cadres' potential, precise laboratories, updated information, and meteorlogical equipment. In addition to this, environmental protection must be preserved; pipeline, ocean, and even space transportation must be developed. This is hardly within the potential of individual countries, even taking into consideration their national needs only.

As to the implementation of such projects, the CEMA member-countries have at their disposal not only the necessary scientific-technical potential, but also the material-technical potential. Although occupying only 19 percent of the world's territory and representing only 10 percent of the world's population, they still produce about one-fifth of the world's national income, of electric power, and of agricultural goods; they produce one-third of the world's industrial output.

The CEMA member-countries are well aware of the necessity of adopting a joint strategic line. As early as at the 26th CPSU Congress in 1981 it was declared that the "coordination of plans must be complemented by a comprehensive coordination of economic policy." At the 33d CEMA session in 1979, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out: "The question of developing a coordinated economic strategy and policy is very topical." It is in this spirit and on this basis, that the documents for the forthcoming BCP congress and for the congresses of the other parties in the fraternal countries are being prepared.

The adopted trend toward a uniform strategy and tactics will continue in the future to determine the development of our entire socioeconomic and sociopolitical life; it will affect the foundation and the superstructure; it will affect the national and international aspects the CEMA member-countries' activities.

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL CONGRESS 13 MARCH

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[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the CPSL Congress in Bratislava -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed Comrade Husak. The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee made a decision about convening and about the content preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Annual member meetings and party conference in Slovakia showed convincingly that communists welcomed the convening of the congress with great working and political activity. The documents: The Draft of the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in 1986-1990, and the Draft of Amendment of the Statutes of the CPCZ were a stimulating impulse.

A critical approach to the achieved results, responsible choice of delegates, high working activity, initiative and political responsibility characterize the general atmosphere of our congress with which the preparations of the 17th CPCZ Congress are culminating in Slovakia.

The delegates to the congress have received a written report of the CPSL Central Committee about the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL Congress, and the information about the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the Slovak SR in 1986-1990. They contain, along with the report, an overall assessment of our work, of achieved results and also our intentions for the subsequent period.

On the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ we realize even more profoundly that the great socialist work that was created by the generations of the working peoples of our nations and nationalities under the leadership of the CPCZ obliges us to improve it further and develop it comprehensively and speedily.

The policy of the CPSU and in particular the significant documents of its 27th congress, are a rich source of inspiration for us in this effort. We find in those documents theoretical and practical stimuli also for drafting and fulfilling our own tasks. We see in them a creative application of Marxist-Leninist teaching today. We are inspired by the innovative and systematic approach of Soviet communists to the tackling of political, ideological-education, social, economic, and scientific-technical problems and by their energetic striving for the unity of words and actions.

Lenin's party and the Soviet state are consistently guided in their foreign policy by the principles of peaceful coexistence of the countries with different social system. Along with the whole socialist community they are the main guarantee of the world peace. We express a conviction that the Soviet Communists will, as always, honorably cope with their tasks. We wish our Soviet brothers full success in the implementation of the courageous goals of the grand program and the other resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. [applause]

Faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism we will also actively contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the countries of the socialist community, to the expansion of mutual relations of fraternal cooperation. The Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries up to the year 2000 is an expression of orientation toward the higher quality of these relations. In the interest of the further growth of social, economic and defense potential of the socialist community and in the interest of comprehensive development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic we want to take an efficient part in the implementation of this excellent project.

We are fully aware that the future flourishing of Slovakia in socialist Czechoslovakia depends on the party and its ability to gain, organize and lead the working people. Comrades. The CPSL Central Committee and its bodies mobilized the effort of the working people to implement the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolutions of the CPSL Congress in all areas of the life of society. In the center of attention of the work of the party were tasks connected with the change of the national economy and the whole society to the path of intensive development, and acceleration of scientific-technical progress in practice. The CPSL Central Committee directed its activity to the fulfillment of tasks linked directly with the daily life and work of the people. In securing the social and economic development we could reliably lean in particular on the cooperation of Czechoslovakia with the USSR and the other countries of the CEMA. The economic potential of the socialist community in the world is growing from year to year.

The CEMA countries, in which about 10 percent of the world's population lives, create about one-quarter of the world's national product, one-third of its industrial and one-fifth of its agricultural production, and possess almost one-third of its scientific and technical potential. In cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, we in Czechoslovakia and Slovakia have achieved positive results, which we are today weighing up. It is with a sense of responsibility too that we recall the part we have played in the development so far, and especially in the advancement of the whole of society. The results our country has achieved in the recent period fill us with self-confidence. Our economic might is growing; in the last 15 years we have seen an increase in gross national product of 80 percent, in industrial production of 95 percent, and in agricultural production of 34 percent. In this period Slovakia's national income has more than doubled, industrial production has grown by 2 and 1/2 times, and agricultural production has grown by one-third.

The results achieved confirm once again our conviction that the dynamic growth of the unified Czechoslovak economy has been, and still is, the basis for the rapid advancement of the Slovak economy; and vice-versa, the upward trend of the Slovak economy has contributed at the same time to strengthening the economic potential of the Czechoslovak SR.

The CPSL Central Committee has directed and guided the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations to fulfill the tasks of our economic development in such a way as to increase gradually the rate of return of the investments of the unified economy in the development of Slovakia. Since the 14th CPCZ Congress, Slovakia's share in the growth of national income of the Czechoslovak SR has increased. This shows that the funds invested in the development of Slovakia are producting an ever-increasing effect for the benefit of the prosperity of the whole state. Industry, agriculture and other sectors are accounting for an ever-increasing share in the increase of assets. The Slovak SR's share in Czechoslovak industrial production has grown from 24.5 percent in 1970 to 30.2 percent in 1985, with Slovakia accounting for 28.3 percent of the Czechoslovak rate of employment.

At the same time there has been an increase in the part played by sectors which are crucial to technological progress -- namely engineering, electrical engineering, the power and chemical industries -- in the overall value of industrial production in the Slovak SR from 41.7 percent in 1970 to 50.4 percent in 1985.

Our workers and technicians have mastered new production programs, such as the production of equipment for nuclear power engineering at the SEZ [Slovak Electrical Engineering] works in Timace, the production of machinery for road building, construction and earthworks and hydraulic plant at the ZTS [Heavy Engineering] works, the production of electronic components at the Tesla plant in Piestany, the production of computers at the SVT [Computer Equipment] works, the production of industrial robots at the VUKOV plant and other enterprises, the production of new kinds of bearings at the roller-bearing works, and many others. The power-engineering infrastructure has been substantially boosted; new hydroelectric power stations have been built in Liptovska Mara, Ruzin, Cierny Vah and Kralova nad Vahom. We have built the nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice. The production of electricity from nuclear fuel today accounts for more than 40 percent of the electricity generated in Slovakia. Our miners have coped creditably with their coal extraction tasks even in complicated geological mining conditions. The construction of additional gas pipelines and the advantageous purchase of natural gas from the Soviet Union have made it possible to increase supplies of gas for chemical processing, and to strengthen the power-generation infrastructure. The construction of underground gas reservoirs has improved supplies for industrial and domestic consumers in the winter period. In the chemical industry new technologies have been introduced, such as petrochemicals in Bratislava, and the production of synthetic fibers. The production of tires, plastics, motor fuel and motor lubricants has been expanded. In the timber industry new capacity for the production of furniture has been provided, as well as new building materials. We have built a modern pulp mill at Ruzomberok, and refurbished other pulp mills. In light industry there has been a marked expansion in the production of footwear, textiles, clothing, and knitwear, and the production of fiberglass goods has been initiated.

Our agricultural workers have considerably contributed to the increase of our self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, the stabilization of the domestic market and the smooth supply to the population. Employment in the Slovak SR has increased by 20 percent and achieved the figure of 2.4 million people. The economic base of the production and non-production sphere in Slovakia has been strengthened considerably. The value of basic means has increased from Kcs 377 billion in 1970 to Kcs 957 billion in 1985; this represents 30.2 percent of the share of the state fund. The share of the production basic means in the Slovak SR in the statewide fund represents 30.9 percent, including in machinery 29.7 percent, if compared with 24.8 percent in 1970. In the scientific-research base in Slovakia more than 56,000 people are engaged, which is almost double the number compared to 1970; this represents 29.5 percent of the state base. The share of the economy of the Slovak SR in the Czechoslovak participation in the international division of labor, above all, in the economic cooperation with the Soviet Union has also increased.

The economic rise has enabled us to increase and perfect further the living standards of the population. The personal consumption has increased by 1.6 times and the wage incomes of the population have doubled. The educational level and qualification has been increased, and we have started a more modern education-training system. The housing conditions have been improved -- over 15 years in Slovakia, 625,000 new apartments have been built, in which almost 40 percent of the population live.

The network and facilities of services have been broadened. In the health services, 13,000 beds have been added to hospital care, care for the old people has been improved, the care for families with small children and working mothers has been improved. Important measures in the pension sphere have been implemented. This social and economic development has been possible only thanks to the socialist planned economy and the utilization of the great advantages of socialism. It is the work of the active participation and the great effort of the working class, the cooperative farmers, intelligentsia and other workers. All those who have contributed deserve recognition and warm thanks. [applause]

We have achieved progress thanks to the strengthening and development of the Czechoslovak economy as a united unit; we have achieved this also by the more and more close fraternal cooperation and comradely help of the Czech working class, its technicians, scientists and other specialists whom we thank sincerely. [applause] It is also the result of the deepening cooperation of the Czechoslovak SR with CEMA countries, the testimony of the fraternal understanding and selfless help of the Soviet Union and its people which we appreciate highly. [applause] We do not forget that, above all, thanks to the Soviet Union, we have been able to work and live in peace. This development we have achieved thanks to the correct policy of the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Husak, by the great care of the government of the Czechoslovak SR and the Federal Assembly. [applause]

Comrades, while emphasizing the positive results, it does not mean that we do not see these aspects of our activity which were slowing down the economic and therefore also social development. They were openly analyzed at the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses and the CPSL Congresses in 1976 and 1981. However, in our party, state and economic bodies we have been solving in a detailed way the newly rising problems which have, together with the more demanding domestic needs and complex foreign conditions, made the implementation of the party policy targets at the beginning of the 7th 5-Year Plan more difficult. The effective mobilization of the creative forces, as requested by the CPCZ Central Committee in 1983, has kindled the activity inside the party and in the state and economic bodies as well as in social organizations. It caused a wave of initiative of working people which resulted in the renewal of growth. By gradual implementation of the structural changes, by improved economization and adding to the value of raw materials, energy and fuels and by the increased export activity, the internal reserves have been set in motion. The 4 percent average pace of creation of national income in the last 3 years of the 7th 5-Year Plan was already higher than that set by the resolution of the CPSL Congress for 1981-1985. During the whole 5-year plan gross national income has grown by 14 percent and its contribution to all-state creation has increased from 29 percent in 1980 to 30.3 percent in 1985.

Industry and agriculture have contributed significantly to the all-state increment of production in the 7th 5-Year Plan. The processing industry, especially engineering and electronics, where production grew by almost 50 percent, were developing. We have also advanced in structural changes, notably in the chemical industry. We have been adding value more thoughtfully to timber and raw materials produced by agriculture. The production of power by nuclear and hydropower stations has also grown. In the 7th 5-Year Plan in comparison to the previous one, the farmers increased plant production by 12.9 percent and animal husbandry by 7.8 percent, and achieved the highest cereal yields per hectare to date. Further on, they increased the self-sufficiency in production of foodstuffs and strengthened the internal proportion of the development of this branch. Thanks to the improved work in the last 3 years of the 5-year plan, material-intensity per production unit has been reduced and the relations in the growth of creation of social product and national income have been changed. The share of national income from the social product has grown from 40.7 percent in 1980 to 41.8 percent in 1985. This initial success is strengthening our conviction that the aims in the intensification of the economy are not only unavoidable, but also realistic.

Although we fulfilled the volume indicators and advanced forward in some qualitative indicators, we remained debtors in such cardinal tasks as the growth of quality, productivity and efficiency of international exchange. Therefore there are many problems which have to be mastered.

Scientific and technological progress has not yet become a focal point of management both in the centre and in the sphere of financial autonomy. The structures of management have so far not been utilizing in a more pronounced way the advantages of the international division of labor, notably in research and development, in cooperation and specialization. They are not achieving the necessary utilization and higher concentration of forces and the assets of the scientific and research base in the interest of higher efficiency. Many investors and suppliers are putting new production capacities on stream belatedly. Unfinished construction has been reduced by 7 percent only, instead of the task set by the congress to reduce it by approximately one-third. Equally, the strategic line for the increase of the efficiency of production is being implemented in specific periods and in certain sections of the economy only slowly and with differing results. There are enterprises and production-economic units which understood the sense of efforts aimed at the growth of efficiency and are purposefully increasing the profitability of production and output. The result is the growth of profitability, measures as a ratio between adjusted profit and production costs, in the state economic organizations from 4.75 percent in 1980 to 7.81 percent in 1985, while the profit for the 7th 5-Year Plan was in excess of Kcs 112 billions. It proves that the possibilities and conditions for the growth of efficiency exist. In places where a responsible, resourceful and creative approach as adopted, people raster successfully even the most demanding tasks. For instance in (ZDA) Partyzanske, profitability is reaching 11 percent; Bratisalva's George Dimitrov Chemical Works almost 12 percent; in (JST Sturovo) 14 percent; in Kloplach Trnava it is even higher. However, it is not possible to close our eyes to the reality that despite the efforts for efficiency, it is mediocrity which continues to prevail at the majority of producers and there are plants and enterprises working at a loss. Thirty to 40 enterprises in all the branches managed by the Ministries of Industry, Construction Industry, Agriculture and Food of the Slovak SR have been working in each year of the 7th 5-Year Plan at a loss, of which the total for the 5-year plan was almost Kcs 8 billion. It is necessary to say that despite the effect exerted by certain factors outside the sphere of production, for instance, higher price of rare fuels and their share, the main causes of this undesirable state -- and they are also a way out of this state -- are in the hands of the managerial workers in the sectors, production-economic units and enterprises. All of us, and mainly the responsible management workers, have to realize that the economy in Slovakia can advance only with accelerated growth of efficiency, profitability, and with thorough utilization of the intensification factors.

Esteemed delegates. In the past period the party has gained rich experiences in the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program, in the challenging internal and external conditions of development. This justifies setting bold tasks for the future period. This is the new quality of further advancement. This envisions a rise in all spheres of our life, and above all, the economy. This is why the CPCZ Central Committee and Comrade Husak personally stress so much the necessity of the acceleration of intensification of the economy, the increase of the influence of science in production, and the need to achieve a high tempo of techmical innovation, dynamic structural changes and to solve more flexibly social problems in working teams. The CPCZ Central Committee in the pre-congress period paid priority attention to working out a strategy of economic and social development. It submitted for discussion a challenging, but at the same time, realistic program of acceleration of the economic and social development in the 8th 5-Year Plan, looking to the year 2000.

The CPSL Central Committee and the government of the Slovak SR have participated actively in the creation of the draft of the main directions of development. District and regional conference primary party organizations, National Front organizations and numerous working teams, with support and with constructive comments, accept this program. The main aim of the program is to constantly increase the population's living standard, to satisfy both material and spiritual needs of the population at a qualitative higher level, to strengthen both living and social certainties and to create more and more favorable conditions for man's harmonious development, for his specialized and spiritual growth. In this regard, we also have to accelerate the modernization of products and production, to utilize science and technology in a new way, to resolutely implement progressive structural changes and also to strenghen the defense ability of the republic and the socialist community. All this requires considerable means which can also be gained by a faster and more efficient development of the economy, by the higher creation of the national income. This correct requirement has not found the necessary support everywhere: resorts and production-economic units in Slovakia reckoned approximately with only 3.4 percent growth of the national income annually and thus did not fulfill the aims of accelerating the intensification and increasing the efficiency required by the CPCZ Central Committee.

We will not analyze the causes of such approaches. After thorough analysis, the party leadership has arrived at the conclusion that it is possible and necessary to increase national income by 3.5 percent annually, which in the final year of the 5-year plan is by 18 to 19 percent more on a statewide scale. Thus, in the Slovak SR, we have to achieve an annual growth of 4.2 to 4.5 percent in order to reach 23 to 25 percent in 1990, if compared with 1985. This approach proceeds from the responsibility of communists, working people of Slovakia, for the active development of the united Czechoslovak economy, and continues in all that is positive which we have achieved in the economy and the entire society.

I would like to stress that the challenging character of the time, the greatness of tasks which we set ourselves in the economy are characterized by the fact that the growth of the national income is to exceed considerably the growth of industrial production in the current 5-year plan. This is, comrades, a qualitatively new phenomenon in the era of the building of socialism in Slovakia. You see, the national income is to increase three times faster than consumption, and this envisions the achievement of unprecedented progress in the utilization of energy, materials and raw materials. We have to proceed from this in our work; from this we have to draw conclusions for criteria and demands for thought, activity and deeds.

When we ask the question: where to look for reserves, and further possibilities for the dynamic growth of resources, we stress that this is above all in the increase of quality, in its broadest sense, as the characteristic festure of a society of developing socialism.

What is involved is a higher quality of relations between the social classes, nations and nationalities, between the branches and collectives, higher quality of management, higher qualification, higher degree of planning, higher degree of awareness of people. And, naturally, what is also involved, is quality of production, products and services. To put it simply: the need for better quality is an intrinsic interest of all working people. We know how much the demand for better quality products with better and novel utility features is growing on the domestic market. A high measure of quality is a condition for a successful modernization of the material-technical base. The quality and technical standard of our production is also the determining conditions for their successful application in the fierce international competition.

Faced with the above facts we must say to ourselves openly that in spite of the fact that in the last 5-year plan the proportion of production of high technical economic parameters grew from 7.8 percent to 17 percent of total production, we cannot be satisfied with the existing situation in Slovakia. Different industries vary greatly: the proportion in chemistry is 35 percent while in the enterprises of machinery production and the electrical engineering industry it is only slightly above 10 percent. In the previous prevailing average quality of production, which is reflected also in the prices we get for them on foreign markets, we have a great potential source of better satisfaction of the needs for the creation of national income. We cannot afford the luxury of producing average products from the material we have procured at a high cost. Therefore, we consider the improvement of technical-economic standard of products to be one of the cardinal tasks, and we present it as such to the communists in the government, in sectors of production, in the production-economic units, in research institutes, in cooperatives, and in all spheres and every workplace. It is necessary to manage, plan, organize and stimulate production in such a way as to achieve in this 5-year plan at least a 25 percent proportion of the goods of high technical and economic parameters. We are convinced that we are able to do this. The examples of the working people from the Slovnaft enterprise and Dimiatrov chemical enterprise in Bratislava, from Chemko in Strazske and Duslo in Sala, whose proportion of best quality production ranges between 33 and 73 percent, confirm this. We ought to follow this desirable trend, in particular in the mass production of consumer goods, and also in the production of sheet metal, chemical fibers, construction materials and other spheres.

We ask senior managerial workers to apply more consistently the comprehensive systems of quality management and prepare themselves responsibly for the exacting conditions which will result from principles of improving the quality of management and from the new law on state testing. In this spirit the initiative and responsibility of working people ought to be stimulated, their feeling of pride in their plant and its products, in the good name of our socialist homeland ought to be reinforced.

Innovation of products and technologies are an important source of the economy's intensification. We value the progress which we have achieved in last few years, but we still do not make sufficient use of this source. The cycle of innovation is unreasonably long.

In the individual years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, innovative products formed approximately 4.5 percent of the value of produced goods. A large proportion of these new products comprise only the simplest changes without a substantial improvement of their quality and utility features. Only a tiny proportion of products could be placed in the highest innovation series. All this leads to the inevitability of radical changes of this state of affairs by enterprises and research institutes, and that they should react swiftly to the new and changing needs of the society. The examples from the production economic unit (?ZDS), (?ZDL), (?Slovchemia) and others show that where the results of domestic research is relied on and the findings of world science is also used with courage, where scientific-technical cooperation is entered upon, purchases of licences are utilized, fitting conditions are created for keeping up with the world.

We closely link our effort to achieve higher efficiency and faster creation of resources with the structural changes in the economy. We must support even more purposefully and firmly the advancement of those spheres and programs which are connected with the high utilization of creative work, of scientific findings and human skills and which bring the maximum socioeconomic effect. What is involved is to make a fuller advancement, more penetrating utilization and application of electronization, of automatization, of nuclear processes, of nuclear power production, of low-scale chemistry, production of new materials, biotechnology and others.

These structural changes must become the content of the plans for the advancement of sectors, of production-economic units and enterprises. We are aware that it is impossible to achieve significant progress in the quality of innovation, in the structural changes without a firm application of the findings of science and technology in practice. Therefore, on the basis of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development, in Slovakia we must grade the creative and implementation ability of organizations in the whole complex of research production application.

The challenging tasks can only be solved with intensive linking of Czechoslovakia, and in its framework Slovakia, with the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Countries up to the Year 2000. Our share has to be reflected in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and solved responsibly, in a timely manner and in required parameters. We have to be constantly ready for a fast utilization of results achieved by the implementation of the program, and this in the pre-production stages, investment plans, in production and qualification of the people. An exceptional initiative has to be shown, we have to do everything possible for Slovakia's share in the Czechoslovak participation in the fulfillment of the comprehensive program to correspond to the maximum utilization of its economic and human potential. The active approach to this task has to become the most decisive criterion in the assessment of people, in particular leading and management workers. It is not possible to consider anyone to be a good management worker, be it in any post, if he does not understand the meaning and goals of new measures contained in the comprehensive program, and does nothing or only very little for their implementation. This is in our own interest, and in the interest of the development of the entire socialist community.

In harmony with tasks which proceed from the comprehensive program, we also have to change the structure of the our research-development base with the aim of strengthening it for integrated orientation. This is why we will create better conditions, and at the same time require that contributions from the realized production of state and economic tasks, and scientific technical progress contribute more significantly to the intensification and the growth of efficiency. From the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, the Slovak Planning Commission, ministries and other central bodies, from workplaces of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, high schools and also from departments of the CPSL Central Committee, we expect them to show in this respect higher demands, foresight, initiative and organizational abilities.

The resolution on accelerating the qualitative rebuilding of the production forces which are represented by the new generation of machines, products and technologies is not possible without a high level of basic research. We can say that in the required direction the activity of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and high schools is beginning to proceed. But (?progress) is still slow. We have not yet been able to utilize fully their large research potential and focus it even more at the solution of key tasks of social practice. It is thus necessary, besides the provision of cadres, to pay greater attention to equipping the Slovak Academy of Sciences and high schools with modern instruments and computer technology. It is necessary to create better conditions for spheres of science from which we expect revolutionary contributions to the process of intensification. We have to put emphasis above all on natural and technical sciences, above all mathematics, cybernetics, physics, biology and genetics which will accelerate the solution of the information-management system of robotics, the computer technology of the new generation, the development of new materials, biotechnologies, and other progressive technologies and production.

I would like, however, to stress that the acceleration of research and the implementation of its results requires that we, according to experiences of scientific and research organizations in the Soviet Union, more boldly and more broadly implement progressive forms of linking science with production. Our experiences in the work of research-production units and scientific-production associations show that this is a correct path. We can see this in the results of the Vukov enterprise in Presov, the Guma works in Nove Mesto and Vahom, the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, and high schools. And thus, it is difficult to understand why red tape hinders this link which bridges the barriers between research and production. There is a need to put an end to this and strengthen significantly the implementation base of science and research. This also concerns the research and production economic activity of high schools which allows a link between science and practice, gives students the opportunity to test gained knowledge and to utilize the spiritual potential of high school in the solution of problems.

Because the importance of scientific-technical information is growing fast, we have to overcome more resolutely the weak points in the work of information centers, to get the latest equipment and knowledge from world science quickly, from the most advanced foreign manufacturers; this requires, above all, a better utilization of information from the Moscow-Prague network. This means not to discover that which has already been discovered, not to develop that which has already been developed; we have to look around, to the world. We have to extend home information networks and link them with international ones. It is necessary for the ministries, production economic units and enterprises to pay greater attention to cadres, and material-technical provision for their information centers.

In the process of making the economy more efficient we must make better use of the creative initiative of the working people. It is inadmissible to trifle with the skill and efforts of the workers, farmers and technical intelligentsia: the implementation of only one-third of the approved inventions and only half of the improvement suggestions is a gross abuse of the initiative of the working people on the part of senior managers. In this respect we need greater commitment from public organizations, especially the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Youth Union, and the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society.

Comrades, one of the key areas in which there must be a more marked reflection of the results of scientific and technical progress is investment construction. The draft guidelines for our social and economic development stress that in investment construction we must make more urgent provision for the intensification of the regeneration process, and guide investment to projects which produce the greatest benefit. At the same time it is necessary to consistently promote the policy of raising the level of modernization and reconstruction of the production base. In this context I would like to point out that it is vital to overcome outdated yet still persistent views which hold that economic development can take place only through construction on green-field sites, and by building new production halls and buildings. This kind of extensive approach is now detrimental because it slows down the intensification process; even at the investment and planning stage, are demonstrably outdated and behind the times by world standards.

We do have examples of sensible and technologically-justified investment in progressive technologies which provide products and goods of a high technical and economic level, such as the nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, or the pulp mill in Ruzomberok. We also have, however, many examples of the opposite kind where, instead of revenue, we obtain losses, such as the Bukoza plant in Vranov, or the chemical-pulp plant in Zilina.

We ask the Slovak Research, Development and Investment Planning Commission, the Slovak Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Czechoslovak State Bank, all those involved in expert decision making processes to apply high specialist standards in their assessment of development projects, taking into account our national economic strategy, to be strict and consistent toward investors and suppliers, but at the same time to speed up and simplify the whole authorization process. [applause] This also applies to imports for electronics and new technologies for science. It is thus necessary to improve cooperation between the Slovak and the State Research, Development and Investment Planning Commission.

We know from first hand experience what an important role in the whole investment process the time factor plays. Every project handed over promptly and to the required standard of quality benefits society. We have examples which show that where there is good cooperation between the investor, planner and supplier, we are able to complete construction projects on schedule, to the planned specifications, and thereby enable smooth production to be started promptly. We have achieved this in investment projects such as the reconstruction of the blast furnaces Number 1 and 2 at the VSZ [East Slovak Ironworks], the construction of the transit pipeline, the production of polypropylene at Slovnaft, or the production of antioxidant CD in the Duslo plant at Sala. For most construction projects, however, the average construction time is lengthy. The stipulated deadlines for the commissioning of capacity have not been met in 30 percent of projects, in many projects the budgeted expenditure had been exceeded, and the planned specifications have not been achieved. We can imagine what losses this causes and what repercussions it has on the domestic market, on exports and on cooperation relations. Therefore we must demand of all those involved in investment construction an active and responsible approach to their tasks -- an approach which will and must completely alter this situation.

The most important task is, above all, to reduce the level of unfinished projects, to reduce average construction times by 15-20 percent, and in certain sectors, except for fuel and power, by as much as 30 percent. Furthermore it is necessary to improve the investment mechanism, including improving responsibility for the quality of the whole process, and to link this with increased material incentive and responsibility for the quality of the whole process, and to link this with increased material incentive and responsibility on the part of contractors of construction projects and suppliers of equipment for shortening construction times and exceeding planned specifications.

We have stressed that in the interests of a faster and more effective creation of new resources we have to deepen our participation in the international division of labor, above all in the socialist economic integration which is vitally important for us. From this proceeds many tasks, which in the sense of the decision of the economic conference of CEMA member-countries at the top level in 1984, must be fulfilled unconditionally.

The successful joining of Slovakia, as part of the united Czechoslovak economy, in the international socialist integration requires the utilization to a greater extent of the advantage of cooperation and specialization from research to production. The necessary economic, organizational and legislative conditions for the development of direct contacts at the level of enterprises, research and design workplaces must be created. And there are in this respect -- let them be examples to us -- the Unified Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna, which has been working successfully for 30 years. About 120 specialists from Czechoslovakia work there. It is the duty of the relevant (?bodies) to remove the unnecessary play-safe attitude and barriers which obstruct this objective process. It is necessary to pay more attention to the creation and activity of the joint association of enterprises and scientific-development places of work.

At present, the newly launched Czechoslovak-Soviet scientific-technical association Robot in Presov, the base laboratory of artificial intelligence attached to the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, as well as the recently established laboratory of our and Soviet scientists in the Research Institute of Livestock Production in Nitra, and others should not be left without followers. In the implementation of the economic policy of the party, cooperation with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance to us. [applause] It is a stabilizing stimulative factor of development which helps to solve problems which are far-reaching and with long-term prospects. The task of research and production organizations of the Slovak SR is to safeguard and consistently fulfill pledges, and to utilize the results which proceed from the program of the long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The CPSL Central Committee stresses that all this effort has to be accompanied by exceptional attention and support from party bodies and organizations. It is necessary to strengthen the effective and proportional -- with the growth of social production -- participation of Slovakia in Czechoslovak foreign trade as a whole. In the structure of export it is necessary to increase the share of products with a higher level of utilization of national and highly creative work. In the interests of the results as a whole it is necessary to show greater initiative by our resorts, production-economic units and enterprises toward organizations of foreign trade and to perfect the forms and methods of their cooperation. Exceptional attention is needed toward the growing quality and the observation of contract terms in exports to the Soviet Union. Communists and other working people of the Slovak SR must not put up with the low efficiency of exports to non-socialist countries and deal with this as soon as possible. Our effort for higher quality, for the acceleration of innovation and structural changes for the fuller assertion of scientific-technical progress, all the economic activity must be reflected by higher efficiency and profitability. We in Slovakia face this task with a greater urgency, because, as I have already said, we are below the state average in profitability. Thus the CPSL Central Committee has ordered us to accelerate the tempo in the increase of profitability and end as soon as possible the losses of enterprises which this concerns. From its initiative and with the participation of the Slovak Academy of Sciences and high schools, specialists analyze causes of losses and prepare programs to increase productivity and efficiency. We consider it to be necessary, as a sequel to this effort, for the Slovak Planning Commission, the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, ministries, and general directorates to work out challenging programs of intensification, of removal of unjustified differences in the standard of efficiency and differences proceeding from differences of objective conditions.

In all branches, in production-economic units, enterprises and organizations, we must assert very purposefully and tirelessly the course toward maximum economizing and high efficiency in order for the profitability of production and services to be increased in the 5-year plan by approximately 80 percent. This requires the reduction of fuel consumption of the economy by 3 percent, metal consumption by 3.5 percent annually, and understand that expensive material and fuels have to be utilized correspondingly in high quality and progressive products.

Comrades, in summing up I would like to say that the big task that we are setting for ourselves in creating national income demands and will be demanding from all of us great, hard and exacting work, consciousness of true socialist managers who are thinking and acting in a courageous, revolutionary and innovative way with an awareness of great responsibility for their enterprises, collective farms, research institutes, for their socialist homeland. Through the implementation of the tasks, which are the outcome of the main guidelines of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia, we will, in Slovakia, contribute to further development of material production.

It is calculated that compared with the 7th 5-Year Plan, in the 8th 5-Year Plan industrial output will grow by 18-20 percent, construction industry output by 10-11 percent, and gross agricultural production by 8-9 percent. Specific data about directions of development of material production are outlined in the basic materials; therefore, with regard to saving time I will not go into detail. In the 8th 5-Year Plan we will also continue to develop individual territorial units in accordance with the needs of the society, to intensify the economy and to rationally utilize their natural and economic conditions. In this process it is necessary to synchronize economic and social viewpoints, territorial and branch interests and to take into account the specifics of individual regions.

The development of Bratislava is continuing to demand special attention, so that as a capital it can be an example of progress in all spheres for Slovakia. We built a vast production and technical base in Bratislava; a considerable part of scientific and technological, higher-educational and cultural potential of Slovakian functions here. This justifies the requirement for its position as the head of scientific-technological progress, structural changes in production, improvement of management, automation, in achieving high technological and economic parameters, in production quality but also in cultural life, in environmental control and in the order as a whole. It is necessary to take these criteria as a base for further social and economic development of the town. The construction of 22,300 apartments and completion of complex housing amenities, above all in the Petrzalka district, is an important task. It is urgent to eliminate the lagging behind notably in providing health care establishments, to start up the construction of the university teaching hospital and to shorten construction times. Investors and suppliers ought to consider the building of the National Theater to be a great honor. There are many complaints about municipal transportation in the capital. We turn with great urgency to the management workers in the (Stucke) transport enterprise and at the town hall, to ask them to make an immediate effort to ensure order, comfort, discipline and better organization of traveling. It is necessary to give greater attention to the building of another bridge across the Danube, to end in 1992, and to the planning preparation of the expressway so that its construction begins in 1988; in doing this the experiences from building the Prague Metro are utilized.

In the East Slovak region, more than any other, we are expecting the greatest growth of inhabitants of a productive age. It is necessary to create conditions for the effective introduction of particularly qualified youth in the work environment. For the introduction of engineering production in the East Slovak metal works it is necessary to speed up the development of the electronics technology industry, in particular robot technologies, medical technology and specialized chemistry. Special attention must be given to the preparation of the nuclear power station in Kecerovce, to making the East Slovak lowland fertile, and the acceleration of the intensification of agriculture. Because the research and development base in the region is with regard to its extent the lowest in Slovakia, it is necessary to continue to strengthen it within the framework of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, universities and especially sectors in economic production units and enterprises. The problem of supplying drinking water must be solved by completing the Starina reservoir on time.

In the development of the Central Slovak region it is necessary to increase efforts for speeding up the modernization and automation of production processes, in particular in engineering and electronics enterprises. Thus it is expedient that the economic production units and enterprises build their own engineering workshops in a more intensive way, and also production processes for the production of automation components. This also applies to a marked strengthening of construction capacities, in particular in the districts of Povazska Bystrica, Martin and Zilina. Because the region is falling behind in providing paid services for the inhabitants, it is necessary to give particular attention to their development.

The stabilization of the population and the utilization of its growth call for the completion of the economic infrastructure of the districts of Rimavska Sobota and Lucenec. In the development of agriculture it is necessary to make better use of the natural conditions for live stock production, especially the rearing of beef cattle and sheep using one's own sources of bulk fodder.

In the production potential of the West Slovak region, agriculture continues to have a priority position. It is necessary to continue intensification and ecological optimization to utilize the production capacity of the land and to further increase it. It would be useful if the agrocomplex in Nitra showed initiative and based on good experiences, such as that of the cooperative association in Sala applying a crop system, to help on a large scale to make use of progressive methods in agriculture. It is necessary to be careful to ensure the recultivation of areas suitable for agricultural production and the return of the temporarily uncultivated land to its original purpose. The degree of the concentration of agricultural production and the ensuring that sources of drinking water are protected, above all in the Zitny Ostrov area warrant particular attention.

We must dedicate greater effort to the generating capacity of the nuclear power plant in Bohunice and the construction of lignite mines in Gbely. It is also necessary to ensure in the development of other industrial branches a marked growth in the manufacture of electronics componets in Tesla Piestany, modern medical equipment in Ghyrana and the further development of the research and manufacturing unit VUMA, to continue in the construction of the nuclear power plant in Bohunice and in the purposeful industrialization of the southern districts of the region.

Comrades! The CPCZ Central Committee has stressed in the draft of the main guidelines of the economic and social development that the further perfection of the system of the management of the national economy must make a marked contribution to the fulfillment of the aims of the social and economic development and push through intensification, raising effectiveness and quality. We Communists in the SSR are dutybound to apply more consistantly and with great initiative the System of Measures To Improve Planned Management so as to ensure that its results are manifested in the speedier utilization of science and technology and in quality. At the same time we have to prepare ourselves well on new tasks connected with giving enterprises greater powers and responsibility. We ask the Slovak Planning Commission, the government Committee for the Improvement of Planned Management, all the relevant authorities and ministries to ensure that they apply both the already adopted measures as well as those which are newly prepared in Slovakia so as to bring desired results and so that more daring experments are carried out and a struggle is waged everywhere against rigidity and intertia in the interest of this. We believe that the economic research will also make its own contribution toward this.

The raising of the effectiveness of the management of the national economy presupposes that it will markedly improve organization, discipline, and order. It applies that if we want to achieve progress it is necessary to start everywhere from the individual and this concerns above all individual ministries, general directorates and regional national committees. We hold the view that the managerial apparatus should not be burdened by unnecessary redtape or paper work, but that managerial operations should be modernized technically, that formalism should be eliminated with greater determination and that bureaucratism should be fought. [applause]

The improvement of management and planning requires especially in this stage to strengthen economic relations between organizations, reinforce economic contracts and to reduce directive forms in breaking down plans. We regard as most important, carrying out such measures in management which are closely connected with the intensification by the working people in management, the improvement of the forms of organization of work and with incentives for final results. In this it is necessary to proceed from the only correct principle -- what is beneficial for the community should also be beneficial to enterprises and what does not benefit the community must also not benefit enterprises or impact on their material stake and their funds. It is in this spirit that socialist enterpreneurship must be developed.

Let us note that the central bodies also owe a lot to enhanced planning. Poor results which were achieved in this initiative from below are not a result of poor principle, but of insufficiently responsible approach, underrating the incorrect application and formal work of those people who should be leading as organizers of enhanced planning. Therefore, we demand from them a basic change in their attitude to enhanced planning. We are deeply aware -- and social practice confirms this -- that the fulfillment of the tasks of economic and social development is linked with the activization of the human factor.

The basic condition for further advancement of Slovakia is and will be the mobilization of all its creative forces, full display of political, professional, and civic maturity of the working people and in particular their commitment to socialism.

We highly value the attitude of those working people who adopted working pledges in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress, those collectives that support with deeds the appeal of the Central Council of Trade Unions to update tasks with regard to higher efficiency and quality and which -- following Prague's example -- contribute to the closer link between science and production. We will direct the force of socialist competition to joint socialist pledges with the aim of uniting the effort of producers and suppliers for quality in new products, to accelerate technical development, early completion of investment actions in the required parameters. We support this initiative -- this will benefit us all.

Comrades. Further construction of the advanced socialist society demands that we understand and also implement in practice a new view of social development and social policy which is becoming an important factor in intensification of social processes. Here we proceed, like the Soviet Communists, from the conviction that improvement in the material conditions of life enables people to concentrate even more on the creation of values which are meaningful for their own as well as social advancement. We naturally link the rise and improvement of living standards with the creation of the socialist way of life. We see that underrating and ignoring this interlinking opens space for trends to make a fetish of material ownership on one side and of abstract moralizing and underrating of material involvement based on the socialist principle of rewarding according to work on the other side. We consider both extremes incompatible with the building of advanced socialism.

Central bodies, proceeding on the basis of the analysis of the needs and outlooks of development, of given possibilities and in the interest of stimulation of the creation of resources, presuppose within the framework of the Main Guidelines that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the personal consumption of the population in Slovakia could increase by 16 percent and that this depends closely on the results of work. Financial income of the population could grow by almost 18 percent, the income for work by over 13 percent, and the rate of growth of labor social productivity by 18-20 percent. We thus have to improve rewarding according to the amount, quality, and social importance of work, and to definitely overcome the egalitarian approach.

In keeping with what Comrade Gorbachev said at the congress of Soviet Communists, we also stress that rewarding the work of good and bad workers in the same way is a gross violation of our principles. Therefore we have to end the acceptance of egalitarian trends; branches of industry, production economic units, enterprises and trade unions with their active support should push through everywhere the only right and just socialist principle: Everybody should be rewarded according to his work and merit. [applause]

The CPCZ Central Committee pays particular attention to the issues of housing. It envisions that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan 185,000 apartments could be built in Slovakia predominantly by cooperative and individual methods of construction; the aid of the state in both cases will grow in the form of higher contributions for building an apartment. The main point however is: Care for quality and maintenance of apartments and entire housing spaces must be improved unconditionally.

We urgently ask the Slovak Planning Commission, the Slovak Research Development and Investment Planning Commission, the national committees and construction enterprises to pay back more quickly what they own in terms of civic and technical amenities that should have been provided in previous years, and not to build more new housing complexes consisting of nothing other than apartments with no amenities. We are also dissatisfied with the rate of modernization of housing. Not only are we lagging behind the Czech SR, the national committees do not even ensure the implementation of the modest tasks that they set for themselves. We must continue to bear in mind that housing cooperatives will be administering an increasingly large number of apartments, and therefore they must realize that a cooperative is not an office managed from above, but a self-managing body. From this stems the need to work more closely with members of cooperatives, to involve them in the management process, especially the process of checking, and to involve them in tackling specific problems of residential housing complexes. This also applies to the national committees, which administer communal housing enterprises. Much criticism is heard about their work and their attention to housing, and also about protectionism and other problems.

In housing as well as in offices and industrial plants, we must manage the supply of heat much more rationally. We are dissatisfied at the slow rate at which this problem is being tackled in Slovakia. Finally, let me note that order and cleanliness must become an elementary principle for builders, owners, and residents of apartments, especially in complexes in towns. [applause]

We consider the further development of the health service as an important task, especially in sectors that are still not adequately provided with appropriate equipment. In this 5-year period, another 5,600 new beds will become available in Slovakia. We place emphasis above all on preventive health care, on disease and on raising public hygiene in all spheres. We must be more concerted in continuing the implementation of the cardiovascular and cancer-screening programs, and the programs of health care for mothers and children. We also intend to implement more progressive methods and procedures for treatment. We plan to expand health care provision for the aged and long-term ill, and we continue to rely on the noble help provided by the many Red Cross volunteers. In social care institutions another 4,500 beds will be provided, and we will also continue with the construction of facilities for the long-term ill. In this connection we wish to thank health workers who conscientiously and devotedly carry out their duties. However, we know that there are still a large number of justified complaints against health service bodies and excessive bureaucracy, and frequently against the level of professionalism and attitude toward patients. We express the conviction that senior managers at all levels of health service administration will act on this criticism, and that everyone will speak up more decisively about problems, and about conduct that is contrary to the ethics and character of a socialist health worker. [applause]

Trade and services are a politically sensitive area. Retail trade will rise during this 5-year period by 18 percent, and spending on paid services by 17 percent. Faster sales are expected of consumer goods, and the range of industrial and food products is to increase. We must ensure that the market contains both traditional and new products, cheap and more expensive ones, and products for people in different age and income groups. Repair services of all kinds must be improved and expanded. Local economy enterprises and producer cooperatives must make a more marked contribution to increasing the quantity and assortment of supplies, products and services. Together with the stipulated growth, it is vital to place the emphasis on accessibility, promptness, and reliability. In particular it is necessary to foster a responsible attitude by producers and trade organizations toward customers, to wage a decisive fight for integrity in sales and against theft, corruption and other petty bourgeois phenomena. Findings of the State Trade Inspectorate consistently show that these shortcomings continue to exist. We wish to say unequivocally that we do not and will not tolerate them. [applause]

We consider the purposeful solution of ecological problems to be an important part of the improvement of living conditions. It is necessary to design and provide for the investment of those projects, above all, which will contribute significantly to the removal of causes and consequences of the pollution of water, environment, and soil in the eighth and future 5-year plans. It is the task of enterprises, unified agricultural cooperatives and national committees to embark on a stricter course in the protection of the working and living environment, to put an end to benevolent attitudes in allowing excpetions from valid norms and rules -- and citizens themselves can contribute significantly in this respect, as well as social organizations.

Esteemed delegates, the further advancement of the socialist society, which is inseparably linked with the purposeful utilization of achievements of the scientific-technical revolution places high demands on education and specialized training of youth and adults alike. Implementation of the program of further perfecting the Czechoslovak educational and training system has brought some positive results already -- above all in providing the possibility of a full secondary education for all youth, the strengthening of polytechnical and practical work education. Progress has also been noted in the perfection of the material-technical base of our educational system. You have more details about this in a written report. At the same time, with appreciation for the brave work of our teachers and educational staff, we cannot yet say that the standard of the training of young people who end secondary and high schools corresponds fully to the demands of the present, and above all, the future stage of the development of society. Many graduates have not achieved the required standard of understanding and implementation of Marxism-Leninism as a method of creative thinking and revolutionary practice. Many lack the ability to orient themselves in the present ideological and political situation. They also lack specialized knowledge in branches of modern science and technology, physical and mental stamina. Communists and senior staff of our education have to think seriously how to change over more resolutely from the extensive to the intensive path of development. The unwanted atmosphere of being satisfied with average performance of pupils and students still prevails in schools. More is being said than done about the search for talent and their education. Despite the frequent criticism of parents and specialists about the extent and quality of textbooks, there has not yet been any radical improvement. While we appreciate the measures aimed at getting students to learn to operate computers, the speed of this important process is slow. We are also stagnating in the implementation of the principled requirement for an organic link between lessons and productive labor. Still lagging behind the needs of the time is the standard of the training of young people for workers' professions.

The relevant centers do not approach this with the required resoluteness for the improvement of care for the working conditions of the masters of specialized training, for the work of trainers, of the improved qualifications of teachers, above all at secondary specialized vocational schools.

Even in the modern socialist school, the teacher is the key figure. Thus we have to gradually incrase his social prestige and stimulate the interest of men in the teaching profession with the aim of increasing their share in the teaching staff in basic schools and party also at secondary schools. The time is ripe for the drafting of a plan for a modern system of improving the qualification of teachers.

High schools are an important link in our education system. More than 49,000 students study at them. High schools engage all the time in rebuilding the content of study programs, the innovation of contents, and the forms of the educational processes, increasing the efficiency of communist education. But the achieved results, measured by the standard of training of the graduates, are far from satisfactory. A considerable number of graduates of our high schools do not show in practice the required political and specialized or even moral qualities. There are several causes for this -- they consist, above all, in the low effectiveness of the ideological-education work of teachers with a certain blocking of the requirement of broader specialized profile of graduates, in the shortage of a progressive approach to the solution of the fundamental question of linking lessons with practice, in the weakening of individual contacts between teachers and students, and in the lack of influence of youth union organizations on the life and work of students. This state of affairs can and must be changed fundamentally. At high schools and the ministry there is a great intellectual force that we can lean on.

In the management of education and in particular of higher educational establishments there is a great deal of formalism and even of bureaucratic attitudes. Factors of bureaucratic centralism multiply paper work, generate justifiable dissatisfaction, and suppress the initiative of school authorities and the creative activity of teachers and their efforts to improve the process of education and upbringing and the scientific and research process. We cannot tolerate this. The upbringing of the new generation is a very sensitive process whose success lies above all in the hands of teachers, their expertise and moral qualities, their initiative, their ideas, responsibility, and so on. Management must take full account of this particular aspect and reject any formal, rigid guidance of the work of schools.

Alongside with economic growth we have also recorded a positive cultural advancement of Slovakia, whether it be in professional art of the mass participation in folk art, and in cultural life in general. The overwhelming majority of our artists, by their creative efforts support and implement the cultural policy pursued by our party and the state, and rank among its joint builders. Communists in art unions and other cultural institutions have done meritorious work during the past years. There are, however, still problems and shortcomings in this area. Apart from the works of art of quality there are also produced works which are mediocre and which lack substance. The view of the present time, distinctive by its dynamism, has not been in the center of attention of our literary and other types of artistic creative endeavor to a desirable degree. We do not demand from writers or other artists that they make our reality prettier, stripping it of its content. On the other hand, we cannot tolerate a nihilistic portrayal of today's movement and of the positive phenomena of our life. The truth about people, their work, conflicts and perspectives in the life, about their inner struggles -- this is the key criterion in assessing literature and the arts in general. [applause]

To overcome the threat of the one-sided influence of technological progress in the life of contemporary man by necessity demands that we increase the weight of art in view of its esthetic and emotional influence, as well as in view of its importance in nurturing new morality. A reduction of both the ideological and esthetic criteria open up the scope for banal, below average art -- as we quite frequently witness, for instance, in popular music -- especially as far as shallow words and lacking content are concerned. We call on poets and composers to create songs which would catch one's heart and which would also be valuable by the content of their human message. [applause]

Literary science and critique must regard as part of their tasks to develop and present socialist realism not as a formal system but as a living methods, enabling a truthful and at the same time committed portrayal of complicated, contradictory processes of the real life of man and society.

It is necessary to continue to improve enlightenment, entertaining and recreational work. We have in mind the encouragement of hobby-based and multifaceted form of making use of leisure time, which take into account the growing cultural and educational standard of the population as well as changes in the structure of needs and interests. This requires us to reassess and modernize also the system of cultural and enlightenment work in villages and towns, and to seek and introduce forms appropriate to the present-day living conditions, attractive both to young people and the adult population and to make a much broader use also of modern technical devises. Nightclubs are meant here; they have their appropriate place, but here, too, it is essential to apply high standards in taste and cultural content.

The restoration and maintenance of cultural relics requires an enduring attention on the part of all interested bodies, which indeed requires devoting greater care to the training of young specialists in this field as well as a more enterprising tackling of material and technical problems in this area. The Czech and Slovak cultures as well as the cultures of other nationalities are developing in our homeland and are mutually positively influencing and enriching one another. Socialist society assures and creates for each citizen, nation and nationality, the possibility of an equal share and active participation in the development of cultural life, to nurture his mother tongue and progressive cultural traditions. In this sense also, the multinationality culture of the Soviet Union which deepens the friendship and fraternity of nations is an example to us. The Slovak people and our nationalities have a deeply rooted artistic feeling, a developed folk culture, rich cultural traditions on which it is possible to build. The party and government organs in Slovakia will continue to develop and implement systematically the Leninist traditions of the cultural policy of the CPCZ, they will take care to increase the level of top artistic bodies and institutions, to solve the economic problems of culture, and in particular to reach new creative acts, artistic successes, from which all the people of Czechoslovakia will benefit. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in the spirit of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in the past period the party gave attention to socialist social relations, to the perfecting of the political system, to the development of socialist democracy, and to the strengthening of socialist legality, morality and discipline in the life of society. The speeding up of the socio-economic development of our society is unthinkable and impossible without the further deepening of socialist democracy. We must consider increasing the political activity of the masses, raising the level of socialist political and legal culture as one of the fundamental directions of the practical activity of all state organs and social organizations. If elements of socialist people's self-management are gradually to develop, it is vital to have citizens systematically informed about the resolutions and results of the work of party and state organs and social organizations -- it is unavoidable.

In implementing the sovereignty of the people, the unification and mobilization of the citizens, the system of representative bodies which were born in the revolutionary struggle of our working people in the fight against fascism in the Slovak national uprising has a significant role. The Slovak National Council, as the highest representative body of the Slovak SR, undeniably contributed to the fulfillment of the tasks of social and economic development and to the strengthening of socialist legal order in the Czech SR. In the interest of further strenthening the Czechoslovak state as a whole and the speeding up of social and economic development, it is necessary for the Slovak National Council to continue to increase its own initiative and to be more determined in developing its activity with the Federal Assembly and the Czech National Council so that it includes strategic and planned matter in its legislative activity.

The strengthening of respect for the law, the strengthening of socialist legality and legal certainties of the citizens is being made difficult by the lengthy process of creation of legal norms and sometimes excessively detailed form which weakens the development of the self-management activity of the people, the implementation of initiative and activity of citizens and higher responsibility. It is necessary to develop more fully the activity of organs and deputies of the Slovak National Council in the area of mass political work, in their attitude to the national committees and their electorate.

As far as the national committees are concerned, we note in particular after the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the session of the CPSL Central Committee in April 1982 a certain enlivening in the deepening of their influence on the economic and social development of territorial areas. We note positively the reaching of a higher level of solving development problems of the village, town, district or region. The citizens appreciate this. But the work of the National Committees must also be evaluated according to their responsible way and quality of solutions to problems of everyday life. In this respect the district National Committees in Trencin, Spisska Nova Ves, the city National Committee in Partizanske, the National Committees in the central villages of Borsky Mikulas, Hrinova, Cana, and others have lately been acting well.

But generally, we cannot be satisfied with the situation in national committees. It is necessary to improve the role of plenums and councils of local, district, and regional national committees, their commissions, their role and competence and thus also the authority of citizens' committees and commissions at apartment blocks. It is necessary to further develop the control of the apparatus and enterprises of national committees by elected bodies and citizens, to strengthen the auditing activity in national committees. This is still the weak link in the activity of national committees. We expect national committees to intensify their efforts also in the protection of children and youth against negative phenomena, in the protection of the socialist ownership of land, in the struggle against alcoholism, drug-taking, and other antisocial activity, in the strengthening of socialist coexistence and in the coordination of cultural-educational activity.

In the forthcoming general elections, we must perfect the selection of candidates to representative bodies. There we need able people, honest and responsible people who enjoy authority among citizens and who have an active attitude toward such work.

In the drafting of the National Front election program we have to proceed both from all-society interests and local needs, to take into acocunt at the same time realistic possibilities and to inspire at the same time the creative intitiative of working people.

The executive bodies of state administration also faced important tasks in the past period. The Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, in light of the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, has organized the transition to the intensive path of social and economic development, cared for the increase of the share of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the development of the national economy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the adaptation of our economy to the more challenging internal and external conditions.

The achievement of significant progress in increasing the efficiency and quality of all work requires that the government, on the basis of forecasts, improves the long-term planning of the development of society and better utilizes scientific knowledge for the perfection of the decisionmaking processes. Implementation of the scientific-technical progress and the fulfillment of tasks which proceed from the Program of the CEMA Countries' Scientific-Technical Progress up to the Year 2000 have to be in the foreground of its interests.

The assertion of a comprehensive attitude toward the understanding of tasks and the increased efficiency of central management must be accompanied at the same time by a strengthening of the independence and responsibility of lower links, in the interest of the development of initiative. There is a need to improve the team attitude and coordination in the examination of the basic questions of our social and economic development, for overcoming sector narrow-minded attitudes. We must require from ministers more consistently that they, in sectors entrusted to them, ensure a creative and responsible approach to the fulfillment of party and government resolutions.

At the level of central bodies of the state administration, it is necessary above all to improve cadre work, to increase the political and specialized ability of workers, to deepen the rationalization of work, and to improve the utilization of information systems, to reduce the administration intensity, to overcome routine attitudes and red tape, to ensure the timely fulfillment of tasks at the required professional level.

In connection with the challenging character of the tasks, the party repeatedly stresses the need for a fundamental change in attitude toward the control and auditing activity. Much of control is still without the necessary bite, is still formal, and does not get to the basis of activity of controlled organizations, does not reveal gross violation of laws and the culprits -- and thus does not fulfill its function. Therefore, consistent implementation of the principles of control, as an inseparable part of management, is required. We cannot simply stress the principle that he who manages also controls -- each leading worker is responsible for ensuring that the control and auditing bodies are demanding, cannot be bribed, are uncompromising, objective, equipped with the necessary authority, that by their regular but also spot checks on an irregular basis, they create an atmosphere of the inviolability of national property, the priority of all-society interests, the unavoidable conclusions being drawn from the violation of laws, discipline and morale.

The demand of an exacting approach applies also to the specialized control and audit bodies. We value the attitude of the People's Control Committee, of the National Security Corps bodies, of health inspectors and mine safety inspection, and of others. Their demanding attitude is, however, often reduced by the wrong attitude of the managers of organizations under inspection to the findings. They assume a defending position and often minimize the results of inspection.

We should more consistently implement the adopted measures on the creation of a really responsible attitude to socialist ownership. If we want to reach the parameters of advanced socialist society we have to proceed from the fact that man is the producer, co-owner, consumer, and master of the common property. To feel that one is a master of one's own workplace and really to be one -- this is a great but still unfortunately undervalued advantage of socialist management and socialist enterprise. All progress in this direction will also change our relations to raw material and energy; we shall not be indifferent to their price and cost and how well are they managed. Proceeding from this relations of a master-manager to the joint work there is also a principally new type of discipline which is a great economic, social, and political potential of the socialist system of management.

In the spirit of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on strengthening obedience to law, discipline, and morality we must prevent the illegal enrichment of individuals and groups, strictly punish every such case, consistently and without compromise confiscate illegally gained property with the awareness that an attack against common property is an attack against the core of socialism.

It is necessary to deal swiftly with the situation in some organizations where as a result of various causes but mainly due to sloppiness, irresponsibility of some managers, insufficient control and registration, property in socialist ownership was stolen and damaged and bribery and corruption flourished. Therefore, we have to prevent more firmly the causes of shortcomings and wrongdoings that damage common ownership at all workplaces, using our own strength and means and continuously improve, I would say, systems of self-protection.

The political and professional standard of the system of justice, of prosecution offices and the national security corps is improving. This is shown positively in their involvement in reinforcing legality, in the protection of socialist economy, of public order, legal rights, and interests of citizens. Our society has intrinsic interest in further growth of authority, political, and professional preparedness, political, and legal standard of these bodies so citizens feel more the care of the state for their tranquility and inviolability of their persons and their lawfully gained property.

The complicated situation in the world makes qualitatively new demands for the preparation of young people for military duty, for adding new cadres to the army mainly from the ranks of students. The need to improve the state's defense demands that the civil defense system and people's militia in the conditions of the Slovak SR be reinforced.

Comrades. Our party pays continuous attention to the reinforcement of the ties of the working class, peasants, and intelligentsia, it follows and takes into consideration the unity and also the specific character of their interests. The party unites our whole society around the working class for the active building work. We shall continue to strengthen this tie of the working people, its social and international unity and in this way to reinforce the development of a qualitatively new social and international community of the Czechoslovak peoples who are linked by the sameness of economic interests, ideology and political aims.

With the state legislative system of relations between the Czech and Slovak people according to the principles of socialist federation, the Leninist solution to the nationalities question culminated in our country. Life proved the correctness of this solution which enabled the further development of the Czech and Slovak nations, and on this basis the strengthening of their unity. The citizens of Hungarian and Ukrainian and other nationalities have equal opportunities of work and all round development assured. We continue to consider the strengthening of the unity and strength of the Czechoslovak state, which is also aided by the development on the state of nationalities, as the main thing in the development of a socialist state.

In harmony with the deepening of the internationalization of the life of society, with further building of developed socialism, the party will lead our nations and nationalities on the path of strengthening their responsibility for the realization of the interests of the whole of society on the path of the deepening of socialist ownership and socialist internationalism in their subconscious and their actions. We value the active participation of believers in the building of a socialist society, their support for the peaceful policy of the state. The present legal arrangement of the solution to relations between state and church is proving itself fully in practice, corresponds to the interest of the state and believers. It will be necessary however, for state organs, and in particular national committees, in cooperation with the relevant church organs, to promptly and thoroughly solve the problems which arise, not to allow the violation of rights, nor however, their misuse against the socialist system, the interests of the people the socialist state and peace.

The National Front has an important and irreplaceable place in the process of unification of the interests of the working class, the cooperative farm workers and the socialist intelligentsia, the strengthening of the alliance between communists and non-party members and members of other political parties. Our largest mass organization, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, has an honorable part in the development of initiative and in improving the working and living conditions. In fulfilling their basic calling as the school of socialism, trade unions have the duty to be more decisive in using their jurisdiction to widen the initiative elements of self-management activities of the workers, to demand from economic management timely and serious knowledge and solutions on the topics and points made by the workers, to create prerequisites for just remuneration according to the principles of deservedness, to improve the working conditions of women and youth in particular. We expect that trade unions will share in discipline, in the intensification of the economy, in social development, in particular when it is a case of raising the level of enhanced planning, the content and effectiveness of production meetings and collective agreements, of the development of the activity of work collectives, especially by using the brigade form of organization of work and remuneration in socialist competition, increasing the activity and initiative of the workers, and generally in the fulfillment of economic plans.

A lasting task of primary importance is care for the health and development of the young generation, its preparation for active creative life in developed socialism. This is something the whole of society must do. The Socialist Union of Youth has in the past done relatively extensive political and organizational work in order to interest youth in the movement Zenit [youth technical project] in student's scientific and professional activity, for patronage in robotics and electronics, and for building activity at certain construction projects. There is still, however, a considerable amount of excessive campaigning, formalism and unnecessary over-organization of internal union life in the work of the Union of Youth. We turn to you, girls and boys, to pioneers and youth union members personally, with an appeal that they should test their youthful zeal in active participation in the revolutionary struggles of the present age, in creative work for our socialist society, in overcoming obstacles, finding their place in life, and all this with the knowledge that they are co-creators of their own future.

In connection with the youth we must mention our physical education and sport. We must praise the increase in the mass participation in our physical education and the successes of the Kosice hockey players, women's handball, Bratislava tennis and figure skating, as well as the work of other physical education units, mountain climbers, we must evaluate the work of officials, trainers and sportsmen.

We must, however, sharply criticize the sports situation in Bratislava as well as the fact that Slovakia's share of sportsmen representing Czechoslovak has been insufficient for a long time. Everyone must help, beginning with the Slovak organization of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association, national committees, and leading economic officials and ending with schools.

A good and consolidated family constitutes an all-round mainstay of socialist society, especially in bringing up children and youth. Regrettably in large Slovak towns, Bratislava in particular, there has lately been an increase in the divorce rate, and the number of broken up families is on the increase. This naturally influences the upbringing of children and youth negatively and frequently also the working and social behavior of parents while weakening links between the family and school. There has also been a decline in the population lately. The attention of social sciences and care by the state authorities and social organizations must be directed toward this. In this context, I would like to pay tribute to the work of the Slovak Women's Union, including its recent initiative in working out a draft of a document for the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and the SSR Government to increase concern about problems facing women. We voice the conviction that other national front organizations, members, and officials of the Slovak National Party and the Freedom Party, Svazarm [Union for Cooperation With the Army], the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, and others will make a more positive contribution to speeding up the economic, social, and cultural development of our society and to promoting the creative initiative of the working people toward the upbringing of the young generation.

Esteemed comrades, ideological activity of the party bodies and organizations, propaganda and agitation workers, publicists, cultural and enlightment workers, and the entire broad body of party activists has its share in the results our party and society achieved in the past years. Ideological and educational work improved in quality in line with the requirements of the development of society; it was more creative, more on the offensive, and more persuasive. Also, its forms were more varied and lively. A great deal has been done, but satisfaction would be misplaced. It is essential to ensure that a climate of high demands on working performance, initiative, innovative approach to the solution of new problems and on strengthening order, organization, and conscious discipline is created in the entire society. The struggle for these approaches and the fight against mediocrity is today the main idea in ideological work.

We are dutybound to such an approach by our experiences that pare summed up in the lessons from the crisis-ridden development in the party and society since the 13th CPCZ Congress. It is stressed here that only through the Leninist approach in its broadest understanding, through creativity, through an implacable struggle against bourgeois ideology, and through revisionism in theory and opportunism in practice can one achieve results worthy of the present period of socialist development.

Creative activity of people is an essential condition for further progress. In economic propaganda and agitation, it is especially important today, as we have already said, to deepen the feeling and awareness of one being a manager and joint owner of all values. This awareness will not materialize on its own. It must be strengthened daily through the educational influence of the party, trade union, and youth union activists as well as activists from other social organizations to reinforce the feeling of responsibility and to guide people to socialist enterpreneurship and struggle to achieve higher tasks. In mastering the tasks we set before ourselves it will be decisively important how convincingly and clearly we familiarize people with the tasks and objectives set by the 17th CPCZ Congress as well as with the theoretical wealth and practical experiences made general by the 27th CPSU Congress so they will adopt them as their own and transform them consciously into concrete deeds.

We place high demands in this respect, above all, on the entire system of party education. At the last CPSL Congress, we stressed the demand for deepening the patriotic and internationalist education of working people and above all of the youth. It loses nothing of its topical character even today. On the contrary, its importance has been increasing exceptionally, taking into account the confrontation with imperialism, and in connection with the deepening of internationalization of our social life, [words indistinct] ideological struggle for the new, the struggle between the forces of progress and the reactionary forces, between socialism and capitalism, in the struggle for peace.

Patriotic and internationalist education has to conttribute all-round to the deepening of the knowledge and feelings that the guarantee of our freedom, sovereignty, and further socialist advancement lies only in our close cohesion and cooperation with countries of the socialist community and, above all, with the Soviet Union. [applause] At the same time, it has to purposefully cultivate the pride in the successes achieved jointly with the aid and fraternal cooperation of the Czechs, Slovaks, and other nationalities and the pride in the advantages of our socialist system and the good name of Czechoslovakia in the world. Taking into account the goals of contributing all-round to the strengthening of the unity of our nations and nationalities and of strengthening Czechoslovak statehood and the feeling of responsibility for the development and defense of the socialist homeland, we will act more resolutely against any attempts to revive nationalities questions artificially, questions that divided our nations and nationalities in the past and that have been successfully solved in the process of building socialism. We shall not relax in overcoming the remains of nationalism, chauvinism, and cosmopolitism, on which our class adversary places his stakes. The challenging character of the joint building tasks requires that we strengthen the unity and cohesion of our people even more tirelessly. Socialism is the bearer of new morale and new moral principles, where man finds his role, his fulfillment, and his happiness in a team, above all, in a working team -- the socialist team, which contrasts to imperialist individualsim. Mutual help and cooperation and friendship of the people are a part of education. In the educational sphere, there is a need to utilize the moral superiority, authority, and the strength of the example of those who can see the sense of their life, above all, in the fruitful work for the society. At the same time we are aware of the duty to develop, with better arguments and more consistently, the materialist world view and scientifically atheist education, in individual social and age groups of the population.

The constant development of social sciences -- toward which we place, taking into account the tasks of the present stage and above all the future stage, considerably higher demands -- is the guarantee of the high scientific standard of the ideological work. Our social science front must not be satisfied with explanation only of the existing state of the society. Its duty is to give founded knowledge for the formation of strategic goals, the development of the society, and the methods for their achievement. In this connection, special importance is attached to the recognition of the prerequisites and consequences of scientific-technical progress and the explanation of the logic of the increase of the role of the subjective factor in the accleration of social development as well as the ways of mobilizing people and their all-round adaptation for the practical mastering of scientific-technical progress.

Effective ideological and mass political work requires in practice the constant development and enrichment of the well-tested forms and methods of work. The history of our party and the practice of socialist construction entirely confirm the importance of the Leninist methods of the everyday contact of Communists with working people. Each party organization, Communists, must listen sensitively to the view of the working people and explain with expertise the issues that bother them.

The practice of the past period has affirmed our conviction that the effectiveness of the word is multiplied many times over when it is linked with concrete deeds, with the energetic tackling of problems and the overcoming of shortcomings.

We also place high demands on the mass information and propaganda media. Although their effectiveness has increased since the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress and although their ideological, political, and organizational influence has been reinforced, it is necessary to continue to improve the quality of their work. Party press, in particular PRAVDA, must play an important role in this. We expect that, the editorial offices of the press, television, and radio will explain much more attractively the party's economic policy and win over the working people for its implementation. We require from the workers in these media to be even more party-minded and committed and to exert their influence with great expertise in promoting the new and in encouraging the creative talents of people and their working and civic responsibility.

An important method of socialist journalism, beside exerting influence through the force of positive example, is criticism, which from the social viewpoint consistantly analyzes the situation, uncovers shortcomings, and encourages the seeking of alternatives and influences toward tackling them. The basic criterium of making, classifying, and assessing journalistic contributions is its service to the cause of socialism and its encouragement to society to forge ahead. The increasing demands on the extent of impact and the quality of the mass information media require that attention continues to be devoted to the training of journalists and to modernizing systematically the material and technological infrastructure of the press, television, and radio, thus creating better conditions from the viewpoint of processing material and ready information.

We have to put realism, truthful assessment, and explanation of new social phenomena into the entire ideological process and to seek such forms and procedures, which mobilize man's abilities to fulfill our objectives.

Esteemed comrades, the urgency of resolving the tasks connected with the acceleration of the socioeconomic and social [as heard] movement in general, coupled with the more pronounced transition of the entire society to the intensive methods for its further development, also place qualitatively new demands on the leading force in society, the Communist Party, and on the standard of work of party bodies and organizations, activists, the apparatus, and each Communist. The CPSL Central Committee, its Presidium, and its Secretariat have worked out, organized, and supervised the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and that adopted by the CPSL Congress as well as those adopted at the individual meetings of the CPCZ Central Committee. Their deliberations and resolutions focused attention on decisive aims and united and mobilized Communists and other working people for their fulfillment. In implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, both individual and regional, district committees and the city and municipal district committees of the party in Bratislava increased their capability with the aim of ensuring in a planned way the fulfillment of the set tasks. They sought and found more effective forms and methods of party influence on the effective utilization of socioeconomic, scientific and technological, and natural potential of individual regions and districts.

Thus, in Bratislava for instance, out of the initiative and under the guidance of party bodies certain positive results were achieved in raising the quality of production and in more effectively linking science and production closer together. Farm workers from the West Slovak region achieved results in increasing harvests, yields, and overall effectiveness of the agrocomplex worthy to be followed.

Organizational work of party bodies and organizations, their purposeful endeavor to make better use of scientific knowledge, comprehensive spreading of the crop system, and the raising of the standard of cadres and management has had a decisive share in this. In the Central Slovak region, out of the initiative of party bodies, the movement for the mass application of electronics in production, schools, national committees, the local economy, and in other institutions is being promoted. The first experiences in this respect have had party district committees in Zilina and Martin. As experiences of the East Slovak party organization show, annual individual discussion meetings with all members and candidate members of the party have proven to be a reliable method and form for promoting activity and increasing responsibility for the implementation of the party policy.

It must be said, however, that the method of positive example will not be enough on its own. It cannot replace regular checks in party organs and primary organizations on how they fulfill the resolutions of the CPC Central Committee and keep to the statutes of the party. We also come across cases where some management workers of organizations in which some checks take place are not happy to hear about shortcomings in their work and often even react with irritation. We are still not used to truthful evaluation, criticism, and self-criticism in all places. Experiences convincingly show that one of the basic conditions of fundamental increase in the realization ability of the party is consistent control of the fulfillment of party resolutions. We must end the practice of organs and particularly their personnel, instead of consistently insisting on the fulfillment of tasks and demanding accounts from the relevant cadres, rather repeating the resolutions, and leaving the problems unsolved.

Comrades, the Communist Party of Slovakia now has 435,000 members and candidate members. Since the last congress, their number has grown by 46,994 and since the 14th CPCZ Congress by 180,000 members. Of the newly received candidate members, 64 percent are workers, and the working class core of the party is strengthening. Every eighth worker, member of the agricultural cooperative, every second foreman, every fourth technical economic worker and teacher is a member of the party. The party in Slovakia must continue to be strengthened with workers, particularly from large factories, with agricultural cooperative workers, technical engineering creative workers, in particular from sectors that are decisive for scientific and technical development and significantly influence the intensification process. The organization of technical economic workers is relatively large, but it is not satisfactory from the viewpoint of internal structure. The organization of planners, technical designers, technologists, workers of technological development, and science is low. This mainly concerns Bratislava. The regional, district, city, and borough committees of the party in Bratislava must give increased attention to this problem. They must encourage party organizations to work individually with young talent, to form them politically, and to prepare them for membership of the party. Today every eighth adult citizen of our republic is in the ranks of the party, and that is not a small number.

This is why the organs of the CPSL above all concentrate on increasing the quality of the party ranks, the ideological and political strength and activity of every communist. The fight for the quality of the party must be linked with the fight for its purity, with consistent removal of careerists, egoists, and people who by their action disgrace the name of party member. [applause]

With the starting point of the necessity to raise the work of the whole party to the level of the needs of today and tomorrow, the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee has evaluated the experiences from the implementation of the statutes of the CPCZ, and it has put forward a proposal for their amendment. We are convinced that, in harmony with the regional and district conferences, our congress will also express agreement with the proposed draft amendments of the statutes.

What do some experiences from the implementation of the statutes of our party show? Above all they show that the statutes fulfill the important role of the basic law of the internal life of the party. Their understanding and implementation is deepening, but there are great differences in work with the statutes when their principles are violated, when there is a conflict between words and deeds, when resolutions are not fulfilled, and when legality and social discipline is breached. The party supports the line of speeding intensification. There are, however, many inconsistencies, conservatism, and indifference in its realization. No party conclusions are being drawn from this. It does not happen that a leading management worker who is a member of the party is given a party punishment for nonfulfillment of this line. There are factories and workplaces where faulty work and poor quality products are made, where they do not fulfill the tasks of investment building, and where communists, the respective management workers, keep silent. There are even cases where committees of organizations, instead of dealing decisively with such phenomena, explain and justify them. We also witness that plans of technical development are not fulfilled and deadlines for solving and realizing tasks are not being kept to, but the communists, management workers, in research, development, and production are not held accountable at party members' meetings, district committees, or higher organs including the departments of the CPSL Central Committee.

This is unacceptable, and it is time that we make a principled stand in the spirit of the statutes against such attitudes and practices, so that the statutes are not a dead letter for us but a living instruction and an internal need to act according to them. [applause]

For this very reason and with regard to the new tasks, some parts of the statutes are amended and updated. [applause]. They underline that communists must strive for progress in production and its intensification, must strive to be an example at work and a pioneer of everything progressive, and must strive to learn the latest findings of science and technology, improve their qualifications, care for husbandry, effectiveness, and quality, and must fight for reward according to merit. We see that the personal example of Communists, their commitment, enthusiasm, and honest behavior becomes an efficient force in the struggle against the violation of discipline, law, and the socialist state, against theft of common property, and also against accidents caused by sloppiness. Old members of the party point out at meetings and also in the letters to the Central Committee the various disorders, misdemeanors, stealing from common property, enrichment, misuse of professional status for base aims. They point at the people who provide each other with various services and counterservices and at other negative phenomena with which relevant senior managerial workers [word indistinct] and opportunist in the sense of the petty bourgeois principle: Let sleeping dogs lie.

We must to some extent draw conclusions against senior officials on a district scale where the statutes of party, socialist morality, discipline, and order have been violated. This was the case in the districts of Liptovsky Mikulas, Trebisov, Michalovce, in Bratislava, and also in some economic organizations, for example in Slovnaft, in the chemical enterprise of Juraj Dimitrov; in restaurants in Povazska Bystrica, and elsewhere. Recently negative phenomena were revealed in Dolny Kubin District, where some former officials suffered, kept silent about disorders, and were indulgent with regard to careerists who were enriching themselves at the expense of the society. The officials of the district national committee who were directly responsible for the state and management of the subordinate organizations are to be largely blamed for this. This and similar phenomena are possible also because internal party democracy is violated. In bodies and organizations of the party, criticism and self-criticism do not always have the right of domicile. Shortcomings are piling up (?with time), and we cannot ignore them either at district committees, regional committees, or here at the CPSL Central Committee.

It follows that we must try hard, so that every member of this or that body carries greater responsibility for the work of the whole body; that issues are tackled mainly at the party level; that we do not suffer from some issues being dealt with in groups or by individuals outside the party body. The statutes of the party apply to everyone in the same way and those who violate them should be asked to explain that behavior and suffer the consequences. [applause]

Comrades, primary organizations of the party at ministries and central institutions play an important role. Increased attention of the CPSL departments have helped to improve their work. There are, however, some shortcomings against which the personnel of central bodies do not fight with sufficient consistency.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium assesses critically the results of the work in a number of sectors. Recently these have been, for example: the assortment and quality of dairy and meat products and the wood processing and consumer-goods producing industry. The desirable change is, however, taking place only slowly. We think that in party organizations comrades ministers, their deputies, directors generals, and other senior managerial workers should be held accountable for the nonfulfillment of the resolution of the party in this strategic line. [applause]

Party organizations have to influence more significantly the improvement of work style quality and the removal of shortcomings in the activity of these bodies' apparatus. They have to help the CPSL Central Committee and the Slovak SR Government in the aserion of the intensification line and other qualitative changes. In this respect it is necessary to increase the demands, firmness, and help of departments of the CPSL Central Committee. The deepening of democratic centralism and the interparty democracy requires the increase of the effectiveness of the interparty information system. In both directions of the information flow, objective character, contents, and speed of information have to be ensured. A wish must not be allowed to pass for reality, with party bodies then making decisions on the basis of distorted data. In the process of creating a political decision, an irreplaceable role is played by the systematic watch of public opinion. Knowledge and views gained at public member meetings, at meeting of party functionaries with working people, from special sociological polls, and from letters sent by citizens are considered by us to be important information sources with which we have to work responsibly.

On the other hand, the public has to learn on time and learn the truth about the views of the party bodies on the main important issues of our life. The party is interested in objective information. It is necessary to ensure daily their flexible flow and their true interpretation, supporting the implementation of party decisions.

We have said many times that cadres decide everything. Proceeding from the Congress resolution and resolutions of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, we have implemented the principle that, by the appointment to a post, the functionary is given a trust that he must repay by his committed work and results.

The CPSL Central Committee and lower party bodies, have carried out a whole number of cadre changes where the tasks were not fulfilled, where the management was not mastered, and where serious morale and character shortcomings manifested themselves. Life has shown that those changes were useful and correct.

In the cadre work, we cannot live in the present only and compare with the past. When the party and society strive for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and for the transition to a new technical and technological base, we require, with justification, from cadres a high level of specialized and political readiness and management at standard required by the time. Study and mastering of the latest knowledge must become a life-long need.

We place exceptional requirements on cadres character, morale and will, on their conviction and ability to give their skill and experiences for the service of socialism. The mastering of tasks about which we talk, the safeguarding of continuity of cadres require from the leading workers and party organization that cadres give priority attention to the training and elevating the young to leading posts, particularly in such spheres as cybernetics, electronics, biology -- and not only at the level of enterprises, but centrally.

It is also necessary to ask ourselves if we sufficiently elevate able non-party specialists, who, by their results, have shown abilities, a positive attitude to socialism. Even in the period of the scientific-technical revolution, a leading position is taken by the working class in perfecting socialism. This is why we have to more purposefully ensure the selection, training and utilization of the most talented workers to enable them to obtain the relevant education, including high school education, while they work.

We have a humane and comradely attitude toward those who have done a great deal of brave work for society, but it has to remain a permanent principle that the standard of management must not stagnate because of social considerations toward individuals. After the congress we will begin a comprehensive assessment of cadres. This cannot be only a summary of the cadre potential; above all we have to set higher demands for cadres.

Throughout its history our party has shown that is has sufficient talented cadres, committed to the party, and energetic organizers who have risen from among the working people and grown together with the people: That is why the party has mastered and will continue to master even the most difficult tasks. [applause]

We are sure that through the purposeful training and application of hardworking, energetic, honest people committed to socialism and the party, and people imbued with Bolshevik ethics, we will shape cadres who do not whine but who fight to bring about the acceleration fo social development. [applause]

Comrades, let me conclude by emphasizing that communists in Slovakia are going forward to the 17th CPCZ Congress with the determination to fulfill conscientiously and consistently all the tasks it will map out. As always in the past, in the future too the CPSL will continue to strive for the further deepening and consolidation of the unbreakable unity of the CPCZ. Our party, which will shortly be celebrating its 65th founding anniversary, is the tried and trusted leader of our people, and it will continue to be the inspiring force for its triumphs. We Slovak communists will do everything, even in the new conditions of the fulfillment of new and challenging tasks, to ensure that we are a well-organized, steadfast and reliable part of the CPCZ. At the same time we continually bear in mind the fact that the strength of the party consists in its closest possible link with the people, in being intimately aware of the life of the broadest strata of the working people, and in the unity of its words and actions. That is why we consider the well-known slogan: face the masses not only as still topical but as an enduring method for our political work. Only a party which is a genuinely revolutionary vanguard of the masses will fulfill its historic mission in the future. The CPSU, which galvanizes all the Soviet people into fulfilling the ambitious plans of speeding up and improving all the processes of development of socialist society, is for us an inexhaustible source of experience and enlightenment. The 27th CPSU Congress is for us a school of the revolutionary theory and practice of creative Leninism. In firm unity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community we will stride forward with even greater confidence and optimism. [applause]

We unequivocally support the policy of the Soviet Union and of Soviet communists, which is so convincingly and resolutely outlined by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the policy of averting nuclear war, of disarmament, and of ensuring lasting and dependable peace. [applause]

Our people have always been and will always remain champions of peaceful coexistence between nations, and of cooperation and friendship between them. Peace is a vital necessity and our overriding aspiration in setting ourselves far-reaching plans for the development of society. [applause]

As communists guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the transformations in the world and on the liberation of man and mankind, we look ahead with faith in our own strength and with the conviction of the justice of our cause. Through our construction work, through consolidating socialism and improving it, we will contribute to the further development of our society.

May our native land live and flourish in the brotherhood of the living nations and nationalities of the CSSR. [applause]

Long live our heroic people, its working class, cooperative farmers, working intelligentsia and its young generation. [applause]

Long live the CPCZ, the leading force in our present and future struggles. [applause; chants of Long Live the CPCZ]

Long live the brotherhood and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people. May it further strengthen in the cause of peace, the victory of socialism and communism throughout the world. [applause]

STROUGAL, CHNOUPEK MEET FOREIGN LEADERS IN STOCKHOLM

LD152341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpt] In Stockholm today Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal met Ingvar Carlsson, Swedish prime minister; Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of the parliament, and other Swedish politicians. The Swedish representatives expressed gratitude to the Czechoslovak Government for the participation by a delegation at such a high level. During the talks the Swedish side stressed continuity of its internal and foreign policy and interest in the development of bilateral relations. The federal prime minister assured the Swedish representatives of Czechoslovakia's interest in the further development of relations, especially in economics, and voiced satisfaction that the new Swedish Government will continue in the peaceful policy of the government of Olof Palme.

The federal prime minister met in Stockholm with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Kazimierz Barcikowsi, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic;Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Romanian Socialist Republic; and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal also met Mauno Kovisto, president of the Republic of Finland; Spyros Kyprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus; Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president; as well as Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe; Paul Schlueter, prime minister of Denmark; Helmut Kohl, West German Chancellor; and George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. He also met Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International; Bruno Kreiski, the former Austrian chancellor, and other representatives.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, met Bernardo Sepulveda, Mexican minister of foreign relations; Leopold Gratz, Austrian minister of foreign affairs; Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH CARLSSON IN STOCKHOLM

LD151123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, had a friendly meeting on Saturday morning in Stockholm.

At the start of the meeting, Erich Honecker praised the work of Olof Palme, who was an eminent statesman, partner and friend in the joint struggle for the highest aims of humanity, for peace, disarmament and international understanding. Olof Palme will not be forgotten in the GDR.

Erich Honecker conveyed to Ingvar Carlsson the best wishes of the GDR party and state leadership on his election as prime minister and as chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden. He welcomed the government statement by Ingvar Carlsson, which he evaluated as an expression of the sincere striving of Sweden to continue the previous policy of peace and security in an active and enterprising way.

Ingvar Carlsson was impressed, and voiced thanks for the high evaluation which the GDR made of Olof Palme, with whom he had worked for almost 3 decades, and also for the good wishes on his election.

He received with thanks the announcement by Erich Honecker that on the day of the funeral a square in Stralsund which Olof Palme visited in 1984 will be named after him. He stressed his resolve to continue the policy of Olof Palme. This includes good-neighborly relations with the GDR.

In this connection, Ingvar Carlsson confirmed the invitation to Erich Honecker to visit Sweden. Both sides agreed that the date fixed for the visit remains firm.

The prime minister pointed out in the talk the various possibilities for developing cooperation between the two countries ans states bordering on the Baltic and recalled the Swedish initiative to convene a European environmental conference. Both statesmen expressed the certainty that cooperation would continue to develop dynamically for the well-being of both peoples and in the interest of peace.

Erich Honecker and Ingvar Carlsson stated that the GDR and Sweden are united with all peace-loving forces in the striving to bring about a change for the better. It was a question of uniting all the forces of reason and of good will, in order to save humanity from a nuclear catastrophe.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a warm atmosphere, were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the ambassadors of both countries, Manfred Schmidt and Carl Henrik Sihver Liljegren.

Meets With FRG's Kohl

LD152117 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1911 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm 14 Mar (ADN) -- During his stay in Stockholm for the funeral of Olof Palme, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of State Chairman, on Saturday had meetings with leading representatives from a number of countries.

Among others, he met with SPD chairman Willy Brandt; former FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz; FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl; Prime Minister of North-Rhine Westphalia, Johannes Rau; SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr; president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega; prime minister of Norway; Kare Willoch; deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodrigues; and the USSR member of the Palme Commission, Georgiy Arbatov.

Erich Honecker also had meetings with deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania,Gheorghe Radulescu; general secretary of the Polisario, Mohammed Abdelaziz Ezzedine; secretary for international relations of the Labor Party of the Netherlands, Maarten van Traa; foreign minister of Algeria, Taleb Ibrahimi; chairman of the SPD lower house group, Hans-Jochen Vogel; president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou; chairman of the Labor Party of the Netherlands, Joop den Uyl; president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, Guillermo Ungo; Federal chancellor of Austria, Fred Sinowatz; chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, Walid Junblatt; FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; and the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON CPSU RESULTS

AU142001 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "On the Results and Significance of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress will get its place in history as an outstanding event on the battle-rich, glorious path of the Soviet Communists in the shaping of a new, truly free, and humane socialist society. With the political report of the Central Committee, which was given by Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, with the new program, and the modified party statute, with the decision on the main directions of the economic and social development of the USSR in the 1986-1990 period and in the period up to the year 2000, and with the setting of clear-cut tasks in the resolution the CPSU has formulated its long-term positions concerning the role and activity of the party, the further progress of the Soviet country in all societal fields, and concerning the ensuring of peaceful coexistence of all peoples on our planet.

These 10 days in the Kremlin's Congress Palace again showed the Soviet people and the whole world this country's enormous potential of human creativity and material possibilities, created in 7 decades of socialism. This is a good basis for considerably increasing the pace of economic and social development in the forthcoming period.

The extensive talks of the delegates and the reactions of millions all over the country to the party congress confirm the firm unity of party and people, the agreement of will and deed concerning the action program worked out by the party congress, which links the scope of the objectives with realism in assessing the possibilities, and links the plans of the party with the hopes and expectations of the Soviet citizens. For us, Mikhail Gorbachev said in his concluding speech, the interests of the people, the fatherland, socialism, and peace stand above everything else.

During his friendly meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin, Erich Honecker stressed the international significance of the programmatic documents of the 27th CPSU Congress. As in the GDR, progressive and peace-loving people all over the world noted the results of the party congress with vivid agreement and pleasure.

But also those who consider the establishment and consolidation of the Soviet Union to be an "error of history" pay great attention to the Moscow documents. No one can ignore the 27th CPSU Congress, its assessments, its decisions, and its proposals for the sensible, peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.

The well-founded analysis of the basic tendencies and main contradictions in today's world, which was put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, must be known by everyone who wants to have a say in political affairs. How the Soviet Union will develop over the next 5 years and up to the turn of the century and how much weight it will gain in the international arena is a factor of utmost importance in any political consideration. Those who bear political responsibility must fully seize the unique historic chance continued in the offer from Moscow to eliminate all mass destruction weapons over the next 15 years, and to reach truly peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

Today, the party of Lenin purposefully and with determination continues the great activity which began with the storming of the Winter Palace and the decree on peace. The tasks set by the highest forum of the Soviet Communists -- and reaching far into the future -- are realistic and inspire enthusiasm: Yes, the party and the country of Lenin are and remain the champions of peace and social progress. And, justifiably, all those who are concerned with humane conditions and peace on earth look toward the Soviet Union full of hope!

With the new program and the modified statute the CPSU has two basic documents which, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, correspond to the spirit of the time and the requirements of the current historic stage. Once more they show the party's loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teachings, give scientifically supported answers to the basic questions of domestic and international events, and provide the party members and all USSR working people with clear prospects.

The unity and cohesion of Lenin's party are firmer than ever before. This was shown at the party congress by the unanimity of the delegates of 19 million communists in criticially drawing a balance and constructively setting new targets, in making their decisions, and electing the leading organs of the party. The delegates from all fields of societal life, from all parts of the country, from all nationalities, the older comrades and the younger ones who participated for the first time in a party congress and who in many cases have been carrying out party functions for only a short time -- in the Kremlin's Congress Palace they all demonstrated that they are setting out to work as one man, full of energy, daring, and an innovative spirit.

The party congress placed the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development at the center of the work of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people. This is, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, the key to all problems, to the immediate ones and to those encountered in the long run, to the economic and social, the political and ideological, the internal and external problems.

Acceleration of socioeconomic development means, first of all, a course toward comprehensive intensification of production, toward profound modernization of the entire national economy, toward fast introduction of the newest results of scientific-technological progress, toward priority development of the key technologies, toward appropriate restructuring of the economic mechanism and the management system.

Last but not least this means guiding the creative potential of the working people toward these truly revolutionary changes. In this process the quality of development and the speed must be such that the enormous production potential of the Soviet Union will be doubled by the end of the century.

In the same way, the resources for further raising the welfare of the people will increase. The party congress dealt with the tasks of economic and social policy in their inseparable unity, and worked out an extensive program for improving the material and cultural life of the Soviet people, the income of the working people, their working and living conditions, the supply of goods, services, and apartments, public education, health care, environmental protection, promotion of family, women, children, and veterans. The new quality in the economy will bring about new quality in the entire Soviet society.

There is even more to this: the acceleration of socioeconomic development will enable the Soviet Union to make an even greater contribution to strengthening world socialism. It will raise cooperation to strengthening world socialism. It will raise cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries to a new level. It will considerably increase the Soviet Union's possibilities for economic cooperation with the developing countries and also with the capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union's advance -- started by the 27th CPSU Congress -- in the economic, social, and societal fields will doubtless bring about a considerable increase in socialism's attraction and its influence on international development. It will give even more power of persuasion and enforcement to the large Soviet disarmament program but, at the same time, it will give the USSR the means to effectively thwart, at any time, all attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to gain military-strategic superiority over socialism.

The decisions of the party congress to improve socialism in the Soviet Union in all spheres and according to plan, Erich Honecker stressed in his greetings address in the Congress Palace, are of basic importance for the welfare of the Soviet people, and at the same time are of decisive international significance. By developing the creativity and energy of the Soviet people and by utilizing the advantages and motive powers of socialism, the head of the SED delegation continued, it will be possible to manage this great task. And he cordially wished the Soviet comrades and friends all possible success on behalf of us all.

The complex approach to the questions of the internal development of the Soviet Union and its international activities in their dialectic reciprocal relation was one of the basic characteristics of the party congress. While capitalism proves itself unable to solve the problems of our time in the interest of the people, whole the military-industrial complex is looking for a way out of the crisis inherent in the system - through increasing aggressiveness at home and abroad, through a crazy arms race on earth and in space, the USSR's foreign policy, which is aimed at peace and international cooperation, springs from the socialist nature of the Soviet Union's internal conditions.

The fundamental difference between socialism and imperialism and the contradictions in the relations between the states of both social systems were clearly demonstrated in Moscow. There is no doubt that they are insuperable. But the party congress drew the only correct and sensible conclusion from the realities in our world: All states and peoples on earth must cooperate in a constructive way so that a nuclear inferno is prevented and civilization may survive.

It is necessary to create dignified, really humane material and spiritual living conditions for all peoples, to ensure that our planet remains habitable, and to utilize its resources in an economical way. This is the precise field, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said, in which we challenge the capitalist system to a competition, to a competition in lasting peace.

The plan for a step-by-step liberation of the world from all mass destruction weapons, which was put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January, fully corresponds to the supreme vital need of humanity and to the objective conditions according to which the dispute between capitalism and socialism can take place only and exlcusively in the form of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry. The party congress added to the January statement proposals for the creation of a universal system of international security by agreeing to basic measures on military, political, economic, and humanitarian affairs. It spoke in favor of a direct, regular, bilateral, and multilateral dialogue between the leading politicians of all countries of the international community, particularly the five nuclear powers and permenent members of the Security Council. And it proposed a world congress on problems of economic security.

All this has been put on the negotiating table. Concerning a second meeting, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary proposed to the U.S. President as a start an agreement on a nuclear test ban and the elimination of all U.S. and USSR intermediate-range missiles in the European zone. Now the attitude toward the constructive Soviet offers for peace and cooperation, which do not have any reasonable alternative, has become a criterium for every politician showing his standpoint on war and peace, on the question of mankind's survival,and thus also the survival of his own people.

In the Kremlin's Congress Palace 152 delegations from 113 countries -- many more than at any other CPSU Party congress before -- attended the deliberations as guests among the delegates. Communist and workers parties from all continents, revolutionary-democratic parties and liberation movements from the countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, had sent their representatives to Moscow. Also present were representatives of the most important socialist and social-democratic parties and of the Socialist International.

The participation in the congress of so many delegations from abroad was proof of the worldwide respect for the CPSU and the international recognition of its tireless work for security and cooperation among peoples. In the Congress Palace and at meetings in enterprises, the greetings addresses of the foreign guests were highly recognized and applauded. The CPSU and the working people of the Soviet Union affirmed with great emphasis their proletarian internationalism, their solidarity affinity with all those in the world who work for peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress. This will certainly give new stimuli to the peoples' struggle.

In his speech in the Kremlin's Congress Palace, at the friendly meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, and at many meetings with delegates Erich Honecker conveyed congratulations of the GDR Communists and all working people on the successful work of the 27th CPSU Congress. We have always considered our cooperation as an essential contribution to increasing the strength of the entire socialist community and to further strengthening the material base of its peace policy, he stressed.

At their meeting the generalsecretaries of our two fraternal parties affirmed their mutual determination to continue the consolidation of the overall relations at party, state, and societal level, to actively cooperate in implementing the complex program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries and in further consolidating the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. On this occasion, Mikhail Gorbachev stated that the working people of the Soviet Union regard with great sympathy the creative work of teh GDR people and the extensive preparation for the 11th SED Congress, which is destined to become an important landmark in the life of the Republic.

These words are a great encouragement for us, in the same way as the highest CPSU forum, which enriches the treasure of experiences of the fraternal parties and gives strong stimuli to the cooperation of the countries of socialism provides valuable impulses to our work too.

The SED Central Committee Politburo therefore called upon all GDR working people to creatively link the assessment of the 27th CPSU Congress documents with the further work for the preparation for the 11th SED Congress and the implementation of its decision.

USSR'S ARISTOV ARRIVES IN LEIPZIG FOR FAIR

LD151418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Leipzig 15 Mar (ADN) --USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov arrived in Leipzig today. He is at the head of this year's Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Spring Fair (16-22 March).

The delegation was welcomed in the GDR's fairs metropolis by the Ministers Ernst Hoefner (finances), Horst Soelle (foreign trade), and Rudi Georgi (machine tools).

HONECKER, FRG BUSINESSMAN DISCUSS TRADE TIES

LD161421 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 16 Mar (DPA) -- At the opening of the Leipzig Spring Fair Today, GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker emphasized the GDR's desire "to make its contribution to peace" and to further improve its good-neighborly relations with the Federal Republic. Honecker visited the state-owned Salzgitter concern's stand, where he was welcomed by board chairman Ernst Pieper and Bonn's Permanent Representative in East Berlin, State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam. GDR Premier Willi Stoph surprisingly was not among the group of GDR leaders who made the traditional walkabout at the start of the fair.

Honecker said he is satisfied with the state of economic relations with the Federal Republic. The preceding years have shown the existence of the two sides' economies' readiness to develop goodneighborly relations.

Turning to the head of Salzgitter, Honecker said: "You have come to us at a good time." The 11th party congress is coming up and an economic growth of 4 to 5 percent is being planned up to 1990.

Honecker indicated that Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil, who was sitting next to him, will be responsible for developing business. Pieper said: "If you give the word." From those around Honecker came the phrase: "The word has been given."

For the West German Government, Braeutigam expressed himself very satisfied with the development of intra-German trade last year. However, the wish exists that the structure of trade be raised to a higher technical level. Braeutigam stressed that a positive impetus for international cooperation must emanate from German-German cooperation. This involves questions of trust building, stability, and balancing interests, as well as disarmament. Honecker last visited the Salzgitter stand in 1981.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES ALBANIAN DIPLOMAT IN BERLIN

AU051422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [3 March] Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the new head of the embassy of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, Ilir Bocka, for talks on the occasion of his taking up his activities. Questions of relations were discussed, particularly those of economic cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

CHURCH LEADERS MEET STATE SECRETARY GYSI

AU061436 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Mar 86 p 6

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, received a delegation of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, which had participated in the "Bern Conference of Churches on Human Contacts According to the CSCE Final Act and the Madrid Final Document." Christa Lewek, member of the High Consistory, officially presented the final report and the recommendations, which had been discussed and approved by almost 200 Anglican, Evangelical, and Orthodox churches in Gwatt near Bern in January 1986 and which are to be presented -- in line with the decision of the Bern Conference -- to the governments of the participating churches.

The evangelical churches in the GDR recognize the continuous positive efforts of the GDR to enforce the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety in the GDR as well as abroad.

The general tone of all the deliberations and talks of the church representatives in Bern clearly showed that human contacts must serve peace, mutual understanding, and detente, and must not be abused for confrontations.

Ambassador Peter Steglich, department head in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, explained to the church representatives the current GDR policy concerning questions of European security and cooperation. He reported on the recent export meetings discussing the CSCE process in Ottawa and Budapest and on the preparation of the CSCE meeting on human contacts. He stressed that the GDR is constructively preparing for this meeting in Bern and proceeds from the fact that it is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere for the benefit of the CSCE process.

State Secretary Gysi said that the constructive relationship between state and church in the GDR is contributing -- as has been repeatedly seen during the past few years -- top emphasizing the common interest in safeguarding life and shaping it in accordance with human dignity, and to holding trustful deliberations.

SCIENTIFIC-ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV

AU051513 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 86 p 7

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The 13th session of the SRV-GDR committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation ended in Berlin with the signing of a joint protocol and several governmental agreements. The delegations were led by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The deliberations focused on measures for implementing the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

It was concurrently noted that economic and scientific-technological cooperation has been developing continuously and for mutual benefit. In line with the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period, the committee discussed tasks for deepening cooperation in economy, science, and technology and for more intensively utilizing the advantages of socialism for the welfare of both peoples. To this end, governmental agreements on the development of long-term cooperation concerning new coffee, coconut oil, coir, coconut yarns, and natural rubber were signed. On this basis the GDR delivers machinery, equipment, and materials for increasing the production and exports of the respective Vietnamese domestic products to the GDR. It was agreed to continue the long-term, tested cooperation in light industry.

The committee stressed that foreign trade turnover was considerably increased in the past period. The signing of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period created an important basis for shaping trade in a purposeful way. Stipulations were set down for continuously implementing the annual protocol on the 1986 mutual deliveries and for solving transportation tasks.

The Vietnamese delegation expressed cordial thanks for the effective, solidary support granted by the SED, the government and the people of the GDR. During the session Kurt Siebt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, and Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR, signed the agreement on GDR solidarity aid to the SRV for 1986.

On this basis basic and advanced training of Vietnamese cadres, and deliveries of equipment for teaching, production, and repair shops, of pharmaceuticals, teaching aids, and other goods are financed with donations from the GDR people.

Both sides paid high tribute to the results of the implementation of the October 1973 agreement concerning the vocational training of 10,000 SRV citizens in the GDR up to the beginning of 1986. The SRV delegation expressed its satisfaction at the training results and reported on the successful work of the Vietnamese skilled workers who returned home. Both delegations agreed to elaborate a program for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the SRV for the period up to the year 2000.

The session took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and constructive cooperation. The signing of the documents was attended by Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of Bezirk-administered industry and food industry; and Dr Hermann Schwiesau, GDR ambassador to the SRV.

COURT SENTENCES WEST BERLINER FOR SUBVERSION

LD141708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- On 14 March 1986, the town court of Berlin sentenced an inhabitant of Berlin (West) Klaus Hoppanz to 5 years and 10 months imprisonment for crimes in accordance with paragraph 105 of the Penal Code. Hoppenz, who has been convicted several times previously took part as a recruited agent of the criminal Fuerch gang, known to the court, using conspiratorial means and methods by imparting instructions and training to other members of the group in subversive crimes against the GDR.

In the court trial, it was proven once again that the Fuerch gang, operating from Berlin (West) and from the FRG unscrupulously misuses the generous entry regulations for the GDR capital and the transit agreement.

SED-SPD PEACE SEMINAR CONCLUDES IN FRG

AU061325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- A 3-day seminar of members of the commission for basic values of the SPD Party Executive and of a group of SED social scientists was concluded in Freudenstadt (FRG) on the weekend. It was devoted to the subject of "peaceful coexistence and security partnership."

The group of SED social scientists was left by Prof Dr Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee. It comprised Prof Dr Erich Hahn, member of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Max Schmidt, director of the Institute for International Politics and Economy; and other social scientists.

Participating on the side of the basic values commission of the SPD Party Executive were: Prof Dr Erhard Eppler, member of the Presidium of the SPD Party Executive and chairman of the commission; Prof Dr Richard Loewenthal and Heinz Rapp; deputy chairmen of the commission; Prof Dr Iring Fetscher, Dr Klaus Mehrens, Dr Thomas Meyer, Dr Susanne Miller, Prof Dr Peter von Oertzen, and Burkhard Riechert.

The need for common security in the nuclear age was stressed in unison in the course of the frank and open-minded discussion. Practical and theological problems resulting from all this and related to securing peace and terminating the arms race were discussed. Problems of the contest and peaceful competition between the two social systems in the political, economic and ideological fields occupied a broad area of the discussion.

The two sides agreed that this useful dialogue between representatives of the SED and SPD should be continued.

'DISQUIETING SYMPTOMS' IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD161203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Correspondent Jozsef Havel report from Moscow and correspondent Elemer Czak report from New York with unidentified presenter on the "Seven Days of Five Continents" program]

[Text] [Presenter] The Palme funeral provided an opportunity for some high-level international meetings, including talks between Soviet Premier Ryzhkov and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. This exchange of views occurred at a time when disquieting symptoms are once again to be seen in the two leading powers' relations. There is no indication at the moment of any convergence as regards a moratorium on experimental nuclear explosions and another source of conflict arose during the week with the U.S. demand that the Soviet Union, as well as the Ukraine and Belorussia, reduce the number of their diplomats at U.N. Headquarters by 40 percent. Is there any chance for a continuation of Geneva this year? What characterizes Soviet-U.S. relations at the present time? Jozsef Havel reports from Moscow and Elemer Csak from New York.

[Havel] The diplomatic event of the week in Moscow was the reply Mikhail Gorbachev sent to the leaders of six countries; namely, Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, who, in their message to Gorbachev and Reagan had called on the Soviet Union and the United States to cease nuclear test explosions until the next summit. The CPSU general secretary gave a generous reply; the Soviet Union will not detonate nuclear devices even after the end of the moratorium, that is, 31 March, until the first U.S. test explosion. Thus, it depends entirely upon the United States, just as it has depended upon the United States up to now, for a complete cessation of nuclear explosions. Moscow unilaterally suspended nuclear test explosions as of August last year until 31 December, and then extended this moratorium until 31 March, 1986.

The United States was not and is not willing to follow the Soviet example. To put it somewhat frivolously, Moscow has danced the tango on its own for the last 8 months. This, however, cannot go on indefinitely. More precisely, it could continue if the United States were to give up test explosions, in which case the Soviet Union would not explode any nuclear devices either. However, there is no sign that the Americans are willing to work for such a favorable development. Despite this, Moscow has not given up the struggle. The Soviet Union proposed to the United States that they open bilateral negotiations in April, either in Moscow, Washington, or Geneva, on a nuclear test moratorium. Thereby Moscow once again provided in opportunity for realism to gain the upper hand in the United States on this issue.

[Csak] The U.S. Administration did not hesitate for a moment before giving its reply to the new Soviet moratorium. The White House spokesman told journalists that the United States and its allies need to detonate nuclear devices in the near future because the nuclear armory is an important component of U.S. deterrence and the Soviet Union has gained an advantage in this sphere. This justification does not contain any new element, just as the refusal directly follows from Washington's political line. The negative circumstance, however, is that this U.S. step coincides with the phase of preparations for the summit, which further increases the uncertainty as to whether the planned Reagan-Gorbachev meeting will materialize this year.

The two great powers' relations were overshadowed this week by another U.S. decision; specifically, the U.S. State Department in a style reminiscent of ultimatums informed the Soviet Union that it will have to reduce the number of its U.N. diplomats by almost 40 percent. Since the deadline for compliance is 2 years, the importance of this announcement is mainly psychological for the time being. Even though it is being stressed in Washington that the decision has nothing to do with bilateral relations, the arbitrary measure harms confidence according to observers and brings the seriousness of the world organization's basic agreements into question.

As the relevant legal committee also has pointed out, the United States, as the host country, not only has the possibility but also the duty to consult with the other side and the UN secretary general. However, the purpose for Washington was not to solve the alleged problem but to utilize it as a political weapon. This unfriendly action must not create a barrier in the way of holding the summit, the Soviet Union's UN representative said in reply to questions. He added, however, that this step will certainly harm the atmosphere before the summit.

The need for the summit is not questioned by the U.S. Administration. On the contrary, President Reagan indicated in an interview to a newspaper that there are constant consultations between Moscow and Washington on this issue. It is obvious, however, that it is not a matter of indifference whether the two leaders meet for the sake of the television cameras or in to reach substantial agreements. It seems that this is one of the main differences between the two sides at present.

NEPSZABA SAGDSURVEYS CONSUMER GOODS MARKETS

AU070600 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Mar 86 p 10

[Article by Andras Nyiro, department head at the Ministry of Domestic Trade: "The Consumer Goods Market"]

[Text] Last year, the consumer market was characterized by gradually increasing demand. Retail trade turnover at consumer prices in 1985 was 520 billion forints; this shows, compared to the same period of the previous year, an increase of 8.3 percent, that is, 40 billion forints.

Broken down to separate months, the greatest increase -- over 11 per cent -- was registered in October and December. In these 2 months the population's cash income increased rapidly, and it is expected that this will show an effect at the beginning of this year.

Retail trade turnover at comparable prices in 1985 increased by an unchanged 1.9 percent, which is according to the plan's stipulations.

During the year an overall balance was registered between purchasing power and commodity stocks. With the exception of supplying materials, the trade sector fulfilled the supply policy requirements laid down in the plan. During the year, the level of consumer supplies increased in spite of the fact that in a narrow field new, mainly periodic though otherwise lasting, shortages occurred.

Already, some signs of oversupply could be observed as regards some areas of the consumer market. This, however, cannot be regarded as a classic type of oversupply, because increases in inventories occurred in many cases as a result of decreasing demand for expensive commodities. Parallel to the changes in the income structure, last year's personal demands were characterized by marked differentiations.

People were looking for cheaper prime necessities and daily goods of acceptable quality as well as for commodities that satisfy higher demands and have greater consumer value, thus, being more expensive.

The level of last year's food supply, but especially the supply of basic food commodities, was good and steady. A significant increase in raw meat and meat products was obtained by the trade sector. The main problem was quality. There was a much better supply of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit compared with the level of 1984, and commodity stocks were plentiful; it is important that the joint price index of these three commodities did not increase. However, there was some produce -- such as grapes after a bad harvest -- which were sold at higher prices than the previous year.

In retail trade there was a better supply of articles of clothing as a result of more rapid domestic and import deliveries, and this was especially so in the first and third quarters. (It is worth noting that as a result of better selections in supply, the October turnover of articles of clothing showed an extremely dynamic increase of 18.7 percent.) However, mentioning a better supply, it is necessary to note that rapid price increases often hindered a satisfactory supply. The result of this, among other things, was that last year's quantity of articles of clothing sold decreased. This was especially true for footwear, because the prices at present are not being accepted by the population any longer.

As for miscellaneous manufactures, last year's supply was better than before and lasting shortage situations were eased, although they are still present in several fields. Oversupply occurred on the building materials markets because of large stocks and less willingness to undertake construction, but a surplus market also developed in certain areas of furniture and some home accessories. Within the main commodity group extremely high demand was registered in durable consumer goods. While the total turnover of miscellaneous manufacturers increased by 9.4 percent at consumer prices compared to the previous year, the increase in turnover was 12.3 percent as regards durable consumer goods. The sales of gas appliances increased more rapidly than the average. An extremely high demand was also registered in the sales of technical telecommunication articles. Compared with the previous year, 16,000 more tape recorders, 10,000 more record players, and 42,000 more color television sets were sold. As a result of measures taken by the government, which affected the operational organization of the trade sector and enterprises, the situation of lasting shortages of various types of coal eased and the number of registered requests decreased. The decisive point in this process was that by mid-November the coal mining sector made up its backlog. All in all, the coal market calmed down by the end of the year. Concerning quantity, demands then could be satisfied.

The gradual improvement in goods supply was due above all to the fact that domestic industry could increase its wholesale and retail sale deliveries by more than 7 percent in value and by 3.9 percent in quantity, that is, at unchanged prices. Deliveries from the engineering sector and the chemical industry increased rapidly, while thtat of the light industry -- primarily due to lower production in the textile and clothing sector -- only increased by 2.7 percent of unchanged prices. Mainly due to the importation of fuels, domestic commodity stocks were supplemented by a greater amount of imports than the previous year. The role of imports in consumer supply increased only to a slight degree. Imports mainly served to reduce shortages.

During the course of the year, there were improvements in the contractual relations of domestic industry and trade. However, this trend stopped in the fourth quarter. In spite of the overall positive tendency, it was characteristic of the whole year that the industrial sector only undertook to fulfill a part of the demands of the trade sector. The role of occasional purchases increased in fulfilling contractual commitments, and this hindered the establishment of suitable selection in supply as regards consumers' demands. All this was influenced by those disturbances in cooperation that occurred in reproduction because of problems with raw materials, manpower, capacity, and so on.

"Percentage Increase and Decreased of Retail Trade Turnover in 1985 at the Unchanged Prices of 1984":

Food products:	3.2 (increase)
Catering:	1.2 (decrease)
Clothing:	2.2 (decrease)
Miscellaneous	
Manufacturers:	2.9 (increase)
Total:	1.9 (increase)

MARJAI, SFRY'S ZEMLJARIC DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD150009 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Hungarian-Yugoslav deputy prime ministerial talks have been held in Pecs. Jozsef Marjai and Janez Zemljaric discussed the world economic situation, briefed each other on the work of economic construction in the two countries, and reviewed their economic cooperation. They determined the measures needed for the further expansion of Hungarian-Yugoslav economic relations.

LAZAR MEETS WITH DRA'S SOLTAN ALI KESHTMAND

AU051430 Budapest NESZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] On Monday [3 March] n Moscow, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met and held discussion with Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Present at the meeting was Sandor Rajnai, ambassador of our homeland in Moscow.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE INCREASES FOOD PRICES

Communique Details Cited

LD151922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Here are details of the communique of the Ministry of Finance concerning price increases on some food articles from tomorrow.

The price of basic types of bread goes up by 2 zloty, cereals by Z3-4, oatmeal by Z2-3, the price of ordinary milk will rise by Z1, full fat milk by Z2, powdered milk by Z0.

The price of butter, cream and clotted cream, hard cheese and fat curd cheese, oil, margarine, and macaroni will be increased by not more than 8 percent. The price of sugar goes up by Z10. The price of pork fat and lard, and low fat curd cheese remain unchanged. The prices of milk, butter, and curd cheese change according to season; thus they will be reduced for the summer season. Also from tomorrow the retail prices of spirit-based products will be increased on average by 10 percent.

Increased prices for meat and processed meat will be introduced in August and will not exceed 8 percent. The early announcement of the increase is possible because meat and processed meat is rationed. No other official price increases are envisaged for this year on basic food articles providing agricultural production is no less than planned for this year. The need for food price increases arises from increased production costs in agriculture, processing, and food turnover.

In view of the increasing costs of agricultural production and in order to ensure its profitability, seasonal procurement prices are being increased because otherwise food production would be reduced. The retail price increases for food will not fully cover the increase of production costs; considerable subsidies are still being maintained.

Steps have been taken to prevent a deterioration in the material situation of people on the lowest incomes. Pensions are increasing due to a revaluation of pensions on 1 March; pensioners received higher payments on average by Z1,425 a month. Regardless of the above, the majority of pensioners, including those who were receiving pensions by the end of 1982, will get an additional increase in September.

On 1 March this year, nursing supplementary benefits for pensioners, family allowances for low income families, nursing allowances for disabled children, bringing up allowances for single-parent families were increased. The income threshold has been increased for payments from the alimony fund from Z4,000 to Z6,000.

Monetary resources will be increased for social aid and resources from work enterprises as well for social and housing aid for employees and former employees, pensioners, and their families and also for working invalids of the first and second groups.

The full text of the communique will be published in Monday press.

Walesa Hints at Protests

AU161354 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 16 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa hit out Saturday at new price rises introduced by the Polish Government and hinted at protests similar to those which followed food price hikes last year.

"The rises, of between 10 and 20 per cent in food and alcohol, coal gas, electricity and transport, will be introduced between now and the autumn.

"Poland's serious economic and social problems cannot be solved by price increases," said Mr. Walesa, adding that the increases would only lead to a new drop in living standards "which are already very low."

"In this situation, I think a protest by the working classes would be justified," he said.

Thousands Protest in Gdansk

AU162041 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, March 17 (AFP) -- Several thousand Poles marched through the streets of Gdansk on Sunday to protest against government-decreed price rises, sources in the Baltic port said.

The demonstrators attended mass and demonstrated for about one half hour before police dispersed them without violence, the sources said.

Lech Walesa, leader of the banned labour organisation, Solidarity, who did not attend the protest, had hit out Saturday against the rises of between 10 and 20 per cent in food, coal gas, alcohol, electricity and transport.

Officials Discuss Hikes

LD170043 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 16: The "Czas" (Time) regular weekly TV Saturday programme was yesterday entirely devoted to one issue -- price hikes and undertakings aimed at shielding the economically weakest groups of the population against the effects of the cost-of-living increase.

Representatives of the authorities of five ministries: Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Economy Wieslaw Mlynarczyk; Deputy Minister of Finance Antoni Gryniewicz; Deputy Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Andrzej Paczos; Deputy Minister of Internal Trade and Services Stanislaw Bragiel and head of the Department of Economics and Finance at the Ministry of Mining and Power Longin Tarasiewicz.

Following the first public round of questions and answers the guests answered telephone calls from TV viewers. Questions and answers concerning various issues from three basic groups.

Q: Why was the intention to introduce price hikes not announced earlier and why the matter was not consulted?

A: In the last 4 years it was possible to hold consultations and announce price hikes beforehand without fear of market disturbances because a majority of those foodstuffs which the hikes concerned were rationed. At present only meat products are rationed. At present only meat products are rationed and we have announced their price hikes much earlier. We did not, of course, fear a buyout of bread or milk but it was not the case with sugar and especially alcohol. To announce price hikes of some products and withhold those of others would be awkward.

The current price increase was already consulted during the discussion on the assumptions of the central annual plan for 1986, those concerning the sphere of prices and incomes.

Shielding the economically weakest is envisaged in this year's plan. The recently adopted law which envisages a 15 percent increase in old age and disability pensions in social benefits which were allotted earlier decided about the increase of old age and disability pensions for about 6 million people. Also, family benefits will be paid out according to new rules.

Family benefits accompanying old age and disability pensions are also going up as well as a score of other social benefits.

As to the questions concerning coal, sugar and related price hikes, the answers were as follows:

The price of coal never covered the costs of exploitation. Costs are rising continuously because we are exploiting ever deeper and more shallow layers of coal.

Another question: Why the price of sugar went up for the second time in such a short period of time and whether this was not an exaggeration. The answer: The rise introduced in November secured profitable production of sugar beets yet was immediately followed by an increase in production costs, mainly because of increased fuel prices. As far as alcohol was concerned, public opinion was divided. Some considered the current increase too high others demanded an even more drastic one.

The reply to a question whether the meat price hike announced for August would allow for lifting its rationing was that this would be decided not so much by a price increase as by increased meat supplies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

14 March Session

LD140833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0810 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Welcome ladies and gentlemen to the building of the Central Committee. A moment or so ago the deliberations of the 25th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resumed. They were opened by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Today the plenary debate will continue and relevant resolutions will be adopted. The 25th Plenum will also establish the exact dates for the 10th PZPR Congress. We shall return with another report on the deliberations at 1000 hours [0900 GMT].

Congress Agenda Set

LD141828 Warsaw PAP in English 1629 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 14 -- The PUWP CC decides to convene the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. It will open in Warsaw on June 29, 1986 with the following frame agenda:

1. A PUWP CC'S report on party tasks in the socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.
2. A report by the Council of Ministers on assumptions of Poland's socio-economic development in 1986-1990 and till the year 1995.
3. A report on the PUWP CC's activity.
4. A report by the Central Auditing Commission.
5. A report by the Central Commission of Party Control.
6. Discussion.
7. Adoption of the "PUWP Programme".
8. Adoption of resolutions.
9. Adoption of amendments and supplements to the PUWP Statute.
10. Elections of the PUWP central authorities and organs of control.

Guidelines Approved

LD141903 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 14: The PUWP CC approves the draft guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress worked out by a congress committee team, and resolves to submit the guidelines, after taking into consideration remarks made during discussion at the 25th plenum, to a party and national debate.

The congress guidelines, entitled "let us strengthen the socialist foundations of a secure, economically efficient, modern and law-abiding Poland" constitute the elaboration for the years 1986-1990 of the assumptions for the PUWP Programme. They present the targets of Poland's development and the conditions and ways for their realization.

The Central Committee expresses its opinion that the discussion on the guidelines will become an important socio-political campaign, stimulating the society, factory crews, socio-vocational communities to actions accelerating Poland's development and improving the material and cultural living conditions.

The Central Committee obliges party members and party organizations and instances to be particularly active in organizing discussions on the guidelines, to a creative participation in these discussions, to winning the widest social circles possible for this cause. The Central Committee appeals to the working class, all working people, the allied parties, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), the trade unions, youth, and the socio-political and socio-vocational organizations to launch a civic debate on the key problems of our future contained in the guidelines.

Speakers Address Plenum

LD141100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] We now go over to the PZPR Central Committee meeting. The plenary debate ended five minutes ago here at the 25th plenum.

The first to speak in the discussion today was Jan Kolodziejczak, candidate Central Committee member and director of the Telcom-Teletra works in Poznan. He said the goals of the economic development contained in the theses for the 10th party congress should be narrowed down to the principal development goals: increasing production and stepping up exports. Achievement of these two assumptions would improve the state of our whole economy and the well-being of the society. The present export position of Poland is embarassing, said Jan Kolodziejczak. We are at the end of the list of European exporters. This does not correspond to our capabilities or aspirations. Speaking about the personnel policy the speaker drew attention to the personnel reviews which are being carried out in enterprises and within the administration. These must not be static reviews, he said, done periodically without drawing any conclusions.

The last to speak in the discussion at the 25th plenum was Zofia Makowska, Central Committee member and teacher at the Romual Traugutt grammar school in Warsaw. She said that the end of the Central Committee's period of office provides an opportunity to assess what we have done and whether more could have been done. Such an assessment is encouraged by the fact that everybody is participating in working out of the important documents and the quality of the documents being prepared by members of the Central Committee and their cohesion is extremely important here. Zofia Makowska said that she was in the team which was working on the report and she knows how difficult it is to write such a document, so that it can be brief and at the same time interesting to everyone. We must listen to the party organizations to improve such materials. One must also examine such documents from the point of view of young people: are these able to appeal to our children? It is the condition for realization of the program to have a correct attitude to work. Everybody must be filled with the work ethic and it is necessary to end with the universal limiting of ambitions to an average and mediocre level. The inscription made in Poland on the goods which we wish to sell abroad must mean beautiful, good, worthy of respect. That is why our only export goods must remain the music of Chopin and the poetry of our classics.

Zofia Makowska said that everybody had to support the party with wiser and more ambitious activity than so far been the case.

Altogether, yesterday and today, 26 speakers took part in the discussion. As we have said, 10 minutes ago a break in the proceedings was announced. They are to resume at 1030. The adoption of resolutions and the closing speech is planned then.

Plenum Concludes

LD141824 Warsaw PAP in English 1617 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 14: The two-day 25th PUWP CC plenary session, chaired by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski wound up here today. The Agenda envisaged a review of draft congress guidelines and the evaluation of the course of congress campaign so far and of the implementation of 9th Congress recommendations concerning party concerning party personnel policy. The PUWP Central Committee passed resolutions on submitting the PUWP 10th congress guidelines to party and national discussion and on convening the congress, which is due to start in Warsaw on June 29, 1986. Next, two draft resolutions and a Central Committee decision were put under consideration. The PUWP Central Committee also passed a decision on personnel policy.

At the close of the session, the PUWP CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered a speech. Signing of "the Internationale" ended the plenum.

RADULESCU, DELEGATION MEET WITH SWEDEN'S CARLSSON

AU152028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 15/3/1986 -- A party and state delegation headed by Gheorghe Radulescu, that participated in the funeral of Olof Palme, met Ingvar Carlsson, chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP), prime minister of Sweden.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party condolences were conveyed at the heavy loss suffered by the SDLP with the death of Olof Palme, a prominent personality of the socialist movement and of the Swedish political life, an outstanding statesman. Ingvar Carlsson sent thanks for the expressed compassionate feelings and appreciation of the participation of the Romanian party and state delegation in Olof Palme's funeral.

During the interview the sides highlighted the friendly relations extant between the two parties and countries, expressing the wish to further develop them.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS' WORK

AU141954 Bucharest LUMEA No 11 in Romania 13 Mar 86 pp 4, 5

[Mihai Corut dispatch from Moscow entitled: "A Qualitatively New Stage in the Development of the Soviet Society"]

[Excerpts] The 27th CPSU Congress, the proceedings of which ended in the middle of last week, will undoubtedly go down in the history of the party and Soviet state as a political event of particular importance.

Among the documents adopted was the political report of the CPSU Central Committee presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was unanimously endorsed by the delegations. Actually, the report was the focus of the congress debates and it is now the general focus of the 19 million communists and of all working people throughout the country. On the basis of the resolution, through which the congress endorsed the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, all party organizations shall be guided by that document in their overall activity. The report outlines the tasks aimed at speeding up the USSR's socioeconomic development, perfecting the leadership and planning activity in all domestic and foreign areas, and at deepening socialist democracy. The party's and people's immediate task -- the report stresses -- is to firmly and in a short time overcome the negative tendencies and phenomena which have emerged in economic development, to achieve a dynamic economic growth, and to open up broad prospects for the assertion of the working people's initiative and creativity for genuine revolutionary changes. The fulfillment of these tasks will permit the Soviet peoples to cover a new and important stage on the road of building the new system in a relatively short time.

The document also stresses the need to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and stresses the need to intensify efforts to ensure the peoples' peace and security. All this is of essential importance, because in the current international situation, preserving peace and preventing a new world war are the basic problems of our time.

The assessments, conclusions, and directions of action included in the political report are outlined in the above-mentioned resolution which was published on the day when the congress proceedings concluded and which was followed by the complete publication of the other documents in the Soviet central and countrywide press: the CPSU Program in a new edited form; Basic Directives of the USSR's Socioeconomic Development in the 1986-90 Period and up to the Year 2000; and the CPSU Statute with the proposed modifications -- documents that define the future development of the party and Soviet society and the components and aspects of this development in a broad perspective. All these documents were adopted at a time when the country needed a new strategic line to resume and continue its upward trend toward new heights of development and progress.

As the congress proceedings demonstrated, the Soviet society is prepared to proceed to achieving a qualitatively new level in its development. This was proved by each of the meetings of the communist forum, by the working atmosphere that characterized the debates, and by the thorough analysis made and great responsibilities assumed by the delegates to lend their activity at their given work places dynamism and creativity in order to implement the provisions of the congress decisions. This was also significantly demonstrated by the public discussion of the draft documents on the congress agenda, discussion which was characterized by an unprecedented participation: more than 110 million of working people, practically the whole of the country's adult population. This participation resulted in hundreds of thousands of tangible proposals forwarded by the proposals forwarded by the producers of material and cultural assets. Thus the whole country favored a new strategic line to speed up socioeconomic development, a line that was formulated almost a year ago (April 1985) by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and that was homogenized now by the great forum of the party. The concept of accelerating socioeconomic development, that runs like a red threat through the documents, is based on tangible measures aimed at implementing the tasks included in the congress resolution on the political report. Being a true pivot of the great options of a long-term development and aiming at programmatic targets covering the stage that separates us from the next millenium -- speeding up development is, in fact, the main axis of the qualitative changes to take place both in the area of the forces of production and in that of social development. As the congress resolution stresses, the new strategic line consists of proceeding to an economy characterized by a high level of organization and efficiency, developing the forces of production, by perfected socialist production relations, and by a well-organized economic mechanism. The basic element of speeding up development, in fact its programmatic vector, continues to be the national economy, the main area of activity of the party, the field in which the preconditions are created to ensure a rich material and cultural life and an intensive social life for the Soviet people.

The main lever for propelling the economy toward new qualitative horizons, incorporated in the final goal, is represented by the radical acceleration of scientific-technological progress and the introduction -- at the level of branches and of the national economy -- of new generations of technical equipment and of original technologies that are able to ensure maximum efficiency. It is in this direction that science and technology, together with industry, agriculture, and other branches of material production, and practically all fields able to contribute to the society's progress, are called upon to proceed at a high rate.

Defining the renovating concept on speeding up socioeconomic development, the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress advocate that in the coming 15 years, the national income and the country's industrial production are to almost double, mainly by doubling the productive potential and through qualitative transformations. Social labor productivity is to increase -- in the same interval -- 2.3-2.5 times over while material and energy consumption is to decrease substantially.

A first stage in implementing these goals is the current 1986-90 5-year plan. The congress resolution calls upon the working people in the national economy to act to make maximum use of existing reserves and stresses that this is the surest way to implement the established development program. The main task of this stage is to ensure the planned economic growth rates and to increase economic efficiency on the basis of introducing the most recent achievements of the scientific and technological revolution, rebuilding and reusing enterprises, intensively using the available productive potential, strictly economizing raw materials and energy, and on the basis of perfecting the economic mechanism. As a corollary to these actions and on the basis of increasing labor productivity, an overall increase in the national income and in industrial production in the current 5-year plan is also planned. Such results will guarantee the implementation of the program provisions aimed at improving the material and cultural well-being of the working people. As a matter of fact, the "junction" between the two programs -- economic and social -- is an important means to speed up development and the active and coherent social policy which are to be coupled by ensuring a concordance between labor and consumption and by establishing a closer dependence on wages paid in keeping with the achieved productivity and with the qualitative aspects of the economic activity.

The congress documents and the conclusions of the dicussion demonstrate that conditions have been created to implement the targets promoted by the programs of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. The delegates who took the floor at the communist forum in the Kremlin concretely referred to the possibilities in enterprises, central departments, and economic ministries, in regions and the Soviet republics to make better use of raw material resources; they referred to the advantages of ongoing reconstruction, and of the modernization of productive units and to possibilities of increasing agricultural production by substantiating their generally valid proposals and remarks with examples from their recent experience.

In the congress debates and obviously, in the adopted documents, an important place was held by questions pertaining to the international policy promoted by the party and Soviet state. In this respect, the congress resolution stresses that the main target of the CPSU's foreign policy is to ensure for the Soviet people the possibility to work in conditions of lasting peace and freedom. Therefore, in the future too, the main direction of the party's activity in the international arena must be the struggle against nuclear danger, against the arms race, and for preserving and strengthening general peace.

The main orientation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is the years to come must be the struggle for implemening the program of eliminating mass destruction weapons and of averting the danger of a war, a program included in the statement of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary of January 1986. The congress -- the resolution stresses -- completely supports the new positive elements that have emerged in mutural relations with the socialist countries in the wake of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum of last April, mentioning that the essence of cooperation between those countries is cooperation between the ruling communist parties and the improvement and renewal of the forms and methods of that cooperation. the CPSU advocates correct and sincere relations with all communist parties, with all the countries of the world socialist system, and comradely exchanges of views with those countries and hails any step toward bringing socialist countries closer and any positive change in their relations.

The positions presented in the political report and then outlined in the resolution in connection with developments in the international arena, the proposals and initiatives on disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the actions promoted to preserve peace earned the adherence and unanimous support of the delegations and of the whole people. As a matter of fact, the word "peace" was a leitmotiv in the speeches made by the delegates to the congress and in the meetings organized in enterprises and institutions with the party delegations from various countries that participated in the forum of the Soviet Communists.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress open up prospects for extensive activity for the Soviet peoples both in the work they perform to build socialism and communism in their struggle for peace, activities which are also of great international significance.

The 27th CPSU Congress concluded in the same working atmosphere that prevailed each day of the proceedings, thus confirming the assessment made by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail G rbachev that it had been a congress that had taken place under the sign of quality.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MALAYSIA

AU141842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur AGERPRES 14/3/1986 -- A protocol signed at the end of the third session of the Joint Romanian-Malaysian Government Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation held in Kuala Lumpur contains measures for the development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation in various domains of mutual interest.

The two countries' delegations were led by the foreign ministers who pointed out that the results of the session fell in line with bilateral summit talks and understandings.

Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva had talks with his Malaysian counterpart and working meetings with the ministers of transport, trade and industry, energy, posts and telecommunications, and with top executives of the state-owned company Petronas.

DASCALESCU CABLES GREETINGS TO DPRK PREMIER

AU060937 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council on his birthday. In the cable the belief is expressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments of the two countries will continue to develop in the spirit of the talks held and understandings reached at summit level.

PLANINC ATTENDS PALME FUNERAL; MEETS CARLSSON

Officials Depart for Funeral

LD141649 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1555 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the country's largest social political organization, Aleksandar Grlickov, and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Mitja Ribicic left for Stockholm today. They will attend there the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on March 15.

Planinc, Carlsson Hold Talks

LD151515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson today received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the other members of the Yugoslav delegation attending the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. In a very friendly atmosphere, it was affirmed that there is a mutual desire for developing all-around cooperation between the two countries. Questions of the life and work of Yugoslavs in Sweden were touched upon, and Prime Minister Carlsson said they contributed to the well-being of Sweden and its culture. There was a short exchange of views on some international questions, and in particular the cooperation of the two countries within the group of [word indistrinct] countries. In addition to Milka Planinc, the Yugoslav delegation to the funeral of Olof Palme includes Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Mitja Ribicic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Marjan Osolnik, ambassador of the SFRY in the Kingdom of Sweden.

Planinc Meets USSR's Ryzhkov

LD152129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2017 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Stockholm this evening, where they have been attending the funeral of Olof Plame.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today had short meetings with Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi; UN Secretary General; Perez de Ceullar; Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe; Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Ryhkov; and many personalities in Swedish political life.

Delegation Returns to Belgrade

LD152328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2249 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Belgarde 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who attended Olof Palme's funeral in Stockholm, returned to Belgrade this evening.

They were greeted at Belgrade airport by Zoran Miskovic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council; and Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and also by Magnusson, charge d'affaires of the Swedish Embassy in the SFRY.

MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD141612 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1429 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, March 14 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav military delegation, headed by Chief of General Staff Colonel-General Zorko Canadi, ended a several-day visit to the Swedish Armed Forces today. The visit was assessed by both sides as very useful. General Canadi was received by Swedish Defence Minister Roine Carlsson. The Yugoslav military delegation also attended Swedish Army tactical exercises.

The visit, together with General Canadi's talks with his host, General Linnart Ljung, is expected to contribute to the continutiy and promotion of bilateral military cooperation.

ZEMLJARIC, HUNGARY'S MARJAI DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD142357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had a working meeting with the Hungarian deputy premier, Joszef Marjai, in Pecs this afternoon.

On this occasion Janez Zemljaric and Jozsef Marjai conducted extensive talks on bilateral economic relations and long-term cooperation in the energy industry, transportation and tourism. They also discussed ways of developing and promoting cooperation in the border area to which both countries attach particular importance. The two deputy prime ministers also informed each other about the domestic economic situation in their respective countries.

LCY OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR INDIAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU131348 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for India yesterday at noon. Stojakov will attend the work of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India.

U.S. REPLY TO USSR MORATORIUM INITIATIVE NOTED

LD142004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. will continue with nuclear tests, the White House announced today in a reply to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative on a moratorium on testing.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan said the Soviets, on the basis of reciprocity, could come and attend one of the U.S. underground tests and bring with them any instruments they wish.

The White House said Gorbachev's initiative could not be accepted because the U.S. and its allies are convinced the tests are necessary in view of the fact that nuclear weapons are a major deterrent to war ambitions and intentions.

President Reagan's administration claims the Soviet Union has supremacy in nuclear arms. The U.S. cannot, therefore, agree to a moratorium now.

Observers here raise the question as to how much influence Washington's refusal will have on preparations for the next meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, to be held in Washington this year.

The agreement on nuclear tests, that is, the moratorium, and the agreement on the reduction of missiles in Europe, are supposed to be the two most important results of the summit.

KOMUNIST CITED ON TENSE RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD141426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1303 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Despite indications of an improvement in Yugoslav-Albanian relations, several undesirable steps taken by the Albanian state and party leadership have again provoked tensions between the two Balkan neighbours and undoubtedly harmed their relations, writes the Yugoslav weekly KOMUNIST today.

The periodical recalls that Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Milekna Bojanic's visit to Tirana last year during which an agreement on increasing trade until 1990 was signed was a step toward better relations between the two countries. Another positive element was the completion of the joint Titograd-Shkoder rail line which finally linked Albania with the European rail network.

However, in a speech early in February, Albanian state and party leader Ramiz Alia openly took the side of Albanian separatists and nationalists in Yugoslavia whose aim is to dismember Yugoslavia and incorporate parts of it in a "Greater Albania." In addition, Albanian propaganda continues claiming that Yugoslav territories predominantly populated by ethnic Albanians was "seized" from Albania.

Ramiz Alia has confirmed that he abides by Enver Hoxha's policy and that he will continue to foment national intolerance and conflicts in Yugoslavia, writes KOMUNIST.

The latest attacks on Yugoslavia are also designed to draw attention away from Albania's economic problems, says KOMUNIST, recalling that results in almost all sectors of the economy are below the planned targets. Officially, the reasons for the shortfalls are being sought in the severe winter, dry summer and the death of Enver Hoxha. But in reality, the causes are quite different.

The obsolete technology which dates to the times of "eternal friendship" with the Soviet Union and China requires major modernization which Albania cannot carry out by itself but, on the other hand, is loath to ask for foreign loans.

Yugoslavia has repeatedly proved its readiness to develop relations with Albania on the basis of strict respect for independence and sovereignity. Such proof should also be supplied by Albania since only equality-based cooperation is in the true interests of both countries and their peoples, a need of the times, and the guarantee of a safer future for both Yugoslavia and Albania, as well as the Balkans.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR 14 MAR

LD132203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1836 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 14 (TANJUG) -- By 1990, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are to exchange goods worth 7.6 billion dollars, which is about 8 percent more than in the past five years.

The above was envisaged in an agreement on trade of goods and services between the two countries, signed in Prague today by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Dr Milenko Bojanovic and Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban.

Under the agreement Yugoslavia is to export to Czechoslovakia ships, power and fuels industry equipment, cranes for harbours, bulldozers, machine tools, car industry equipment, transformers, agricultural technology and other industrial products.

At the same time, Czechoslovakia will export to Yugoslavia power and fuels and mining industries equipment, machine tools, trams, tractors, freight and passenger vehicles.

The two side assessed that the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak trade results in the past five years formed a solid foundation to further develop cooperation. The contracts on long-term production cooperation and specialization at the level of enterprises, as set out, were of great importance for the development and expansion of economic relations.

The consumer goods exchange was also expected to continue and considerable attention is to be devoted in the next five-year period to upgrading coooperation in the tourist and building industries and transportation.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE REJECTS MARTINOVIC CHARGES

AU161917 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Kosta Krajincanic feature from the "Sunday at 10" program on the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's work]

[Excerpt] The Federal Chamber should have held a debate about the Djordje Martinovic case at the end of last month. Would this high assembly chamber discuss the Martinovic case at all, after the latest announcement that has arrived from Onjilane? For the news carried by all information media the day before yesterday runs as follows:

[Begin announcer recording] The investigation procedures that have been conducted have failed to prove the existence of a suspicion that Djordje Martinovic's injuries were caused by violence, and the Gnjilane District Public Prosecutor has therefore rejected criminal charges against unknown perpetrators of violence. [end recording]

Does this news put a full stop to the Martinovic case? Does it definitely abolish the need for the tragic puzzle to be solved at the place where it should bave been a long time ago: at the court, before the face of justice and the public? The Gnjiland announcement, let us recall, has come after one unofficial and three official inquiries by court medical experts, the last and decisive one of which has not been presented to the public. What has happened meanwhile? Has the finding of the group of experts -- a group consisting of experts from Ljubkjana, Novi Sad, and Nis -- put an end to the matter? What does that finding look like? What investigation procedures were conducted so that one could come to such a certain conclusion?

None of this has been said in the Gnjilane announcement. Through this failure it brings new excitement into the public, increases the temperature, even provokes indignation. The unnecessary politicization of the Martinovic case is continuing, and thousands of new questions appear. After almost a year of guesswork which turned the case into a hitherto unheard of legal, medical, and political phenomenon, we would like to ask whether there is a man named Djordje Martinovic at all.

COURT SENTENCES FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

LD141701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Rijeka, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today in the Rijeka District Court Josip Ceranic (55) was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment, his son Josip Ceranic (21) to 1 year and 8 months and Tomislav Markovic (23) to 1 year of imprisonment, for hostile propaganda.

The Ogulin "threesome" were accused of using hostile propaganda to extol ustashas and by making Croat nationalist pronouncements they fomented religious and national hatred. Hosip Ceranic junior and Tomislav Markovic in fall 1983 vandalized a monument erected in honor of the victims of fascist terror not far from Ogulin. Josip Ceranic senior was proved to have worked under the instructions of hostile emigre organizations in the Federal Repulic of Germany, from whom he used to get propaganda material. In any case, the court hearing has been going on for a full 3 years.

FEDERAL CHAMBER EXAMINES POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD132253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly continued its examination of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System today. Twenty-two delegates registered to speak in today's debate. Yesterday 10 took part in the discussion.

First to take the floor was Ela Ulrih-Atena who as the rapporteur of the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations reported that this working body supports the Analysis as a whole, assessing that it confirms the value of the basic directions and principles of the 1974 Constitution.

The analysis was criticized for not devoting enough attention to the differences between parts of our country, which indirectly restricts the functioning of the political system, for not emphasizing that nationalism is one of the most reactionary ideological factors which obstructs the prospects for socialism, and for not giving the socialist republics the necessary treatment in the Analysis.

On the basis of the stance that the socioeconomic position of farmers is closely linked with their participation and influence in the political system, Jovan Lazarevic noted that the Critical Analysis should have, but did not succeed in, establishing the progress made in realizing the income-based integration of farmers with associated labor, where the problems lie, and the ways of overcoming them. This is why the Analysis cannot be seen as a contribution to changes in practice, Lazarevic stressed.

Neither the credit, taxation nor the prices policy has encouraged new relations, and it is therefore clear why the interests of farmers for association, which according to Lazarevic, do exist, are unable to emerge. Neglect of these facts means that the Analysis puts forward no proposal, in his view, but rather unnecessarily and uselessly paraphrases the Law on Associated Labor.

Batric Jovanovic noted that it is unfortunate that the authors of the Critical Analysis were not present at the debate, because a dialogue could then have developed. He went on to emphasize that the document proposes only minor corrections to the political system, instead of changing everything which has not withstood the test of practice. The most serious consequence of mistaken solutions in the political system is the breakdown of the unified Yugoslav market and the creation of eight autarchic republican and provincial economies. Why, Jovanovic asks himself, did the authors of the Critical Analysis not give a concrete proposal for solving this problem. He did not agree with the assessment of the Analsyis that the economic crisis was caused by the domination of statist relations and technobureaucratic monopolies at all levels of associated labor and of society as a whole. Such an assessment is out of place and untimely, because the causes of the crisis lie elsewhere, above all in the fact that for a long time there has been no unified strategy for the technological development of the country, and that we have an irrational foreign exchange system and chaos in the foreign exchange sphere.

The authors of the Critical Analysis, according to Jovanovic, give an unrealistic picture of the conflicts in oour society because they claim that they result from the fact that the interests of the working class and the technobureaucratic state-property monopoly do not coincide. Moreover, the authors have devoted insufficient attention to the most important problem, unemployment, and have failed to give a complete analysis of the system of self-managing communities of interest. The problems in the work of the Federal Chamber are reduced to inadequate ties between the delegates and their grassroots, which, as Jovanovic claims, is not the greatest failing. Why did the authors not study the role of the Federal Chamber themselves, and why did they not examine the causes of the failure to observe the constitutional provisions on the competence of this chamber in the economic sphere?

Batric Jovanovic also did not agree with the assessment of the Analysis that the SFRY Presidency affirmed itself as a factor of cohesion and stability in our society. This body has even permitted the government to violate the anti-inflationary program, which has drawn the county into an even deeper economic and social crisis, Jovanovic stressed.

If there exists a desire for dominance of one nation over another, as the Critical Analysis concludes, why did the authors not study this problem and give appropriate proposals for its solution? In the Analysis there is also no mention of whether the constitutios of the republics and provinces are in all respects harmonized with the SFRY Constitution when it comes to the equality of nations and nationalities in the nationally mixed republics, provinces, and municipalities, said Batric Jovanovic.

It is my impression that in examining the Critical Analysis we sometimes lose sight of the fact that it does not have the force of a legal act, nor the character of a constitutional-legal initiative for changing the constitution, because it is well known who can do this, according to the SFRY Constitution, and under what conditions, Ivica Lovric stressed. In the same way we are losing sight of the fact that the constitutional principles and orientations adopted in 1974 have the character of a program and it cannot be expeced that they will be implemented in a decade. In his view many of the causes of the present difficulties, particularly in the federation, lie not so much in the constitutional norms, as in the system of social reproduction and in the economic development policy.

Everything that is said in the Critical Analysis about lack of responsibility, which has lead to major mistakes and distortions, obliges us to continue investigating the causes of this phenomenon in our society, Dusan Pekic stressed.

The question is justifiably asked, Pekic said, as to how these phenomena could have arisen in our self-managing socialist system where the working class and working people have great constitutional and formal-legal competence.

The political and moral crisis represent a great danger than the economic crises which are the product of the former. Thus, in Pekic's view, if we want to restore trust in the LCY, in the state leadership, while improving constitutional and legal solutions, we we should liquidate the power of unconstitutional groups and power centers.

Proceedings should be set in motion at once, at least for establishing political responsibility of all those who got the country into the crisis, who made decisions on uncontrolled borrowing, misguided investments, who put their signature to mistaken assessments and conclusions about the situation in Kosovo while the irredenta has been indoctrinating the great majority of schoolchildren unhindered for years. To make the irony even greater, Dusan Pekic stressed, these same people are today making the most imprtant decisions and are proclaiming themselves irreplaceable, crudely violating the laws and moral norms.

In the opinion of Dragutin Sokal, experience so far calls for changing the position of the delegate base within the framework of the assembly system, particulary when it is a question of the place and role of the working class in decision making at the federal level. At this level workers do not have their own chamber -- a chamber of associated labor, and it is obvious that this is not the Federal Chamber, he stressed.

Presenting the views of his delegational base, Vehbija Hajredini said that the basic message of the public debate on the Critical Analysis can be summed up as the view that the basic orientations and frameworks of the political system do not need to be changed. It was stressed that the Critical Analysis can serve as a basic for an exchange of views on the functioning of the political system. Partcipants in these debates stressed that we do not have a crisis of the political system, nor a crisis of self-management as a production relationship, but that there is insufficient determination when it comes to eliminating and removing obvious difficulties. Vehbija Hajredini added that in the Critical Analysis there are not enough concrete proposals and measures, nor answers on the method of resolving all problems which are pointed out in the document.

At the end of the session it was agreed that a resume of the debate in the Federal Chamber on the Critical Analysis should be sent to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. The Assembly will also prepare a work program for realising the tasks arising out of the Critical Analysis.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS LAW ON FOREIGN DEBT 13 MAR

LD132052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG) -- The National Bank of Yugoslavia will be permitted to incur a foreign debt of up to 3.9 billion dollars in order to refinance the principal of the country's debt which falls due in 1986 and 1987. The above is specified in the law adopted today in the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Some 2.5 billion dollars will be credits from Western commercail banks granted under previously concluded agreements. As far as the remaining 1.4 billion dollars are concerned, talks will be resumed with the governments of creditor-countries.

An agreement concluded by Yugoslavia and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IRBD) regarding guarantees, which the Assembly of Yugoslavia ratified today, will enable oil refineries in Bosanski Brod, Central Yugoslavia to make use of a 2.5 million dollar credit granted by the IRBD.

FIRST ROUND OF DELEGATE ELECTIONS UDERWAY

Upcoming Elections Previewed

LD141645 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1442 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The first round of delegate elections in Yugoslavia ends on 16 March. By that date, about 15 million citizens voting in enterprises and local neighbourhood communities will have elected delegations which will in turn choose their own delegates to the communes and the self-management communities of interest. In the latter, the delegates decide on programmes for and the financing of various activities such as meeting cultural and educational requirements and providing health care and municipal services.

The current round is already finished in the Republics of Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. The voting will end in the local neighbourhood communities in the Republics of Slovenia, Montenegro and Serbia with its Vojvodina and Kosovo Provinces. In these republics and provinces voting in enterprises began yesterday. Today's newspapers have already reported a turnout of more than 80 employed voters.

The chain continues with elections at the communal, city, provincial and republican levels until it ends on May 15 with the election of the highest delegated body in the country -- the assembly of Yugoslavia.

This year's elections are the twelfth in self-management socialist Yugoslavia and the fourth since the introduction of the delegate system in 1974. Unlike the systems in parliamentary democracies, the delegate system ensures a constant and direct link between the voters and their delegates. The delegates are accountable to those who elect them and must consult them regularly. If they do not advocate their voters' interests they may be recalled even during their term.

The current elections are expected to change the age and social structure of the delegations, i.e. to ensure that more women, young people and non-party members, but only those firmly committed to brotherhood and unity and to self-management, are elected, stressed Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. This largest socio-political organisation in Yugoslavia is the bearer of the election activities.

Procedures Described

LD121411 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 12 (TANJUG) -- The fourth, regular delegate elections since the introduction of the delegate system in 1974 in Yugoslavia started on March 4.

The 15-million electorate will elect its delegations in associated labour and local communities -- the basic cells of society. This is the first link in the election chain which leads, through communes, cities, republics and provinces, to the highest delegate body in the country -- the Federal Assembly.

The usual four-yearly change in the assembly will take place as planned, on May 15, as soon as the 1986 elections are completed.

Unlike the representative systems in parliamentary democracy, the delegate system ensures a constant and direct link between those sitting on the assembly benches and their electorate base. The delegates are obliged to regularly consult with their voters, to whom they are responsible for their work and decisions.

Although indirectly, this system ensures the participation of the widest circle of people in the country's political life, and thus, the implementation of the broadest range of interests -- from class and national ones, to those relating to social, age and equality of the sexes issues.

It is difficult at the very start of the election process in Yugoslavia to assess its course. Criticisms that the election mechanism is complicated and frequently incomprehensible, will probably be heard this time as well, since there have been no major changes. One thing is, however, already clear -- some changes have been made in relation to earlier elections and the way candidates were proposed.

The large attendance at the pre-nomination and nomination rallies, where as manyas 25 percent more candidates are registered on the election lists than the number required for election indicates a growing awareness that the routine acceptance of proposed delegates cannot lead to a way out of the existing economic and social difficulties. That is why, besides criticism and praise of delegates whose mandate has expired, it was also demanded at the rallies that future delegates approach their duties with responsibility, have stronger links with the base and regularly account to it for their work.

An important novelty in the Yugoslav election system is the procedure, implemented for the first time, in which local communities and municipalities submit proposals for candidates for top functions -- at the republican and federal levels. Participants in the election process in this way have insight into the complete cadre situation in the country.

There have been examples of going to extremes in proposing candidates, when ten or more candidates were put forward for commune presidents.

The final results of the elections will show how much the demand for more workers in the delegate assemblies was met. So far, it is clear that the commitment to the necessity of electing more women and young people has not been adhered to.

The awareness of the need for greater responsibility, the search for the most capable and willing to bear that responsibility indicates that the major cadre renewal will speed up the implementation of tasks from the long-term economic stabilization programme and the resolution of other problems in society.

PRISTINA COMMUNISTS HOLD ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD150800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 14 Mar (TANJUA) -- The League of Communists of Pristina has achieved significant results in the last 4 years in all areas of life and work. However, there is certainly no room for satisfaction, because much more should, could, and must be done -- both in terms of the political-security situation and economic development, as well as in the building of consciousness about the necessity for further developing socialist self-managing relations, and brotherhood, unity, and equality between the nations and nationalities in this municipality. Life demands of Communists, in particular, greater readiness and resoluteness for the struggle against all nationalist, irredentist, antisocialist and other negative tendencies, wherever they appear.

This is the motto pervading the entire course of today's electoral conference of the organization of the Pristina League of Communists (LC) at which 4 years of activity are assessed and the orientation program of idepoloitical activity of 24,000 Pristina Communists up to 1990 is approved. A new leadership will be elected at the conference.

The work of the conference is being attended by Kolj Siroka, Azem Vlasi, Ilijaz Kurtesi, delegations of the LCS of Belgrade, Novi Sad, Zagreb and other guests.

Speaking of the problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins as the most serious consequence of irredentist activity, Dr Ragip Haljilji, municipal committee chairman, observed that all subjects of society are investing exceptional efforts in eliminating the causes and factors that stimulate this process and that intensive activity is being waged for creating possibilities, a more favorable atmosphere and other conditions for bringing about their return. He recalled that hostile activity from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, various physical pressures, unemployment and other economic difficulties are the chief causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. He stated that recently, however, both Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have had a great influence. This nationalism intends to sow distrust, fear, and anti-Albanian sentiment and show that it is impossible to live together. He said that this nationalism is everywhere -- acting together with the well-known antisocialist forces in the country, and burdening the political-security situation in the municipality. Speaking of the methods, demands and goals of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, Heljilji noted that they are promoted by some individuals and specific groups, who are concretely organizing the writing of petitions, submitting complaints, printing and publishing articles, books, memoirs, and in various other ways attempting to bring into question the basic values of our revolution and system.

Citizens who are truly preoccupied with numerous probelms and are not burdened by nationalism are often succumbing, unconsciously and through lack of knowledge, to this organized and deliberate pressure. Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists are then manipulating these people in various ways. This is what happened with the collection of signatures for the petition and the organization of a group to leave for Belgrade, Haljilji said, while not denying the real problems people are complaining about and the fact that individual organs and competent services have not solved them in the best way.

Limon Matosi stressed that in a differentiation process at the university, 14 lecturers have been relieved of their posts and expelled from the LC. He assessed the political situation at the university as favorable, with the reservation that this does not mean irredentist activity has been eradicated.

Taking part in the discussion, first of all pointed to the numerical strengthening of the provincial LC with new members, ready and prepared to oppose counter-revolutionary and other nationalist attacks.

Stressing the necessity of a showdown with those who have committed ideological excesses, Siroka noted that people like the historian Dr Skender Rizaj, who distorts the events of the past, have no place either in the LC or in the collective in which they work. He also gave a critical warning about other phenomena of manipulation and one-sidedness in culture and in other fields.

Kolj Siroka also advocated a deeper analysis of the phenomenon of the recruitment of the young into the ranks of hostile, irredentist organizations in Kosovo. Warning of the still current activity of Albanian but also Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists, he sought a decisive settling of accounts with them. The LC should fight for every human being, but hostile-oriented people, who associated with the sworn enemies of our system would not be tolerated if its ranks. The LC must be more energetic here and contribute to progressive trends inthe Socialist Republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia, said Kolj Siroka. A number of participants in the debate pointed to the burning social problem of Kosovo and Pristina -- unemployment -- and advocated concrete and effective measures for creating jobs more rapidly. At present, 17,700 people are waiting for work, 65 percent of whom are young people.

At the end of its work, the conference elected a new Municipal Committee with 55 members; a Presidium of the committee with 15 members; and 71 delegates for the 14th Conference of the Provincial LC; 30 delegates for the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia, and 12 delegates for the 13th LCY Congress.

At the first session of the newly elected committee, Dr Ragip Haljilji was reelected chairman of the Pristina party organization, Nedeljko Pupovac was also reelected secretary of the Presidium.

Executive secretaries were elected as follows: Hiljmi Ismailji, Dragisa Murganic, Nebih Berisa, and Momcilo Trajkovic.

VOJVODINA CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDIUM NOMINATED AU131347 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Mar 86 p 8

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 7 March -- Today's session of the provincial LC committee was devoted to the discussions about three matters: The draft resolution for the 18th conference of the LC of Vojvodina which is to take place between 24 and 26 April; the draft report about the work of the LC of Vojvodina Provincial Committee between its 17th and 18th conference; and proposals for some important cadre solutions.

The members of the LC of Vojvodina Provincial Committee today adopted proposals for two important cadre solutions in the LC of Vojvodina. They adopted the proposal that Djordje Stojsic again be elected as the presidential candidate of the LC of Vojvodina Provincial Committee. They also approved the candidature of Bosko Krunic as the member of the LC of Vojvodina to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SLOVENE LC PLENUM PREPARES FOR CONGRESS

AU131518 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Mar 86 p 8

[J. Pjevic and Z. Medved report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 7 Mar -- At the 20th session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia today the preparations for the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia (which has been fixed for 17 April) entered the final stage of drafting the congress documents.

According to the explanation by Miha Ravnik, communists in the public discussion of the draft resolution pointed out the necessity of a quicker and more comprehensive realization of the self-managing socialist social production relations which will make possible afurther development of "our authentic and class sovereignty."

They pointed to a unanimous, guiding document which will indicate ways out of the present crisis situation, and said that one should struggle more efficiently against the high level of alienation of workers from decisionmaking about the use of surplus value.

Similar requests by members were also expressed in the public discussion about the report of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia. There was also a request, as Stefan Korosec pointed out, that it is necessary to evaluate critically the activities of the organs of the LC of Slovenia.

In connection with the intensification of responsibility, the participants in the public debate warned that the closed nature and egotism of basic organizations of associated labor are often unilaterally pointed out, and non-self-managing behavior of leading people in work organizations and combined organizations of associated labor is lost to sight; one should cite by name all the failed investments and those responsible for them, and assess the work of the leading LC structures and their role in society. No remarks were heard which would dispute the assessments made in the report, Korosec said, but there were some which emanated from different ideological positions, which were one-sided, and which did not consider possible consequences.

The assessment about the deep conflict between workers in associated labor organizations and the technobureaucratic structures in connection with decisionmaking about overall social reproduction, and especially accumulation, received the full support of the membership. This is the core of the ideological and daily conflict between the protagonists of self-management according to the Constitution and the protagonists of technocratic and statist aspirations who usurp self-management in the name of the workers. The members declared themselves against a pragmatic solving of burning economic problems and outdated methods and means of statist or liberal management of social reproduction and other matters.

The requests of the members made in the public discussion about the draft congress documents have received full support in the discussion at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia.

Leadership Proposals

AU141757 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 12 March -- With their numerous critical remarks (which in most cases were constructive and directed toward a quicker and more efficient solving of accumulated problems), delegates of the working people and citizens at the local, and especially at the communal nomination conferences, gave a positive lesson to all the communal and republican leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations (primarily the LC) which in the nomination procedure so far have behaved passively and acted in a forum-like manner.

For instance, taking into consideration all the objective circumstances, and especially his undisputable contribution to the self-managing and socialist transformation of Slovenia and Yugoslavia as a whole, the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia concluded that the interests of society's development demand that France Popit be proposed for president of the SR of Slovenia also for the next term.

This proposal was endorsed without demur by the leaderships of other sociopolitical organizations, including the Presidium of the SWAP Republican Conference which registered him as a candidate and recommended him to the working people and citizens.

The leadership also decided in favor of this cadre solution for the sake of "maintaining revolutionary continuity" in the Republic's leading team. After the forthcoming elections, as a result of a "cadre change" which has been going on for several years, both painlessly and intensively, in fact since the late sixties (and which was first initiated by Ivan Macek and the late Miha Mari Marinko when they "retired" from the leadership), out of the pre-war and war generations that held the most responsible offices in the most difficult post-war years, only France Popit will remain in one of the five "head" offices in the Republic, and only Stane Dolanc (in the SFRY Presidency) will remain in a federal office from the SR of Slovenia. With the expiration of the present term of office, the remaining members of the pre-war and war revolutionary generations -- Mitja Ribicic, Viktor Avbelj, Janez Vipotnik, and Vinko Hafner (in addition to Sergej Kraigher, who has already done so) -- will "retire" from operative leadership. Only Sergej Kraigher and Vinko Hafner, who have been propsed as members of the LCY Central Committee, should remain in the leading team, but not in operative functions.

Practically all the "head" republican functions, it is proposed, should be assumed by the people born just before World War II, who trained as leaders working jointly with the members of the pre-war and war generations, and who have asserted themselves in public as uncompromising fighters for socialist self-management and for the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

The youngest among them is Milan Kucan (born 1941), candidate for president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, while the candidates for president of the Republican Assembly (Miran Potrc), secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia (Milos Prosenc), and president of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation (Miha Ravnik) are persons of the same age, born in 1938. Dusan Sinogoj (candidate for president of the Executive Council), Joze Smole (candidate for the president of the SAWP Republican Conference), and Marko Bulc (president of the Republican Chamber of Economy) belong to a somewhat older generation (over 50 but under 60).

The members of the republican leaderships discussed all this a great deal, but they "forget" to inform the LC membership in detail about their findings and real reasons, as well as all the working people and citizens. They omitted to explain to people in detail why in the case of the president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia one departed from the adopted rule that people who have fulfilled the conditions for a pension, or who will fulfill them during the term of office, will not be proposed for professional functions, for which reason France Popit twice suggested to the republican leadership that somebody else should be proposed for this office instead of him.

Forum-Like Statement

Instead of an explanation as requested, the participants of the nomination conference in Celje received a forum-like statement by the presidiums of the communal committees of the LC of the Celje region which resents the delegates' expressing themselves in a different way than expected and asked "awkward questions."

'DRAMATIC TONES' AT CROATIAN LC SESSION VIEWED

AU162153 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 March on page 2 and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 12 March on page 6 carry reports on the Central Committee session of the LC of Croatia on 10 March, which amplify a 5,000-word report in Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 11 March on pages 1, 4, 6.

In an 800-word report in BORBA, Seada Vranic says that the session "at times assumed dramatic tones" when it discussed nominations to LC posts. "After the session, at which many things were said that should not have been said, after some unprincipled polemics intertwined with accusations, many were left with a bitter taste in their mouths.

"For instance, was the candidacy of Dr Stipe Suvar for membership of the LCY Central Committee Presidium proposed at the session itself so irritating that Ivo Druzic did not succeed in containing himself but asked (and this could resemble an accusation for which, as it turned out, there was no evidence) whether Suvar canvassed for support on his own behalf in several regions. Suvar's later replies, statements by the representatives of the regions 'called' [to speak] -- (Rijaka, Varazdin, and Osijek), condemnations of Druzic' outburst, his explanation that by asking that question he did not intend to denigrate anybody, and so forth -- all this somehow resembled an unnecessary process.

"At the session itself, at the insistence of many members, the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia expanded the list of the candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium which contained Ivica Racan and Jure Bilic and added the names of Stipe Suvar and Milka Planinc. In this way every Central Committee member was able to vote according to his conscience for two of the four proposed names. It seems that precisely the result of the secret ballot, which confirmed Suvar's nomination, was a proof that personal emotions and passions -- as Branko Puharic put it -- should have been left out of the hall in which the session was held.

"It seems, however, that this was not possible, for all those who deserve it or who themselves think they deserve it could not be placed on the lists of candidates for the organs of the LC of Croatia and the LCY," Vranic says.

In a 700-word report in POLITIKA, R. Arsenic says that "Kosta Spaic expressed his amazement that Dusan Dragosavac and Josip Vrhovec, two tested revolutionaries, are not among the candidates for the LCY Central Committee.

"Mika Spiljak stated in this connection that there are many meritorious old comrades, but they could not all get on the list of candidates because one must make room for young people. Luka Miletic (secretary of the Zagreb City Committee of the LC of Croatia) explained that Vrhovec's nomination was supported by all Zagreb communal committees. Vrhovec was put on a list of 12 candidates, Miletic said, but he dropped out in a secret ballot for the seven final candidates from Zzgreb.

"A particularly interesting discussion was conducted about the candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium," Arsenic reports. "During this discussion sharp polemics developed, started by Ivo Druzic, who is president of the Zagreb City Committee of the LC of Croatia. He said that he heard that Stipe Suvar agitated for his nomination in some intercommunal conferences, and if this were true, he believed that Suva should not be on the list of candidates. Suvar reacted at once and curtly, saying that it is beneath his dignity to reply to such things, and adding: 'Just think of the method of what Druzic said.' He said: 'I heard, but what this means at such a time it is not difficult to grasp.' In the discussion which opened in this connection, the secretaries of the intercommunal conferences of the LC of Croatia in Varazdin, Rijaka, and Spilt also spoke; they controverted Druzic's suspicians, pointing out aht there was no pressure in favor of one of the proposed candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium, but that the party criteria adopted were respected in all the talks about them. Among others, Josip Vrhovec reacted to this, assessing that it 'shows that there is mistrust among us,' while Milutin Baltic remarked that no group-forming must be allowed, but that the LC must struggle with current difficulties as a united organization," Arsenic reports.

The report on the Central Committee session in VJESNIK refers to those exchanges as follows:

"Ivo Druzic also asked for the floor and stressed that he explicitly demanded that his name not be mentioned for any party executive-political organs. He said that this had been accepted by the Raygreb City LC Committee and by the Croatian LC Central Committee. As concerns candidates for the LCY Central Committee, he was in favor of an expanded list, but he also asked the following question on the basis of some information: Were they any pressures and preferences at individual intercommunal LC conferences in favor of certain candidates? A polemical debate opened in connection with his question in which the following people took part among others: Kosta Spajic, Vlado Mihaljevic, Stipe Suvar, Mixka Spiljak, Marijan Kalanj, Nedjeljko Fistonic, and others. It was decided during the debate that there were not individual pressures in favor of some candidates for the LCY Central Committee, but that discussions were held about all possible candidates and that during these discussions the adopted party criteria were respected. Secretaries of several intercommunal LC conferences confirmed this in their speeches, saying that there was no campaigning for any of the proposed candidates."

NEW PRESIDENT OF CORATIAN TU COUNCIL ELECTED

LD151909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Zagreb 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- The newly elected Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia held an inaugural meeting this afternoon, during a break in the work of the Seventh Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of the republic

During the meeting, its presidium was elected by secret ballot from the ranks of the members of the Presidium, and Ivo Bilandzija was elected president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia, also by secret ballot. Ivo Bilandzija was born in 1945 in Nova Gradiska and is a Croatian by nationality. He graduated in economics and is a toolmaker by trade. He worked in a tool factory in Nova Gradiska. He has been a member of the LCY since 1963. He was president of the Intermunicipal Conference of the Osijek LC of Croatia and a member of the LC of Croatia and a member of the Croatian Central Committee.

He is now a member of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidium and of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Croatia. Since 1985 he has been engaged in professional work in the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Croatia.

SARAJEVO ARMY DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETS

LD141127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The eighth electoral conference of the LCY organization in the Sarajevo Army District was held in Sarajevo today. At the conference delegates and members of the LCY organ, in discussing and adopting the documents, assessed as exceptionally positive the contribution by Communists to the development of the combat readiness and moral-political unity of the members of the district, the units and its institutions, and by the federal secretariat of national defense in the territory of this district in the past 4-year period.

The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Kemal Korajlic, member of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army; Stanko Tomic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium; and Zivko Radisic, republican secretary for national defense.

The introductory speech was delivered by Mile Babic, departing president of the LCY Committee in the Sarajevo Army District. Zoran Stojkovic was elected newly president of the LCY Committee in this army district. Ramiz Barlòv, Istok Cebokin, Rade Milojevic, Milosav Radmanovic and Ivica Valpotic were elected as delegated to the 13th LCY Congress.

Activities aimed at developing a stable moral-political situation, solid combat readiness, modern training and instruction, the contribution to economic stabilization in the Yugoslav People's Army and to the long-term program of economic stabilization in society, to ideological improvement and the strengthening of organization and cadres, it was stressed, were and will continue to be the focal points of the ideo-political activity of Communists in the Sarajevo Army District.

In our everyday involvement, Mole Babic, retiring president of LCY Committee in the Sarajevo Army District, said in his introductory speech that we are proceeding from the stances that Communists in the Army represent a part of the LCY as a whole, who with a greater degree of ideo-political unity, with criticism and decisiveness, whould have full responsibility for the development and implementation of the LCY policy in all areas of socio-political life. This refers, too, to the development of the Armed Forces and the system of all-people's defence and social self-protection and the strengthening of the revolutionary and patriotic awareness of the members of the Army, working people and citizens and their determination to defend the gains and achievements of the socialist revolution.

It was said that in the past 4 years almost 8,000 new members were admitted to the LCY, of whom 6,700 were soldiers. In the past year alone more than 1,900 candidates for membership in the LCY were registered. In the process of selection constant attention is paid to strengthening the working class and national compostion of the LCY. Courses in Marxist education were attended by nearly 26,000 and were completed by almost 20,000 students.

The LCY organization has made great contributions to resisting all attempts at action against the Army from postiions opposed to the stances of the LCY, to the implementation of the political platform for LCY action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo, in the strengthening of Yuogoslav socialist patriotism, the monitoring, analysing and correct interrepretation of social and inter-army trends and the development of love of the army vocation. Communists expressed concern at the insufficient unity in the LCY and in society, and criticism is aimed at unsatifactory trends in socioeconomic development and ineffieiency of subjective forces with the LCY at their head, it was said at the conference. The demand was unanimous that the problems should be resolved as quickly as possible with the involvement of the Communists in the Army as well.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE ISSUES

LD141002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1813 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia at its session today adopted the plan of activities in the poeple's defense organs and organizagions for 1986. Measures were also established for the organization and functioning of the judicial organs in conditions of the danger of war. The members of the Macedonian Presidency also advocated the improvement of forms of training for women in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

SERBIAN LC ON SITUATION IN WRITER'S ASSOCIATION

LD142313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee established a list of 20 possible candidates to represent the Republic's LC in the LCY Central Committee. The final list of canidates will be adopted at the next session of the Serbian LC Central Committee set for 24 March. During the session, the Presidium also discussed some aspects of the Serbian Writers' Association's activity and concluded that "in recent times, the association has provided nationalists and other opponents of equality and self-management with an opportunity to speak and put forward their notorious views." After the session, the following statement was issued:

"At its session today, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, with Ivan Stambolic in the chair, discussed cadre preparations for the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia and the 13th LCY Congress. On the basis of proposals submitted by municipal and inter-municipal LC conferences and the city committee of the LC organization of Belgrade, the Presidium adopted a list of 20 possible candidates for the LCY Central Committee from the Serbian LC. The proposed list will be sent to the Serbian LC Central Committee which will decide on the definite list at its 24 March session.

"In the discussion of some topical events of our social and cultural life, the Presidium agreed that some forms of activity on the part of the Serbian Writers' Association again have assumed an unacceptable character. This refers to activity within the association's forum, which recently has been used by nationalists and other opponents of the policy of equality and self-management for putting forward their notorious views. Such activity casts a shadow on the work of the entire association an and attracts various opponents of our social system.

"The association is a part of the front of our society's socialist forces and cannot be used as a political center for attacks on the LC's policy. This is precisely what these conservative forces would like to do. The difficult problems of Kosovo and the sluggishness with which they are being solved must not be used as a pretext for escalating nationalist and other views and for turning the association into an institution above all the others to which complaints from Kosovo should be sent. If these tendencies are to be suppressed, the socialist alliance in Serbia must launch a broad-based action and organize debates about all topical problems confronting the Association of Serbian Writers, including the election of the president of the Federaion of Yugoslav Writers. In the efforts to solve this problem we must follow the path of democracy and oppose both attempts at artificial politicization and pressure from whatever quarter it comes," the statement concludes.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON CPSU PROGRAM

AU142034 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Document of Far-Reaching Significance"]

[Text] The new edition of the Third CPSU Program (published on Saturday [8 March] in RUDE PRAVO, too) has encountered attentive interest in many countries of the world. The interest is only natural and is well-founded, and it is only to be expected -- for four basic reasons:

First: No other country has influenced international life and the course of world events in the 20th century to such an extent as the October fatherland. Historical processes are always the result of a complicated operation of many factors. It is therefore unnecessary to prove how important it is for everybody who wants to be oriented about the complication of world events to know about the long-term plans set by the Soviet country for itself in its domestic and foreign policy. The CPSU Program provides an exhaustive reply to these questions.

Second: The adopted document represents a long-term and binding program declaration of the leading political force of a state which has a population of more than 270 million, which covers one sixth of the surface of the world, and which has great authority in international life. It is a state which produces one fifth of the world's industrial production, which marches in the vanguard in many important trends of scientific-technological progress, and which -- part from the United States -- has its disposal the largest military potential, also in the sphere of missile and nuclear arms.

Third: In its foreign policy part, the CPSU Program does not express merely the views of Soviet Communists -- through its political significance and impact it strikingly transgresses the Soviet geographical coordinates. As was stressed by Comrade Gustav Husak in the survey carried out on this document in the February issue of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the conclusions of the CPSU Program are an example of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and represent its significant enrichment: "It provides new incentives for the communist parties' struggle for the working people's rights and interests, and new prospects for the fight waged by the progressive forces of the world against imperialism and for peace and progress."

Fourth: Useful, positive, and inspiring thoughts both for today, and for the future, will be found in the CPSU Program also by other countries, above all socialist countries, but also by countries which have liberated themselves from the colonial and semicolonial dependence and by other anti-imperialist countries.

What is the CPSU Program's significance for the future development of fraternal socialist countries? In the way this is anchored in the text of the document, the CPSU attributes primary significance to the further development and consolidation of friendly contacts with those countries. In mutual economic relations, the CPSU is in favor of a further deepening of socialist economic integration, at the same time regarding as particularly important the consistent linking of the fraternal countries' efforts in the key directions of production intensification and the acceleration of R&D progress.

The CPSU stresses that, in its joint work with the fraternal parties, it will actively participate in the coordination of economic policy and in the improvement of the mechanism of economic cooperation, in the search for new forms of this cooperation and in the intensification of production specialization and cooperation -- including its participation on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the framework of the CEMA community.

As long as the imperialist military NATO bloc continues to exist, the CPSU considers it necessary to contribute in every way to perfecting the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization as the instrument of collective defense against imperialism's aggressive endeavors. Such is the joint vital interest of other fraternal parties, too. In the ideological sphere, the CPSU considers natural, topical, and useful the "unification of the efforts of fraternal parties, aimed at the study and use of the experience acquired in socialist construction and in the communist education of the working people, and at the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, the deepening of its creative nature, and the defense of its revolutionary substance."

The activation of collective thinking, the constant expansion of the exchange of spiritual values, and cooperation in science and culture will all undoubtedly promote a further intensification of friendship among the socialist countries. This is also fully supported by the experience made by our own party; and the same can be said about our knowledge of the purpose and usefulness of a coordinated course by the fraternal parties in all spheres of activity.

As the CPSU Program stresses, "the spreading of truth about socialism, the unmasking of imperialist policy and propaganda, the fight against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and the fight against dogmatic and revisionist views -- all these task can be fulfilled more successfully if the communists proceed in a united front." Of extraordinary weight are the conclusions contained in the CPSU Program with regard to the realization of the lasting international task, namely to consolidate unity, to enhance the strength and influence of the socialist community, and simultaneously to realistically take into account the unequal standards of economic and political development in its member countries, as well as the historical and cultural traditions and conditions in which they are living.

The social development of the countries of the socialist community is not always rectilinear; each large phase sets new complicate tasks, the solution of which can be linked to a fight and a search, to the overcoming of antagonisms, difficulties, and obstacles. In its Program the CPSU expresses the conviction that maximum attention and all-round cooperation are, and will be, needed in order to prevent dissension which could harm the common interests from cropping up. The experience made by the USSR and the entire world socialism also testifies that the most important factors of socialism's successful progress are the loyalty of ruling communist and workers parties to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine; its creative implementation; the party's firm linkage with the broad masses of the working people; strict adherence to Leninist norms of party and state life and the development of the socialist rule of the people; sober assessment of the real situation and a timely solution of problems which crop up; and the building of relations with other fraternal countries in the spirit of the principles of socialist internationalism.

The new edition of the Third CPSU Program is an expression of the revolutionary continuity of the CPSU's policy. It develops the principles of socialist internationalism that are followed by the countries of the socialist community in consolidating the new kind of mutual relations. The Czechoslovak Communists fully identify themselves with these principles. The theoretical and political conclusions of the CPSU Program and also of the other documents approved by the 27th congress are for us, too, a significant and enriching source of inspiration, containing stimulating ideas. This also applies to our party and our entire society.

MALINOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON VISIT, TALKS

LD150016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 86

[Interview with Roman Malinowski, speaker of the Polish Sejm, by correspondent Vladimir Vercak, during a visit to the CSSR; Malinowski in Polish with superimposed Czech translation; from the "Magazine" program; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Vercak] At the beginning of our conversation, I asked the speaker of the Sejm for a brief evaluation of the visit and its results.

[Malinowski] I evaluated the visit very highly, for it was the first visit by a Sejm delegation to Czechoslovakia since the elections last October, and the first visit to our socialist friends. The atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, a factual nature, and a concrete nature, which accompanied the whole of our stay gave it an exceptional characteristic. The agenda of the visit itself was very interesting. We could speak directly with comrades of the Federal Assembly headed by Comrade Alois Indra. Comrade Husak received us and we had talks with Comrade Strougal. I think that the visit followed on from the very good traditional relations between our parliaments and our countries. We will continue to widen interparliamentary contacts, which will also lead to widening cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, our national fronts, and other social organizations.

Lately, cooperation in economic areas is also developing dynamically. In the past 5 years, mutual turnover has exceeded 40 percent and in the next 5-year plan it will be widened even further. Czechoslovakia thus would become our second largest foreign trade partner after the Soviet Union, and what is important is that we are also aware of possibilities for deepening cooperation and specialization, both in individual areas and particularly between enterprises. We even have joint themes in science and technology. Teams of scientists, as well as construction offices and laboratories, are being organized.

[Vercak] My second question to Speaker Malinowski concerned the role of the parliament in the fight for peace and the attitude of the Polish public on the latest Soviet peace initiatives.

[Malinowski] Our mutual parliamentary contacts are in agreement about foreign policy goals and are based on support for joint initiatives. An example of this can be both the proposals of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in January -- that is initiatives concerning the removal of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the year 2000, and the further widening and concretization of the political report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress, the first initiative of which was welcomed, for example, at the congress session of science and cultural workers in Warsaw. A number of politicians speak about them as initiatives of the century and simple people at home in Poland, for example, simply call them Gorbachev's plans. I think that both Geneva and everything which followed is honest, complex, daring, and bold and creates the possibility of a peaceful future for the world.

This is a chance which must not be wasted. (?I think that precisely because of this [word indistinct] the cooperation between our parliaments is a part of the process of forming an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and dialogue; an atmosphere which will not only improve the international atmosphere but will also contribute to brightening up our common sky, that precisely this will be the fulfillment of the words about the importance of parliament just as Mikhail Gorbachev said.

EMIGRE 'RAGS' CLAIMS ON EMIGRATION VIEWED

LD141237 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 13 Mar 86

["Editor" Richard Podhorsky commentary]

[Text] Emigre papers have recently been discussing why people leave Czechoslovakia. Although we do not entertain the suspicion that the publishers and contributers to these rags, which usually attack not only Socialist Czechoslovakia but progress as such, are trying to be objective, all such articles agree on one point: that emigration is not a result of political causes, that nobody has left because he was persecuted at home or because he was badly off, and that the so-called political reasons are laboriously and often ridiculously contrived with the sole aim of obtaining asylum for a person from the authorities of the countries in which they temporarily reside. This finding is the core of all reflections by emigre papers, even if you have to get to it through a ballast of fairy tales about the so-called spiritual lack of freedom, socialist demagogy, and so on. Also the term economic emigration appears often, and the emigre broadsheets try to kill with it two flies with one strike: to admit inconspicuously that there is not political emigration and to make the impression that there is still a reason for emigration. By using the word economic they want to make a link with the justifiable economic emigration from the bourgeois republic that was created by the inability of the governing class in pre-war Czechoslovakia to secure people work and conditions for living at home. Today, however, the term publicity victims would be more befitting for such emigration as the person concerned is the victim of publicity about the life in capitalist society.

I recently read in one of the emigre papers: Is it possible to see as a political action the departure of a man who does not agree with a certain concrete form of socialism, but sees the socialist system as the only possible alternative for the future of mankind? The departure of such a man to a capitalist country, which basically wants to remain capitalist, is actually not very ethical. To run away to a free capitalist hinterland and then to think there about the advantages of socialism is not fair to one's own country or to the state in which such a so-called drawing room revolutionary has found his second home. The article then makes an appeal for readers to think over thoroughly a decision to emigrate and ends with the words: You would avoid disappointment if you prepare yourself for superficiality and recklessness. However, the emigre broadsheets are silent about the fact that it is the very meeting with the reality of the capitalist world that brings people very swiftly to the mentioned thinking about the advantages of socialism, and that what is actually involved is not drawing room revolutionarism but a normal reaction to the hard reality of a society that in our country definitely belongs to the past. But the ever more numerous hysterical outbursts of ultra-rightwing writers on the pages of the emigre press show that problems concerning the so-called political emigration are seriously on the increase in propotion with the economic and political crisis of the capitalist world.

FRG SPOKESMAN SAYS HONECKER TO VISIT IN 1986

LD171834 Hamburg DPA in German 1438 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 17 Mar (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, let it be understood during his meeting in Stockholm with Helmut Kohl (CDU), the federal chancellor, that he intends to come to the Federal Republic this year. This was stated by government spokesman Friedhelm Ost, who accompanied the chancellor to the obsequies for murdered Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme today (Monday) before the press in Bonn. A precise date has yet to be fixed.

Ost said he did not know that Gorbachev intended to visit the Federal Republic before Honecker. He once again referred to the fact that both Gorbachev and Honecker has been invited. The federal government had yet speculated on precise dates and would not do this in the future either.

Ost stressed the government's readiness to continue the "positive development" in the relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR in all fields, and to strengthen it. From this point of view, the goverment welcomed the conversation between Eberhard Diepgen (CDU), the mayor of Berlin, and Honecker. It was a component of the policy of cooperation and dialogue and had been arranged in close coordination with the Federal Government, which wished to include Berlin in the development.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG FAIR ACTIVITIES

Columnist's Overview

DW181030 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0915 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] In reporting on fairs, I always try to find out the characteristics of the respective fair and present them to you. Judging from all the information available at this moment, this year's Leipzig fair will be better than ever. One of the reasons is GDR industry's increasing efficiency, which will leap up to the fair visitors' eyes. The technological progress of our production and the broad application of key technologies is impressively illustrated by the 40,000 products that are exhibited by our combines here in Leipzig. Of course, it is such progress that has made the GDR even more attractive as a trading partner. That is demonstrated by the international participation in the fair, which has once again increased. Many capitalist and developing countries have problems with their foreign trade, so they are pressing the commercial center of Leipzig to make use of its business facilities. Leipzig is and remains the established business center for East-West trade.

One of the reasons this spring fair stands out is that the Leipzig fair has many aspects -- and that manifold character has proven favorable, even necessary, to represent the increasing interaction of technological development. The interaction of science and economy becomes increasingly obvious, and the same is true for the interaction action of industrial sectors. Thus, this fair promotes to be interesting.

Technological progress and the achievements of key industries are perhaps most evident in our machine-tool building. Fair Hall Number 20 has been completely reshaped. What commands our attention are the flexible, automatic manufacturing systems, which, compared with individual units, are profitable for the operator and contribute to improved working conditions. By using them, the sequence of operations can be made highly productive, with control operations reduced to a minimum.

The manufacturing systems include microelectronically controlled processing centers and computer-based measuring and testing equipment. To develop such manufacturing systems, a close cooperation is required between the combines and the research institutes. As much as 80 percent of the machine-tool building products exhibited in Hall 20 are newly developed. That will point out the fundamental qualitative changes that have taken place in our industrial production in recent times. By using microelectronics key technology, the utility value of the units has been increased considerably.

The GDR is now the world's number three exporter of machine tools. To date, more than 300,000 machine-tools bearing the WMW label have been exported to more than 60 countries. The Soviet Union is the chief purchaser. It was also possible to gain considerable market shares in the FRG, France, England, Italy, Japan, and Austria. In Hall 20 the GDR's machine-tool building demonstrates that it is keeping abreast of technical development and even influences it itself -- and at this stage of the game that means quite a lot.

Considering the international character of the fair, the extensive exhibits of the socialist community must be emphasized -- they are characterized by high-tech exhibits. The CSSR and Bulgaria are celebrating their 40th fair anniversaries, the PRC has an extensive exhibit in Leipzig, and developing countries form Asia, Africa, and Latin American are represented strongly. The biggest exhibitor from Asis is, once again, India, and from Latin America, Brazil. Many well-known corporations from the capitalist industrial states are present.

Prior to the fair, on Thursday and Friday, the Central Committee seminar directed by Guenter Mittag was held in Leipzig in which combines from industry, the construction sector, transport and communications, and bezirk-administered industry participated. The consultations aimed at turning the year of the 11th party congress into one of maximum output. In a letter to Erich Honecker, the combines undertook to exceed the net production target by a volume of 3 days out put, the planned labor productivity rate by 1.2 percent, and to accrue an additional net profit of M760 million. By the time the 11th party congress takes place, 5,521 CAD-CAM centers will be in operation, as well as 48,723 robots, and 4,443 office computers. The rapid and broad application of CAD-CAM technology is very impressive.

Mittag Meets Hamburg Mayor

LD171945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1118 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Leipzig, 17 Mar (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Dr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the president of the Senate and first mayor of the free Hanseatic town of Hamburg, for a talk in Leipzig on Monday.

Guenter Mittag stated that continuous trade relations between the GDR and the FRG would play an important role in the shaping of relations in accordance with the Basic Treaty. Their further development on the basis of sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage was, at the same time, a contribution toward strengthening peace. The prestigious representation of exhibitors from Hamburg at this year's Leipzig Spring Fair was pleasing.

Klaus von Vohananyi stressed the interest of the free Hanseatic town of Hamburg in such a development of trade and economic relations between the FRG and the GDR which served the maintenance of peaceful relations, in which Hamburg had a not insignificant involvement.

Taking part in the talk were State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and on the FRG's side, Volker Lange, senator for economy and transport; and Hans-Joachim Kruse, Hamburg councillor.

FRG's Bangmann on Ties

LD171440 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Leipzig, 17 Mar (DPA) -- Martin Bangemann, (FDP) federal minister of economic affairs, said he is extremely satisfied on the state of intra-German relations following his talks with SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle on Monday in Leipzig. Bangemann told journalists that he did not have the impression "that we are at a stage where relations leave anything to be desired." The relationship was free of tensions.

In the late afternoon, the federal minister of economic affairs wanted to meet in East Berlin with GDR head of state, Erich Honecker.

Bangemann announced that the agreement on services with the GDR was "to all intents ready" and that only the date of signature had yet to be discussed. The agreement is intended to elucidate the agreement on services on 1951 with the inclusion of new developments, such as leasing.

The federal minister of economic affairs said further that he had made his partners in the talks aware of the new opportunities in the consumer goods market of the Federal Republic. As a result of savings over the price of oil, the first stage of the tax reform and the round of wages negotiations, the domestic purchasing power will this year increase by around DM50 billion of even more. An improvement of their marketing efforts would have immediate effects for the GDR. In the sphere of environmental technology, there were the first indications that a certain willingness to invest exists. He repeated the invitation to the GDR to take part in the Baltic meeting at the end of September in Luebeck.

VANCS, MAROTHY ADDRESS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

AU272150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Feb 86 p 3

[CS.F. - Signed report: "Food Industry Should Fulfill its Stabilizing Role in the Future Too -- National Conference on Agricultural Production Tasks"]

[Excerpts] Chairman of agricultural cooperatives, state cooperative directors, interest representation and control bodies of agriculture and food industry, as well as the heads of food industry enterprises and institutions held a national conference in the festive hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 20 February. Also participating in the conference were Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Istvan Szabo, chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, both members of the MSZMP Politburo.

In his opening address, Jeno Vancs, minister of agriculture and food industry, reported on the fact that the agriculture and food industry, as well as forestry, have difficult but at the same time successful years behind them. The importance of the food industry sector has further strengthened in the first half of the eighties and its stabilizing role has particularly increased.

New Requirements

The results show that the majority of our enterprises and units are able to adjust to the changed circumstances, the minister concluded. The production units have made a perceptible turn towards a more rational management. The rate of investment growth is lagging behind the rate of production growth. We have strengthened social stability by adequately supplying the country with food and we have considerably contributed to the improvement in the country's balance of payment by fulfilling export plans.

However, we must also be aware that the negative factors affecting the Hungarian economy in these years did not spare our sectors, either. The severe conditions and the unfavorable weather coupled with the shortcomings in the regulation and the incorrect attitude of certain units led to tensions and a halt in production in several areas, in the past years, and these are serious warnings for us. There are enough problems, difficulties, and therefore, tasks, to be found. The current situation requires an entire series of new demands.

Then the minister spoke about the technological development in agriculture. He said: It is characteristic of the investment activity of our sectors that the most important development programs have been implemented. At the same time, however, development was halted and the expansion of capacities did not materialize in certain branches, areas, and units. Particularly unfavorable is the fact that only 40-60 percent of the planned large-scale animal-husbandry unit development has been implemented.

The decrease and halt in agricultural production in 1985 were caused by the concurrence of several unfavorable factors. According to the preliminary data, the decrease in production compared to 1984 is close to 6 percent. The complex causes are to be found in management, enterprise attitude, and in natural factors.

Laszlo Marothy's Address

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers greeted the participants at the conference on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government.

He pointed out that the party's agricultural and cooperative policy is unchanged and that the agricultureand food industry continue to be an important factor of our economy. As he said, food production continues to play a stabilizing role in the Seventh 5-Year Plan in our economy; its tasks are to supply the population with an adequate amount of high quality products, to fulfill the increasing export obligations, and to increase the agricultural farms' income-producing capacity.

In conclusion, Laszlo Marothy pointed out that the implementation of the tasks facing the agriculture and food industry is a public matter and requires the close cooperation of enterprises, cooperatives, councils, and of the government.

DAILY ON RELUCTANCE IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

AU070605 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Mar 86 p 1

[Janos T. Rac article: "Public Mood and Public Activity"]

[Text] It is neither a lament nor an acclamation of joy -- that is the way we could briefly evaluate the report recently discussed by the executive committee of the party's 13th district committee in Budapest which is to be submitted to the party committee soon. The above evaluation, of course, tells us something if we know that the report in question deals with the situation of the technological and economic intelligentsia and their role at the district's industrial enterprises. We must admit that various and often radically contradictory opinions are generally voiced concerning the situation of this increasingly important group of our society.

However, there is a good side to everything, and the good sign in our case is that we can justifiably refrain from reviewing in detail the material prepared on the basis of a survey of more than 3,000 of the people in question. There are enough lessons to be drawn from only one of the report's chapters, the one dealing with the acceptance of political activity and with the mood of society. And it is not by accident that the report deals with these two issues under the same entry; the two issues are quite related to each other.

Should we, for example, be happy that 21.5 percent of the members of the Angyalfold enterprise and institution party committees are engineers or economists, a fact that represents a 55 percent increase compared to the previous elections in the party? We can certainly be happy about this especially if, continuing to read the report, we are informed that two-thirds of the intellectuals elected into the party in recent years are also engineers or economists.

However, reading the report further, it also transpires that this group is also characterized by a lack of involvement in political activity -- to put it mildly.

It depends on one's views whether one welcomes that the majority do participate in the political public life while shutting one's eyes to the indifference of the above-mentioned minority. But if we think this over more thoroughly, we also know that, with his incorrect opinion or opinions which change according to daily impressions, with his lack of opinions and with his passivity, one is also politically active even if one is seemingly not active politically according to the standards of membership in a public organization, the standards of public functions and manifestations. To put if differently, the lack of a position is also a sort of position.

What can be the reasons behind passivity and incertitude? Well, the fact, for example -- they say in Angyalfold -- that, as a result of thier function and training, the intellecturals are reacting more sensitively to the changes in society's conditions. At the same time, they do not always receive genuine answers to their questions formulated in this connection. There is a lesson to be drawn from the fact that among forums providing political answers, 9 percent of the people surveyed indicated the party members' meeting and political education as sources of information, though the proportion of party members is bigger than this number. In contrast to this, 25 percent answered that they received political information mainly form noninstitutional sources.

It is therefore clear that, even if it is true that the world concept of the creative intelligentsia is determined -- like any other group -- primarily by its own situation and the awareness of its importance of lack of this awareness, political activity, nevertheless, provides enough chances, possibilities, and even things to compensate for others in shaping the above-mentioned world concept.

CATHOLICS SUPPORT USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD142200 Budapest MTI in English 1830 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI) -- The Friday's session of the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council unanimously confirmed the statement of Opus Pacis, the peace movement of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy, which expressed support of the comprehensive and long-term Soviet disarmament programme submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The statement stresses among other things that the programme, taking a stand for universal disarmament, evisages the ways and conditions of implementation. The summit of the leaders of the two big powers, and the dialogue of General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan is included, accompanied by the dialogue and peace desire of peoples and persons of diverging views, which is strengthened by the recognition that a nuclear war cannot be won, and therefore must never take place.

The session was address by Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the National Peace Council, and State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs.

REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE'S 'OFFICIAL' VISIT

Arrival 17 March

LD171632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the Soviet Union, has arrived today in Warsaw on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of our government. The Soviet guest was greeted at Warsaw's Okecie airport by Marian Orzechowski and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Talks With Orzechowski

LD171825 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 -- A meeting of Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze was held at the Foreign Ministry here today.

Then, the two ministers presided over Polish-Soviet plenary talks, concerning tightening of comprehensive cooperation between both countries as well as devoted to the assessment of the current international situation.

Shevardnadze Speech

LD172208 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 17 Mar 86

["Speech by Eduard Shevardnadze (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 17: Thanking for the hospitality he received in Poland, Eduard Shevardnadze said that the conducted talks confirmed once again that the particularly friendly character of relations between both countries and nations, relations consolidating in all fields of cooperation.

We held a very fruitful conversation, said Minister Shevardnadze. It could be no other way: It was preceded by an important meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev and First Secretary of the PUWP CC and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. The meeting set clear landmarks and directions along which we will develop our cooperation in the name of peace and socialism.

Today, we disucssed extremely topical issues, topical for our countries and for the whole world. Despite their complexity, we talked easily. Unity of views and evaluations, identity of positions on the most swollen problems of today, so very characteristic of the CPSU and the PUWP and our governments, were also manifested in the course of the present talks in their full inspiring entirety.

Our visit to Poland takes place just after the conclusion of the CPSU 27th Congress. The delegation of the fraternal PUWP actively participated in the congress, just as delegations of other states of the community. In the USSR, we highly evaluate the speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered at the forum of Soviet Communists, his thought that what happens in the USSR "has a momentous significance for fraternal parties, for the socialist community, for the international communist and workers' movement, for the fate of the whole humanity."

Referring to the debate of the CPSU 27th Congress, Eduard Shevardnadze stated that dynamics of economic and political development of the world socialist system has today a stronger than ever influence on the destiny of peace and social progress. Forms of cooperation among states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty are being perfected and enriched. The CPSU attaches (?great importance to the) active, [word indistinct] (?contacts of citizens of the socialist countries). Considerate and respectful attitude to mutual experiences, to their application in practice is a huge reserve of the socialist community. The congress stated that peace was a supreme principle of socialism. Struggle against nuclear threat, arms race and preservation and consolidation of universal peace was defined as the most important direction in the strategy of the CPSU on the international arena.

Formulating the principle of solving any international problems exclusively by political means, on the basis of equal-footing, confidence and universality, the CPSU has put forth programmatic conceptions meant to achieve these aims. In tune with them the USSR attaches priority in its foreign policy to the implementation of the programme of a total liquidation of nuclear arms by the end of the current century, presented in Comrade Gorbachev's statement. The historic concept of an atom-free world was born out of the common thought of the whole socialist community and it reflects the desires of all peace-loving inhabitants of our globe.

Highly valued in the Soviet Union is the vigorous participation of the Polish People's Republic in the implementation of the agreed upon line of activity of the fraternal socialist states, aimed at ensuring a turn for the better in European and world issues. The alliance of our fraternal states is a great treasure of our nations. It can be said without exaggeration that it is an alliance of hearts. You heard their beating in a difficult period for you. Our concern over the fate of socialism in a fraternal country was indissolubly linked with our firm will to help you to defend it. Like all the socialist countries, all the democratic world, we were at one with you in that hard period.

Today we welcome with joy the news saying that the time of trouble is disappearing, that the situation is stabilizing, that first successes have been chalked up -- and all that thanks to the wisdom, will and energy of the nation and the party with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at its head. Socialism, socialist democracy in Poland, have passed a hard test. They consolidated their positions and are now developing them.

We also note an increased influence of the socialist Poland on the shaping of a favourable climate in the world, consolidation of her international prestige. This results from a consistent activity of the country's party leadership on the international arena. Your successes bring joy to your friends and disappointment to your adversaries.

At this moment I recall a saying popular in our nation. It says: "What constitutes a brother's strength is his brother". Poland is dear to us. Her interests are likewise dear to us.

The Polish soil is sanctity to us. Buried in it are ashes of 600 thousand Soviet soldiers who together with the best sons and daughters of Poland gave their lives for the freedom and happiness of our nations. The unshakeable Soviet-Polish friendship was, is and will be the best monument to the heroes.

Orzechowski Address Cited

LD172250 Warsaw PAP in English 2207 GMT 17 Mar 86

["Speech by Marian Orzechowski (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 17: Referring to the debates of the 27th Congress of the CPSU [Marian] Orzechowski emphasized that it had been a historic event not only in the internal life of the Soviet party and state. It is of great importance for the consolidation of the strength and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, on the basis of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It is a weighty event in the international communist and working class movement.

The PUWP, now preparing for the 10th congress, also draws from the rich theoretical and practical achievements of the CPSU. By adopting the first programme of the PUWP, our congress will spell out the lines and tasks of the socialist building in Poland, it will be an important event on the way of overcoming difficulties and strengthening the positions of socialism in country.

Speaking about the dynamically developing fraternal cooperation of Poland with the USSR in all realms Orzechowski pointed out that it was an evidence of the ideological bond linking our Marxist-Leninist parties, of the concordance of the Polish-Soviet state and national interests, of the joint struggle for security and peace in the world.

The decisions taken during the meetings and talks of the First Secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski with the CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev are of principal importance for defining prospects and lines of this cooperation. The participation of the PUWP delegation in the 27th Congress of the CPSU was a vital factor in the development and consolidation of the cooperation of our parties and states. We express our thanks for so cordial a reception of our delegation.

The recent official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union by Poland's Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner also brought a vital contribution to the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Our present talks once again confirmed that Polish-Soviet relations were developing along a rising line on all planes. Polish-Soviet cooperation has been assuming a qualitatively new character. This is evidenced by a favourable implementation of the long-range programme of economic and scientific-technological cooperation of 1984 and the 1985 programme for the development of scientific-technological progress, reaching into the new millennium.

In the recent period we have also achieved a considerable progress in the development of cooperation in the superstructure sphere and especially in the field of culture, science, mass media. The plan for cultural and scientific exchange for the years 1986-1990 is an expression of a considerable broadening of its range and enrichment of forms, but we feel that there are considerable reserves in development of bilateral cooperation in those fields.

We also attach considerable significance to the development of direct cooperation between enterprises, scientific-research centres, universities, culture institutions and creative unions and social organizations.

This makes it possible to establish direct personal relations, making an important contribution to mutual acquaintance and the strengthening of friendship bonds between our nations.

The CPSU 27th Congress has enormous significance for the new, peace offensive of socialist states on international arenas continued Minister Orzechowski. It adopted a comprehensive plan of Mikhail Gorbachev for preventing an arms race in outer space and freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the current century. The preservation of peace, restoration of detente and transition to a stage of agreement is at present the principal goal of the coordinated foreign policy of states-parties to the Warsaw Treate. Poland will do everything it can to implement this joint policy.

Poland will continue to work for the strengthening of the socialist community. We will conistently oppose the policy of confrontation pursued by USA and its allies and all attempts to question, especially in the FRG, the territorial and political order defined in Yalta and Potsdam. The strengthening of Polish-Soviet foreign policy, as a long-range strategic goal that secures a successful development of Poland, its security and position and role in the socialist community and in the world.

Marian Orzechowski expressed a deep conviction that the Warsaw talks will contribute to a further progress in mutual cooperation and strengthening of fraternal friendship between our states and nations.

Jaruzelski Receives Shevardnadze

LD181059 Warsaw PAP in English 1027 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18: Today, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received CPSU CC Political Bureau Member and Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze, now on an official visit of friendship to Poland.

DELEGATION TO PALME FUNERAL HOLDS TALKS

LD170038 Warsaw PAP in English 1816 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, March 16 -- The presence of heads of states and governments at the funeral ceremony in Stockholm has become an opportunity to hold important international talks.

Vice-President of Poland's Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski, who was in Sweden in connection with Olof Palme's funeral, has held talks with Speaker of the Swedish Parliament Ingemund Bengtsson on international relations and Polish-Swedish cooperation. Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych met with Swedish Foreign Minister Mats Hellstrom to discuss economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries. Members of the Polish delegation also had an opportunity to hold less formal talks during the ceremony and, later, a meeting at the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

In spite of Olof Palme's passing away, the commission which was working under his leadership on disarmament problems, has decided to continue its work at a meeting in Stockholm. Today's session elected Ingvar Carlsson new president of the commission and adopted the name of the Olof Palme Commission for Peace and Security. A member of the commission Jozef Cyrankiewicz participated in the meeting.

JARUZELSKI'S PZPR PLENUM SPEECH REPORTED

LD150959 Warsaw PAP in English 0235 GMT 15 Mar 86

["Jaruzelski's closing address at 25th PUWP CC Plenum (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March: The Central Committee has set the date and adopted the agenda of the 10th Congress of the PUWP. Its significance will not ensue by itself, ex officio, or by way of endowment. It will be determined by discussion and decisions taken by the congress. It will depend, in particular, on how deep and creative will be the Marxist-Leninist character of the appraisals, analyses and syntheses made during the congress, on the soundness of its resolutions, their social credibility, their mobilizing effect and above all their effective implementation.

This in turn depends in a large measure on the pre-congress campaign on its decisive stage which we have just entered. It will depend on the climate that we create, on the matter-of-fact nature and boldness of debate over the draft documents, on the innovatory and, at the same time, realistic character of their content.

The 10th congress will take place at an exceptional moment. The world has come to a turning point. The present time is pulsating with an intensified and, simultaneously, nervous rhythm. On the one hand, there are immense, unimaginable possibilities, on the other -- terrible threats.

Socialism with its entire essence oriented towards peace, social progress and development of man is demonstrating with a new force its youthfulness and vitality, creative potential and ability to reach out to new boundaries.

It confirms its concordance with the laws of social development, its moral superiority over the system dominated by savage mechanisms of big capital.

Poland remains in this stimulating stream of socialism offensively directed towards the future, and overcoming various barriers, its own weaknesses included. It is essential that we strongly confirm this affiliation with results of collective work, that we refuse to accept stagnation in any form, that we use in an ever fuller way the creative potentials of socialism.

These processes received powerful stimuli from the 27th Congress of the CPSU. It possesses immense significance both internally and for all countries of real socialism, for the entire humanity.

This what had been attained under the guidance of Communist Party through the struggle and effort of several generations of Soviet people has created a whole complex of premises for acceleration of development, for undertaking tasks of a new, higher stage of development. The transformation of accumulated and swollen quantitative factors into a versatile system of qualitative changes was stimulated last year by the April plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. The 27th congress has become the key point of that process. In an organic combination of continuation and reforms and reconstruction conceived in the Leninist spirit, the congress has programmed an all-round acceleration of development.

Acceleration means the unity of ideology, politics and economics.

The 27th congress is an example of faithfulness to the idea of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time, of intellectual courage and innovation.

These are not temporary, occasional phenomena but a reflection of a deep understanding of Lenin's ideas and creative application of his teachings.

The scale of acceleration, its practical results are now essentially dependent on socio-psychological climate, on expectations and support of working people. The more there is of conscious participation, activeness, historical optimism, the easier to go ahead. Regularities and determinants of the development of the socialist formation, also at this point, are of a universal character.

The 27th congress demonstrated a contemporary dimension and complexity of the Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

The striving for consolidation and increased effectiveness of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty and CMEA member states, for the development of friendly relations with all the socialist countries of the world was reflected in a qualitatively new form.

Processes of consolidation have their ways paved by the congress assessments and theses concerning international Communist movement, "its unity in versatility", realizations of the universal principles in the historically shaped, national conditions.

Because of its socio-political essence and the class character, because of the tragic experiences and the bitter memory of the war time, the Soviet Union has always been a peaceful country. A consistent advocate of coexistence, dialogue, solving conflicts on the road of sound compromises and negotiations.

In the days of the 27th congress this fundamental stance of the socialist superpower gained its new confirmation on a historic scope. A voice outlining a peaceful future was sounded from Moscow. It stressed solidarity with forces of national and social liberation, readiness for cooperation with parties of revolutionary and democratic character, socialist and labour parties, with the Non-Aligned Movement, with non-communist, religious trends and organizations coming out against war, inclusive.

It was said peace above all, putting an end to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The East, socialism once more reaches out for agreement.

The credibility of this Soviet new, peaceful offer is of highest standard. The country which embarks on giant socio-economic projects, formulates a programme investing everything in peace cannot have another line of its policy but the struggle for the world free from wars, secure, the one of active coexistence and of constructive cooperation.

Long-range disarmament proposals and concepts of codifying the principles of international cooperation in a new way, contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's report, present a vision of the world free of wars, mankind capable of using the potential of its genius, strength and means to solve unprecedented problems of contemporary civilization.

Unfortunately, the attitude of the present U.S. Administration stands in contrast with this. Its entire imagination is filled with new weapons, rockets and interventions.

What will be the final response of the U.S., NATO states and entire capitalist world to a momentous initiative of socialism? It is certain that after the 27th congress, in the face of a great stir of public opinion, refusal becomes much more difficult.

Western responses to the congress are telling. Bourgeois commentators face a neck-breaking problem. They neither are able to honestly explain it nor want to do it but are unable to ignore it. Therefore, go from sensationalism to minimalizing significance of the congress and plod into nonsensical and naive speculation.

The stimuli created by the 27th congress act and will continue to act in the socialist community on the principle of the system of communicating vessels. Poland is fully open to them.

In Poland, the congress was followed with universal and friendly interest. The Soviet Union is our first ally and partner. Its strength, prosperity and a great scale of development horizons lie in our national interest.

In this place, let me convey cordial wishes of successful implementation of giant plans to Soviet Communists once more on behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The re-orientation of cooperation in economy, science and technology towards socialist states, accomplished by us and resulting in growing effects, and the implementation of agreements reaching the end of this century correspond somehow to the pace of Soviet acceleration. This is our great chance but also an equally great and responsible task.

I do not have to explain what this means for us when Western restrictions, technological embargo and economic barriers are upheld on the other side.

The participation of a delegation of our party in the debates of the 27th congress was still another opportunity to tighten fraternal ties of both parties, states and nations. The sense of proximity is common to us and, although on a different stage of development and in different realities, our line of actions is common with Soviet comrades. We are and will continue to be in the same Leninist current, in the process of changes consolidating socialism.

We convinced ourselves once more about confidence of Soviet Communists, friendship and respect of their fraternal nation towards our party and Polish society. This was fully confirmed during my meeting with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The 27th congress showed that what is creative, effective and meeting the needs of time in our system is not a sensation or a seasonal solution but an inevitable regularity. While, what is worn-out, out-dated and fossilized is a negation of this regularity. Therefore, one should examine the contents of the congress integrally rather than treat them fragmentarily, enhancing one thing and ignoring another. Speculations whether the CPSU present course is "soft or tough" are nonsensical. This is a course to strengthen and to speed up the development of socialism. This is the gist of its deepest intention, the contents and historic significance.

Internationalism is also the mutual offering and utilization of experiences. From this angle, during preparations for our congress, we try to penetratingly study and to dialectically use the attainments of the 27th CPSU Congress and of other fraternal parties in the full sense of responsibility. This is a great task of our pre-congress debate and the entire party and state activity.

It is also our desire that on its part the 10th congress bring thoughts and experiences capable of enriching the common treasury of socialism in an appropriate transformation.

The problems of personnel policy are an organic part of our debates. This is one of the main chapters of the resolution of the 9th extraordinary congress and lines of socialist renewal.

To a large extent, society sizes up the party through the prism of its personnel policy. The personnel policy must, therefore, be credible, understandable and approved by society.

Over the past several, difficult years, we have made a lot in this area. We built a clear and logical construction of personnel policy in the party and state.

The discussion considerably enriched these assessments.

A democratic procedure of forwarding and consulting candidates for the supreme state authorities, broadly employed after the latest elections, belongs to our specific solutions. We must expand and spread this procedure in the entire system of the functioning of the state. Also, youth organizations, trade unions, self-government bodies, associations and social organizations should take part in the process of pursuing personnel policy on a broader scale than so far.

The strengthening of the class character of our personnel policy is expressed in a considerable participation of workers in the make-up of party authorities, including the Political Bureau. The membership of the majority of the political cadre of the Central Committee and voivodship committees in the basic, particularly worker, party links in the town and countryside became a rule. A requirement that a candidate for a managerial post should gain an opinion and recommendation of his own basic party cell is of special significance.

As it was rightly stressed yesterday in a very interesting article written by Anna Pawlowska (TRYBUNA LUDU -- ed.) it is necessary to substantially expand the circulation of cadres between central and regional institutions, between voivodships, work establishments, between the party, administrative and economic apparatus.

Practice has proved the correctness of the idea of personnel reviews. They are bringing great benefits, although - as the plenum has shown, there still occur various weaknesses, consisting above all in the tendency towards shallow evaluation, and even formalism and liberalism.

The introduction of the method of appointing people to certain posts, especially to those of directors of industrial enterprises, by competing for a post is of a pioneer nature. We must overcome the shortcomings occuring in this sphere. At the same time, the possibility must be checked of extending that method onto other managerial functions in enterprises and, also, state administration.

At the 18th plenary meeting we outlined the necessity to conduct a general attestation of work posts. Party authorities and organizations should actively join in this complex, much-needed and responsible project.

If attestation is to be effective it should also embrace, or perhaps in the first place, the managerial posts. On that condition it will produce the expected results and find understanding and support among workers.

Comrades Pawlowska, Kusierek and Nowakowska spoke most correctly about the need to show greater boldness and consistency in entrusting managerial posts to women.

This is the moment to think of securing adequate representation of women among delegates for the 10th congress, to make it proportional to the figure of female party members.

Honest, capable, vigorous and industrious persons constitute, regardless of their party affiliation, a great social capital. The party should act as a promoter of all those progressing boldly forward, innovators, architects of progress.

In socialism, every ideologically conscious citizen, every honest man, good specialist and effective organizer should have the sense of equal chances.

Hence the conclusion that a bold reaching out for non-party persons is one of the key tasks in the process of socialist renewal. The condition of credibility of our still topical offer: "We do not ask anybody where he comes from".

Let us be careful not to allow a single worthy non-party person deserving promotion to escape our attention. If such a person matures to take the decision of joining party ranks it better happens after he becomes a foreman or a director first than to have people believing that his PUWP membership was the reason of promotion.

The party as the vanguard force has among its ranks many persons holding managerial posts. Every such person must remember that he is acting on the party's mandate, that he is the party's representative.

It is not always so. We sometimes are faced with facts which prove that some people have lost their ideological compass, have not drawn conclusions from the experience of recent years. For such people normalization means a return to the old compromised norms.

Opinion studies indicate that the evaluation of cadres policy by the workers' core of factory crews is on the whole critical. Of course, these opinions are sometimes one-sided and exaggerated. But this also must be regarded as a signal that we are not yet achieving satisfactory results, that our intentions are not socially clear enough.

This does not mean, however, that we must give into every tide. It is necessary to oppose unjustified attacks on cadres, attempts to force them into leniency vis-a-vis violation of discipline, bad or poor work.

Centralism's bureaucratic overgrowth in the 1970s and later a wave of demagogy, the extreme's attacks on the managerial cadres - all this accumulated in their memory.

Unfortunately, they taught some people to secure themselves against responsibility for decisions, closing the eyes to shortcomings.

It is our duty to take care of a good form of the managers who are responsible, just, and demanding. But the principle cannot be an umbrella for the entire cadres. We can effectively defend good ones if, in a vigorous way, we get rid of the bad. The cadres policy is neither leniency nor hasty stigmatization. It means an individual relation to everyone according to his attitude and results of work.

To work better means to better perform one's managerial function. We usually tend to associate poor discipline with those who neglect it at their workstands, in their everyday work. Certainly, it is very much so. But discipline is chiefly violated under conducive conditions. These are provided or tolerated by an immediate manager, a superior, the supreme rank.

We have to include this aspect in the work on the model status of a director of an enterprise and also on the amended labour code.

The efficiency of implementing the basic principles of the cadres policy is to a large degree the question of the prestige of the basic party cell.

I shall repeat after the 20th plenum: "Where there is a strong and sound party organization, there is also a good, correct cadres policy." Thus, once again we turn to basic party cells to display activeness and consistency in the realization of new canons of the cadres policy, to more bravely formulate objective, better examined opinions, conclusions, and comments concerning candidates for managerial posts, to shoulder responsibility for taking the decisions.

In line with a CC decision, the Political Bureau is preparing a resolution concerning cadres policy which will sum up the motions voiced at the plenary discussion. Their realization should become the main current of our work before the congress.

The revolutionary transformations carried out in Poland in the mid-forties, resulted in lasting guarantees for sovereign, and safe existence, elimination of social drawbacks, introduction of Poland into the circle of industrialized countries. The option being made now, gives Poland a chance to join in the circle of countries which know how to co-shape and utilize contemporary attainments of science and technology which are swiftly advancing.

The pre-congress work should create "leaven" favourable for the party. The point is not to bring a list of grumblings for the congress but precisely formulated set of problems and motions for the congress to take a stance, and aims and tasks it will put into force as a resolution.

In line with the 23rd plenum, talks with party members and candidates have been going on for several weeks now. This enormous "talk of two millions of people" has a great significance both ideological, moral as well as substantial and business-like one. It is too early to fully assess the talks. But it is also possible to formulate an opinion of their significance in the process of shaping the party "the same but not alike".

In the current talks ... the coherence of efforts of both "the top" and "the grassroots" is being shaped. It is good that we do not lack criticism of higher instances, but in comparison to the experience of the recent years, much sharper are the criteria of assessing both one's own attitudes as well as that of a group, a departmental party organization, basic party cells, local state and administrative and economic authorities.

The requirement of the conversations' universality is important. No one may be left out. They should involve all levels with the leading party and state cadre included. We, members of the party leaderhsip, will also participate.

The discussion over the draft programme continues. We expect penetrating and bold proposals. The difference between the present and final versions will measure the quality of this discussion. This is true for both, the essence and style of the document, its precision and attractiveness.

The thesis adopted today (...) define for the purposes of the running quinquennium the provisions included in the programme for 15-20 years. Thus, they form something of a bridge between the present tasks and a more remote future. Thus, they pertain to the starting period of development the effects of which will decide about what Poland will eventually be like.

Improvement in the living standards of people, society, is the superior goal. Its level and pace will depend on the degree to which management's efficiency improves.

This is not an easy path, of course. Numerous difficulties pile up along it but, at the same time, we have enormous reserves. This may be the source of optimism, so badly wanted today, for all who want to see a chance in them, to spare no effort for their full employment.

Higher efficiency means first of all a better use being made of labour resources, raw and intermediate materials, machines and equipment.

We are commanding an elaborate and still relatively up-to-date productive property. Nearly 50 per cent of machines and equipment were installed after 1975. But we are not fully utilizing this property. The industrial power reserves are estimated at 20-30 per cent. It is worthwhile to realize that the employment of 1 more per cent of these reserves would create a possibility to produce goods worth of extra 130 billion zlotys annually.

In many enterprises machine operation below their capacity takes root from insufficient employment.

In the current five years, the growth of work resources will be small, the smallest in the whole post-war period. However, it cannot become an element hampering the development.

Similar, and even more difficult situation in demography has been witnessed also in other socialist countries, in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Still, they can effectively overcome it. The heart of the matter lays in work discipline, in the rational of employment, in the technical and organizational progress.

Well qualified cadres are our enormous, not fully utilized bid.

Tight correlation of earnings with production effects are at the same time one of the basic condition for an efficient struggle with inflation, restoring economic equilibrium, stimulating actions aimed to increase performance and deliveries of goods and services for the market. However it is impossible to win a success in realization of the goal if the payments grow faster than effects of performance.

In Polish economy, the deformation has taken an acute form. Last year, growth of payments several times exceeded the pace of growth of labour productivity.

The first months of this year have seen no improvement. To eliminate these adverse phenomenon, restore correct wages-production relations -- is the task number one in the struggle against inflation.

We are combatting it and we should do so on a broad front: Wherever wages which lack justification in production effects are being fixed, at the workstands, where production costs and quality are being set, wherever administration overgrowths and examples of mismanagement occur.

Retail prices are a category that reflects economic realities, including those seemingly remote like the burden of debt servicing and consequences of restrictions.

But prices particularly reflect high production costs, imbalance, every weakness of our economy. Overcoming them is the only effectual way to fight inflation and price rises. If this fails, keeping price hikes at bay with administrative methods will help practically nothing. Inflation will continue to exist.

It is necessary, of course, to see the social aspects of price increases, especially their effect on the living standards of low-income families. Hence, the party stands for such a policy on incomes, particularly on social benefits, that would protect the budgets of the retired, pensioners, and families with many children.

Scientific and technological progress offers the chief leverage for speedup in social and economic development of this country. Enormous interest and similar public satisfaction surrounded the proceedings and results of the 3rd Congress of Polish Science.

The point now is to replant the congress's material attainments and the best of its atmosphere to all scientific and technical circles. But first of all to production, economy, and the state and social practice. Thus, the integral link between science and practice represents a strategic rank.

Our industry, however, shows insufficient ability in innovations. Poland's biggest squander takes place not in the field of energy, raw or other materials, but in the sphere of intellect.

We have intensified our struggle against all which impoverishes, disfigures, and cripples, together with all social ills. The thing is to get this campaign running at all levels of our party, state, and social life. We must take care that the rule of law is respected, strive for unconditional execution of legal acts, like the law on the control of alcoholism, drug addiction, depravation of the under-aged, and parasitism.

One of the most-discussed problems in the recent years is the functioning of the non-socialized, non-rural economy. We are going to invariably support all which is useful, honest and sane in the sphere of services, crafts, and small production. At the same time we must more successfully than to-date counteract all that is against law, against the principles of social justice.

Now, a few words about changes in party membership. The party enlarged its ranks in 41 voivodships (provinces) over 1985, while already in the second half of the year it grew in number as a whole. This favourable trend consolidates.

But the influx of people to the party is not as substantial and not as evenly distributed as would be possible under the present conditions. Disproportions testify to a differentiated impact of party work in this respect in various provinces.

The 10th congress began already at the 9th congress. What we have achieved -- was our duty, what we have not -- it is our reserve. This is what we should first of all talk about so that the continuation of the hitherto line, the socialist renewal line means a new stage, a new, higher quality.

Three and a half of a month are left until the 10th congress. How to make the best use of that time? The present plenum substantiated the answer to this question. This answer is, however, not full or closed yet. Conversely, it is open to big and small initiatives, to various proposals and actions by party authorities, organizations, and groups, comrades across the country, members of the allied parties, millions of non-party people.

The pre-congress campaign should express affirmation of the socialist principles and gains, satisfaction with the results of the struggle and work of the recent so difficult years. But it must also be filled with the mood of disapproval for the still poor quality of work, management, efficiency. Every problem, correctly and justly solved will do more for our credibility than the most beautiful banner.

We, Poles are known for our inclination to spurts of effort. They varied. Some were merely a short-lived zeal which did not keep up with its own time, with the requirements of historical situation. But there were also such as the "miracle of reconstruction" and the "Warsaw Pact". Such spurt of effort - in the direction of persistent, productive, effective and modern work is vitally needed in Poland.

We must take into consideration every proposal for the programme and for the plan for the nearest quinquennium. We must analyze it carefully and transform in the process of construction of Poland's future days.

The quality of the congress ideas and deeds determines the acceleration of march towards socialist Poland, such Poland as is desired by the working class, by all the patriotic forces of our nation.

What the party is like today - Poland will be like tomorrow.

NEWS CONFERENCE EXAMINES PLENUM RESULTS

LD150032 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 14: Deputy head of the Personnel Policy Department at the PUWP CC Jerzy Wojcik and the editor-in-chief of the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU Jerzy Majka met with journalists here today following the conclusion of the debates of the 25th plenary session of PUWP CC.

Majka stressed that the preparations for the 10th Congress of PUWP are gaining ever greater momentum. General talks with PUWP members provide the widest plans for the party pre-congress discussion. So far, 970,000 party members, or more than 45 per cent of its numeral force, have participated in them. Guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress will be announced in the days to come. Their formulation stresses the continuation of the line of the 9th Congress of PUWP. The theses make the draft PUWP programme adopted at the previous plenum of the Central Committee more definite.

Referring to the issues of the cadres policy discussed at the 25th plenary session of the PUWP CC Jerzy Wojcik emphasised that a lot has changed in the domain since the 9th congress. A document of great political significance concerning "The Main Assumptions of the Cadres Policy of PUWP" has been worked out. The cadres policy currently put in life, is open to all those who want to honestly work for Poland, whose knowledge is vast and who are predisposed for managerial posts. The issue is linked to another cardinal principle of the cadres policy, that is their democratic character.

Every candidate for managerial post-party member must obtain positive opinion as recommendation. The party organization can withdraw its recommendation if someone failed to cope with the duties imposed on him. Periodical reviews of cadres are a sign of democratization of the cadres policy.

Participants in the plenum voiced an opinion that the process of implementing "Main Assumptions of the Cadres Policy of PUWP" is realized in a successful way. However, attention was drawn to the existing weaknesses. During the last three years, following the motion from party organizations and party control commissions, the party withdrew its recommendations in case of some 2,000 people performing managerial functions.

Answering journalists' questions, Jerzy Wojcik said that at present, some 15 per cent of managerial posts in the state are subject to the political approval of party organizations. He also presented the figures which demonstrate the system of executing power through coalition.

The number of non-party members performing managerial functions continues to grow. At present, 74 Sejm deputies, 3 members of the Council of State, 2 ministers, 2 undersecretaries of state, 6 voivodes, 173 heads and deputy heads of ministerial departments and central offices, 311 town mayors over 200 chairmen of people's councils of basic level, are non-party members.

SEJM FOCUSES ON PALME DEATH, FOREIGN TRADE

LD172317 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 17: -- A meeting of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) started at 10.00 a.m. here today, with Wojciech Jaruzelski attending the debates opened by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

The Sejm commemorated Olof Palme with a minute of silence, the speaker said the report on the assassination of the Swedish premier profoudly stirred Polish society. He voiced indigantion over the atrocious murder and conveyed words of deep sympathy to the Swedish nation.

Olof Palme was widely known and valued not only as an outstanding Swedish politician but as untiring champion of peace and disarmament and outstanding statesman who took vigorous steps in the international forum to promote peaceful cooperation, Malinowski went on. Palme was well known in Poland and in his first term of office as a Swedish premier, he paid an official visit to Poland that was an important element of the development of Polish-Swedish relations, the Sejm speaker recalled. A government report on the main problems of foreign trade in 1986 and its prospects till 1990 was the fitst item of the debates. It was delivered by Foreign Trade Minister Andrezej Wojcik.

The parliamentary debate confirmed that Polans's current share in foreign trade reflects neither the country's possibilities nor its needs. Sixty percent of value of Polish industrial export is produced by 5 per cent of factories, participants in the debate said. Most of industrial plants have nothing to do with export, have no direct contact with world market or its requirements and standards, some speakers stressed.

The starting point for the debate in the chamber was a report by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrezej Wojcik.

A bill on the special status of an exporting enterprise is being prepared. An idea to set up an export development bank is also being analysed. Deputies pointed out that some industrial sectors might, even over a short time, make use of their potential and chances of its development it a view of increasing exports. In the years 1986-1990, trade with socialist countries will grow by some 30 percent, it was said.

An elimination of elements of political pressure from the policy of U.S. and certain NATO states, readiness to grant Poland new credits as well as admitting the country to the IMF form condition for a more vigorous economic cooperation with capitalist states.

In the context of increasing Polish-Soviet trade exchange, participants in the parliamentary debate pointed out that the lines of intesive development and modernization of economy, adopted at the recent CPSU congress, are sure to entail higher qualitative requirements in relation to Polish exporters. Deputies voice a posulate that enterprises, in the priority sections of foreign trade, should be able to freely use their means collected as allocations on currency accounts.

While referring to the parliamentary discussion, Deputy Sejm Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski said that the main task of foreign trade in the present five years, is to increase export and to reconcile the necessity of servicing debt and financing imports indispensable for Poland's development. Conditions for the realization of the objective should be created by the planned deep restructuring of Poland's economy.

The first reading of the bill on factories' welfare and housing fund in the units of socialized economy, was a social topic of today's debates. The bill in large degree materializes postulates of trade unionists. Afther the first reading, the chamber directed the draft law to Sejm committees and to the socio-economic council.

Deputies' questions referred to barious problems including causes of the well known to the public opinion cases of death of infants in hospitals, the state of protection of works of arts against theft and issues of supplying peasants and agriculture with basic means of production, coal and building materials.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare Miroslaw Cybulko recalled that the institute of mother and child had assessed last year's medical care over newly-born babies. This assessment became a starting point for working out a programme of improvement for the coming years. He also quoted other data according to which 302 newly-born babies died of contagious diseases in 1980, and 194 died two years ago, with 170,000 babies being born every year.

Answering a question about theft of works of arts from museums, Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski said that such cases are sporadic in Poland. In Krakow's national museum some paintings were stolen from the Warsaw Museum recently. Till the present time, half of works of art stolen from the Krakow Museum have been recovered. Also the sculpture from the Warsaw Museum has been recovered, despite the fact that it was illegaly taken to Great Britain. The number of guardians in museums has been increased. Alarm devices are being installed -- also in Warsaw's Royal Castle and Krakow's Wawel Castle.

Answering a question anout the date of putting info force the recent price rises, Minister for Finances Stanislaw Nieckarz said that the price rises were included in the annual economic plan and the fact that they would be instituted had been announced earlier. The failure to put into force the price rises could have created a threat of devastation of the food market -- just in the pre-Easter parade.

MINISTER DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES, TIMING

LD172356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2225 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] We are now broadcasting a report on deputies' questions during today's session of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland. Deputy Ryszard Bender has addressed his question to Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz.

[Begin recording] [Bender] Why did the current price increase, which mainly involves food and amounts up to 8 or 11 percent in the case of sugar, have to take place on 16 March this year, so close before the Easter festivities, when the majority of the population is preparing for Easter and family budgets are very stretched? Second: Was it not possible to abandon the increase or at least to limit it more than has been done?

[Nieckarz] The increase in food prices results from the plan and was announced several times from this very place, among others, during the budget debate for 1986. I also had the opportunity to present the wide-ranging economic reasons justifying the price increase. I wish to state that the final decisions on food price increases are much smaller than should be the case according to the assumptions of the central annual plan because, well, they are the result of a trade-off between economic factors and various social demands, among others, submitted by the trade unions. In regard to the date of the increase: There are still 2 weeks before Easter festivities. As it is known, recently the purchasing of sugar, flour, and many other food products has intensified. Also, various rumors have intensified, rumors of very high price increases. It was not possible, therefore, to postpone this decision any longer as this would have threatened the food market with devastation in the pre-easter period.

Moreover, if the prices changed later, then the size of the once-only increase would have to be much larger. I wish to remind you, in connection with the question by citizen deputy, that there has been no increase in the price of meat and meat products. Such as increase has instead been announced for August. This, from the point of view of the Easter table, has some significance.

Apart from this, citizen deputies, our country's yearly calendar is such that if one takes into consideration all festivities - church or state -- there is practically no period when there would be more than a month without some kind of holiday taking place. If one then considers the criteria of festivities, as mentioned by the Citizen Deputy Bender, then there is practically no good time for change in prices at any time during the year, and such decisions must be made even if they are not popular. [applause] [end recording]

'HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE' OF CPSU CONGRESS PRAISED

AU070935 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 March 86 p 1

[Jerzy Majka article: "A Replay to the Challenges of the Times"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress ended 4 days ago. Even if one participated in the deliberations, too little time has elapsed to make it possible to fully recapitulate the achievements of the congress. The richness of the evaluations and theoretical generalizations, the tasks stemming from them, as well as the position of the CPSU on key domestic and international issues which have arisen, inclines one to return to these topics on many occasions.

And so I am presenting the reader with thoughts on the congress rather than a comprehensive summing up of its results. The historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, its importance as a turning-point, was mentioned on more than one occasion during the Central Committee report and during statements that were made in the course of the discussion. Foreign delegates also voiced such views. And one encountered such views in conversations with the residents of Moscow. This view of the importance of the congress is fully justified.

For the times in which we are living do have a charater which suggests that we have reached a turning-point. Science and technology have attained a level -- and this is also true of the military field -- which means that war can only result in the complete destruction of all mankind.

This state of affairs must be taken as the starting-point for the formulation of foriegn policy. Making reference to the bold initiatives made by the Soviet Union aimed at freeing the world from the weapons of mass destruction, the congress set out a policy of this kind. And what is more, as Mikhail Gorbachev has said, there is no alternative to such a policy despite the actions of the forces of imperialism and aggression which want to maintain a course aimed at confrontation and want to prevent concrete dialogue on the basis of the Soviet proposals from taking place. Soviet Communists can only oppose the irresponsible position of these forces with a feeling of the greatest responsibility for the fate of their country and that of the entire world.

Speaking at the congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski voiced his full support for such a policy. It is fully compatible with our own policy and is in keeping with Poland's interests.

The April PZPR [as published] Central Committee plenum indicated that the opportunities for extensive socioeconomic development have been exhausted. We are also experiencing this phenomenon as are other socialist countries. This assessment served as the starting-point for the formulation of a program for the acceleration of Soviet economic development on the basis of scientific and technological progress, effective management techniques and mechanisms for running the economy which are tailored to these techniques. The congress defined directions of activity which will create new stimulae for the growth of productive forces and will tap the reserves which exist in the Soviet economy. The program adopted at the congress as well as other resolutions linked raising soicety's standard of living to efficient work, and comprehensive care for people to the consistent realization of the principles of social justice.

Proceeding from assessments of the transformations which are occuring in Soviet soicety and are finding expression in greater political maturity, a higher level of education, and in the emergence of new spiritual needs and higher moral demands, the congress set out directions for enhancing soicalist democracy, developing national self-government, and increasing openness in party and public life. These measures will serve to develop the independence and initiative of citizens and workers' collectives. The congress formulated the task of bringing ideological and organizational work closer to man and to real-life problems. The congress also defined activities aimed at developing culture and education and at improving upbringing and the 'shaping of a soicalist life-style. As Mikhail Gorbachev said: "The congress has imbued the work of the party and the life of the entire nation with a noble moral and spiritual quality".

Meeting the challenge of the times; a far-reaching Marxist-Leninist analysis of the changes which are taking place in the world and in the life of the Soviet Union; drawing conclusions from this analysis in a consistent fashion; and the formulation of tasks which are in line with current needs and the current situation comprise those achievements which give the 27th CPSU Congress a historic dimension. The consistent continuation of the ideological and political line of the CPSU was fused at the congress with an innovative approach to the formulation of evaluations and tasks in a new situation and under new conditions. The Central Committee report, and the personality of the general secretary, created a deep impression on all those present and gave the congress deliberations this kind of character. The 100 or so delegates who spoke during the discussion expressed themselves in this vein. They expressed their profound belief in the progress which had occurred in many areas of life under the leadership of the party. But at the same time the delegates indicated that they were aware of weaknesses and shortcomings and a failure to keep pace with the times in certain concrete instances. They were critical in their assessments of matters which had failed the test of practices, of things which had become obsolete, and of things which prevented progress.

The discussion at the congress was characterized by criticism and self-criticism. All areas of party activity and national life were subjected to a critical analysis in the belief that exposing shortcomings and weaknesses makes it possible to create a constructive and dynamic program. Criticism was voiced of the following: a parochial manner of thinking which conceives of responsibilities in very narrow terms; bureaucratism and a preoccupation with red-tape; inertia; formalism; indifference; hollow words, losing sight of concrete matters in generalized discussions; work that is performed purely for show; and instances of drunkeness being tolerated. These criticial evaluations always had a concrete character and concerned specific phenomena and specific persons employed in some enterprise, ministry, and region. These assessments were always formulated with a profound sense of responsibility for the party, for the realization of the party line and party program, and with a feeling of concern for the future of the Fatherland and the welfare of man.

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES PZPR DRAFT PROGRAM

AU071301 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 26 Feb 86 pp 1-3

["Interview given by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and foreign minister, to Miroslawa Machura: "The PZPR Draft Program -- Sober Realism and Leninist Approach" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Machura: The 24th Central Committee plenum, decided to submit the PZPR draft program to an all-party discussion. For several months you were in charge of the team working on this program several versions of which were drawn up. How did the structure and contents of the program evolve?

Orzechowski: Our work lasted more than several months because it was the ninth party congress that had decided that this program be drawn up. In 1981 the fourth plenum appointed the program commission, which means that our work took a number of years.

Machura: Why such a long time?

Orzechowski: There were two reasons for this. First, our party has never had a long-term program containing strategic tasks and ways of accomplishing tehm for the entire period of socialist construction in our country. This program is a completely new thing. We should also bear in mind that the rich programmatic traditions of the Polish workers movement seemed to have blurred in our memories and it was necessary to remind us of them from scratch.

Second, we had to take into consideration the conditions under which we had to draw up the program. We had to face the aftermath of a great political, socioeconomic, and moral crisis. Following its ninth congress, the party continued to regenerate itself, to find its level, and to consolidate politically, ideologically, and organizationally. This was also a factor in our work on the draft program.

Machura: How far did the achievements and experience of the socialist countries affect the concept of the draft program?

Orzechowski: The common experience of the socialist countries is an important factor. When working on our program we tried to answer the question of what it means to skillfully apply the general laws of socialist development under our conditions. We searched for the most appropriate development methods for our country to fit our history, traditions and specific social structure. We also searched for answers to other questions. What is universal in the experience of the socialist countries and what can be applied in our situation? What lessons can we draw from the experience of socialist construction in the USSR? What lessons can we draw from Hungarian experience, including the tragic 1956 experience? What lessons can we draw from Czechoslovak experience, including the 1968 experience? What lessons can we draw from experience of the GDR, a country that possesses limited raw materials, but that is much more efficient than we are in exploiting them? As you see, we tried to view various questions by going deeply into them and avoiding vague generalizations. We were not satisfied with merely consulting the programmatic documents of the fraternal parties. We made deeper analyses of these countries' development roads. Let me stress that on the strength of the universal laws of socialist development we evolved the proposition that it is necessary to use the experience of other socialist countries, because otherwise it is difficult to construct socialism in one's own country.

Machura: The experience of the USSR is not important in his regard. This experience is summarized in the CPSU program in connection with the 27th CPSU Congress. How does our program compare with the CPSU program?

Orzechkowski: During the concluding stage of the first phase of the work on our program we were able to carefully study the new draft of the CPSU program and to compare it with our program. The first thing we were pleased to note was the convergence of our approaches toward basic issues. Of course, the USSR has reached a higher stage of socialist development, and the tasks facing the Soviet party, the people, ajd the state are different from our tasks. But, generally speaking, the common task of all our countries is the effectiveness of socialism and efforts to combine its ideological, political, and moral qualities with achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. What we have in common is the unusually sober realism and the Leninist approach displayed by the two programs which contain no unrealistic concepts and no promises that cannot be fulfilled. Both programs make it crystal clear that the party is no magic force that can given the people something for nothing. They make it clear that the party creates the conditions for socialist development and that the socialist system provides opportunities for the great progress of society through society. Tangible achievements depend in the final reckoning on the people's creative militancy and work.

Machura: The all-party discussion of the program has begun. Two meetings of the primary party organizations are to be devoted to this discussion. What will be the focal points of this discussion?

Orzechowski: In line with the 24th plenum resolution the draft program has been published and the party discussion on it has begun. What can we hope of it? Very, very much.

Briefly, we hope that it will enrich the program and will make its theses ready for implementation. The program defines the aims that are in the interest of all our people. The wisdom of the party as a collective body and vanguard and the wisdom of the people is inexhaustible and much more comprehensive and profound than the wisdom of the people who drew up the program. I think that the discussion on the program will embrace many issues, but will concentrate on the key issues of Poland's future. Our party is an integrated entity and is not divided into regional groups, and the program is the program of the entire party. On the strength of the discussion to date I guess that it will revolve round key issues such as the goals of our socioeconomic development and the methods of achieving them. This should be one line of the discussion. Another line should concern the issues that are of special interest to specific communities, regions, and plants. The third line will concern finding answers to the question of what place and role individual party organizations and social and vocational communities should play in implementing the program, and of what should be done by a given party group or plant to accomplish the tasks of the program. The first condition for such an approach to the program is for extensive sections of our society to regard the program as their own and to be aware of the need for society to extensively participate in developing the goals and policies of the basic program that will be adopted by the 10th party congress. This is the most important issue of the present discussion of the draft program.

MAJEWSKI VISITS PAKISTAN, MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD172154 Warsaw PAP in English 1605 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Islamabad, March 17 -- Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski paid a visit to Pakistan, during which he was received by Pakistani Minister of Foreign Affairs Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Minister of Water and Power Jaol Said Mian and Minister of Trade Mohyuddin Baluch.

Majewski also held political consultations with Acting Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Abdul Sattar. The sides exchanged views on Polish-Pakistani relations, giving prominence especially to problems linked with economic cooperation. The two also discussed some of the international problems, especially situation in Europe and Asia.

The sides stressed their interest in maintaining political dialogue, in cooperation in the international plane and in the development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation, stating that there are considerable possibilities for its expansion.

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PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD190936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] A session of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact begins today in Warsaw. Our correspondent Pavel Kopecky has telephoned this report:

The session, which will start at 1000 this morning in the palace of the Council of Ministers, arouses the justified attention of foreign-political observers and commentators here in Poland and also throughout the world. The reason is obvious: In the present complex international situation, mankind finds itself facing a great choice: either to follow the path proposed by the Soviet Union and its allies -- that is, the path of disarmament and peaceful coexistence -- or to give in to the pressure of the United States and continue the arms race. In this situation, as is stressed here in the Polish capital, the importance of further strengthening cooperation and the coordination of the foreign policy of Warsaw Pact members increases. The socialist countries, as was confirmed by the recent 27th CPSU Congress, are stepping up their efforts aimed at strengthening security in Europe and in the world, putting an end to the arms race, and for disarmement.

It is expected generally that the results of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting will contribute to the implementation of these goals.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES CEMA MACHINE INDUSTRY BODY

LD181936 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI) -- The fourth session of the CMEA Machine Industry Cooperation Committee opened Tuesday in Budapest. The member-states and Yugoslavia are represented by deputy prime ministers.

Opening the plenary session Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, said that the 27th CPSU Congress had also laid a great emphasis on the development of machine engineering branches. The present session of the committee will also act to this end. It is highly important that the machine industry should completely fulfil its tasks arising from the complex programme of scientific and technical development until the year 2000.

Laszlo Marothy stressed the need to explore shortcomings in cooperation. The tasks are co-ordinated in a favourable period as the socialist countries have just started to fulfil their new five-year plans that lay more stress on economic growth than previously.

Hungary has also started to implement such an economic programme, and intends to accelerate the transformations of its economic structure. In an effort to boost economic growth central development schemes have been elaborated which are well adjusted to the main directions of the CMEA complex programme.

In economic development we attribute essential importance to the international relations, in which cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries play a decisive part. We hold it important to make use of the advantages arising from international division of labour and plan to rely upon these relations in the fulfilment of the tasks of machine engineering, Marothy said.

We wish to promote the spread of electronic equipment, robots, and automatic equipment. We plan to develop the production of road vehicles, finishing machinery, vacuum technological products, health and educational equipment, food industrial machinery and consumer goods more rapidly than the average. We also intend to fulfil the demands of the other socialist countries for these advanced goods at a higher level.

BLOC SEEN SUFFERING FROM MOSCOW'S OIL POLICY

AU191722 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Report by Peter Marcos: "Plight in Eastern Europe; 'Political' Oil Supply by Moscow']

[Excerpts] The "Bucharest principle" seems to be getting out of hand; this calculation system for raw materials within CEMA, agreed on in the late 1970's in the Romanian capital, has developed into a boomerang. While it was originally designed in the midst of the world energy crisis as a calming element permitting medium-term planning, this system is now burdening the budgets of Moscow's allies. For, as along as Western oil and gas producers kept raising prices at will, the planners in Eastern European capitals had nothing to worry about: The energy costs they were charged by Moscow always increased only with considerable delay -- in fact only when average world market prices had risen more than 10 percent during the past 5 years.

Today the "Bucharest princpiple" is working to the detriment of the Soviet CEMA partners: While world market prices keep dropping, the price of Siberian oil has remained $32 per barrel, as if the Soviet Union were committed to the much-quoted OPEC solidarity -- actually the members of the oil cartel have for a long time been selling their oil at almost any price. In addition there is the fact that in dealing with some of its partners Moscow insists on payment in hard currency while, for example, the GDR is allowed to pay for parts of its imports by supplying other commodities.

All the same, the Eastern European partners have begun to ask Moscow for a revision of the unfavored price regulation. Hungary, which covers two-thirds of its energy requirements by imports from the Soviet Union, has received a friendly but negative answer: For years oil deliveries had been made at far too low prices -- should the world market prices continue to drop, the current overpricing would automatically be reduced. This year Budapest would get the same amount (6.6 million tons) of crude at the same price as in 1965.

Reportedly the CSSR, too, was put off until the next qualifying date -- 1 October of this year. Poland is still getting extremely cheap quotas, as a "contribution to normalization," but these quotas will not be increased.

Bulgaria is in the least enviable position. For years this country has substantially expanded its industrial capacities -- not the least owing to the Bucharest price agreements. Now, when it cannot afford additional energy imports, Sofia is not only compelled to curb production but also to impose rigorous economy measures that put a considerable strain on the population's patience.

In view of its increasingly disastrous economic situation, Romania's plight is even worse.

Thus, the Bucharest potentate Nicolae Ceausescu, in addition to his proverbial pigheadedness, also had a good practical reason for urging a lowering of the enegy bill on the periphery of the CPSU congress. After all Romania, as is rumored, has for years paid higher prices for Soviet supplies than, for example, the politically "well-behaved" CSSR.

It is not certain whether Moscow has promised a reduction, perhaps in exchange for Ceausescu's commitment to support more enthusiastically the Soviet disarmament initiatives. Judging by the hasty departure of the leader from Moscow, though, the "deal" has probably not been realized.

At any rate things have reached a point where the USSR's CEMA partners envy neutral Finland and nonaligned Yugoslavia their "special conditions." Not only have Moscow and Helsinki recently concluded a new agreement according to which the USSR will deliver this year 63 (as against 51 in 1985) million barrels of crude, but Neste Oy -- the Finnish state agency in charge of energy imports -- also announced its intention to bring down the price from the present $23-25 to $20. Regardless of whether this can be achieved, it is now being realized in the Eastern Bloc that the Soviets are charging their allies higher prices than the nonally Finland.

What is more, Yugoslavia has also alarmed the CEMA states. SFRY Foreign Trade Minister Bojanic recently announced that a reduction of the current price of Soviet crude -- $27 per barrel -- is being negotiated. In the event of an agreement, Belgrade would get the vital fuel supply at the same price it is paying to the other supplier countries, Libya, Algeria, Iraq, and Iran. Belgrade is spending $3 billion to $3.5 billion annually on oil purchases. Thus the reduction would bring it savings of $45 million. In addition to the domestic production of 4.4 million tons, the importation of 10.8 million tons is planned by Yugoslavia.

Such reports reflecting contentment are spread in the Eastern bloc countries, probably with the ulterior motive of supplying their own governments with helpful arguments in their negotiations with the Soviet Union. Moscow, however, seems to pursue a rather thrifty policy as far as bestowing the favor of low-priced energy supplies is concerned: Political good conduct seems to be one possibility of obtaining such a reduction -- but otherwise the USSR is rigidly sticking to the "Bucharest price principle" which, with a great delay, yields downright "capitalist" profits.

13TH BCP CONGRESS DRAFT THESES PUBLISHED

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["Draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress on the Work of the Party, and the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-90), and until the Year 2000" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Some 30 years have passed since the historical BCP Central Committee April plenum, which was fateful for the development of the party and the country. The 13th BCP Congress reports that as a result of consistently implementing the general April line, the vital BCP program on constructing the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria continued to be put into effect during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. On the basis of the instructions of the 12th BCP Congress as well as the postcongressional developments and approaches, worked out after the congress, further progress in all areas was achieved and the motherland reached a new level in its ascending development.

The past years have been fruitful. Neither the international situation, aggravated by imperialism, nor the continuous and difficult drought could defeat the willpower, consistency, and striving of the party and the people, or stop the stable development of the country. The dynamic development of the economy and the other areas of public life was ensured. Everything which was achieved was the result of the people's selfless work, the high consciousness, initiative, and creativity of the workers class, the agrarian workers, and the socialist intelligentsia, the BCP wise and farsighted policy, the comprehensive cooperation and coming together with the USSR, and the close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

Thanks to the consistent conduct of the party's strategic course on general intensification of the people's economy, our country's economic potential grew and the structure of economy changed. New successes were achieved in science, culture, and education. Progress has been achieved in perfecting social relations, the people's standard of living has increased, and the socialist way of life consolidated even more.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in indestructible unity and close cohesion with the fraternal socialist countries, developed dynamic foreign policy activity against imperialism's aggressive course and for defending world peace and developing normal relations and cooperation among states regardless of their social system. It makes its contribution to increasing the unity and power of the socialist community.

The party has constantly strengthened and developed, increased its combat ability and attacking spirit, and expanded its influence among the masses of people. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of the people has strengthened under its leadership. New successes have been achieved in the class-party, patriotic, and international education of the working people. The party has made systematic efforts to perfect the social management, expand socialist democracy, and develop the creative energy and activity of the people.

Selflessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and possessing the skill to creatively apply and develop it, the BCP has deeply penetrated the processes and phenomena, revealed growing social needs in a timely way, and correctly determined the short-term and long-term goals. This has elevated the BCP ideological wealth, theoretical thought, and leading ability to a new level, as well as its ability to reveal and apply the concrete historical objective social laws and adopt bold decisions to accelerate the construction of mature socialism.

The country's development fully confirms the Leninist essence and vital power of the BCP April line and policy. During the 30 April years socialist Bulgaria has achieved remarkable successes in all areas of life. The national revenue has increased 8 times, the basic funds 10 times, and the social productivity of labor 8.4 times. During this period, production increased 14 times, while the productivity of the machine-building industry 61 times, and of the chemical industry 55 times. The average annual production of grain grew from 4.1 million tons in 1953-57 to 8.4 million in 1981-85. The real income per capita of the population grew 4.4 times, and the public consumer funds 14 times.

Having withstood the test of time, the April line constantly expresses itself as a fruitful development of the most precious traditions and merits of the party, as a creative utilization of the great and positive experience of the CPSU and the other communist parties, and as a line of courage and innovation, victories, and constant progress. It characterizes the BCP as a party able to wisely and responsibly solve the most complex questions of the country and make its contribution to the world revolutionary process.

The past years have demonstrated the correctness of the line and policy conducted by the collective leadership of the Central Committee and the Politburo, and again brightly confirmed the leading role of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary. In the person of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our people justly see their feelings and thoughts, as well as the willpower and energy of the Bulgarian Communists combined in one. The historical successes reached by Bulgaria during the years after the April plenum will always be connected with his name and his creative cause as a theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, world renowned political leader and statesman, heir and continuer of the great cause of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, under the new conditions.

The remarkable BCP Central Committee February 1985 plenum, which developed new views and approaches in implementing the scientific-technological revolution in our country with great power and insight, was a new bright expression of the BCP theoretical and practical activity. The scientific-technological revolution is an objective law-governed phenomenon. It has decisive economic, political, and ideological significance, both from the viewpoints of our internal development and those of international relations. The happiness and prosperity of the Bulgarian people and the further progress of our socialist motherland depend on its implementation. The BCP February 1985 and January 1986 plenums had long-range goals. They armed us with bold decisions for deep strategic transformations in the basis, superstructure, and structure of production, as well as in the technologies, production relations, and the system of management.

THE PERIOD OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN AND UNTIL THE YEAR 2000 WILL BE A TIME OF TURNING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION INTO THE FOUNDATION AND ESSENCE OF OUR STRUGGLE FOR CONSTRUCTING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND OUR FURTHER ADVANCE TOWARD THE OUTPOSTS OF COMMUNISM.

From the viewpoint of DYNAMICALLY DEVELOPING OUR ECONOMY, this required conducting a broad technological renewal of production, further perfecting the structure of the material-technological basis, and increasing the productivity and quality of labor; from the viewpoint of OUR GLOBAL STRATEGY this requires achieving a well-proportioned and harmonious development of the public system and its material and spiritual life; from the viewpoint of THE COURSE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT implementing a change in the general intensification; from the viewpoint of PERFECTING THE MANAGEMENT developing socialist organizations; from the viewpoint of OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR developing the integration, strengthening the specialization, which we have achieved, and achieving new technological and market positions; and from the viewpoint of THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING satisfying more fully and more completely the material, spiritual, and social needs of the people.

These are the tasks whose solution would bring the motherland to new positions in its ascending development toward the forefront of world progress.

These are the tasks whose solutions will reveal more and more strongly the great advantages of the socialist system.

These are the tasks which will more and more increase our national self-esteem and pride and will ensure better conditions of life for the people.

The Communists, working people, and cadres are already living with the new outlines and issues of the scientific-technological revolution. The millions of people, creators of history, once again will see the fateful cause which has been begun, to its successful end. Now more than ever it is necessary to work. Everyone must turn in every area toward the scientific-technological revolution BY FORMING AND ASSERTING A NEW ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL CLIMATE. This is the deep meaning and essence and guarantee of accelerating the socialist progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I. The International Activity of the Party and State

THE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE BCP AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AFTER THE 12th BCP CONGRESS WAS IMPLEMENTED UNDER COMPLICATED AND CONTRADICTORY CONDITIONS.

The world situation considerably worsened at the end of the 1970's. International tension sharply increased. The danger of a nuclear war and of annihilating civilization increased.

Imperialist circles, and first of all the circles of U.S. imperialism, who adopted a course of confrontation, are responsible for this. The United States and NATO intensified their arms buildup, with the ambition of reaching military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states.

The plans for "star wars" and especially the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" aimed at providing the United States with the ability to inflict an unpunished first nuclear strike, are particularly dangerous. The implementation of this initiative would cause an uncontrollable arms race on earth and in space.

The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community do not strive toward military superiority; however, they will not allow the military-strategic balance to be destroyed. This balance is a historical achievement and a guarantee of peace and international security.

SOCIALISM IS A NEW SOCIETY, WHICH NEEDS PEACE AND TIME TO SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENT ITS MISSION. BEING AWARE OF THEIR GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FUTURE OF MANKIND, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CONFRONT THE IMPERIALIST STRATEGY OF TENSION WITH THEIR STRATEGY OF DETENTE, GOOD-NEIGHBORLINESS, COOPERATION, AND PEACEFUL COMPETITION BETWEEN THE TWO SOCIAL SYSTEMS.

Communists and socialists, influential political parties, atheists, believers, mass antiwar movements, trade unions, youth, women, and other organizations throughout the world, the governments of the neutral countries, the Nonaligned Countries Movement, and the realistically thinking political and state figures in the West, including the United States, more and more actively and decisively oppose the course of overarming and confrontation.

Under the influence of these factors, the dialogue between the states with different social systems, while becoming more difficult, has nevertheless been preserved.

New negotiations on space and nuclear weapons have begun between the USSR and the United States.

The Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan opened the road toward normalizing USSR-U.S. relations and inspired hope that mankind will retreat from the brink of the precipice which faces it. The jointly confirmed opinion that there can be no winner in the nuclear war, that a war between the USSR and the United States -- both nuclear and conventional -- must be prevented, and that the two countries will not strive toward military superiority over each other, is of primary importance.

Now the objective is to prevent actions which could block the dialogue. The peoples are correct in insisting that the United States follow the example of the USSR, whose determination and sincere readiness to march along the road marked in Geneva were proven indeed.

The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries recently proposed new and bold peace initiatives, which encompass all aspects of international relations and aim mainly at preventing the arms race on earth and in space. The Sofia meeting of Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states made an important contribution in this direction.

The numerous proposals and unilateral goodwill action on the part of the USSR elicited a broad international response and have a strong political influence. The declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev of 15 January 1986 emerges with special force with its comprehensiveness and humanity. It is a bold and realistic program of liberating the world, before the year of 2000, of nuclear, chemical, and other mass-destruction weapons; it is a bright manifestation of revolutionary thinking, a principled new approach, and an example of political realism that takes into consideration the interests of the partner.

THE BCP AND THE ENTIRE BULGARIAN PEOPLE WARMLY SALUTE AND FULLY SUPPORT THIS PROGRAM. THEY WILL FURTHER MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO REMOVING THE DANGER OF A NUCLEAR WAR, DISARMAMENT, DETENTE, STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, IMPROVING THE WORLD SITUATION, AND DEVELOPING EQUAL, AND MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONS AMONG STATES.

Being an integral part of the socialist community, the People's Republic of Bulgaria conducts a consistent, constructive, and dynamic foreign policy based on the principles of socialist and proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The international authority of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, its consistent internationalism, and its active solidarity with the peoples subjected to economic and military pressure on the part of imperialism, evoked the rage of the class enemy. Unprecedented in their intensity, slanderous campaigns were initiated against our country. These evil attempts confront the decisive resistance of party, state, and all the people. The fraternal parties and states and the democratic public of many countries are actively cooperating in unmasking the campaign.

THE BCP AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA STRIVE TOWARD DEVELOPING STRONG FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND BROAD COOPERATION IN ALL AREAS OF PUBLIC LIFE WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM.

The further strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the countries of the socialist community is the basic direction of the foreign policy of the party and state. The BCP is led by the understanding that relations of socialist internationalism are most brightly incorporated in the socialist community.

The new edition of the CPSU Program -- a document of great international theoretical and practical importance -- reveals great prospects for increasing the role and authority of world socialism.

The BCP will further work to increase the effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and its connection with the practical tasks of socialist construction. The regular meetings between the first party and state leaders of the countries of the socialist community have an especially great significance.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it its national and international duty, also in the future, to continue to devote efforts to consolidate the defense power of the Warsaw Pact Organization, to improve the mechanism of its activities, to mold and implement the coordinated foreign policy line of this organization.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will contribute, within the CEMA framework, to the improvement of socialist integration and to its elevation to a qualitatively new stage of development in conformity with the decisions of the 1984 summit economic meeting, as well as to the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-Countries for the Period up to 2000.

THE FRATERNAL ALLIANCE AND THE CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BCP AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE CPSU, AS WELL AS THE USSR ON THE OTHER HAND, IS THE INDESTRUCTIBLE BASIS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY. THE BCP SHARES THE STANDS OF THE CPSU IN ITS APPROACH TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF NEW SOCIETY, TO THE QUESTIONS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

The present stage of development imposes higher requirements on the quality and efficiency of our total work devoted to the further development and intensification of the eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Such are the requirements stemming from the agreements between the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev at their meetings in Moscow and Sofia. Such are the demands stemming from the Long-Term Program on the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period up to 2000. These requirements raise the comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between our two parties and peoples to a new, even higher level.

The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries have been raised to a higher level. Efforts will also be devoted in the future to the comprehensive development of these relations, by paying special attention to the implementation of long-term programs for economic and scientific cooperation, to the exchange of experience in improving socialist social relations, to the expansion of cooperation in the scientific, educational, and cultural sectors, as well as to the development of direct links between enterprises and workers collectives.

THE CHIEF GOAL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE BALKAN STATES IS TO PRESERVE PEACE, TO CONSOLIDATE MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY, TO MAINTAIN AND TO DEVELOP GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS AND COOPERATION IN THE BALKANS.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make its contribution to the preservation of an atmosphere of understanding in our peninsula, to a regular political dialogue, including the dialogue on the highest level, as well as to the implementation of initiatives for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to the signing of wide-scope, bilateral agreements with Balkan states, including a code of good-neighborly relations.

THE FURTHER EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION OF OUR COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS AN IMPORTANT TREND IN THE FOREIGN POLICY CONDUCTED BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. BULGARIA WILL DEVOTE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES WHICH FOLLOW THE LINE OF SOCIALIST ORIENTATION.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria reaffirm their solidarity and in the future they will continue to support the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their just struggle against the political, economic, and military pressure of imperialism and reaction, for the independent development and social progress of these countries, for the reorganization of international relations on the basis of equal rights and democracy, for the establishment of a new, international economic order.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS CONDUCTING AN UNRELENTING POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE WITH THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. IT WILL TRY ALSO IN THE FUTURE TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL DIALOGUE ON A BROAD BASIS AND ON THE BASIS OF AN EQUAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH THEM. At the same time the People's Republic of Bulgaria will oppose any form of discrimination and pressure.

As a European country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on a bilateral basis as well as within the framework of the Stockholm and Vienna conferences, and at other forums, will do everything within its power for the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons and for the implementation of the idea of nuclear-free Europe, for a drastic disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, as well as for banning the use of force in relations among European states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will develop broad cooperation in the fields of culture, education, sports, tourism, and the mass media, which serves communications among people, the cultural enrichment of the nations, and which consolidates their mutual confidence and respect. Bulgaria has steadily supported and will support the full guarantee of human rights in all spheres of life, while respecting the sovereignty of states.

OUR COUNTRY WILL ALSO IN THE FUTURE ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF UNESCO, AND OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. IT WILL CONTINUE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF THEIR ROLE IN CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND SECURITY, IN SETTLING REGIONAL CONFLICTS AND IN SOLVING THE GLOBAL PROBLEMS WHICH ARE FACING MANKIND.

THE BCP WILL CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN ACTIVE RELATIONS AND WILL IMPLEMENT A LARGE-SCALE COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNIST AND REVOLUTIONARY-DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, WITH NATIONAL-LIBERATION FRONTS AND MOVEMENTS, WITH THE SOCIALIST AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTIES, THE BCP ADHERES TO THE PRINCIPLE OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, WHICH ORGANICALLY COMBINES REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF FULL INDEPENDENCE AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

The BCP will continue also in the future to unrelentlingly work for the expansion of cooperation, for the consolidation of solidarity and interaction among the fraternal parties on a bilateral basis, and it will participate in multilateral meetings, in regional and in even broader international forums.

The BCP highly appreciates the large-scale and active international activities of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] -- its loyal ally -- as well as the contribution of the BZNS to the cohesion of agrarian and other, affiliated democratic parties, center parties, leftwing and radical parties, liberal and democratic parties, as well as movements.

Today, when the prevention of nuclear disaster has become a question of supreme importance for all peoples, a question of the survival of civilization -- there is no more important and urgent task than the task of creating a vast front of antiwar forces -- the front of peace.

II. Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

DURING THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS, OUR COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT WAS ORIENTED TOWARD THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BCP'S TREND TOWARD THE COMPREHENSIVE INTENSIFICATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMY, TOWARD AN INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY AND AN IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION QUALITY. OUR ECONOMY HAS CONTINUED TO DEVELOP AT DYNAMIC RATES OF SPEED.

The use of production means and of manpower in the national economy improved on the basis of scientific-technological progress. The national income obtained in 1985 is 20 percent higher than the one obtained in 1980. Social labor productivity increased 18.3 percent during the same period.

Approximately 40 billion leva of capital investments were invested during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to expand, consolidate, and improve the material-technical basis of the national economy. Building projects of great and crucial importance for the country were commissioned during the same period. Basic plants in the ferrous metallurgy and chemical industry sectors were modernized and reconstructed during the period under review. Comprehensive mechanization and automation processes in production expanded. The accelerated construction of small and medium-size enterprises and of plants on a high technological level represents a qualitatively new element in the development of the material-technical basis. Positive results were obtained in the environmental protection sector.

THE INCREASED ECONOMIC POTENTIAL, THE POSITIVE CHANGES OCCURRED IN THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION, AS WELL AS OUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR HAVE BECOME A SOLID BASIS FOR INCREASING OUR PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY.

The people's income increased during the period under review. The average monthly wages increased by 17 percent. The minimum workers wages, as well as the initial working wages for young specialists, and the wages of medical and teaching cadres also increased. The increase of monthly children's allowances, as well as the guarantee of paid maternity leave up to the child's age of 2, as well as the increase of minimum pensions -- all these things represent a great achievement in the social sphere. As a result of all this the real per capita income increased by approximately 19.5 percent, while the social consumption increased 31 percent. New housing units amounting to 343,000 were built during the period under review.

The care for the training, education, and for the social development of youths is steadily increasing. New schools, cultural, and health institutions, as well as children's, and other establishments were built. Considerable successes were obtained in the cultural sphere.

AS A RESULT OF PRESERVING EFFORTS OF THE PARTY AND OF THE WORKERS COLLECTIVES FOR A COMPREHENSIVE INTENSIFICATION OF WORK ON THE BASIS OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS, FOR ADAPTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, AND FOR OVERCOMING THE EMERGING DIFFICULTIES, THE CHIEF TASK OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD WHICH WAS ADOPTED BY THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS, WAS IMPLEMENTED ALONG GENERAL LINES. NEW ELEMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF MATURE SOCIALISM WERE MAPPED OUT IN ALL SPHERES.

1. Economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990) and up to 2000.

The implementation of the scientific-technological revolution during the period up to 2000 will ensure profound, qualitative changes in our economy, in the social sphere, and in the cultural life of our society. The priority trends contained in the comprehensive program of the CEMA member-states are of particularly great importance to our development.

It is envisaged to reorganize the country's material-technical base on a qualitatively new level in conformity with the most advanced achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and this should be accomplished by the end of the century. A modern scientific-technological infrastructure of production must be built.

The national economic structure is characterized by the prevailing share of highly automated, resource-saving production goods, based on scientific methods and on the highest technological standards; it is characterized by an accelerated development of strategically important trends, ensuring a production of technical-economic standards and qualities which are up to the level of advanced producers in other countries.

The social labor productivity envisaged to be achieved by the end of the aforementioned period must be 2-2.5 times higher than that of 1985. As for the strategically important branches and goods, the level of labor productivity must increase 3-4 times.

Our national economy will continue to develop at dynamic and stable rates of speed. By 2000 the national income is expected to approximately double.

IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT IN THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL SPHERE, IT IS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH A DRASTIC CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND RE-EQUIPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY.

It is envisaged to develop a nationwide and uniform strategy for Bulgaria's technological development by 2000 and for our transition into the 21st century.

It is a task of primary importance to resolutely raise the technological and technical standards of production in structure -- determining economic sectors along the lines of the entire cycle -- from basic raw materials to the final product.

Technological innovation must be accomplished through the mutually coordinated development of technologies which are of crucial importance for our country -- such as electronics, biotechnologies, and technologies linked to the production and application of new materials.

ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES MUST DEVELOP UPON THE BASIS OF UPDATED ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SECTOR OF SOLID STATE PHYSICS IN THE FIELD OF LASERS, VACUUMS, ELECTRONIC-RAYS, AND PLASMA-CHEMICALS, AS WELL AS HIGH-POWER METHODS OF ALTERING MATERIALS.

In the field of micro-electronics, technological possibilities for designing, production and testing high-speed integrated circuits of great density must be ensured. Technologies for the production of large and super-large integrated circuits must be developed and introduced, technologies which will make it possible to reduce 3-4 times the size of the structural components and to increase 6-7 times their speed of action.

Intensive research and development activities must begin in the field of technologies for the highly accelerated processing and transfer of information, and in particular,

as regards integral optical electronics, optical transfer and information storing. Scientific research and development of basically new methods for drafting calculating systems, logorithmic language for their control, and computer language for man's communication with them, must begin. In cooperation with CEMA member-states, our country must actively engage in developing, by 1990, highly productive systems for processing information with a speed of several hundred million operations per second and in the development of the respective mathematical equipment. Special attention must be devoted to the development of technologies for greatly increasing the labor productivity of planners and programmers in developing basic and applied programs.

The development of BIOTECHNOLOGIES is envisaged, on the basis of the most recent achievements of molecular biology, chemistry, physics, electronics, and cybernetics.

The development of genetic engineering and other technologies dealing with cellular and sub-cellular levels must be ensured on a priority basis. This must include also immune biotechnologies and the methods of constructing new biopolymers. On a long-term basis we must begin to enrich existing nature with new species and forms, characterized by valuable economic and ecological qualities.

Along with this, we must develop and apply progressive enzymes and fermentation technologies, which will use new generations of bioreactors on a highly automated level.

The development of biotechnological methods in mineralogy, also in connection with using sea resources, must be accelerated. The biotechnological approach must be increasingly consolidated in restoring and protecting the ecological balance of nature.

In connection with the application of TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW MATERIALS we must ensure a gradual development of our country's new material basis. Scientific research, as well as the development of technology and the construction of a material base for the production of particularly pure substances and chemicals for micro-electronics, for laser technology, and opto-electronics, for semi-conductors, technical ceramics, and specific polymer materials for the electronic industry, and for precision machine building, must develop on a priority basis. The production of a wide range of varieties in the field of rolled metal, thin metal sheets, and goods made of high-quality steel and of ferrous metals, powder metallurgy goods, silicon goods, polymers, rubbers, thin polymer sheets, glass and ceramic materials, special chemicals, as well as chemicals for biotechnologies, and others must be ensured.

A TECHNOLOGICAL CATALOGUE SYSTEM must be established along general lines by the end of 1986.

Necessary conditions must be ensured to ASSERT THE SOCIAL PRESTIGE OF THE TECHNOLOGISTS, especially of those engaged in production enterprises.

THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL POLICY OF OUR COUNTRY MUST DEVELOP AND BE APPLIED ON A UNIFORM BASIS. Changes in the structure of investments, in production, in regional economic structure, and in foreign trade activities must be implemented in conformity with the prospects of development in the scientific-technological revolution sector and in the technical sphere.

At the same time, the structural policy will represent a powerful lever for determining the rates of speed and the trends of our scientific-technological activities and the specific methods of their implementation in our country in conformity with the tasks in the social sphere and in accordance with our participation in socialist economic integration.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION RAISES THEIR MUTUAL INTEGRATION PROCESSES TO A QUALITATIVELY NEW LEVEL. The importance and size of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries for the Period up to 2000 demands a coordinated, and in certain areas, even uniform scientific-technological policy with the socialist countries as a prerequisite for the specialization and intensification of production during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to 2000.

In conformity with the BCP program, in conformity with the country's hitherto achieved development level and in conformity with the new conditions and requirements at the present stage of development of mature socialism, the 13th BCP Congress adopts the following CHIEF TASK FOR THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD:

ON THE BASIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AND THROUGH LARGE-SCALE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE, THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE INTENSIFICATION AND DYNAMIC PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT, THROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS, THROUGH EXPANSION OF THE NATION'S CREATIVE EFFORTS, AND THROUGH INTENSIFIED PARTICIPATION OF OUR COUNTRY IN SOCIALIST, ECONOMIC INTEGRATION -- A FURTHER INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY MUST BE ACHIEVED AND COMPREHENSIVE SATISFACTION OF THE MATERIAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL MUST BE OBTAINED.

In implementing this task, the national income in 1990 is envisaged to increase by 22-25 percent compared with 1985. The growth of the national income must be achieved through an increase of social labor productivity, which is envisaged to increase by 25-30 percent. The agricultural production volume is envisaged to increase by 6-8 percent during the 1986-1990 period, compared with the previous 5-Year Plan period.

The savings of raw materials, fuel, and energy must be a basic source for increasing the efficiency of production in all branches and activities. Production costs must be reduced and production quality must be considerably improved in the industrial, construction, and agricultural sectors.

Capital investments for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period must increase by 25-30 percent in comparison with the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. These investments must be mainly used for the introduction of updated technologies and equipment in those branches and production sectors which are of decisive importance for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, as well as for the achievement of a well-balanced economic development and for the highest national economic effect. The share of machines and equipment must be increased in capital investments devoted to material production. The share of uncompleted and uncommissioned construction projects must be drastically reduced.

Further perfection of the national economic structure must be achieved during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. The machine-building and chemical industry must be developed on a priority basis and the inter-branch structure must improve by ensuring a well-balanced development according to different groups of goods [esheloni]. The construction of small and medium-size enterprises and plants on a high technological level must be accelerated. The infra-structure of the national economy must be developed and improved at accelerated rates of speed.

The innovation of production must be accelerated by increasing the share of new and improved goods in conformity with the requirements of our national economy and the demands of the international market.

The quality of production and the technical-economic standards of production must decisively improve. Standardization must contribute to the greatest extent to a wide

application of automated drafting and to the use of module principles in developing and improving technologies and goods. As to metrological equipment in agriculture, we must more widely introduce highly accurate, highly productive, and indestructive measuring equipment. The systems of standards for physical sizes and standard models in developing the composition and specific characteristic traits of materials must be developed at accelerated rates of speed. Modern systems of quality control and supervision must be applied by enhancing the role of testing and certifying products.

A dynamic and well-balanced development of individual branches in material production must be ensured during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period based on the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution.

MACHINE BUILDING AND ELECTRONICS must continue to be consolidated as leading branches of our national economy. These branches must develop on the basis of introducing new technological methods. Their production must be characterized by a high level of scientific research, by reduced metal and energy consumption.

The inner-branch structure of the machine-building industry must be improved. Electronics and microelectronics, in particular, must develop on a priority basis and this also applies to the production of special technological equipment, to biological engineering, and equipment for the production of new materials, as well as to the production of tools and systems for comprehensive automation, to heavy investment machine building industry, and to the production of agricultural equipment and construction equipment.

It is necessary to develop, apply, and propagate new technologies connected with the construction of flexible, automated production systems for metal processing. New technologies for the development of metal ceramics, and for technical ceramics, for hydro-plastic processing, for casting with counter-pressure and with centerspinning, as well as for high energy impulse methods, vacuums, lasers, plasma and electronic methods of processing, for the development of basically new methods of direct influence upon the micro-structure of materials, and others, must be developed and applies.

Upon the basis of a wide application of ELECTRONICS we must increase the degree of automation of technological processes and the extent of the drafters, designers, and technologists' work, as well as automation in administrative work. We must introduce machines which can be adapted to automation, technological modules and complexes.

The introduction and production of active and passive electronic elements must be accelerated. Elements for superficial assembling on printed plates, powerful transistors, optical electronic, and super high frequency instruments, as well as others must be introduced for production.

The structure of ELECTRONIC CALCULATING EQUIPMENT must be improved to perfection, by introducing the production of new types of computer storage equipment, control microprocessor equipment, as well as programatic-technical systems. The production of electronic-calculating equipment must approximately double, while micro-computer technical equipment must increase over 2.5 times.

THE SOFTWARE INDUSTRY must develop at accelerated rates of speed, which through progressive technological methods, should ensure software products for the automation of technological processes and for the production sector, for scientific-research, for drafting, and designing, as well as for administrative activities.

The use of new types of construction materials -- rolled metal, or low-alloyed steel, molded profiles, complicated precise profiles, as well as polymer concrete, and other substitutes for ferrous and non-ferrous metals, metal powders, plastic materials, and others, must expand.

The production of SPECIALIZED TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT and of instrumental equipment must be considerably increased. We must adopt a large-scale introduction of technological methods for automated assembling in the field of electronics and electrotechniques, in the instrument building sector, and in hoisting and transportation machine building.

We must intensify the application of a multiple-oriented approach in developing the production levels of certain industrial branches on a well-balanced basis. We must expand the application of the modular principle and the ready-made products in machine building for the production of machines and of complete building projects. Standardization and uniformization in construction activities must be intensified.

The production of COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT must nearly double, by introducing new automatic telephone exchanges for settlements, as well as digital transfer systems [otsifrovi prenosni sistemi], digital relay equipment, fiber-optics technology, and others.

In the sector of INSTRUMENT BUILDING the production of a new series of controllers, new elements of discrete pneumatic automation, actuator mechanisms, automatic instruments and devices for measuring, testing, control, and others must be developed.

In THE ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY a drastic increase in the production of complete electronically controlled actuators, precise microelectric motors, high-power electronic goods, and others is called for. The production of heavy electric power equipment must develop at accelerated rates of speed.

The production of METAL CUTTING MACHINES and systems, as well as of technological equipment must increase by 55-60 percent. Priority must be given to the development of numerical-program control machines, and in particular, to the development of processing centers, automated technological modules and lines, to flexible, automated equipment production systems, to instruments and equipment for highly productive machinery and systems.

The production of INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS must increase approximately 3 times, by introducing the production of robots with multi-purpose functions and with adaptive properties, as well as robots for assembly and construction elements.

The commissioning and putting into full operation of new plants in the HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING SECTOR must be accelerated by introducing power supply equipment, including nuclear and electric heating systemsm, metallurgy, cement, chemical, and mining industry, as well as building and construction-transportation machines, and heavy-duty metal cutting machines of unique design. The production of diesel generators for ships and of new diesel motors for transport machines must be introduced at accelerated rates of speed.

BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING must adopt and develop the production of bioreactors for sterile and non-sterile processes as well as the installation of ultra-filtration, of biogas, as well as installations for new types of protein-fodder concentrates and for the processing of food scraps, to be used for fodder production; facilities for purification of domestic and industrial waste waters, and separators, heat exchangers, and other goods and modules for the equipment of the micro-biological industry. The production of complete lines and installations for the food industry, based on the module principle, must be increased at accelerated rates of speed.

The development of GOODS HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION MACHINE BUILDING must be mainly oriented toward an increase of the reliability and the technical standards of

production. The share of engine-driven trucks with great freight-lifting capacity, of off-road vehicles, and others must increase. New series and modifications of electric hoists, including electronic driven ones, must be introduced. The range of freight trucks must be expanded by adding trucks with increased lifting capacities, specialized super-structures, and trailers, containers, as well as other things. Bus production must be entirely reorganized. The shipbuilding industry must be oriented toward the construction of new types of multi-purpose vessels from 5,000 to 9,000 tons, of freight carriers, vessels for bulk freight, food carriers, "ro-ro"-type vessels, and others.

The production of HYDRAULIC AND PNEUMATIC GOODS must increase over 50 percent by decisively improving the technical standards and quality of these goods.

THE TEXTILE MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY must increase its production of modern equipment for a large-scale introduction of vanguard technologies in the light industry branches.

AGRICULTURE MACHINE BUILDING must produce modern machines for the introduction of advanced technological methods in the agricultural sector. The production of small-scale technical equipment and small-scale agricultural tools, with a special supply of equipment for private plots and for auxiliary farms must develop.

As to FOUNDRY PRODUCTION, modern technologies and new auxiliary materials must be introduced, the degree of mechanization and automation of casting processes must be increased.

Particular attention must be devoted to ensuring SPARE PARTS for the national economy, by widely introducing the technologies of restoring outdated parts and units. The machine producers must ensure the necessary spare parts in conformity with requirements for the maintainance of basic plants.

MACHINE-BUILDING PRODUCTION during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period must increase by approximately 50 percent. Machine-building industry development must be implemented on the basis of an accelerated application of new technological methods and by drastically reducing metal consumption, as well as by reducing the energy consumption of newly produced machines. Labor productivity in the machine-building industry must increase by approximately 45 percent.

A stable development, reorganization, and great efficiency of the RAW MATERIAL-ENERGY BASIS of our economy must be ensured during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. New materials must be developed and the consumption properties, as well as the quality of the material produced must be decisively improved. Their structure must be perfected, in view of fully satisfying the needs of our country, and this applies in particular to production in the strategically important areas of scientific-technological progress. The use of new energy sources must be improved. The extent to which secondary raw materials and secondary energy sources are used must drastically increase. Structure and efficiency in using raw materials must be improved by constantly increasing the volume and variety of the final goods produced from a single unit of a raw material source.

The development of THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY must ensure the further expansion and enrichment of the raw material basis, and the acquisition of new chemical raw materials and products.

Chemical production is to be technologically restructured during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period through the wide application of catalyst technologies, technologies related to the development of silicone chemistry, membrane polymerization and polycondensation

technologies to obtain materials with predetermined properties, laser technologies, modern biotechnologies, and flexible automatic production systems through the introduction of multipurpose installations for producing small-tonnage chemical products. The energy and material content of chemical production is significantly to decrease by improving the complex and in-depth utilization of chemical raw materials and other materials. There is to be an increase and diversification in the production produced from one unit of raw material and a fuller utilization of the secondary energy and material resources accompanying the basic production. The quality and competitiveness of the chemical production is to improve.

The production of the chemical industry is to increase during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period by no less than 40 percent. Priority is to be given to developing small-tonnage chemistry and the production of ultrapure materials.

The production of potassium alkali, choline chloride, ammonium chloride, oxalic acid, raw materials for polyurethanes, and so forth, is to begin. The production of new petrochemical products, such as alkyl benzene, ethanol amine, ethyl alcohol, and acetic acid, is to be mastered, as well as their processing to a broad range of final products. The products of methanol chemistry, petrochemistry, etc. are to expand further.

There is to be an acceleration in the construction of capacities for the production of modern structural polymer materials -- polycarbonates, fluoroplastics, reinforced fiberglass, high-molecular polyethylene terephthalate, aramide and carbon fibers, and various types of composite materials. The production of plastics is to increase with an expanded range, predominantly the development of modified and new structural grades and an increase in the degree of processing the primary materials to final products.

The production of silicone products is to be organized in order to satisfy the requirements of the national economy. There is to be an acceleration in the expansion of the material-technological base for the production of pure and ultra pure chemicals for the needs of microelectronics, optical electronics, and laser technology.

In the microbiological and pharmaceutical industry, the production is to be mastered of new types of biological agents for veterinary drugs, of biological agents for plant protection, and of growth regulators and stimulators. Microbiological and pharmaceutical production is to increase by more than 2 times, while the range of products is to be expanded and their quality continuously improved.

The technological processes are to be intensified for the production of mineral fertilizers and inorganic products, and new organic chlorine products, liquid and lime-ammonium fertilizers, etc., are to be mastered.

The expansion and modernization of the production of chemical fibers is to be continued, while their quality is to be improved and stabilized and new modifications and ranges are to be mastered.

There is to be an expansion in the range of products and, on the basis of the most modern technologies, an increase in the quality of auxiliary, fabric- and color-improving, and antistaticagents for the chemical and textile industries; as well as of high-quality varnishes, exterior paints, facing and thermal- and sound-insulating materials and products.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan THE POWER INDUSTRY is to ensure the continuous and high-quality satisfaction of the country's energy requirements through the application of the latest achievements of science and technology in the production, conversion, distribution, transportation, and utilization of all types of energy resources. The structure of the country's fuel and energy balance is to be optimized.

The increase of electric power and thermal power is to be implemented mainly through dynamic development of the nuclear power supply and better utilization of local energy resources. The production of electric power in 1990 is to reach 54-56 billion kilowatt-hours. The construction of small hydroelectric power plants is to commence, while a policy of the integrated utilization of waters is to be conducted. There is to be an expansion in the utilization of waste thermal power from technological processes, and of geothermal and solar energy for central heating and hot water production.

Total coal production is to reach 42-45 million tonnes by 1990, mainly by developing open mining. During the years of the 5-Year Plan period the research to elucidate the possibilities for utilizing coal from new mines through new technologies, which also secure environment protection, will continue.

Complex systems of automation are to be introduced in the electric power plants in the transportation and distribution of energy, and in the coal mines. The construction of the automatic system of dispatcher management of the electric power system is to be completed. The exploitation of the capacities and the quality of the transportation system, and the maintenance and repair of the equipment are to constantly improve.

The development of METALLURGY during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period is to be implemented mainly by means of intensification. There is to be a decisive improvement in the quality and an expansion in the range of products, with a view to increasing the extent to which the needs of machine building, construction, and the other branches of the national economy for metals and metal products are satisfied from home production. There is to be an emphasis on applying modern technologies for the mining and processing of mineral raw materials; cyclical-flowline technologies with complex mechanization and automation of the pre-mining processes; fundamentally new technologies and methods for enrichment of minerals; and vibratory, acoustic, electrophysical, biological, hydrometallurgical, membrance, and other technologies.

In FERROUS METALLURGY the production of semifinished products produced from continuous casting machines is to increase by a factor of approximately 3.5. In out-of-furnace treatment, blowthrough with inert gases is to be applied to all the steel produced, and vacuum treatment to approximately 10 percent of steel production. New technologies are to be applied for producing rolled metal and other products from a varied range of alloy and special steels in order to satisfy the needs of machine building and electronics. There is to be an expansion in the application of modern technologies for final treatment in large rolling capacities for the production of high-quality rolled materials of increased accuracy which possess improved operational properties.

Technologies are to be developed and applied for the intensification and modernization of the metallurgical capacities for production of cast iron, steel, ferroalloys and refractory materials, with a view to improving the quality and reducing the material, and especially the energy, expenditures. There is to be a sharp improvement in the collection, preparation and effective utilization of secondary metals, and to a modern material-technological base is to be created.

The range of rolled ferrous metals is to be expanded, and the production is to be mastered of new profiles, high-quality rolled bar and sheet metal, seamless hot-rolled and cold-drawn pipes, graded rolled metal, an economic bent profiles. The relative proportion of high-quality and special steel products is to reach 40 percent of the overall production by 1990. There is to be an increase of up to 20 percent in the relative proportion of rolled ferrous metals and production therefrom produced with heat and mechanical-heat treatment. There is to be an expansion in the production of metal products with reduced and minus tolerances, with new types of metallic and nonmetallic coatings, and with a higher degree of finishing treatment.

In order to meet more fully the country's requirements for ferrous metals from home production, small and medium capacities are to be developed for the efficient small-run production of ferroalloys, rolled metal, special steels, and products made from them.

By 1990 almost 85-90 percent of the country's requirements for rolled ferrous metals and products there from are to be satisfied from home production.

During the 1986-90 period NONFERROUS METALLURGY is to ensure the meeting of the national economy's requirements for copper, zinc, and lead, as well as for alloys, rolled metal, and products from these, entirely from home production. There is to be an expansion in the ranges of raw materials, new materials, and products produced in the branch, and especially in the range of pure-element-based products for semiconductor manufactures, laser technology, and optical electronics.

The deep processing of raw materials is to be ensured, as well as the extraction of all useful components of industrial importance and the full utilization of the secondary nonferrous metal resources. The quality of nonferrous metals is to be improved and the extent of their processing increased. The range is to be expanded and the national economy's requirements for high-quality products are to be fully satisfied. The technologies are to be renewed for the production of rolled copper, brass, zinc and aluminium, as well as the associated active production funds.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORKS are to be carried out on a scale ensuring expanded development of the country's mineral and raw material base, while their quality is to be improved, especially with regard to the preparation for exploitation of the surveyed reserves. There is to be an improvement in the ensuring of commercial reserves for the operating mining enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy. The search for and surveying of high-quality iron-bearing raw materials, non-ore minerals in short supply, raw materials for new efficient materials, and underground waters are to continue. The deposits are to be surveyed and developed in an integrated manner, applying modern technologies.

The main direction in the development of THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY will be the complex utilization of timber and the improvement of the production structure at all stages of processing up to the end products. Predominance will be given to developing the production of sulfate bleached pulp and wood pulp. Before the end of the 5-Year Plan period separate collection and treatment of 300,000 tonnes per annum of secondary paper raw materials is to be organized. The proportion of coated papers and boards, sanitary-hygienic, and other domestic products is to increase. The materials for high-quality transport and other packings are to be increased. The volume of production will increase during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period by 18-20 percent.

THE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL CONSUMER GOODS AND DAY-TO-DAY PUBLIC SERVICES is to ensure the satisfaction of the population's consumer demand with regard to volume, quality, and range. The leading foreign manufacturers are to be caught up with in respect of technical-economic indices, consumer properties, and fashion line of the products. The manufacture of products to meet new requirements is to be accelerated. The production of goods, including those from agriculture, and services for the population are to increase during the 5-Year Plan period by 20-24 percent.

The production of complex domestic appliances is to increase by 2 times, while their range is to be expanded by means of high-quality products at the level of contemporary design operating with reduced consumption of water, fuels, and energy.

The production is to be mastered of high-quality household appliances and of electronically operated and mechanized equipment and installations for free time, recreation, and tourism.

New types of biostimulators, enzymes, biotechnology products for diagnostic and therapy, cardiovascular and antirheumatic medicines, and psychotropic agents are to be created. There is to be an expansion in the range of polysynthetic and cephalosporin antibiotics. The provision of laundry products, paints and varnishes, plastic and rubber materials and articles is to be ensured.

There is to be a marked increase in the quality and range of furniture, and of its aesthetic construction, and functional design. New, improved products of simplified construction are to be introduced. The production capacities are to be modernized and wide use is to be made of wood substitutes. Furniture production is to increase by 12-15 percent.

The main direction in the development of the TEXTILE INDUSTRY is to be the intensification of production, the improvement of the structure, variety, and quality of production, and the simplification of the products. The proportion of fine cotton and woolen yarns is to be increased and the range of fabrics diversified. Process waste and secondary raw materials are to be utilized to their full value.

Automated flow lines with built-in manipulators and microprocessor devices are to be introduced, as well as flexible modular systems for the production of decorative and smooth yarns, fabrics, and clothing. Efficient technologies are to be introduced for preliminary and final treatment, cutting out, and integration of work stations, as well as storage-racking systems with manipulators and computer equipment. The introduction of waste-free technologies with reduced energy and water consumption is to be accelerated. Production is to increase by 16-18 percent.

The production of CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR is to be developed on the basis of the utilization of more efficient technologies and equipment and further modernization of the enterprises. The quality and service properties of the materials and products are to be substantially improved, and the extent of renewal of products is to be increased.

Conditions are to be created for the fuller and deeper processing of local leather raw materials. The proportion of footwear and haberdashery products made from textile and synthetic leathers is to be increased. Production will increase during the 5-Year Plan period by 15-17 percent.

IN THE GLASS AND CHINA AND POTTERY INDUSTRY there is to be an increase in the proportion of top-grade production of whole series and complete services of domestic porcelain and glassware, ceramic bathroom fixtures, and bone china products. The mechanized production is to be introduced of colored, light-reflecting, protective, and large-size toughened glass, glass packets, and optical glass. The strength indices, aesthetic appearance, and variety of packaging glass ware for industrial needs are to be improved, and the glassware is to be made substantially lighter. The outdated technology in flat glass production is to be replaced by the high-production method of making glass polished on both sides. Especial attention is to be devoted to ensuring the raw-material base of the branch. The production of glassware, china, and pottery articles for everyday use is to increase by 14-16 percent.

IN THE FOOD AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY a start is to be made on a radical technological renewal. Predominance is to be given to the development of the meat-processing, milk-processing, canned food, and vegetable oil industries.

A breakthrough is to be accomplished in the efficient utilization of the biological resources, raw materials, and finished production. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period there is to be a considerable increase in the degree of utilization of the basic agricultural raw materials for the production of a broad range of products and for the achievement of practically complete industrial utilization of waste. A broad renewal

of the product ranges is to be carried out. The production of prepared and semi-prepared foods, semifinished products and children's and diet foods is to increase by a factor of 1.5-2. There is to be a decisive improvement in the quality, kinds of packaging, and design of containers. New efficient packaging materials are to be introduced for the sterile preserving of food products.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the development of THE EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING OF NON-ORE MINERAL RAW MATERIALS is to be aimed toward the creation of new materials and traditional materials with higher quality indices and toward meeting more fully the national economy's requirements for such materials.

The production of non-ore mineral raw materials is to be developed mainly through modernization of the existing capacities, construction of small and medium-sized enterprises, and in-depth utilization of the resources.

THE BUILDING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS INDUSTRY is to be developed in accordance with the requirements for the overall industrialization of construction. The range of production is to be expanded and approximately 30 percent of the product range renewed. New building materials and products are to be brought into production with high physico-mechanical and service qualities, also including the utilization of industrial waste from thermoelectric power generating plants, flotation factories, metallurgy, etc. The production of thermal- and sound-insulating and waterproofing materials and products is to increase by over 2 times.

New technologies and equipment are to be introduced with a view to increasing the degree of automation of production, and of containerization and palletization of finished products.

Small and medium-sized enterprises are to be created for the production of building materials, finished components, semifinished products, and parts, and a network of stores is to be developed for the delivery to citizens of a complete range of materials, components, installation packages, etc.

The production of building materials and products is to increase by approximately 20 percent.

A main task for THE BUILDING INDUSTRY is to ensure the fulfillment of the building program during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, as well as to apply progressive industrial technologies in order to improve the quality and reduce the building time of the projects.

A breakthrough is to be accomplished in the industrialization of building production. Highly finished factory-made components, prefabricated elements, products, and large assemblies are to be produced under industrial conditions. The building site is to gradually become an assembly site, with a substantial increase in the industrialized completion of the building and installation works.

In industrial building, metal and lightweight steel-reinforced concrete and mixed structures are to be applied, as well as the modular and large-unitized assembly of structures, equipment, engineering assemblies, installations, and parts of structures or buildings. In the construction of public buildings, building systems and technologies are to be introduced consisting of prefabricated metal and reinforced concrete structures with multipurpose wall elements. Housing is to be built by the application of prefabricated and other highly industrialized systems and technologies and with improved thermal insulation. Hydraulic engineering, road and bridge building, and the construction of large installations are to be carried out on the basis of modular components, modern technologies, and widescale utilization of new local and waste materials.

The industrial-technical base of the building industry is to be renewed and reequipped with new high-production systems, roadbuilding machines, and mechanized tools in order for the building and installation works to be carried out by the integrated mechanized method. The unified industrial-technical base of construction in Sofia is to be quickly developed.

At the end of the 5-year-plan period, the individual labor productivity of the building workers is to increase by 23-25 percent, while the construction time is to be reduced by a factor of 1.5-2 as compared to that achieved in 1985.

Project design is to be aimed at original solutions which are to be equal to the best world achievements in the field of resource-saving building and operating technologies. On this basis, the projects are to ensure low expenditures of material, labor, and energy resources per unit of production and a reduction in the costs of building and assembly works.

The functional and aesthetic qualities of the new complexes, buildings, and structures are to be improved. Integrated solutions are to be applied for efficient renewal, reconstruction, and modernization of the existing buildings and installations.

The quality of standardized developments is to be improved on the basis of composite modules and components suitable for the construction of multifunctional and versatile buildings and installations. Catalog-based project design is to be developed at accelerated rates. The automation of architectural building design is to be accelerated. Research and design activities are gradually to be transformed into engineering activities.

The main task of AGRICULTURE is to ensure steady development of production with a view to meeting all the year found the growing requirements of the population for food, and of the processing industry for raw materials, through renewal and modernization of the material-technical base and introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period a technological reorganization is to be accomplished, and scientifically based systems of agriculture and modern methods of management of crop production and livestock productivity are to be developed and introduced into practice, for the fuller utilization of the natural-climatic conditions and the material, labor, and financial resources of the branch.

Fundamentally new technologies are to be applied based on the complete biological cycle which ensure reduced expenditures of energy and materials and a systematic increase of soil fertility: minimal soil-protection treatments; modern nursery technologies in the cultivation of vegetables and tobacco; integrated plant protection with increased use of biological means and wide application of low-volume and ultra-low-volume spraying; rearing of animals in natural conditions; and other technologies based on specialization in breeding and production directions in animal husbandry.

Modern biotechnological methods are to be applied -- tissue cultures, embryo transplantation, and cell engineering in order to improve and refine the biological factor. New genetic variegation is to be created -- generations of valuable selection lines, which in combination with the classical selection methods are to ensure the further creation of new varieties, races, and hybrids of plants and animals with significantly better biological and economic qualities.

Strategic directions in the development of agriculture will continue in the future to be cereal and fodder production and animal husbandry. During the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period cereal production is to be established at 10 million tons. There are

to be considerable increases in the production of vegetable protein, industrial crops, vegetables, and fruit.

The production of meat and milk is to increase during the 5-year-plan period by 15-16 percent.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the fodder problem is to be solved through introduction of intensive technologies in the cultivation of fodder crops, new methods of processing vegetable waste, and introduction into practice of an efficient scientific system for animal feeding. The consumption of fodder units per ton of animal products is to be reduced by at least 12-15 percent.

Animal preventive medicine and health care are to be brought into conformity with the high concentration of production, while the animal mortality is to be reduced and their fertility increased.

New systems, machines, and installations are to be introduced for the complex mechanization and automation of production. Predominance is to be given to providing equipment and apparatus for the new systems of soil treatment and crop cultivation and harvesting, for modern methods of genetic engineering in selection and breeding, for high altitude and hillside agriculture, and for vegetable and tobacco production. Complex mechanization of the forage production is to be implemented. There is to be a reorganization of the material base in dairy cattle farming and sheep farming with a view to bringing the new technologies into practice.

Before 1990, at least 1 million decares of new plots are to be developed, and water and integrated modern highly productive equipment are to be provided for over 2 million decares of the existing irrigated plots. Water-economizing technologies are to be introduced on a wider scale, water losses in the drainage network are to be reduced, and treated sewage water is to be used for irrigation.

New installations and irrigation systems using water from the Danube are to be built. The material-technical base necessary for a changeover to higher rates of water-improvement construction is to be built up during the coming years. Provisions are to be made for effective protection of the soil against water and wind erosion and chemical pollution, for preserving its humus content, and improving soil fertility. Soil fertility is to be restored over an area of 5 million decares.

The further introduction of chemicals in agriculture is to be implemented, while maintaining effectiveness per unit of active agent and protecting the natural environment.

In FORESTRY the efforts continue to increase the yield from the forests, and to improve their soil-protecting, water-retaining, climate-forming, and other useful functions. The rates of creation of new forests are to be accelerated; over 400,000 decares are to be put under timber annually, including the building up of commercial plantations of fast-growing tree species, the development and introduction into practice of reproduction technologies conforming to ecological requirements; and the most rational use is to be made of forest by-products, as well as hunting and finishing.

Integrated highly mechanized technologies are to be developed and introduced for the cultivation of young forest plantations; for the extraction, transportation, and primary processing of timber materials; for increasing the quantity of the valuable products ranges while fully observing the requirements of forestry-biological science; and for satisfying more fully the requirements of the timber-processing industry and of the population for timber materials.

In THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRY highly mechanized and automated technologies are to be introduced for the complex utilization of timber, and for increasing the degree of timber processing and the durability of timber materials. The structure of production is to be improved, while rapid growth is to be ensured in the production of wood and laminated wood panels and boards, plywood, and parts for the furniture industry and other consumers.

The requirements of the national economy for high-quality and functional shipping containers and packings, both of composite construction and from solid timber, are to be satisfied.

The main task of TRANSPORTATION during the 5-year-plan period is to ensure the guaranteed conveyance of goods and passengers according to schedule and with high standards of service, while reducing the transportation expenditures, liquid fuels, and energy per unit of transportation work completed.

The further development of the country's transportation system is to be implemented in the closest cooperation with the other branches of the national economy. Effective coordination of the operation of all forms of transportation and a sharp reduction in uneconomic transport trips are to be ensured.

Complex transportation services are to be introduced for enterprises and the population. The delivery times of freight, especially of perishable goods and production-sharing deliveries, are to be reduced by 10-15 percent. Travelling time is to be decreased and the quality of services to passengers improved.

The application of cybernetics to the country's transportation system is to be accelerated, with the wide application of automation, electronics, and high-efficiency transportation technologies (containers, and package-free, combined, and other technologies).

Predominance is to continue to be given to the development of rail transportation. On the main lines electrification is to be completed and the doubling of the freight railway lines is to continue. Provision is to be made for complex development of the main railway junctions and stations.

The efficiency of utilization of road transport vehicles is to be increased and emphasis is to be given to the development of road transportation for public use. The proportion of large-capacity and articulated buses and trolleybuses is to continue to increase. The repair and maintenance base for vehicles is to be modernized. Ecological organization of traffic and vehicles is to be ensured. Wide application is to be made of modern methods for limiting noise level to the permitted norms.

The construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of the country's road network are to be carried out, while the quality of road construction and operation is to be improved and the expenditures involved reduced.

In water transportation there is to be a changeover to the use of progressive technologies and optimum transportation schemes. International sea and river transportation are to preserve the positions they have won in the international commercial transportation market.

Air transportation is to be primarily directed towards efficient international and internal carriage in accordance with the future prospects for development of the aircraft fleet.

The development of COMMUNICATIONS is to be ensured by utilizing the contemporary achievements of scientific and technological progress. The reliability of operation of the country's automatic communication system is to be considerably increased and the quality of the communication services improved.

In postal communications modern technological systems and technical equipment for the mechanization and automation of processes are to be mastered.

In telephone and telegraphic communications emphasis is to be given to the application of modern electronic and digital switching, high-density lines, and transfer equipment, including optical systems. A start is to be made on the development and introduction of a terminal communication system.

Construction of the radio and television transmission networks is to be completed to cover the whole country with high-quality radio and television signals. Experiments are to be carried out with direct satellite and cable television. Automated and remote control in network management is to be introduced.

THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION is to be further advanced, with a view to improving the utilization of the territorial resources for intensification of the national economy. The territorial organs must devote particular attention to the effective development of the integration processes in construction, in the spiritual sphere, and in communal-everyday life and social activities. Optimum technological, economic, and organizational connections is to be established and maintained between the various links and territorial systems.

The natural-economic possibilities of northern Bulgaria are to be more fully utilized, and increased concern is to be devoted to development of the Strandzha-Sakara region and to the settlement systems of the 4th and 5th functional type. The waters of the Danube River and the resources of its river basin are to be more fully utilized.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period special attention is to be given to the most effective utilization of THE WATER RESOURCES of the country. A start is to be made on a broad front to construct microreservoirs, water basins, and water-catchment installations. The most rational use is to be made of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial needs. The water supply to settlements throughout the country is to be improved. The severest measures are to be applied with respect to those who pollute the water.

Economic, scientific, and technological potentials are to be increased, and the national economic specialization and level of integration improved, in the development of the okrugs and the settlement systems. The common problems of neighboring okrugs and settlement systems are to be solved on an economic basis and in a coordinated manner.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC LINKS are to be developed with a view to utilizing more and more fully the opportunities of socialist economic integration and the international division of labor for forming the principal national-economic proportions, the technological reequipment of the industry branches, and the solving of other problems important for our country's development.

Within the framework of coordination of the common directions of economic, scientific, and technological policy with the CEMA member-countries, and of precisely defining the economic conditions of the mutual exchange with these countries, the efforts are to be directed primarily toward fulfillment of the Complex Program for Scientific and Technological Progress.

Specialization, production sharing, and direct production links are to be deepened, and the formation of joint enterprises is to continue, especially in the field of machine building, with the CEMA member-states. A decisive changeover is to be effected to higher forms of organization and drawing together with the USSR in the field of science, production, and the other spheres of social life.

The structure of the foreign-trade goods exchange is to be further advanced. The structure and competitiveness of exported goods are to be improved. The economic organizations and export enterprises are to ensure that export products conform more fully in quality to the requirements of the concrete foreign markets. On this basis our goods are to be established in the markets won for them and entry is to be made into new markets with high-technology products.

The development of economic tourism is to continue, its base continuously improved, and its efficiency increased.

There is to be a dynamic deepening of the cooperation with the developing countries, with yet wider application of mutually beneficial economic conditions and forms of work.

On the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, trade, economic, scientific, and technological links are to be developed with the developed capitalist countries. Modern forms of production-technological and market cooperation with interested foreign companies are to be applied.

2. The Social Development and Living Standard of the People

IN THE CENTER OF PARTY POLICY STANDS THE TASK OF ENSURING HIGH VITALITY FOR THE NATION, OF STRENGTHENING A HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE, AND OF CREATING YET MORE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR ALL-ROUND EXPRESSION OF THE HUMAN PERSONALITY.

In order to solve this strategic task and to achieve a social and individual effect in the purposeful stimulation and utilization of the possibilities of man, it is necessary to encompass in a complex manner all factors with a bearing on its fulfillment; the prosperity of the people is to be continuously improved, and the people's requirements for quality goods and services satisfied more fully; health care, mass physical education, and recreation are to be integrated; the risk factors to the health and vitality of man are to be limited and gradually eliminated; preconditions are to be created for increasing the birth rate and solving demographic problems; and better conditions are to be ensured for giving a richer content to free time.

DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR-PLAN PERIOD THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD IS TO CONTINUE, ON THE BASIS OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL REEQUIPMENT, INTENSIFICATION, AND GROWING ECONOMIC CAPACITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

The determining principle in solving the issues in the area of living standards is to be the achievement of growing efficiency in social activities. The higher living standard is to be ensured by continuously expanding labor and social activity in order to accelerate the country's socioeconomic progress and to further advance the socialist way of life.

Real per capita incomes are to increase during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period by 12-15 percent. THE WORKING WAGE IS TO BE THE MAIN SOURCE FOR INCREASING THE POPULATION'S INCOMES. Equalizing tendencies are to be overcome and the relationships in the remuneration of individual categories of staff and according to branches are to be further improved. The wage movements are to follow qualitative changes in production and non-production activities. The establishment of wages is to be strengthened as

the main factor for stimulating scientific and technological progress, for increasing the quality of production, raising labor productivity, and economizing in raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy. Faster growth of the social productivity of labor is to be ensured, as compared to the growth in the average working wage.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the average working wage is to increase by an average annual amount of 2.5-3 percent.

THE ALLOCATION OF THE SOCIAL FUNDS FOR CONSUMPTION IS TO BE MORE CLOSELY LINKED TO THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF THE LABOR CONTRIBUTION. Alongside this, the social function of these funds is to be intensified for stimulating the birth rate; providing maintenance assistance for families with many children, workers, and pensioners with low incomes; and for providing social security for all members of society.

A socially grounded policy of prices for consumer goods and services is to be implemented, and the system of price formation improved.

A task of primary importance during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period will be the still fuller satisfaction of demand with the necessary goods and services in respect of range, quality, and volume. Conditions are to be created at the proper time for satisfying and stimulating new requirements through the market. Regular and year-round supply of the population with industrial and food goods is to be ensured.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the retail goods turnover is to increase by an annual average of 4-4.5 percent.

By 1990 the home market is to be provided with goods funds by means of which the rational standards of nourishment are to be ensured in the main lines: meat and meat products -- 75-77 kg per capita; fish and fish products -- 10-11 kg; milk and dairy products -- 240-250 liters; eggs -- 250-260; vegetables -- 140-145 kg in all; fruit (including melons, water melons, and grapes) -- 145-150 kg.

The structure and range of the nonfood goods offered on the market are to be changed, and high technical level, quality, reliability, fashion, design, and functional properties of products are to be ensured. In 1990 the following goods funds are to be provided: cotton fabrics -- 28-29 square meters per capita; woolen fabrics -- 5.4-5.5 square meters; silk fabrics -- 4.4-4.5 m; knitted goods -- 14.0-14.5 items; footwear (not including slippers) -- 2.4-2.5 pairs. The provision of television sets is to attain 100-103 sets per 100 families; washing machines -- 95-98; refrigerators -- 98-100; and cars -- 38-39. There is to be an increase in the percentage of color TV sets, automatic washing machines, and domestic refrigerators with modern technical parameters, and of articles for cultural and everyday life purposes for the stimulation and satisfaction of new requirements.

THE FURTHER COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM IS TO CONTINUE. THE QUALITY OF SERVICES FOR THE POPULATION IS TO BE RAISED AND THEIR RANGE CONSIDERABLY EXPANDED. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS TO BE GIVEN TO SERVICES AT WORKPLACES AND IN SMALL AREAS OF POPULATION.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period backwardness in the development of household services for the population is to be overcome. These services are to increase by 70-80 percent. Building and repair services are to increase by a factor of 3.0-3.5. Special attention is to be devoted to the services which make housework easier and the services to satisfy new household requirements of the population.

The development of the municipal economy and the urbanization of areas of population is to continue. Dwelling units with central heating in the towns will reach 29-30 percent of the housing stock in 1990. The provision of sewage systems and the urbanization of populated areas will continue.

The level of trade is to be raised and there is to be a decisive improvement in the standard of service. The activities of consumer cooperation are to be further improved. The district department store is to become the main form of trading unit in the settlement systems through which the population's needs for food and nonfood goods are to be met. Trading centers for furnishing outfitting houses are to be created in the okrug centers and the larger towns.

Wide application is to be made of complex mechanization, automation, and pallet-container technology in the handling of goods and stocking of shops. A system is to be created for uniform production-trading coding of goods using microcomputer recording and processing equipment. More effective use is to be made of the material-technical base in trade. There is to be a decisive improvement in the packaging and portioning of consumer goods.

The cooperative market is to be developed in order to satisfy more fully the population's requirements for fruit, vegetables, and other agricultural products. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period self-sufficiency is to be further developed. Private agriculture and the auxiliary farms of enterprises are to be consolidated as an important factor in the system for self-sufficiency.

The development of public catering is to continue at accelerated rates, and there are to be decisive improvements in the sanitation and quality of service. The necessary semifinished products and part-prepared and prepared foods are to be provided in the required forms, quality and quantity, and in suitable packs and portions, for the needs of public establishments and households.

Conditions are to be created for expanding cafeterias. Special attention is to be given to the rational feeding of children of preschool age and of schoolchildren, to provide them with a balanced diet with the health aspect emphasized, in accordance with the physiological requirements of the separate age groups. Care is to be devoted to development of nutrition.

During the early years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the transportation services for the workers are to be synchronized with their working times and the application of new and advanced forms of services is to be expanded. Priority is to be given to solving town transportation problems.

The quality of telephone connections is to be improved and the degree of automation of telephone links between settlements increased. In 1990 53-55 personal telephone installations are to be provided per 100 families.

ALL ACTIVITIES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO MAINTAINING THE HEALTH, WORKING CAPACITY, AND LONG CREATIVE LIFE OF THE POPULATION WILL BE FURTHER DEVELOPED.

In order to achieve more complete coordination between the medical establishments, economic organizations, labor protection organs, recreation services, physical culture, sport, and tourism, health "centers" are to be established in the settlement systems, enterprises, and educational establishments. There are to be decisive improvements in health protection activities, and in the quality and standard of medical services in the labor collectives and housing districts. By 1990, 65 percent of the population are to be covered by clinic health checkups. The clinic checkup system is to be improved and strengthened as the main approach in the fight against social diseases.

With a view toward satisfying more fully the population's health requirements, the stock of hospital beds is to be restructured, and new methods and medical equipment are to be applied for a modern level of treatment. New, more effective methods are to be created for the discovery and elimination of the risk factors in the environment, pre-illness conditions, and for establishing an accurate diagnosis.

Diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation activities are to be implemented with the aid of electronic and cybernetic equipment. There is to be increased participation of the people's councils and the economic and social organizations in the building up of the material-technical base of the health care system.

First-aid and emergency medical services are to be expanded and improved, and their organization, material-technical base, and staff provision improved. In the field of stomatological services, backwardness is to be overcome and the standard of service improved.

Permanent health care is to be provided for mothers, children, and school students. Infant mortality is to be brought down to below 10 per 1000 liveborn children. Particular attention is to be devoted to services for old people.

A healthy way of life is to be established and a nationwide movement for a high standard of health is to be formed. A resolute struggle is to be waged against the use of alcohol and tobacco, especially among the younger generation.

All organs and organizations are to make special efforts to solve the country's DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS. The role of THE SOCIALIST FAMILY in society is to be elevated, and the development and implementation of its procreative and educational functions are to be assisted. The birth and growth of more children are to be materially and intellectually stimulated.

Additional protection is to be ensured for working mothers and comprehensive care is to be devoted to successfully combining their working, family, and maternal functions. Additional measures are to be adopted to maintain and increase the educational and qualification level of the mothers in connection with prolonging the paid leave for raising a small child at home.

Pensions are to be adapted every 5 years. Social care is to improve and the scope and forms of service for old people and invalids are to expand. Simultaneously with completing the construction of the social care enterprises, the social home care is to further develop by improving its quality. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the improvement of the system of security and assistance for old and disabled persons and other categories of persons entitled to social support is to continue.

LEISURE, REST, SPA TREATMENT, AND PHYSICAL CULTURE ARE TO INTENSIVELY DEVELOP, AND A UNIFORM SYSTEM IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND THE YEAR-ROUND USE OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS IS TO BE IMPLEMENTED.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, the number of people who use the organized forms of annual rest and short-time rest is to increase. The conditions of complete rest for the families and children are to improve, and the preventive medicine enterprises and sports bases are to be better used.

Conditions are to be created for developing mass physical culture, sport, and tourism. They must more and more turn into an important factor of improving the people's health and maintaining a high labor ability. The sports and tourist structure is to develop and its use by children and youth is to decisively improve by overcoming bureaucratic limitations.

FURTHER SATISFACTION OF THE POPULATION'S NEEDS OF APARTMENTS AND COMPREHENSIVELY CONSTRUCTED LIVING ENVIRONMENT IS TO BE ENSURED.

Some 360,000 apartments, 100,000 of which in Sofia, are to be constructed during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. Solving the problems of apartment construction in the major cities and industrial centers is to be given priority.

In the development of new housing, in addition to apartments, the necessary projects for a variety of services and urbanization are to be constructed. The average size of apartments is to increase. The relative proportion of apartments with 3 and more rooms is to increase to over 50 percent of the newly-constructed apartments. The system of distributing apartments is to improve, and the needs of young families with many children are to be satisfied under priority conditions. Housing renovation is to expand.

EFFORTS FOR IMPROVING LABOR CONDITIONS ARE TO CONTINUE. Technological renewal, modernization, and reconstruction of the projects and new construction must ensure a significant improvement of labor organization and conditions. The ergonomic requirements of the system "man -- equipment -- labor environment" are to be observed. Labor protection, especially that of pregnant women and mothers, is to decisively improve.

The content of labor is to be enriched, and its creative character strengthened. It is to constantly increase its quality and effectiveness and expand and stimulate the masses' scientific-technological creativity. Priority must be given to the factors and conditions stimulating the achievement of qualitative transformations in the structure and qualification of the labor potential.

The utilization of the nation's labor potential is to decisively improve. The socialist organization of labor is to be constantly adapted to the changing requirements of production, taking its total technological basis under consideration. The discipline and the complete utilization of labor time are to strengthen.

THE STRUGGLE TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTAIN ECOLOGICAL BALANCE IS TO SPREAD DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

The protection and restoration of the soil and subsoils are to be implemented through systematic recultivation, water drainage and restoring disturbed areas, through applying the most modern achievements of the scientific-technological progress in this sphere. The methods of aerobic and anaerobic treatment of waste water and of creating recirculation cycles of water use by the economic objects are to be used more broadly. Wasteless technologies are to acquire priority use. The industrial processing of waste which pollute the environment is to be ensured.

Complex measures for cleaning the air are to be implemented with priority in the areas with the most polluted air, with a view to bringing them to a condition which corresponds with the health norms and requirements.

The relative share of the intercepted harmful substances is to increase almost 78 percent during 1985 and about 84-85 percent in 1990, and the relative share of purified water from the total of waste water -- respectively 55.1 and 62-63 percent. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period about 15,000 decares are to be recultivated annually, and 400,000 nectars to be afforested annually.

THE LIVING STANDARD MUST INCREASINGLY CREATE CONDITIONS FOR A FULL-FLEDGED AND HIGHLY EFFICIENT USE OF THE MANPOWER POTENTIAL OF OUR NATION, FOR THE CONSTANT INCREASE OF OUR COUNTRY'S MATERIAL AND CULTURAL PROSPERITY, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE NEEDS FOR MANPOWER, FOR AN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL PRODUCTION, FOR HIGHLY EFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL BASED ON CONTEMPORARY STANDARDS, AND FOR CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

III. Science, Culture and Education

In conformity with the instructions mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress, a great and fruitful step forward was accomplished during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period in the development of science, arts, mass media and in training cadres. Intellectual life was enriched by new values, its role in the development of society was enhanced and this also applies to the development of the socialist individual and his personality. The BCP and the people can rely upon an impressive detachment of professionally trained cadres, who are loyal to socialism, working in various spheres of our social life, who are capable of coping with the current tasks in the construction of mature socialism. New prerequisites were established for integration among science, culture, and education, as well as between all these spheres on the one hand, and material production, on the other hand.

The contribution of intellectual life in the People's Republic of Bulgaria as regards its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as to the cultural exchange among peoples and to the ideological struggle on the international scene, has increased.

THE CHIEF SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN AND THE TASKS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2000 DEMAND THAT THE ENTIRE INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN OUR COUNTRY AND OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY BE RAISED TO A QUALITATIVELY NEW LEVEL.

Upon the basis of the prerequisites created and of the experience acquired integration must be established among science, culture, and education -- science must be directed toward education, education toward science, and toward the people, education and science must both be directed toward culture -- and so forth.

In view of this, we must achieve organic unity and mutual relations in determining the goals and tasks of these three intellectual branches in the following areas: namely, in the development and effective utilization of the material base; in the training and effective use of the cadre potential; in the sector of scientific information services; as well as in the field of international cooperation.

Prerequisites must be created for the elimination of bureaucratic barriers, so that the social-state and state-social principle in the leadership of intellectual life may be further applied and enriched.

1. Development of Science

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE NATIONAL STRATEGY AIMED AT THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT MUST BE REORGANIZED SO AS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR SCIENCE TO ASSERT ITSELF AS A POWERFUL PRODUCTION FORCE AND AS A REVOLUTIONIZING FACTOR IN THE FURTHER ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS OF OUR SOCIETY.

In order to accomplish this task it is necessary to reorganize and re-orient the scientific front in a purposeful manner in conformity with the criteria of the contemporary scientific-technological revolution, in accordance with the trends of selective strategy, and in accordance with the needs for a broad scientific cooperation and integration with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all, with the Soviet Union.

RESEARCH WORK IN THE FIELD OF NATURAL SCIENCES, TECHNICAL SCIENCES, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES MUST BE ORIENTED TOWARD IMPORTANT FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED COMPLEX PROBLEMS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD AND FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2000 FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: To achieve technological innovation of production in accordance

with the greatest achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and in accordance with its law; to perfect the structure of the national economic complex, and to attain further concentration and specialization, as well as its development on the basis of ecological principles; to consistently promote the policy aimed at the total intensification of the economy, as well as of other social life sectors; to improve the scientific standards of social administration in conformity with the basic laws of building mature socialism; to develop a new individual personality -- endowed with communist education, with professional training and with a full development of man's own intellectual and physical capacities; to obtain development and an increase in the efficiency of socialist economic and scientific-technological integration.

Scientific and technological thought must most fully reveal itself in providing for scientific and information products, experts' evaluations and prognoses, and so forth, in order to correctly determine the goals of our socioeconomic development; they must reveal themselves in specifying these goals in economic, technological, ideological, and other tasks; in assisting the branches, as well as the territorial units and economic organizations to select and develop efficient strategies and programs for the achievement of the goals which have been assigned.

It is necessary for science to develop INTENSIVELY as an inseparable part of the intensification of social production through a drastic improvement of the management and organization of scientific activities at all levels; through the constant improvement of the qualifications of scientific cadres and of their labor productivity, as well as through the establishment and most rational use of the material-technical and information basis of science.

We must ensure COORDINATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT likely to resolve the tasks of our socioeconomic development on a contemporary basis and at the same time to accomplish a constant expansion of science according to its own laws. For this purpose the following tasks must be accomplished: a NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH must be developed and put into operation while applying new approaches; prerequisites must be created for the development of NEW SCIENTIFIC FIELDS AND TRENDS; MATERIALIZED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH must be used for a prompt application of advanced worldwide achievements and for raising the standards of our national science; applies scientific research and developments must be expanded and the organization of PLANNING, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND DESIGNER ACTIVITIES must be perfected.

A consistent postulate for the TRANSFORMATION OF A SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION INTO A SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATION must be implemented by harmoniously combining and coordinating the centralized management with the expansion of the rights of basic organizations, the freedom of scientific creative work with the necessary state-financial and labor discipline. This must be reflected in the determination and specification of the goals, rights, obligations, and responsibilities of scientific organizations for their internal reorganization, as well as for their association, for the efficient distribution and expenditure of the available resources, and so forth.

Qualitative improvements must be achieved in the ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH ACTIVITIES. PROGRAMMATIC ORGANIZATION must be widely applied, while programmatic collectives must assert themselves as a basic form of the self-governing system which produce a scientific product. A new, NORMATIVE BASIS for the organization of scientific and engineering work, as well as for the evaluation of cadres and for their incentives, must be created.

The necessary reorganization of information services must be accomplished.

New approaches to SELECTIVE STRATEGY should be implemented by revising the organizational and thematic-functional structure of the scientific sector. Priority should be given to the links following STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT TRENDS of science and of scientific-technological progress. NEW FORMS OF INTEGRATION AMONG THE VARIOUS LINKS ON THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT must be introduced and perfected. The integration between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Sofia Kliment Okhridskiy University must be raised to a new level in conformity with the contemporary criteria and requirements. Effective and efficient forms of integration must be applied in cooperation among the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the higher educational institutions, and the links of industrial science.

Particular attention is called to SHORTENING THE PATH OF THE SCIENTIFIC IDEA IN ITS PROGRESS TOWARD A PRACTICAL APPLICATION. In connection with this, complex programmatic collectives of scientific workers and practical specialists will be established, and forms likely to involve advanced production directly in the scientific process should be applied on a priority basis. Technological and design links must be consolidated in the production units, and research laboratories must be established in large plants. The creation of experimental production, of industrial and pilot installations likely to produce a prompt implementation of the scientific products must be accelerated. Special care must be devoted to the scientific servicing of small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Chief attention must be devoted to the development of the SCIENTIFIC-CADRES POTENTIAL. Qualitative changes must be introduced in the qualification and functional structure of this potential by increasing the share of highly qualified scientific workers. Young scientific workers must be trained as a reserve.

Through the law on scientific organizations and the decree on economic activities THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS SHOULD BE ENSURED FOR THE CONSTANT LINKING OF CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT, OF THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADRES IN THE SCIENTIFIC SECTOR, WITH THE REAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND WITH THEIR SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION IN ACCOMPLISHING TASKS ACCORDING TO THE PLAN, TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRODUCTION SECTORS. The necessary changes must be operated in the forms, methods, terms, and procedures of earning scientific degrees and titles. Scientific degrees must be conferred also for most efficiently transferring scientific, products, for their development and multiplication, for important technical and technological solutions.

A new system of incentives and remuneration for great inventions and contributions -- for original solutions, as well as for developing and exchanging technologies, must be created. A new system for further expanding the youth movement for technical and scientific creativity and for developing the technical, creative spirit of the working people, for inventions, and for rationalization activities must be established.

The Marxist-Leninist methodological training of scientific cadres must constantly improve. Within a short period of time the questions of mastering foreign languages must be resolved.

More efficient and more flexible methods of incentives, of professional development, and for a full development of the cadres should be applied. The cadres must actively work for the application of new achievements in the scientific-technological revolution.

With the active participation of the state and of the interested economic organizations we must adopt the CONSOLIDATION, COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE ON THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT. With joint efforts and means provided both by the state and by the self-governing scientific and economic organizations we

must begin with the establishment of modern laboratories for the collective use of unique and highly efficient instruments and equipment. The structures and links, ensuring the intensification of scientific and engineering work along the lines of its automation, must be further developed.

Every organization -- the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, as well as the higher educational institutions and the engineering-application organizations within the system of industrial science, as well as the scientific-technical unions and the Scientific Workers Union -- must all analyze the state of their own potential in the tasks they are coping with, and they must adopt a program for the development of these tasks, for the achievement of drastic and decisive changes in their activities.

2. Development of Artistic Culture

Loyal to its Blagoev-Dimitrov traditions, and to the Leninist April plenum cultural policy, the BCP will continue to devote comprehensive care to the UPSURGE OF ARTISTIC CULTURE, TO ITS FURTHER CONSOLIDATION AS AN ACTIVE FACTOR AND AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS, TO THE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST PERSONALITY.

The social role of artistic creativity and cultural activity is to be increased, to utilize to the maximum their possibilities, in communist education, and to fully develop the creative talents of the people. Attention is to be focused first of all on the ideological artistic content and effectiveness of the cultural activity in the settlements, labor collectives, and among the young generation.

AN UNMISTAKABLE COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY, CLASS-PARTY CRITERIA, AND SOCIALIST HUMANITARIANISM, AS WELL AS HISTORICAL OPTIMISM IN ORGANIC COORDINATION WITH THE INCREASE OF PROFESSIONAL SKILL, WITH BROAD AND VARIED STYLES, AND PERSONAL TOUCHES IN THE CREATIVE PROCESS, UPON THE BASIS OF SOCIALIST REALISM, MUST BE STEADILY CONSOLIDATED AND INTENSIFIED IN THE FIELD OF ARTISTIC CREATION.

The artistic re-creation of the socialist present must be raised to an even higher level. The attention of the creative artists must be directed with even greater consistency toward the basic trends in our development, toward the image of the positive hero, toward the moral values of our people's life. At the same time, we must intensify the role of arts in the struggle against negative phenomena and their purpose-oriented efforts are necessary for studying and originally solving new problems posed to artistic theory and practice by the development of scientific-technological progress and its reflection in public and individual life and consciousness.

Special care must be devoted to the improvement of quality and of the educational influence of literature and arts for children and youths, for their fuller coordination with the problems of young personalities, with the innovation processes in Bulgarian schools, with the life of the Pioneers and Komsomol organizations, with knowledge about the working professions, with reflecting the heroism and enthusiasm of our era.

The work of creative unions, of cultural institutions, of party and state organs will continue also in the future to combine respect for the creative artists of all generations, with great demands on them, and with irreconcilability toward deviations from the methods of socialist realism and from class party criteria, based on principles, as well as toward a low level of ideological and artistic values in arts.

The role of the positive process in THE DEVELOPMENT OF ART CRITICISM AND THEORY must be enhanced and consolidated. Criticism is an instrument of exerting impact upon the creative process, as well as guiding line of great value as regards esthetic taste and needs.

The LASTING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CREATIVE ARTISTS AND THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE'S WORKING COLLECTIVES MUST EXPAND AND BE CONSOLIDATED. The moral and material incentives in the art sector must be perfected, the social assignments must be even more efficiently used in the field of artistic creativity.

Particular care is called for as regards the vast recruitment, development, education, and expression of young talents in the arts sector, for their ideological-political and professional training. Secondary and higher arts educational institutions must be even more organically linked to practical art work and to the activities of professional and cultural institutions, as well as with the life and problems of the workers collectives.

DURING THE FORTHCOMING PERIOD, THE SYSTEM OF PROPAGATING CULTURAL VALUES MUST BE EVEN MORE FULLY COORDINATED WITH THE IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL TASKS OF THE PARTY AND WITH THE NEEDS EMERGING AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.

Decisive improvement is called for in the organization, as well as in the quality, and ideological efficiency of mass cultural activities; bureaucratic barriers must be overcome, and the lack of coordination between ideological-esthetic and economic criteria must be eliminated. The people's traditions, as well as donations for the "13 Centuries of Bulgaria" fund must be used in an even more efficient manner. The opportunities presented by economic and mass organizations, amateur art activities, and other forms of expanding rich and useful artistic activity must be fully taken advantage of, in order to overcome the existing shortcomings in the cultural development of certain areas, and of certain social strata and age groups. The state and management of the PEOPLE'S READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES must be decisively improved and their role and importance as real cultural centers must be enhanced.

Systematic care must be further devoted to the search for, the preservation, and full utilization of the CULTURAL-HISTORICAL HERITAGE for the education of our working people and youth.

The party, state, and social organs must adopt the necessary measures to overcome the shortcomings in mass musical and artistic activities, against the manifestations of deteriorating taste and against the denationalization of the mass musical environment.

It is necessary to expand the NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT FOR ESTHETIC EDUCATION on an even larger scale among the different social, professional, and age groups in their working places, as well as in their places of residence. The opportunities of a long-term and comprehensive program for the harmonious development of the individual personality must be used with great efficiency and greater consistency.

The poets and writers, the painters, and composers, as well as the performing artists must take part in the activities of the educational institutions and work within the system of amateur arts activities.

The "BANNER OF PEACE" MOVEMENT must develop also in the future on a broad social basis. The further assertion and enrichment of the lofty humanitarian goals and tasks of this movement and of the International Children's Assembly in our country and abroad must be closely linked to the entire creative development and manifestation of the young generation and to the existing international situation.

International cultural activities must be implemented in a more purpose-oriented manner and with greater efficiency, their character must be even more organically linked to the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the other socialist community countries. The forms of interaction and mutual permeation

between Bulgarian and Soviet culture, as well as between Bulgarian culture and the cultures of the other socialist countries, must become more varied in conformity with the higher stage of socialist integration.

The further development and perfection of the PUBLIC AND STATE SYSTEM OF CULTURAL MANAGEMENT must be linked to the improvement in the style and methods of work and leadership, to the intensification of the unity of action of all organs, organizations, and institutions which are engaged in cultural activities, to the development of integration processes in the intellectual sphere.

The trends toward enriching the work of party organizations among the artistic and creative intelligentsia must be intensified, so that the role and responsibilities of these organizations may be enhanced in solving the main tasks of creative unions and cultural institutions.

Care must be devoted to the establishment of a comprehensive basis of cultural activities in Sofia and in the large cities, as well as in the conurbation systems. Care must also be devoted to the material basis of certain national cultural institutions, of the educational institutions which are teaching arts, to the material basis of film production, and film distribution, to videos, and recordings. A full and comprehensive use of the existing material basis for the needs of educational institutions and social activites must be guaranteed.

3. Development of Mass Media

The April plenum concept of the party for the development of the mass media demands a CONSTANT ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF PRESS, TELEVISION, RADIO, OF BOOK PUBLICATION, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PROPAGANDA. On the basis of a class point of view and with increased professional skill the mass media must explain party policy; they must comprehensively and in a timely manner illuminate the topical tasks of socialist construction; they must, competently and with wellfounded arguments, explain and comment on the complicated events and processes of the world situation, and they must explain the forceful, peace-loving policy of the socialist community member-countries.

The mass media must focus their main attention on the problems of man under the conditions of implementing the scientific-technological revolution. The press, television, radio, book publishing activities, and photo-propaganda must contribute to the formation of the individual's social behavior. The image of the scientist and scholar, of the worker-innovator, of the inventor, and of the creative artist must be demonstrated in a convincing and systematic manner.

It is necessary for press, television, radio, and for the publishing institutions to PURSUE AN OPEN DIALOGUE WITH THE PEOPLE AND WITH YOUTHS. On all questions concerning the multifarious development of society, these institutions must discuss the topical tasks with the people in a businesslike, and realistic manner, basing themselves on strong arguments, they must guide public opinion and the process of forming intellectual needs, they must fight against negative phenomena, and assert the socialist way of life.

The CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT OF CRITICISM must be intensified by even more convincingly pointing out the paths and methods for overcoming shortcomings.

The INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS must be immediate and based on sound arguments. A consistent and aggressive struggle must be waged against anti-Bulgarian and anticommunist, bourgeois propaganda.

Planning and thematical policy in book publishing should be improved to perfection and an optimal balance should be established as regards the literary works that are being published; more attention should be devoted to the social tasks of scientists and creative artists, of scientific institutions, and programming collectives.

The structure of press publications, of radio and television programs and of publishing activities must be further improved.

The efficiency of photo-propaganda must be improved through even closer links with the practical purposes of socialist construction. The quality and cultural standards of photographic services must be improved. Color photography should develop at higher rates of speed; the use of modern audio-visual means should be expanded.

The development of the material-technical base of mass media must be implemented on the basis of most updated technologies.

4. Development of Education and Training of Cadres

THE CHIEF TREND IN THE ACTIVITIES OF EDUCATION AND CADRE TRAINING IS THE TASK TO RAISE THE WORKING POTENTIAL TO A LEVEL PERMITTING US TO TRAIN AVAILABLE CADRES WHO ARE EDUCATED IN A COMMUNIST SPIRIT AND CAPABLE OF IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION, AND ON THIS BASIS, TO ACCELERATE THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Along the path of training and re-training cadres, we must achieve modern professionalism at all levels. The training of the necessary potential of cadres with high qualifications and of a cadres structure likely to conform to the new trends and laws of scientific-technological revolution, must be the focus of attention of the educational organs and the socialist organizations, as well as of our whole society.

The 3-level structure of our new school, and polytechnical schools, and the higher educational institutions must consistently implement the general line of education. Large-scale educational and professional training and a qualitatively new specialization aimed at mastering integrated technologies must be implemented in the educational sector. The organization of the educational process must be perfected as a complex of new content and of a high standard of teaching cadres on the basis of a modern material-technical base.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL SYSTEM MUST BE PURSUED. This type of school system must adapt itself to the law-governed rules and trends of the scientific-technological revolution and must assert itself as the main method of training highly qualified workers and specialists in all national economic branches, it must ensure a qualitatively new means of the young people's development.

The establishment and organization of a uniform, secondary polytechnical school must be pursued. With other types of secondary educational institutions, this school must implement a drastic change in the professional training of all students and in the development of technological thought.

In conformity with the party concept about school reform, deep qualitative changes will be operated in the school subjects and in their essential meaning, as well as in the method of training, by taking into consideration the correlation existing between the process of information retrieval and of information processing.

Work training must improve, and the same applies to the education and professional training, as well as to professional orientation. A gradual transition to a 12-year period of training in the new school must be implemented.

Special care must be devoted to raising the standards of training-professional complexes in the uniform secondary polytechnical school through innovation of the essential character of training, through the variety of professions taught, and through the students' practical training process in the production sector. Professional training must end with mastering integrated technologies, and on this basis, a professional integration must take place. With a view to ensuring an accelerated mastering of trades by the young boys and girls who are not graduating from the first level of the uniform school, trade classes should be established.

Particular attention must be devoted to the study of mathematics and computerized information, processing, including applied, mathematics, as a basis for mastering electronic-calculating equipment and the processes of modern automation.

Through obligatory, free, and selective training from the first to the highest grade of school the creative and developing character of training should be promoted and the necessary conditions should be created for a varied development of the individual, for the further development and promotion of his interests and talents. The educational process should be freed of excessive overwork as regards subjects and teaching hours.

The establishment of post-secondary polytechnical schools must begin.

The quality of selection, training, and qualification of teaching cadres must be improved during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. New content should be developed for the system of basic training and for the post-graduate education of teachers in conformity with the requirements of scientific-technological progress and in conformity with the intellectual and ideological needs of the students. The normative and legal basis of the teacher's development and of his professional-creative education should be perfected, so that his prestige in exerting this noble profession may be further enhanced and asserted.

In connection with the further improvement of training and with the development of the human factor under the conditions of the contemporary scientific-technological revolution, SCIENTIFIC-PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH must be considerably expanded and intensified.

The process of REORGANIZING HIGHER EDUCATION must be intensified. In this connection the higher educational institutions must develop as scientific-training centers which educate cadres endowed with vast culture and knowledge, as well as with a solid class-party stand, cadres who are actively capable of participating in the scientific-technological revolution.

The reorganization of higher education must be accomplished on the basis of a 3-grade educational structure while the third grade ensures the integration of the young specialists' technological training. The subjects of training must be conform to the new stage in the development of science, of the scientific-technological revolution, and of the construction of mature socialism.

As of the 1987-88 school year, the introduction of different qualification levels with different terms and duration of the three grades of education should begin in connection with the training of cadres in higher educational institutions.

The number of students, and the professional and regional structure of the student body must be made to conform with the present and future needs of the economy and of the other spheres of social life. Priority should be given to those subjects in which cadres are trained for the immediate implementation of the scientific-technological revolution.

Correspondence courses should be consolidated and developed, by creating opportunities for the most outstanding workers in production to acquire higher education.

The level of scientific-teaching cadres in higher educational institutions must drastically improve, their structure must conform to the complicated new tasks, and a new statute should be introduced for these teachers, one which provides for teaching work and its evaluation to be accomplished on a competitive basis.

The establishment of a technical university must begin. Technological centers should be consistently developed. Small enterprises must be established and attached to higher educational institutions, where new ideas can be tested and the students can be taught to create technologies.

All necessary material-technical conditions must be ensured for the development of scientific research in higher educational institutions.

Normative and organizational-practical prerequisites must be created for the functioning of higher educational institutions as self-governing systems.

The implementation of the program for introducing changes in the material-technical base of the higher educational institutions must begin.

THE QUALIFICATIONS AND EDUCATION OF LEADERS, SPECIALISTS, AND WORKERS MUST CONSTANTLY IMPROVE.

The system of qualifications must encompass all specialists who are graduates of higher educational institutions. Particular attention should be paid to the quality, forms and contents of training engineers, designers, technologists, and planners. The process of post-graduate qualification must be closely linked to the genuine needs of practical life and its efficiency must be drastically increased.

The effect of a qualification system, likely to produce a prompt and active adaptation of the working people to the changes caused by the innovation and modernization of technical equipment, of technology and production, must expand on a large scale and at accelerated rates of speed.

THE APPROACH AND THE COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH IMPROVING THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF EXECUTIVE CADRES MUST UNDERGO A BASIC CHANGE.

By the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, differentiated requirements should be introduced for secondary and higher education and for qualification that has been acquired as a prerequisite for obtaining a higher grade, or a higher position.

Particular attention must be devoted to the status of engineering cadres and workers with high qualifications and to the efficient use of their labor.

COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES FOR USING CADRES ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS must be adopted and strictly applied. The cadres must be used according to their educational degree, according to their qualifications, and training, as well as according to the scientific-technological and production tasks.

The role of the planning principle must be enhanced in connection with determining the needs of cadres. In working out the balance of manpower resources, priority should be given to the indexes characterizing the cadre potential, and on this basis, the branch and territorial needs for specialists and executive cadres must be satisfied.

IV. Improvement of Management and Socialist Democracy

In conformity with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, management and socialist democracy were raised to a new stage of development. A reorganization of management which conforms to the objective laws of building mature socialism has started.

The social-state and state-social principle of management has expanded. Positive changes have taken place in the style and methods of leadership. Criticism and self-criticism have been further developed. The role of public opinions has increased and the political activity of the masses, as well as of the individual has been intensified. The political, economic, and social, as well as the legal guarantees of the working people's rights and freedoms have expanded. The work of the representative organs of the state power have improved. Positive changes have occurred in the work of the social organizations and movements.

The work connected with mastering the requirements of the objective laws of our social development must be further pursued during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the Leninist principle of democratic centralism should be applied and enriched on this basis. The functioning of self-governing socialist organizations, such as the commodity producers, must systematically expand, and the structures in administration and in the political superstructure must become more efficient. Socialist democracy must constantly expand.

The consolidation of the role of political leadership, the development and consolidation of the socialist state, the increasingly fully manifestation of its democratic character -- this will also in the future represent a question of decisive importance. Conditions must be created for the further expansion of the economic organizational and cultural-educational function of the state.

CENTRALIZED STATE PLANNING must assume a specifically strategic character. The state plan must be compiled as a complex document, which guarantees the achievement of national targets in the field of scientific-technological, socioeconomic, and cultural development based on the scientific-technological revolution. The plan must set up optimal rates of speed and well-balanced proportions. A comprehensive system of balance must be worked out and the necessary economic conditions and norms for the implementation of an expanded over-production must be ensured. The balance of technological relations must become the nucleus of the nationwide balance system.

THE DIALOGUE between the self-governing economic organizations, as well as between them and the state planning organs must become a basic instrument and an efficient form for specifying the national goals and the state orders, as well as for guaranteeing the supply of resources and the economic prerequisites for their implementation. Through this dialogue a uniformity of state interests and of the interests of workers collectives must be achieved.

The basic mechanisms, the economic levers, and the means by which the state is expected to exert its influence upon the self-governing economic organizations, must be perfected. We must accomplish a gradual transition from direct planning on the basis of indexes to planning based on established norms.

We must consistently apply economic cost accounting, which immediately and directly reflects the results of the activities of self-governing organizations at all levels.

A new atmosphere in the economic sector must be created and asserted in compiling and implementing the state plan, and this should also result in a new behavior of the socialist commodity producers. COUNTERPLANNING must assert itself as a means of developing and demonstrating the self-initiative, the energy, and creative power

of the workers collectives and of individual workers in connection with promoting the scientific-technological revolution, in the purpose of uncovering and utilizing all available reserves.

ECONOMIC CONTRACTS must assert themselves as a basic instrument for the balance and guarantee of the state plan and of counter-plans. Long-term contractual relations must develop on a priority basis. The establishment of contractual relations must become the basic right and obligation of the self-governing organizations.

The efficiency of A CENTRALIZED STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT must improve by resolutely overcoming bureaucracy in the leadership of the economy and of other social life spheres.

A new type of control system must be established on the basis of the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of echelons in administration. The independence of the control organs must be ensured and the results of their work must be widely propagated.

The forms and mechanism of interbranch management on a national and territorial scale must be perfected.

SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNMENT must consistently develop and expand by strictly observing the requirements of full responsibility in the relations between the state organs and the self-governing economic organizations as regards the results of their decisions, of their actions, and even of their lack of action. The state organs must give the self-governing organizations the opportunity to manifest flexibility and mobility in their behavior.

The establishment of associations must be promoted in the purpose of implementing scientific-technological achievements at accelerated rates of speed, in order to transfer technologies, exchange information, and solve social problems.

The MECHANISM OF MONETARY-COMMODITY RELATIONS must be more actively used in order to consolidate the self-governing economic organizations as commodity producers.

A consistent and broad application of the economic approach in national economic management must be further pursued. By perfecting the economic mechanism, economic competition between producers should be promoted in order to introduce and apply the advanced achievements of scientific-technological progress, which are of great advantage for the national economy, in conformity with the interests of the consumers in the economic sphere and of the consumer on the domestic market.

THE MECHANISM OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PRICES MUST BE DECISIVELY IMPROVED. The level. the correlations, and the dynamics of commodity prices must be determined in conformity with the socially necessary expenditures needed for their production and marketing, by taking into consideration the existing prices on international markets.

Through a FLEXIBLE SYSTEM OF TAXES, CUSTOMS DUTIES, AND PREMIUMS the state actively exerts its influence upon the self-governing organizations for an efficient use and development of production funds, of natural, material, financial, and manpower resources, in order to operate progressive changes in the structure of production and consumption.

CREDIT AND INTEREST POLICY must become a powerful incentive in the accelerated introduction and application of the achievements of scientific-technological progress, in improving the quality and competitive character of the goods and public services, by enhancing the role of the banking system.

A consistent policy of restricting subsidies in the economic sphere must be promoted. Subsidies must be exclusively based on certain norms for individual goods, or groups of goods and services, connected with the vital needs of the population, with foreign economic policy, with the introduction of new technical equipment and new technological methods, as well as in connection with certain types of production demanding high expenditures because of the difficult environmental conditions under which they are produced.

By expanding the competitive principle, investment means should mainly focus on the prompt introduction and application of scientific-technological achievements.

The policy of further developing economic democracy should be promoted with a view to EXPANDING THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS COLLECTIVE in order to increasingly transform it into a self-governing unit. The workers collective must administer the property, increase it, and develop in the interest of the state and in its own interests. The workers collective must adopt a stand on the questions of the orientation of production and of its marketing. Direct and representative democracy must develop within the workers collectives.

Prerequisites must be established for the constant enhancement of the individual's role, not only as an exponent of manpower, but also as a harmonious personality whose talents should fully develop and expand. It is necessary to perfect the mechanisms which guarantee man's progress in the same workplace, his comprehensive and efficient development, as well as the full manifestation of his capacities through his work, and especially, through his work in the material production sphere. The role and importance of intellectual incentives must be enhanced along with material incentives.

The rights and obligations of the socialist individual must expand by observing the principle according to which no one can have more rights than obligations in socialist society and vice versa.

Under the conditions of contemporary scientific-technological progress, the requirements and tasks assigned to the socialist working man as regards great professionalism, a high state of organization and operational skill, as well as a businesslike approach and initiative, strict discipline and self-discipline are increasing.

The principle of working wages partly based on the results of work must be consolidated by creating conditions of incentives for the workers collective and for individual working people in order to more rapidly apply the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, as well as in order to improve production quality and its profitability.

The mechanism of applying the piece-work system of labor organization and remuneration in conformity with specific working conditions and the organization of mutual relations between the owners and managers of socialist property must be further improved. Real and active participation of workers collectives in establishing and applying a specific labor and workers wages' organization must be guaranteed.

The further expansion of the economic approach as regards the administration of territorial units and ACTIVITIES IN THE NON-PRODUCTION SPHERE must continue.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT WORK must be perfected on the basis of great existing opportunities, thanks to computerized information data processing and through the practical introduction of high quality, information and communications technologies.

Creative and innovative spirit, daring, and discoveries, as well as the organization and utilization of the human intellect must be promoted on a large scale. At all

levels and in all spheres of life we must combine and coordinate the principles of collectiveness and of personal responsibility in adopting decisions. The participation of the workers collectives in administration and management processes must be expanded.

The spirit of enterprise and the initiative of the leading cadres must be encouraged. Political, social, economic, administrative, and other incentives and guarantees for a contemporary style of work and modern cultural standards in leadership and management must be guaranteed.

QUALITATIVE CHANGES MUST ALSO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE POLITICAL SUPERSTRUCTURE. The chief element of its perfection must be the further development of socialist democracy and of socialist self-government. All elements of the super-structure as a whole and every individual element must contribute to the accelerated development and efficient reorganization of the material-technical base of society upon the basis of the scientific-technological revolution, upon the basis of our own and of foreign advanced experience.

The different links of the political system are consistently developing on the solid basis of the uniformity of interests of society, of the collectives, and of the individual workers.

It is necessary to introduce changes likely to free the state organs of functions and activities which are not within their competence and to enhance the role of self-governing organizations, of basic links, of municipalities, and of workers collectives through less regimentation and doing away with unnecessary patronage over them.

REPRESENTATIVE AND DIRECT DEMOCRACY MUST DEVELOP AND FURTHER IMPROVE. The application of the social-state and state-social principle must lead to the consolidation of the principle of socialist self-government, to the expansion of the social base of the organs which are exponents of representative democracy, to a broader participation of the working people in the processes of adopting decisions, as well as in policy-making. Nationwide and local referendums should also take place in the future, whenever important questions are to be resolved. Even better conditions should be created for getting acquainted with the opinions, stands, and points of view of the working man regarding his work and life.

The role of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY as the supreme organ of state power must be enhanced. The nature of the National Assembly's comprehensive activities dealing with problems, as well as the activities of the National Assembly deputies and their responsibilities toward their constituents as regards the implementation of the constituents' commissions, critical remarks, and proposals must be enhanced. The control functions of the National Assembly commissions must be intensified, so that they may increasingly assert themselves as "small parliaments."

THE STATE COUNCIL must improve its structure to perfection.

The role of the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS as the supreme executive-administrative organ of state power must be consolidated by overcoming bureaucracy in economic management and in other social spheres. Prerequisites must be created for consolidating the councils attached to the Council of Ministers as basically new organs. The activities of the functional ministries must be thoroughly reorganized, by eliminating anything from them which paralyzes and obstructs the work of the self-governing organizations. The Council of Ministers must implement direct control activities by bearing direct and immediate responsibility for the standards and the results of investigations and by linking control to other functional activities.

The role of the PEOPLE'S COUNCILS must be consolidated in order to guarantee a harmonious development of the social and cultural life of the territorial units. Their work must be improved in the comprehensive services for the population in the respective territories and in satisfying the people's needs. With their comprehensive activities, the people's councils must assert themselves as the most active link connecting the workers collectives with the socialist collectives in their places of residence and in establishing a systematic and more active cooperation and on economic basis between the production and territorial units for the comprehensive solution of the problems of man.

The further consolidation of the CONURBATION SYSTEMS as direct organs of state power and of the people's self-government must be pursued through a decentralization of the economic and social activities of these centers, which are directly linked to the problems of the population and through increasing the management, financial, and planning independence of municipalities, rayons, and mayor's offices.

The working people must be involved in the work of the people's councils and in the work of economic, social, and other organs and organizations on the respective territories which they inhabit. Control from the bottom must develop. The workers collectives, as well as the individual working man, must not only be the objects, but also the active subjects of administration. The public must be informed on a large scale on the activities of the people's councils.

The municipal people's councils and the mayor's offices must improve and perfect the forms of cooperation and of association for a mutual solution of the joint tasks of a general character.

The requirements for RATIONALIZATION OF MANAGEMENT by reducing the number of links must be consistently applied. The administrative structures must be simplified. Working people and social organizations must be involved in administrative work and in management.

THE COLLECTIVE ORGANS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SELF-GOVERNMENT must be consolidated at all levels of national economy and in other social spheres. Simplified and democratic organizationsl-administrative procedures for the activities of the collective management organs must be developed and introduced.

The care devoted to the improvement of our country's defense, the fighting capacity of the BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY must be pursued and their contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact's defense capacity must be further increased.

The work of the MINISTRY OF INTERIOR organs must be further improved in order to guarantee security, as well as law and order in our country. The struggle of the Ministry of Interior organs, of the courts of justice, and of the Prosecutor's Office in fighting crime, violations of law, and other negative phenomena in our life must be intensified and the efficiency of these organs' preventive activity for a strict observance of law and order in the country and for the preservation of socialist property must be increased.

The REGULATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION ON A LEGAL BASIS must be consistently and unrelentingly improved, and this also applies to the development of the citizens' lofty consciousness of the law.

Legal training and knowledge, as well as the cultural standards of leading, administrative, and executive cadres must be improved.

The BULGARIAN NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION [BZNS] plays an important role in the development and functioning of the political system. The BCP highly appreciates the contribution made by the BZNS in building mature socialism, in consolidating the people's moral-political unity. The party will work for the improvement of joint work and for the further acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution, for increasing the working people's labor achievements and social activities.

THE BCP EXPRESSES ITS FIRM CONVICTION THAT THE BZNS WILL CONTINUE ALSO IN THE FUTURE TO BE ITS LOYAL ALLY BOTH IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY AND IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

The SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS are asserting themselves and are developing as an organic part of the political system. For the individual citizen these organs and organizations represent efficient schools of communist education, schools of management and administration, which enable the individual citizen to join his efforts to the efforts of the entire people in the country's socialist construction. The functions of these organs and organizations as social guarantors in promoting socio-economic and cultural policy, in further enhancing the role of the working individual and of the workers collective, in perfecting socialist democracy, in mobilizing the working people in the struggle for the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution.

THE FATHERLAND FRONT is the largest mass organization which plays the role of social support for the people's government and of an efficient factor in improving socialist democracy. This organization must expand its coordinating functions and widely cooperate with the other social organizations and state organs in solving important problems of a nationwide character. The Fatherland Front must act as a social guarantor for the correct functioning and for increasing the importance of municipalities, of conurbation systems, of local state power organs. The Fatherland Front organizations and leading bodies must optimally act in pursuing the following goals: to transform the conurbation systems into full-fledged territorial units with competent leading bodies, capable of solving the problems of labor, everyday life, and questions regarding the needs of the population; to consolidate the family and to perfect human relations in the places of residence; to inform the workers masses and to get acquainted with their opinions. The work connected with the interaction of the Fatherland Front from a movement into an organization and from an organization into a movement must be raised to a new level.

The responsibility and role of the BULGARIAN TRADE UNION are to be elevated to a new level, as one of the main public guarantors for applying the new economic approach and its mechanism, and for implementing the party's economic and social policy. The trade union is making a great and irreplacable contribution to organizing the activity of the working collectives and the collective organs of management and to working out and implementing their decisions; to observing the new rules, obligations, and responsibilities of the owner of socialist property under the conditions of self-management; to organizing and leading the socialist competition and to turning the struggle for highly effective and accelerated scientific-technological progress into the core of this competition; to socially developing the workers collectives so that they can fully utilize the material-technological basis in this direction; to improving the conditions and protection of labor; to improving health and leisure; to improving care for mothers and children; to strengthening pension security, and so forth. With its specific methods and means, the trade union must cooperate in developing direct and representative democracy in the workers' collectives. The trade union must further consolidate as a school of leadership, a school of management, under the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution, and a school of education and communism.

The work of the DIMITROV COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION is to be elevated to a new level as a direct advocate and defender of the interests of Bulgarian youth and as its political organizer. The responsibility and role of the Komsomol are to increase in preparing the youth as the frontranking unit and striking detachment in implementing the scientific-technological revolution; to forming the class attitude and Marxist-Leninist viewpoint; to correctly guiding the young man; to determining his active vital position and behavior in study, labor, and free time, to constructing readiness and adjustment to assert the great truth, and to irreconcilability to the "small truth" in our reality.

The basic forces of the youth union must be directed toward strengthening the Komsomol organizations and conducting a mature ideological-political life in them. The work with the individual young person is to turn into the heart of Komsomol activity.

The activity of the "Septemvriyche" Children Pioneer Organization in the communist education of children is to develop further.

THE MOVEMENT OF BULGARIAN WOMEN, THE MOVEMENT FOR BULGARIAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP, THE BULGARIAN UNION ON PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT, THE BULGARIAN TOURIST UNION, THE MOVEMENT FOR PEACE, THE MOVEMENT FOR TEMPERANCE, THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT, the Friends of the Book and other mass movements and organizations of the working people must concentrate their efforts for concrete and even broader and more fruitful activity for mobilizing and developing the manifestations and creative abilities of the people in implementing its high goals in the socioeconomic development of the country, satisfying the specific needs and interests of various strata of the population, and strengthening cooperation with other peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress.

V. Increasing the Leading Role of the Party

The implementation of the socioeconomic strategy and the perfecting of socialist social relations are integrally connected with the consistent conduct of the April general line for increasing THE LEADING ROLE OF THE PARTY and developing internal life and democracy, ideological activity, and the style and methods of work and leadership.

After the 12th BCP Congress, the leading role of the party increased even more. Theoretical, political, and organizational work was developed to reveal and master the process and law-governed rules in the social development at the present stage, and to give wide latitude to the new and progressive factors.

The profound study and mastery of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the theoretical developments and practical approaches of the party, and turning them into a deep conviction and standard of behavior on the part of the broadest people's masses was the main content and task of the entire ideological activity.

On the basis of the past road we can make the following conclusions: THE BCP IS CONSTANTLY STRENGTHENING FROM ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL POINTS OF VIEW: IT IS RALLIED AROUND THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CONFIDENTLY IMPLEMENTS THE LENINIST APRIL LINE, AND INCREASES ITS LEADING AND GUIDING ROLE IN CONSTRUCTING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM.

In the forthcoming period the activity of the party will develop under quality new conditions, determined by the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums on implementing the scientific-technological revolution.

THIS PRODUCES the most important internal party task: the content, forms, and style of the party work must be adjusted to the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution; qualities, merits, and criteria of such a character are to be produced in the Communists that they allow the party to march in the vanguard of the innovative

processes, both in the base and the superstructure, to form a new economic, political, and ideological climate in the country, and to develop the energy of the workers class, the agrarian workers, and the PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA.

Under the conditions of the modern scientific-technological revolution the PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS are called upon to lead the workers' collectives toward constantly revealing new and prospective tendencies in development, and to mobilize their forces and energy to gradually renew technologies and production. It is their responsibility to politically secure the development of scientific-technological progress. The basic and modern indexes for measuring the effectiveness of their activity are: How do they carry on the innovations; how do they support, defend, and stimulate creativity; how do they remove the artificial barriers before scientific-technological achievement; and how do they work to form the class-party position.

The basic goal of the primary party organizations is TO MOBILIZE EVERY COMMUNIST TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

The primary party organizations must consolidate by all means the workers' collectives as the manager of socialist property. With their activity, they must consistently support improvement of labor relations. They must actively support and stimulate the collective organs of active leadership of the self-managing organizations. Conditions must be created to enrich the role of the primary organization as a representative of the party in the workers' collective, and of the workers' collective in the party.

THE INTERNAL LIFE OF THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST DEVELOP IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE LENINIST PRINCIPLES AND NORMS, AND TO SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE OF SOCIALIST SOCIAL RELATIONS. The further enriching of internal party life aims at forming in the Communists class-party criteria and active vital position, to develop their skill to communicate with the working people, and to support their striving toward creative expression.

The party organs on all levels must RESPECT AND DEVELOP THE AUTONOMY OF THE PARTY'S PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS, and their independence and responsibility while solving issues.

THE PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS MUST EVER MORE INCREASE THE CONTROL AND EXIGENCE OVER LIFE, BEHAVIOR, MORALS, AND DISCIPLINE OF THE COMMUNISTS, to manifest irreconcilability and quickly relieve themselves of anyone who has lost his qualities as a Communist.

The activity, initiative, and creativity of the Communists and the party organs and organizations are to constantly, determinedly, and comprehensively develop. The most important source of this is in consistently applying the principle of democratic centralism, and the achievement of an optimal correlation between rights, obligations, and responsibilities in party life and leading activity.

It is necessary TO EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL PARTY DEMOCRACY in accordance with the main law-governed rules of developing society, the high degree of party unity and combat ability, and the increased political maturity and culture of its members.

Necessary preconditions must be created for STRENGTHENING AND PERFECTING THE COLLECTIVISM IN THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, AND FOR STRENGTHENING THE DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF THE MECHANISM OF DISCUSSING AND SOLVING THE PROBLEMS. High activity, competence, scientific foundation, and political sharpness of the collective leadership are to be ensured. A proper atmosphere for principled and critical discussions, sincere expression of opinions, and revealing the shortcomings and their carriers is to be created at the plenums, meetings, and conferences.

The party's life PUBLICITY AND OPEN CHARACTER MUST EXPAND. Fuller information on important decisions of party policy is to be supplied.

Simultaneously, the conditions of expressing and practically utilizing criticism and self-criticism as a tested method of revealing and overcoming the contradictions, and of perfecting the leadership of internal-party and social processes are to be improved. In all party units a spirit of irreconcilability toward shortcomings is to consolidate. All those stifle criticism and persecute those who criticize are to be strictly sanctioned.

THE FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF DISCIPLINE IS A NECESSARY PRECONDITION OF THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL GROWTH. Discipline must be raised to a level which can guarantee the party's democratic order, high organization, strict exigence and self-exigence, and constant control and self-control over the behavior and activity of the Communists, the party organs and the organizations. The party friendship, cooperation, mutual assistance, principlemindedness, and confidence are to constantly strengthen. Relations among Communists are to develop as an example of socialist relations among people.

The comprehensive character of party leadership under the new conditions requires strengthening the organizational work in the workers collectives and directly communicating with people, profoundly studying their problems, and correctly guiding their professional development and active participation in public life. It should not be forgotten that party work has a deep human content. It is a supreme manifestation of humanity, because it is work in the name of progress, work with the people, with every man.

ONE IS TO CONSISTENTLY APPLY AND PERFECT THE POLITICAL APPROACH in the activity of the party organs and organizations in accordance with their role as political nuclei of the workers collectives and the territorial units. The style and methods of work must facilitate the insight into the essence of every cause, to sense every contradiction, quickly overcome the shortcomings, and consolidate a fresh atmosphere and a spirit of high organization and exigence. Now it is necessary for the entire party to foster in everyone a careful and attentive attitude toward the modest and practical figures and workers who initiate things, who work selflessly, and who contribute to the success of the new and progressive.

THE SOCIAL AND QUALITY COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY IS TO IMPROVE FURTHER AS A SUBSTANTIAL FACTOR OF RECONSTRUCTING PARTY ACTIVITY. Its regulation during the current period is to take place in accordance with the requirements of expanding the party nucleus and its influence in all territorial units and social activities, especially in those connected with scientific-technological progress.

THE CLASS AND ALL-PEOPLE CHARACTER OF THE PARTY IS TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND. The dynamics of public life in connection with the scientific-technological revolution, the progressive tendencies in the social-class structure, and the growing public significance and role of the new perspective activities, professions, and workers' collectives are to be taken into consideration and reflected in party life.

THE CRITERIA OF EXIGENCE ARE TO INCREASE during the process of admission to BCP ranks. Special attention is to be devoted to the professional and creative qualities of the candidates. The admission of new members as a rule is to take place at open party meetings.

THE WORKERS NUCLEUS IN THE PARTY IS TO STRENGTHEN FURTHER. One must take into consideration not only inter-class but also the intra-class changes, as well as the role of the intellectual form of productive labor, connected with creating, managing, and maintaining modern equipment and technology. More workers, directly involved in

material production, agrarian workers, and specialists are to be admitted to party ranks. The number of Communists in power supply, metallurgy, and agriculture is to increase.

Special care is to be devoted to STRENGTHENING THE PARTY NUCLEUS IN THE BRANCHES AND ACTIVITIES, WHICH REFLECT SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS, paying special attention to the workers and specialists who develop and apply new technologies.

It is necessary to constantly INCREASE THE ACCEPTANCE OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE PARTY. Party organizations and party groups are to devote systematic care to their ideological-political training and class and life tempering, through actively attracting them to their organizational life.

In cadre activity, one should give priority to the task of CREATING A NEW TYPE OF LEADER who activity cooperates in implementing the scientific-technological revolution.

The requirements and criteria of selecting, evaluating, and developing leading cadres are to increase. They must be highly active, and must possess political maturity and well-developed technological thought, independence, modesty, unity between words and deeds, honesty, sincerity, and justice. The skill to communicate with people and take their views, interests, and rights into consideration acquires a decisive significance.

Care is to be devoted to strengthening relations and continuity between cadres of diferent generations and for the correct class-political education and development of the leading figures and activists at all levels and from all generations. THE DYNAMICS OF THE MOVEMENT OF CADRES IS TO INCREASE, AND THE RIGHT OF WAY MUST BOLDLY BE GIVEN TO YOUNG AND TRAINED CADRES, CHARGED WITH THE NEWEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE KNOWLEDGE.

The selection of women in the various units of the public and economic organizations and in the organs of state administration is to improve and further develop.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IN SELECTING CADRES IS TO FURTHER DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN. The long-range planning, work with reserves, certification, renewal and change of cadres, and removal of those who had not justified the trust placed in them must be used more effectively and complexly.

THE LOCAL PARTY ORGANS MUST TURN THE GOALS AND TASKS SPRINGING FROM THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION INTO THE BASIC CONTENT OF THEIR LEADING ACTIVITY.

THE IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES remains further an important task. The direct organizationl and political-educational work with the primary party organizations and with the population continues to be the main direction of their work.

THE OKRUG PARTY COMMITTEES must increase their competence as well as the scientific and complex character of their leading activity, expand the social principle of their work, combine the territorial and branch principle of leadership, actively struggle against manifestations of local patriotism and branch narrow-mindedness, and create climate and conditions of effective functioning of the self-governing organizations.

The style and method of the party leadership must encourage the revolutionary thought and activity of every communist, and all organs and organizations. A struggle is to be conducted at every level for introducing the new factors, and perspective and innovating decisions are to be sought in all areas of party life.

HIGHER REQUIREMENTS ARE TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR INCREASING THE BUSINESSLIKE AND OPERATIONAL CHARACTER OF PARTY WORK. The planning principle and the programmed-goal and complex approach are to consolidate in party work, and the political charge, transforming force, and mobilizing possibilities of party decisions and actions are to increase. The organization of their implementation is to comprehensively improve, and the basic attitude toward time, the organization of its use, and time-saving at the expense of mass enterprise, conferences, and meetings is to fundamentally change. Blocking the party organs by avalanches of paper is to be decisively stopped.

A NEW TYPE OF PARTY CONTROL MUST CONSOLIDATE by conducting deep qualitative changes in the postulates and criteria of its implementation. A system of preventive, timely, general, and constant control is to be constructed.

The control of the party committees and organizations over the activity of the state, economic, and other leadership organs is to improve, and the duplicating or seizing of their functions must be overcome.

Profound changes and important tasks in the ideological work spring from the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums. Now the main and new factors of THE IDEOLOGICAL WORK ARE: THIS WORK MUST BE CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITY AND STRUGGLE OF THE PARTY OF MOLD THE SOCIALIST PERSONALITY, AND SOLVE THE TASKS OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS CULTURAL PROGRESS.

The forms and means of propaganda and agitation and of the entire ideological-educational work of the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations must form an ideological-political and moral-psychological mood in the workers collectives and society which corresponds to the new tasks. The social prestige of the creative personality must increase the new moral criteria and examples of behavior must consolidate.

The following subjects are to occupy a special place in mass propaganda and agitation and in political and economic education: The systematic and broad popularization of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution in the USSR and the other socialist countries; revealing ways and means of implementing the scientific-technological revolution in the People's Republic of Bulgaria; increasing the economic culture and scientific-technological knowledge of youth and all the working people; and overcoming the existing barriers of a subjective character on the road to the accelerated development of scientific-technological progress in all areas of public life.

Class criteria of evaluating the scientific-technological achievements of capitalism are to be taught. It must be stressed that capitalism utilizes those achievements to strengthen the exploitation of the working people and the arms race, increase the danger of war, and massively demoralize the population.

As always until now THE PARTY WILL DEVOTE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FURTHER INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING THE MARXIST-LENINIST VIEWPOINT, CLASS POSITIONS, AND THE ACTIVE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOCIALIST PERSONALITY.

The ideological activity against negative phenomena, indolence, lack of discipline, formalism, and indifferent implementation of working and social obligations is to strengthen. Many more efforts are to be made for consolidating the workers collectives as good managers of the socialist property with which they have been entrusted. More energy is to be invested in the work for forming positive examples of behavior, popularizing the moral example of the communist and leader, and consolidating a full unity between words and deeds as an irreplaceable factor of education.

The party organizations and cadres must take systematic care to enrich the contents and perfect the forms and means of the MASS POLITICAL AND INDIVIDUAL WORK, AND OF VERBAL AND VISUAL AGITATION and to quickly study and solve the issues which interest the working people.

Strengthening the control functions of the party's ideological work is to continue and expand, something which will contribute to stimulate the natural striving of man to assert himself as a person, to develop his creative qualities, and achieve high social prestige and recognition in study and labor. The means of ideological control are to be utilized ever more actively in the struggle with negative phenomena.

Preventive ideological control and moral-political sanctions are to be more directly connected with the preventive control and punitive activity of the state institutions. It is necessary to skillfully combine the methods of persuasion and the moral force of the control.

The work for the class-party education of the people and formation of its socialist patriotism and internationalism is to continue steadily and actively to further develop the Bulgarian socialist nation. The patriotic education is to be implemented in an organic connection with international education, taking into consideration the qualitative changes in their content and their mutual permeation. The feeling and consciousness of international unity and cohesion with the USSR and the Soviet people and with the other states and peoples of the socialist community are to be further strengthened and asserted. International consciousness and a feeling of international solidarity with the communists and the working people of other countries struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism are to be formed.

The scientific argumentation of the class-party, patriotic, and international education is to increase; the research of the characteristics in forming and development of the contemporary processes and phenomena in the Bulgarian socialist nation is to strengthen.

The ideological work for strengthening the socialist family and strengthening its role and significance in forming the moral image of the modern Bulgarian citizen, as well as for educating the young people in a spirit of respect toward labor and socialist property must be elevated to a new level. The social prestige of families with many children is to be strengthened. The moral merits of the mothers are to be asserted, and the content of the public manifestations of recognition toward the noble work of raising and educating the new generation is to be perfected and emotionally enriched.

THE WORK FOR TEMPERANCE IS TO DEVELOP ON A BROAD FRONT. This, first of all, is a struggle to pursue a healthy way of life, to protect the health of the present and future generations, to preserve and develop the national merits of the Bulgarian, to further consolidate the socialist morals, and better organization and discipline of everyday life and labor. The education for temperance must become an important part of the comprehensive ideological-educational activity of the party, the Fatherland Front, the Trade Union, the Komsomol, and all socio-political and mass organizations.

IT IS NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN THE IDEOLOGICAL WORK AGAINST RELIGIOUS ANACHRONISMS. The socialist holidays and rites are to consolidate ever more broadly and the lagging behind of the socialist holiday-rite system is to be overcome.

Systematic measures for improving the MATERIAL-TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION ACTIVITY are to be implemented, paying special attention to utilizing the achievements of the scientific-technological progress.

The skill of the party organs and ideological cadres to correctly determine the goals, tasks, and methods of ideological activity at the national, regional, and local levels is to be perfected. The utilization of the scientifically applicable developments and sociological research is to improve, and a quick and precise reaction, realistic tone, and immediate effect of the ideological enterprises are to be ensured.

MANY TOPICAL AND SIGNIFICANT TASKS FACE THE SOCIAL SCIENCES under the conditions of further constructing the developed socialist society on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE SCIENTIFIC-STUDY UNITS OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MUST BE ELEVATED TO A NEW QUALITY LEVEL. The content, structure, forms, and methods of the work of the BCP Central Committee scientific-study complex, and especially those of the Academy of Social Science and Social Management, its branches, and the inter-okrug party schools, are to be perfected in accordance with the changes in the basis and superstructure, the scientific-technological revolution, and the high requirements toward the subjective factor.

Experiments with the new methods, examples, and forms of party life and activity are to be ever more actively pursued, the application of the scientific approach to studying, analyzing, forecasting, and planning the processes and issues in party life are to expand. Special attention is to be devoted during research to the new processes taking place in the party, to the influence of the scientific-technological revolution on the forms, methods, and style of party leadership, and to the modern factors and criteria for increasing the effectiveness of the party activity.

THE INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE PARTY IS TO IMPROVE. The information's source, characteristics, and content, the information currents, and the process of collecting, storing, and processing information are to be organized and structured according to the objective needs and activities of the entire political superstructure of the party organs and organizations and the leading cadres at the various levels.

Intensifying the information services is to be consistently conducted, and effective information equipment and electronic-calculating equipment are to be introduced. Modern methods of analysis and evaluation of information and the programmed organization of information activity are to be broadly applied. The information culture of the leading cadres is to constantly increase.

The unity and coordination of the party's information system and the system of social information at the various levels are to be ensured. The organization of documenting and documentation servicing of the activity of the party organs and organizations is to improve. New technologies of planning, discussing, and preparing documents, as well as new approaches toward the control activity are to be applied with a view to profoundly studying the processes that are developing at the various stages of implementing the decisions.

THE ACTIVITY FOR STUDYING AND UTILIZING ALL ASPECTS OF PUBLIC OPINION IS TO CONTINUE. The work with constructive critical opinions, memoranda, and signals of the citizens and communists, and the work of studying the moods of the working people and their readiness to actively participate in the management of society and the country are to be placed on an ever broader basis. Work with requests, complaints, signals, and proposals of the working people is to become an integral part of the everyday activity of the leading cadres, and to be considered their duty to the party and the people, and the primary obligation of all organs of social management.

The information obtained through the study of public opinion must serve for the timely and correct solution of the problems which emerge in the various areas of life, and the results which are being achieved are to be published.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is at a very important stage, at which new roads in its socio-economic development are being traced. The BCP course for implementing the scientific-technological revolution corresponds to the historical necessity, to the stage that has been reached by the country, and to the communist ideal. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period we must implement a profound change in the struggle to solve this task. The maturity and skill of the communists to deal with the most complex task will be demonstrated. There will be difficulties, and some failures are not impossible. However, the party of the Bulgarian Communists together with the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the Fatherland Front, the Trade Union, the Komsomol, and the entire people shall not give in to the difficulties.

The BCP is deeply convinced that the working people will correctly evaluate the historical significance of the tasks which are facing them, and will invest their labor and creative energy in their implementation. The BCP appeals to the workers class, the agrarian workers, the people's intelligentsia, the youth, and the entire people to begin a broad attack to implement the scientific-technological revolution, so that the material and spiritual wealth will increase, the prosperity of the people will improve, the country will develop in peace, and the power and authority of socialist Bulgaria will grow.

Forwards toward new successes during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period!

POLITBURO ASSESSES 27TH CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

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[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, head of the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, briefed the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on the results of the work of the congress and on the activities of the Bulgarian delegation.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP supported fully the assessment of the 27th Congress of the CPSU according to which this was an even of historical significance not only for the CPSU and the Soviet state but also for the development and unity of the international communist and workers' movement, for the world revolutionary process and for the guaranteeing of peace in the world.

It was noted that the 27th Congress of the CPSU has made comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the main trends in the development of the modern world, of the state and future of the Soviet society and the consolidation of the course of acceleration of the Soviet Union's socio-economic development during the 12th five-year period and till the year 2000.

The Politburo assessed highly the new edition of the CPSU program, the changes in the party's rules and the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 1986-1990 period and till the end of the century, and to the other documents adopted by the congress.

These documents set before the Soviet people a number of tasks and draw the perspectives for the country's future development.

Politburo noted the great contribution made by the congress to the creative enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice and to the further development and improvement of the socialist society.

Special stress was put on the impact over the congress's work of the Political Report of the CC of the CPSU read by its secretary general, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. The Leninist spirit, the realism and creative atmosphere of the party's supreme forum and the historical optimism evoked by the congress's documents were highly commended.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP voiced its unreserved support for the peaceloving foreign policy of the CPSU, which was further enhanced by the party's 27th congress. This course is in an unbreakable unity with the efforts of the party and the motherland of Lenin to achieve the conditions for peaceful and creative labour of the Soviet people, of the working people of the other fraternal socialist states. It is in an organic unity with the vital interests of all peoples of the world, with their desire to live in peace and understanding. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP assessed highly the work of the BCP delegation to the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Special attention was given to the cordial and fruitful meeting between the general secretaries of the BCP and the CPSU, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. This meeting again confirmed the unity of views of the matters of the internal and foreign policy, on the policy of close cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The leader of BCP's delegation to the 27th Congress of the CPSU informed the members of the Politburo about the results of the talks which he had led during his visits to some enterprises and institutes. Concrete measures have been outlined for the further development and widening of the new economic forms of specialisation, integration and techno-scientific associations between the two countries. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP approved the results of the meetings and talks of Mr. Todor Zhivkov with the delegations of other parties and movements, which had attended the 27th Congress of the CPSU. With its practical results, rich experience and with the adopted documents, the 27th Congress of the CPSU made a new considerable contribution to the treasury of the great theory of Marxism-Leninism. It will remain in history as an impressive peak, reached by the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party. The broad prospects for the constant growing of the role and influence of real socialism in the struggle for peace, construction and social progress, and against the forces of imperialism, may be seen even more clearly from this peak.

FILIPOV ON NATION'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU071241 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 86 p 1, 4

[Article by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers: "The Socioeconomic Upsurge of April Bulgaria; April Strategy, Leninist Strategy" -- Capitalized passages published in bold type]

[Text] IN THE ANNALS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE HISTORIC APRIL PLENUM OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ARE THE MOST FRUITFUL PERIOD IN THE ALL-EMBRACING UPSURGE OF THE MOTHERLAND.

FOR OVER 3 DECADES THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA [PRB] HAS BEEN BUILDING THE NEW SOCIETY, THANKS TO THE LIFE-GIVING APRIL STRATEGY AND AS CREATIVELY FURTHER DEVELOPED AT THE CONGRESSES, NATIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES, AND PLENUMS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE; IN THE THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES IN THE IMMENSE POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY; AND WITH PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION OF COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV, THE FIRST PARTY AND STATE LEADER.

The more the years pass by, the more we are convinced of the vital force and unchanging value of the April concept in the BCP's life and struggles. This is the party's general line in the conditions of victorious socialism and in the struggle to build the mature socialist society in Bulgaria.

Revolutionary thought, creativity, and an innovative policy -- these are the three basic constructive elements of the party's April general line.

The party's general line, as Marxism-Leninism in action and with the creative further development and application of the "philosophy" of the latest times in accordance with the specific conditions in Bulgaria and with the world-historical practice of real socialism, places its trust in the party's collective thought and relies on the constructive labor of the working class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia. HAVING BECOME IMPLANTED IN THE POLICY AND CONDUCT OF AN ENTIRE PEOPLE, THE APRIL STRATEGY HAS BECOME THE FATE OF THE BROAD MASSES OF THE PEOPLE AND A CRUCIAL FORCE IN THE NATIONAL ADVANCE.

THE FRUITS OF THE CONSISTENT AND CREATIVE APPLICATION OF THE APRIL STRATEGY ARE ALL-EMBRACING IN INTERNAL PARTY LIFE AND IN THE WHOLE OF THE POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK OF THE PARTY AND THE STATE. Reorganization of the economy, science, culture, and other social activities; reform of the social-class structure of society; ideological-political growth of the working people; shaping of the socialist personality; and development of the socialist way of life -- these are great achievements which will remain in Bulgaria's history as unparalleled measures of a steady and unprecedented advance.

AMONG THE MANY AND VARIED SUCCESSES ACHIEVED DURING THE THREE APRIL DECADES, OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC FIELD STAND OUT IN SHARP RELIEF. Today we give a high assessment to the BCP Central Committee's April plenum of 1956 for the reason that it laid the foundation of the policy for the country's accelerated industrialization; for predominant development of heavy industry and the socialist reorganization of agriculture; for elimination of obvious and concealed unemployment; for reequipment of the national economy with modern equipment; and for substantial changes in the structure of foreign economic links. All this enabled the victory of the socialism in Bulgaria to be secured within a historically brief period, and enabled us at the end of the 1960's to build the basis of an economy developed both in its level and structure. These were achievements which enabled the BCP at its 10th congress to adopt a new program -- for building the developed socialist society in the PRB.

THE PARTY'S PROGRAM IS A CONCRETE EXPRESSION OF THE IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL, AND POLITICAL ESSENNCE OF ITS APRIL STRATEGY. It is an April program for Bulgaria's development during the next decades.

In the creative further development of this strategy, the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for an accelerated changeover from extensive to predominantly intensive development of the national economy stand out with particular force. The postulates and approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov for building a material-technological base adequate for the developed socialist society, for intensifying the national economy, for advancing scientific-technological policy, for the owner and manager of socialist property, for raising the standard of management of the economy, and for increasing the guiding role of the party are filled with profound theoretical content and innovative practical significance.

The historic April achievements also made it possible to hold the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee to work out new views and approaches in the shaping and conduct of scientific and technological policy in Bulgaria, to which a vast contribution has been made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Now our native land has available an economic potential which makes it a partner of equal standing of the industrially developed countries. During the 30-year April period THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL INCOME INCREASED 7.8 TIMES. In the growth rate of this very artificial index, Bulgaria occupies one of the leading positions in Europe and throughout the world.

A remarkable achievement of ours is THE MATERIAL-TECHNOLOGICAL BASE, IMMENSE FOR THE SCALE OF THE COUNTRY, THAT HAS BEEN BUILT UP, and which to an ever increasing extent is meeting the requirements of developed socialism. During the past 30 years the volume of the basic production funds has grown about 11 times. At the end of 1985 they were already at a level of 104.4 billion leva. The fund provision for labor has increased 11.9 times, and the mechanization provision 12.7 times.

During the past 30 years THERE HAS BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE BRANCH STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCT. The percentage due to agriculture has been halved, while the percentage arising from industry has increased from 36.5 to 60.6 percent. This is due to the increased volume of industrial production, which has grown by a factor of 1.4.

THERE HAS BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ITSELF, which has increased its structure-determining role in the development of the national economy. The ratio between group "A" and group "B" in 1956 of 46.2 to 53.8 reached 61.9 to 38.1 in 1985.

The percentage of industrial branches which are standard bearers of technological progress has doubled. These no produce more than half of the industrial production. With regard to individual, extremely important industrial products, very high rates of growth have been achieved during the 1956-1985 period. Production of electric lift-trucks increased 47 times: of rolled ferrous metals -- 35 times; of plastics, synthetic resigns, and adhesives -- 300 times; of sulphuric acid -- 38 times; of vehicle tires -- 17 times; of metal-cutting machines -- 16 times, and so on. Among the numerous peaks which our country has conquered in its socioeconomic upsurge, the successes in machine building predominate. Now this branch is producing one quarter of the industrial produccion. Now being produced are electronics products, flexible automated production systems, robots, technological modules, machines with numerically programmed control, laser equipment, microcomputers, new systems for applying electronics to transportation processes, etc.

All of this is evidence that the PRB is already in the ranks of the industrially developed countries.

PROFOUND PROGRESSIVE CHANGES HAVE ALSO COME ABOUT IN AGRICULTURE. They have been especially significant since the creation of the agroindustrial complexes and the transition to a broader application of industrial methods to agricultural production work. The total volume of agricultural production in 1985 was 2.3 times greater than in 1956. There has been a marked improvement in the relationship between plant-growing and livestock production. Today our agriculture is one of the most extensive and modern in the world and is in a position to feed a population one-and-a-half times that of Bulgaria.

Thanks to its continuous economic upsurge, Bulgaria has changed its position on the economic map of the world. In terms of population it occupies 65th position in the world, whereas in terms of per capita production of a number of products it stands in the front ranks.

ALL THIS REPRESENTS A SOLID MATERIAL BASE FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR. At present, Bulgaria is trading with more than 100 states. After the April plenum, the structure of the country's foreign economic links has been continuously improved. In exports, the proportion of industrial goods of nonagricultural origin has tripled. It rose from 26.6 percent in 1956 to 78.5 percent in 1984. Especially characteristic is the increase in the export of machines and equipment for production purposes, which has increased from 8.7 percent to 54.5 percent.

The PRB is taking an active part in socialist economic integration and is conducting a policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union. As a result of this, the exchange of goods with the USSR during the last 15 years shows exceptional dynamism. From a figure of 13.5 billion convertible rubles during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it reached 29.2 and 51.7 billion convertible rubles respectively during the following 5-year plan periods, and during the current 5-year plan a volume of over 70 billion convertible rubles is planned. Whereas during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period our country carried out an exchange of goods with the USSR to a value of 8.5 convertible rubles per 100 leva of total social product, this figure rose to 15.1 convertible rubles during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period.

Qualitatively new prospects in the further conduct of the policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together are opened up by THE LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION UP TO THE YEAR 2000 signed in June 1985 by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev. Practically speaking, we have entered a qualitatively new stage of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the USSR, characterized in that we have begun to apply higher forms of organization and drawing together in the field of the economy, science, and education. THE COMPLEX PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS OF THE CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES UP TO THE YEAR 2000, adopted at the 41st extraordinary session of CEMA in December last year, is also of exceptionally great importance. On the basis of these two programs our economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and primarily with the USSR, will be raised to a much higher level -- in accordance with the requirements of the contemporary stage of the scientific and technological revolution.

The dynamic development of the productive forces during the April period WAS ALSO ACCOMPANIED BY PROCESSES OF SUBSTANTIAL QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN PRODUCTION RELATIONS.

Socialist property was strengthened and developed in both its forms, while the uniform nationwide socialist property is being ever more strongly established. Substantial changes have occurred in the distribution relationships, and profound positive reforms have taken place in the social-class structure of society. These changes, which found general expression in the postulates of comrade Todor Zhivkov concerning the nature of socialist property and concerning its owner and manager, created conditions for further accelerated development and improvement of the administration of the national economy.

Measured by the yeardstick of historical values, this rapid and comprehensive flourishing of the country means that one of the main testaments of Georgi Dimitrov has been fulfilled -- for the country to achieve over a brief historical period that which other nations under different conditions took centuries to achieve.

II

THE INMOST ESSENCE OF THE BCP's APRIL STRATEGY IS NOT DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SAKE OF DEVELOPMENT, BUT ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN THE NAME OF MAN AND FOR THE GOOD OF MAN. In realizing precisely this basic aim, the party is building up the country's material-technological base, is further improving the structure of the national economic complex, and is conducting a policy of universal and comprehensive intensification of the national economy through spreading the scientific and technological revolution and utilizing, on the widest front, the achievements of scientific and technological progress.

The revolutionary reforms in the one-time extremely backward agrarian economy of the country and the building of a modern industrial-agrarian structure are being accompanied by great progressive changes in increasing the people's living standards and in raising to a qualitatively new level the people's labor-professional, ideological-political and moral-aesthetic qualities and world-view positions. It is not by chance that Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "Our greatest achievement is the shaping of the new socialist man -- A worker in the material and spiritual fields, an individual with a high sense of patriotism and citizenship, a creative and daring individual. This individual, this new man, with his knowledge and talents, his political activity, lofty ideological and moral qualities, and willpower, is the builder of the Bulgaria of today and tomorrow."

In the social policy the party has been linking, and is now linking, the economic and social goals in the development of our society and is consistently applying the socialist principles of social equality and social justice, and of raising living standards in accordance with the growth of the population's purchasing possibilities.

A notable achievement of the April social policy is the adoption in 1972 of the BCP December Program for increasing the people's living standards, which is being consistently and successfully fulfilled. Over the 3 decades the per capita real incomes have increased 4.3 times. The average monthly wage of 65 leva has risen to 213 leva, while the social funds for consumption have increased per capita 20 times.

The people's higher incomes have contributed toward substantially raising the level and improving the structure of personal consumption. Consumption of those food products which are more valuable for rational nutrition has increased. Modern durable articles are entering the people's everyday life to an ever increasing extent. The scope and range of services utilized by the population are expanding.

Marked improvements have been made in household services for the population. Over two-thirds ofthe country's housing stock has been renewed. Per capita consumption of electric power has increased from 31.7 to 1,054 kilowatt-hours. The number of areas of population with water supplies has risen from 1,367 to 4,377.

With regard to the extent of satisfying the population's demands for articles of consumption and services, Bulgaria is drawing level with the developed countries, while in the provision of social benefits it stands in the front ranks of the worlds' social progress.

III

TODAY THE COUNTRY'S APRIL ADVANCE IS BEING DIRECTED TOWARD NEW HEIGHTS. The colossal successes achieved by the Bulgarian people over the 3 decades following the BCP Central Committee's historic April plenum are a crucial precondition for us to engage in THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AS AN OBJECTIVE NATURAL LAW OF OUR DEVELOPMENT. Here it is not a question of catching up with the advanced countries, but of mastering the top-level achievements of science and technology. All our designs and plans connected with the scientific and technological revolution are precisely the fruit of the party's consistently conducted April general line. Our socioeconomic development, the construction of mature socialism, and our entire future is growing and being strengthened on the basis of the scientific and technological revolution.

With April perspicacity and April insight the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee introduced fundamentally new aspects into our scientific and technological policy. The plenum's decisions require true revolutionary changes in the approach to our scientific-technological, and accordingly also our socioeconomic, development. The concrete paths of this development are outlined in the materials of the January 1986 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. THESE PLENUMS IN ESSENCE RATIFIED A NEW LONG-TERM NATIONAL STRATEGY WHICH HAS FOUND CONCRETE EXPRESSION IN THE DRAFT THESES OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS.

During the coming years our development will be even more dynamic and, predominantly, intensive. By the end of the century a material-technological base will be constructed with a progressive structure and a new technological level. Social production will be marked by its increased scientific content and its resource-saving nature.

THE CHIEF LEADING ELEMENT IN OUR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT WILL BE THE TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL OF PRODUCTION, because the contemporary scientific and technical revolution is a scientific-technological one. Here one is talking about a transition from mechanical to nonmechanical technologies, as one of the principal natural laws in the development of the qualititatively new stage of the contemporary scientific and technological revolution. The country's technological renewal is to be implemented on the basis of computerized integrated production.

THE COMPLETION OF PROFOUND QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN OUR STRUCTURAL POLICY IS OF KEY IMPORTANCE FOR THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. And this is quite natural, since the scientific and technological progress can be achieved in practice through appropriate changes in the structure. The problems of all the national economy's structures are focused on structural policy -- branch, production, regional, material-technical, scientific-cadre, organizational-administrative, foreign-economic structure, etc.

At the present stage, the changes in structures can be effectively implemented only if one takes into consideration the prospects in the development of the qualitatively new stage of the scientific and technological revolution. And, conversely, the progressive changes in structures are a powerful factor for accelerating scientific and technological progress. It is precisely for this reason that the country's structural and scientific-technological policies must be developed and applied as one. To achieve this goal the party has set the task of developing a model for an effective structural policy during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and over the longer term up to the year 2000.

The tasks set are so all-embracing and of such global importance that they can be solved with the aid of FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL-ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. The main thing here is the radical change both in the case and in the superstructure, revolutionizing the superstructure and thereby ensuring the revolutionization of the base and accelerated socioeconomic development of the country.

The most important element in further improving the centralized principle in administration in future years is the concentration of this administration on problems of a strategic nature and the raising of its scientific level. This is supplemented by a radical improvement in the actual process of planning management through a changeover from direct to normative economic planning.

In the dialectical connection, serious measures are being adopted together with these changes to strengthen democratism in the field of the management of the national economy and science. Through the development of the self-managing organizations and through more fully coordinated personal and collective interests with the interests of society as a whole, the creative principle is being intensified in management of the economy. By the creation of the new organs of state administration -- the councils under the Council of Ministers -- departmentalism, excessive centralism, and bureaucratism are being overcome and wide scope is being ensured for using a mainly economic management approach.

The changes in the management of the national economy are objectively conditioned by the natural laws of modern development and by the increased political and professional training of the workers. These will promote ever better realization of the great advantages of the socialist organization of the economy, as well as the fuller coordination of these advantages of the socialist organization of the economy, as well as the fuller coordination of these advantages with the fundamentally new opportunities which are offered by contemporary scientific and technological progress.

The new long-term strategy also presupposes a further improvement of the political system and a qualitative renewal of socialist society during the coming years. The chief task will be the further growth of the people's prosperity and the complex satisfaction of the workers' material, social, and spiritual needs.

In the future the party's social policy will continue to create conditions for raising the nation's vigour, for making man happy and prosperous, for promoting men's comprehensive development and his further strengthening as a socialist personality. Man as the subject and object of the many-sided activity and concern for his growth, professional development, and spiritual enrichment, for opening up and utilizing in the most rational way his physical and spiritual capacities, will continue to be at the center of attention for the party and state.

In the future the more active behavior and display of initiative by every one of the country's citizéns will be even greater importance for the fuller realization of his capacities to work for the timely fulfillment of the qualitiatively new tasks and requirements in the further building of the mature socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our country will continue in the future, too, in its scientific-technological and socioeconomic development, to base itself soundly on the comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union, and on the economic integration with the other fraternal CEMA member-countries. This policy, tried and tested by life, will undoubtedly make even more dynamic and effective our participation in the international division of labor, which will enable us more quickly to solve the tasks lying before us in the construction of the developed socialist society.

UNITED AND RALLIED AROUND THE BCP's GENERAL LENINIST LINE, OUR PEOPLE IS MEETING WITH CONFIDENCE AND OPTIMISMS THE FORTHCOMING 13TH BCP CONGRESS, WHICH WILL MARK OUT THE NEW HORIZONS OF THE FUTURE SOCIOECONOMIC UPSURGE OF APRIL BULGARIA.

LE MONDE REPORTS SOFIA PARTY DISMISSALS

WA191015 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] (AFP) Sofia -- A broad wave of dismissals and sanctions has struck party officials in Sofia; this happened less than a month before the BCD congress scheduled to take place in early April. Mr Georgi Georgiev, Sofia city first party secretary, who held this function since March 1984, has been "relieved of his functions due to a transfer to another position" and has been replaced by Anastasi Donchev, candidate member of the Politburo; Donchev is described as "a young and dynamic person," Other changes include the dismissal of 82 officials of the nomenklatura in Sofia (officials responsible for the city's economic, political, and public functions), the sanctioning of 138 officials, and the explusion of another 32 officials from the party. This powerful sweep of the broom has been officially justified for "absence of intransigence and persistence in the struggle against bureacratism." Those officials were also criticized for errors committed in the policy affecting the urban development of the city "which were the cause of negative phenomena and affected the political mood of the people."

RADIO, TV AGREEMENT SIGNAL WITH SFRY IN SOFIA

LD181932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Yugoslav Radio and Television (JRT) and the Committee for Television and Radio of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Sofia today.

The agreement envisages bilateral cooperation in the area of radio and television broadcasting which is expected to contribute to the development of overall relations between the two neighboring countries and provide them with an opportunity to get to know each other even better. The two sides will invest efforts to increase the volume of program exchanges, the number of visits by professional staff, camera crews, and technical experts. This aspect of cooperation has staganted in recent years.

Under the basic provisions of the agreement working programs will be drawn up at regular intervals whihc will outline specific forms of cooperation.

On the Yugoslav side the agreement was signed by Ljubomir Jakimovski, member of the JRT Executive Board and director general of Skopje Radio and Television; and on the bulgarian side, by Lalyu Dimitrov, chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio.

The talks between the delegations of the JRT and the Bulgarian Committee for Television and Radio proceeded in a spirit of bilateral cooperation goodneighborly relations.

PLEVEN OKRUG BCP PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

AU141620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] In Pleven a plenum of the okrug BCP committee was held, which examined organizational issues. Comrade Milko Balev took part in the work of the plenum. The plenum released Stefan Ninov from the post of first secretary of the okrug BCP committee, due to his transfer to other responsible work. Kuncho Kunev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and hitherto chairman of the Pleven People's Council Executive Committee, was elected first secretary of the okrug BCP committee.

RAZGRAD OKRUG ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

AU141423 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] In Razgrad a plenum of the okrug BCP committee has been held. The plenum considered organizational issues. Comrade Georgi Atanasov took part in the work of the plenum. The plenum released Anastasiy Donchev from the post of first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee due to his election as the first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee. Boris Anastasov, hitherto a secretary of the okrug BCP committee, was unanimously elected first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee.

ENERGY AND FUEL ECONOMY RESULTS ANNOUNCED

AU171237 Sofia BTA in English 1121 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA) -- 1985 was a hard year for the Bulgarian power generation industry. The cold weather and the unprecedented drought led to serious difficulties in the country's power supply. Along with the other measures, which were undertaken for the rapid overcoming of the difficulties, important role was played by the Central Coordinating Commission for Economy of Electric Power and Fuel in the Public and Communal Services Sector. The popular persuasion activities of this commission bore excellent results.

As a result of the strict observation of the schedule, recommended by the commission, for usage of electric power, about 150 megawatts were saved in the city of Sofia last year. In the counties the loading of the power supply system was decreased by almost 1000 megawatts.

202,837 thousand kw hours electric power and 11,000 tons of petro were saved in the public and communal services sector of this country. The consumption of electric power during the night (which is paid at lower prices) by the population increased by almost 800,000 thousand kw hours.

It is envisaged that the public and communal services sector will realize an economy of 170 million kw hours of electric power in 1986.

MEXICAN PAPER INTERVIEWS HONECKER ON GLOBAL ISSUES

LD181921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, spoke emphatically in an interview for the Mexican paper EXCELSIO against the militarization of space and for ending the arms race on earth.

The interview, granted by Erich Honecker last week to Director-General of EXCELSIO Regiono Diaz Redondo, during which he answered a whole range of questions, was published by the influential Mexican paper over the weekend.

Space weapons, as envisaged by the United States for a "star wars" are not, as certain cirlces would like to pretend, for missile defense only but also for attacks on any target on earth, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee said. "By adhering to this policy the arms race would be unimaginably stimulated and the international situation further destabilized, insecurity and unpredictability for everyone would increase, existing disarmament agreements would be wrecked, negotiations condemned to inconclusiveness. Such an absolutely uncontrollable arms race would lead to an immense growth in the danger of a nuclear war."

Such a development should not be allowed to take place, the militarization of space must be prevented, Erich Honecker stressed. In this connection he appreciated the fact, when asked about the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, that this has opened for mankind an opportunity for ending the arms race on earth and preventing its expansion in to space, of improving the international situation, and of developing peaceful cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals of 15 January 1986 have great importance in this. They open up the opportunity of reaching the year 2000 without nuclear weapons, without chemical weapons, with fewer weapons and armaments, and of preventing a nuclear inferno. "As you have no doubt noticed, the program also contains important proposals of the Group of Six of which your president is a member. Its realization would not only remove the fear of a nuclear inferno. Gigantic sums, research potential and material resources, still invested today in the arms build-up, would be released for solving the great economic, social, technological and ecological issues faced by mankind today." Obviously this would also have a beneficial effect on the relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the GDR Council of State chairman stressed. By contrast, the continuation of the SDI program will strain relations considerably between the socialist countries and the United States.

Asked about his view on the Geneva summit meeting Erich Honecker said: "Geneva generated impulses for the solution of the main issue, for the averting of a nuclear inferno. The objective now is for action to follow rhetoric. With its aforementioned program and with other activities, the Soviet Union has undertaken effective steps to ensure that the course outlined in Geneva does not peter out."

"To preserve and continue what has been achieved in Geneva is the duty of all states and political forces, since it concerns our common future," the GDR Council of State chairman emphasized. "The GDR is doing everything to help ensure that concrete, peace-promoting steps follow the Geneva summit. For us there is nothing more important than the preservation of peace.

'In this struggle we feel ourselves at one with all states and politicians who think and act likewise, such as your country. Mexico's committed work in the international arena for effective disarmament measures and the safeguarding of peace meets not only with our greatest appreciation but also our lasting and active support."

The Mexican journalist also asked how the GDR head of state assessed the murder of Olof Palme. "This criminal attack on Olof Palme was a blow agasint peace," Erich Honecker said. "The world has lost an outstanding fighter for peace and for mankind's progress. Our country, too, was deeply shocked by this assassination."

On the state of and prospects for GDR-Mexico relations, Erich Honecker said that since his visit in September 1981 the relations of friendship between the two peoples have been developing and deepening successfully. "The political dialogue between our two states is the concrete expression of the common efforts by the German Democratic Republic and Mexico, to do everything in order to prevent a nuclear inferno, to preserve peace, and to solve the outstanding global economic problems. Today-there is virtually no area lift in which there is not developing advantageous cooperation on a contractual basis. Naturally, we want to continue this welcome and positive development."

LORENZ HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD182057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Delhi, 18 Mar (ADN) -- The Indian vice president, Ramaswami Venkataraman, and Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk executive of the SED, held a friendly talk on Tuesday in Delhi during which they stressed their states' resolve to continue to do everything in their power for the preservation and consolidation of peace and for the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Siegfried Lorenz praised the latest initiative of the signatories to the "Delhi Declaration" concerning a nuclear test ban and underlined the GDR's full support for this.

Ramaswami Venkataraman and Siegfried Lorenz urged that the good and friendly relations between India and the GDR be further deppened.

The politician from the GDR led the SED delegation which attended the 13th party congress of the Indian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

NEW FERRY SHIP -- In a letter to the SED Central Committee "published today," GDR shipbuilders announce that "one of their major projects" is a newly developed railroad freight car ferry for the ferry link between the GDR and the USSR." The ship is to be readied for navigation tests at Mukran by the time the 11th SED Congress opens. The 14 ships completed during the first quarter of 1986 include a new fish processing trawler which embarked on its trial voyage in early February. [Summary] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86]

MAROTHY MEETS FOREIGN LEADERS; DEPARTS SWEDEN

LD161148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] The head of the Hungarian delegation which attended the Palme funeral, Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, had talks with Soviet Premier Ryzhkov and the heads of delegations from several other socialist countries in Stockholm. Thus, he met Bulgarian Premier Filipov, Czechoslovak Premier Strougal, and Yugoslav Premier Planinc, as well as Rodriguez, deputy president of the Cuban State Council; Radulescu, vice president of the Romanian Council of State; and Machel, Mozambican head of state. Laszlo Marothy also had talks with the Swedish Foreign Minister Andersson, and several other members of the Swedish Government.

The delegation which attended the funeral arrived back today in Budapest.

POLICE SUPPRESSION OF YOUTH DEMONTRATION VIEWED

AU181401 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M."]

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- It seems that the Hungarian leadership has put an end to its liberal attitude toward persons holding different views; Last weekend a demonstration was brutally broken up by a gigantic police force. Earlier, police had attempted to intimidate the mostly teenaged participants in the demonstration by checking their identity papers.

The demonstration, which at its high point included 5,000 young people, ended with a sit-down strike in protest against the detention of a girl student -- thereupon the demonstration was dispersed by police.

During the evening 500 people then moved from Petofi Square toward the Danube. The surrounding roads were all closed by police, so that the demonstrators had to march to Llanchid Bridge. On the Buda side they were awaited by a strong police cordon, and behind them more police moved onto the bridge. While the participants in the demonstration, like running the gauntlet, had to pass two-by-two between two rows of policemen and had to hand over their identity cards, many of them were taken into custody and were beaten up under the bridge.

The seizure of identity cards has entailed negative consequences in the past few years. It is to be presumed that there will not be numerous dismissals from jobs or expulsions from universities.

The regime's critics are divided in their assessment of police activities. Janos Kis, editor of the Samisdat periodical BESZELO, thinks the police acted more brutally on earlier occasions, while writer Mikos Haraszti speaks of the "worst case of police brutality since 1972."

Every year 15 March -- the anniversary of the Hungarian uprising against the Hapsburg regime -- is celebrated with "peace marches." Since 1956, though, the commemoration events have been "divided." Official Hungary -- as it did again this year -- holds "Revolutionary Youth Days," while critical students, young intellectuals and workers gather at the monument of national poet Sandor Petofi, which was also the starting point of the uprising of 23 October 1956.

An interesting sidelight: The student who had been arrested in the afternoon, Olga Dioszegi, had collected money for the Samiszdat publishing agency ABC from the participants in the march -- ABC publisher Jeno Magy having been recently sentenced to a 6,000-forint fine for violation of the unofficial censorship regulations. Incidentally, in Hungary March 15 is the "Day of Freedom of the Press."

U.S. DEMAND CAUSES TENSIONS TO RISE AT UN

LD112036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tension in the United Nations center is growing since the United States demanded a reduction of the representatives at the Soviet mission. Elemer Csak has sent this report from New York on the latest developments:

The organization's legal committee is studying the problem. This is how the secretary general's spokesman justifies the fact that Perez de Cuellar has so far not taken a stand on the U.S. decision. The incident has also sparked off a lively debate among american experts. Virtually without exception, they describe as unlawful the decision of the Washington government. The basic point of departure is the 1947 agreement on the UN Headquarters. This document does not authorize the United States to limit the numbers of individual missions. The host country where UN organizations function issues entry visas and has the right to expel persons who abuse the privileges. However, as long as it cannot be proved that they have violated the agreement, the United States cannot arbitrarily refuse the issuance of visas, it is pointed out by Professor Thomas Franck of New York University.

Most commentators are afraid that the unprecedented decision could worsen international relations. This is an area where the law is not sufficiently, clear, says Richard Gardner, former deputy secretary of state, a professor at Columbia University. Nevertheless, the arbitrary limitation of numbers points to a bad application of the law and bad politics on the part of the United States. Some lawyers believe that the Soviet Union has oversized the number of its missions and is abusing the opportunity. Others, however, point out that it is a question of three missions that were set up in the spirit of the Charter and which are treated as only one by Washington. On the other hand, a good deal of U.S. legal experts feel that this decision must not be allowed to become a precedent. If the UN secretary general does not insist on having a say in the affair, this might mean that he is not intent on keeping the UN Headquarters at New York, remarks Professor Franck.

In this connection observers point out that the U.S. Government's decision is putting not only the secretary general but also a big section of the member-countries into a difficult situation, because if they act in the spirit of the Charter they have to oppose the United States. And in the present situation, this would further increase confrontation. Because, as we know, the Washington administration is planning to reduce its membership fee by 20 percent, since the UN votes are on the whole not advantageous to the United States. It is an encouraging circumstance that the deadline set by Washington is 2 years, and several other signs also indicate that the administration first and foremost wants to exhibit a formal example to the extremist circles in congress, which are urging a U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations. Apart from all this, however, it will probably become necessary for the United States and the UN to begin discussions about the interpretation of the 1947 agreement on headquarters, it is pointed out by observers at the world organization's headquarters.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT

Jaruzelski Meets Shevardnadze

LD182228 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- PUMP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today CPSU CC Political Bureau member, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze who is paying an official visit of friendship.

Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed the guest on the course of preparations for the 10th Congress of PUWP and on the realization of tasks for Poland's socio-economic development. He stressed that the discussion on the draft party programme is conducive to the growth of activeness of working people in solving complex problems of socialist building in Poland.

Eduard Shevardnadze briefed Wojciech Jaruzelski on consistent actions of CPSU aimed to fully realize significant resolutions of its 27th congress and on the active support granted by the Soviet people to the congress line.

The Soviet minister stressed the significance of the attendence of the Polish delegation at the 27th Congress of CPSU, and particularly the meeting between the PUWP CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev aimed at deeper fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and nations.

During the meeting, the sides highly assessed development of Polish-Soviet relations in all domains. They expressed conviction that the realization of resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress will be of great significance for deepening comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries, for consolidation of the unity and strength of the countries of the socialist community, for the cause of peace, international security and cooperation.

A lot of attention was devoted to international problems. The sides expressed satisfaction at the active cooperation of the two countries on the international arena. Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed Poland's full support for the complex programme of disarmament and peaceful future of the world presented in the statement by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on Jan. 15, 1986 and in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and brotherhood. It was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, Poland's Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf and Ambassador of the USSR Vladimir Brovikov.

Visit Ends

LD181526 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The official visit of friendship Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, paid at the invitation of our government has come to an end. Information about the course and results of the visit is given in a joint communique that was adopted at the end of the visit.

Today Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Soviet guest. In the forenoon the head of the Soviet diplomacy took part in the ceremony of laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers.

URBAN DISCUSSES CHURCH, IMF TIES, PRICE HIKES

LD182026 Warsaw PAP in English 1614 GMT 18 Mar 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- The question of relations between the state and the church, Poland's application to the International Monetary Fund and social response to the latest price rises in Poland were the main topics discussed by the government press spokesman Minister Urban today, at a weekly press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen.

While discussing the first of the above mentioned topics, Urban referred to the publicity given by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency and some other Western agencies and papers to the pronouncement made by the Diocesan Curia of Bialystok, which lodged a protest against alleged moves imposing on the teachers of the Bialystok region the duty to fill questionaires in which they are obliged to present their outlook on life. The communique of the Curia was read in diocese churches on Feb. 23.

"I declare that according to a report by the superintendent's office for education in Bialystok, teachers of the voivodship were not asked to fill or to sign any questionnaries nor statements, at all. Voivodship authorities will conduct talks on the subject with the Curia and will demand a compensation for the distorted interpretation of facts and intentions of educational authorities" said Urban.

A periodical review of teaching staff is being held in the whole country, Urban said. Similar reviews of cadres are conducted among state employees in all branches. The review is conducted in the form of talks with teachers whose aim is to find out teacher's attitude towards the lay character of the school. It concerns the attitude towards the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and from a detailed Sejm law concerning education.

"The statement by the Bialystok Curia could have been regarded as an incidental misunderstanding were it not for the fact that this March, the principle of the lay character of school has become an object of unprecedented attacks from various sides," Urban stressed. Urban quoted examples of such actions, and among them a sermon made by Father Milkowski of Warsaw, who while preaching in church in Grebkow said that joining the PUWP is a passing over the Satan's side, and who opined that 'in Poland, the steer of power is in the hands of pigs who called up dogs to protect the order." "On March 14, Father Jakubiec said in church in Honiatycze (Zamosc voivodship) that it would be better if Satan had the power, rather than, as he called it, a governing clique, which wants the youth to pray to it."

Urban said that in some churches, the principle of a lay character of school has been a object of unprecedented attacks. "I don't view it as an incident, taking into regard that there exists certain authorative encouragement", he said. Commenting on the existing situation, Urban said: "The attacks are groundless and unjustified. Polish school does not harm anyone's religious belief and does not spread intolerance. Such suggestions are offending for the teaching staff. In the course of education, neither a struggle with God, nor with a belief in God has been carried on and no instances of harming pupil's religious feelings are known. Only reversed cases have been imported. The principle of lay character is unquestionable.

The striving to clericalize schools and programmes would be big with a fundamental conflict, incompatible with the interests of church, believers and all Poles."

In the further part of the conference, Minister Urban said that Poland's contribution to the International Monetary Fund has been specified by experts at the rate of 680 million SDR (special drawing rights) or 776 million dollars and has been confirmed by Poland's Government. Some 22 per cent of the sum are payable in hard currency while the rest in zloty. Assessing the fact as optimistic, Urban said that at present, further procedures of application, defined by the IMF, are under way. Urban firmly denied reports by the Radio Free Europe that credits for Poland, guaranteed by the FRG Government and totalling 100 million Deutsche marks, have been allegedly dependent on the outcomes of talks on trips to the FRG by Polish citizens of German descent. "During talks in the FRG, no political conditions were laid down for Deputy Premier Szalajda" Urban stressed.

The government spokesman also denied reports by Polonian Broadcast Corportation "Fala" from Canadá according to which, extension by Polish citizens of their visits to Canada even for one day, would pose a threat of imprisonment after they had arrived home. "We believe that similar inspirations libelling the relations in Poland are originated by immigration offices in Canada, with a view to safeguarding their own interests", said he.

While answering the question concerning the course of the visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Poland, Urban also stressed frequency of latest Polish-Soviet contacts on top level (i.e. the recent visit by Premier Messner in Moscow, participation of a Polish delegation with Wojciech Jaruzelski in the 27th Congress of CPSU) which is the best proof of the current dynamism in the development of relations between the two countries. Urban also said that foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states will meet here tomorrow. The results of the talks will be announced in the form of a communique.

Asked about the response of the Polish society to the latest price rises, he said that it was received with concern. He also added that Poland's society understands that certain changes of prices are an economic necessity. He went on to stress that the rise did not entail any outdoor protests and denied untrue reports by Western mass media about the alleged protest demonstration reportedly staged in Gdansk last Sunday.

Uaban also answered several questions concerning the activity of opposition in Poland saying that according to the latest information, Czeslaw Bielecki still remains in prison hospital where he, along with three detainees, continues the hunger strike.

Urban also took a stance on the question suggesting that the inability to detain one of the opposition leaders, Zbigniew Bujak is a result of social support Bujak enjoys. "I do not share this view as there are numerous facts which prove that he does not enjoy social support. It is manifested in the inceasant addresses and appeals by the Provincial Coordinating Commission (TKK) which end in failure and in making promises of programmes which are never announced," said Urban. Urban admitted that security forces have not detained Bujak yet, but this results from completely different reasons, he said. "The political organization headed by Bujak is of so marginal character that means and manpower designed for seeking its leaders are rather small.

As the government press spokesman I can say that from the political point of view it is better when Bujak releases his statements, receiving no response, from the hiding rather than if he were in prison and the Western mass media presented him as a martyr." he said. "Certainly, this political point of view does not guide the actions of security forces."

Urban referred also to the case of Krzysztof Chrostowski, who claimed he had been battered by the police when he was identified as son of Waldemar Chrostowski, the driver of father Jerzy Popieluszko. "Krzysztof Chrostowski did not lodge a complaint in the case" Urban said. Although the complaint had not been lodged, public prosecutor instituted investigation. Suggestions made by the Western mass media in connection with the case and reporting that representatives of opposition, which in case of K. Chrostowski is not a proven fact, were allegedly battered in the street, are simply untrue. "The point is, nothing else, but to seek out various incidents and to interpret them in a politically biased way, suggesting that law is broken in Poland," Urban went on.

He took the opportunity to saythat prosecutor's office will announce its decision concerning an appeal lodged by the lawyers in Antonowicz's case. Polish television is preparing a documentary programme devoted to the case, symptomatic for methods of giving political interpretation to events typical of the accidents that happen in big cities.

During the conference, Urban said that in March 14, the government received a letter from OPZZ (National Agreement of Trade Unions) enclosing a statement by the presidium of Trade Union of Miners related to the government regulation of Feb. 21 and concerning extended worktime in mining. "Now, the government is preparing its stance on the matter," said Urban in conclusion.

COMMISSION VIEWS DRAFT PROGRAM, COOPERATIVES

AU101833 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Elected and Self-Governing Bodies Commission held on 6 March was opened by Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member. In connection with the changes to the composition of the commission adopted at the 24th PZPR Central Committee plenum, Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, was elected commission chairman.

The first subject under discussion at the Thursday meeting was the PZPR draft program -- the fifth section of the program dealing with the development of the socialist political system, to be more precise. An introduction to the discussion was provided by Comrade Sylwester Zawadzki. He said, inter alia, that this part of the program seeks to provide an answer to the question of how to strengthen the role of the legal and political superstructure in the process of the transformations which are occurring in the country. Ways must be found of improving the ability of legal and political institutions to release initiatives and to engender in society a feeling of joint-management of the country.

In this part of the document we find it stated that there will be a continuation of the process of democratization and that this process is an objective development necessity. The continuation of democratization is understood to mean, first and foremost, an improvement in the operation of the many democratic institutions which have been created in recent years. The intention set out in the draft program is to strengthen self-management and representative forms of democracy. The development of democratic institutions must be accompanied by a strengthening of the socialist state.

During the introduction and the discussion mention was made of unfavorable phenomena which impede the development of democratic forms of government. The development of democracy requires a strengthening of the administration. There continues to be a need for the theoretical formulation of solutions and for practical solutions to be found for the development of self-government institutions through an excessive number of such charges. Patient actions are needed to imbue democratic institutions with more life.

The next point on the commission's agenda concerned the proposals made by the commission in 1983 on the work of party members in organs of rural cooperatives. The speeches made by Comrade Jaroslaw Motyka, secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Kielce; comrade Tomasz Skorupski, secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Leszno; and Comrade Stanislaw Witoslawski, secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Slupsk, served as an introduction to the discussion.

During the course of the discussion the appropriateness of the notion of creating party teams in cooperative supervisory councils was affirmed. These teams function better at the voivodship level but at the commune level there still remains a lot to be done.

There was also a more general discussion on the subject of current cooperative problems. Comrade K. Barcikowski stressed their importance as an enduring form of social organization which possesses great experience and has many achievements to its credit. Conditions need to be created for the further improvement and development of cooperatives and this goal should be served by raising the efficiency of party work.

The last point on the agenda of the commission was a report delivered by Witold Gadomski, deputy chief of the PZPR Organization Department, on the subject of so-called special regional divisions (supra-commune and supra-voivodship divisions) and their influence on the functioning of communes. The matter is extremely complex and requires studies (which are being conducted) and detailed analyses. A team was appointed for the purpose of informing the commission about ways in which the issue can be examined.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS FARMING, PRICES

AU102037 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 6 March the Government Presidium discussed the more important problems of farm production, improvements in the supply of capital goods, preparations for spring work, and the current situation in animal production, especially cattle and milk production.

The session evaluated preparations for spring work which will be carried out on about 14.5 million hectares of land, some 3.4 million hectares of which will be sown with cereals. About 800,000 hectares of cereals and 350,000 hectares of rape, sugar beets, and potatoes will be subjected to comprehensive cultivation techniques in order to obtain much higher yields. This year's supplies of chemical fertilizers to farming will be larger than last year. Supplies of machines, including plant protection equipment, spare parts, and tires, will improve.

Representatives of farm organizations who attended the session indicated that, despite improvements in the flow of farm equipment, some spare parts and tires are difficult or impossible to obtain in shops and that this is an obstacle to completing the overhauling of tractors and farm machines on schedule. They also stressed the difficulties in the supply of liquid fuels, nitrogen fertilizers, fertilizing lime, plant protection chemicals, and coal.

The Government Presidium instructed the ministers concerned to ensure that the supply of the production means stipulated by the 1986 central annual plan is fully implemented to meet the needs of agriculture on schedule. One decision made in this connection is to increase convertible currency resources for the purchase of plant protection chemicals and of concentrates and components parts of such chemicals to be processed in Poland in order to meet the needs of agriculture. The session approved the new measures adopted last year in order to improve the supply of spare parts to farming.

The session discussed the breeding of animals and of slaughter animals and agreed that it is necessary to continue to create favorable conditions for promoting the breeding of hogs and young slaughter cattle.

In order to halt and reverse the drop in cow breeding and procurement of milk, the Government Presidium instructeed the minister of finance and the minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy to improve the milk price in relation to the prices for other farm produce during this year's review of procurement prices. It was decided that as of 1 April the subsidies for buyers of breeding heifers should be increased by 25 percent, and the socialized farms, in the same way as private farms. should be enabled to use low-interest loans for the purchase of heifers in calf.

In view of many reports on unjustified increases in contracted prices on the articles produced by some units of the socialized economy, the Government Presidium reviewed the feasibility of such increases on the strength of specific examples presented by the minister of finance, and decided that some plants include the cost of their inefficiency in the actual price, and that this often goes hand-in-hand with wage increases. In this connection the Government Presidium appointed a team to examine whether plants are justified in raising prices. An analysis produced by the team will be studied by the Government Presidium, which does not intend to limit the independence of the units of the socialized economy and to arbitrarily set prices, but to create conditions under which econimic activities are consistent with the principles of the economy.

Personal consequences will be borne by the people responsible for irregular practices. The Government Presidium instructed all control bodies to intensify checks on the price movement.

PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED ON PZPR DRAFT PROGRAM

PM141000 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Zdzislaw Cackowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Editorial Gourp for the Formulation of Party Program, by Leslaw Gnot; date, place not given; uppercase passage published in boldface]

[Text] [Gnot] The PZPR Program is the subject of increasing interest. People are reading this document and discussing it. Could you, as a member of the editorial group, tell us a few things about it? How did the draft program come into being?

[Cackowski] As many of us probably recall, the question of elaborating a new program was raised before the ninth extraordinary party congress and was decided by the Ninth extraordinary congress. I need not remind you what a difficult time it was and how full of confusion and, in the circumstances, how important was the question: "What next?" The weight of that question made it imperative to decide to answer it. At the same time, the existing confusion made an answer very difficult.

After the ninth congress, and following the aforementioned decision, the Editorial Commission was set up.

For the next 2 and 1/2 years the commission worked on the draft program. The main stages of its work took place during the period preceding the party conference. After the prepared material was presented to the conference, the decision was made to continue with the work.

Also prior to the conference, a theoretical and ideological session was organized during which the materials were discussed. But the question of using the materials from those debates has always been very difficult. In the course of the debates people offered comments that were, on the whole, justified but usually too fragmentary, some of them often pointing in one direction and others in another. Later, when a team of editors sat down to proceed with their concrete formulation, these comments proved unusable as a basis for some unequivocal commentary.

I think that this is a consequences of the specific nature of the present period. Some periods are particularly progammatic, that is, conducive to the creation of new, clear, unambiguous programs. In the past we had situations where a program would be created almost by life itself and could be expressed in just a few maxims. Our present situation is different and has been different over the past few years. It necessitates far-reaching analyses, and very often even such analyses do not settle various questions in an unequivocal manner. Also, certain things in our materials have been merely sketched in rather than formulated at length. In any case, after many debates and frequent changes in the formuation of some texts, our materials were finally put together at the second ideological and theoretical conference, and after that the 23d Central Committee Plenum called into being the Congress Commission, which in turn presented the previously prepared materials at the subsequent plenum, during which the draft program was finally approved.

[Gnot] The moment the Central Committee Plenum approved the draft program we entered the stage of the precongress debate. What can we expect from it?

[Cackowski] I perceive three basic goals here: First, it should further develop the program, as the whole issue is not yet closed. I think that if, for all its shortcomings, we intend to treat the program seriously, we will find it necessary to direct the debate so that the ideas and recommendations expressed in its course can add comlementary formulas, to the program. Second, the debate is, of course, aimed at self-education of party members and the general public, which is to say that it aims to popularize the ideas contained in the program -- ideas which are not addressed exclusively inward, into party life, but outward, to the general public.

Third -- this third point being tied up with the first -- if we succeed in stimulating party members to make some contribution of their own to the program, we will be able to create a sense of joint responsibility for the program. This is a very important element of both the debate and the political work carried out during the precongress period.

I mention this last issue in all seriousness, since I am afraid we may treat our program as a purely literary exercise which can be put aside while real life goes on. I am under no illusion as to the fact that history is not made by elaborating programs. But at the same time I am aware that a program which is substantially involved with real-life issues can quite considerably influence the course of further social development.

[Gnot] What, in your opinion as a co-author of the draft program, is most important in it?

[Cackowski] I could avoid giving you an answer here by saying that a draft party program contains no unimportant elements, and that everything in it is significant... Moreover, I respect your readers too much to merely summarize the program for them.

Therefore I will give you just a few words by way of a commentary. In the introductory section of the program we read: "Poland must accelerate its development, because only in this way will it be possible to overcome the difficulties of daily life, to meet the needs of our growing population with increasing effectiveness, and to ensure favorable conditions for young people's careers and decent living standards for the veterans of labor and struggle.

"This calls for intensive exploitation of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and for a radical breakthrough in favor of efficient economic management, reinforcement of justice and of people's rule, and enrichment of the life of man and society with humanist values (...).

"The socialist system makes it possible to combine material development and progress in civilizationwith the idea of social justice and people's rule. It paves the way to effective and mutually advantageous cooperation with the fraternal countries and with our entire community. The future depends on whether these opportunities are fully exploited..."

You can read these as merely a hastily assembled jigsaw of words, and in that case you will be able to pass over them lightly, but in fact these words can and must be seen as related to the real situationwe are in, and we must, as we read them, realize that they contain the most elementary truths. If we do not accept these truths -- not just verbally, but through real, practical action-- then not only will we remain unable to emerge from our difficulties but we will in actual fact regress, at least in relative terms.

Thus, the thing is to ensure that our people are able to live in a just social system. We talk about reinforcing socialism as a permanent direction of Poland's development. At the same time, the question arises: "What is, in fact, socialism?" I think that we should be asking ourselves this questionalso while reading the formulas presented in our program. Anyone will tell you that socialism equals social justice, but here we immediately find a confrontation of two issues which, in my opinion, have been formulated very well in the program. Thus, the question of socialism is a question of two concepts of justice. These recall two categories: that of equality and that of justice understood as a fair distribution of social wealth according to the share of labor put into its creation.

The questions further translated into practical terms as follows: We must guarantee the realization of the principle of equality at a certain minimum social standard. And, of course, we must strive to make that minimum standard rise. That is point one. And point two is that, if the justice principle is not to remain merely the justice principle as such but also to constitute a factor in mobilizing people to greater effort, then, after the minimum standard has been reached, we must unconditionally apply the following principle: From each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor.

I maintain that today we have no other solution but to implement this principle. Our enemies keep saying: "Socialism is not reformable..." For me, the basic question does not lie there. For me, the basic question is: Are we capable of implementing this principle? After all, we have nearly 10 million people employed in the socialized economy sector, that is, the state sector, where the principle of distribution according to labor does apply. The trouble is that it is often treated only formally.

The question of the working class as the leading force of socialist transformation has been very clearly highlighted. The working class is, in fact, the only class which throughout history did not live at the expense of other classes: It has always lived by its own labor. Out of this fact a social question emerges, as a consequences of the workers' situation: "What kind of program is it?" It is a program for the creation of the type of society that is based on the workers' principle of distribution of created wealth according to the share of labor contributed to its creation.

Let me add here that there is a weak point in the interpretation of this principle. It has been regarded and continues to be regarded almost exclusively as a principle of distribution, whereas it is almost meant to be regarded -- perhaps even predominantly so -- as the principle of motivated effort and the principle of reward accorded to creative effort. There can be no socialism without effective application of this motivation aspect of the principle of distribution according to labor.

[Gnot] We can leave the part of the program which deals with the aims and tasks of the country's socioeconomic development for the economists to comment on...

[Cackowski] It is true that I am not an economist, but we know that the basic premises of that section of the program are of great interest to each and every citizen. Please note that by the year 2000 the population of our country is expected to rise to 40 million, with 40 percent of citizens being of preproductive or postproductive age. We will for a long time carry the burden of our debt, which means that the national income available for distribution will be markedly smaller than the national income produced. Nor will it ever be possible -- in fact, it is already impossible -- to protect the current level of consumption at the expense of capital investment, since that would mean protecting our living standards at the expense of the living standards of our children and grandchildren.

In this difficult situation is it estimated that by the year 2000 our national income will increase by 75 percent, which will require a 65-percent increase in producitivity and a decrease of some 30-40 percent in the consumption of materials and energy. These indicators suggest to me that a great effort will be needed to put this program into operation, and at the same time I am well aware that they are not high enough to enable us to catch up with the rest of the world.

Generally speaking, and taking into consideration also our tasks in the sphere of agriculture, our chances of realizing our projects in all areas are to be found mainly in increasing labor efficiency and productivity. I would like to remind you here that as far back as 1918, in his pamphlet "A Great Beginning," Lenin formulated this very important concept: IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, LABOR PRODUCITIVITY IS THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE SUPERIORITY OF ONE SOCIAL SYSTEM OVER ANOTHER. A social system may have all sorts of wonderful points, and be just in its distribution system, but at the same time it must mobilize people to the kind of effort which results in increased labor productivity.

Our state, created as a result of socialist transformations, holds the function of dictatorship of the proletariat. As socialist economic relations develop and the corresponding alternations in the class structure of our society take place, the participation of the working people in the exercise of power will increase. A state in which dictatorship of the proletariat reigns will gradually acquire the characteristics of an all-national state. Furthermore, there is talk of achieving a harmonious combination of centralism and democracy within the framework of the concept of democratic centralism. It is obvious that such a harmonious combination is not an easy thing to achieve, and that it will always require a living, none-too-easy partnership between those at the top and those below. The bureaucratic apparatus will always strive to move at least one step closer to centralism.

But if we are to make sure that we do not move too far in that direction, it is imperative that all the links within the party and the authority in power -- especially those links which operate at the lowest level -- and all the rank-and-file members and citizens remain active.

[Gnot] How can we assess the feasibility of this program?

[Cackowski] One day, as I was analyzing the conditions necessary for the operation of any type of rudder, I realized that the primary condition of any rudder's effective operation is something located outside the rudder itself: the propulsion system. If a boat lacks the propulsion giving it the ability to travel, the most sophisticated rudder will not work. In other words, the feasibility of the program is a relative thing depending on a number of factors, such as whether we can manage to reduce the amount of time wasted in enterprises on account of producer goods supply breakdowns, poor work organization, administrative overstaffing, and finally, ordinary idleness and lack of discipline. It also depends on whether we succeed in improving the indicators of deployment of personnel with higher qualifications. Many more such conditions can be listed. The feasibility of the program depends on whether and how they are met.

In any case, the formulation and approving of the program do not signal the end of the work. In fact, they signal its beginning. Now that the work has to be undertaken, human energy has to be mobilized to tackle it, and often the crucial thing will be to avoid obstructing the source of that energy. Implementation of any program always partly disturbs the planned framework of that program, but that is not something to fear. Individuals with a high sense of administrative discipline sometimes prefer to halt all action altogether so as to protect the letter of the program. Such people do not serve the program well, nor do they help in its implementation. Successful implementation of any program involves its alteration, modification, and expansion.

BARYLA INTERVIEWED ON ETHICS, WRONGDOING

AU272133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla to K. Konarski: "The Nation's Moral Health -- Ideas and Action" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Konarski] Comrade Secretary, greater public sensitivity toward law observance and society's moral health has been visible lately. Working people sometimes even say: "Do something, root out the wrongdoing, introduce better practices." People want a decent person to feel secure and respected. The party has been placing particular emphasis on this matter recently. How is it in reality? Where does the stimulus come from?

[Baryla] The party indeed shares this social concern and is making steady efforts for the sake of socialist ethical principles and for stepping up the struggle against broadly-conceived social pathology.

The stimulus therefore comes straight from our party. These problems were dealt with in depth at the 16th and 17th plenums, and at the 22d plenum Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said that 1986, the year of the congress, should mark the beginning of an intensified struggle for a full respect for the law, pure social relations, and society's moral health. This has also been strongly reflected in the draft party program which has recently been submitted for broad social discussion.

Thus the party, being a spokesman for socialism's ethical principles has taken the initiative in this sphere and wishes to gain as many allies as possible for the sake of cooperation.

But at the same time, the party cannot and does not wish to take anyone's place. At this point I would like to say clearly: we are starting with ourselves. Only he who remains in agreement with socialist ethics and legal rules has the moral right to condemn wrongdoing and encourage others to combat it. Problems of cadres policy will be discussed from this angle at the next Central Committee plenum.

Our party's inspiration is designed to end passiveness and helplessness, encourage more effective deeds, and measure the results of the struggle against pathology by the tangible improvement that has been achieved, and not by an ill-advised recording of negative facts. Here I wish to quote Lenin: "If the working people adopt the party's goals and ideas, they will interpret these correctly and understand and support them. They will become spokesman of these ideas..."

[Konarski] It seems that these words are a good introduction to the implementation of intentions. In addition there are objective, favorable conditions for it.

[Baryla] Yes, because socialism has eliminated such social states as unemployment and hopeless existence, which sometimes push people toward crime under the "vulpine laws" of capitalism. The party's leading role is making the humanitarian goals of socialism a reality, and social ownership of the factors of production has placed the workers and working people in a new role. The struggle against pathology is therefore essentially a class struggle because it expresses workers' ideals and interests.

[Konarski] While on the subject of combating social distortions, let us state what they are and what phenomena we may describe as pathology in Poland today.

[Baryla] To put it briefly, social pathology involves everything which goes against socialist interpersonal relationships and violates the law and ethical norms of collective life. To be more specific, however, pathology means most of all broadly-conceived crime which directly violates the law and causes conspicuous social harm. It also involves the amassing of fortunes and profiteering, which violate the socialist principles of social justice. Pathology is also expressed in a negative attitude toward work and a neglect of basic managerial and working duties.

Pathology is frequently to be found in personal habits -- chief signs of it are drunkenness, drug addiction, prostitution, and various other moral deformations.

Pathology also involves irregularities in interpersonal relations, particularly: a too frequent insensitivity toward another person's concerns and woes, unkindness, rudeness, egoism, favoritism, and protectionism.

Phenomena like this also occur inside some bodies of authority. It is clear from inspections and letters sent to party and state authorities by citizens that we are still dealing with arrogance and cold attitudes toward clients. There is still abuse of office, as well as toleration of wrongdoing, a failure to discharge duties, and a failure to make demands. Such phenomena cannot be tolerated. We should be particularly demanding when it comes to party members, bearing in mind at the same time that the higher their post, the greater these demands should be. We present the matter in categorical terms: being a party person means being unblemished. And we demand this from everyone.

[Konarski] I would like to ask which phenomena ought to be recognized as the most dangerous ones from the social point of view, thus requiring radical measures?

[Baryla] I believe that the most dangerous phenomena are those which harm man, society, and the state. The chief ones are those that occur en masse and are not being counteracted effectively enough, especially alcoholism and drunkenness.

Statistics show that almost one third of all crime in our country is committed under the influence of alcohol. Concerning particularly dangerous crimes such as manslaughter, assault, rape, and sadism toward members of the family, the percentage of offences committed under the influence of alcohol is as high as 70-90 percent.

Drunkenness has also infiltrated some work places and institutions, the result being that someone's nameday can cause a disruption in production, stop goods deliveries to stops, and interfere with the work of offices. At such times work "under the influence" is in the nature of a crime committed in the public sphere.

We must all be more consistent and rigorous in the struggle against these phenomena. We must apply the possibiiities contained in the 26 October, 1982 law on raising people to be sober and combating alcoholism. Apart from stronger preventive activity, we will also step up anti-alcohol propaganda to the appropriate extent.

Drug addiction should be included among dangerous forms of pathology. What is particularly harmful is that it attacks and ruins the younger generation's future.

We have a program and tools to combat it. The cost of this struggle this year alone will burden society with 72 billion. This is a lot, but even so it is not enough. We must animate and coordinate action by individual local communities and authorities, social and youth associations, schools, and -- of course -- families. Without them, administrative activity on its own will be ineffective.

There is also the phenomenon of depravation and corruption of minors. This should force one to think about many Polish families, for the corruption of children is usually the result of the corruption of adults. And this issue encourages more energetic legal action.

The next problem is parasitism. We will solve it by legal means, but with greater effect than so far. We intend to avail ourselves of the experience and legal solutions applied in other socialist countries, for example the USSR and Hungary. This issue will be dealt with shortly in the form of a draft amendment to the law.

But it is also necessary to resort to social measures. A parasitic person should be "pointed at" and surrounded by a climate of universal condemnation. This is essential.

[Konarski] Center of subversion hostile to Poland have been claiming for years that our system gives rise to pathological phenomena. This is a coarse lie....

[Baryla] ... And one that has been raised to the nth power, the adversary is indeed trying to propagate such a view. But the truth is different. The crime rate in Poland is several times less than in the capitalist countries, especially the United States. Many of the crimes prevalent in prewar Poland are also almost completely unknown today. For example, paid murders, financial manipulations, and numerous murders of newly-born children.

The fact that in the so-called Western democracies a citizen's feeling of security is subjected to a difficult test of violence and aggression every day and threats to life and property are an everyday occurrence disturbs us. We have other criteria for legal order stemming from the principles of socialism. Our own feeling of security is firmly based in the functioning of socialist legislation. Neither is there, generally speaking, any of the fatalism involving social pathology expressed in old sayings. Today we have concrete facts which we must combat by means of concrete measures, and not heed the views of foreign "specialists" in pathology who are unkind to Poland.

[Konarski] Let us return to the essence of the matter. I believe it requires careful consideration and an "assignment of roles." I am asking because I understand that you hold a coordinating function in this...

[Baryla] Indeed, an exhaustive and detailed program including a timetable for combating social pathology, crime, and other legal violations is being prepared. This is one side of the matter. The other is based on the consistent implementation of Politburo and Central Committee plenum resolutions, Sejm laws, and government decisions. Suitable decisions have quite simply got to be carried out consistently, and the way they are carried out has to be controlled, assessed, and accounted for.

[Baryla] First of all we will review everything that is governed by the law. For example, it will be necessary to thoroughly analyze penal-administrative policy from the point of view of public opinion and of its effectiveness. We intend to involve the press, radio, and television more frequently in uncovering crime and pointing out its evil. The final program will concentrate on seeking out the sources of moral distortions, in other words it will concentrate on prevention. We will analyze the functioning of educational stimula, as well as essential punitive measures. The program will also include plans to counteract economic pathology. We want the status of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and representatives of the worker-peasant inspectorate to rise in the eyes of society. The program foresees sharper measures for particularly dangerous offences, as well as the application of the principle that every crime is unprofitable. There will be more energetic control operations such as "Sektor" or "Semafor," which are meant to combat crime in the private sector and on the railroads. All controls should be accompanied by the simple questions of whether is it bad and why, who is directly and indirectly responsible, and what are the resultant conclusions and measures to be applied. On the other hand, good examples and experience should be publicized. A key place in the program will also be occupied by the question of professional ethics. We expect a lot from science, especially in the fields of law, sociology, psychology, and medicine. Most of all we expect theoretical and practical analyses and new proposals. These expectations also apply to the sphere of culture as a medium which imparts not only aesthetic values, but which should also make a person better and more noble and teach him how to live. The program will also seek ways of creating a kind of "social self-defense" against pathology.

There are only some of the program's paths. I believe they are important enough and close enough to society's feeling of morality to be recognized as our common values.

[Konarski] It is time to end our talk. Such talks are usually crowned by some generalization of concluding thought...

[Baryla] We have dealt with only some of the issues that are the subject of our party's concern. The time has come to a wage more energetic struggle for the sake of an adherence to socialism's ethical norms. The final thought is as follows: one optimistic thought has been absent from our talk. I have in mind a faith in man; in his righteousness, honesty, and nobleness. These qualities must be respected and spread. This is also part of the struggle for social health, after all, good human qualities. They have to be encouraged and made to succeed in the struggle.

CORRECTION TO JARUZELSKI'S PZPR PLENUM SPEECH

The following correction to the item headlined "Jaruzelski's PZPR Plenum Speech Reported," published in the 18 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 10, is supplied by PAP in English at 1400 GMT on 18 March.
From paragraph five, last line, through paragraph six, line one should read:

...are swiftly advancing.

We have recovered from a collapse. We have not yielded to going down on our knees. This is a credit of millions of people who confirm their patriotism in everyday work, in self-sacrificing actions. Such an attitude of the majority of our society is a source of the justified, genunine optimism.

We work more efficiently than yesterday. But still, in a way which is incompatible with needs and possibilities. Meanwhile, to achieve new higher quality of all developmental parameters has becoming a burning, national necessity.

Historically determined stages of socialist development can neither be bypassed nor leapt over. But we can and have to do everything possible to achieve acceleration, to use bids and chances inthe best possible way so that "the better would come faster".

There is no achievement for negligence, success nor failure without people having names and surnames, functions and addresses. Thus, all the party work must be directed to man. The quality of managing is measured by its results.

It is party's duty to lead, guide, serve which means, first of all, to fulfill its driving role. To be an avant garde force of pro-socialist, constructive discontent. And thus, to be in the forefront of the criticism not in order to list problems or to present them but to answer the questions: Who and how to solve them.

Social energy and people's expectations must not be dispersed nor belittled. The matter is to focus the attention on problems, domains, sensitive areas which are perceived as such both by society and in the light of substantial dimension, and mainly on subjective sources of insufficient effecacy of our actions.

The phenomena that have spread out include the melting away of the sense of responsibility, indolence and leniency, ministerial and sectorial divisions. It aggravates the need to improve party work in ministries and central offices, as it is a huge reserve of initiatives and streamlining, efficiency of actions and first of all, of increased demands.

We are confronted with a weakness of more than one party authority or organization in the situation when external control bodies reveal gross negligence, incorrectness and even cases of dishonesty, cunning or demoralization. Then, it infrequently turns out that the basic party cell knew about it but was silent, did not respond, while the committee ignored signals.

Such cases entail serious social harms. As every such bad incident spreads quickly. And there are such forces which would make their best to say that such an incident is characteristic of the entire party, government, people's rule.

The pre-congress work.. supplying additional material

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD181527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1500 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Dubrovnik at 1430 GMT today for a brief official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At Dubrovnik airport Yasir 'Arafat was met and cordially greeted by President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic. Also present were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for the foreign affairs; Jerko Breskovic, president of Dubrovnik municipal assembly; and other officials. Nimr Hammad, head of the PLO Mission in Yusoslavia, was also at the airport.

Willing To Talk With Husayn

LD191018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0102 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, March 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat met tonight in Kupari, a resort near Dubrovnik. 'Arafat arrived on a brief official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Vlajkovic and 'Arafat discussed the latest situation in the Middle East following the unilateral break of the dialogue between King Husayn of Jordan and the PLO, developments on the Iraq-Iran front, and the situation in the Mediterranean. A more active role of the nonaligned countries in resolving these issues prior to their summit in Harare and relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO were also discussed. Following the talks, Vlajkovic gave a formal dinner for 'Arafat during which they exchanged toasts. 'Arafat told Vlajkovic he was ready for further talks with Jordan provided the fundamental legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, above all its right to self-determination, were fully respected.

Recalling that the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue had been broken off unilaterally by King Husayn, 'Arafat said that Arab countries would soon discuss the latest developments in Palestinian-Jordanian relations. On the situation in Lebanon, the PLO leader said that efforts were being made to protect the Palestinian camps in that country. He stressed that the political situation there must be resolved without foreign interference.

Valjkovic and 'Arafat reiterated that the Iran-Iraq war must be brought to end as soon as possible. They said that the war was harmful to the action capability of the Nonaligned Movement and that it might spill over and involve extra-regional factors. On the Nonaligned Movement, Vlajkovic and 'Arafat stressed that it must become more active in all "spheres." They pointed out the importance of next month's ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the preparations for the summit in Harare.

In connection with the situation in the Mediterranean, 'Arafat conveyed the PLO's support for the Presidency of Yugoslvaia's statement that tension in the region must be eased. In this, it was said, nonaligned countries should play a special part. The talks were attended by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Discarevic and head of the PLO representative office in Yugoslavia Nimr Hammad.

Dinner Toasts Reported

LD190552 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0514 GMT 19 Mar 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, March 19 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic said at a dinner yesterday evening in honour of visiting Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat that the right to peace, security and undisturbed development belongs to every people. He said that each of the peoples in the Middle East must be left alone to enjoy the fruits of that right. Yugoslavia attaches the greatest importance to the concerted efforts of those forces who believe that each country and each people in that agitated part of the world has an equal right to genuine peace, stability and progress, Vlajkovic added.

Vlajkovic said that Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy remains impervious to all proposals for solving the Middle East crisis in accordance with internationally-recognised standards. But without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and of all interested parties no solution is possible, Vlajkovic added. Greeting his distinguished guest, Vlajkovic reiterated that Yugoslavia has always backed all peaceful efforts aiming for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Yugoslavia holds that the peace process must include all interested factors, and this always means the PLO, too, Vlajkovic said.

Yugoslavia advocates an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices which would be attended by all interested parties, Vlajkovic said. The PLO would also take part and it would fully exercise its legitimity, he added. Vlajkovic stressed that a united stand of Arab countries would be extremely important at such a conference and that in the current difficult phase of the Palestinian struggle the Nonaligned Movement is under an obligation to work even harder for the option it has agreed upon.

Vlajkovic said that peace can return to the Middle East only through a just and honourable solution of the Palestinian question in accordance with the universal principle of the right of peoples to decide themselves on their own future and development in a dignified manner and in conditions of independence and freedom on their own soil.

'Arafat said in his toast that the PLO demands an international conference on Palestine with the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council and all interested parties including the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

The PLO, 'Arafat stressed, sets a high value on Yugoslavia's position on this question. It must not be forgotten that the Yugoslav revolution is the most highly regarded of the many revolutions from whose examples the Palestinian Organisation has learnt, 'Arafat said. He thanked for Yugoslavia's ethical, political and material assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The PLO leader underscored the nonaligned countries assistance and encouragement to peoples fighting for freedom in different parts of the world and stressed their part in this struggle. The Nonaligned Movement must show greater action capability and unity than before in order that it may get to grips with economic and political challenges and "confront the threats of imperialistic, reaction neo-colonialistic and Zionist forces in the world," 'Arafat stressed.

LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION ISSUES STATEMENT

LD190004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Statement From the Session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, has examined the immediate tasks of the LC in the struggle against inflation, particularly against the negative tendencies of the high increase in prices at the beginning of 1986.

The Presidium concluded that at the beginning of this year there was a high rise in prices and inflation, and that some key tasks of the economic policy for this year are not being realized. Contrary to be established policy, all forms of consumption are increasing beyond the agreed levels and realistic possibilities, which is increasing the imbalance in commodity and monetary relations, fuelling inflation, creating artificial market conditions and weakening the export efforts of the economy. The Presidium warns that such trends can lead to disruption in production, a worsening of the external economic position of the country and a weakening of its international liquidity.

The Presidium calls on the members, organizations and leaderships of the LC and all other organized self-managing socialist forces, on the basis of the seriousness of the present situation, to take a realistic look at the problems in all environments and to carry out the essential activities and measures in order to overcome negative tendencies.

It is of vital importance, the Presidium considers, that at the same time as adopting and implementing a full program of measures of development and economic policy, which will have the effect of removing the essential causes of inflation, the envisaged measures should be implemented as consistently as possible and additional ones taken in order to bring about directly and in a short space of time a reduction in inflation and increase in production and exports. To this end it is necessary to direct activities toward reducing demand and at realizing the financial consolidation of organizations of associated labor and releasing them from the burden of excessive legal and other obligations.

Since there has been a high increase in the prices of basic commodities and most communal services, the Presidium considers that particular attention should be devoted to protection of the standard of living of the lowest paid working people and to taking measures to prevent further excessive price rises.

The Presidium stresses the duty to consistently implement social price controls and to carry out the measures established in the credit and economic policies against those who violate the approved prices policy, withdraw goods from the market and pose a threat in other ways to the normal functioning of relations on the market and destroy the unity of the Yugoslav market. Communists should be determined in their actions and demand that all those who, in the areas of marketing, go against the adopted policies should be held responsible and bear the appropriate consequences.

On the subject of the public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, the Presidium concluded that, to achieve a more active and united approach by LC members in line with the LCY Central Committee conclusions, the Central Committee and provincial LC committees should be called on to carry out an analysis of the activities of the LC organs and members in their republics and provinces, from the viewpoint of the ideopolitical tendencies which have come to the fore in the course of the debate so far, and to call for it to be guided further in accordance with the conclusions of the 22d LCY Central Committee session. Communists are also bound during this debate to oppose any attempts to impose unacceptable ideopolitical stances aimed against socialist self-management and the foundations of the constitutional and political system.

The session also viewed certain questions relating to the realization to the constitutional position of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. It was stated that it is necessary to guarantee as soon as possible the full activity, in an organized manner, of the competent organs and institutions in order to carry out certain changes in this area and to guarantee the consistent implementation of the Constitution, the stabilization program and policies of the LC.

The Presidium also considered the list of candidates for membership of the LCY Central Committee, the Statutory Commission and the Supervisory Commission of the LCY, and candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee and executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee. It was assessed that in comparison with earlier practice and experience in these electoral proceedings, and important step forward has been taken in the democratization of the process of registering and proposing candidates, and breadth of consultations held, and the method of narrowing down lists of candidates. The wish and the voice of the membership and basic organizations of the LC have gained greater expression, and in particular the views and stances of the municipal committees and, in some environments, the intramunicipal LC conferences. It was stated that the criteria of ideopolitical orientation, work and moral qualities, and the national composition of candidates for members of LCY organs had been respected everywhere. However, on the basis of the facts presented, the demand that it be guaranteed that among the candidates, workers from associated labor in material production should be represented, at least to the same extent as they make up the structure of the LCY membership, has not been consistently realized in all areas. The Presidium concluded that in the continuation of the proceedings, the central and provincial committees of the LC should ensure that on the lists of candidates there should be at least as many workers from associated labor in material production as there are in the structure of the LC membership in a particular republic or province.

At the same time there should be regard for the fact that the working class today is increasingly composed of specialists, research workers, planners of new production, scientific workers, that is, all those who on the basis of their work contribution have a direct influence on the development of production forces and share the fate of people in associated labor. It was decided that, in keeping with the stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium already adopted, as a rule, candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee should not be proposed if they are to be elected to state positions and positions in the organs of sociopolitical organizations. On the lists of candidates for members of the LC organs which are to be proposed to the congresses of the republican LC's and conferences of the provincial LC's and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, there should, as a rule, be more candidates than the number to be elected.

Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who headed the LCY delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, informed the Presidium of the participation of the LCY delegation at the CPSU Congress and of the talks which the LCY delegation had on that occasion with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, and of the numerous contacts and talks with the representatives of other parties and movements which were present at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Presidium assessed that cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and Yugoslav-Soviet relations overall are developing successfully, and that conditions exist for their further development on the jointly established principled foundations.

LCY PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ILLS FACING ECONOMIC POLICY

LD182227 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency [word indistinct] that some key tasks in this year's economic policy are not being carried out, especially in segments which influence inflation and the rise of prices. The Presidency warned that trends which stimulate the increase of all forms over consumption above the agreed framework and realistic possibilities can lead to disruptions in production and lower exports. This would bring about a deterioration of Yugoslavia's foreign economic position and weaken its external liquidity, the Presidency said. The Presidency called on members, organizations and leaderships of the LCY and all other self-management socialist forces to take additional measures which would directly and in the short term help to reduce inflation and increase production and exports.

CROATIAN FAILURE TO NOMINATE PLANINC, BILIC VIEWED

AU162227 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Ivo Druzijanic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program: "Editorial Session of the Croatian LC Central Committee"]

[Text] The session of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia which was held on Monday has provoked the attention of the broadest public, both because of what happened at it and what was happening around it. Establishing the lists of candidates for LC forums in the republic and Yugoslavia, Central Committee members carried out only one stage of a democratic procedure that had been previously concluded in basic, communal, and regional LC organizations. The criteria according to which one worked and which the Central Committee had previously established were lists with several candidates, democratic procedure, and a secret vote.

However, as much as all this way easy to agree upon in principle, it seemed to be difficult to maintain in practice. The first signs of group and individual nervousness appeared before this session, when, in Zagreb for instance, some individuals who were considered so-called definite candidates for the Central Committee failed to get a sufficient number of votes in the previous elections.

The debate at this session of the Croatian LC Central Committee was adorned with declarative democracy, but the debate was held more about questions of procedure and individuals than about the political and social profile of future leadership. For instance, the percentage of workers in the new Central Committee fails to exceed the one in the present Central Committee. Therefore, the position that the social composition of the Central Committee be changed more radically has not been adopted at all. This serious social and class topic was mentioned mostly in passing, but when some specific names were mentioned, there was both acrimony and a strange mysteriousness. The Central Committee Presidium had earlier nominated Jure Bilic and Ivica Racan for the LCY Central Committee. During the further debates, more names were proposed, and most frequently mentioned were Milka Planinc and Stipe Suvar. At this session, the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium was expanded to four; two candidates -- younger in age and experience -- have passed nomination. Ivica Racan and Stipe Suvar. To some people this result seemed surprising and shocking, even more so because of those who were eliminated, and the reporters from this sessions were therefore advised to keep silent about the names of those people who did not get a sufficient number of votes.

This situation is triply paradoxical. First, the candidates for the LCY entral ommittee Presidium have been elected even before being elected to the LCY Central Committee. That is the absurdity to which the complicated procedure of nominating members of LC organs leads. Another paradox is that the introductory speech at this session said that it is an honor to be on the lists of candidates, even if one were eliminated from them, and then, after the results of the vote were announced, journalists were asked to conceal the names of those honorable people who had not passed. The consequence of this could be seen the next day in some papers that carried misinformation or inarticulate information about the events at the session of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

Such reports only increase guesswork in corridors and all kinds of stories. Does one have to use such a method to protect from the public revolutionaries with work results and biographies like those of Milka Planinc and Jure Bilic? Finally, a question seriously poses itself on the occasion of this and other session of political forums: Until when are political forums going to be places to debate all kinds of needs at which all will conclude with an illusory reconciliation? It seems that a skill to successfully conclude sessions is highly estimated in our country, and little thought is given to what comes after that. When and if a session of a basic LC organization discusses disunity, the formation of groups, and factionalism, then one asserts that internal relationswithin the organization are disturbed and takes statutory measures with a view to establishing whether such assertions are true. The forums, however, consider it to be a skill to conceal and ignore even such grave words.

PRISTINA LC ON PROTEST TRIPS TO BELGRADE

AU081747 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 86 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 3 Mar -- The members on the Communal Committee of the LC of Pristina adopted today the draft report on the work of the communal LC organization between the last conference and the next and a draft orientation program of ideo-political activities until 1990. In a lively and comprehensive discussion, Skender Karahoda first pointed out that "we at the university meet young people who are indoctrinated with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which shows that there are still many shortcomings in secondary schools..."

Tomislav Sekulic then remarked that the report does not speak to a sufficient extent about some occurrences which happened in the past few months in villages inhabited by Serbians. He warned that the trips by people from the village of Batuse to Belgrade, the problems in Badovac, and the signing of the Kosovo petition afterward (there are indications that it was signed by 40,000 people) indicate that matters are developing outside the reach of the LC communal organization.

Without polemicizing with Sekulic, Ragip Haljilji confirmed that there have been such occurrences lately, but he also emphasized that activities have been conducted in those places. It happened, however, that a group people organized citizens and took them to Belgrade. Budislav Vujisic pointed out that some assessments cannot be made without a deeper perception of some questions and problems. He asked, among other things, why the teachers at the Hasan Pristina School during breaks continue to sit in separate groups.

Daut Jasanica, president of the Communal Conference of the SAWP of Pristina, shed some more light on the problems about which Sekulic spoke. Jasanica said that the communal structures had talks with the people of Batuse on several occasions and that it was agreed that an ethnic Albanian should leave the village; he had bought a house and land there. However, as Jasanica emphasized, the solution encouraged some people -- and we know who they are -- to organize the people of Batuse and to lead them to Belgrade. It is a similar case in Badocac, where the situation is clear (the Kisnica mine waste dump must be in that place): apartments will be provided for all those who are in danger. However, this is not enough for some people and they are trying with all their might to lead people to Belgrade.

BORBA ON KOSOVO DELEGATION IN SFRY ASSEMBLY

AU082031 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 86 p 5

[Djoko Kesic article: "What Kosovo Citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin Nationality Were Requesting in the SFRY Assembly: Through Labels to Justice"]

[Excerpts] If we look at matters from the right side and comprehended that a hundred citizens, most of them ordinary people, peasants, did not travel out of spite from Kosovo all the way to the SFRY Assembly, being fully aware of the gravity and seriousness of their act, we should comprehend how these people, their families, and neighbors from 42 villages whom they represented, all of them honorable Serbs, Montenegrins, and Albanians from Kosovo, whom they also represented on that day, felt the day after their talks with Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, when they opened the newspapers and instead of an extensive report on the meeting read a meager and bureaucratically, clumsily worded statement.

There is another thing that gives occasion to much less sentimentality: How did the SFRY Assembly delegates -- and others beside -- feel when they saw that after 5 years of sessions, troubles with the conclusions, "dynamic social actions," and efforts, citizens come to the assembly asserting that many things have remained unchanged in the province in the past 5 years?

Why were they met with distrust, and why had it again to be noted that bureaucratic awkwardness and the lack of feeling must pour more oil on the Kosovo fire? "There is nobody we can trust, and if the SFRY Assembly does not help us, we do not know whom to turn to," one of these people said in the SFRY Assembly. Had it all to be first put on ice with the recommendation about silence in public? Was it necessary that the public got its "first and confidential" information from the local pub or from the street?

If people come to their assembly to tell what is going on, and especially if they are driven to do this by some trouble, this is nothing unusual. For the Kosovo situation, it seems, the story they told is also not unusual. However, the attitude toward this visit and the content of the talks brings us back to the time immediately after the April events of 1981 and to the lengthy period preceding the April events, during which the same recommendation was heard: silence and meager announcements.

The essence of the statements that were heard in the SFRY Assembly recently is that the people from Kosovo did not come to ask for some personal petty rights. In fact, it could be said that they pointed out a new dimension of the Kosovo events. Therefore, one should believe the statement by Ilijaz Kurtesi, who said that all the allegations will be checked and that action will be taken on this basis, as long as the whole matter will not again be reduced to correspondence between the federal and the provincial bureaucracies as was in the case in the past, or that instead of checking, one will begin to affix labels to these people.

The words of Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, unfortunately confirm that this suspicion is not unfounded: "We in Kosovo did not decide that everybody should solve his problems separately -- the Serbs and the Montenegrins by themselves, and the Albanians separately... There is no future in their being solved without reliance on each other... "there are reasons for a certain dissatisfaction because of inefficiency in solving some problems. However, the way some matters are developing, it is clear that some of those who signed the petition do not seek that communal and similar problems be solved but want the constitution and the system of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia to be destroyed. One should stop this phenomenon in its tracks..."

Of course, nobody disputes that problems should be solved jointly, but what happens if they are not being solved? Instead of more understanding, the label is proferred that these people who came to the assembly want to solve their problems by themselves and without others. However, these people assert that they waited, but that they realized they have been left alone. Perhaps they are wrong. This should be checked. In the opposite case, their decision is not harmless, in essence boiling down to the following: unless they, too, get justice, they will not emigrate singly but all at once. What would it mean if they decide to take such a step? Everything should be done to prevent it.

Official 'Sorry' About Embargo

AU141803 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 86 p 6

[V. Rupar report]

[Excerpts] The Sunday issue of POLITIKA EKSPRES carried an interview with Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. In a regular column 'The Week's Visit' Trifunovic spoke about the most topical assembly subject of the moment, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Asked why the public was deprived of full information about the talks which were recently held in the SFRY Assembly between a large group of people from Kosovo and assembly representatives, and whether this procedure conformed with the principles of public work on which the work of our highest delegate body is based, Miodrag Trifunovic replied: The arrival of a large group of citizens from Kosovo to the SFRY Assembly is a unique case. I believe that nothing similar had happened up to then. These were citizens who came to their assembly, because this is a people's assembly.

Representatives of the public information media attended this discussion, Trifunovic said. Some informed the public about the meeting, breaking an embargo. How the decision was made to impose the embargo, I do not know; I think that it was a matter of not being resourceful at that moment, but all this is behind us. I did not participate in adopting that decision; I was not even asked, and had I been asked, I would not have agreed. There was no reason why the public should not learn more about the content of the talks, and I am sorry that this happened. As you know, the assembly is one of the most open institutions and it will remain so in the future, for this corresponds to its nature as the highest organ of self-management and power in this country.

Chamber Discusses Ban 12 March

LD122128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- During the Federal Chamber session today the question was discussed of the way the visit of a group of citizens from Kosovo to the SFRY Assembly and of their talks with the president and the vice president of the SFRY Assembly was reported. Delegate Batric Jovanovic said that the decision to impose the ban on public information media reporting on this visit could not have been taken without the consent of the Federal Chamber which was in session that day, and also that the adoption of the ban was against the constitutional and standing orders regulations concerning the public nature of the assembly's work. He said he believes this was "a big slap in the face of the Yugoslav Assembly."

Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi did not agree with what Jovanociv said, mentioning that "very sound information" had been released for the public which was the result of an agreement and which had been assessed as good. According to him, only when what the citizens from Kosovo had pointed out was gone in to thoroughly could the public be informed more fully.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD182334 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Foreign Policy Questions and Relations with Foreign Countries of the Macedonian Assembly met today to examine topical issues of relations between our country, and within this framework the SR of Macedonia, with our immediate neighbors, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hellenic Republic of Greece and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The commission stated that our country, and the SR of Macedonia within it, has always advocated the further strengthening and promotion of cooperation with these neighboring countries in the basis of consistent and strict observance of the principles of independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

In this connection our side has continuously endeavored to resolve and overcome existing open and as yet unresolved questions, since their existence has a limiting effect on the state and realization of our cooperation with our neighbors.

The members of the commission assessed that these basic principles in our foreign policy, which have always been and remain the priority orientations of our activity in the development of relations with neighboring countries, are of great importance for the preservation of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. According to reports the commission advocates even more open borders with neighboring countries and greater circulation of people and goods, the strengthening of trust and more comprehensive and equitable cooperation which is in our mutual interests and the demand of our peoples.

The session also stated that the more rapid solution of questions of the position and rights of the parts of the Macedonian nation living, as a national minority, in Bulgaria, Greece and Albania, is of vital importance for the promotion of relations and the all-round development of good-neighborly cooperation. In order to facilitate the successful development and enrichment of the country and these neighboring countries, it is necessary, the session stated, to resolve in an appropriate manner the question of the position of our national minorities, in keeping with the basic stands of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Document.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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PACT MINISTERS DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LD191736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] A session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee opened today in Warsaw.

Taking part are: Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenovi CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkony; GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fisker; Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski; Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva; and USSR Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze.

The session is discussing problems concerning the situation in Europe in connection with the general state of international relations and the prospects for their further development.

Timing Reflects U.S. Stance

LD191150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] The advisory Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact Countries will hold debates today in Warsaw. Here is Jan Gadomski.

The timing of this meeting is not fortuitous. It has been fixed on the one hand by the elastic, accomodating disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, and on the other hand by the stubbornness of the United States, clinging with determination to the arms race. It is fixed by the analytical, modern view of the world held by the Soviet Union -- presented at the 27th CPSU Congress -- and the anachronism of Washington's beholding of our globe as an area for the expansion of American capital and American military might. The timing is finally fixed both by the desire shown by the socialist powers to continue the agreements reached at the Geneva summit, and by Washington burying the Geneva spirit with cold war rhetoric.

The striving toward disarmament, detente, an peaceful coexistence and cooperation -- this is not a policy dictated by the current state of affairs, but a fundamental assumption of all inte-national actions of socialist countries. It is on this foundation that today's meeting of foreign ministers will also be based. Warsaw is greetings its guests warmly. It greets them as a steadfast ally and a tried and trusted friend; as a city which knows the meaning of peace and with what determination one must fight for it.

ZERI I POPULLIT CARRIES SEMIRAMIS ALIA OBITUARY

AU180822 Tiranza ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Mar 1986 p 4

[Obituary: "Death of Semiramis Alia"]

[Text] On 12 March 1986, after a serious illness, our dear Comrade Semiramis Alia left us. Her premature death took this loyal daughter of the people and dedicated communist from the bosom of her dear party, from her family and friends, and from her comrades of war and labor, with whom she fought to the end of her life for the cause of the party and the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Semiramis was born in 1928 in the town of Elbasan, to a family with distinguished patriotic and cultural traditions, and which dedicated itself entirely to the War of National Liberation in its very first days, confronting every sacrifice with determination. She was the daughter of the great linguist and gifted cultivator of the Albanian language, Professor Aleksander Xhuvani.

From her youth, raised by her family to an ardent love of freedom, and inspired by the revolutionary ideas of the time, Semiramis took an active part in the struggle against the fascist invaders and traitors of the nation, at the call of the party. As a young communist and member of the communist youth cell at the Elbasan Secondary School, she performed the duties entrusted to her with courage and maturity.

In recognition of her active work and unshakable loyalty to the ideals of the party and the aspirations of the people, Semiramis was accepted into the ranks of the Communist Party of Albania, now the Albanian Workers' Party, in early 1945.

After the liberation of the fatherland, and after completing her higher education, she worked at the "Stalin" textile combine and in the Ministry of Industry, where she was distinguished for her high sense of responsibility, her communist spirit, and her professional abilities in performing her duties. For 3 decades, Semiramis made an important contribution to the training and education of new cadres, as a teacher as head of department, and as dean at the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the "Enver Hoxha" University. With her enthusiasm, intelligence, talent, and scientific and organizational abilities, she woekrd actively to raise continually the pedagogical and scientific level of work in education,and for the continuing revolution in our socialist schools.

For her achivements as pedagogue, teacher, and active worker in the social sphere, Semiramis was given the academic title of "senior lecturer" ("docent") and was awarded orders and medals by the Presidium of the People's Assmbly.

Along side her conscientous efforts to accomplish responsibly the duties entrusted to her, Semiramis was also an exemplary wife and mother. As the life companion of Comrade Ramiz Alia, with characteristic love, care, and nobility of spirit, she eased his task of fulfilling the responsible duties entrusted to him by the party and the people.

Comrade Semiramis embodied the virtues of a militant communist and a cultures and emancipated comrade. With her invaluable qualities in life and work, her modesty and sense of justice, she won the love and respect of those she worked with, of her students and comrades. And so she will remain in our memories, and in the memories of all those who knew our unforgettable and respected Comrale Semiramis Alia.

Manush Myftiu, Foto Cami, Xhafer Spahiu, Nexhmije Hoxha, Vito Kapo, Tefta Cami, Osman Kraja, Xhemal Dini, Shaban Baxhaku, Jovan Bardhi, Vasil Kamami, Edlira Konomi.

Alia's message of thanks

AU200901 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 20 (ATA) -- The newspapers carry today the message of thanks of Comrade Ramiz Alia, which says among others:

In these days of bitter grief that the untimely death of my life companion, Semiramis, caused to my family and me, we have received a great number of letters and telegrams of condolences by collectives and working people. Workers, cooperativists, cadres and militarymen, youngsters and veterans, campatriots, numerous friends and well-wishers expressed us the feelings of fraternal solidarity and shared with us this bitter grief, giving us strength and creating social warmth so necessary in such even events.

With the profound respect and humanitarian settlements that our people expresses on these occasions, the message continues further on, highly and qualitatively enhanced by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, with your cordial and encouraging words, you dear friends and comrades, made our grief lessen.

I want to express you all my gratitude and thanks and of my family for your sentiments of social and good will and great warmth that accompanied us at every moment. I would like to thank in particular the party and its leaders my dearest comrades, on the care shown and on everything they have made for Semiramis and me. On this occasion, I assure the people and party, all of you, that I will put all my forces and energies, my mind and heart to carry out always with honour and untiringly the tasks that the party and people have charged me with. We, communists, as your telegrams say, are taught by the party how to overcome the pains and turn them into strength at work.

ZHIVKOV GIVES INTRODUCTORY POLITBURO SPEECH

AU192031 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 p 7,8

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, and chairman of the State Council, at a meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on 7 January 1986, in Sofia -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades, permit me to say a few introductory words before the statements on the topics of the agenda have been delivered.

1. We made one BASIC STATEMENT at the 1985 February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and it was the following: There are objective, natural laws in the development and functioning of our society, which, however, are not being observed. Their requirements are neglected and, in many cases, we even oppose them. We have to pay for all this in the long run.

This is precisely why we unanimously came to the main conclusion at the plenum that, in developing the party policy and in adopting practical action, WE MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE OBJECTIVE, NATURAL LAWS, and we must also take them into consideration in developing the basis and the superstructure, as well as in our entire soicoeconomic development, generally speaking.

In this connection, we placed the emphasis upon the following natural laws, which are of primary importance at the present stage of development:

-- Scientific-technical revolution;

-- The law on the value and the commodity-monetary relations connected with it;

-- The perfection of socialist production relations and, in particular, the mutual relations between the owners and managers of socialist property, and in this connection:

-- The expansion of democratic centralism;

-- The broad participation of the people's masses in production management and in the management of social affairs.

2. As you know, the February plenum focused its attention upon the question of scientific-technical revolution and on the necessity of new views and approaches to its implementation.

-- This by no means signifies that at the February plenum we understimated, or these natural laws or opposed them to the others. This is by no means the case.

-- All natural laws are MUTUALLY INTERCONNECTED and in our practical work they must be taken into consideration precisely is a COMPREHENSIVE UNITY. Without this, it would be impossible to implement the projects of the February plenum in practical life.

3. As to the work of specifying and applying the decisions of the February plenum, we should focus our attention upon problems in the following four directions:

-- FIRST with regard to drastic changes at the basis and in the superstructure, along vertical, as well as along horizontal lines.

-- SECOND with regard to the restructuring of our economy and production on the basis of electronization, of biotechnologies, and on the basis of new materials, with emphasis on the use of microelectronics and microprocessors, in particular. This fact is directly connected with the necessity of introducing respective changes in the structure of the scientific front, as well as in the forms of scientific organization and scientific life.

-- THIRD with regard to the role of the subjective factor and the training of cadres.

-- FOURTH with regard to considerable changes in ideological work in conformity with the new tasks and needs.

The documents which we are expected to discuss have been worked out in conformity with the aforementioned directions. These documents only briefly mention the problems of party and ideological work. This, however, is not due to the fact that they underestimate these problems, but to the fact that these problems need special treatment.

LET US BRIEFLY DEAL WITH THE FIRST DIRECTION

In implementing the scientific-technical revolution we are facing the task of implementing revolutionary changes at the basis and in the superstructure. These are changes concerning also the high levels of administration and planning, as well as the activities of economic organizations, and so forth. We are guided by the postulate about a DIALECTICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN THE BASIS AND THE SUPERSTRUCTURE in which the basis is exerting a revolutinary impact upon the superstructure and vice-verse -- the superstructure is influencing the basis.

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SPEAK ABOUT THE VERTICAL LINE?

1. We must, above all, decisively change the structure, organization, and forms of work of the present State Planning Committee.

Regardless of the positive role that this committee played and is still playing, its basis is deformed. Along the entire front of planning, total changes are necessary and are expected to the accomplished.

Today, it is necessary to establish a NEW PLANNING ORGAN of the state which, in terms of its structure, organization, and methods of work, and in terms of its content and approach, should play the role of a decisive instrument likely to implement the goals of our development.

In this connection it will perhaps be more correct to call this organ not a State Committee for Planning, but a State Planning Commission.

2. I will not dwell on the problems of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY because we will discuss them subsequently. I will only mention the need for certain councils attached to the State Council to merge with the National Assembly commissions.

3. As to the GOVERNMENT a drastic reorganization is obviously necessary in this case, as well.

How can we describe the chief problems in this resepct?

It is necessary to totally liquidate the departmental structure and the departmental approach in the work of the Council of Ministers.

From this point of view we must discuss the question of structural changes, namely the question of which structural changes we will adopt and which organs we will establish in order to liquidate the departmental approach, especially in the economic sector where it represents a real obstacle.

4. You very well understand that essential, similar changes are necessary in the forms of management and in the approach to work within the okrugs and the conurbation systems. I am not dwelling specifically on this question at the present moment, since it requires special preparation.

5. I am now talking about the self-regulating organizations, or as we have already decided to call them -- the self-governing organizations.

According to the principles laid down in their basis, the self-governing organizations have obligations toward the state at the "entrance" and at the "exit." as regards their activities within the organization, they will enjoy total freedom.

It will perhaps be expedient to consider enterprises and combines as self-governing organs in our national economic sector.

This, of course, does not signify that all enterprises should by all means be included in the combines. Wherever it is necessary and expedient they will contine to act independently.

Whenever I am talking about combines, I do not have in mind the economic combines of the past, where the activities of the individual enterprises are entirely subjected to reglementation. I am talking about a NEW TYPE OF COMBINE, in which the role of single enterprises and of their workers, collectives is resolutely enhanced. I will take one example at random. I say at random, because I was hunting in the Strandzha area recently. It is true, that I did not kill any animals. It was just not my "lucky day," but on the other hand, I was very satisified. I had the chance to talk to Comrade Kosotov, the director of the Burgas forestry combine.

I became convinced that in such an important sector as forestry the organization is correctly based upon the form of combines.

On the territory of Burgas Okrug a combine has been established which unites the forestry enterprises. This combine is dealing with various branches of activities, such as preservation of forests, afforestation, timber industry, and so forth.

Several combines of this kind exist in our country.

Some of them are coordinating forestry enterprises on the territories of several okrugs.

Precisely these combines, have been created by the people. Another question is that they have not entirely been established on the basis of self-governing organizations.

As a matter of fact, we can say that they are now subjected to a system, invented by the devil.

The combines within the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry are subjected to the following -- as many as 14 -- directorates:

-- The Chief Inspectorate of Control and State Supervision;

-- The Directorate of Planning-Economic Questions;

-- The Directorate of Labor and Cadres;

-- The Directorate of Financing and Credits;

-- The Directorate of Scientific Services and Application;

-- The Directorate of Mechanization, Automation, and Power Supply;

-- The Directorate of Capital Construction;

-- The Directorate of Coordination and Production;

-- The Directorate of Material-Technical Supplies;

-- The Chief Directorate of Forestry;

-- The Directorate of Timber Industry;

-- The Directorate of Timber Industry Abroad and Construction in Komi, ASSR;

-- The Directorate of Hunting and Fishing Economy;

-- The Directorate of Auxiliary Activities and Agriculture.

The director of a combine, in order to settle one problem, is obliged to tour a whole week from one directorate to the other.

If all the combines in the forestry sector unite in an association, then the association will be able to deal with the problems of selection, with the struggle against pests, with afforestation problems, with problems of technical progress, and so forth.

I will cite another example in order to illustrate the evils of the devil's creation. As you know, an agro-industrial union was created in our country as a social-state organization for the purpose of liquidating bureaucratic methods in a branch of such vital importance as the agricultural sector. I submit to you some facts on the structural links in the central administration of the Agro-Industrial Union:

1. The Chief Planning and Economic Directorate which includes the following directorates:

-- The Agricultural Planning Directorate;

-- The Industrial Planning Directorate;

-- The Directorate on the Planning of Material-Technical Supplies.

2. The Chief Directorate of Finances.

3. The Directorate on the Perfection of Administration.

4. The Directorate of Labor and Social Development.

5. The Chief Directorate of Plant Growing.

6. The Directorate of Plant Protection and Fertilizing.

7. The Chief Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

8. The Chief Directorate of Self-Sufficiency and private, as well as auxiliary plots;

9. The Directorate of Land Utilization, and Environmental Protection.

10. The Chief Directorate of Domestic and Foreign Trade.

11. The Chief Driectorate of International Cooperation and Engineering Activities.

12. The Chief Directorate of Coordination and of Introducting Scientific-Technical Progress in Food Industry;

-- The Directorate of Technical Supplies and Public Services Economy;

-- The Directorate of Quality, Standardization, and Efficient Use of Energy-Raw Material Resources;

-- The Directorate on Industrial Activities within the Agro-Industrial Complexes.

13. The Directorate of Biotechnologies.

As you see, even in the Agro-Industrial Union, where we tried to create a new form of organization and management, even the devil himself would have been unable to find his way in the existing bureaucratic chaos.

I just took examples at random from the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry, as well as from the National Agro-Industrial Union, but the situation is similar in most other ministries.

I will once more dwell on the problem of self-governing organizations. In order to explain what I have in mind when I talk about combines and enterprises as forms of self-governing organizations, I will cite the example in the METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY.

In this case "Kremikovtsi" will be an enterprise which can have its own branches.

The "Lenin" combine, as it now exists in Pernik, however, will become an enterprise.

The Burgas metallurgical plant will also become an enterprise. These enterprises will form a combine of a new type.

Another similar combine will be created by enterprises for non-mineral deposits.

All these combines can be united in an economic trust.

In such cases the economic trust will fulfill both the state functions and the functions of self-governing organizations.

The basic role of this trust will be to render assistance in the compilation of technical balances in individual combines, between the individual combines, as well as between combines and other economic, as well as scientific organizations.

In this connection the combines must be given the opportunity to establish all kinds of relations with other organizations. In other words, they are given the opportunity to enjoy greater freedom. They will be able to develop activities which are not specific for them, as long as the necessary conditions exist for this and as long as these activities produce a positive economic effect.

In order to implement the goals for which the self-governing organizations have been created, it is particularly important that the trusts and combines should not be entitled to substitute for the enterprises. As I said, the enterprises are self-governing organizations, their managements are appointed on the basis of election, they have the necessary collective organs of management and self-government.

In connection with the necessity of accelerating technological innovations and the innovation of production, the enterprises, with the help of combines and trusts, must provide for their own scientific services, and must develop the transfer of technologies on a large scale.

THESE ARE SOME OF MY REMARKS CONCERNING VERTICAL CHANGES and this does not mean that I intend to deal with them to their full extent.

However, before I go over to the changes along horizontal lines, I would like to mention another question.

What about our tenet on self-governing socialist organizations, is it not in contradiction with the postulate laid down in the party concept about a new labor code, about the role of the workers collective as the manager of socialist property.

No, there is no contradiction in this case.

The workers collective is the subject of a socialist enterprise.

Its direct and immediate interests as a manager of nationwide production methods are directly linked to the goals of self-governing economic organizations. In order to implement the idea of the workers collective as a manager, we must strictly determine the tasks of leadership within enterprises, combines, and trusts. We must create and observe the necessary conditions for a real elective principle in economic leadership, with regard to its responsibility to the collective and as regards constant control, criticism, and self-criticism.

The implementation of new views in scientific-technical policy, and in particular as regards the establishment of self-governing organizations and their work, is most closely related to the new labor code.

As you know, the party concept for the new labor code was subjected for nationwide discussion. Under the leadership of the party and government commission, which was elected by the BCP Central Committee plenum, a new labor code draft project was developed, which will be submitted to the National Assembly in the near future.

It will be correct once more to examine the new labor code draft project. The tenets contained in it are in conformity with the basic postulates of the February plenum, but obviously we should introduce certain clarifications, especially as regards the self-governing organizations, the elective principle of the collective management organs of combines, the competitive principle, and so forth.

ESSENTIAL CHANGES ARE NECESSARY ALONG HORIZONTAL LINES, AS WELL. I am talking about the changes in economic relations, changes which should permeate all spheres of our production and social system.

As you know, the law on value, the law on commodity-monetary relations, the law on demand and supply, and so forth, are also acting in this sphere.

Naturally, all natural laws, connected with these laws are acting through the socialist state and through its regulating role.

What is the chief factor in this respect? THE CHIEF FACTOR IS THAT WE CANNOT CORRECTLY ESTABLISH THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM UNLESS WE DO AWAY WITH THE DISTORTED ESTABLISHMENT OF PRICES, UNLESS WE BASE OUR PRICE POLICY ON SOCIALLY NECESSARY EXPENDITURES FOR PRODUCTION AND FOR PRODUCTION MARKETING.

The chief factor in price establishment should be to guarantee the real assessment of the live and embodied labor and to stimulate a reduction in the live and embodied labor invested.

We must also take into account that PRICES REPRESENT A FOCUS IN WHICH THE ECONOMIC ISSUES, THE POLITICAL, AND THE IDEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS ARE MERGING.

As to PRODUCTION QUALITY, we must not only ensure high quality goods, we must also take into consideration the needs and wishes of the consumer within our country and abroad.

As I pointed out at the National Assembly in connection with quality, it is necessary for the trade departments to study the consumer's needs and to exert constant control over the marketing of production.

As a result of this, the main factors to which production must be subjected are the needs on the domestic and international markets. In second place, we must guarantee real prices and give priority to the question of labor quantity and quality along all lines.

In this connection, we must mention the importance of the question of premiums. They are an important economic lever. However, the main thing should not be the premium, but the workers wages based on the quantity and quality of labor.

This is the basis on which the economic mechanism must be founded.

In THIS CONNECTION I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THAT THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM DOES NOT MERELY APPLY TO THE WORKERS, IT MUST ACT ALONG THE WHOLE CHAIN OF ACTIVITIES.

These are some of the questions connected with the ripe, revolutionary changes which I tentatively divided into vertical and horizontal lines. Both concepts are mutually interconnected and there is no reason to divide them, or to oppose them to each other. This is so, because they apply to all aspects of our activities. They must affect everything, they must reflect upon all evaluations concerning everyone's behavior, as well as everyone's wages.

Let US SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE SECOND DIRECTION; NAMELY ABOUT RESTRUCTURING OUR PRODUCTION AND ECONOMY.

In the documents on the agenda we dwell in detail on our policy in the field of technologies, as well as in the field of technological innovation of production. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that whenever we speak about automated production systems we do not have mind the systems of the sixties, but automated systems based on electronics, and on microelectronics in particular.

We in Bulgaria are already working on the basis of these systems. These are the so-called General Purpose analog computers and automated systems for uninterrupted production processes. We have accumulated a certain amount of experience and we have obtained definite results in this field. All this work should be further expanded.

At the same time, we must take into account the fact that automated technologies are entering a new stage of development in which influence is exerted upon the structure of raw materials, and so forth.

In this context we should not underestimate space technologies. Experience has already been accumulated in this area on a worldwide scale, and this experience is undoubtedly expanding. Space technologies will represent an important element in the forthcoming stage of scientific-technical revolution. This is why we must prepare for this stage of development within our own possibilities.

In this connection we also consider questions of establishing technological centers, as well as centers for the optimal use of our own scientific-technical achievements. We must create centers for the broad utilization of the experience of the fraternal, socialist countries, and of the Soviet Union in the first place, as well as for utilizing the experience of the advanced capitalist states.

We already have a draft project on the establishment of a technological center for the plastic processing of metals. We must obviously build up other, similar centers -- for ray and ionic processing, and so forth. Modern technologies are necessary in all other areas for the processing of raw materials. This also applies to ferrous and non-ferrous metals, to timber, plastic materials, chemical products, and others.

It is necessary to concentrate capital investments in this sector.

Whenever we talk about electronic automated systems, we should by no means underestimate the so-called FAVORABLE TECHNOLOGIES which enable us, with minor capital investments, to drastically increase social labor productivity. In this respect the CELL production systems are of particular importance.

Or let us take the example of Gabrovo, where we created automated textile equipment systems. WE ALREADY HAVE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION FOR EXPORTS OF SUCH EQUIPMENT WORTH R100 MILLION.

Or let us take the case of the invention by Milko Dimitrov, in which an American firm is showing interest.

At the Plovidiv fair we witnessed how universal lathes can be equipped with modern systems which permit a drastic labor productivity increase.

These and other favorable technologies must be used on the largest scale, until we reach the highest stages of scientific-technical progress.

Without dwelling on the PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE I would like just to point out that it is of exceptional importance in this case correctly to resolve questions of the programmatic organization of science, questions of the role and activities of the programmatic collectives, and questions of the technology transfer system.

THE THIRD DIRECTION CONCERNS THE ROLE OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR IN THE TRAINING OF CADRES.

As to the question of education, the documents on the agenda thoroughly examine this question. I would just like to stress the following: We are all very well aware of the fact that without cadres, without the consistent implementation of educational reforms, and without implementing the postulates of the February plenum, we will not be able to implement our intentions in the sector of scientific-technical revolution.

As a result of this, man and the cadres as a whole remain the chief resource, the most important of all resources.

What is the chief factor in this respect? The chief and decisive factor is that THOSE WHO ARE SERVICED BY THE CADRES MUST DEVOTE ALL THEIR EFFORTS TO THE TRAINING AND PRELIMINARY TRAINING OF CADRES, they must not count upon the education system if it were as something ready made, handed to them like a piece of cake. We need a SYMBIOSIS between the educational system and the respective economic, servicing organizations, the respective combines, associations, and others.

Today for example, we need the development of software but for the time being, there is no higher educational institution in our country where cadres are trained for this purpose.

I visited a computer programming center. Cadres, graduates from higher and secondary school institutions such as mathematicians and others are working there. They have been trained to prepare software programs.

We are observing a negative trend in our country, which is recent. It is the escape from mathematics. In the higher educational institutions it even became necessary to accept students with the lowest marks in mathematics. It is necessary to explain the reasons for this phenomenon. We should perhaps introduce applied mathematics more widely.

As the documents on the agenda point out, the training of cadres must be subjected to the goal that our nation, and our youth in particular, should master the highest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. This should be our motto.

THE FOURTH DIRECTION DEALS WITH SERIOUS CHANGES IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK.

The decisions of the February plenum and the present document represent the basis for PROFOUND CHANGES AND IMPORTANT TASKS, in the comprehensive activities of the party. This question, obviously, needs special analysis. I will just say a few words on the ideological work.

The past postulate on the ideological front direction was the following: The ideological front is called upon to contribute to the implementation of the tasks for the country's socioeconomic and cultural development.

This is a generalized postulate, and it influences our entire work in this area.

This is also an outdated postulate.

The present-day postulate must assume a new meaning: Ideological work inseparably links together the comprehensive activities and the party's struggle to develop a socialist individual, to solve the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development, as well as the cultural progress of our nation. In other words, the tasks which are now discussed and which are now assigned to us in our party and state work can be resolved only if we accomplish a drastic change in ideological work.

Without underestimating the role of ideology in forming individual's outlook ideology must now concentrate upon the solution of the following questions:

-- In the first place, the question of technical progress;

-- In the second place, the question of economies and savings;

-- In the third place, the questions of organization, order, and discipline.

Naturally, ideological work is not exhausted by these questions, however, it assumes exceptionally great importance today, since THESE QUESTIONS APPLY TO THE EDUCATION AND REEDUCATION OF MAN, TO ENHANCING THE ROLE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE PARTY'S TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC TASKS.

We need a new, ideological approach to the so-called consumer's attitude.

The consumer's attitude is manifested by those who are trying to give less then they obtain from society. However, can we call it a consumer's attitude when the socialist working man expresses the wish to buy high-quality goods, to be well served, to live better with the money he earns with his labor? The decision of the 12th BCP Congress states that it is an important task of our social policy to satisfy comprehensively and fully the material and cultural needs of the working people, in conformity with the increase of their purchasing power.

If we link ideology to these things we will undoubtedly increase the force of attraction of our ideas.

In conclusion, since I was talking about mathematics, I think that the most accurate mathematical expression of our intentions was given by Marx -- who said that two plus two is not four, but five. This is the postulate of Karl Marx. Marx actually intended to say that even the most ordinary cooperative is multiplying the results of human labor.

TODAY, WHEN WE ARE PURPOSEFULLY GATHERING THE EFFORTS OF OUR WHOLE NATION INTO ONE FIST, IT IS BEYOND ANY DOUBT, THAT THE EFFECT WILL BE MUCH GREATER. HOWEVER, THESE RESULTS DEPEND ABOVE ALL UPON THE QUESTION TO WHAT EXTENT THE NEW VIEWS AND APPROACHES WILL BE CORRECTLY AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED.

FILIPOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE FINANCE MINISTER

AU192004 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filiopv, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Rui Baltasar dos Santos Alves, minister of finance of Mozambique and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (S.A.D.C.C.), who is leading a delegation of that economic organisation on a visit here.

The guest set forth the purposes and the tasks of the organization in coordinating the economic development of the member states, the problems of their economic independence and the struggle against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. He noted the opportunities for cooperation of S.A.D.C.C. with the socialist countries; Bulgaria included, which can be realized mainly through the construction of industrial and agricultural projects and through the training of personnel.

Mr. Grisha Filipov emphasised Bulgaria's active economic cooperation with a number of S.A.D.C.C. member-countries.

ANTONOV DELIVERS SPEECH AT SOFIA CITY MEETING

AU170601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 March 86 p 2, 3

[Speech by Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and BCP Central Committee secretary, at the accountability-election conference of the Sofia City BCP Organization, held on 12 March 1986 at the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture in Sofia -- passages between slantlines printed in capital letters.]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the accountability-election conference of the Sofia city BCP Organization is closing its work. On behalf of, and at the instruction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, I express my full agreement with the evaluations and conclusions drawn, as well as with the tasks with which the conference is entrusting the communists and the working people of our capital in this connection.

THIS WAS A MEANINGFUL AND BUSINESSLIKE CONFERENCE. Its strictly observant glance did not miss even one sector of our capital's multifarious life.

THE DISCUSSION THAT TOOK PLACE IS DISTINGUISHED BY ITS POLITICAL AND CREATIVE MATURITY. This discussion reflected the constructive spirit of the epoch in which we are working, an epoch inspired by the fresh breeze of wonderful deeds with which the communists are coming to this high forum. At the same time, the debates at the conference showed how deeply the immutable strictness of our party, based on the April plenum spirit, has influenced the consciousness of our cadres in seeking new horizons and new paths of social progress, in critically analyzing the activities of the past.

The delegates at this conference spoke with a sense of responsibility and realism. The conference is proceeding in the spirit of the BCP Central Committee February and January plenums, in the spirit of a constructive atmosphere, which shows dissatisfaction with the achievements of the past and a readiness to implement thorough changes in the city's socioeconomic development, as well as in all spheres of life.

The Sofia City BCP Organization presents itself at its pre-congress accountability-election conference as united and rallied around the BCP Central Committee, with considerable achievements in its comprehensive activities, with the readiness to accomplish new tasks for which it is well prepared.

Permit me, comrades, to convey to you, the delegates and guests, to the communists, as well as to all working people from Sofia city, the ardent greetings of the BCP Central Committee, congratulations on your loyal work, and recognition for your faith in the party, for your will and resolve to implement the decisions of the January 1986 and of the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress into real deeds and results.

Comrades, the conference of the Sofia city communists marks the conclusion of the party's accountability-election campaign. This was an important, an exceptionally important campaign, which summed up the amazingly varied and innovative theoretical, political, and practical creative achievements of the BCP during the period following the 12th Congress. The accountability-election conferences demonstrated once more that the party of the Bulgarian Communists is an enviably strong organism, that it is filled with tremendous creative energy, and equipped with a scientific approach to the processes and laws of our development; they demonstrated that this party is strengthening from the ideological and political points of view, and that it possesses cadres capable of implementing its plans and designs in practical life.

THESE IDEAS AND THE POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL GROWTH OF THE BCP ARE DETERMINED ABOVE ALL BY THE PARTY'S SKILL, BY THE SKILL OF ITS CADRES AND OF THE PEOPLE TO BUILD UP NEW SOCIETY BASED ON THE CRITERIA AND ON THE CREATIVE ASPIRATION OF THE INVIGORATING APRIL PLENUM PRINCIPLES OF OUR LIFE.

We are talking about the 1956 April plenum and we will always define it as an event of historic importance.

This event embodies and combines the continuity and the successful pursuit of the most valuable traditions of the people and of our workers movement. All the successes we have achieved, and the image of contemporary, socialist Bulgaria are indissolubly linked to the Leninist April plenum line of the BCP, to the victory of the April ideas.

We now ask the question: What have the workers class, the agricultural toilers, and the people's intelligentsia, what have all our working people achieved under the party's leadership during the 30 years that have elapsed since the April plenum?

-- While in 1956 the basic funds amounted to 11.5 billion leva, according to plan they will reach 112.5 billion leva in 1986, which means 10 times more.

-- While the production funds in 1956 were evaluated amounting to 5.5 billion leva, they will reach 76.6 billion leva by the end of 1986, which means a 14-fold increase.

-- While in 1956 we produced 2.4 billion kwh of electric power, in 1986 we will produce 45.3 billion kwh, which represents a 19-fold increase.

-- Industrial production during the period under review showed a 14-fold increase, while machine building industry increased 68 times during the same period, and agricultural production showed a 2.5-fold increase.

-- The national income showed an 8-fold increase, according to comparative prices.

-- Within the 30 years that have elapsed since the April plenum, our capital's industrial potential showed a 10-fold increase. Basic funds amounting to more than 16 billion leva were created, which represents a 10-fold increase compared with 1956.

-- The largest town in Bulgaria has developed and is increasingly asserting itself as a modern, socialist city. More than half of the housing projects were created following the April plenum. The income of the population increased nearly six times, while the socialist funds showed a 10-fold increase.

Figuratively we can say that within the period elapsed since the April plenum we have built up three new capitals. Sofia's economy today produces as much social produce within one year as our entire country produced in 1956.

All these figures are backed by the labor achievements and the heroism of several generations of communists, they are based on the selfless contribution of several generations of builders of socialist society.

Today, again, we are remembering with gratitude the contribution of those who lit the flame of the April plenum, of those who firmly and unshakably supported the Marxist-Leninist postulates of the Central Committee for the future.

We are also grateful to their successors and followers, to the present-day detachment of communists and Komsomol members who consider the cause of April to be a nationwide cause, a cause decisive importance for their own lives and activities.

The cause of the April plenum changed the appearance of our country. It could not fail to produce drastic changes in the Bulgarian people's way of life. The people's self-confidence developed. The April plenum policy of the BCP made the wealth of worldwide culture accessible to us. The People's Republic of Bulgaria today enjoys great international prestige which, despite the slanderous campaign of the enemy's forces, has earned the love and respect of millions of people throughout the world.

The essence and meaning of the April plenum's general line of policy are the chief sources of these historic successes of our society, the source of our optimism for the future, the source of our faith and confidence that in the future we will master the most progressive technologies.

-- The April policy is a line of policy, which under all circumstances, in any situation opens wide horizons to everything that is new and progressive, to the most advanced achievements of man.

-- THE APRIL POLICY OF THE BCP IS CHARACTERIZED BY ITS STRONG LINKS WITH THE PEOPLE; it rallies and leads the workers class, the toilers in agriculture and the intelligentsia by basing all its actions on their interests.

-- THIS IS A LINE OF POLICY WHICH IS MADE FOR THE PEOPLE, BUT WHICH IS ALSO IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE PEOPLE, AND TOGETHER WITH THE PEOPLE.

During the entire period of our society's development during the last 30 years we saw another immutable characteristic feature of the April plenum's general line, which emerged with particular force -- THIS IS THE THOROUGHLY CREATIVE APPROACH TO SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. Only such an approach and such a policy is likely to enable us, at every stage of development, to reject everything that is unnecessary and that belongs to the past, to work with the criteria of the future. This is precisely why this line of policy IS ALWAYS IN MOTION, IT IS A POLICY OF CONSTANT, CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT.

-- The BCP April policy is PROMOTING AN EVER EXPANDING MANIFESTATION OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, it consistently creates prerequisites for enhancing the role of the basic links and of the working individual in the economic and political life of our society. This policy inspired the people with confidence in their strength and their possibilities, it transformed them into active builders and factors of social life.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's personal contribution and the credit he earned in shaping the party's April policy and in implementing it are exceptional. It is because of his creative activities as a theoretician, as an universally recognized political leader and statesman, that our people are justified in considering the achievements and the dynamic strength of our contemporary development to be a continuation of the great cause started by Dimitur Blageov and Georgi Dimitrov, and adapted to our newly existing conditions.

THE BCP'S IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IS DETERMINED IN THE SECOND PLACE BY THE INEXHAUSTIBLE, THEORETICAL, POLITICAL, AND PRACTICAL WEALTH with which the 12th BCP Congress and the period following it endowed us, and by its role as a supreme new achievement in the development of our political line.

As is known, following the 12th BCP Congress, the BCP's activities were characterized by the exceptionally great theoretical and organizational accomplishment which was expanded in uncovering and mastering the qualitatively new processes and laws of our social development, with a view to widely propagating everything that is new and progressive in life, everything that science, technology and culture were able to produce in contributing to the further prosperity of socialist Bulgaria. These are problems of an ascending, strong, and dynamic development. We faced and we are still facing these problems, not because we are stagnating, but because we are following accelerated development.

The decisions of the congress, the post-congress developments have been summed up in the work entitled: "Problems and approaches in building mature socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria," and in the remarkable projects mapped out at the

February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee. These decisions are of historic importance -- they represent stages in this gigantic work, they represent the solid bridge which our society crossed along its path entering the present decade, they represent a theoretical, political, and organizational-practical foundation that is as hard as granite, upon which we will continue to build our developed socialist society.

THE RESULTS OF OUR WORK AND STRUGGLE ARE WELL KNOWN. We concluded 1985 successfully. This was a difficult year. It was a year of drought unprecedented this century, a year of extremely difficult conditions in agricultural development and in certain industrial branches. Had these misfortunes affected our country under conditions of capitalism or even 15 years ago, this would have precipitated us into a tremendous economic crisis. This, however, did not happen today. The reason for it lies in the opportunities of our system, in the solid material-technical basis that has been created. The achievements which nature prevented us from obtaining in agriculture, power supply, and food industry were successfully compensated in other economic branches and, above all, in the machine building and chemical industry.

-- The most important fact in this context is that we not only succeeded in overcoming the results of climatic and other difficulties, but that we provided for further, qualitative changes in the structure of our social production on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

-- The ascending development of our country in 1985 enabled us to fulfill the 5-year plan successfully according to all its basic indexes. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period we achieved one of the highest average annual rates of national economic growth in Europe.

IF WE WERE TO DESCRIBE THE PAST PERIOD IN THE MOST GENERAL TERMS, WE CAN SAY THAT THIS WAS A PERIOD OF DYNAMIC CHANGES, OF ACCELERATED TRANSITION TOWARD THE INTENSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION AND TOWARD PREPARATION FOR LARGE-SCALE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. OUR PATH AND OUR STRUGGLE ARE INDISSOLUBLY LINKED TO THE FRATERNAL SOLIDARITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' MOVEMENT, TO THE OTHER PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN THE WORLD, TO THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES, AND IN PARTICULAR TO THE SOVIET UNION, AND TO ITS GLORIOUS LENINIST PARTY. The April policy and the successes we have achieved in the last 30 years would have been unthinkable without the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet state.

The BCP is unrelentingly conducting its policy of comprehensive cooperation with, and of drawing closer to the Soviet Union. This drawing closer together is economic, political, cultural, and so forth. This line of policy transformed Bulgarian-Soviet friendship into a powerful material force, into a powerful motor for our comprehensive social, economic, and intellectual development. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the BCP have always followed this line, and will also follow it in the future. Our fraternal friendship is enriched and developed on the basis of new intellectual and ideological relations, on the basis of concrete and real deeds. The agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev at their meetings in Moscow and Sofia, as well as the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period up to the Year 2000 are raising to a new stage of development the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples, and their drawing closer together.

Having taken place at a turning point in the development of the Soviet Union and in worldwide development, the 27th CPSU Congress will go down in history as a supreme achievement, rising to the height of the new problems and demands. This congress was a triumph of the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The general line of

the CPSU which was adopted and approved will lead Soviet society to a qualitatively new stage, it will fully reveal the advantages of socialism in the economic, scientific, and cultural sectors, in democracy, and in the people's total way of life.

Our stand at the congress was expressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation. The profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state and tasks of Soviet society contained in the political report read by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the businesslike spirit and the capitivating ideological-political potential of the work accomplished at the 27th CPSU Congress inspires us all with great optimism. We are ardently rejoicing at the fact that in the present-day period of decisive changes the CPSU is meeting the chaellenge of the time with full alertness, it is mobilizing and promoting the inexhaustible strength and opportunities of the Soviet people in the struggle to accelerate socioeconomic development, in the struggle to coordinate the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, in the struggle for the further expansion of socialist democracy, and to improve the Soviet people's living standard, in the struggle for peace throughout the world. This glorious event inspires us with new confidence along the path we are following, and this confidence is a new confirmation of the correctness of our party's April policy, of the great cause in which we have been engaged since the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrades, for the communists and working people of our capital the years that have elapsed since the 24th accountability-election conference were years of intense and constructive labor in implementing the tasks of the 12th BCP Congress.

-- The plan for our socioeconomic development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period was successfully fulfilled. Industrial production increased by 19.7 percent, net production increased by 42.1 percent, while labor productivity increased by 35.6 percent during the same period.

-- The social conditions of the working people in the capital are improving. However, the spirit and demands of our time, of our future, and of our accelerated progress have new historical dimensions. These are the fundamental approaches and postulates of the February 1985 and January 1986 BCP Central Committee plenums. They are an index of the high stage of political and creative maturity, and of the state of preparation with which the BCP is advancing toward its forthcoming 13th congress.

The theoretical and practical activities implemented by the party enable it to ADOPT OBJECTIVE, NEW LAW-GOVERNED RULES, AND TO ACCOMPLISH A GIGANTIC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SYNTHESIS, ON THE BASIS OF WHICH THE FEBRUARY PLENUM COMPREHENSIVELY ENRICHED THE BCP'S APRIL PLENUM STRATEGY IN VIEW OF THE NEWLY CREATED CIRCUMSTANCES.

-- The new problems which logically emerged under the conditions of the present-day stage of maturity of the social organism, under the conditions of the social organism, under the conditions of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, led us toward the new postulates and fundamental approaches adopted at the February and January plenums.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR ECONOMY REACHED A SUPREME STAGE WHICH DEMANDS QUALITATIVELY NEW VIEWS AND NEW APPROACHES AND SOLUTIONS ON PRINCIPLE, SO THAT WE MAY SUCCESSFULLY PROCEED FURTHER ALONG OUR PATH OF PROGRESS.

The February plenum strategy gives an answer to this vital necessity. How can we describe the chief and decisive elements of this issue?

-- THE CHIEF ELEMENT is that we are advancing toward our new tasks on the basis of deeply scientific principles, equipped with the correct method of implementing the

scientific-technical revolution. This is the great merit of the February plenum, this is the essence of its immutable importance.

-- THE DECISIVE ELEMENT IS that the January 1986 plenum provided for the natural continuation of this cause, inspired by the April plenum, and gave "flesh and blood" to the decisions of the February 1985 plenum in an expanded program of action for all sectors of life.

The January plenum confirmed a factor of exceptional importance -- namely, THE PROFOUNDLY SCIENTIFIC CHARACTER AND THE TREMENDOUS PRACTICAL AND TRANSFORMING STRENGTH OF THE FEBRUARY PLANUM STRATEGY.

-- The new wide-ranging changes which are now being implemented both in the basis and in the superstructure of society, and the mapping out of the trends, paths, and tasks of our development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and during the period up to 2000 as reflected in the BCP Draft theses for the 13th congress represent categorical and unconditional confirmation of this strategy.

-- The correctness of this strategy is also confirmed by the fact that the spirit, strategic thought, and technological criteria, as well as the approach prevailing at these aforementioned February and January plenums are already implemented in the consciousness of the party, of the working people, of our scientific-technical intelligentsia, and of our state and economic leaders.

We are talking about shaping and developing lasting, integral changes in the people's consciousness, in their behavior and in their actions, changes aimed at mastering, introducing, defending, and most fully applying the most updated and most progressive achievements.

We are talking about enriching and elevating the leading role of the party and about increasing its revolutionary charge, about increasing its practical and transformational power to the level of new, socioeconomic tasks.

THIS IS THE MEANING AND CONTENT, THE ROLE, AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FEBRUARY 1985 AND JANUARY 1986 PLENUMS FOR US, FOR THE PARTY, AND FOR SOCIETY. THESE ARE PLENUMS WITH A LONG-TERM, STRATEGIC TARGET FOR THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT, FOR SOLVING OUR IMMEDIATE, HISTORIC TASK -- NAMELY, TO BUILD MATURE SOCIALISM, TO ACHIEVE A STEADY AND UNRELENTING, COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL WELLBEING.

-- Through their criteria, postulates, and approaches, aforementioned the plenums not only developed a program for the immediate implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country, a program for the technological innovation and re-equipment of the country, for the confident transition of our country to the 21st century, for its competition with the front ranks of world progress.

-- With the criteria of the aforementioned plenums and with their approaches we are now shaping qualitatively new dimensions in our economic, political, and ideological environment in order to expand and further master the effect of the objective new laws within the workers collectives, as well as in the activities of the self-governing socialist organizations, to reorganize the centralized state administration, to create a new economic link between the socialist producers of commodities.

-- With these criteria and approaches we are struggling for an adequate improvement in the methods and style of work of the party, state, social, and economic organs and organizations, of every manager and specialist; we are struggle to develop science and its achievements, to train cadres who are capable and prepared for the creative

and selfless accomplishment of their difficult tasks, demanding high responsibility in every sphere of work, cadres, capable of standing in the front ranks of the struggle to implement the scientific-technical revolution.

The conference of the city party organization unmistakably confirmed that the new socioeconomic strategy of the BCP is fully supported by the Sofia communists. At this conference we heard the participants voice the strong and convincing will to work actively, competently, and purposefully to accomplish their tasks with a great sense of responsibility in order to ensure bold transformations in all spheres of Sofia's economic life.

The BCP Central Committee has always devoted great attention to our capital. Sofia is the largest administrative, sociopolitical, cultural, and scientific center in our country. Approximately 14 percent of the population and 20 percent of the basic production funds are concentrated here, and 14 percent of the country's total social product is produced here.

The objective and exact evaluation of the situation, however, obliges us to state that, along with the successes achieved in Sofia, serious problems are emerging, which have been maturing for a long time and which under the present circumstances are becoming an obstacle to the further intensive and harmonious development of this city.

-- These are the problems of building a contemporary industrial structure on the basis of the leading trends of scientific-technical progress.

"These are the problems of transportation and trade services for the population, as well as the problems of Sofia's comprehensive development as a model socialist capital.

-- These are the problems of the well-balanced development of the city within the framework of the existing manpower and other resources, within the framework of an improved environment, and on the basis of order, discipline, and a high state of organization in all sectors and activities.

IN ORDER TO SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS SPECIFIC VIEWS HAVE ALREADY BEEN WORKED OUT AND SEVERAL PROGRAMS AND MEASURES, INCLUDING SEVERAL GOVERNMENT DECISIONS, HAVE ALREADY BEEN ADOPTED. REGARDLESS OF THIS, NO DECISIVE CHANGES HAVE SO FAR OCCURRED IN THIS MATTER.

Why are these problems not being solved at all, or are being solved without essential lasting results?

The chief reason is that THE POLICY DEVELOPED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS IS NOT CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED. In most cases the measures adopted and implemented are of a partial, instead of a comprehensive character, they affect the consequences and not the causes, and are not linked to basic prerequisites for the optimal functioning of the respective systems.

Let us take, for example, the CAPITAL'S INDUSTRIAL SECTOR. It is varied and has no clearly expressed, progressive, structural character. Along with the numerous, modern goods and commodities, many products with no future are developed, with low technical standards, goods that are consuming too much manpower and too many resources, goods that are outdated, and that also contribute to environmental pollution.

The Sofia industrial sector, regardless of the existing prerequisites and with a few exceptions, DOES NOT HAVE THE APPEARANCE OF A MODERN AND LEADING INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, EQUIPPED WITH SCIENTIFIC AND HIGH TECHNICAL STANDARDS, WITH MODERN TECHNOLOGIES, AND PRODUCING MODERN GOODS. Along with the electronic, machine building, and other industries, there are activities which are still based on low technical standards.

-- Thus, for example, approximately 60 percent of the country's wool production is washed and dried in Sofia, although it is not used here.

-- A number of metal consuming production branches, such as crane construction and steam-boiler production plant, are situated in the capital, for which there is no promising future, and which could be developed in other parts of the country. It is hardly necessary that Sofia should be the site for the production of ordinary electric vehicles on such a large scale, when plants of the same kind exist in Lom and Pleven.

-- The "Kliment Voroshilov" plant, which is a front ranker in the electric appliances industry of our country, has been in bad shape for as long as 10 years and is not very promising. The competent state and economic organs are mainly responsible for this, but the responsibility of the city leadership is considerable, as well.

What makes it necessary to produce rubber and plastic materials in Sofia, to double the production of refrigerating equipment, and to maintain large textile industry plants, and others, instead of production goods which are in accordance with the higher scientific and productin qualifications of the cadres resident in Sofia?

There is even more: It is an intolerable situation, that agro-industrial complexes and RKP from all over the country should develop various secondary activities on the territory of the capital, mostly of a speculative character, in which about 10 to 12,000 people are engaged who are part of the capital's manpower potential.

The development of the structure of Sofia's economy cannot take place without A CONSTANT INNOVATION OF PRODUCTION. Part of the existing activities must be organized and transferred to other areas of the country. This process, however, must not be considered as a one-time action, it must be organized on the basis of a thoroughly analyzed strategy and on the basis of a selective approach. It is the lack of this approach that has produced the failure to implement the measures adopted in the past. Thus, for example, out of the 91 types of production and activity involving over 10,000 personnel envisaged by the previous 5-year plan period, only 58, with approximately 4,000 people, have been transferred.

The transfer of activities to the okrugs has not turned into a process organized and administered in a planned manner. This process is still taking place in an undirected manner. This process is still taking place in an undirected manner, and THE APPROACH TOWARD ITS CONDUCT HAS BECOME OUTDATED. Old capacities are wearing out, worn-out and low-productivity equipment is still in use, and the party and economic leaderships of the okrugs are with good reason objecting to this. No account is being taken of the circumstance that here, too, a modern structure and technological standard of production must be ensured. The mass-political and explanatory work in the labor collectives of the enterprises and the concern for up-to-date pretraining and qualification of the cadres for new activities are also inadequate.

On the other hand the economic organizations are showing resistance and looking for all possible ways of postponing or not fulfilling this task. This is so because the plan for the relevant production continues to weigh heavily on them with full force, and no account is taken of the inevitable fall in the productivity of labor, the disruption of organization, increased expenditures, or of a number of other difficulties and negative consequences.

Due to all these reasons the Council of Ministers has cancelled its own decisions to transfer 18 enterprises out of the capital and for a further 24 has extended the period during which they may remain in Sofia.

The improvement of the structure of industry is also being delayed due to the slow mastering of new products, new technologies, and new types of manufacture. For example, the "Druzhba" model lifttrucks, which were mastered in 1979, are not entering regular production due to the fact that so far the electronic control devices for them are not being produced in the country. A similar holdup has also been permitted with the system for automating engineering work. The degree of automation of the production processes in the industry of Sofia is low. The proportion of manual and heavy physical labor is high in machine building, electronics and electrical engineering, light industry, the food and tobacco industry, and in construction; it lies between 55 and 65 percent.

The application of electronics is making a slow entry into production, the same is true for modern technologies, and the immense scientific, engineering, and technical potential of the city is being inadequately utilized.

Alongside the need for serious structural alterations in industry, as regards the development of the city's economy specific problems exist, connected with LIMITED LABOR, WATER, THERMAL POWER, AND OTHER RESOURCES.

Towards the end of last year the capital's population reached 1,200,000, of which 705,000 are of working age. The labor resources of Sofia are decreasing year by year -- about 23-24,000 people retire annually, while 10-12,000 reach working age, and this tendency will continue. To cover labor resource requirements during the last 15 years, Sofia has increased its population in a mechanical manner by 102,000. About 14,000 people from the neighboring settlement systems, 13,000 people on attachment or temporary residents, 47,000 pensioners, and 4,000 foreign workers are now working in the city, but despite this, about 10,000 jobs remain unfilled. At the same time, the new promising production processes that are unfolding are experiencing a severe need for manpower, building, and other resources.

To provide the population with drinking water is already a problem now, let alone to meet the requirements of industry and agriculture. The same problems also exists with land, power, communications, and other component elements of the engineering infrastructure.

The population increase in the capital is also creating grievious problems with regard to the provision of housing, transportation, trading, and domestic services, as well as in building, repair and maintenance work, and so on.

All this clearly requires us to turn to these problems yet again. It would be appropriate for the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers, together the Sofia City People's Council and the State Planning Commission, TO DEVELOP A CLEAR CONCEPTION AND A CONCRETE PROGRAM FOR THE SPECIALIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF SOFIA'S INDUSTRY, LINKED WITH THE OTHER REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY. All developments for the activities in Sofia should be calculated within the framework of the available resources, and with a view to achieving a balanced development the necessary conditions should be ensured for a markedly higher growth of labor productivity as compared with the average for the country. In the capital, emphasis is to be given to the development of high-scientific-content types of manufacture, high quality end products with low labor and material content, and a high degree of automation of the processes on the basis of progressive technologies. Only in this manner will we be able to carry into effect the further intensification of the capital's economy for normal development of the servicing sector.

Let us take TRRANSPORTATION SERVICES. In the capital every worker loses on average 1 hour in traveling, as against the accepted norm of 40 minutes. At peak periods the speed of vehicles is almost equal to walking. Under very slight difficulties of an objective nature, the city transportation system has fallen into a crisis situation.

The measures which are being taken are STILL NOT IN THE NATURE OF INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS and are not bringing about fundamental alterations in the situation. Insufficient effort is being made to seek possibilities for more efficient and speedy solutions in the existing situation, and reliance is being put on certain other measures, the implementation of which is, however, only possible in the longer term. In the majority of cases the reasons are explained as due to a shortage of vehicles and drivers, while no attempt is made to solve the questions connected with the communications and organization of traffic.

Now THE TRAFFIC IS MOVING THROUGH THE CITY CENTER MAINLY ON RADIAL ROUTES. Still not enough is being done to develop circumferential-road movement with a view to reducing the flow through the center and increasing travel speed. Bottlenecks are not being analyzed in relation to transportation vehicle routes and no measures are being taken to eliminate them, for example, the Lyublin housing development, with a population of 100,000 is linked to the center only by the Babe Parashkeva Boulevard, and the same situation exists with the Mladezh and Iskur developments, and others. With minor corrections the throughout capacity along a number of routes can be considerably increased.

CONDITIONS HAVE NOT BEEN CREATED FOR PREFERENCE TO BE GIVEN TO THE MOVEMENT OF THE CITY'S MASS TRANSIT VEHICLES. Study and research into passenger flows is not being used to optimize the schedules and timetables of public transport vehicles. Almost no use is being made of the opportunities of the circumferential highway and of rail transportation, especially in journeys in the outer suburbs.

The absence of modern crossroads and multilevel junctions does not create conditions for speedy and safe transportation. The buildup of the tram and trolleybus network is being held up, something which is chiefly responsible for the failure in the task of priority development of electrically powered transportation in the city.

Over 40 percent of transportation vehicles are completely obsolete. The percentage of large-capacity (articulated) buses and trolleybuses is low. The poor state of the tramlines, the overhead contact network, and the road surfacing lead to a high level of breakdowns in the system.

All this requires that extremely urgent measures be taken and a new approach be implemented in order to achieve a speedy and noticeable change in the transportation situation in the city. A decisive improvement is necessary in the organization of traffic; preference must be given to city mass transportation; conditions must be created to develop circumferential-road traffic; the number of stops on heavily loaded routes must be reduced; transportation discipline must be increased; and control intensified.

Further delay of the DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROAD COMMUNICATION NETWORK is not to be tolerated. It is especially urgent to construct road links with the new housing developments and the main incoming and outgoing routes. It is necessary developments and the main incoming and outgoing routes. It is necessary during the very first years of the 5-year plan period to complete the construction of tram and trolleybus lines to the new housing zones. Without waiting any further, maintenance must be improved and modernization work carried out on the rail lines, the street and overhead contact network, and the repair and maintenance base. Alongside this it is necessary to continue the replacement of the transportation vehicles, increasing the proportion of large-capacity buses and trolleybuses.

The Ministry of Transportation is required to show more concern and attention toward transportation in the capital as an important component unit of the uniform transportation system in the country. With a view to protecting the environment, it would be

expedient for the city's transportation fleet to be used for a fixed mileage, and then transferred to other locations where no harm to the population from pollution will be caused.

THE STATE OF THE TRADING AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES TO THE POPULATION IS ALSO NOT GOOD. The main fault here is the unsatisfactory state of goods funds -- they are inadequate in quantity, and there is a lack of a rich and varied range of goods. With the exception of basic food products and certain others, all non-food goods and all others are on sale intermittently, and on occasion are not available for lengthy periods. A number of goods in demand are not delivered in good time, and the necessary measures are not being adopted to provide goods to satisfy newly appearing and seasonal demands of the population. An alarming situation exists with the maintenance of minimum stocks of basic food products, certain of which are below 50 percent, while others are completely out of stock. Trade and commerce has still not formed a barrier against low-quality goods. No visible changes are occurring in the standard of service. Signals indicating gross contraventions of prices and weights, a neglectful attitude toward customers, and other negative phenomena are numerous. The capital is completely failing to justify the expectations of the country's visitors for a rich market and is disappointing many thousands of foreign tourists with primitive attitudes and a low standard of service.

THE PROBLEM WITH THE GOODS FUNDS IS EXTREMELY SERIOUS. The fact is underestimated that the goods funds of the capital are to satisfy not only the needs of the city's own population, but also those of visitors, temporary residents, and a considerable part of the country's population. It is alarming that during the past 5-year plan period the goods funds for a number of groups of goods have remained at one and the same level, while for other goods the funds are decreasing as compared to past years.

-- For example, over the last 2 years the meat quota has fallen by 7.2 percent, the beans quota by 25.2 percent, the fresh fruit quota by 14.7 percent, canned and bottled vegetables by 3.8 percent, and so on.

-- The quotas envisaged for 1986 for a number of goods, such as flour, rice, pasta, and sugar products, vegetable oils, and others, are between 10 and 12 percent of those for the whole country, while the percentage of the population resident in the city is 14 percent.

It is plainly necessary for THE NORMATIVES FOR DETERMINING THE GOODS FUNDS FOR THE CAPITAL TO BE REXAMINED; THESE SHOULD BE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN THOSE FOR THE OTHER TOWNS IN THE COUNTRY -- IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DYNAMIC REQUIREMENTS WHICH HAVE TO BE MET.

THE INVESTIGATION OF CONSUMER DEMAND is seriously lagging, and accordingly no rational siting and distribution of food stocks is being carried out. The provision of supplies for the trading network is in many cases left in the hands of sales representatives. Orders from trading units and shops are not being fulfilled. It is systematically permitted for only a portion of the shops to be stocked with goods in demand, by which the impression is created that goods funds are available which in practice are in short supply.

Weaknesses also exist in the ADMINISTRATION OF TRADE in the capital. The role of the district organs and units in the organization of the trading processes in the area is debased. Control of observance of opening hours is weak. It is a widespread practice for the shops to be stocked during opening hours and for them to close for all possible reasons. The introduction of modern technological equipment for automation of the commercial and trading processes is lagging behind. The percentage of

heavy physical labor is high. There are delays in the palletization and modular packing of goods, as well as in the automation of handling operations in the warehouses.

It is clear that all these questions must be analysed without dealy and urgent measures must be taken to satisfy the capital's market with the required goods and to bring about a decisive improvement in trading services.

PROBLEMS IN THE BUILDING AND INTEGRATED CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAPITAL ARE EXCEPTIONALLY SERIOUS. The existing disproportions between the town-forming and town-servicing elements of the city hamper the planned development of the economy and the city structure.

OVER 100 CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATIONS, enterprises, and organizations, subordinated to 25 economic organizations from 9 government departments, are functioning in the capital, and there is no coordination and integration of their activities. The Sofia City People's Council IS FAILING TO FULFILL THE FUNCTIONS OF A UNIFORM INVESTOR. These functions are not being carried out either by the direct people's councils, who possess LIMITED RIGHTS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE INVESTMENT PROCESS in the specific conditions of the capital city. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTION BASE OF THE BUILDING ORGANIZATIONS IN SERIOUSLY LAGGING. The building up of this base up to the present has not been in conformity with the scale of the building program, and the opportunities for production sharing, specialization, and rational territorial location have not been taken into consideration. No specific building systems have been created to meet the characteristic special features in the construction of the town as a capital city.

The housing problems is most serious in comparison with the other towns in the country. Whereas in the other regions the per capita living space is 16.2 square meters, in Sofia the figures is 15.3 square meters. Almost 80,000 families in the city have unresolved housing problems, of which 25,000 are young families.

IT IS TIME TO TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH TOO ABOUT THE ARCHITECTURAL POLICY WHICH IS BEING FOLLOWED IN SOFIA.

Undoubtedly, the conception for the territorial construction of the capital is the right one. This conception could not be developed without building a number of new housing developments and without major reconstruction and new construction in the central areas of the city. A new approach which should be evaluated was used in implementing the construction of zone B-5.

But what is the main point here?

The main thing is that there is no correct policy from the viewpoint of the spatial conception and of the organization of the dwelling space in the new housing developments; the main thing is that unforgivable architectural solutions are permitted with lasting negative consequences for the functioning of the new districts as uniform social formations. In this respect, horrors such as those which are being carried out in Sofia do not exist anywhere else in the country. It is evident even to a simple uneducated man that towns like Tolbukhin, Varna, and others have advanced far ahead in town-planning and architectural solutions, while in Sofia there is a mishmash of uniform multistory blocks, with no center, no broad avenues, and no atmosphere. This cannot provide a social model for living nor meet the requirements of the BCP Central Committee for a harmonious housing environment!

IN THE HOUSING DISTRICTS, PARTICULARLY IN THE NEW ONES, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SITES IS NOT IN ACCORDANCE EITHER WITH THE TOWN-PLANNING PROVISIONS OR WITH THE NORMATIVES FOR PROVISION OF INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICES AND LANDSCAPING. Overall, the integrated urban planning of the capital is lagging alarmingly. At over 150 building sites where apartment blocks have been handed over, vertical layouts and provision of trees and shrubs, sidewalks, streets, children's playgrounds, parking spaces, and so on have not been completed. Many serious problems are arising with the water supply, sewage services, central-heating, and other systems, which in the greater part of the city are completely obsolete and do not correspond to contemporary technical and technological requirements.

THE TOWN PLANNING DEVELOPMENTS ARE OUTDATED AND INCOMPLETE. For years and years the means provided under the plan for town planning have not been utilized. The standard of maintenance of cleanliness in the capital is also extremely unsatisfactory.

Problems relating to THE MAINTENANCE, RECONSTRUCTION, AND MODERNIZATION OF THE BUILDING STOCK have not been resolved either. The increase of the city's population past the million mark has led to problems of a fundamentally new nature, which directly related to the construction of the technical infrastructure. In individual districts there is a shortage of water. The construction of underground traffic stations in the new housing developments and especially in the city center is being delayed. The state of the medium-voltage overhead electricity supply network in the city's outer suburbs is unsatisfactory.

The possibilities of THE BASIC HEAT SUPPLY SOURCES ARE EXHAUSTED. The consumer loadings connected to them exceed their capacities by up to 40 percent. There is a severe imbalance between the thermal power requirements and the possibilities to meet the needs, due to which the connection of new customers has been halted in certain districts with centralized heat supplies. The construction of the basic capacities for centralized heat supply in the capital is lagging behind, there is a real danger that serious social consequences will be created.

THE MAIN REASON FOR THE UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAPITAL IS SUBSTANTIAL WEAKNESSES AND SHORTCOMINGS IN THE INVESTMENT POLICY AND IN THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE INVESTMENT PROCESS. This process has special features which are strictly specific to Sofia as a capital, and failure to conform to these features is giving rise to further difficulties and problems. The absence of uniformity in carrying out the investment process and the large numbers of investors, project designers, and builders creates additional difficulties in the coordination of investment. Individual government departments and organizations are carrying out construction in the Sofia area, but ARE FAILING TO CONSTRUCT THE RELEVANT SECTION OF THE CITY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THIS CONSTRUCTION.

The successful solving of these problems strongly requires A CHANGE IN APPROACH AND A DECISIVE REORGANIZATION OF INVESTMENT POLICY.

To achieve the integrated and harmonious development of the city it is essential to create complete uniformity in the conduct of the investment process. The Sofia City People's Council and the district people's councils must decisively increase their rights and responsibilities in the coordination and administration of the investment process. The normative documents for capital construction must be brought into accordance with the postulate of the single uniform investor and the integrated development of the territory of Sofia.

SO THIS IS THE SITUATION. THIS IS AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION. It was necessary to make certain cadre changes with a view to strengthening the city's party and state leadership. Anastasiy Donchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, has

been elected first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee. He is from the party's young leading cadres. If we take his biography, it is indeed a brief one, as for any young man. After completing higher education he became an engineer-technologist in production, worked actively in the Komsomol, and in 1974 was elected secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Later, in Razgrad he became chairman of the okrug people's council, and from 1980 was first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee. Anastasiy Donchev stands out for the dynamism which he puts into every undertaking, his intense interest in the new, and his skill in creating an organization for its establishment in practice. He is one of the promising young figures and, relying on the collective, can be a worthy leader of the Sofia City BCP Organization.

What can be said about the person who was first secretary hitherto?

Georgi Georgiev was not promoted accidentally to the post of first secretary. He had been systematically prepared for this post. As known, he had consecutively worked as chairman of the Lenin District People's Council and first secretary of the Dimitrov District BCP Committee in Sofia. In 1981 he was elected second secretary of the okrug party committee in such a big organization as Varna. The post of second secretary does not exist in the party committees, and in Varna this status was especially created in his case. Comrade Georgi Georgiev successfully coped with his new obligations and helped to strengthen the party work in the okrug. For a while he also worked as first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee.

It just so happened that after arriving in Sofia, within a short period of time, he underwent surgery four times. While this circumstance does not clear him of guilt, it had to affect his work. We value his merits, and the Central Committee is sending him to another responsible post.

This of course does not diminish his responsibility for the state Sofia is in. I mean weaknesses which do not exist elsewhere, of responsibility for which nobody can release him.

IT WOULD BE WRONG TO BLAME THE LEADERSHIP UP TO THIS TIME FOR EVERYTHING. THIS IS BEYOND ANY DOUBT BECAUSE WE DEAL HERE WITH NEGATIVE PROCESSES AND A SITUATION WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED FOR MANY YEARS. Nevertheless, it is true that with their practical actions the Sofia city BCP Committee and the Sofia People's Council have penetrated the essence of these processes too slowly and indecisively and have not perceived the fundamental causes which have determined these processes. Sporadic measures and partial improvements in the concrete situation are sufficient only as an argument to placate the consciences of some leaders. Is this sufficient for looking peacefully from the side while important problems are not being solved on a long-term comprehensive basis and while these problems grow and torment the life of Sofia's population?

Lack of possibilities cannot be blamed as the reason for this situation. I would like to point out one fact only. Some 7,120,000,000 leva have been invested in Sofia's territory during the last 5-year plan period. This amount represents 20 percent of the country's investments for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. A significant part of this amount has been invested in developing the city's economy. The question is how to direct these investments so that they solve and do not merely scratch the ripe problems.

Our capital is beautiful. Many heroic acts ornament its citizens and its image of a socialist city. It is not the citizens who are responsible for the failures of which we speak today. The vicious circles in the capital city's life, if we can use the figurative expression of the BCP Central Committee January plenum, are the work of the devil. They are the result of lack of interest and irresponsibility on the

part of many central departments toward their duties, the result of their own decisions and of the established practice of adopting one decision after another without anybody caring how these decisions are being implemented. They are the result of indecisiveness, inconsistency, and a depraved style of work characteristic of many units of the city leadership.

More than 2 years ago, at the initiative of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council and the Council of Ministers took place, in an attempt to solve the unsolved problems and adopt active measures. The well-known decree no. 49 was also adopted. Yes, there is a decree, but unfortunately there are no results. Nothing envisaged in this decree was implemented. One asks why the Council of Ministers and Sofia City People's Council did not implement their own decrees? Nobody, and the party and state leadership less than anybody else, can be excused or has the right to be excused by departmental bureaucracy and inertia.

It is precisely from such a position that the level of the work of the city and district party committees must be evaluated and elevated. The report points out tasks which have not been fulfilled and many examples of unutilized possibilities. Leading organs and cadres stand behind all this. They are not anonymous, but have titles and names, and in the main they enjoy our confidence, one expects things from them, one relies on them. How are we to work further? We need a new climate in which responsibility is not only assumed but also carried out. The initiative of the city committee must always match the level of the tasks, it must be decisively implacable toward every delay and every omission, and form a situation in which everybody will ensure the necessary transformations at his place of work.

Now in many cases the behavior of the city party and state leadership is being dictated not by the line which had been worked out, but by TEMPORARY MEASURES, WHICH IN THE BEST CASE TAKE THE EDGE OFF THE PROBLEMS BUT DO NOT SOLVE THEM.

It would be unjust to say that the city leadership does not see the problems and the long-term ways of solving them. Its efforts are commendable, especially those in many directions aimed at reconstructing the economy, asserting and consolidating electronics, and so forth.

However, the leadership has been paralyzed by the acuteness of the presented issues, a fact which also takes away the time, powers, and energy of the organs and cadres to carry out many current tasks.

Furthermore, the lack of interest on the part of many departments toward the sharp problems of the capital, has now become equivalent to a justification for the failures. Undoubtedly, there was a lack of interest, but it is unpardonable that this circumstance has formed something of a helplessness syndrome toward the fundamental reasons for the acuteness of the problems. Too often the leading cadres do not control development, but are indeed prisoners of this development's current problems.

THE SOFIA CITY BCP COMMITTEE must decisively increase the responsibility of the organs and cadres. An iron hand is necessary for cutting the Gordian knot, as well as consistently and insistently putting everything and everybody in order. It is necessary to assert an understanding and a high sense of responsibility in the cadres at all levels, so that they understand that when a decision is adopted, it is to be implemented and not endlessly discussed while the reasons for postponing the terms of implementation are being explained.

What are the concrete factors which the work of the city party committee and other party organs lacks?

-- There is no comprehensive CONTROL AND INSPECTION for bringing every piece of work which has been commissioned and every decision which has been adopted to a successful conclusion.

One year ago, at the decision of the Bureau of the BCP City Committee, a building was assigned for developing small-dimensional laser technology. Time has passed since then and no significant step in this direction has been made. Other okrugs and cities are pulling ahead. No party or administrative responsibility has been requested from the persons charged with this task.

-- THE PARTY'S URGENT DEMANDS for asserting an exemplary order, discipline, regulations, and a high organization everywhere and in everything have not been asserted sufficiently in the front line. Strict but just responsibility is not being sought. One simply shows liberalism. The city's mass transportation is one of Sofia's most acute problems. Naturally, there are many problems in this area, such as an obsolete material-technical basis and a turnover which in 1985 alone amounted to 3,500 people leaving their jobs and 3,000 new employees replacing them. However, there has been no initiative on the part of the BCP city and district committees to profoundly analyze the state and reasons for the failures in the city's transportation and to reach practical party and administrative conclusions about the cadres who have been entrusted with and are responsible for solving the situation.

-- THE GREAT PAPER STREAM which sometimes covers the people and the cadres like an avalanche is characteristic of the various levels in the system of the city party organization. One writes about secretarial operational meetings, bureau meetings, and meetings of the staffs, commissions, subcommissions, as well as about systems and subsystems. The meetings and conferences are numerous. Sometimes individual economic and political figures go from a meeting to a conference and vice versa. They are left with very little time for direct work in the plants, enterprises, and organizations.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of the SOFIA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL and its subdepartments. The excessive concentration of prerogatives in its activity exonerates to a large degree the other state structures on the territory of the capital from responsibility for the effective administration of the socioeconomic processes and the many-sided life of the capital. The rights of the district people's councils have been limited. There is an increase in the adoption of many large-scope programs and concepts for developing the city. Simultaneously, the activity for practically implementing the decisions which have been adopted is insufficient.

The Sofia City People's Council and its organs are too busy with paperwork, and too many letters are being sent from one department to another instead of adopting effective and quick measures for solving the problems. There exist manifestations of indifference and a formalist approach toward the critical notes and proposals of the working people, who virtually sink in the labyrinth of the bureaucratic apparatus and its numerous departments and units. One gets the impression that successes are being exaggerated while failures are being passed over in silence.

There are serious grounds for increasing the requirements with regard to cadres of the MINISTRIES, ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND DEPARTMENTS. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has only one capital, and everybody must feel himself responsible for solving its problems, and this includes the national and the city's state and economic organs and all those who live and work in Sofia.

Now more than ever before it is necessary to perfect the party leadership of Sofia's economic and other activities and reach a highly intensive development in the comprehensive life of the city on the basis of the decisions, criteria, and requirements of the BCP Central Committee February and January plenums.

The main point from which we must start is that the criteria for work and the results of work are of a new quality. These criteria, which are being formed under the influence of the current scientific-technical revolution, are as follows: POLYTECHNIC MATURITY AND MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL THOUGHT, THE ABILITY TO MASTER THE NEW LAW-GOVERNED RULES AND PRODUCE GENERAL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS, THE ABILITY TO FIND THE CONCRETE EXPRESSION OF THESE SOLUTIONS IN EVERY SITUATION AND IMPLEMENT DEEP TRANSFORMATIONS, A FAITH IN THE PEOPLE AND THEIR FORCES, A STRUGGLE FOR THE NEW IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, AND A HIGH RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVERY COMMISSIONED ASSIGNMENT. NOT A DILETANTE BUT A HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL APPROACH AT WORK, NOT DEMONSTRATIVE ENTERPRISES BUT CONCRETE DEEDS AND RESULTS, NOT SKILL TO SUM UP THE RESULTS BUT BOLD TRANSFORMATIONS IN ALL SPHERES AND ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETY -- THIS IS WHAT IS BEING REQUIRED FROM ALL CADRES AND PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

The level at which today's accountability-election conference and the prospective significance of the current tasks which have been assumed show that the Sofia City party organization and its cadres and primary organizations are prepared to adopt and implement the current instructions.

We are convinced that the new city party leadership, with the assistance of the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo, will successfully lead the city party organization, will overcome the serious weaknesses, and will ensure the necessary reconstruction of socioeconomic development in all spheres of life. The future tasks are not easy and light. They require competence, exceptional energy, high organization, responsibility, order, and discipline. The precious qualities of the strongest unit of our party -- the Sofia city party organization -- its cohesion around the Central Committee as its direct support, its loyalty to the great transforming cause of the party of Bulgarian Communists, and its skill at being the bold leader of the working people will be demonstrated in new battles, deeds, and results.

Allow me to express the confidence of the BCP Central Committee Politburo that the communists, Sofia's glorious workers class, the people's intelligentsia, and Sofia's youth will devote all their forces to worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress and to the further prosperity of our socialist capital.

Thank you for your attention.

FURTHER DEPORTAGE ON CPSL CONGRESS IN BRATISLAVA

Husak Addresses Congress

LD141012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Speech "in detail" by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, at the 13 March session of the CPSL Congress in Bratislava -- recorded, in Slovak]

[Text] Allow me first to most cordially greet the congress and its delegates on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the delegation which is present at the congress, and on my own behalf, and to wish you a good congress, sensible conclusions, and above all, militant zeal for the implementation of the goals which we will set ourselves both here and shortly in Prague at the congress there. In June we decided to convene the congress. The primary organizations (?have met) in factories, workplaces, districts and regions, and now here at the CPSL Congress. (?This has been) a great mobilization of Communists, party members with the large-scale active involvement of the working people -- and I do not think it is any exaggeration to say with the support of the working people -- to assess our work, to review the situation in which we find ourselves, and the great tasks which await us. Despite all the difficulties and problems which we have encountered, development is positive in the party, in society, and in the economic, social and cultural sense. We can rightly be proud of these results.

What is fundamental, however, is that despite all the criticism -- to which we shall return in due course -- we should not throw out that which is positive, the positive achievements in the development of our state, in the development of our economy, in the building and development of Slovakia, and which have therefore strengthened the trust and pride of our people in the correctness of our socialist path. [Words indistinct] a critical approach to the problems, tasks and difficulties (?as has been specifically mentioned in the report) [words indistinct] we have achieved good results, and we could have achieved even better ones [passage indistinct] lack of order in management, lack of order at workplaces, and lack of order in life [words indistinct]. What is required everywhere is a strengthening of discipline, order. A communist should live and act according to our morality -- this is what emerges from our great discussion -- with a sharp view of shortcomings and especially of [words indistinct]. We are setting for ourselves in the coming 5 of 15 years to the end of the century the accomplishment of difficult tasks.

People want a better life; we must import and export; we must go forward; and this is why, I would say, the minimum for this is a 3 and 1/2 percent growth in the national income. All the meetings of the 1 million or several thousand communists aim toward this in roughly three main areas of the overall development of country -- the development of material, cultural and spiritual life -- the life of our people everywhere. We Communists are responsible for everybody; for the management, remuneration, convincing, winning over of people for these goals, and the achievement of set plans.

With this determination our party throughout the state goes foward toward its 17th congress, in which the past period will be evaluated and which will set out the tasks for the next 5 and the future 15 years, so that the young and others can look forward with peace, calm and a perspective.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Communists [words indistinct] in Slovakia for the results they have achieved. They are not minor, they are important, and they are the results of creative, often also selfless work. We value this work, we value the fact that Slovakia (?is part of Czechoslovakia, that communists in Slovakia are a firm part of the united party of ours, the CPCZ, that Slovakia is a firm part of united Czechoslovakia. [applause]

I would like to sincerely thank you for your efforts, the awareness of your work. We have all been under the influence of a great international event, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the extensive reaction that the CPSU Congress of course [words indistinct]. It goes far outside the framework of the CPSU as well as the Soviet Union as a state. It touches us, all socialist countries. Socialism is a young social system, the Soviet party, the Soviet state has the greatest experience, it has gone through all the small difficulties, it is forging a path, looking for a path, and now it is extremely important also for our party, for our state, to follow in its footsteps in the new stage, follow it in what has been criticized, in what has been achieved. [words indistinct] which they set themselves for the future. This congress is of great importance for the whole communist and workers movement, and for the national liberation movement of Asia, Africa, South America, for the whole world, the international political orientation; what we call the struggle of the peace movement is of immense importance.

No one has yet come forward with such wide-reaching proposals as the Soviet side, as Comrade Gorbachev in his speeches (?to the party), on how to liquidate [word indistinct] arms, during which [words indistinct] how to stop or prevent war in space and gradually to (?liquidate) all forms of arms. This idea has caught the imagination of large number of people throughout the world. This idea is a great step forward. Opponents say: that it is necessary to liquidate nuclear weapons, no one must wage war on anyone, and so forth, but when it comes to concrete acts, stopping explosions, stopping research, and so on, they use every possible means to sidestep or dodge the issues.

The 27th CPSU Congress was a form of scientific reply to new phenomena in the world, hope for the (?future). The 27th congress gave a guideline for the behavior of communists in this stage, above all to Soviet Communists. No one is forcing this on us, but we see ourselves which of these are for us sensible and rational -- that is the great majority of them -- and when we think about our work before our congresses -- and it is necessary to think about them a lot -- because we see where in many places there is a lack of quality work or elsewhere there is a stereotype approach [words indistinct] and why worry ourselves, why do it differently, and so on. (?Up to now things went fine) and I will just do the same thing as yesterday, the day before yesterday, and so forth.

But his great thinking about our own and the world situation before our congress is important, is a method which we must learn. This thought is slowly emerging in our party gatherings, but it is emerging slowly. That science and technology is the main drive of the development of the economy of tomorrow is emerging slowly. So now we are learning this and we are coming to agree that this is wise. Now we must learn to do it.

The Communist Party must be the driving force behind all progress. As it was in the past so it must be in the future. The Communist Party is not a book title but living people, members, officials, both of the lower and higher ranks ad the like. This is therefore an enormously exacting that task for all of us, and these congresses, both the Slovak and the Czechoslovak, must also be an impulse to change the thinking on this issue and the approach to it.

I was very interested in the question concerning socialist democracy discussed at the CPSU Congress, first in the speech made by Comrade Gorbachev as well as in other speeches, and on the participation of the working man, everyday participation in all things, in production, management, social issues, spiritual life. We really have to deal with this issue, not only before the election but also in connection with our congress. We have to know how we draw people into the process of thinking and deliberation, into the process of ideas and concepts, from production to anything else). This is a very broad area which is very important for us.

The CPCZ has given its full support to the conclusions reached at the 27th CPSU Congress. This is no servility but a rationally arrived at conviction that this a course that is needed, is correct, that has been discussed thoroughly, that has a sense of purpose for us, that gives an answer to the issues of the present time, that is a source of inspiration for us, a lesson. This is how one must approach these documents.

The attitude of the Soviet party, Soviet Communists, to us, to Czechoslovak Communists and Czechoslovakia as a state is also equally friendly and comradely. Our talks with Comrade Gorbachev revealed his frank, friendly and honest attitude to us. They recognize what the Party has done, how it has emerged from that crisis [as heard], how it has strengthened the economy. I hope you will not regard this as a self-praise; they have also displayed an exceptionally friendly attitude to our leadership, both the party and state. They all asked me -- beginning with Comrade Gorbachev, for they know we are to hold a congress -- how we are preparing ourselves for it. We were asked to different places. They asked us to convey their greetings to the Czechoslovak Communists and working people and offered best wishes to the congress and successes in our future work. And so I convey them in this way. [applause]

Generally there is effort for good cooperation in all areas. There is cooperation; it is highly appreciated. (?It must) be even more effective, even more productive from our side, because for us the fact that our Soviet comrades are very willing for this cooperation is a great chance. From this it can be seen how correct is our orientation toward a friendship alliance with the Soviet Union at a time when the world is chaotic, tempestuous, tense. There is certainty and security for the people of Czechoslovakia, for our nation, for our state being firmly linked with such a state, cooperating in the spheres of economy, social affairs, culture and so forth. We must once again emphasize this thought which has been repeated a hundred times, because (?we are taking care of the future of) our people, our state, we are developing programs, and we must lean on some force. We are leaning in the right direction even where our world view is concerned and where the concrete position of Czechoslovakia is concerned. It is necessary everywhere to hold on to this idea, because they [as heard] are making efforts against them, to cloud things, to nurture anti-Sovietism in states, to start many things simply to break us up. We must do the opposite of what our enemy wants.

So comrades, we move forward to the 17th congress, to a turning point in the history of our party and our state, with the battle readiness of the whole party. With this battle readiness we move forward to the congress, and with battle determination also to realize the congress conclusions, which is probably the most important issue, both here and in the CPCZ. [Words indistinct] we are going forward to the congress with realistic optimism, aware of the strengths of our party, our people, our economy, our allies, with high demands on work in every sector, so that after 5 years the Party can show new successes, so that the life of the people is happy, so that we and the world live in peace. [applause]

14 March Proceedings

LD141501 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The agenda at today's CPSL Congress deliberations contains a discussion on the CPSL Central Committee Report on the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and the CPSL Congress resolution and the future tasks of the party in Slovakia, delivered yesterday by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

After the morning break the session was chaired by Elena Litvajova, presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee. Our editor Ladislav Mikus reports:

After the morning break, taken shortly before 1145, Comrade Peter Colotka, presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, was the first to contribute to the discussion. In his speech he proceeded from the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium. He expressed agreement with the critical remarks directed toward improving the work of the government and ministries. The growth of the national income by 22-24 percent in the Slovak SR in the next 5-year plan will require a much more intense approach. It will be necessary to get rid of inertia and a routine approach to work, as was emphasized yesterday by Comrade Gustav Husak.

Comrade Colotka said that individual sectors would carry out a thorough analysis, particularly in those enterprises that lag behind, to raise them to a higher standard of management and technical development. The scientific research base must assert itself more efficiently in the process of promoting the direction of scientific-technical advancement. Its current scope of assertion, he said is not in keeping with the current conditions. This is proved by the fact that we are entering the eighth 5-year plan, as the report also said, with unfulfilled tasks. He pointed to the insufficient use of capacities of institutes of higher education and research objects in enterprises. He emphasized the need to concentrate forces: Whole teams and not individuals should work on tasks. He quoted positive examples in the chemical industry. He then spoke about investment projects, construction, agriculture and the tasks of national committees.

Ten delegates spoke in the morning discussion. They noted that good results were achieved at places where personal examples of Communist commitment prevailed in the fulfillment of the tasks. They cited examples of how to tackle various tasks with the principled approach of a Communist. The CPSL Congress deliberation will continue this afternoon.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1100 GMT on 14 March in a brief report on today's proceedings at the CPSL Congress notes: "Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier addressed today's session."]

Colotka Speech

LD151205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The CPSL Congress continued this afternoon in Bratislava with more discussion.

In his speech Comrade Peter Colotka said that the creation of resources for modernization, technical development for implementing progressive structural changes, that is for securing intensive development will depend to a considerable extent on an improvement of economic results in the enterprises of the Slovak Socialist Republic. This is why the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic instructed the sectors, in particular the Ministries of Industry, Construction, Agriculture and Food, to prepare programs of increasing efficiency which are an organic part of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This demands that individual economic production units and enterprises must make detailed analyses of efficiency of labor and compare their own results with the results of comparable organizations in the whole state. This concerns all organizations. Those who do not have good results must be shown by analysis how to continue to increase economic viability and achieve high parameters in quality. In enterprises which have been long-term loss-makers they must uncover weak points and undertake the adoption of effective measures for overcoming the remaining shortcomings. Surely it is not possible that we should for many years simply register that 30 or 40 or more enterprises show losses, that for example there were 14 of them in the Ministry of Industry, 6 in the Ministry of Construction, 24 in the Ministry of Agriculture and 15 in the economies of national committees.

It is necessary to approach the consolidation programs on the whole economic front with a sense of purpose so that intensification factors can be used more fully. In this connection Comrade Peter Colotka spoke in more detail about some questions of scientific and technical development, investment building, agricultural production, the activity of national committees and improving the quality of management work. He also emphasized the need to strengthen control, particularly internal control. Responsible management workers in particular should be concerned to uncover shortcomings in time and to deal with bad work, low efficiency and breaches of discipline and legal requirements.

Jakes, Polednik Attend

LD151340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Ilja Jenca report]

[Excerpts] Saturday is the final day of the proceedings of the CPSL Congress. Half an hour ago the delegates and guests took their places in the Great Hall of the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement here in Bratislava, and now they are listening to the debate which is scheduled to end this morning. Also following the debate along with the delegates and guests are the members of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee Comrades Milos Jakes and Jindrich Polednik.

This part of the proceedings is chaired by Comrade Viliam Salgovic. Since the beginning of this morning's debate, two people have spoken, that makes a total of 33 altogether in the debate so far, which is testimony to the great interest of those present in sharing their good experience, pointing out shortcomings, trying to identify their causes and finding the best solutions to the complex tasks facing the whole of society in party work, and in economic, public and social life.

Delegates Approve Resolution

LD160735 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Delegates of the CPSL Congress met today at the final session in the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava.

Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, delivered the report of the draft commission. Delegates then unanimously approved the resolution of the CPSL Congress which says, among other things:

The CPSL Congress discussed the CPSL Central Committee on the fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress, resolution, resolutions, from the 1981 CPSL Congress, and the further tasks of the party in Slovakia, which was delivered by Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

It heard with exceptional attention the speech delivered by the head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party, his appreciative words and critical comments addressed to Communists and other working people in Slovakia, and the formulation of the basic directions of our social development.

The assessment of the inspiring importance of the 27th CPSU Congress for the theoretical and practical activity of our party, made by Comrade Husak in his address, enriched the deliberation of the CPSL Congress with new ideas, stimuli, and inspiration

The congress states that the political, economic, social, and cultural development of the Slovak Socialist Republic after the 16th CPCZ Congress confirms the correctness of the general line of the construction of an advanced socialist society, and creates good conditions for its successful implementation in the second half of the 1980's, and up to the end of the century.

The CPSL appreciates highly the policy of the CPCZ Central Committee, its Presidium, and the personal contribution of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Thanks to this principled and creative policy, the party approaches the 17th CPCZ Congress with a favorable balance sheet -- strong, ideologically and politically united, and able to act. Under the leadership of the CPCZ Central Committee, we in the Slovak Socialist Republic have achieved significant successes in all spheres of socail life. Economic potential has developed further, social relations have been improved, living standards have risen, and social certainties have been strengthened; the educational and cultural level of the population has risen; the unity of the working class with cooperative peasants and intelligentsia has become stronger; and the moral and political unity of the people has increased. Socialist democracy has developed, and the participation of working people in the management of all spheres of social life has increased. In the framework of the federal state administrative arrangement, and in harmony with Leninist principles of the nationality policy, the process of development and rapprochement among our nations and nationalities has advanced further, and the awareness of Czechoslovak statehood has deepened.

The results of the construction of the advanced socialist society and the entire 65-year-long victorious path of the CPCZ confirm that the guarantee of the successes of the vanguard of hte working class and the people is in the loyalty to the Marxism-Leninism, its creative development and implementation, and the consistent observation of the Leninist principles of party life.

The CPSL Congress appreciates highly the development of initiative of working people in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ. It voices confidence that Communists in Slovakia, together with other working people will make all the efforts and give all their abilities to its further progress.

The CPSL Congress proceedings were deeply influenced by the 27th CPSU Congress, which is an example of creative development and consistent implementation of Leninism under present conditions. The new edition of the CPSU program is also a lasting source of inspiration and lessons to us. The consistent peace line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union also fully corresponds to the wishes and interests of our people. We unequivocally support further enterprising proposals for the strengthening of peace in the world, which were delivered from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The CPSL Congress discussed problems in a professional and critical manner and also pointed out shortcomings that hold back the faster progress of society. The CPSL approaches the 17th CPCZ Congress as an integral part of the CPCZ, ideologically, politically, and organizationally united, with a feeling of high responsibility and readiness to fulfill the tasks ensuing from the program that will be adopted by the forthcoming Congress of Czechoslovak Communists. The CPSL Congress approves:

1. The report of the CPSL Central Committee on the fulfillment of the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the resolution of the CPSL Congress, of the CPSL and on other tasks in Slovakia that was delivered by Comrade Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

2. The report on the activity of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission which was delivered by its chairman, Comrade Eugen Turzo.

3. The stance on the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000.

4. The stance on the proposed amendments to the CPCZ Statutes which are being prepared for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The next part of the resolution of the CPSL Congress emphasizes that in connection with the standpoints of the district, borough, and regional conferences of the CPSL and the city conference of the CPSL in Bratislava, it fully supports the Draft Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000. Taking as the point of departure the goals and tasks of the economic and social policy of the CPCZ, it is vital, on the basis of intensification, to make effective use of the territorial, production and human potential of the Slovak Socialist Republic and to increase its share in the development of the unified Czechoslovak economy. Above all it is necessary to develop faster the production areas of the future with high productivity of labor of a demanding scientific and technical nature and export capability. The acceleration of the dynamism of economic growth, increasing the creation of the national income by 23-25 percent with a growth of the social product by 14-15 percent, is the task of the economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The development of the economy must be secured to a growing extent by means of all-around increase in efficiency and quality of all labor.

In another part the resolution of the CPSL Congress sets out concrete tasks for Communists in the economic, social, cultural, and other areas of society in fulfilling the conclusions and resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The congress delegates also approved the stance on the draft amendments to the statutes of the CPCZ and the stance on the Draft Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000.

The delegates also approved a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee. In it they convey warm comradely greetings to the Central Committee of the CPCZ and particularly to Comrade Gustav Husak. They emphasized that the significant successes that we have achieved in the construction of a developed socialist society are an account of the 65 years of the revolutionary experiences of the party, a result of the building efforts of the Czechoslovak people, the fraternal cooperation of our nations and nationalities. They also stated that these results that have been achieved must be linked with the speeding up of the economic development of our society. In this context they pointed out that increasing the standard of living and strengthening the social securities of the inhabitants will depend on the consistent realization of the strategic line of the CPCZ aimed at all-around intensification, at increasing the efficiency of social production, and the quality of all labor. The aim of the determined efforts of the Communists and all workers of the Slovak Socialist Republic is to increase their share in the fulfillment of this line.

The CPSL Congress delegates went on to point out the fact that our certainties and socialist perspectives are indivisibly linked with further strengthening of unity and perfecting of cooperation with countries of the socialist community, especially with the Soviet Union. A significant source of lessons and inspiration is the 27th CPSL Congress, which brought new significant impulses for all areas of our activity.

They went on to emphasize that with the widest participation of the workers they will contribute responsibly, actively, and creatively to the building of a developed socialist society, to the strengthening of the power and authority of socialist Czechoslovakia in the world, and thus also the whole of the world's socialist community.

Central Committee Reported

AU181427 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 86 p 2

[Boxed list of CPSL Central Committee members, CPSL Central Committee candidate members, and members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing commission elected on 15 March, the closing day of the CPSL Congress in Bratislava]

[Text] Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia

Abelovicova Anna
Abraham Ladislav
Algayer Jaromir
Bajcura Ivan
Baronova Maria
Bartak Stefan
Biros Branislav
Blanar Michal
Blazej Anton
Bolvansky Pavel
Cirbes Vladimir
Colotka Peter
Cerna Zofia
Ducky Emil
Durica Jozef
Durkovic Herbert
Fabry Stefan
Ferencei Stefan
Ferenczy Oto
Gaal Alexander
Gonko Ivan
Gregor Jan
Grmanova Alzbeta
Hanus Julius
Herzkova Jolana
Hlinicky Jaroslav
Horvath Ondrej
Hrebik Jozef
Hrivnak Pavel
Hruskovic Miloslav
Buba Mikulas
Ides Viliam
Janak Ignac
Janik Jan
Jurik Rudolf
Kanatova Alzbeta
Kansky Jaroslav
Karlovsky Frantisek
Kiss Jozef
Klc Jan
Klinko Attila
Klobusiakova Zelmira
Kodaj Samuel
Konik Imrich
Kopecka Emilia
Kopernicky Ivan
Kovac Gejza
Kovacik Jozef
Lazar Jan
Lazar Stefan
Lenart Jozef
Lippaj Ludovit
Litvajova Elena
Magal Jan
Matejka Jozef
Mekyna Frantisek
Micuda Jan
Mikulcova Maria
Minac Vladimir
Miseje Frantisek
Nagy Kazimirz
Netik Rudolf
Oklepkova Emilia
Otajovic Gustav
Pezlar Ludovit
Pirac Jan
Pirosik Vladimir
Plevza Viliam
Prekop Zoltan
Pruzinec Milan
Remetova Zuzana
Sedlak Emil
Schuster Rudolf
Sklenar Ladislav
Slanina Frantisek
Slovik Alojz
Solovic Jan
Surmikova Maria
Szabo Alexander
Salgovic Viliam
Sismis Dusan
Skeren Dusan
Slapka Gejza
Sulak Jan
Ticha Ruzena
Travnicek Bohus
Trnavska Julia
Trvala Vladimir
Ujvari Eugen
Urban Jan
Vacok Vaclav
Valek Miroslav
Vanco Rudolf
Zachar Jozef
Zliechovska Katarina

Candidate Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia

Antonik Jozef
Bachar Stefan
Bobok Jozef
Buda Jan
Dudas Koloman
Fabian Albert
Fucikova Alzbeta
Futej Daniel
Gesvantner Frantisek
Gula Imrich
Hadusovska Maria
Huba Miloslav
Chudy Bohumil
Juhasz Stefan
Kacejova Beata
Koys Pavel
Kovalcik Sebastian
Kubascik Lubomir
Miklanek Dusan
Nagyova Zofia
Paprcka Peter
Pavolkova Anna
Plesnik Jan
Sadovsky Ladislav
Selecky Jan
Schurmann Ivan
Szirovecz Gejza
Sevc Jozef
Skoda Jan
Spirko Martin
Spunta Michal
Storova Bozena
Svantner Vojtech
Vajas Elemir
Vasilova Maria
Zan Jan

Members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Slovakia

Blasko Stefan
Cillag Jozef
Gorusa Milan
Havlin Bohuslav
Hogyova Eva
Hruzik Stefan
Huna Jozef
Chudik Eduard
Jorik Stefan
Klongova Bozena
Kolumber Frantisek
Korda Stefan
Koteles Jan
Kratochvil Vojtech
Kriak Vladimir
Krocsany Dezider
Kuklisova Anna
Lacko Jan
Litvaj Ivan
Lustiak Jaroslav
Mazensky Frantisek
Murzic Anton
Naplava Antonin
Pjescak Jan
Polak Ludovit
Rehak Andrej
Remenova Maria
Spoustova Bozena
Subik Pavel
Tomas Pavel
Tonko Pavel
Trnka Peter
Turzo Eugen

Lenart's Closing Speech

LD161011 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Report citing "substantial parts" of the closing speech delivered at the CPSL Congress by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CPSL Central Committee first Secretary; portions within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Lenart] "Comrades. Our congress is concluding its work. We can say it has evaluated with a high degree of responsibility, in the spirit of exactingness, frankness, and with tenacity of purpose, and one also can say in a forward looking manner, the results achieved and examine the tasks for the period ahead. The congress has appreciated the marked progress achieved in Slovakia in the period of building advanced socialism and particularly during the preceding 5-year plan in all areas of life. At issue in our view is a remarkable advancement, which is the result of the people's creative work inspired by the CPCZ's Leninist policy, the work of fraternal cooperation between our nations and ethnic minorities; it is a contribution of Slovakia's working people to socialist Czechoslovakia's advancement a contribution with which we are approaching the 17th CPCZ Congress.

"We are doing this with the deep conviction that as Slovakia's share in the creation of national income grows and multiplies, so does our responsibility in the achievement of state-wide increase in the political, economic, and social sense. The source of this upsurge is our common state, united Czechoslovak economy, which grows in strength with Slovakia's development, with both of our republics' development.

"We highly respect the words with which the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and Comrade Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Republic president, personally, appreciated our people's work when he thanked Communists and all working people for the results achieved, when he stressed that Communists in Slovakia form a firm link in the united CPCZ, that Slovakia is a firm part of the united socialist Czechoslovakia. These words also give us enormous encouragement. They are the words of a great political and moral obligation for all Communists, for all citizens of the Slovak SR.

"Our congress by the report submitted at the CPSL Central Committee, by the debate, and by the documents adopted has fully identified itself with the line toward accelerating Czechoslovakia's socioeconomic development formulated at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, which found its expression in the draft of the Main Guidelines of Social and Economic Development.

Our active attitude, our responsibility for the Czechoslovak economy's new upsurge, our revolutionary approach to both contemporary and future tasks is expressed in the fact that within the framework of the national income's state-wide growth of between 18 and 19 percent in the final year of the 5-year plan, we must achieve a growth of between 23 and 25 percent in Slovakia.

"Comrades, I would only again like to stress at the close of our deliberation that at issue are exceptionally demanding and mobilizing tasks which have not yet faced in the period of building socialism in Slovakia and which we have not yet tackled. After all, we must realize that the national income is to increase three times faster than production input, something which requires an unprecedented progress in the maximization of energy, raw, and industrial materials and above all a creative application of our people's work.

"We can ask ourselves: Wouldn't more moderate rates and slower dynamism suffice? Perhaps it would be possible. But then we would not be able to set such aims in the growth and improvement of the quality of the living standards before ourselves. We would not be able to modernize the material and technological bases as we envisage. And, let us note what demands also have been raised at our congress. They undoubtedly were justifiable voices [demanding] an expansion in housing construction, a faster modernization of factories and scientific institutes, an increase in pensions, and the placement of more funds in the health service, education, and the like."

"Satisfying these and other growing needs requires considerable means which only can be gained by a higher creation of resources and by a growth of the national income. We simultaneously must take the international point of view into account; specifically, safeguarding our homeland's sovereignty. Let us raise another question: Can we arrive at this higher creation of resources in an extensive way? We cannot, comrades. We know that this path is closed to us. When we want to carry out workers' policy, one expressing the interests of working people, patriotic and internationalist policy, we have no other alternative, no other choice than to follow the path of intensification."

[Announcer] Comrade Lenart then stressed the role of the expeditious implementation of scientific and technological results and the need to increase the quality in the broadest sense. He simultaneously said that the committed, active, and creative man, citizen-master who truly acts in a socialist manner, producting goods of a higher quality with high profitability is a decisive factor in the struggle for the new progress. He went on to say:

[Lenart] "To master these tasks, it is required -- as was clearly noted at our congress -- that we become more demanding toward ourselves, more criticial toward all, regarding the managerial structure, that we will resolutely rid ourselves of burdens, and those very harmful habits of extensive approach in thinking, attitudes, and results which still remain from the industrialization stage. This also is true with regard to the trend toward average performance in production, services, education, training, and elsewhere. We must embark upon the path of those qualities which correspond to the time and which enable us to obtain a honorable place for Czechoslovakia in world competition. This is a patriotic and internationalist duty of socialist Slovakia's working people".

[Announcer] In the further part of his speech, Comrade Lenart said that the congress highly stressed the role and the mission of cadres to whom the party has entrusted the responsibility for the organization and leadership of teams. It requires more initiative from them and puts high demands on them. Then he said:

[Lenart] "To this entire work which is ahead of us, which we face, the congress of Soviet communists, the proceedings, and results of which were brought exceptionally graphically close to us by Comrade Husak are a great help and lesson. We pledge we will creatively master the results of the congress and that will use them as an instrument for solving problems. We fully identify ourselves with and fully support the Congress' international orientation, its program of atomic disarmament, and sincerely welcome its latest declaration on the question of banning nuclear explosions. [applause]

"Our deliberations were followed with exceptional interest by Communists and the broad public of Slovakia. They expressed their ideas, attitudes, and feelings in many letters, telegrams, in extra shifts, reports on the fulfillment and adoption of new pledges. We highly value this trust and support of our workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, our youth, and consider it a great obligation.

"Comrades, we express sincere thanks to all comrades who participated in the preparation of the congress materials and contributed to the good organization of its proceedings. Thanks and appreciation are due to mass information and propaganda media workers and artists who prepared a valuable program and exhibitions for the Congress participants. Comrades, allow me to thank the CPCZ Central Committee delegation for participating in our congress in a comradely and sincere way, and in particular on behalf of the whole congress we thank Comrade Husak, CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary for his stimulating, substantial speech, for his words of appreciation and encouragement. [applause] We also thank Comrade Jakes and Comrade Polednik for their advice and active participation." [applause]

"We ask the delegation members, on behalf of the congress, on behalf of Communists and all workers of Slovakia, to deliver our comradely greetings, our assurance to the CPCZ Central Committee, Communists and all the people of the Czech Socialist Republic that we will give all our strength to fulfill the tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. [applause]

"Comrades, the 65th anniversary of our Communist Party's birth inspires us to make an appeal, to be determined; therefore let us give all our strength for the successfull fulfillment of the 17th congress program, for speeding up our country's social and economic development. [applause] By our work, the example of communists, let us show our loyalty to the legacy of the revolutionaries, those who founded the party, bolshevized it, who steeled it in the struggle against capitalism and fascism, in concentration camps, on uprising fronts, and in building a new life. We pledge to continue to develop their legacy in the unity of our people, our nations, and nationalities. [applause]

"Our Communist Party, born from Lenin's appeal, once again draws strength today from the Leninist call of the 27th CPSU Congress. Inspired by this we will jointly solve problems and strengthen the unity of our communist parties, the fraternal ties of the people of our countries with the Soviet Union. [applause]

"When we celebrated the 40th anniversary of our liberation, we once again became aware that it is thanks to the Soviet Union's foreign policy and the world's peaceful forces that we were able to live through this time in peace. We Communists in Slovakia pledge that together with our people we will not spare our strength and will make every effort by our work to ensure that Soviet nuclear disarmament proposals are implemented, so that peace will be victorious as humanity's only alternative in this epoch. [applause]

"Esteemed delegates, comrades, I wish you much success in fulfilling the resolution of our congress, the resolution which we adopted, and good health, personal happiness and much strength to you all." [applause and chanting]

FRG PAPER REPORTS GO-SLOW STRIKES IN PLANTS

DW191125 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Werner Kahl article: "Go-Slow strikes in 'GDR' plants"]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- Grave shortcomings in food and high-quality consumer goods have led to protests from the people in several "GDR" regions. According to reports from central Germany, which are available to the respective West German authorities, go-slow strikes have been, therefore, staged in several plants.

As in the past years, long rows of customers have lined up again in front of "GDR" shops. Housewives especially have-left some steam off there. In some communities the people accused the functionaries by saying that supply of the pupulace was even worse this spring than in the early seventies.

In order to dismantle irritation about the failure of socialist planned economy, the "GDR" leadership obviously steps up the establishment of further intershops. In these shops the people can buy goods from DM that are not offered in the state-run shops. However, the rush to these special shops, that accept only foreign money, was so strong that it promoted a big-style "black" money exchange market. Travelers reported from several "GDR" cities, particularly from Halle, Leipzig, and Dresden that M7 are being paid there for DM1.

CADRE TRAINING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

DW200815 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] The GDR will assist Angola in training cadres for the state apparatus. An agreement covering the period 1986-91 was signed in Luanda. The provisions of the agreement include studies by Angolan citizens at the Potsdam Babelsberg Academy of Political Science and Law.

BRIEFS

SPRING CULTIVATION BEGINS -- Grain sowing has started in the GDR. A total of 516,000 hectares is slated for spring cultivation. Addressing the People's Chamber Committee for Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs, State Secretary Wilhelm Cesarz announced today that all plan targets for animal husbandry have been fulfilled and partly exceeded to a considerable degree. He reported that it has been possible since 1981 to reduce the fodder input by 9 percent even through the production of slaughter animals, milk, eggs, and wool kept increasing. Young animal husbandry also improved, he said. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Mar 86]

MSZMP CC PLENUM COMMUNIQUE SUMMARIZES ACTIVITIES

LD192200 Budapest MTI in English 2112 GMT 19 Mar 86

["HSWP Central Committee Session -- Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session March 18, 1986, under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar.

The Central Committee paid tribute to the memory of the outstanding Swedish Social Democratic statesman, Olof Palme, who fell victim to an assassination attempt.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

-- A report on timely international and foreign policy issues, submitted by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee,

-- Proposals related to the party's cadre work, submitted by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the party.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed timely international issues, the foreign policy activity of party and state organs.

1. The Central Committee heard the report of the Hungarian party delegation that attended the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and approved the activity of the delegation. The congress contribution of Janos Kadar faithfully reflected the internationalist solidarity of Hungarian Communists and the Hungarian people building socialism. The 27th Congress of the CPSU was an event of world political importance, which was justly followed by special attention both in Hungary and throughout the world.

The Central Committee considers the domestic policy strategy of the CPSU, which sets the aim of accelerating socio-economic development, to be of great importance both from the point of view of the further development of the Soviet Union and international attraction for socialism. The programme for the intensive development of production, economy, for accelerating scientific and technical progress, the reform of the economic management system, for raising the standard of national welfare, the development of socialist democracy, the socialist self-government of the people, convincingly attests the tremendous resources of the socialist social system. The congress pointed out that in the interest of accelerating development, the unfavourable tendencies apparent in economy, the prejudices against changes have to be firmly overcome, and the initiating and creative spirit of the masses has to be given greater scope.

Our party and people welcome and support the effort of the Soviet Union for improving the world situation, its readiness for international cooperation and negotiations, its concrete initiatives for establishing the peaceful and secure future of humanity. The congress contrasted the sole rational alternative, the enforcement of the universal principle of peaceful coexistence with nuclear catastrophe threatening humanity. In case of the readiness of the United States for agreement, new possibilities for negotiations and agreement can be opened in international relations. All this can promote the cause of disarmament, and lead to establishing the firm and just system of international security.

The Central Committee agrees with the standpoint of Soviet Communists that the fate of peace and social progress today, more than ever before, is closely related to the economic and social development of the socialist world system, and the strengthening of its influence on international relations. This demands the perfection of cooperation between the socialist countries, the more efficient coordination of their interests, the mutual examination and utilization of the experiences of socialist construction. The Central Committee voiced its conviction that the standpoints of the congress will promote the successful solving of new issues arising in the course of building socialist society. Accelerating the development of the Soviet Union has favourable effects on social progress throughout the world.

Indication of great responsibility for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement was reflected by the fact that the congress of Soviet Communists placed emphasis on the elements linking the fraternal parties, on internationalist cohesion. The congress stated that unity is not the same as uniformity, diversity and creative debate, in which no single party can monopolize truth, are natural concomitants of the movement.

The standpoints of the congress once again prove that the Soviet Union is the firm mainstay of every force fighting for peace, social progress, national independence and the free development of peoples.

The Central Committee considers the re-edited programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to be a major document which, applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism in a creative manner, examines the new phenomena of social and economic development, and gives answers to the theoretical and practical questions of building socialism.

There is full identity of views between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the evaluation of social development and international relations. The standpoints of the congress can give further impetus to the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations encompassing all walks of life, to further strengthening our friendship.

Our party welcomes the resolutions and efforts of Soviet Communists. Our entire people wish that the peoples of the Soviet Union successfully solve the large-scale tasks set at the 27th congress, achieve further major successes in the building of advanced socialist society.

2. The Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party have endeavoured to deepen cooperation with the socialist countries over the past period, too.

The Central Committee highly evaluated the complex programme of the CMEA member states for scientific and technical progress until 2000, that was approved last December. It is the Central Committee's conviction that the consistent implementation of the programme can accelerate the scientific-technical progress of the socialist countries, including Hungary, and promote the intensive development of economy.

The official friendly visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and his talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, well served to expand the comprehensively developing, good neighbourly relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

3. The working meeting between Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Rudolf Kirchschlager, president of the Republic of Austria, was an outstanding event in the traditionally good Hungarian-Austrian relations that are developing in an exemplary manner. Their talks gave further impetus to the development of settled relations between our countries covering numerous areas of life.

The visit to Hungary of George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States of America, was held in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and the intention of developing reciprocally advantageous relations. The talks contributed to continuing dialogue between our countries, to exploring further possiblities for developing bilateral relations.

The Central Committee termed as useful the consultations held recently by HSWP representatives -- in the spirit of internationalist solidarity -- with communist party leaders in capitalist and developing countries. The participation of HSWP delegations in the congresses of several fraternal parties served well the strengthening of relations and a more profound knowledge of each other's situation and work.

The cause of international peace, security and better understanding was promoted by the discussions of HSWP representatives with socialist and social democratic party leaders.

After reviewing cadre work within the party and marking out actual tasks in the field, the Central Committee stated that over the past few years leaders have been selected, prepared and set to function in a more planned manner, and their political and professional expertise has improved. The vast majority of leaders fulfil their duty with commitment for the cause of socialism, with success and responsibility, and are prepared to meet the growing requirements.

At the same time, the Central Committee pointed out that the cadre political principles are not consistently put into practice, and practical work is late to adapt to the changes in social, economic and cultural life. The enforcement of cadre political principles is most frequently obstructed by subjectivism and personal interdependence. Young people are not integrated to the leadership as rapidly as they should be. In many cases, justified cadre replacements are not carried out in time, and the party, state and public authorities fail to take measures against immodesty, overly self-confidence, lack of criticism and other negative phenomena that can be experienced with a part of leaders.

The Central Committee regards political and moral aptitude, professional expertise and managerial ability as important requirements for the selection and judgement of leaders. They are supposed to be apt to fulfil their functions, to apply and implement party policies autonomously, and to consider the effects of their decisions.

Belittling of workers, suppression of criticism and abuse of power are considered incompatible with a leader's commission. On handing personal affairs, the party bodies should pay the most attention to political and moral aptness and managerial faculties, and consult competent organs when it comes to judge professional expertise, which is to be given more importance than ever before. In keeping with the tried and tested policy of alliance, every post other than party function can also be filled by non-party people. A party member or not, the fittest candidate is to be supported in any event.

The communique points out that the principle of stable leadership and the reasonable, continuous replacement of cadres should be enforced more consistently, and justified substitutions carried out without delay. Leaders are to retain their posts as long as they live up to their tasks and have the confidence of their electors and the collective under their management. It is a social demand that leadership be refreshed in all fields of life. Members of different age-groups should cooperate in management work, combining the life experience of the elderly with the higher sensitivity and dynamism of the young. It is important that gifted young people be given a task and feel they are trusted. A larger number of talented young people and women are to be elected to posts of leadership.

The Central Committee approved the adoption of the practice that a certain group of political and public leaders are authorized to fill the same post for a limited period of time, unless the Central Committee decides otherwise.

The main source of cadre replacement is the wide circle of university and college graduates with adequate practical experience. Measures should be taken to help gifted workers and cooperative peasants to leading posts commensurate to their ability, and promote the further training of young skilled workers to become leaders.

Unlike before, the work and conduct of leaders have to be evaluated continuously, and summarization is to be adjusted to the election cycles, or the expiry date of the appointment for a definite time. The basis for the judgement of leaders should be the performance of their company, cooperative or institute, as well as their personal work and conduct. Expedient work should be recognised, and errors exposed and corrected in time.

All leaders are to be given training or extension training which is required for executing their tasks on a high level. The majority of leading positions are to be filled through competition or election, and appointments and commissions for a definite period of time should increase in number.

The Central Committee is to set up a cadre political committee from among its own ranks with the function to follow cadre work and the enforcement of cadre political principles, and to submit proposals to leading party organs.

The Central Committee requested the government and public authorities to define their own tasks according to the resolution.

COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

LD191318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has ended his official visit of friendship to Poland. The results of this visit are given in the adopted joint Polish-Soviet communique, which is published by today's press. Zdzislaw Stankiewicz comments:

This was a very important visit, with great political significance. In Moscow, even before the visit began, the significance of the fact that this was to be the first international visit immediately following the 27th CPSU Congress and that it would take place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal feeling which was so strongly confirmed during the Polish delegation's participation in the debates of the 27th congress, was being stressed.

And that is precisely what happened. The talks which ended yesterday proved yet again that Polish-Soviet relations are developing on an upward line in all areas; and the cooperation of the two countries is taking on a new character as far as its quality is concerned.

In Warsaw these words have rung out again: Strengthening the alliance and the friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union is being treated as the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy, as a long-term strategic goal guaranteeing the successful development and security of Poland as well as a position and a role in the socialist community and in the world.

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES SOCIAL INITIATIVES

LD192348 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- The Council of State, with the participation of social representative bodies, held a meeting here today with chairmen of the voivodship people's councils and the voivodship committees for voluntary commitments to broadly discuss civic initiatives and the role of people's councils in stimulating, coordinating and supporting the initiatives.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the government and social organizations. The opening address was delivered by president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The next to speak was vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Committee for Voluntary Commitments Tadeusz Szelachowski. "Since 1983 we have been noting a clearly higher rate of social commitment," he said. "According to preliminary data, the worth of (voluntary) commitments accomplished last year totalled 38 billion zlotys, hence 2.5 times more from 1982. In the same time, the worth of social contribution more than doubled from over 8 billion to nearly 19 billion zlotyx. Further development of voluntary work is envisaged to reach the level of 51 billion zlotys this year."

Stanislaw Bogdanowicz, deputy chairman ofthe National Committee of the National Action for Schools, said that the proejct was now a movement of a constructive protest on the part of citizens in the face of the inadequate material base of the educational system. So far, over 6,000 committees were set up within the action, most of them carryingout investment activities.

Vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Fund for Health Protection (FNOZ) Ludwik Ochocki said that as a result of social activities 1,500 health service centres were built or refurbished. Jerzy Breitkopf, the head of the Council of State Chancellery and the chairman of jury of the "economic management champion" competition was one of the oldest social initiatives in Poland, attended each year by nearly 1,600 towns and provinces. Summing up the discussion, vice-president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski recommended that the people's councils, self-governments and PRON links should pay particular attention to those voluntary commitments that referred to pre-election programmes.

POLITBURO ASSESSES ECONOMIC SITUATION, TASKS

LD200934 Warsaw PAP in English 2315 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- THE PUWP CC Political Bureau assessed yesterday Poland's economic situation, the implementation of the tasks of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-85, and the proposals for the implementation of the central annual plan for this year.

The meeting stressed that despite difficult conditions, the indexes envisaged for the years 1983-85 had been accomplished, and, in some cases, exceeded. The national income produced went up over the recent three years by 15.3 percent, against the 10.1-11.7 percent increase envisaged in the plan which made it possible to achieve a 13-percent growth in consumption. These tendencies should be strengthened.

Alongside the predominant positive phenomena, there also exist negative ones. The growth in pays exceeds that in production. Production costs are sometimes going up on no grounds, hence the unfavourable relations determining the money-market balance. The austerity processes in the economy are developing slower than expected.

The Political Burearu stressed the necessity for active and consistent actions meant to consolidate the tendencies of economic growth. The negative phenomena must be decisively and efficiently eliminated.

What is particularly important is the necessity to fully implement the tasks ensuing from the resolution of the 23th PUWP CCplenum, improved effectiveness of economic management in particular, for this is what mainly determines the implementation of socio-economic goals, and especially improvement in living standards.

Party authorities and organizations, respective government bodies, enterprise managements, should control the implementation of tasks in this sphere, take necessary economic, political- educational, and penal measures, in order to create -- in the year of the 10th PUWP Congress -- Favourable conditions for the start of the realization of economic tasks for the present five-year period.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with a report on working conditions and social situation in enterprises. The social climate in work establishments is remaining under more harmonious influence of cooperation between the director and the enterprise administration on the one hand and trade union organizations and workers' self-management bodies on the other. Party organizations should set the right direction and contribute to tightening such cooperation through joint resolution of production, economic, and social problems. The Political Bureau stressed the necessity to actively use all solutions and means helping improve living conditions.

Party authorities and organizations were put under an obligation to consistently analyze the social and economic situation in work establishments, and to undertake necessary actions with an eye to improvement in this sphere. The Political Bureau will shortly examine social and living problems which are particularly important for people's living conditions, the system of welfare, health protection, the issues of housing construction, and services. It will also deal with problems of waste, negligence, mismanagement, low discipline of work.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with the process of examination and implementation of opinions and suggestions submitted during the 1985 parliamentary campaign. A significant portion of the suggestions have been already put into life, while definite procedures and dates of realization have been determined as far as the others are concerned. Suggestions requiring long-term actions and impossible to implement within the current Sejm term, should be examined as part of the planning work meant to outline prospects for Poland's socio-economic development till the year 2000.

The Political Bureau adopted a plan of the implementation of the 24th PUWP CC Plenum's resolution on "Guidelines for Improvement and Development of Education". The adopted plan covers tasks ensuing from the basic documents of the plenum, the discussion, and the final address by the PUWP CC first secretary.

TRADE WITH SFRY REVIEWED PRIOR TO ZARKOVIC VISIT

LD192326 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 19 Mar 86

[By PAP Correspondent Zbigniew Falecki]

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 -- The upcoming visit to Poland by President of the Presidium of the LCY (League of Communists of Yugoslavia) Vidoje Zarkovic provides an occasion to emphasize that good political relations between Poland and Yugoslavia have a favourable influence on the state and development of economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries.

Trade exchange between 1981-1985 totalled 3 billion 150 million dollars. Each of the two countries ranks sixth in foreign trade of the other.

Last year, Yugoslavia sold to Poland 4.1 per cent of its exports (in 1982 - 2.25), a magnitude similar to Yugoslavia's exports to the U.S. In 1985, the country purchased 3.5 per cent of Polish sales abroad. At the end of the 1970's the share did not exceed 2 per cent.

Polish-Yugoslav trade exchange covers a large scope of goods, it comprises both machines and equipment, raw materials and food products. The sides tend to sign long-term cooperation and specialized agreements.

At present there are 37 such contracts which should bring the total of 1.3 billion dollars of turnover in the current five years of 1986-1990 while the value of all envisaged trade is to reach 5 billion dollars.

Poland and Yugoslavia most closely cooperate in automotive industry. Over the last five years, trade exchange in the field reached one billion dollars.

COMMENTARY ON CADRE POLICY SHORTCOMINGS

AU180847 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 86 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska article: "Cadres Decide About Everything But Who Decides About Cadres"]

[Excerpts] It was no accident that the so-called nomenclature became the target of so much anger and so many protests in August and September of 1980. Of course, there is a measure of truth in the claims of those who saw this as a deliberate political attack against cadres encouraged by the opposition. But they are not completely right. There was also another aspect to the truth: the cliquishness and favoritism which propelled the famous "personnel carousel"; the immunity from punishment enjoyed by those who "had arrangements"; and what, to put it nicely, can be called "deriving unjustified benefits from one's position".

This type of cadre policy was subjected to the harshest criticism at the Ninth PZPR Congress, which saw it as being the real source of the heavy shadow of moral reproof weighing on the party.

Point 33 of the new statute contains two principles: the separation of leadership positions in party organs from those in the state and economic administration, and the duty to obtain the opinion of primary party organizations when recommending party members for leadership positions of any kind. The second principle in particular was regarded as a barrier against the remergence of cliquishness. The congress also recommended drawing up clear and open norms of cadre management.

The unhealthy state of cadre policy was felt very painfully in the party as is evidenced by the views circulating before the ninth congress which called on the party to have no say in state an economic personnel decisions.

And here once again it is not hard to agree with the view that these opinions were inspired by antisocialist standpoints but there is little doubt that the majority of these voices flowed from the purest of motives, and from the inability to believe in the possibility of forever erasing degenerate elements in cadre activities. However, these calls revealed a widespread ignorance of the fact that cadre policy -- although it might present difficulties and be exposed to particular moral dangers -- is an essential element of the party's leading role. And what is more, the more this role is exercised with respect for democracy, the greater the role performed by cadre policy.

After all, it is through the cadre prism, on the basis of cadres competence, honesty, and personal modesty, that society judges the party to a large degree. Every so-called ordinary person comes into contact with representatives of the leadership cadres -- if only in the person of the commune chairman, the president of the cooperative, the head of a factory department or the director of a school. And all of them jointly create a picture of the party, its demands, and its preferences, -- a picture that is good or bad, one that is deserving of respect or of condemnation. Certain people say that "you can't x-ray" someone. A cadre policy that is conducted openly also means obtaining the opinions of those who know a candidate -- his work comrades, including those who are not party members; the opinions of subordinates as well as superiors; the social activists in his community.

But today one hears other views and postulates being voiced in the party aktiv and party apparat, ones that are dictated by a belated nostalgia for the times when all posts were held by "our people", which made it possible to realize all one's own concepts of governing with ease.

"At one time we held cadres in the palms of our hands" -- I recently noted this nostalgic sentence at a meeting of otherwise serious party activists. For a change it reflected the most vulgar understanding of the leading role of the party, one that is particularly remote from tactful methods of operation and I out of step with the entire ninth congress line.

"The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy", approved a the 13th Central Committee Plenum held in November 1983, has become the codified form of the main principles of cadre policy in accordance with the spirit of socialist renewal. The main thought running through this document is the union of the inviolability of the party's influence on cadres with a broad and democratic way of selecting, evaluating, and distributing cadres. The manner of treating cadres affairs envisaged in this document aims to prevent a return to bad practices: The main element in this process is the openness of the entire procedure and the participation of the entire party in shaping and realizing a cadre policy.

The 2 and 1/2 years which have elapsed since the document was adopted have revealed both the appropriateness of the solutions contained in it as well as the scale of the difficulties encountered in realizing these solutions. In this form or in others, these issues were dealt with at meetings of the Central Committee on five occasions, were the subject of Central Auditing Commission controls, were analysed by the Central Party Control Commission in the course of its usual work, and 16 voivodship commitees devoted special plenums to them.

One of the fundamental elements of socialist renewal is the expansion of the social base for the exercise of pwoer, that is to say the recognition of the right to participate in government of all forces which recognize the ideological principles on which the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is based. In practice, however, the most important aspect is extending participation by citizens who are not party members and are not organized in any forms of political activity. One can also discern this thought in "The Main Principles."

There has been progress in this area, as attested to by the results of the people's council elections in the main, but one can nevertheless see quite clearly how modest this progress has been. Why should this be so? One hears various replies. Some say that people who are not party members do not like to accept the risk of responsibility connected with leadership posts. Others believe that old habits in the party make it impossible for non-party people to get ahead. Leadership cadres have too much independence for it to be possible to include too many people among them who are not subordinated to party discipline -- a diagnosis advanced by others. I have my own reply: I believe that non-party people remain "unexplored territory"; seldom do party cells and organizations have anything to say about the non-party people who live and work in the orbit of their activities; and when they do have something to say then it is about "opposition elements" and nothing else. We lack mechanism for identifying and selecting valuable individuals, and this is an off-shoot of the general weakness of party work in the community. This lack is all the more significant from the pragmatic point of view as we will not achieve a fundamental rejuvenation of cadres -- and this is also one of the points made in "The Main Principles" -- without going beyond the ranks of the party and allied parties.

At the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, attention was immediately drawn to the fact that the success of the new cadre policy is dependent on real participation by the entire party. And this was not an empty gesture. The entire philosophy of the policy is based on the principle that primary party organizations hold an important place.

They represent the party in the conduct of cadre reviews and the creation of cadre reserves, they are the essential opinion-makers who make all party recommendations for posts -- and when the need arises -- for withdrawing recommendations. One can say more on this subject: It is the primary party organization which creates a good or bad base for cadre recruitment in its community as a result of influence in politics and training. This is the theory. And what about the practice? Unfortunately in practice things still do not go all that smoothly. It is true that in a formal sense principles are generally observed as studies have shown. But many cadre reviews do not serve their purpose in view of their generalized nature and ease with which positive evaluations are made. On too many occasions the cadre reserve is a list of names that is requested once and never looked at. Candidates for posts are only given references that are full of praise. This list could go on and on and examples could be provided.

One essential fault in the situation is an usual paradox: a policy which is based on the principle of openness is essentially a policy that is not widely known, not even in the party, not to mention other groups in society.

Thus, one must conclude that the 25th Central Committee plenum, at which a discussion on the implementation of "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy" is envisaged, will produce much food for thought and no less in terms of work for party cells and organizations.

SEJM COMMITTEE HEARS CZYREK ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD182248 Warsaw PAP in English 2137 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- The Sejm (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee met here today to hear a report by Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member and secretary of the PUWP CC on the course and results of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and to acquaint itself with a programme of the development of Poland's multilateral and bilateral cooperation with CMEA member countries.

The recently concluded 27th CPSU Congress, said Jozel Czyrek, is an event of historic importance for the whole community of the socialist states. In the political sphere the results of the congress form an impulse for deepening socialist democracy and socialist self-government. In the economic realm the congress proclaimed the beginning of the policy of building a more effective system of the Soviet economy. In the social field the congress of the Soviet Communists pointed to an overriding importance of working man, and the role of a family as the principal social cell. Emphasizing that the congress had inaugurated a new stage in the development of the socialist society Czyrek pointed out that indispensable conclusions should be drawn from the congress's evaluation to promote further work on building socialism in Poland. The congress reaffirmed that the top priority is to secure peace and international security.

Professor Wieslaw Grudzewski, vice-minister at the [word insistinct] for scientific-technological progress and applications, dealt with questions of the development of Poland's scientific-technological cooperation with states of the socialist community. He quoted results of a recent study listing principal shortcomings of the Polish economy, to mention not enough cases of application of the most advanced technologies. He also noted that decisions made by the 27th CPSU Congress mapped out the main direction of activities aimed at a rapid solution of the question of application of technological innovations in the socialist economy. These innovations were recognized to be one of the most important production factors. This issue concerns all socialist states thus making it necessary to integrate efforts aimed to speed up the scientific-technological progress in their economies. This is all the more important as the highly-developed capitalist states have placed an embargo on their exports of the most modern technologies.

VLAJKOVIC-'ARAFAT TALKS CONCLUDE IN DUBROVNIK

LD191645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee ended their official talks in Dubrovnik today. Both sides judged that the 2 days of talks and meetings between Vlajkovic and 'Arafat had taken place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. It has been learned that a high level of similarity or identity of views had been displayed on a wide range of topics pertaining to international life and bilateral relations. Vlajkovic and 'Arafat made the assessment that bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO are developing very favorably.

During the talks today Radovan Vlajkovic briefed the distinguished guest on our internal development and on the efforts to overcome the difficulties on the basis of self-management and equality of our nations and nationalities. The president of the SFRY Presidency also briefed his guest on our country's foreign political activities and on the contribution Yugoslavia is making to the solution of accumulated political and economic problems in the world. In this context he reiterated our country's well known stands on the solution of the Middle East crisis, stressing that the key to a solution is the acknowledgement and implementation of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to their own state. Radovan Vlajkovic stressed that Yugoslavia favors an international conference on the Palestinian question with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war Radovan Vlajkovic and Yasir 'Arafat stressed the need for the war to be ended with full respect for the interests of both countries. Vlajkovic expressed his concern over the danger of the expansion of the Gulf conflict. Speaking of the role and immediate tasks of the Nonaligned Movement Radovan Vlajkovic stressed the need to step up the action of the nonaligned countries in view of the many focal popints of crisis in the world and because of the need to have them resolved. This activity by the Nonaligned Movement gains in importance in the context of the preparations for the ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the summit in Harare.

During the Vlajkovic-'Arafat talks reference was made to the relations between the great powers and to the need to expend efforts to reduce tension in the world in the direction of strengthening detente with the participation of the entire international community. Regarding the situation in the Mediterranean, both sides expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in that area. Solidarity was expressed with all the countries whose independence and sovereignty are under the immediate threat of escalation of tension in the area.

'Arafat Departs

LD191648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, departed from Dubrovnik airport just before 1600 today after the 2-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At the airport 'Arafat was seen off with high honors by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

FEDERAL CHAMBER GROUP TO HEAR KOSOVANS COMPLAINTS

LD171841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- A working group formed by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber has left for Kosovo to examine the allegations of citizens from this province who recently in the SFRY Assembly stated their problems and views of the causes of the emigrationof Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Even if 50 percent of what was heard on the occasion is true, observed Zdravko Circic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, who, with President Ilijaz Kurtesi listened for almost 4 hours to what the Kosovans had to say, then the problem is very difficult. If all of this is true, then the problem is terrible, said Ciric, adding that there is an old saying: The peasant never resorts to the authorities if something good has happened. Of the 108 citizens from Kosovo who were at the SFRY Assembly on 26 February, 24 of them spoke, mainly about their personal problems. A mosaic was slowly put together of their view of the situation in Kosovo.

KOSOVO LC COMMISSION CRITICIZES DRAFT DOCUMENT

AU182109 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The members of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee's Commission for Relations Among Nationalities today discussed at their session the draft resolutions regarding the republican LC's activities to strengthen brotherhood and unity and develop relations among nationalities on the basis of socialist self-management. Although this document was supported, a number of criticisms were expressed.

The expressed criticisms stated that the socialist autonomous provinces are not mentioned in the document frequently enough. It was also said that apart from the Serb nationality, the other peoples and nationalities living in Serbia are scarcely mentioned. The demand was expressed for the draft resolutions of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia to be supplemented by the resolutions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which refer to the attainment of unity and togetherness in Serbia and to the resolutions regarding statutory regulations of the republican and provincial LC positions within a unified LCY.

Today's session of the Kosovo Provincial Committee's Commission for Relations Among Nationalities was held as a part of the preparations for the forthcoming session of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

LD200031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo laid down its program of tasks and actions for implementing the LCY Central Committee stands on Kosovo and the program of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia concerning the topical questions of implementing the relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia is based.

At its session today the Provincial Committee also set out its assessments and stands concerning some current manifestations and tendencies which emerge when the political situation in Kosovo is assessed.

Speaking on the first item on the agenda Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, said in his introductory report that from the start we should resist "any campaign, formalism, berating and other tendencies which could weaken or reduce to a mere formality daily ideopolitical action in the implementation of the Stands of the LCY Central Committee and the program of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia on the development of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia." Seljani also remarked that from the very outset we must fight against "all protagonists of nationalistic, etatist, irredentist, unitarist, centralist, etatist [as received] and dogmatic tendencies which will make an attempt to negate, bellittle and attack the results which have already been attained and the tasks laid down by the highest party organs of the LCY, of the Republic and of the province."

Speaking of the responsiblitiy for the implementation of these stands Seljani stressed that this cannot be done without further ideopolitical differentiation. It is high time for organizations and organs of the LC in the environements in which they work, openly or in some other way, to raise the question of responsibility and to pass party measures for all members who oppose the policy of the LC.

Having stressed that the relations evolved within the framework of the LC are of special importance for the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, the secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo stressed that the LC of Kosovo is comitted to the creation and implementation of the relations in the LC of Serbia in the spirit of the LCY Statute, Statute of the LC of Serbia and the Statute of the LC of Kosovo.

Speaking of the need to implement the principle of democratic centralism Seljani pointed out that the LC of Kosovo will fight against any attempt to make it a mere formality. He also spoke in favor of strengthening mutual trust and tolerance. In this connection the secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the LC of Kosovo spoke of the attempts to generate mistrust in the leaderships of the LC of Kosovo and of the LC of Serbia.

Bajram Seljani recalled that the application of Article 300 of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia makes it possible for several important laws to be adopted and he pleaded for a standardized interpretation of this constitutional provision. He stressed that the LC will vigorously oppose all the damands questioning the basic constitutional orientations, the constitutional concept of the federation and the constitutional position of the republics and provinces.

Winding up the debate on this item on the agenda Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, stressed especially the orientation of the LC of Kosovo to go to the party congresses and conferences with dilemmas about unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia clarified. In this context he drew attention to the fact that parallel with LC activities and a patient quest for the best solutions there have been tendencies and attempts at deviation from these solutions.

Those are the people, said Siroka, who regardless of their national membership or the environment in which they live do not heed the interests of the working people. The settlement of relations in the SR of Serbia is of exceptional importance for successful development of relations in Yugoslavia and they cannot be considered separately from the overall situation in our country. The LCY, the LC of Serbia and the LC of Kosovo have the strength to overcome all the differences which so far have been emerging in these relations and resolutely to oppose all negative tendencies. We shall manage to do this, Kolj Siroka said in conclusion, only through intensive work by LC organs and organizations and by all our membership and by getting rid of those who do not behave in keeping with these orientations and conclusions.

At its plenary session today the Provincial Committee of Kosovo LC voiced its views on and stands on "some characteristics and tendencies in current views on the political situation in Kosovo."

In his introductory report Svetislav Dolasevic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, noted that the activity implementing the tasks of the Political Platform on Kosovo has produced significant results in a number of crucial spheres. However, many things are still at their initial stage and are being implemented in a sluggish manner as a result of some resistance to the envisaged changes. The activity has been concentrated in forums, there is sluggishness in carrying out ideopolitical differentiation and introducing necessary changes in education. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues with such intensity that it is having a very serious effect on the political climate and relations and is devaluing the results so far achieved in the action to stabilize the political system.

Speaking about the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, Dolasevic said that "it has been thwarted and the scope and opportunity for their action limited." However, the fact that some new hostile groups have recently been uncovered confirms that Albanian nationalist and irredentism keep reproducing themselves. Svetislav Dolasevic then said:

The still complex situation which is characterized by the struggle on the part of the LC and of other subjective forces against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, is of late being further complicated by the hostile activity from the positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalisms. This activity has taken the form of verbal or written propaganda directed against the Albanian nationality, the leaderships of the province, of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY and the personality and achievements of Comrade Tito. This kind of activity is disseminating untruths and disinformation in order to create a feeling of insecurity among the people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities in the province.

Albanian nationalism and irredentism on one hand and Serbian nationalities on the other are taking advantage of the situation in Kosovo to carry out their destructive activity designed to destroy Yugoslavia and its system -- Dolasevic said.

Dolasevic went on to note that a number of significant books and works have recently been published which contribute to the efforts to provide an objective and comprehensive insight into Kosovo's social and historical reality. However, such books are either being attacked or ignored while the publications with doubtful subjects related to Kosovo are being advertized on a large scale and the ceremonies organized to launch them used for attacking the policy of the LC, for fomenting nationalist feelings against Kosovo and against Albanians in particular. In this connection Dolasevic singled out the meetings in the Association of Serbian Writers and the "review of the stance" adopted at the meeting of Kosovo war veterans held in Belgrade which, Dolasevic said, includes some unacceptable assessments and is full of insinuations, accusations and labelling of a number of cadres from Kosovo.

Speaking about various petitions which, he said, are a new phenomenon on the province's political scene, Dolasevic stressed that, although to some extent they do draw attention to the real problems and difficulties, "the true purpose of these petitions is of political nature. Their main objective is to encourage mistrust of the provincial leadership. They are full of all kinds of theses promoted by Serbian nationalists and of messages of a revanchist nature. They use people's signatures for the main purpose of demonstrating how a great number of citizens are allegedly behind the demands and messages." Dolasevic put forward a view to the effect that the petitions are being written outside the province and that the way in which they are being distributed and published clearly indicates that they have nothing to do with the aspirations of the majority of Serbian and Montenegrin poplulation of Kosovo which is primarily interested in the stabilization of the situation and in a safe existence of harmony, togetherness, brotherhood and equality.

Referring to a visit by a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, Dolasevic said that "on that occasion issues, theses and slogans similar to or identical with those in the petitions were raised. However, although distancing itself from all this which, as a method is totally unacceptable, the political leaderships and organs in the province must conduct a more profound analysis of the causes behind the event, particularly those which reflect the real problems facing the citizens in the province.

The first participant in the debate, Slavko Stankovic, stated that more than 210 people had moved away from one village near Prizren, but that only 3 of them had said that they were moving because of pressure from Albanian ationalists and irredentists. He also called for the return of farmers who have left Kosovo. Stankovic considers that the measures adopted for the more rapid return of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated from Kosovo are of limited effect if they are aimed only at those who have emigrated under duress. Vojislav Popovic also warned of the hypocritical behavior of individual communists and their "courting" of their own nationalists which is a form of anti-party activity.

Ilijaz Kurtesi noted the very slow reaction of the LC and other organized forces and organs to individual excesses and hostile statements. Questioning the differences in assessments of the political situation in Kosovo, Kurtesi assessed that there is a lack of real, genuine, realistic and full information about activities in the province. Fadilj Hodza considers that the situation created by the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 has not been overcome.

There are members of the LC and individuals in the leaderships who consider that it is sufficient to "pacify the situation" and return to the state of affairs prior to the counterrevolution. We must fundamentally change the socioeconomic situation and consciousness which led to the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and create a climate and consciousness of joint existence, brotherhood and unity in this region of Kosova, in which everyone will feel at home.

The introductory speaker, Svetislav Dolasevic, and several participants in the debate noted that a part of the public information media, primarily the tabloids, play into the hands of negative tendencies under discussion and directly involve themselves in their propaganda and affirmation. A warning was given that the truth about Kosovo should not be hidden from the public or kept quiet, but that sensationalism, one-sidedness, half-truths and lies about this province should be removed.

Ismail Bajra noted that some Albanian communists have "tired" of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism although they never entered this battle. He considers, however, that the arrival of the working group from the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly which is investigating the claims in the complaints of the group of citizens from Kosovo, means the suspension of the legal institutions of our delegate system.

Drawing a broad parallel and finding a common denominator between Albanian nationalism and irredentism and Serbian nationalism and noting that they have the same strategic aims -- the destruction of Yugoslavia, Kurtes Saliu said that Albanian nationalism also began with the sending of petitions and letters to the Provincial Committee and other organs, then turned into demonstrations with demagogic slogans about social problems, and finally showed its true face. In a similar way, Saliu said, the Serbian nationalists are doing this now with their petitions and delegations..."

Concluding the debate, President of the Provincial Committee Kolj Siroka said that there had been warnings earlier about the tendencies and phenomena which had been discussed at today's plenum. Today we have assessed the real state of affairs and have drawn certain conclusions and formulated certain tasks, but we cannot concern ourselves only with attacks which come from the sidelines, but primarily with what is hindering the stabilization of the situation in the province. The more so since despite the activities which have been conducted and the results achieved, not all the task of the political platform have been carried out. Differentiation has not been completed, particularly not in education and other social activities. In particular, Siroka said, we have not overcome the old provincial and chauvinistic consciousness of many people. In culture and some other areas we are only just beginning to get rid of the old, traditional ideas among people, and thus it happens that songs are carried on television in which "the man with the white cap [albanians] becomes a myth" -- noted Kolj Siroka and underlined that the activity called for by the situation in the province is not being carried out amongst the grassroots.

At the close of the session, Azem Vlasi suggested that the committee should disassociate itself from the part of the discussion in which Ismail Bajra referred to the arrival of the working group of the Federal Chamber which is legally instructed to carry out the task assigned to it in cooperation with the provincial organs.

Ismail Bajra gave an added explanation that he is not against the arrival of the working group but that the Federal Chamber has its own legal organs who are obliged and duty bound to carry out similar tasks together with the provincial organs. According to him, working groups represent a parallelism with existing institutions.

Ilijaz Kurtesi also joined in Azem Valsi's intervention, adding that the Federal Assembly has the right to form working groups. In the end the Provincial Committee distanced itself from this part of Ismail Bajra's statement.

It was concluded that the material examined today at the session of the Provincial Committee should be sent to the LCY Central Committee, the Serbian LC Central Committee, and the basic LC organizations in the province for their information.

RIBICIC ASSESSES LC DEVELOPMENT 'BATTLES'

LD191435 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- In his interview with a PETROL journalist, the paper being published by the composite organization of associate labor of the same name, Mitja Ribicic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium made the assessment that the life between the two congresses had been very "dynamic, varied and rough and that this period has been one of the most difficult ones in the development of the LC and of our revolution." Between the 12th and 13th Congresses the LC conducted (? three) major battles, Ribicic went on to say. According to him, the first and basic battle was the area of economic stabilization.

The second battle, in Ribicic's assessment, concerns our political system. We were looking for a culprit for all our economic problems in inflation trends, and the political system was under attack as well. Unlike the battle for stabilization we won the battle for the political system, was the assessment made by Ribicic. Among the LC members everywhere the concept prevailed relative to the consolidation of socialist self-management, which is the only alternative in our Yugoslav society. "I think that in this respect we are going to the congress with a clear offensive stance. There no longer are any dilemmas on defending the Constitution or changing its tenets; our political system has to be built in conditions of a scientific and technological revolution and of social contradictions of socialism in the modern world," said Mitja Ribicic.

In his view the third battle of the LC was the battle with opposition forces in our society which began after the events in Kosava. That big fire has been extinguished pretty successfully, but we have been left with thousands of "Kosovo fields." [a pun referring to the Kosovo field battle of 1389]

During the last committee session we opted for a special resolution on human rights which should inject a new drive into the conflict of opinion and which should reinvigorate the Socialist Alliance, Ribicic went on." The special resolution has not emerged because of the dissidents, but for our own sake, for the sake of our democracy. Our social development has attained such a level of socialist awareness as to call for new forms of political work and internal relations in the LC, in the Socialist Alliance and in the delegate system," Mitja Ribicic said among other things.

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Eastern Europe

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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING ENDS

LD201722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] The regular session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact ended in Warsaw today. Its participants exchanged views on the situation in Europe in the context of the overall international situation and prospects for further development. Particular attention was paid to the measures for practical implementation of the suggestions, anchored in the declaration, adopted by the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia in October of last year, as well as in the concluding document of the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact in Prague last November and other peace initiatives of the allied countries -- above all those which were proposed in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January of this year.

The session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact adopted a joint communique.

Communique Issued

LD201500 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] [No dateline received] A successive meeting of the committee of the foreign ministers of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held in Warsaw, March 19-20.

The meeting was attended by: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria P. Mladenov; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic B. Chnoupek; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic O. Fischer; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic M. Orzechowski; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania I. Vaduva; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic P. Varkonyi; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics E. Shevardnadze.

The ministers exchanged views on the situation in Europe against the background of the overall state of international relations and the prospects for their further development. They stated that the international situation continued being tense and dangerous. Anxiety was expressed over the growth of the arms race, particularly of nuclear one and over the actions taken in order to extend it into outer space. The United States and its allies from NATO force arms race in all directions. Great concern is aroused by the unceasing deployment of American intermediate missiles in a number of West European states.

Continued is the imperialist policy from the position of strength and interference in the internal affairs of other states. All of that enhances the danger of a world nuclear disaster threatening with destroying the life on the earth.

At the same time, owing to the active and consistent actions by the socialist states and of all the peace forces, the real hope has appeared for changes for the better in the international situation and the faith of the nations in the peaceful future has consolidated.

The ministers emphasized that the peace proposals forwarded by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty in Sofia, October 1985, were aiming at solving the most urgent and basic task of contemporaneity -- the removing of the threat of a nuclear war, arresting the arms race, above all nuclear one, and transition of disarmament. The consistent, peaceful policy of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty provides the tangible possibilities for reaching these objectives and for a constructive dialogue on the most topical and urgent problems related to international relations.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva provided premises for passing from the present state of confrontation to normalization of the relations between the USSR and the USA, for improving the international situation.

It is possible to provide for a turn for the better in European and world problems, for returning to the policy of detente and constructive cooperation through joint, energetic and persistent actions by the government and nations and by all the realistically-minded forces.

The state represented at the meeting fully support the programme for complete liquidation, by the end of this century, of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons, presented in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU CC of January 15, 1986, and for banning the offensive outer space weaponry. Having stressed the great import of this programme, they express, at the same time, resolute will of sparing no effort with a view to realizing it. That would remove the danger threatening the human kind, lead up to a substantive improvement of the international situation, create posssibilities for liquidating mass-destruction weapons once and for all.

The Warsaw Treaty member states turn to the NATO members, first of all to the United States, Great Britain and France, with a resolute appeal for demonstrating realism and responsibility in order to achieve agreements, taking account of the interests of both sides and of all the other states, on the radical reduction of nuclear weapons and on a subsequent liquidation of them, on preventing the arms race in outer space.

The liquidation of mass-destruction weapons would be accomanied by an appropriate reduction of conventional armament and armed forces. The states represented at the meeting re-affirmed their principled attitude and proopsals on disarmament, strengthening of peace and international security. They come for a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security and for ensuring a military equilibrium at the lowest level.

It was stressed the next Soviet-American summit meeting should focus on the matters related to arriving at concrete agreements on discontinuation of the arms race, above all of nuclear one, on the earth and on preventing it in outer space. This meeting might achieve agreements at least on discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests and on liquidation of the American and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The meeting underscored the necessity for strict observing of principles of respect for independence and national sovereignty by all states, of non-using force or of threatening to use it, of non-violation of frontiers and territorial integrity, of peaceful resolving of conflicts, of non-interference in internal affairs, of equal rights, as well as of other generally-recognized norms of international relations.

The states -- parties to the Warsaw Treaty come resolutely out against the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe, in favour of the complete ridding this continent of nuclear weapons, intermediate-ranged and tactical ones inclusive. They opt for the complete liquidation of intermediate-range missiles of the USSR and USA in Europe, both ballistic and cruise missiles as the first step on this road. The realization of such a step requires of the United States to commit itself not to privde provide its strategic and intermediate-range missiles to other states, and of Great Britain and France -- not to augment their appropriate nuclear armaments. Under the circumstances of the complete liquidation of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the necessity will disappear for the further presence of the Soviet operational-tactical missiles of an increased range in those states on the territories of which they were deployed.

The participants at the meeting are of the opinion that the creation of atom-free zones in various regions of the continent would be a useful step along the path to freeing Europe of nuclear weapons. They support the proposal of setting up such zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans, as well as of setting up a nuclear weapons free corridor along the line of the meeting point between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in central Europe.

The states represented at the meeting come out in favour of the complete freeing of the European Continent from chemical weapons. In this connection they back the proposal of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania for setting up chemical weapons free zones in Central Europe and the Balkans respectively.

The ministers believe that necessary is an intensification of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in order to reach, as quickly as possible, mutually-acceptable agreement. The proposals put forth on February 20, 1986, by socialist allied states, directly participating in the negotiations, are conducive to bringing the sides' attitudes closer together. A hope was voiced that these proposals would draw a positive response.

The states -- parties to the Warsaw Treaty come out in favour of the ceaseless continuation of the CSCE process, in favour of strengthening security and development of cooperation in Europe.

Having reviewed the situation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, the ministers are of the opinion that it is necessary to speed up the conference's works to finish off the first stage with the adoption of a compendious final document which would be presented at the Vienna meeting of the representatives of the states -- participants at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The ministers expect that the upcoming meeting in Bern of the experts-members of the CSCE on human relations and contacts between institutions and organizations will pass in a constructive atmosphere. It was stated that the socialist states will consistently continue coming out in favour of guaranteeing states, and, particularly, in favour of the right to live in peace and freedom.

An exchange of views and information was held on the course of the preparations for another meeting of representatives of the states-members in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is to start in Vienna this autumn. This meeting should bring a major contribution to the [word indistinct] of the political climate and the restoring detente to Europe and the world, to agreeing new and considerable steps aiming at lowering the level of military confrontation on the European Continent, to enlarging cooperation between European states.

The necessity was stressed for developing economic and scientific-technological co-operation, as well as for strengthening confidence in economic relations.

The inauguration of a meeting in Vienna at the level of ministers of foreign affairs would lend it a proper political impulse.

Conducting a detailed review of the problems related to the consolidation of peace and security as well as development of cooperation on the European continent, the ministers firmly declared again that the inviolability of borders and respect for territorial-political reality, shaped in effect of the Second World War and the post-war development, was an indispensable condition of preserving peace and security in Europe. They condemned the dangerous activity of revisionist forces, above all in the Federal Republic of Germany, stressing that revisionism and support for it, wherever this may occur, do harm to the mutual understanding between European nations, and entail the danger of an outbreak of a war conflict.

The ministers stressed the significance of stepping-up efforts at the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments to practically solve the task of preventing the arms race in outer space and its discontinuation on the earth as well as of attaining during the negotiations significant results in the interest of all nations. They support the Soviet Union's constructive stand at the negotiations aiming toward this end.

The participants in the meeting confirmed the necessity of preventing the arms race from being extended into outer space and of using it for peaceful purposes exclusively for the benefit of entire mankind. Preservation of peace in outer space is an indispensable condition of realizing a thorough reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. The participants in the meeting pointed to the grave responsibility that falls on the initiators of the programme of militarization of outer space and on those who are joining in its realization. They pointed to the danger that would be created by realization of plans of the so-called "European Defence Initiative" kind put forth in some West European countries.

The states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty stating the urgent need of halting nuclear arms tests as an important means of improving international atmosphere and as a vital step along the road leading to the liquidation of nuclear weapons, turn with an appeal to the USA to halt any nuclear blasts as the Soviet Union has done.

The participants in the meeting welcomed the USSR's declaration that it would not conduct nuclear blasts also after the expiry on March 31 of this year of its unilateral moratorium until the first blast conducted by the USA. They stressed that no effort should be spared to reach an agreement on cessation of all nuclear tests. They come out in favour of immediate inauguration of bilateral Soviet-American negotiations or resumption of tripartite talks, with the participation of Great Britain, on the total and universal ban on nuclear tests, and in favour of conducting multilateral talks on this issue within the framework of disarmament conference in Geneva. The participants in the meeting approved of the proposal put forth by the non-aligned states and concerning the holding of consultations in order to expand the 1963 Moscow treaty on the banning of nuclear test blasts in atmosphere, outer space and under the surface of waters by under-ground tests which are not embraced by this treaty.

The states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty believe that it is fully realistic to have chemical weapons and industrial base serving to manufacture them totally liquidated by the end of the present century.

It is necessary to intensify negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention banning chemical weapons and providing for destruction of their stock-piles. The Warsaw Treaty states also come out for reaching, on a multilateral plane, an agreement not to pass on chemical weapons to other states and not to deploy them on the territory of other countries. The states represented at the meeting, adhering themselves to that in their policy, appeal to NATO states to show similar moderation.

They come out in favour of a ban preventing the development of non-nuclear weapons basedon the new principles of physics, whose destructive capacities resemble those of the mass annihilation weapons.

The states represented at the meeting confirm their stand on not increasing and reduction of military spendings of states, in the first place of these states, which possess big military potentials.

They are motivated by the necessity of an effective control in all areas of the limitation and reduction of armaments and disarmament, of a control which should correspond with the range and nature of obligations assumed by the sides.

Participants in the meeting are for making every step in favour of the limitation of armaments and disarmament bring about not only the growth of security but also allow to allot more means for the improvement of living standards and liquidation of economic backwardness of many countries. This issue should occupy a top position at the approaching international conference on disarmament and development in Paris.

The ministers reaffirmed the stand of their states concerning the simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and as a first step -- the elimination of their military organizations. The Warsaw Treaty-member states are still ready to hold talks with NATO-member states with a view to achieving a respective agreement, beginning with the issue of mutual limitations of military activities.

They are renewing their proposal to sign a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and preserving peaceful relations, also open to all European states and other interested states.

The ministers underscored the need to halt the imperialist policies of force and interference in the internal affairs of other states and its manifestations in the form of aggressive acts, acts of state terrorism, hostile campaigns aimed at discrediting the policies of other states, using restrictions in economic relations.

The socialist states represented at the meeting confirm their firm will to struggle for the strict observance of the right of each country to self-determination of its fate. They are still ready to actively collaborate to resolve conflict situations and agreements between states through peaceful ways, through ways of negotiations.

The participants of the meeting underlined the important role of the movement of nonaligned states as an influential force on the international arena and its contribution to preserving and strengthening global peace, to the anti-imperialist struggle to eliminate racism, neo-colonialism and economic discrimination, to developing international political and economic cooperation based on equal rights.

Founding a new international economic order, eliminating economic backwardness and the just solution of the issue of foreign debt of debtor states are urgent tasks. Concrete, matter-of-fact talks within the framework of the U.N. with the participation of all states aimed at a global solution of the most vital international economic issues would contribute to this.

The Warsaw treaty-member states have spoken out for convening a world forum in the future at which it would be possible to comprehensively discuss issues of economic security, the foundation of a new international economic order, the development of commerce and scientific-technological cooperation as well as removing everything which weights down on international economic relations.

The ministers stressed that in the existing, complex international situation the constant strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty-member states carried special significance. The countries represented at the meeting once again confirm the significance of their defence alliance for guaranteeing their security and peaceful development, for strengthening peace in Europe and the world. They will go on collaborating closely in international affairs, in the elaboration and realization of the agreed policy of peace, security and international cooperation. The significance of the development of mutual economic ties, deepening and perfecting cooperation within the CMEA, the soonest possible implementation of the Comprehensive programme of Scientific-Technological Progress for the Positive Realization of Plans for Socio-Economic Development, strengthening the international position of socialist states and achieving the aims of their peaceful foreign policies were underscored.

The states represented at the meeting come out in favour of constructive cooperation with those governments, parties, organizations and social movements which express concern for the fate of peace on earth, with all nations, to create a universal system of international security and consolidate the principles of peaceful co-existance in interstate relations. They underline that nowadays guaranteeing the security of states is above all a political issue, the solution of which can only be achieved through political means.

The Warsaw Treaty-member states will do their best to assure that 1986, proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Year of Peace, bring about real changes for the better in European and global affairs.

The meeting of the committee of the ministers of foreign affairs passed in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal cooperation. It was agreed that the next meeting would be held in Bucharest.

38TH ROUND OF TALKS ON TROOP REDUCTION ENDS

CSSR DELEGATE SPEAKS

LD201512 Prague CTK in English 1355 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna March 20 (CTK correspondent) -- NATO countries have been striving to replace an agreement on reducing military confrontation in central Europe by an agreement on verification, and without taking into account the international situation, they have been asserting their package of verification measures, more than six years old, Czechoslovak delegate Ludek Handl said here today.

In his address at the session closing the 38th round of the talks on arms and troops cuts in central Europe, the Czechoslovak delegate said that particularly lately the demands of the NATO countries looked rather like a sort of ultimatum. It would be appropriate if they once again reviewed the issue and finally began negotiating from the position of political realism. A mutually acceptable solution could then undoubtedly be found, the Czechoslovak delegate added.

The socialist countries stressed that their porposal of February 20 logically follows up last year's process when the West itself described the framework of a future agreement as promising and reasonable.

Ludek Handl said the West rejected both that proposal and the suggestion to start joint work on a text of the agreement, enabling the sides to formulate articles on which their views are identical, to reach agreement on questions where the positions of the sides are close to each other, while leaving open questions to be discussed later on. The socialist states must raise the question whether NATO countries are ready to seriously negotiate on the basis of a mutually acceptable compromise, without harm being done to the security of any signatory of a future agreement.

'No Chances' for Early Accord

LD210414 Warsaw PAP in English 2249 GMT 20 Mar 86

[By PAP correspondents]

[Text] Vienna, March 20 -- Despite the air of optimism accompanying the 38th round of negotiations of troops and arms reduction in central Europe since its start on January 30th, it ended today in the atomosphere indicating no chances for an early agreement.

A Czechoslovak delegate, Ambassador Ludek Handl, who spoke on behalf of socialist states at the 421st consecutive plenary session ending this round, expressed his disappointment over the fact that the Western side underestimated the importance of socialist states' proposal of February 20th this year on the preliminary reduction of troops and armaments.

The Western participants in the negotiations try to transform the agreement to reduce the level of military confrontation in central Europe into an agreement of control. The West is trying to force a "package" of means of verification which has been known for six years now, and to give it an ever stiffer form, the Czechoslovak representative said.

The U.S. delegate, Ambassador Robert Blackwill described for his part the socialist states' proposal as unacceptable to the West. He stressed sharply that no concessions should be expected from the West side after the Vienna negotiations resume in May. The delegations of NATO states expect that such concessions will be unilaterally offered by socialist states. This stance intensified the pessimism of the observers at the Vienna negotiations.

ZHIVKOV'S 24 JAN INTRODUCTORY PLENUM SPEECH

AU191725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 pp 8, 9

["Introductory Speech" by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chariman, given on 24 January 1986 at the BCP Central Committee plenum -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Dear Comrades, We are now in January 1986, while the February plenum took place last year. The question is: WHY DID WE DELAY FOR ALMOST A WHOLE YEAR the working out of a program on putting into effect the plenum's decisions? Such a question is completely justified.

I shall present the considerations of the Politburo.

Formally, there was no difficulty which caused this delay. We have a certain practice, and in such cases a specific style of work has been created and asserted: After the BCP Central Committee adopts a decision the Politburo is to adopt a program to activate the departments and apparatus of the Central Committee, to conduct okrug BCP committees' plenums, to begin work within the state and economic organs, and so forth, according to issue.

Because of the exceptionally great importance of the decisions of the February plenum we decided this time that it IS NOT NECESSARY TO HURRY AND ADOPT, SO TO SPEAK, AN UNMETHODICAL ATTITUDE. The tasks posed by the plenum are not sporadic but strategic our country's development. I would say that they are HISTORIC. This is the first consideration.

The second consideration: It appears that it was easier to prepare the February plenum than to work out the approaches to implementing its decisions. This is understandable. THE ISSUE OF IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS A VERSATILE ISSUE. IT ENCOMPASSES, AS WE SAY, BOTH THE BASIS AND THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF OUR SOCIETY FOR A VERY LONG PERIOD -- FOR DECADES.

Therefore we decided not to hurry. We warned the BCP okrug committees not to conduct special plenums, but rather to begin regular workaccording to the spirit of the February plenum. We did the same with the ministries, economic organizations, and so forth.

Thus, the work related to implementing the decisions of the February plenum has not stopped, however, until now have we had no comprehensive program.

The material proposed for your attention is the result of the collective brains of the Politburo, and many of specialists, and figures from various areas of our life. The basic guidelines do not mean the end of our work on implementing the decisions. Obviously, on the basis of this material and the discussion which will take place at this plenum, separate programs and normative documents are to be worked out, some of which will be approved by the Politburo, others by the Council of Ministers, and yet others -- by decrees of the State Council, so that they obtain legal power.

This is what our work looks like.

We all understand that precisely these problems of the February plenum will comprise the main content and core of the work of the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress. The present plenum is a decisive step in the preparation of the congress and in preparing the Central Committee report and the other materials which are to be introduced for review.

Consequently, it is exceptionally important for us that this plenum mobilizes the collective mind of the party, as the Central Committee is, so that we can better prepare the forthcoming 13th BCP ongress.

In my introductory speech I shall confine myself only to a new issue, and do this briefly, because the mateiral you have been handed is rather extensive and I should not be surprised if some of you have taken leave in order to study it. (CHEERFUL ANIMATION).

Several preliminary words. The BCP Central Committee February plenum categorically stressed that THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS OF GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE, BOTH FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF OUR COUNTRY'S INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT AND FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

First of all, I shall dwell on foreign factors from an international viewpoint. As stressed during the February plenum, we are at a new stage of competition and confrontation with capitalism. We all know what this stage means. Our class enemies -- the imperialists -- have set themselves the goal of protection by all means the military parity achieved toward the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's. Now they are trying to violate it in their own favor with the goal of pushing us to our knees and liquidating us. This is clear. In addition they have another goal: to achieve a decisive advantage in the development of the economy and leave us decades behind in the area of modern technologies and in the area of modern scientific-technological progress.

This is the main and most important factor in the confrontation between the two social systems in the international arena. Both goals are mutually dependent. In the final account, imperialism hopes to achieve a decisive advantage and destroy the world socialist system.

FROM A DOMESTIC POINT OF VIEW: We explicitly stressed at the February plenum THAT THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE TO BUILDING MATURE SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA AND TO OUR FURTHER ADVANCE TOWARD THE FRINGES OF COMMUNISM OTHER THAN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. This revolution is the key, and not only the key but the cornerstone to solving this task.

This is the global character of the postulate that the scientific-technical revolution is not one of the natural laws of our and the world's development, but a main natural law of great significance for the progress of the whole of historical development, and more specifically, for our competition with capitalism.

At the February plenum we were unanimous that CONDITIONS FOR SOLVING THE NEW TASKS HAVE BEEN CREATED IN OUR COUNTRY. We have a great material-production basis for our country, and a powerful workers' class, as well as agricultural workers, scientists, and spcialists. Thus, Bulgaria has the main factors and conditions which are necessary.

In addition WE RELY ON THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, develop our integration with it, and cooperate with it. Comprehensive cooperation and fraternity with the USSR is our main support.

I shall not cite many examples and facts, because this is not necessary. I shall only stress the following fact: The coordination of our plans with the plans of the fraternal socialist countries, CEMA members, has been successfully concluded. The appropriate agreements until 1990 have been signed. The coordination and agreements show once again the level which our country has achieved, and the scope of the developed material-production and scientific-technical potential it now has.

From the agreements signed until now one can see that our trade exchange with the socialist countries will be almost 82 percent, and only 18 percent with the developed capitalist countries and the other nonsocialist countries. All this shows the IMPORTANCE OF THE INTEGRATION AND BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES, AND PRIMARILY WITH THE USSR, FOR OUR DEVELOPMENT.

Another remarkable fact is that the share of machine building in our exports is growing considerably, and that electronics already occupies first place. Yes, electronics has decisively occupied first place!

These are the real facts which allow us to pose new strategic tasks.

How was all this possible?

At the initiative of our Central Committee, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, for decades already WE HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING A COURSE OF COMPREHENSIVE COMING TOGETHER WITH THE USSR: this coming together takes place in the economic, political, cultural, defense, and other areas -- a comprehensive coming together. Incidentally, we can say that the first stage of this coming together's approaching its conclusion. The policy conducted by the BCP Central Committee was crowned with total success. We all know what great significance this policy had and has for the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We also know what effect it had on many fraternal countries. Our course also has a broader, world significance. It demonstrated how small undeveloped countries, as Bulgaria was, can achieve the level of the most advanced countries in their development, by building socialism and fraternally cooperating with the USSR.

This is the level from which we are beginning to implement the next stage of our far-sighted and realistic line, steadily followed by the Central Committee and our entire party. The next stage will be a triumph of our policy, because it became the cause of millions of people in our country, and it was put into effect, so to speak, not only in its historical aspects, but also in concrete deeds, which are also historical in their essence.

How do we see the new stage? The new stage we are entering is characterized by the fact that we are creating new and higher forms of organization and coming together with the USSR. For now we have begun with the economy. We have already created some economic trusts, and more are to be created. Other forms of a qualitatively new type of coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR in the area of economy are under discussion.

We have started to work on a large scale with qualitatively new forms of coming together in the area of science and education. Naturally, our coming together with the USSR will forever expand and will encompass all areas of our life.

If we consistently develop this second stage, as we developed the first, then I think that with what we are beginning to do now conditions are being created, as well as an atmosphere, and possibilities for making the new stage a more dynamic and effective one. As a state this will allow us to solve more rapidly our tasks in constructing the developed socialist society and to advance quickly toward the fringes of communism. Simultaneously, this new stage will have great international significance in our common struggle to strengthen the socialist community, and to increase its economic, scientific, and defensive potential faster.

Comrades, stemming from the material which we are discussing today, and from the postulates and decisions of the February plenum we can ask: "Is there in the People's Republic of Bulgaria a motor which can move us forward, providing of course, as I already said, that the scientific-technical revolution is the cornerstone of our development? And if there is such a motor, can we replace it with another? There is one single motor: TO BRING THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS AND THE MANAGERS OF THE SOCIAL MEANS OF PRODUCTION TO A REAL STATE OF BEING COMMODITY PRODUCERS. There is not and cannot be another motor! Without it we shall only create new structures, discuss their advantages,but shall inevitably bureaucratize them.

THIS MEANS THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND DECISIVE ISSUE, THE ISSUE OF ISSUES, IS TO CREATE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS SO THAT SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE MANAGERS OF THE SOCIAL MEANS OF PRODUCTION BECOME REAL COMMODITY PRODUCERS. This is so because at the present stage there can be no other types of socialist economic organizations in our country. The self-governing organizations are commodity-producers because of the stage at which we are. And if they are commodity producers, they must really act as such, and establish an equivalent exchange with their consumers. Consequently, I repeat, we must ENSURE CONDITIONS FOR THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS TO ACT AS COMMODITY PRODUCERS ALONG THE ENTIRE CHAIN OF THE REPRODUCTION PROCESS.

This is also required because of the fact that our economic organizations are working in an atmosphere of competition, or if I can use our own concept, in an atmosphere of emulation -- both on the domestic and international fronts.

Let us take for example "Izot", which produces the basic share of our electronics. It suffers competition, and cruel competition at that, from many Western companies, and this can also be felt on the socialist market.

Or let us take "Farmakhim," which also competes with many companies in the international market.

Is it sensible, in this situation, to create another "Izot" only so that we can have two related organizations which will compete against each other? I think you will agree that this is senseless. This is why I cannot accept the opinion of some economists who now raise the issue of introducing competition between all our economic organizations by all means.

This is so because there already is competition, and nothin compels us to create duplicating plants aimlessly. The situation in light industry and some other spheres is different. However, stressing our specific characteristics, I must immediately underline that WE AS A SOCIALIST STATE MUST ENSURE THESE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND USE THOSE LEVERS WHICH GUARANTEE THE ABILITY OF OUR PRODUCTION TO COMPLE ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT, AND WHICH CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF COMPETITION ON THE INTERNAL MARKET. It is not easy to achieve this comrades, but it must be achieved.

Without the economic collision between production with consumption within the country and outside it, we cannot speak about the BCP Central Committee February plenum,no matter what systems we create at the base and in the superstructure. This applies not only to state industry, but also to the entire production front and the entire management front.

For now, comrades, regardless of the reorganizations which have been carried out -- I mean some improvements after the February plenum -- the commodity producers are actually outside the "game."

They are also outside the "game" in the reproduction process, the investments process, and in trade. Their influence in these areas is minimal. Reorganizations are being carried out from the top, and they reflect the viewpoint of bureaucracy and monopolism in our management, and not the viewpoint of the commodity producers. If we transfer the old practice into the work of the self-governing organizations and the production collectives, and if we interfere in their activity and try to administrate it, we shall hit a dead end. All right, then how are we going to mobilize the scientists and specialists and how shall we mobilize the workers' class and the agricultural workers to implement the decisions of the February plenum?

Of course, with all this we are not decreasing the role of the state -- the owner. Where the state is the owner, there are limitations. For the present, these limiations are rather numerous, and we have openly said so in the Basic Guidelines. The socialist state cannot allow any shock, or the violation of public interests. Gradually, the limitations set by the state as norms will decrease. However, the state is a state and it will always create limitations.

In general, there is no state know which is not concerned about its economy. Of course, this concern is different under socialism and under capitalism.

Subsequently, if we summarize everything said so far, what will our conclusion be? THE CONCLUSION IS AS FOLLOWS: WE NEED A NEW ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL CLIMATE AND WE MUST CREATE IT BY ALL MEANS. Without such a climate we cannot implement the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February plenum.

Our work is compatible with the searches of the other socialist countries. Therefore, I shall stress once again: Our party and our Central Committee sincerely rejoice at the decisive steps of qualitative transformations which are taking place in the USSR, after Comrade Gorbachev headed the CPSU Central Committee. We are taking and shall take everything positive from the USSR so that we can create a new economic, new political, and new ideological climate in our country! We base the theoretical and practical postulates of our policy relying on Marxism-Leninism and taking into consideration the conditions in Bulgaria. (prolonged applause)

25 Jan Closing Speech

AU191751 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 p 9

["Concluding Speech" given by Todor Zhivkor, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman at January 1986 BCP Central Committee Plenum -- capitalized passages published]

[Text] Comrades, the work of today's Central Committee plenum is coming to an end.

What does the discussion that has developed demonstrate?

First and foremost, I should point out: IN THE DISCUSSION COMPLETE UNANIMITY HAS BEEN MANIFESTED, TOGETHER WITH SUPPORT FOR THE DECISIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S FEBRUARY PLENUM AND FOR THE BASIC GUIDELINES AND TASKS MAPPED OUT FOR FULFILLMENT OF THE PLENUM'S DECISION.

The time that has passed by since the February plenum has not been wasted. Quite the reverse; profound changes have occurred in the way of thinking, in the consciousness of the party, state, and economic cadres, in the main cadres in the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland front, the trade unions, the Komsomol, and in the main part of our sceintific and technical intelligentsia.

OUR CADRES ARE ALREADY LIVING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION AND ARE ATTUNED TO ITS WAVELENGTH

The discussion showed how greatly the collective mind of the party has grown from the February plenum up to the present. Its level is already different, and the extent of its readiness to fulfill the tasks is different.

Only a single year separates us from the February plenum. Although we are discussing the Basic Guidelines just now, concrete, real steps have been taken in many branches and enterprises, and in many sectors of our life in order to take up and implement the February decisions.

Lenin always used to emphasize: The vanguard is called upon to blaze new paths in social development. At the same time, Lenin warned that the vanguard must not cut itself off from the masses. We remember his founding though concerning the need for unity in the thought and actions of the leaders, the party, and the people.

Yes, we are now able to say: The vanguard in our country is blazing new paths, without cutting itself off from the people. The comprehensive discussion both in the Politburo and here, at the plenu, demonstrates that OUR COUNTRY HAS MATURED, THAT THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HAVE MATURED FOR THE GRANDIOSE HISTORIC TASKS THAT WE ARE SETTING OURSELVES.

Our duty as Communists and as a party is to further raise the level of the thought and actions of the workers' class, of the scientific and technical intelligentsia, of the youth, and of all workers to the level that has been demonstrated here.

Of course, as we grapple with this great historic cause, we must be aware that no dilettantism, indifference, sham activity, or empty clamour is to be tolerated. What is needed is a businesslike attitude, what is needed is a feeling of high party and civic responsibility.

If, first of all, we who are here, in this hall, fail to set about the work correctly, if we fail to create conditions for profound radical changes in the spirit of the February plenum and of this plenum, this will mean that no one but ourselves will create insuperable barriers before the workers' class, before the scientific intelligentsia, before the specialists, and before the workers.

All of us here have expressed our conviction that WE MUST CHANGE THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-MANAGING ONES, INTO ORGANIZATIONS OF GOODS PRODUCERS. All of us here have expressed the conviction that the role of the working collective as the manager of socialist property must be decisively raised, that the rights and responsibilities of its collective organs of self-management must be guaranteed, and that socialist democracy must be extended.

The responsibility for every step that is at variance with the adopted views and approaches will be born by us most of all.

Comrades, our party is setting the cardinal questions of our socialist development. We are proceeding toward bold decision and profound transformations, and consider that this is correct.

This corresponds to historic necessity and to the stage of development reached by our country. Naturally, in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution that has developed every fraternal communist party and every fraternal country is undertaking and will undertake measures and actions in this respect. Of course, the forms and methods are and will be different.

What, however, is the main thing for us?

The main thing is that we are guided by objective natural laws and by the concrete conditions in Bulgaria. We are not guided by what the enemy will say, or by what others others will say about us. WE ARE GUIDED BY THE CONVICTION THAT CONDITIONS HAVE BECOME RIPE FOR PROFOUND TRANSFORMATIONS BOTH AT THE BASIS AND IN THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF OUR SOCIETY, AND IN THE OUTLOOK, VIEWS, AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PEOPLE.

A CHANGE IS NEEDED. And we have set about carrying it through. Naturally, this is a process. It will continue. It will be in the center of the work of the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress.

When we speak of the need for change, this does not mean that we deny the immense successes achieved by our people in all spheres of social development during the years of socialist construction.

Quite the reverse, this means we are to multiply the successes won by the labor of our people. This means we are to strengthen and defend the principles of socialism and protect the lawful rights of all workers, guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the country. This means we are to consistently apply the socialist principle of payment according to the amount and quality of labor. Wages are to be paid not according to the place, office, or desk where one sits, but according to the results of the work. We must determinedly eliminate every manifestation of distortions in the payment of labor, every manifestation of wage leveling.

We count on the conscientious labor of every Bulgarian citizen, we count on the daring and initiative of the able and talented, without having regard to their rank.

We will rely on the whole scientific front! and will count even more on our scientific and technical intelligentsia, which, we must acknowledge, at the present has far from obtained the social recognition that is its due.

Comrades, the report, the examination that has taken place here, and the exceptionally interesting discussion in the Politburo are an expression of the collective mind of the party. All of this must be utilized both in conducting the accountability-election conferences and in the preparations for the 13th BCP Congress.

In conclusion, I will say: In the course of the profound changes which we are carrying out and will carry out, we will encounter difficulties, some of which have also been spoken of here. Yes, there will be difficulties, there will also be failures. But we are not going to yield, and will not yield. We will consistently implement in practice the strategy that has been mapped out and the basic guidelines and tasks that have been worked out.

OUR PARTY, OUR PEOPLE EXPECT DEEDS. THEY ARE SEEKING A NEW ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL CLIMATE, A DETERMINED TURN TOWARD THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. To achieve such a turn we need most of all convinction, good organization, order, and discipline.

Only thus -- not by support with words, not by empty declarations and idle blabber, as often happens, but by deeds, actual deeds based on the rights, responsibilities, and obligations of all and, of course, with the most active participation of the millions of people -- will we effect a broad offensive in order to raise the power and might of our country, to achieve an even greater increase of the people's material and cultural level, and to win for socialist Bulgaria a new place in the sun.

Thank you for your attention.

PROTEST ISSUED AGAINST 'VIOLATION' BY U.S. SHIPS

AU201725 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 20 Mar 86

["Protest Note to the U.S. Embassy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- The Embassy of the U.S.A. in Sofia was handed a note in protest against the violation by American military ships of the northern sector of Bulgaria's Black Sea border on March 16, 1986.

The note states that this is the fourth violation of Bulgaria's state borders by ships of the U.S. Navy within two years. It emphasizes upon the provocative nature and aims of the U.S. action, which violates basic principles and norms of international law.

The note states that this is a deliberate and hostile act, which does not honor the inviolability of the borders and the territorial sovereignty of Bulgaria.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands the immediate halting of such acts since they can have serious consequences for the relations between the two countries and the United States of America will bear the full responsibility for this.

FILIPOV ELECTED CC SECRETARY, OTHER CHANGES

AU201820 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held today.

The plenum discussed and adopted the pre-distributed draft of the report of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party before the 13th Congress, and approved the draft for changes and additions of the statute of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which will be discussed at the congress.

The plenum considered certain organizational issues as well. Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Yordan Yotov, members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, were elected secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Mr. Georgiy Atanasov, former alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was elected member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and was relieved of the post secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was relieved of the post secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, due to his being elected deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council with the Government.

TODOROV PROPOSES AGENDA AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU201312 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 20 March begins a live relay from a National Assembly Hall of the 20th session of the Eighth National Assembly. At 1300 "Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly," opens the session and proposes the following agenda:

1. Draft Labor Code;

2. Declaration of the National Assembly on the International Peace Year;

3. Proposal on adopting a Decree on Changes in the Council of Ministers;

4. Proposal on Structural and Personnel Changes in the Council of Ministers.

No other proposals for additional points of the agenda are proposed by the deputies, and the proposed agenda is unanimously adopted.

Boyan Bonev, radio Sofia announcer, reports that "Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and state Council chairman; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state figures, have taken their seats in the official box."

The announcer says that further reports on the session will be given in regularly scheduled newscasts.

The live relay ends at 1302 GMT.

Leaders Address Assembly

AU202051 Sofia BTA in English 2005 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA) -- The draft for the new Labour Code is a document manifesting socialist democracy and more concretely democracy in labour relations, said Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

In a report delivered at the 20th session of the Bulgarian National Assembly, which was opened here, he said that the draft makes the working group and the worker himself the people with casting vote in the management of labour. "The draft Labour Code consolidates the qualitatively new stage of socialist democracy, which is characterised by transition from indirect participation of the working people in the management to a direct one. Now they have the right to take decisions in connection with production, social and personnel issues," stressed Mr. Petur Dyulgerov.

Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, who spoke on behalf of the State Council and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, who had introduced the bill, stressed that the formulations of the Bulgrian state and party leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov, and the formulations of the plenums of the CC of the BCP in February 1985 and January 1986, had played a decisive role in the working out of the new labour constitution.

The chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, stressed that the new labour code should be in accordance with the overall strategy for construction of advanced socialism in this country, as well as with the historical resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Mr. Yaroslav Radev, chairman of the Legislative Commission, stated that the content and the scope of the draft Labor Code turn them virtually into the second main law of the socialist society, the first being the Constitution. It reflects the essence of the socialist system, its principles and aims, the democratic forms of direct and representational management of labor relations.

Mr. Kiril Zarev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, supported the draft on behalf of the BCP parliamentary group, noting that it will lay an important role in the implementation of the strategy of the BCP, directed at uniting the advantages of socialism and modern techno-scientific revolution. A number of articles determine techno-scientific progress as the main task of managers, collective governing bodies, specialists, scientists and workers. The draft gives priority and strong support to every person or working group who are applying techno-scientific achievements into practice and are attaining good results.

Mrs. Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, spoke on behalf of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party parliamentary group. She said that the Labour Code draft's most characteristic feature is the broadening of socialist democracy in the labor relations achieved through the elevation of the role of the working people, and consolidation of the principles of self-management. There is also a new approach to the collective contracts. The terms "owner" and "tenant" of the socialist property have been defined for the first time in this draft. The rights envisaged for the groups of workers employed in every enterprise ensure their turning into self-managing units.

The session of the National Assembly will end tomorrow. Besides the debates on the draft Labor Code, the Parliament will also adopt a declaration in connection with the International year of Peace and structural and personal changes in the Council of Ministers.

LENART, COLOTKA BRIEF MESSNER ON CONGRESS

LD202150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, met in Bratislava today Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Minister of the Polish People's Republic, who is undergoing treatment at a spa in Slovakia. They briefed him on the progress and the results of the CPSL Congress and on the main tasks of the economic and social development in Slovakia in the coming period.

BENEFITS GAINED FROM SOVIET, GAS, ORE PRICES

AU201233 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Martin Kucek article: "Doors to the Future Wide Open"]

[Excerpt] Some 11,000 employees from Slovak enterprises belonging to three industrial sectors will carry out in the Soviet Union this year and in the following 2 years work valued at Kcs10 billion on three integrated projects. Thus for the first time, the Czechoslovak construction sphere is playing the part of the exporter of work to important projects, from which we will be receiving iron ore and natural gas with the guarantee of unchangeability as regards the dependence on the international market's price for raw materials. These are for the Czechoslovak national economy undoubted certainties, a reliable rear for metallurgical works and other branches of the processing industry.

ENGINEERING TALKS WITH USSR BEGIN 20 MARCH

LD210043 Prague CTK in English 2143 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 20 (CTK) -- A session on cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in engineering started here today. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Bureau for Engineering Ivan Silayev.

The two delegations discussed the results achieved in the development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in engineering in the last period, and stressed a number of successes in economic relations, especially in specialization and cooperation in production. There are, however, also many reserves the use of which will be beneficial for the national economies of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The participants in the talks focused on setting forth concrete topics in particular branches of engineering production where it would be useful to further extend cooperation in them, such as power engineering, production of metallurgical equipment, the automobile industry and the industry of machine tools. They spoke also about greater use and exchange of knowledge from scientific-technological development.

MISSION AT UN PROTESTS PLAN FOR STAFF CUTS

LD201018 Prague CTK in English 0914 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] New York, March 20 (CTK correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak Mission has lodged a protest with the U.S. Mission in the United Nations against the U.S. threat to impose restrictive measures against Czechoslovakia if it raises the number of its staff in the mission.

The note, conveyed also to the U.N. secretary-general with a request for publishing it as an official U.N. document, described U.S. behavior as incompatible with the U.N.-U.S. 1947 agreement on the United Nations headquarters and with the 1946 convention on U.N. privileges and immunity, and stressed that the number of the Czechoslovak mission's staff falls exclusively within the competence of the Czechoslovak Government.

The note said the two international agreements do not give the USA any right to interfere into the power of other U.N. member states or their relations with the United Nations. By taking such steps, the U.S. Administration grossly violates its commitment to create necessary conditions for normal activities of the U.N. and enable the member states to participate in the work of the U.N. undisturbed.

The note said that Czechoslovakia regards the expression of U.S. pressure, following the restriction on movements of the staff of the Czechoslovak mission to the U.N. at the beginning of the year, as another deliberate and hostile act in a long discriminatory campaign against a certain group of United Nations members states. This substantially hinders the performance of Czechoslovakia's duties towards the United Nations and leads to an atmosphere of intimidation of other U.N. members.

Czechoslovakia strongly protests against attempts by any U.N. member state to influence U.N. activities through means of pressure which run counter to international law, the note said.

CHNOUPEK, ARAB ENVOYS DISCUSS IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD182116 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia demands an end to all war actions and start to talks which would lead to the installation of just and honourable peace between Iraq and Iran, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today at his meeting with representatives of four Arab countries.

On behalf of the Committee of Seven, formed in 1984 by the Arab League to watch the development of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, ambassadors of Tunisia, Iraq and the Yemen Arab Republic Noureddine Mejdoub, Tariq Ahamd al-Marof and 'Abd al-Latif Muhammad Dayfullah and Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Kuwait Khalid al-'Abdallah al-Jabir al-Sabag al-Sabah informed the Czechoslovak minister about the present situation in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

They expressed the stands and proposals of the Committee of Seven on solving the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by means of neogitiations, stressing especially U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 582 of February 24, 1986, which calls on both sides to immediately halt fighting and solve the conflict peacefully.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 20 MAR

LD201152 Budapest MTI in English 1116 20 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- The spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened Thursday in Budapest. Seated were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also present were other members of the HSWP Political committee. Also present were the chairman of the Central Control Commission, the secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the Presidential Council and the government. Several leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Budapest were seated in the diplomatic boxes.

Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, opened the spring session. He made proposals to fill the two MP posts on the national election list that were left vacant because of deaths. Accordingly, the National Assembly elected Ivan Boldizsar, with two abstentions, and Dr Alfred Schoner, with one abstention, representatives. Parliament approved the report on the decrees of legal force created by the Presidential Council since the previous session of the National Assembly.

Istvan Sarlos then announced that Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi has submitted a draft about fees, and Minister of Justice Imre Markoka a draft about the press law, and three representatives questions from the floor.

New Press Law Passed

LD202135 Budapest MTI in English 2100 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- After the debate over the press bill at the spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly, Justice Minister Imre Markoja stressed in reaction to the contributions that the press is required to provide an authentic picture on the political, economic, scientific and cultural life of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as international events. He pointed out that the legal regulation of announcements, proposals and complaints of public interest will be examined by the Central People's Control Committee, a theme which figures in the five-year law codification scheme of the Council of Minister said that as journalists represent public interest, it is justified to provide them increased protection while exercising their profession, which is also in the interests of the community.

After the minister's replies, parliament adopted the proposed amendments submitted in writing by the Cultural Commission, together with the text clarifying notions made by several deputies at the plenum. Then the bill was unanimously adopted as a whole and in detail, including the amendments passed.

Somogyi Cites Building Figures

LD210248 Budapest MTI in English 2154 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- Under point 3 of the agenda of the spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly, Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development, elaborated the written report on the state and tasks of the building and building material industries, which the deputies received beforehand.

On the achievements of the branch, the minister said that the buidling and building material industries account for 11 per cent of the national income. The majority of the over 1.5 million workforce meet their duty with honour, and qualitative improvements have been recorded in several areas. The construction of 370,000 flats in the 6th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) is a respectable achievement even on international comparison. The size of the flats has increased, and in 1985 the national average was over 80 square metres.

Turning to discussing problems, the minister pointed out that income production with the branch showed a differentiation unjustified by objective circumstances. The overwhelming majority of effective units strengthened their position as far as it was possible, while the results of the lame ducks continued to worsen. "We consider it our most important task to make the work of these companies profitable on the basis of company self-control, by selling superfluous means and real properties, updating organization from local funds, laying off superfluous workforce and, if it becomes necessary, by means of economic rehabilitation," Laszlo Somogyi said.

In respect of housing, the minister pointed out that the 7th Five-year Plan (1986-1990) calls for the construction of 320,000 to 340,000 new flats, a target which can be fulfilled by the domestic building and building material industries.

Laszlo Somogyi termed town reconstruction as a relevant issue for the future. "We are at the beginning of an unavoidable process in the capital. Fortunately, a few towns have already got through the most difficult phases of this complex work. Not a single European town could escape the consequences of having dealt for decades only with new residential areas, green-field settlements and spectacular growth," said the minister. He stressed that a priority target for the 7th Five-Year Plan period will be to improve the quality and supply of construction materials.

The address of Laszlo Somogyi was followed by a debate over the report on the situation of the building and building material industries, which is to continue on Friday.

MSZMP'S MAROTHY RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL 20 MAR

LD201155 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 20 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers [member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo], met Dr Arkot Romachandran, UN deputy secretary-general and director of the UN-Habitat (Committee for Human Settlements) Centre Operating in Nairobi. Also present at the meeting was Minister of Construction and Town Planning Laszlo Somogyi.

POLISH BANK RESIDENT CITED ON DEBT REPAYMENT

AU201613 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Mar 86 p 8

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "HO"]

[Text] Vienna -- The total amount of Polish debts in the West, which reaches a value of $29 billion, consist of 40 percent bank loans and 60 percent government loans. Debts are increasing by $1 billion per year because unpaid interest automatically adds to the amount of the loans, Professor Wladyslaw Baka, president of the Polish National Bank, announced at a press conference in Vienna.

The country intends to stop the further increase of debts within 5 years. "We want to be trustworthy partners and to prove that we intend to pay back the loans. However we cannot do this at the cost of our economic development," said the financial expert, who a short time ago was responsible for the economic reform.

In 1978-79 the country still had an annual trade balance deficit of $3 billion. Since 1983 there has been a surplus. Last year it amounted to $1.2 billion, which is not enough by far to pay back the accrued interest -- even if one also considers the active balance of service transactions.

According to Baka, Warsaw intends to continue the economic reform but is faced with some problems. Decentralization of powers to enterprises, for instance, leads to a great increase in wages, which, in its turn, stimulates inflation. Last year the inflation rate reached 15 percent. In Poland, too, enterprises that work unproductively are to be closed now if restructuring is not possible. Recently the first filing of a bankruptcy petition was announced.

TRADE MINISTER WOJCIK DELIVERS REPORT TO SEJM

AU201631 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Report on main problems of Polish foreign trade presented to the Sejm by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik on 17 March]

[Text] The basic problem of our foreign trade is to speed up the development of exports necessary to meet the country's needs in imported goods and to service our foreign debts. A policy favoring exports, which has been given special prominence in the past 20 or so years, has not produced the desired results. That is why Poland is behind other countries in developing foreign trade links and has a modest share in international trade in relation to its economic and production potential.

Having said this, A. Wojcik noted that the balance of our foreign trade in 1982-85 had been favorable and that the increase in this trade, especially in exports, had been higher than production increases. In 1984 Polish exports to socialist and to capitalist countries reached the pre-1980 level.

A. Wojcik then discussed the main lines of activities in the present 5-year period. As for our relations with CEMA countries, we intend to maintain the average annual increase in exports of 6.4 percent.

The average annual increase in imports will amount to 3.4 percent. Our task policy is to increase Poland's cooperation with the socialist countries and to strengthen CEMA economic integration. A. Wojcik stressed that the results of the coordination of the 1986-90 plans make it possible to increase trade by about 30 percent. The structure of our export will be favorable because machines and equipment, which are highly sophisticated products, will account for about 64 percent of it. Raw and producer materials will account for over 50 percent of our import from the socialist countries. This import enables our economy to perform normally. Higher purchases of machines and equipment are of enormous importance for renewing our production assets.

A. Wojcik said that, compared with 1984, our export of the products covered by accords in production specialization and coproduction will increase almost threefold, but that this increase will still not satisfy us, although it will greatly help to modernize domestic production and to boost its concentration and effectiveness. The USSR will remain our most important economic partner.

A. Wojcik said that the fact that during the implementation of our national socio-economic plan our trade with socialist countries should become balanced is a special feature of the present 5-year period. This means that the growth of our indebtedness vis-a-vis socialist countries should stop by 1988.

This year the favorable balance of our trade with capitalist countries exceed $1.5 billion. We estimate that we should be able to increase our exports in fixed prices to these countries by 3.5-4.8 percent annually up to 1990. We estimate that our imports from these countries will have to increase 3.7 percent a year. A. Wojcik noted that we should not expect any rapid positive changes in our relations with highly developed capitalist countries and that our access to their markets may still be difficult because of restrictions and protective barriers, especially in the case of our more sophisticated products. Before our economic cooperation and trade with these countries are able to thrive, the United States and some NATO countries should eliminate political pressure on Poland and cooperate with us in order to further restructure our debts through granting us new loans and through admitting Poland into the IMF.

A. Wojcik said that economic difficulties and liabilities resulting from large-scale debts in the case of developing countries make it impossible to promote a more dynamic cooperation with many of them, but that Poland will continue to search for ways of promoting this cooperation.

A. Wojcik then discussed activities and plans to increase Poland's participation in the international division of labor and said that what we export is still not enough in comparison with existing selling opportunities, mainly in socialist and in developing countries. There are also opportunities for increasing sales of some goods in developed capitalist countries.

A. Wojcik said that long-term activities will primarily include changes in the economy aimed at expanding our export potential and at increasing the competitiveness of our products. The existing potential, he said, could be exploited within a short time or could be rapidly expanded. At the moment the following sectors are good for increasing export: machine tools, implements, ball bearings, construction, mining, and electric machines, cables, aircraft, supercharged engines, and automobiles. We also must expand the broken down cooperation links between Polish producers and their Western partners. The draft law on companies with foreign capital -- this law is being considered by the Sejm -- would be a new basis for such cooperation.

A. Wojcik said that only about 3,200 out of about 14,000 enterprises engaged in material production in 1985 were directly committed to export. He said that the number of such enterprises should be increased and that one way to do this is to exploit the export potential of small-scale production, production cooperatives, local industries, and trades. The program of so-called small-scale structural changes which fiscally encourage proexport investments in enterprises continues to attract more and more enterprises. This program shows that it is necessary to introduce proexport structural changes throughout the economy.

A. Wojcik told the Sejm how producers are encouraged to promote export production and reported on the government draft law on the special status of exporting enterprises. He also said that it is planned to set up an export bank and that the decision on this will be considered by the government in April. The new bank will share in financing export projects. A. Wojcik also discussed the proposed improvements in the performance of foreign trade staffs.

In conclusion A. Wojcik said that in order to double the share of export production in industrial production it is necessary for the entire economy and all the people to cooperate in favor of profitable and modern exports. This goal is included in the theses for the 10th PZPR Congress.

BRIEFS

ELECTRONICS COOPERATION WITH USSR -- A branch program for the development of production specialization and cooperation in electronic technology to the year 2000; a program of scientific-technological cooperation to 1990, and an agreed program of production specialization in the current 5-year period were signed at a meeting of the Polish-Soviet Permanent Working Commission for Electronics, which has now ended in Krakow. The cooperation program anticipates, amongst other things, the creation of a new, Polish-Soviet highly advanced color television, adapted to various types of video recorders, and also the initiation of the joint production of minicomputers, also designated for the education system. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Mar 86 LD]

STATE-CHURCH TALKS HELD -- Warsaw, March 20 -- The 33rd meeting of the Joint Commission of Representatives of the Government and the Episcopate was held here today. The meeting dealt with current questions concerning the state-church relations including plans for sacral and church construction for the years 1986-1990 and questions of publishing and printing activity of the Roman Catholic Church. The Commission also reviewed the style and methods of its work, voicing the hope that their further perfection would facilitate the solving of problems concerning state-church relations. A decision was taken to supplement the composition of the Commission for education. Vice-Minister of Education and Upbringing Marian Anysz and Bishop Zygmunt Kaminski, apostolic administrator of the Plock Diocese, were named co-chairman of the Commission on the part of the government and the episcopate, respectively. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2331 GMT 20 Mar 86 LD]

SFRY COMMITTED TO QUEST FOR MIDDLE EAST SOLUTION

LD202136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1410 GMT 20 Mar 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is permanently committed to the quest for a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis. Although it does not launch formal initiatives itself, it supports all efforts leading towards a lasting, comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problem. This was said at a news conference here today by a spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. He recalled a recent statement on the Mediterranean by the Presidency of Yugoslavia which sets out in detail Yugoslavia's principled position on the situation in the region and its desire to stimulate the easing of tension and the promotion of cooperation and understanding among Mediterranean countries.

Talks With 'Arafat Noted

LD201443 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- In the course of Palestinian Liberation Organization Executive Committee President Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Yugoslavia on March 18 and 19 views were exchanged on major international questions, particularly the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and the Movement of Non-Alignment activitiies, it was stated today at a press conference in Belgrade by the official spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat.

The Yugoslav spokesman recalled that Yugoslavia and the PLO have long-standing friendship and that their cooperation is based on Yugoslavia's principled policy of support to the achievement of legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD201439 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 20 Mar 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, March 20 (TANJUG) -- Negotiations on a five-year agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba were completed in Havana last night. The agreement was signed by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Milenko Bojanic and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas.

The agreement envisages that the value of trade between the two countries in the next five year period should reach 300 million dollars, or double than in the last five-year period. It has been agreed to gradually balance trade in which Yugoslavia records a considerable surplus at present.

RSFSR'S GUSEV RECEIVES STEFANOVIC IN MOSCOW

LD192228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vladimir Gusev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Milenko Stefanovic, chairman of the Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries, who arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. In a lengthy cordial conversation the visitor and his host pointed with satisfaction to the positive results achieved in the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as to possibilities for its expansion.

RIBICIC ADDRESSES MEETING OF RESERVE OFFICERS

LD192232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- We are going to the 13th congress with an honest report and with a clear idea about our society's future development. The mood among our people is not uniform but it is quite obvious, and the elections have demonstrated that most of our working people and citizens strongly favor the system of socialist self-management. This was stressed today by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the session of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers.

Ribicic singled out four most important battles that the LCY has waged between the two congresses: the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization; the continued development of the political system of socialist self-management; the battle against political opposition; and the battle for the LCY's leading role in society.

Has the LC won the battle for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, particularly of its first stage? According to Ribicic there is no clear answer to this question. We are going to the congress armed with a number of (?hypotheses) as regards our economic policy. It is best to be clear about some problems and to do our utmost before the congress so that the congress could mark a turnabout in our situation.

We must not ignore the fact that real personal incomes have been steadily falling over the last 6 years. We have resolved the problem of external debts to some extent. However production is stagnating, productivity is falling and unemployment and inflation are rising.

Too much fuss is being made about the political system -- as if the system will collapse if somebody has a differing view of it, Ribicic said. We have a 6,000-page report about the public debate which was conducted in the basic organizations of the League of Communists. It was with satisfaction that we established that the public debates was in effect a fully successful referendum for socialist self-management.

Our stance as regards relations in Serbia have proven to be very sound. Admittedly, arguments continue and sentences are being taken out of context and misinterpreted but we have made significant steps in the right direction. In my view, the submitted platform will be adopted at the congress by plebiscite.

In Mitja Ribicic's view we have been successful in countering the political opposition in the period between the two congresses. The fact that we have chosen to wage this struggle by the force of argument and public word is of particular importance. However, it should be said that anticommunists who are raising their ugly heads and plotting against the system are also using some sections of our media, magazines, symposiums and so forth. We are even witnessing increasing instances whereby forces of totally different orientations are getting together. For instance, the most fanatic Serbian unitarists are joining forces with Slovene clericalists who are separatists of the most fervent kind.

At this stage we are also conducting a successful struggle for strengthening the LCY's leading role, for the development of democratic relations and rejuvenation of the leaderships and for raising the ideo-political level in the LCY organizations. The recent elections have demonstrated this. However, there is still a lot to be done as regards the cadres issue and open and closed candidate lists. But some results have been achieved in this area, Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

The Federal Conference of the Federal of Reserve Officers today discussed and adopted the report on its work and the work of its presidium in 1985. It also adopted the 1986 work program.

It was stressed during the session that all reserve officers who have no wartime duty allocated to them should become involved in the structures of civil protection, all-people's defense and social self-protection as soon as possible. The need was also stressed for older cadres in the federation's leaderships to make room for younger people.

LCY COMMISSION ROUNDTABLE HELD ON DEFENSE

LD192252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Positive results have been achieved in the preparation of major systems, such as the railroads, telecommunications and electric power industry, for defense in case of war. However, these ambitious plans in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection cannot boast corresponding material, cadre and other solutions. A need is felt for the greater involvement of the LC and other subjective forces in the tackling of the problems concerning the major systems, and also defense and self-protection, it was said today at a "roundtable" on topical questions regarding all-people's defense and social self-protection in connection with the major systems and the LC tasks. The organizer of the "roundtable" is the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

In her introductory report Milena Nenadovic-Petkovic pointed out that defense preparations in the major systems are affected by all those difficulties which obstruct their more effective functioning in peace-time conditions. These include, apart from economic crisis and stagnation in the development of self-management, isolation within regional limits, technological division and dependence upon foreign countries, insufficient links between science and technology and self-managing and economic disintegration. It is of particular importance for the community, that is, for its stability and safety, she added, to build a powerful mechanism into the entire base of the major systems, which would lead toward fellowship.

It is a general demand, Milena Nenadovic-Petkovic recalled, to promote the role of the LC in these activities and to ensure that its organization is more suited to this role. She said that draft amendments and addenda to the LCY statute should secure a considerable improvement of conditions for the tighter linking and uniform activity of communists in LC basic organizations of associated labor. The discussion drew attention to the problem of cadre recruitment for the wartime organization of these systems and to the fact that many cadres were inadequately qualified, particularly as regards telecommunications and the railroads.

Also, the consumers of these systems, apart from the Armed Forces, did not come out with precise and well-timed demands and needs in case of war danger. Thus it is more difficult to make any plans, considering the limited material possibilities. Stress was laid on the need for the strengthening of a technical and technological unity, because the existence of a different parallel technologies in wartime could have very harmful consequences.

Attention was also devoted to the overemphasis of the role of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which in peace-time conditions should have an initiary and coordinative role, but which, on the contrary, often interfered in the duties which were outside its competence. This was the subject discussed by Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who stressed that Commissions for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection should distance themselves from current problems in organizations of associated labor. There are also instances where these commissions are insufficiently involved, Matic said, and this particularly refers to a need for their activity in the case of antisocialist and nationalist phenomena, which they often ignore. Petar Matic pointed out that we often neglect the interests and importance of all-people's defense and social self-protection in tackling the existing problems of society, of which division is one of the most serious. Fellowship is not only important in the preparations for the defense of the country, Matcic said, adding that this by no means meant a return to centralization. A better linking was also a possibility for the more effective functioning of these systems, and even society as a whole, said Petar Matic.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS SEEN

AU171022 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 86 p 6

[Dimitrije Seserinac "Military-Political Commentary": "The General Above the Partial"]

[Excerpts] The development of energy is the basic element of the economic development of every country under modern conditions. Bearing in mind the economic development of our country, several serious omissions have been perpetrated as regards the demands posed by our concept of all-people's defense. In this connection, the problem of the technological development of our country in general is also acute, especially in connection with all-people's defense criteria.

The problem of agricultural production -- which provides 55 percent of the social product of the country and 20 percent of foreign exchange earnings -- under war conditions also constitutes one of the biggest problems in planning the realization of our concept of all-people's defense. It is equally a problem of both arable farming and of livestock farming, for the hilly and mountain area lags considerably and does not show any signs of changing the trend.

Selection

The backward views about small businesses, doubly marked -- by ideological fallacies and regional selfishness (communal taxation policy) -- is very much out of accord with what the concept of all-people's defense envisages.

On top of everything we have to correct in these fields because of the existing disharmony, the question of selecting the future structure of our energy sources now appears in an acute form. This question is of multiple significance. Above all, it is a question whose solution will have a very long-term influence on our abilities to organize for defense and to wage war. The decision to have a much higher level of reliance on nuclear power stations in the future would have, or could have, chiefly negative effects on the possibility of realizing the all-people's defense concept. Above all, there is the factor of lasting dependence -- of double and even treble dependence -- on one of the developed countries. At the same time this also means dependence on one of the military blocs, because all the developed countries that possess this technology are members of military blocs.

The first type of dependence is on technology, or rather on purchasing the technology, and on purchasing the means to maintain it. The second is financial dependence, which means economic dependence, and thus ultimately also political dependence. The third dependence arises because of the problem of waste storage which cannot be solved without the assistance of those who provide the technology. As matters stand now, it is difficult to avoid falling into all these types of dependence in foreseeable time. This, however, directly means that the foundations of our independence and our nonalignment are undermined, which is to say the basic precepts of our foreign policy determined by President Tito.

The next danger arises from the position of the country's defense, which is to say the possibility of blackmail in regard to a strike by the potential adversary against nuclear power stations in case of war. What is more, such blackmail could also be made by a minor power adversary, because absolute protection from the sky is practically impossible now, and will be so for a long time to come. This increases the vulnerability of our defense, or rather, one must adopt serious additional measures in the organization of the country's defense. Some potential adversary could now threaten attacks on nuclear power stations even with ordinary missiles of tactical-operative range, carrying conventional explosives, since this would constitute a catastrophe on the largest scale, equal to a catastrophe caused by a mass destruction weapon. What is more, considering that it would be case of long-lasting contamination and serious genetic consequences, it is even impossible now to estimate the damage.

The regional, and even geographic distribution of these planned nuclear power stations in general would probably, it seems, be such that most of them would be in the temporarily occupied territory. This would mean that the core of the territory in the possession of the forces decisively defending the country would be deprived of the most expensive installations, for which our country would have expended the largest part so far of its social product in general. The destruction of these nuclear power stations in this case would probably not be considered, for it would endanger the population of our own country. In fact, in the worst moments for our country, these nuclear power stations could even serve the enemy.

These are the elements -- in addition to others which also exist but cannot all be listed here -- that indicated the necessity for us to examine, objectively and with the utmost seriousness, the problem of energy sources and, in doing so, to assess exactly what is the partial and what is the general social interest of the country.

MEETING ON ANTI-NUCLEAR DEFENSE OF ARMED FORCES

LD202222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- A consultative meeting about the anti-nuclear protection of the Armed Forces was held in Belgrade today. The meeting was attended by Col. Gen. Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. Addressing the meeting he said, inter alia:

"I am convinced that this meeting will make a great contribution to our society's efforts to continue to develop the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and that it will provide a fresh stimulus to all those involved in anti-nuclear protection and encourage them to speed up the work at implementing the concept of an integral system of protection for the Armed Forces and for society as a whole."

The meeting discussed the international, political and military-technical aspects of the development of nuclear weapons in the world; the level reached in the country in the development of anti-nuclear protective measures and of those aspects of the nuclear energy program of relevance for the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Anti-nuclear protection measures, it was stated at the meeting, are a part of the system of nuclear-biological-chemical defense which comprises all the structures of all-people's defense and are designed to reduce the immediate effects and after-effects of nuclear weapons, to eliminate the consequences and to protect and maintain the combat and working capacity of the armed forces and the population. These measures are aimed at not only protecting people's lives but also at making continued combat activity possible and at creating conditions for unhindered production and other working activities in the aftermath of a nuclear attack.

In planning defense preparations no country, including ours, should neglect the overall preparations for defense in case of a possible use of nuclear weapons on the part of a possible aggressor. Only well prepared and trained Armed Forces and people as a whole could successfully counter all the effects of nuclear weapons regardless of all the horrific consequences of their use.

The aspects of the anti-nuclear protection are many and varied and there is therefore a great need for an organized involvement of all defense structures in society. However, the main aspect of the organization and development of anti-nuclear protection as a whole is the anti-nuclear protection of the armed forces. But since the volume, intensity and the variety of the effects of nuclear weapons will inevitably exceed the protective capacities of anti-nuclear measures, need will arise for a coordinated functioning, in space and time, of all the subjects in all-people's defense, i.e. of individuals, units, commands, armed forces headquarters, civil protection and, in particular, of the units of nuclear-biological-chemical defense and of antiradiation-chemical units of civil protection as the most important components of antinuclear and antiradiation protection.

Although the results we have achieved in the development of all the aspects of anti-nuclear and anti-radiation protection are quite significant, our society and our armed forces, in particular, are faced with major tasks the accomplishment of which calls for an organized involvement of all the available forces and resources including the active participation of scientific, research and educational institutions and of all subjects which are in any way connected with the preparations for the country's defense.

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OPTIMISM NOTED IN PACT MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

LD211507 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our commentary of today reviews the 2-day session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee, which ended today in Warsaw.

The situation in Europe and in the world in general is still very serious. The NATO countries continue to base their policy on an arms buildup. More U.S. missiles are being deployed in the Western European countries; Great Britain intends to substantially upgrade its nuclear capability with U.S. arms; and other countries are tagging along with the U.S. -space militarization plans. Despite these somber shadows, some grounds for optimism can be discerned in the international climate. Such an optimistic tone is a feature of the communique from the session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. Grounds for optimism do exist, above all because a comprehensive Soviet program has been presented to the world to rid it of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. The ministers'optimism is reflected in the total support they give to this Soviet program. The realism and reservations behind this optimism, however, are illustrated in the appeal which the communique makes to the United States, in particular, not to spoil the world's prospects through the militarization of space, and to join the Soviet Union both in a nuclear test ban and in its readiness to scrap missiles on European territory.

From time to time the Western press speculates on the possibility of a Soviet-U.S. summit taking place this year. The last, and so far the only meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan definitely had a favorable influence on the international climate, even though its only outcome was a statement in favor of peace. The world is fully entitled to expect that a subsequent meeting would be more productive.

The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers put forward some quite concrete possibilities. for example a nuclear test ban, and an agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone. Prior to such a step being implemented, the U.S. would have to undertake not to supply other countries with nuclear weapons, such as those which it is now about to supply to Great Britain. At the same time, France and Britain would have to freeze their nuclear capability.

Today policy is conducted not only between the Soviet Union and the United States, but between two alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. That is another reason why the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers have again proposed dissolving both organizations at the same time and again repeated their readiness to conclude a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of force and on preserving peaceful relations. Such a treaty would be the best contribution to the new millennium, which is just round the corner.

ATANASOV ELECTED COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN

AU211822 Sofia BTA in English 1807 GMT 21 March 86

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA) -- Today, on the motion of State Council President Todor Zhivkov, the National Assembly approved the following structural and personal changes in the Council of Ministers:

Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, was relieved of his post as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

New members of the government are: Mr. Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, Mr. Aleksiev Ivanov, minister of farming and woods, Mr. Georgi Georgiev, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control.

The Committee for Culture was transformed into a Committee for Culture with the Council of Ministers without the rank of a ministry.

The National Agro-Industrial Union was stripped of its state functions and rights as a state-cum-public body of a ministry rank, and its chairman Mr. Aleksandur Petkov was relieved of his membership in the Council of Ministers. A ministry of Farming and Woods was set up.

The Council for Science, Culture and Education with the Council of Ministers was renamed Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers.

The following ministries were closed down:

- The Ministry of Mechanical Engineering,. Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, was relieved of the post minister of mechanical engineering;

- The Ministry of Power Engineering. Mr. Nikola Todoriev was relieved of the post minister of power engineering;

- The Ministry of Metallurgy. Mr. Toncho Chakurov is relieved of the post minister of metallurgy;

- The Ministry of Chemical Industry. Mr. Georgi Pankov was relieved of the post minister of the chemical industry;

- The Ministry of Cummunications. Mr. Pando Vanchev was relieved of the post minister of communications;

- The Ministry of Woods and Forestry. Mr. Yanko Markov was relieved of the post minister of woods and forestry.

Mr. Aleksandur Fol was relieved of the post minister of national education.

Biographical information

AU212131 Sofia BTA in English 2015 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA) -- The newly elected chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Minister, Mr Georgi Atanasov, was born in the village of Pravoslaven, Country of Plovdiv. He was a member of the Workers' Youth League and of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and in June 1956 he joined the Bulgarian Communist Party.

He has graduated in history from the University of Sofia. In 1965 he was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

Since 1968 he has been consecutively head of the "Science and Education" Department and of the Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the BCP.

Since October 1980 he has been first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, after which he was elected vice president of the State Council and Chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control.

The eight party congress elected Mr Georgi Atanasov alternate member, and the subsequent congresses promoted him to full membership of the Central Committee of the BCP. At the December 1977 plenum of the Central Committee, and the January 1984 plenum chose him an alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. He was also put in charge of Organisational Department of the Central Committee.

At the plenum of the CC of the BCP, held on March 20 this year, Mr Georgi Atanasov was elected full member of the Politburo.

He has been member of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eight National Assembly. He holds the order of Georgi Dimitrov and other state distinctions.

TODOROV SPEAKS AT ASSEMBLY CLOSING SESSION

AU211827 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA) -- Today the members of Bulgaria's Parliament approved the new labour code. In his closing speech at the session Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National assembly, said that the new labour code provides additional judicial guarantees for man's self-fulfilment in labour, for the further promotion of direct and representative democracy in economic and labour relations. The new code has a great and durable importance for the implementation of the social policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and is aimed to enhance the welfare of all working people in the country.

The new labour constitution which was adopted is in full conformity with the resolutions of the February 1985 and the January 1986 plenums of the CC of the BCP, which mapped out the line of radical strategic and qualitative changes in the basis and in the superstructure, in the structure of production, in the process of mastering the forefront advances of science and technology. Expanded opportunities are opening up for the achievement of equality and social justice according to the quantity and quality of labour.

Commenting on the structural and personal changes in the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov said that they are directed at overcoming the narrow departmental approach both in the supreme executive and administrative body and in its institutions. The purpose is to achieve an overall improvement in the style and methods of work, a better combination of centralism and democracy, to create conditions for the successful functioning of the self-governing socialist organisations. Mr Stanko Todorov said that the changes at the highest level of power will be reflected in the counties, the settlement systems and the economic organizations.

In connection with the declaration adopted by the National Assembly to mark the International Year of Peace, the chairman of the National Assembly emphasised that by this document Bulgaria had reiterated her firm commitment to the cause of peace, her active policy against the arms race and in favour of durable peace on the planet. "The road to mankind's rescue was clearly and constructively outlined in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 this year," he stressed.

Mr Stanko Todorov said that the Bulgarian people ardently supported the Soviet programme for the elmination of all mass destruction weapons by the end of the century. He expressed the wish that the 21st century usher in a new epoch in human civilisation.

In conclusion the chairman of the National Assembly emphasised that during its term of office, which is nearing completion, the Eight National Assembly has prepared, discussed and adopted 52 laws which helped socialist legislation keep pace with the changes in social relations. The parliament has contributed to the considerable extension and promotion of socialist direct and representative democracy in all spheres of life. An emphasis was laid on the role of the standing committees, which have acquired the characteristics of "mini-parliaments" and which have met to discuss more than 300 significant problems.

APRIL WORLD PEACE COUNCIL SLATED FOR SOFIA

AU221503 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0400 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] A session of the World Peace Council will take place in Sofia from 24 to 27 April 1986, in which representatives from 104 states will take part. The session will be devoted to the International Year of Peace and will discuss pressing international problems. The possibilities will be examined for uniting all forces for peace in a new offensive to prevent tthe danger of nuclear war.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Cuba's Bosque

LD211325 Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 21 (CTK) — The Cuban Communist Party delegation to the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party arrived here today.

The delegation is headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, Cuban Communist Party Politburo member, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission, and deputy chairman of the Cuban State Council.

Nicaraguans, Salvadorans Welcomed

LD211501 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] More foreign delegations have arrived in Prague today to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress; they are delegations of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front, FSLN, headed by Luis Carrion, member of the Directorate, the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, AKEL headed by (Konstantinos Konstantinou), member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Peru, PCP, headed by Gustavo Espinoza Montesimos, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Honduras headed by Rigoberto Padilla Rush member of the party Central Committee; the Farabundo Marti National liberation Front of El Salvador, FMLN, headed by Santiago Lopez, member of its Revolutionary Directorate; the secretary general of the People's Party of Panama, PPP, Luther Rupert Thomas, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Svatopluk Potac, Rudolf Rohlicek, members of the party Central Committee, and other officials.

Lao, Other Delegates Arrive

LD212000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Among foreign guests arriving at the 17th CPCZ Congress are delegations from the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos; the delegation of the Guatemala Labor Party, headed by member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee, (?Samuel Ramirez); the delegation of the Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front led by Simbarashe Mumbengegwe, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry of Zimbabwe; and the delegation of the Communist Party of Pakistan.

Norway, Spain Represented

LD220405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] The following delegations arrived today for the 17th CPCZ Congress:

The delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party headed by Arne Jorgensen, member of that party's Politburo;

The delegation of the Spanish People's Communist Party headed by Secretary General Ignacio Gallego;

The delegation of the Swedish Workers Party, Communist, headed by Rune Pettersson, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party;

The delegation of the Swedish Communist Left Party headed by Wide Svensson, member of the party Central Committee Foreign Affairs Committee.

They are welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Zdenck Horeni, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and other representatives.

Angolan, Brazilian Delegations

LD221142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign delegations which will take part in the 17th CPCZ Congress arrived yesterday evening. They are:

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Jacinto Martins, candidate member of the Politburo;

The delegation of the Brazilian Communist Party, headed by Theodore Melo, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee;

The delegation of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence, headed by (Remy) Rakotobe, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo;

The delegation of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, headed by Abdeslem Bourquia, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo;

And the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, headed by George Jackson, general secretary of the party.

The foreign guests were welcomed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

Vietnam, Mongolia Represented

LD221424 Prague CTK in English 1235 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 22 (CTK) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Party Politburo member and Vietnamese Deputy Premier Do Muoi, arrived here today.

The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which also arrived this morning, is headed by party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Finance Minister Demchigyin Molomjamts.

Other delegations which arrived today were those of the communist parties of the USA and Canada and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

Late last night the delegations of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labour, the Brazilian Communist Party, the Independence Congress Party of Madagascar, the Moroccan Progress and socialism party and the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand.

Romanians, Koreans Arrive

LD221725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] An RCP delegation led by Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, arrived in Prague today to attend the 17th CPC Congress. Other members of the delegation are: Constantin Zanfir, member of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the Arges Judet Committee of the party; and Cornel Pinzaru, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who joined the delegation in Prague.

The Romanian delegation was met at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and other party officials.

A delegation of the Korean Workers Party led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the party and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, also arrived in Prague today.

The guests were welcomed by Jan Fojtik, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives.

CPSU Delegation Arrives

LD231412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, the capital city of Czechoslovakia is preparing for the greatest political and social event of this year, the 17th CPCZ Congress. More delegations of communist, workers and revolutionary democratic parties and progressive democratic movements have been arriving at Ruzyne Airport which is decorated with Czechoslovak and red flags, to take part.

The CPSU delegation arrived this morning, led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the Party's Central Committee and chairman of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee. Its other members are Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia; Vladimir Chicherov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and a trade union leader of the fitters at Leningrad metalworks' and Viktor Lomakin, member of the party Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who joined the delegation in Prague.

The special guests were welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Fantisek Pitra, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a department of the party's Central Committee, and other representatives.

Further Details

LD231633 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 23 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Soviet Communist Party, led by Politburo member and Chairman of the Committee of Party Control of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Solomentsev, arrived here today for the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

It was met by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and other party officials.

Other delegations to have arrived for the congress yesterday and today are those of the Communist Party of India, the Luxembourg Socialist Workers Party, the Syrian Arab Socialist (Ba'th) Party, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Communist Party and the Socialist Party of San Marino, and the communist parties of Ecuador, Greece and India (Marxist).

The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Deputy General Secretary Karoly Nemeth was another one to arrive here this afternoon.

During the weekend, also the delegations of the Socialist Party of Chile, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Yemen Socialist Party, the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, the delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party and another part of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization came to Prague.

Others greeted in the Czechoslovak capital today were the delegations of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Iraq, the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon and the Communist Party of Israel.

Chileans, Iraqis Arrive

LD232325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Arriving today in Prague to attend the CPCZ Congress were delegations of the Communist Party of Chile, headed by Orlando Millas Correa, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Communist Party of Iraq, headed by Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the party's Central Committee; delegations of the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Communist Party of Nepal, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, headed by Gustav Leustl, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party.

Arriving by air to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress were also: a delegation of the Communist Party of Italy, headed by Claudio Petruccioli, member of the Central Committee of the party; a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa, headed by Mzwandile Piliso, member of the National Executive Committee of the party; a delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, headed by Flavio Costa, secretary of its Central Committee; a delegation of the Dominican Communist Party, headed by Jose Neuba; a delegation of the Frelimo Party, headed by Daniel Banze, member of the party's Central Committee. Further arriving were delegations of the African Front of National Liberation headed by Muhammad (Abada), member of the Secretariat of its Central Committee; a delegation of the Turkish Communist Party, headed by Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the South-West African people's Organization, headed by Filemon Malima, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee; and a delegation of the Communist Party of Malta, headed by David (Manza), member of the party's Central Committee.

Arriving to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress today was a delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and minister of communications of Afghanistan.

Todorov, Sukrija Arrive

LD232049 Prague CTK in English 1903 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Prague March 23 (CTK) -- Delegations which arrived for the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress this afternoon included those of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Politburo member and People's Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov, of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and the Polish United Workers Party led by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski.

Other delegations to come this afternoon were those of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Presidium member Ali Sukrija and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by party Politburo member, Communications Minister Muhammad Aslam Watanjar.

FRG Communists Arrive

LD232313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Further delegations which will take part in the deliberations of the Czechoslovak communists at the 17th CPCZ Congress arrived in Prague today. They included a delegation of the German Communist Party, headed by Kurt Fritsch, Presidium member and secretary of the party leadership; a delegation of the Communist Party of Lesotho, Hans Schumacher, observer of the FRG Social Democratic Party; a delegation of the Luxembourg Communist Party, headed by Rene Urbany, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by Ibrahim Bukhizam, its secretary; and a delegation of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, headed by Janet Jagan, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of its Central Committee.

PRESS CONFERENCE DETAILS CONGRESS AGENDA

LD232339 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The topic of today's conference, held by the congress press center for foreign journalists, were the preparations and agenda for the 17th CPCZ Congress. Zdenek Tomas reports on the deliberations.

The 17th CPCZ Congress will open at 1000 tomorrow and will conclude its work at midday on Friday. These facts, as well as a number of details, were reported today to foreign journalists by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee and a delegate to the 17th congress. The coming congress will discuss the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress, principle documents of further strategic guidelines, and it will discuss the prepared draft amendments to the party statutes.

The first day's agenda includes the Political Report of the party's Central Committee, a report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission and first discussion contributions. The second day will hear a report on the Main Directions of Our Further Economic and Social Development for the 8th 5-Year Plan With Prospects up to the Year 2000. The remaining days will be spent in a discussion.

Further Details

LD232125 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 23 (CTK) -- Information on preparations for the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was provided by Mijulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee, at a press conference for foreign journalists here today. He said that present at the congress are tobe 128 delegations of communist and workers' parties, socialist and social democratic parties, and national liberation movements from 108 countries of the world.

Preparations for the congress have influenced not only the 1.6 million members and candidates of the party, but also all other Czechoslovak citizens. This period was marked by high political and working activity. The last months and weeks in particular were used for intensive work in support of the main direction of the party's line -- quicker all-round social and economic development of society.

Speaking about the main tasks and objectives of the supreme deliberations of Czechoslovak communists, Mikulas Beno said: "The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia proceeds in its political activity from facts, i.e. the inseparability of the building of advanced socialist society and foreign political activity, in which we emphasize the consolidation of peace, averting of the danger of nuclear catastrophe, and disarmament on the basis of equal conditions and equal security. This is why we devote permanent attention to the development of all-round fraternal cooperation with countries building socialism, and with all progressive democratic forces and movements which strive for peace."

17TH CPCZ CONGRESS OPENS IN PRAGUE 24 MAR

LD240928 Prague CTK in English 0906 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 24 (CTK) -- The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia opened here today.

The congress will assess the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 16th congress, lay down the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1986-1990, and approve an Outlook up to the Year 2000. Central bodies of the party will be elected at the congress.

The political Report of the Communist Party Central Committee will be delivered by its general secretary, Gustav Husak.

The number of delegates elected to the congress is 1,545 of whom, 1,060, i.e. more than two-thirds, are attending a party congress for the first time. The Soviet Communist Party delegation is headed by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Mikhail Solomentsev.

Congress Approves Agenda

LD241051 Prague CTK in English 1010 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 24 (CTK) -- The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which opened in the Palace of Culture here today is attended by 1,541 delegates representing more than 1,674,000 members and candidate members of the party. They include leading workers, cooperative farmers, technicians, scientists, artists, teachers, physicians and workers from other spheres of life of socialist Czechoslovakia.

Among the numerous congress guests are pre-war and meritorious members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and representatives of political, public and cultural life. Also present are the chairmen of the other political parties of the Czechoslovak National Front.

At the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the deliberations of Czechoslovak Communists are attended by representatives of 127 fraternal communist and workers parties, revolutionary democratic, socialist and social democratic parties and national liberation movements from 108 countires. The CPSU delegation is headed by Mikhail Solmentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee.

Tumultously applauded by delegates and participants in the congress, General Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Presidium took their places on the dias at ten o'clock.

After the Czechoslovak state anthem, General Secretary Gustav Husak welcomed the delegates and guests, and on behalf of the Communist Party Central Committee declared the 17th Congress as open.

The delegates unanimously approved the following agenda of the congress:

1) Political report of the Communist Party Central Committee to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakis;

2) Report on the activities of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party;

3) Report on the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1986-1990 and the outlook up to the year 2000.

4) Discussion and adoption of congress documents;

5) Election of the Communist Party Central Committee, and the Central Control and Audit Commission.

The delegates also unanimously approved the rules of procedure and elections, and elected drafting, election and credentials commissions.

After the elections fo congress bodies, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak delivered a report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to its 17th congress.

HONECKER ADDRESSES HALLE ANNIVERSARY RALLY

DW211454 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1326 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Speech by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker addressing the Halle rally in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the "March clashes" -- live]

[Text] Dear Halle citizens, dear friends and comrades of Halle Bezirk, dear FDJ members: At today's great demonstration we commemorate the German proletarian heroes who gave their lives 65 years ago for the cause of peace, freedom, and socialism. With their blood they sacrificed to the most sacred matter in the world -- the workers class of central Germany wrote a heroic chapter in the history of the German workers movement.

The workers situation was difficult at that time. The ruling circles were trying to exploit the workers last drop of blood. They sent strong police units to the area; terror seemed to be endless. At that time the Halle workers fought an enormous class battle in the Mansfeld area near Leuna and in the Halle area. They defended the achievements of the German November Revolution; they defended the interests and the rights of the working people against militarism and imperialism. They risked their lives in that fierce fight for a society without exploitation and oppression, without war and militarism, for freedom, democracy, and social progress. Their courage and their steadfastness and their example will remain unforgettable forever. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we can state today with deep satisfaction that the (?noble) goal of the heroic March fighters has finally been achieved. The GDR, the first German worker-peasant state, has developed successfuly. In this state everything created by the hands of the people also belongs to the people. The state has made the welfare of the people the highest law, and it uses all its strength for a peaceful future. It is as a part of [words indistinct] community strongly and forever connected to the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. [applause]

Thus we fulfill the heritage of the revolutionary fighters of the German workers' movement. We fulfill the heritage of the Red Army heroes and of those of the other armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, who vanquished Hitler's fascism, thus achieving our liberation. We will continue to fulfill honorably their heritage by helping to safeguard peace and to strengthen socialism on German soil. [applause]

The 11th SED Congress, scheduled to begin in a few weeks, will make an important contribution to that. At its center stands our continuing struggle to safeguard peace and strengthen the GDR through further developing the socialist society. You can always rely on our party doing everything that makes life even more worth of living.

Dear friends and comrades, at the meeting of the revolutionary workers on 20 March 1927 in Leuna-Schkeuditz and Merseburg our unforgettable Ernst Thaelmann stated: The workers class will not forget its brave comrades. We are bound by a strong class love and solidarity. Wherever we honor our dead who have fallen in the struggle, we are summoned to a new struggle. Yes, Comrade Ernst Thaelmann is right, every day we are summoned to new struggles. Ernst Thaelmann urged us to continue that struggle purposefully and persistently until it is crowned by the final victory -- the victory of socialism.

The lessons of the March 1921 events were of a great importance for the German workers movement, for the development of the KPD as a Marxist-Leninist party, for winning the broad masses for overthrowing capitalism and for establishing worker-peasant power. In the Halle industrial area, where the KPD had the strongest influence, the monopoly bourgeoisie at that time provoked the revolutionary workers to armed struggle. In order to defend that attack on the achievements of the 1918 November Revolution, the KPD did everything it could to establish the proletarian unity front. The way that heroes do, the workers resisted soldiers of the imperialist state who were far superior in numbers and arms.

They used the instrument of a general strike, in which more than 150,000 of them participated, two-thirds of the industrial proletariat, in the former Merseburg Bezirk. Some 150 workers died in the struggles. Many were murdered afterwards. About 6,000 were imprisoned -- 4,000 of them were sentenced to a total of 3,000 years. There was bloody retribution -- these things we must not and will never forget. It is a warning to us to guarantee that in the future the revolutionary achievements which the working class and all workers of the GDR have won will never be taken away. We will always defend those achievements. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, the struggle of the German proletariat, which has lasted for more than 100 years, has been crowned by the victory of socialism in the GDR. In our country the workers and peasants power, which Ernest Thaelmann strived for, for which the communists, the best sons and daughters of the people risked their lives and gave their lives, has been won.

In our opinion and especially in that of the younger generation of the GDR, in our daily work it is an obligation to strengthen our socialist fatherland, not to spare our strength, so that it will prosper and bloom steadily. Such a contribution impressively reflects what Halle Bezirk, as an important chemical center, has achieved since the 10th party congress to add to the successful overall balance of our country. Following the course outlined in the economic strategy of our party, you achieved the greatest increase in output in one 5-year plan to date. Net production increased by 51.9 percent, work productivity rose by 49.5 percent. At the same time, material and energy consumption decreased. Modern technology has been victorious, which is reflected for example, in the fact that in Halle Bezirk in the last 5 years 7,130 industrial robots and microelectronic control units were employed, far more than planned.

As is known, socialist agriculture shows gratifying results. The peasants in 1985, for example, achieved 54.7 quintals of grain per hectare, the best crop so far. And in keeping with the unity of economic and social policy, the working and living conditions of the people have further improved along with the performance potential of your (?whole) bezirk.

Let us just take a look at housing construction, which has visibly changed the housing conditions of the people and also the features of the cities and villages. During the past 5 years, 98,393 apartments were newly built or modernized. One-third of the housing inventory of the bezirk has been renewed since the 8th party congress and, dear friends and comrades, we will spare no effort to solve the housing problem by 1990, in your bezirk as well. [applause]

This morning I took a look at the performance of your [word indistinct] construction workers here in town. All I can say is: just go ahead, keep building as you are, and you will build a wonderful city. [applause]

During the first few months of this year, the workers and peasants, the scientists, technicians, and all other working people of your bezirk have ensured through excellent production results the continuation of the dynamic development of the national economy. Many tens of thousands have joined with valuable commitments the mass initiative "Our best for the 11th, exchange experience with all."

People nowadays often say: My workplace is my fighting place for peace. It expresses in a nutshell what matters today. It expresses what everybody can contribute to deciding the issues that are the most urgent on the international agenda in favor of a peaceful life for people--safeguarding peace. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we want peace on earth as well as in space. The 11th party congress will no doubt reaffirm that principle of our policy. We owe it to the present generation, our children and grandchildren, to work toward that. We fully and wholly support the comprehensive program promulgated by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and included in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress to eliminate all nuclear weapons on earth by the year 2000, to prevent militarization of space, and to create a system of international security. It offers the greatest chance to preserve lasting peace with equal security for all. That program has met with a strong response all over the world. To all who are guided by common sense and realism, to all those who are serious about a peaceful future of mankind, that program fills the bill.

Grossly at odds with that position, which is marked by realism, is -- as everyone can recognize from the latest tones from Bonn -- the SDI agreement concluded between Weinberger and Kohl, which is intended to include the FRG in preparing for "star wars," even bypassing their parliament. The collusion between the Pentagon and Bonn burdens the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It will also render more complicated the relations between the socialist countries and the FRG, and between the GDR and the FRG.

In contrast, dear friends and comrades, we do not want a course of confrontation, but a course of cooperation -- as demonstrated by our entire foreign policy. We want peace in space and on earth, to emphasize that here once again. [applause]

We also support from this rally the appeal of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the U.S. Congress, in which it is made clear, in conformity with the message of the representatives of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, that discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests is a step in the right direction. That is necessary because the United States intends to intensify the destructive properties of such weapons through its tests and create new types of nuclear weapons, including some that are suited for use in space.

Dear friends [interjection by unidentified person] Yes indeed, Comrade Erich Honecker. [laughter and applause]. We are on the side of those who want mankind to continue living. For that reason it is necessary to learn the art of dealing with each other, getting along well with each other, and organizing relations between states of different social systems according to the principles of peaceful coexistence. No nation on this earth has any advantage from the arms race and from constantly amassing new mountains of weapons with inconceivable destructive force.

Disarmament to the point of eliminating all nuclear weapons, a world without war and without weapons in which all peoples can develop freely and enhance and utilize material and intellectual values for their well-being -- that is and remains our goal. [applause]

Dear people of Halle, dear friends and comrades of Halle Berzirk, dear FDJ members, we commemorate the March fighters of 1921 with a view to today and tomorrow. We venerate them by further strengthening our socialist GDR and contributing to peace. We are aware that the responsibility is great. Let us jointly do everything in our power to live up to all the time. In this respect I wish you full success. Forward to the 11th SED party congress. Forward, comrades.

KESSLER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN GENERAL STOCK

AU170945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- On Wednesday [5 March] Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense, received a delegation led by Lieutenant General Janos Stock, chief of the Air Forces and Air Defense Command of the Hungarian People's Army. During the meeting at the GDR Defense Ministry the interlocutors discussed problems related to the further deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two allied armies. In doing so they termed the close comradeship in class and arms with the Soviet Army and the other Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact an important source of a high fighting strength and combat readiness.

Army General Kessler briefed the guest about the excellent results scored in the socialist competition with which the National People's Army [NVA] members are joining the great popular movement for preparation of the 11th SED Congress and are thus contributing to make socialism stronger and peace more secure.

Participating in the friendly talks was Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy defense minister and chief of the NVA's Air Forces and Air Defense Forces.

During their visit to the GDR the Hungarian comrades-in-arms inspected units and institutions of the NVA Air Forces and Air Defense Forces.

NEW PLANNING OFFICE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN NAMED

AU141853 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 86 p 21

[Unattributed report]

[Text] While acknowledging servises rendered, the Council of Ministers released Dr Bela Csendes from his office as deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, due to other important assignments. At the same time, it appointed Dr Peter Szerdahelyi as deputy chairman of the National Planning Office.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW PRESS LAW

LD222145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Georgy Ney Interview on "168 Hours" program with Deputy Minister of Justice Ferenc Petrik; date and place unspecified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] From the next discussion you will perhaps learn details about the new Press Law in which the conditions and the circumstances in which we give and you receive information will become even clearer to you. Gyorgy Ney has interviewed Deputy Minister of Justice Ferenc Petrik:

[Begin recording]

[Ney] What qualifies as a service or state secret? Can this not often be used as a protection, when it is intended to refuse to provide information? And who can give exemption regarding such a secret?

[Petrik] Really, it was one of the most debated questions even during the preparation of the law. It is obvious that information affecting national defense cannot be provided. Regarding state secrets there is a separate decree while the meaning of the secret of an enterprise is defined by the Labor Code and it always appears in these as to who is the person who gives the examption. In the case of a state secret it is the superior.

[Ney] It sounds very simple but when I think that I have been trying for approximately 18 months to do an interview -- imports from capitalist countries and for the past 18 months there has been no possibility of it. Those who say that -- it is not timely -- allude to service of state secrets, people's economic, foreign trade and other interests.

[Petrik] I cannot comment on an individual case. There is a sanction according to which he who does not carry out his duty on information and is in breach of the labor law, commits a disciplinary offense and can be brought to book. Then we were asked regarding this -- and asked with perfect justification — what happens if the refusal to provide information occurs in the same circle of interest where the disciplinary action, too, will have to begin, then obviously it cannot be expected for the latter to take place. It is for this reason that a rather nover thing came up both in the committee session and the National Assembly Plenum, that if the duty of enlightment is not observed then the press should be able to request in court that the court should obligate the head of the affected organ ot fulfill this duty.

Cognizance must be taken that there is an increasing number of such organs and enterprises which have no bosses strictly speaking -- because even the minister exercises only supervision in terms of legality over the self-governing enterprises and he cannot order these. In these cases however, the legal system of a modern state finds no other solution but to leave it to the court to decide the argument. This is what has happened now.

[Ney] But even so it is still not likely that many court cases will take place because it is useless for me to take to court the minister of internal trade or of foreign trade for not giving me information, because the court case -- let us assume that I win it -- may take months or years.

[Petrik] This is another question which shows the outmoded belief that it is impossible to take a minister to court.

[Ney] I was brave enough to say it just now.

[Petrik] We too have been brave enough to say it already, even in legal language, that for example, an enterprise can take a minister to court because the latter issued a decreee in breach of the law. This is a regulation -- there has not been such a court case yet by the way -- but we have such a law.

ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON 'SECOND ECONOMY'

AU171013 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 86 p 5

[Interview with Mrs Katalin Szikra Falus, professor at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, by Denes Kovacs, entitled: "Income Disproportions and the Second Economy -- Interview with Academician Mrs Katalin Szikra Falus"' Date and place not given; First paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Our economic development has in recent years brought to the surface contradictions that increasingly occupy wide circles of the population. Among these is the increasing difference in the wages and incomes acquired in the first and second sector of the economy. We discussed this with academician Mrs Katalin Szikra Falus, professor at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences.

[Kovacs] Are the wages in the socialist sector and the large-scale enterprises generally low? If they are, why do the enterprises not pay more to their workers?

[Falus] As a result of the joint effects of external conditions and the shortcomings of our activity, the real wages of workers employed in state enterprises and industrial cooperatives has decreased in the last 7-8 years; consequently, the wide circle of workers feel that it is increasingly difficult to live on these low wages, given the socially recognized living expenses and the actually achieved standard of living. This forces the family members capable of work to moonlight in addition to their main jobs and thus acquire extra income. The income possibilities of the second economy are easing the social tensions caused by the low wages. However, they lead to ther tensions because the material situation of social groups which are unable to acquire such extra income is deterirating considerably also in absolute terms while others acquire perhaps disproportionally high incomes.

The extra work and the higher wages that can be acquired in the second economy undervalue the wages obtainable in the main working hours, hinder the encouraging power of these wages, and often lead to opposing interests and withholding performance in the main jobs. This of course harms the efficiency and quality in the socialist sector and increases the production expenses and finally has a harmful effect on the competitiveness of our industry too.

Seemingly we could easily solve this dilemma if the large-scale enterprises paid much higher wages than at present. However, partly the low productivity of labor and partly the current size of budget cuts make this impossible. We are, therefore, in a vicious circle: The large enterprises cannot pay more to their workers because their work is not efficient enough but the low wages force the workers to accept considerable extra work in addition to the main job.

Extra Work -- Extra Income

[Kovacs] Is the income of workers employed in the entrepreneurial sector really disproportionally high compared to that of the workers employed in socialist enterprises? Who, and what groups are earning particularly high wages?

[Falus] Public opinion is inclined to make exaggerated generalizations in this respect. There has indeed emerged in the past few years a group capable of making maximum use of the new economic possibilities and which irritates people with its high income, quick enrichment, and its often lavish lifestyle. But the majority of workers employed in the private sector and the small entrepreneurs do not earn astronomical sums. We often disregard the fact that here, too, there are extremely great differences in incomes. The income, for example, of a considerable number of small tradesmen carrying out traditional repair and service activities and working with only their family members is very low. The majority of people who, keeping their main jobs, accept various extra jobs in order to supplement their income can also be listed among people of modest income. The extra income of the workers employed in enterprise workers' business partnerships is generally not high, particularly compared to their performance.

Primarily those who acquire outstanding income are people who employ -- legally or illegally -- other manpower and also deal with commerce. We must, of course, aware of the fact that the income of independent ventures and entrepreneurs exceeds that of people living on wages and salaries all over the world, as they possess private capital and also accept risks. This difference in income, however, is too high in Hungary; and another aspect is, that it affects not only the enterpreneur, the artisan, or the small tradesman, but also their employees. It is a well-known fact -- and a source of increasing tension -- that the "free market" wages are twice or three times the wages paid in the main working hours. I stress here that, in the capitalist countries, the employees in small ventures earn rather less than the workers employed in large enterprises.

Making Up for Shortages and a Price Cartel

[Kovacs] What is the main reason for the considerable wage and income differences existing between the workers employed in the state sector and those in the entrepreneurial sector?

[Falus] There are various reasons for this and their effects and consequences differ according to professions and areas.

The first reason is perhaps that both the small entrepreneurs and their employees generally work more, better, and more intensively than the workers of large enterprises in their main working hours and their activity adjusts better to consumer requirements and at the same time their expenses are lower in general. It is also an important condition that they sell their products and services generally at free prices. Finally, the majority of small entrepreneurs who earn high income manufacture products that are either non-existent on the state markets or present in much worse quality. As a result of their activity of supplying shortage goods and services, some of the small entrepreneurs acquire privileged positions and even a monopoly. In quite a few professions there is almost a price cartel in operation; thus, for example, the greengrocers, the private shop owners, and cartels adjust their prices to each other and occasionally are even capable of producing artificial shortages. This also contributes to the fact that they have higher prices than the state sector and also profit from inflation. The service prices of the private artisans increased almost 2 and 1/2 times compared to the increase in the prices of the socialist sector in the past almost 20 years.

Our income-tax system is very progressive; therefore, the entrepreneur who fulfills his tax obligations according to the regulations rarely acquires outstandingly high incomes, contrary to those who are able to hide a part of their income from the tax people. The conditions for entrepreneurial and business investments are still limited and this encourages some people to lead lavish life-style and make exaggerated family investments.

The entrepreneurial attitude is also affected by the short-term concept developed as a result of the past insecurity of the private sector situation, a concept that urges them to become rich quickly, often by illegal means. The main reason for the large income differences is in the final analysis the shortages that generally characterize our economic activity and, connected with this, the shortcomings in the competition both in the first and the second economy and between the two.

[Kovacs] There are people who, aware of the facts and arguments, think that the way to ease the social-economic tensions deriving from income differences is mainly by curbing the income deriving from the private sector. What is your opinion about this?

[Falus] It is quite sure that a drastic reduction in the incomes deriving from the small ventures would lead to a considerable decline in this activity and thus to the deterioration in the level of supply and the population, and in the case of enterprise workers' business partnerships, it would lead to a decrease in the enterprise profits. We can by no means accept that. It would be a mistaken endeavor and a hopeless one to make the obtainable incomes in the two sectors proportional in a way that the income of entrepreneurs and independent tradesmen does not exceed on merit the income of large enterprise workers and employees. I think that a way of reducing the income differances is precisely by developing competition in this sector and increasing the number of employees in this sector. This is all the more practical because the demands for small ventures are increasing fast. And here we should not think only of the traditional handicraft trade industry enterprises but also of modern equipped small ventures making use of new scientific and technical knowledge and which can considerably contribute to the activity of the large enterprises and to their technological development.

The small entrepreneurial sector can hardly fulfill the current and future requirements if a considerable proportion of the workers employed here work only in their extra job and extra work.

Let me provide some statistics to point this out: there were 368,000 people working in the Hungarian small-scale industry before the war, today only about a third of this number; the number of employees small tradesmen is today less than one-seventh of that before the war. Today, there is one employee for every four artisans in a main occupation, at lease legally. Our economic situation and our endowments do not justify this. The measures encouraging the private ventures have so far mostly increased the number of small artisans and other small entrepreneurs working in addition to their pensions or their main jobs.

It would be necessary, therefore, to increase the number of people in the small trade sector who are active either as independent entrepreneurs or employees in main jobs and in the main working hours. Such a spread of their activity would increase competition and this could reduce the income differences between the first and second sectors of the economy.

[Kovacs] The key to a solution, or rather the other way of wage disproportions can only be increasing the incomes of people working in the state sector [sentence as published]. What are the conditions and possibilities for doing this?

[Falus] In the present circumstances -- I have already referred to this -- it would not improve the situation if the wage level in large enterprises were uncontrolled, in fact, the strong inflation caused by this would only increase economic and social tensions. The level of centrally determined wages can only be increased according to the increase in productivity in the economy, and within this, according to the increase in the productivity of large enterprises. Dynamic economic development cannot be based entirely upon higher wages.

Intensive Development

The solution is as follows: absolute fulfillment of the goals in our economic policy, the development of intensive business management, an increase in the interest-producing capacity and the efficiency of the industrial sector, and the consequent further development of the economic management system. Of course, all this is a task far beyond the spheres of wage and labor management. Here I will only refer to one question that also relates to our subject. What often lies behind the slight apparent shortage of manpower is the utilization of available manpower in unsuitable ways, and because of this, a more successful and efficient economy would inevitably free a certain amount of manpower. The workforce that would be released at large enterprises could also find new employment possibilities in small businesses finding employment at large firms and in the infrastructure belonging to the socialist sector. Through this, competition would increase in the business sector, between large enterprises and small businesses, and this competition could contribute to reducing the above-mentioned differences in incomes.

The disproportion in wages and incomes between socialist large enterprises and the small business sector cannot be solved by isolated measures.
Increasing progressive taxation in the small business sector could lead to a result contrary to our aims, namely, it would increase shortages, would encourage illegal ways to acquire income, while the same time increasing the pressure of inflation.
One has to realize that the incomes of small businesses are above all regulated by the market mechanism; thus, the decisive role is played here by expanding competition and the reduction of shortages in both commodities and services.

Nevertheless, the supply and demand of small businesses cannot be separated from the market situation of the national economy as a whole. If the entire economy's functioning is characterized by shortages, there cannot be equilibrium in the small business sector either. In such circumstanes, a flexible small businessman will always find the place, way, the means whereby he can acquire a high income. Reducing the conflicts caused by small businesses -- including disproportionate incomes -- requires us to lift up our entire economic operation to a higher level, and this could occasionally necessitate in undertaking unpopular tasks.

EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL DEPUTY CHARGED WITH FRAUD

LD221622 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] The Heves County chief public prosecutor has charged several managers and employees of the Eger-Tarnavoelgy Water Management & Soil Protection Association with a nationwide series of frauds totalling 4.5 million forints. The crux of the charge is that those persons paid for foreign travel and other luxury expenses from state money. A National Assembly deputy elected last year was also a participant in the frauds. Janos Tama, who is also an enterprise director, has since had his parliamentary immunity revoked.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY LAW REVISED -- The Presidential Council has issued a law-decree on the modification of the social security law. Accidents caused as a result of drunkenness, unauthorized activity at the workplace, or brawling at work will no longer be treated as industrial accidents as of 1 April. Other accidents to be removed from this category will be those that occur on the way to or from work if the journey comprises any unjustifiable detour or interruption. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD]

10TH PZPR CONGRESS GUIDELINES SUMMARIZED

LD212322 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 — Following the resolution of the 25th plenum, the PUWP Central Committee submitted for a party and nation-wide discussion guidelines for the 10th party congress titled: "We consolidate socialist foundations of a secure, properly managed, modern and law-abiding Poland."

Guidelines for the congress substantiate tasks which have been outlined in the draft programme of PUWP, analyze the needs, chances and threats to development, forward complex determinates for its realization. Here are basic formulations of the extensive document:

— The political line of the 9th extraordinary congress, the line of socialist renewal passed the test of practice, thus, it will undoubtedly find its confirmation and long-term continuation in the programme to be mapped out by the 10th congress.

— We have successfully recovered from the dramatic trial which our country was confronted with. The rhythm of development of the socio-political life has been restored. Poland has again become a strong link in the community of the socialist states. Attainments of the last years provide socio-economic conditions for further development. These attainments must be consolidated and enriched.

— The defence of Poland's vital interests demands internal stabilization, patriotic unity of all working people, safeguarding the leading role of the working class and the guiding role of the party. Every attack on the socio-political foundations of the state, every attempt to weaken it, objectively constitute anti-national actions.

Poland means the unity of the country and nation, of the state and homeland [sentence as received] This relation must not be broken.

— The alliance with the Soviet Union forms a basis for Poland's foreign policy. In the contemporary world, there is not and cannot be a security without this alliance.

— The fate of our people is strictly tied to peace in Europe. Every major conflict in Europe would also inevitably involve Poland. Hundreds of rockets with nuclear warheads are directed at Poland from (territories of) NATO states. We must be fully aware of these dangers and do everything possible to entirely eliminate them.

— Our task is to create external conditions favourable for performing tasks of socio-economic development embodied in the five-year plan till 1990. It provides for a full reconstruction and consolidation of Poland's position in Europe and world-wide.

— Strategic, socio-economic goals for the years 1986-1990 are: to strengthen and consolidate the economy's capabilities for an effective and balanced development, to safeguard gradual improvement of population's living standard, which despite prevention in the period of economic crisis have worsened. The matching of these two goals is conditional on a substantial progress in the effectiveness of management.

-- For the upcoming five years, the party forwards following supreme social goals: to increase the consumption of food by some 12 per cent, to improve market supplies of durables along with a 17 per cent growth in their deliveries, to restore money-market equilibrium and to reduce inflation below 10 per cent by 1990, to increase outlays for paying out social benefits by 43 per cent, to gradually solve the problem of housing, to expand material basis for education and tangibly increase means for science, to a larger degree satisfy the demands concerning health protection, culture, leisure, municipal services, to improve working and social conditions of work crews, to halt the process of degradation of natural environment.

-- The further section of guidelines points to main levers of the programme's realization, specifying among them i.a. acceleration of the scientific-technological progress, growth of the economy's export capability, deepening of economic cooperation within CMEA, advancement of structural changes in economy, sharp reduction of material and energy consumption of production, better utilization of work potential, stimulation for innovatory and industrious activities and initiative, modernization of production fixed assets and halting their depreciation.

-- Working out concrete ways to utilize the levers to speed up development should form the basic aim of the discussion preceding the 10th congress of the party.

-- Man is the main force to implement economic progress, (and it is necessary) to use his creative abilities. An honest attitude to work, performing duties in a scrupulous way, activeness in solving problems facing him - are fundamental factors of progress.

-- The whole system of moral and financial motivations, criteria of personnel selection and promotion must be conducive for the increase of social forces of inventiveness and progress, for releasing creative activeness of the broadest social circles, development of work competition, aspiration to achieve top professional skills.

Nearly 2 million people annualy change their jobs, out of which the transfer of at least 1 million is idle, disorganizing the production and work market. These figures point to ineffective management of work force.

The mechanism of economic constraint which would prompt enterprises towards rational management in employment does not work efficiently enough.

It is necessary to more vigorously use the increasingly larger number of forms aimed to encourage the society's professional activeness. Not taking the chance would mean to give consent to a deficient and still decreasing utilization of machine stock which in the electro-engineering industry, already today, runs one shift only.

Almost half of the industrial production increment will have to be derived by sparing energy, raw materials, and intermediate materials. Housing industry faces even higher demands. The directions for economies were comprehensively defined by the CC Political Bureau resolution of December, 1985. The economies must turn into a general economizing movement, become a national cause.

-- The awareness that improvement in the quality of products is one of the roads to economizing, is still too weak. A compulsory verification of product quality judging both, their usefulness and material-energy intensity, will be promulgated.

-- We must transform science and scientific-technological progress into one of the driving forces of economic development. It is necessary to more effectively join the technological race. In this field Poland faces the greatest challenge in its history.

-- The years 1986-90 should bring about a concentration of scientific potential on the field of microelectronics, computer science, comprehensive automation and robotization, flexible production techniques, biotechnology, atomistics and new, top-quality materials conditioning the production of new generation products.

-- Efforts, initiated by the 3-year plan, to inject more dynamics into exports need to be intensified. Processing industries must display particularly high dynamics of exports. The proportion of raw materials in our exports should, consequently, become smaller. The economic policy should be oriented for exports-boosting development.

-- The servicing of our debts cannot be performed with an excessive detriment to economy development and slump in living standards. It is acceptable only under the conditions of production growth and development in exports, the materialization of which requires understanding and realistic cooperation on the part of creditor countries, their abstention from any forms of restriction and harassment, the restoration of normal finance-crediting relations.

-- The cause of economic reform, initiated in effect of the 9th congress resolutions, will be continued. Economic mechanisms and instruments will be perfected along with progressing changes in economy and the situation of enterprises, with accompanying stabilization of the reform's basic principles.

-- Transformations in economic structure offer a major lever for development intensification. It is necessary to speed up the development in sectors and branches of economy which decide of being up-to-date, management efficiency, reduction of losses in harvesting, storage, processing of farm products, the production of goods which are carriers of technological progress, greater exportability, removing "bottlenecks" in economy, increasing the processing of home raw materials and fuels.

-- The factor promoting structural transformations must consist in an investment policy whose most important task is to shorten the construction time. Priority must be given to investments offering save-ups in materials and energy, even at the cost of cutting funds for expansion of raw material basis.

-- The chapter titled "higher efficiency--higher quality of life" draws attention, among other things, to the fact that, despite many changes the mechanisms linking wages increases with growing production and its better quality are not efficient enough, that there are many cases of squandering labour, energy, raw materials, and intermediate materials. It is worthwhile to know that a 2-percent increase in the cost of materials causes a general growth in prices by 1 percent.

-- The guidelines proclaim, among other things, further stabilization and enrichment of the market, the appearance of commodities representing high technical and functional standards, equal quality and contemporary design to those manufactured elsewhere in the world. These include new TV sets, video recorders, compact disk players, personal and micro computers.

-- Noting that improvement in housing conditions is one of the main aims in party policy, the guidelines point to the need for taking up comprehensive activities facilitating a systematical growth in the number of apartments under construction and the creation of conditions permitting the completion of 300,000 flats yearly.

-- A considerable portion of the guidelines deals with tasks aimed at development of the social life of Poland. It says among other things, that ideological and political unity of the trade union movement must be kept like the apple of our eye because division in this movement equals division in the working class and its being manipulated for purposes alien to workers.

It is also stated that the party will counter with unusual strength the threats posed to self-governmental solutions by bureaucratic deviations within the apparatus that steers the economy.

-- The party will carry out an ideological struggle in the sphere of culture to defend the socialist system of values and the cultural accomplishments of real socialism.

-- The party stands on the grounds of full respect for constitutional principles of the policy on religion, it comes out in favor of the durability of the good relations between the state and all churches and denominational unions.

-- Relations between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church are especially significant for national agreement. We stand for their constructive development. The party will, at the same time, counter any violation of lawfulness in the policy on religion and will also oppose intolerance and fighting clericalism.

-- The final part of the guidelines is devoted to the role of the PUWP as the causative force in the development of the socialist fatherland. Emphasis is put, among other things, on the necessity to intensify the processes of strengthening the ties between the party and the working class, to combat uncompromisingly all symptons of revisionism that undermines the basic assumptions of the ideology, and dogmatism that attempts to apply these assumptions in an automatic manner. The party will counteract injecting into the minds of reactionary views, will more efficiently point to their anti-worker nature, unmask the hypocrisy and demagogy of their advocates, consistently combat the opponents of socialism.

PLENUM REPORT ON PZPR PERSONNEL POLICY NOTED

AU171505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 86 p 5

["Report on Implementation of Ninth PZPR Congress Recommendations on Party Personnel Policy" -- presented to the 13 March session of the 25th PZPR Central Committee Plenum by Wladyslaw Honkisz, member of the Central Revision Commission Presidium and head of the Central Committee Department of Personnel Policy]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrades, 2 days ago the Politburo examined the implementation of the ninth party congress recommendations on personnel policy. In this report I wish to stress the more important issues of this policy and to list tasks for party echelons and organizations.

Personnel policy has become an important platform of national agreement and an essential element of the coalition mode of government.

Our open personnel policy makes it possible for members of the PZPR and of the allied parties as well as for nonparty people to assume important leading posts. The participation of nonparty people in all leading bodies has greatly increased.

The implementation of the main principles of the PZPR's personnel policy can also be seen in the regular reviews of the evaluations of the professional, political and moral virtues of the people in leading posts, in the increased responsibility of party organizations for issuing personnel recommendations, and in the establishment of the personnel reserve.

The work of party echelons and organizations with personnel should be primarily concerned with an honest evaluation of the performance, social militancy, and ideopolitical attitudes of functionaries.

An approach to all leading functionaries that is based on trust and on the identical criteria of evaluation should have nothing in common with unjustified tolerance, ignoring bad performance, and lowering the necessary requirements.

It is a positive fact that more and more party organizations are quite militant in reacting to acts of negligence, inability, dishonesty, and violations of moral norms. After all, we know of many cases in which the people concerned are reluctant to follow the recommendations of the control bodies that some functionaries should be dismissed from their posts.

Our party has said quite clearly that we should begin with cleaning out our own stables. Party integrity amounts to uncompromising attitudes, discipline, and exacting requirements. There must be no tolerance for those who add to the social plagues by being incompetent and morally questionable. Although we are greatly ashamed that each year severe punishment is meted out to hundreds and hundreds of party members, we will continue to be consistent in purging party ranks.

The plenary sessions of the PZPR voivodship committees on personnel have leveled criticism against the low discipline of work, the waste of raw and other materials, idle periods of machinery, bad organization, and low quality of production. The plenums have stressed with concern that the opportunities provided by the new economic-fiscal system continue to be wasted and that no attempts are being made to promote ambitious measures in order to accelerate scientific-technological progress and to improve effectiveness. Some in management are still waiting for concessions, subsidies, priorities, and the abolishment of their liabilities.

Criticism has been leveled against the leading personnel in education. This criticism concerns mainly the effectiveness of teaching and upbringing, work discipline, and sociopolitical attitudes. The bureaucratic work style of the local administrative bodies has also been criticized. Unfortunately, this criticism has often lacked specific recommendations for party action vis-a-vis weak, unreliable, and dishonest people in leading posts.

As a result of 19 comprehensive and 9 routine control checks carried out in voivodships in 1983-85, the Main Local Inspectorate proposed that 530 persons should be punished for neglecting supervision or for glaring acts of negligence in work. This figure includes deputy voivodas, 13 mayors and townships, 34 managers of large plants, 13 chairmen and deputy chairmen of cooperatives, and so on.

In 1985 fiscal control checks revealed economic abuses in every 10th plant and brought to light over 3,000 various fiscal and economic offenses. The losses on this account amount to hundreds of millions of zlotys.

As a result of party and administrative decisions, about 300 persons, mainly heads, managers, chairmen, and chief bookkeepers, were dismissed from their posts.

Life continues to supply us with examples illustrating bad personnel decisions and misconduct of people in leading positions. Names of many -- too many -- managers who are party members can be seen in the evidence compiled by prosecuting and judicial bodies, in the reports drawn up by the Worker-Peasant Inspectorates, in the press, and in the minutes of party meetings. Charges of bad management, the waste of public property, the neglect of duty, drunkenness, and private gain continue to be leveled at various people.

The experience of the past 3 years has fully confirmed the correctness of the PZPR personnel policy's priorities in selecting, evaluating, and training the personnel in the militia, the security service, prosecuting services, the judicial system, the foreign service, the mass media, education, science, culture, state administration, and control bodies. Ideopolitical, ethical, moral and occupational requirements placed on the personnel of these services have been consistently raised. Much has been done to increase the knowledge, expertise, and efficiency of the people in these services.

The personnel situation in the law-keeping bodies continues to improve. Improved recruitment criteria are responsible for improved duty-consciousness of the functionaries in the area of internal affairs, the leaders of which attach great importance to improving the moral-political and discipline standards of personnel.

Positive changes continue in the personnel policy followed by the judicial and prosecuting bodies. This policy has been discussed by many meetings of the highest party authorities and by the Central Committee Law and Order Commission.

Following the ninth congress, the party documents stress that enabling young, talented, and ambitious people known for ideological integrity to advance rapidly is one of the basic canons of personnel policy.

What is the situation in this regard? The number of young people in leading posts continues to increase too slowly in view of our potential and public expectations. The share of young people in the leading bodies at all levels of the state and economic apparatus differs from place to place. In 1982 young people up to 35 years of age accounted for 35.5 percent of all the persons appointed to leading posts requiring party recommendation. In 1984 this ratio increased to 40 percent and stayed at this level in 1985.

Some 23 percent of the party apparatus personnel are 35 or younger. Over 600 persons of this age are in charge of scientific research units in higher education. The considerable personnel movement in industrial plans in the past few years has helped to rejuvenate plant managements, especially intermediate management. Almost 27 percent of foremen are young people up to 30 years of age, and there are about 50,000 such foremen.

Personnel policy is one of the more important features of the Leninist model of the party's ties with the working people and the workers class. It is one of the chief ways of implementing the leading and guiding role of the party. That is why we need to be especially thorough and critical in evaluating our activities in training, selecting, and deploying our personnel.

Because we know about the weak points of the present implementation of the principles of our personnel policy, we want to present to this plenum the following tasks that should be accomplished by party echelons and organizations:

-- First, to comprehensively illustrate the crucial changes in personnel policy resulting from qualitatively new tasks; to increase one's awareness that personnel is the key factor in the struggle for the ideological prowess of public institutions; and to resolutely stimulate the activities of party echelons and organizations in propagating the "Main Principles of the PZPR's Personnel Policy;"

-- Second, to more resolutely and specifically strengthen the role of primary and shop party organizations in implementing personnel policy; to resolutely oppose any disrespect for the views and proposals of these echelons and organizations concerning issuing and withdrawing recommendations for leading posts; to increase the role of PZPR committees in ministries and central offices, to improve their work aimed at improving management and structures, and to increase the struggle against parochialism, excessive paper work, and red tape dawdling; to strengthen the role of party committees as bodies of political leadership; and to increase and ensure the necessary respect for every party decision on personnel;

-- Third, in line with the party statute and the main principles of the PZPR's personnel policy and in direct cooperation with the leading personnel to stress that the best way to utilize personnel is a good knowledge of people and an objective and equitable evaluation of their professional fitness, evaluation based on uniform political, ethical, and occupational criteria; to regard sensitivity to wrongdoing, indifference, and injustice and courage in combating these features as virtues that one must have if one wants to hold a leading post; and to intensify the ideopolitical work done by party echelons and organizations vis-a-vis the leading personnel because the psychological retraining of this personnel is a condition for accelerating our country's development and encourages the important principle of recruiting personnel in line with practical abilities and moral-political virtues;

-- Fourth, to consistently follow the principle of party activities that the honest evaluation and unceasing control checks of personnel and their tasks, the disclosure of various shortcomings, and the recognition of model attitudes and achievements should be some of the major tasks of party echelons and organizations and of administrative leaderships; evaluations should make increasing allowances for the views of workers self-management groups, trade unions, and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; preventive activities by party echelons, organizations, and control bodies are of crucial importance; regular talks, warnings delivered in good time, stressing various shortcomings, meting out just punishment, presenting awards, and defending one against possible slanders -- these are the basic daily forms of personnel activities;

-- Fifth, in line with the 13th plenum resolution to evaluate in party echelons how far the principles of PZPR personnel policy have been implemented prior to the 10th party congress; to draw conclusions from the negative features in the area of personnel policy; and to examine the issue of deploying party members in leading bodies and of defining the role of party personnel in these bodies.

Esteemed Comrades, wrong personnel policy was one of the reasons for our crises and conflicts in the past. The Leninist policy based on the dicta that "personnel determines everything" and the "people help to promote policy" is one of the fundamental factors that shore up the process of renewal and further socioeconomic development.

Experience has proved that the personnel that is dedicate to the party's cause and that is the vanguard of the struggle for the party line is our most valuable asset. The draft program for the 10th party congress stresses that the entire party should pursue active personnel policy.

Personnel policy continues to evoke considerable interest of those discussing the party draft program, which shows that the mass of our party members appreciates the role of this policy for the further processes of creating the bases of socialism in our country.

PARTY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF YOUTH

AU131707 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 26 Feb 86 pp 5, 13

[Interview given by Leszek Miller, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Youth Affairs, Physical Culture, and Tourism, to Magdalena Prochnicka: "Let Us Not Waste Opportunities" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Prochnicka] What are the results of the implementation of the ninth plenum resolution on youth affairs? What will be the discussion of the party draft program in this connection? What results will be presented at the coming party congress?

[Miller] I think that we have been able to convince large sections of young people that the party does not ignore their problems, but, on the contrary, seeks to solve them. This conviction is psychologically very important because it helps us to break through young people's barriers of distrust in the party.

Another positive result is halting the process of the party's aging. This halting took us 4 years. Since April 1984 when the number of new party members up to 29 years of age exceeded the number of members of the same age group who had been crossed off the party rolls, 46,158 persons have been admitted to the PZPR. The rate of admissions of young persons to the party continues to go up.

[Prochnicka] Despite these results, some youth problems mentioned by the ninth plenum resolution have not been solved at all.

[Miller] I would say that they have not been completely solved, mostly for reasons created by our present economic situation and because of barriers created by the awareness of the people. The thing is that large sections of our young people, including youth aktivs, have not learned how to function in a world in which one does not get anything for nothing. Young people should participate in all bodies of socialist democracy, but the mechanisms through which their presence among the authorities could be ensured were liquidated, and this has resulted in the decrease of the numbers of youth participating in such bodies as for example, the people's councils. It was not until the last Sejm elections that the number of young deputies increased considerably. This is a harbinger of changes.

Another barrier is young people's inability to act under conditions of decentralized government. Many laws, including the law on the people's councils, continue to transfer the centers of decisionmaking to lower and lower levels. Decisions that were once made in Warsaw are now made in voivodships, townships, and gminas. Looking for help to Warsaw is useless because many decisions are made elsewhere.

[Prochnicka] What about the thesis of the "lost generation" in view of the party's position on young people's affairs and in view of what has and has not been done for young people?

[Miller] Let us recall that this thesis was born at a time when appeals were made for total passibity. These appeals were made because social militancy was then and is now the greatest danger for the enemies of Poland because such militancy demosishes the philosophy of frustration that continues to be stubbornly promoted and the conviction that nothing can be accomplished in our country. But many examples continue to prove that much can be accomplished in our country today. The thesis of the lost generation seems to have been replaced by a thesis of the generation without prospects. Both these thesis are meant to discourage participation with a conviction that a lack of militancy leads to a loss of opportunities.

We know that it is opportunities that are lost and not generations. That is why I think we should realize that these two thes s are directed against our young people because young people without militancy are not able to solve their own problems.

"The lack of prospects" glaringly contrasts with the party draft program, which describes the areas in which everyone is able to exercise militancy and presents our prospects for the period up to the end of the century.

The main discussions are still before us, but first talks began immediately after the program had been published. This winter vacations, during which pupils and students discussed the program, were a good beginning. I think that young party aktivs have a leading role to play in this discussion because they must take the message of the program to the people of their own age and encourage them to contribute to the program.

The young people movement is also planning interesting measures. For example, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth has announced that it is the duty of every member to participate in the precongress campaign. The ZMW plans to link the discussion on the draft program with the discussion about the future of rural areas. The Union of Polish Scouts plans discussions for instructors and older scouts and the Union of Polish Students intends to organize a student forum to discuss the present and future of young people. Aside from this, we want to reach the young people who are members of athletic clubs, tourist organizations, and other associations.

I am convinced that the discussion of the party draft program will make it possible for young people to participate in planning our future, which means planning for their occupational, social, and civic maturity.

STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD REPRESENTATION VIEWED

AU170934 Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 8 Mar 86 p 11

[Article by Robert Dziublowski, 4th-year student in the Faculty of Journalism at Warsaw University, entitles "What's Happening in the Universities?"]

[Excerpts] The last period of turmoil and tension, which was also called a period of chaos and anarchy, when pressure (not only in student circles) was raising the lid and causing the pot to boil over more and more, came to an end a long time ago and one has to say that it will not return. The lid has settled.

Its effect on student life has been to produce a feeling of helplessness, despondency, and disintegration of student communities. The economic crisis has made a certain section of the student population, which was once far from inclined to seek comfort and material "security," to occupy itself with work in cooperatives, to engage in business, to sell books, and take part in "international trade at the individual level."

If a student who is not involved in politics just takes a look around him he will see that on the one hand we already have a stronger Union of Polish Students (at least in certain faculties) and that on the other hand there are still supporters of the old self-government bodies and the even older Independent Union of Students. There is no organization which has something to offer to the "center" and this "center" is there to be won over.

It has to be admitted that after a difficult initial period of activity in the student community the Union of Polish Students has managed to sink deep roots but that at the present time one can see little progress being made in its work. Those who would have joined the union have done so already, whereas the rest are waiting and there seems little likelihood that they will join now. The current stalemate is the outcome of the state's policy toward higher schools (a policy of supporting certain institutions and neutralizing other ones) which is failing to produce expected results and can only lead to a further exacerbation of divisions among students and to the creation of an even greater gulf between the Union of Polish Students and the old self-government bodies. New differences have arisen as a result and it will be hard to eradicate them.

The great differences in views, attitudes, and methods of operation which exist constitute one of the most troublesome aspects of student life. In the present situation there is no question of producing joint proposals, of arriving at some kind of modus vivendi within the student community. It is not hard to guess who finds such a state of affairs advantageous!

Another disturbing phenomenon is the passivity and indifference displayed by a large section of the student population. This makes it possible to charge that "students do not care about anything" and that students are adopting " a wait-and-see attitude, are avoiding any inconveniences while the nation is working hammer and tongs and making great efforts to overcome the economic crisis."

But the assertion closest to the truth is that neither the Union of Polish Students nor the old self-government body activists who continue to wield an influence in student circles have a monopoly on the "the government of minds" and they should not have the right to be regarded as the sole representatives of academic institutions and the student community outside the field of education.

The "silent majority", however, behaves as if it does not care whether a reliable organization capable of defending the interests of all students regardless of their world outlooks exists or not. Those who stand to gain most from this situation are petty political schemers. These people conduct intrigues all over the place, care only about their own well-being and the protection of their interests at the expense of the authority of social organizations. One does not need to have a particularly profound knowledge of the student community to note that various factions and pressure groups (in these very organizations) headed by bright but ruthless "bosses" are fighting it out. It has reached the stage where, when talking about some activist, one immediately adds: — He's X's man, he is in his pocket...

But the saddest aspect of this state of affairs is that although the matters I am writing about are known to students, they are discussed as if it were impossible to change anything. We have grown accustomed to scheming, subterfuge, shady deals, to supporting certain people and to putting others down. Nobody becomes indignant about this kind of conduct and nobody tries to combat it. But surely it is high time to awaken from this 4-year-long slumber and to stop licking one's wounds continually, if only because tomorrow it might already be too late to do something.

Students who hold different views and beliefs are united by the many unsolved problems and great variety of difficulties which are common to the entire academic community: the shortage of space; difficulties with academic assistance, especially in certain specialized departments; over-crowded and bug-infested dormitories; the unsolved problem of the provision of health care to students, the lack of drugs, staff, space, places in sanatoria and hospitals for students who are ill or handicapped. These are only some of the problems on the list of matters that have to be dealt with. No one knows how long we shall have to live with these difficulties in the midst of thousands of quarrels.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO RAMIZ ALIA

AU181221 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Ramiz Alia, Charman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Assembly of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana:

I express all my compassion and I convey to you sincere condolences on the death of your wife, Semiramis Alia.

Nicolae Ceausescu. president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES KOMUNIST EXECUTIVES

LD212209 Bucharest TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1903 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, recieved Vlajko Krivokapic, chief and executive editor of all KOMUNIST editions, and Janez Korosec, chief and executive editor of the Slovene edition of KOMUNIST, in Bucharest today. On this occasion the Romanian President gave an interview to KOMUNIST conducted by Yugoslav journalists.

DASCALESCU GREETS LIBYAN COMMITTEE SECRETARY

AU170924 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania sent a telegram to the secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyh , Jadallah 'Azuz al-Talhi on his election to this office. In the telegram warm congratulations and best wishes for health, happiness, and success in fulfilling the high mission bestowed upon him are expressed. Likewise, the belief that the relations of the Romanian-Libyan friendship and cooperation will expand and deepen, in the spirit of the understandings reached by the leaders of the two countries was also expressed.

PRIVATE CAR TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

AU212127 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] The traffic directorate of the General Inspectorate of the Militia informs us that as a result of the normalization of conditions for road transportation, private automobile traffic in Bucharest and in counties with traffic restrictions will be resumed 22 March this year.

On Sunday, 23 March, private automobiles with uneven registration numbers will resume traffic.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES CRITICAL ANALYSIS

AU171249 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Mar -- The delegates of the Federal Chamber discussing the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political system have almost unanimously pointed out: No solution in the Critical Analysis can be accepted if it contrasts with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and if it is below the level of the Platform for the 13th LCY Congress.

Opening the discussion about the Critical Analysis, Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, said that the delegates in the working bodies were agreed that unfortunately the correct assessments in the first part of the analysis were accompanied by proposals that were below the level of the assessments. Among other things, Trifunovic drew attention to the fact that the SFRY Assembly is making an organized approach to the realization of the tasks emanating from the Critical Analysis. A resolution on the additional building of the SFRY legal system and a resolution on the implementation of the constitutional view of the commune are being prepared, while the Constitutional Commission is dealing with the constitutional and legal questions touched on by the Critical Analysis, and the Commission for Monitoring the Implementation of the Associated Labor Law is preparing theses for changes in the Associated Labor Law.

I think that we have crossed that threshold of disputes whether anything is to be changed in the political system and what is to be changed, but even now the traces of this division are still felt in the discussions, Boro Petkovski said. Further on, speaking about the proposals for radical changes in the political system, Petkovski stressed that only those changes can be accepted that will lead to the strengthening of the position of the workers class, and everything else "inevitably leads to political excursions about which we are not sure. We are not sure where they will lead us."

One half of the proposed score of constitutional changes refers to interest communities, Vjekoslav Biljak said. However, these proposals will not change anything essential. The interest communities will remain alienated centers of power and the influence of associated labor will not be any greater.

Republican and provincial statisms have been on the rise in the past decade with a destructive force, Stojan Bjelajac said. Noting that different assessments of the causes of this development exist, he asked whether it is possible to accept the view that the reason lies only "in sins of social practice," or "breaches that existed in the Constitution" which were used by anti-self-managing forces.

Rado Roter, provoked by various discussions and especially by their echoes in the press, believed that the chamber must stress that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program has not been annulled by the Critical Analysis, for "we must carry out the tasks determined by the stabilization program if we intend to get out of the deep economic crisis."

Mihailo Brajovic proposed four matters that should certainly find their place into a document. First, one should amend as soon as possible the provisions of the Constitution along the line of providing for an adequate representation of the workers class or associated labor in the highest organs of authority and self-management. Second, provisions should be incorporated in our legislation as soon as possible which would ensure equal conditions for work for all parts of associated labor and ensure that equal or similar income be gained for equal work and successful management of resources. Third, one should reexamine the constitutional provision about special procedures in the Federal Chamber. It is dangerous that an opportunity is provided to postpone or to delay, through the special procedure, the solving of certain problems that may be essential for the fate of the country. Therefore, this right should be either excluded or a procedure should be provided similar to that in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Fourth, one should reexamine the provisions about the protection of the human environment and regulate more precisely this field of common importance.

Vanco Nikolovski asked the president of the Federal Chamber to inform the chamber how the Critical Analysis was drafted and to reply whether it is correct to say that the document incorporates only proposals on which general consent was reached. "I am broaching this question because Comrade Josip Vrhovec, president of the commission, said at a meeting of the Delegates' Club in Skopje that the assertions that the analysis was prepared on the basis of consensus are malicious. However, some of his earlier statements and statements by other members of the commission indicate that consensus was present in the drafting of the analysis."

Vanco Nikolovski among other things also spoke about the relationship between the Critical Analysis and the Stabilization Program. Very eminent scientists, experts, and politicians assert that the Critical Analysis is an alternative to the Stabilization Program and that it essentially departs from it, Nikolovski remarked. However, everybody is avoiding such a discussion, because nobody wants openly to declare he is against the Stabilization Program, although many want to revise it tacitly, Nikolovski thought. There are few of those who attack it directly like, for instance, Comrade Suvar and others.

"Something has been bothering me for 10 or 15 years: We cannot get over the practice that when we begin the discussion of a subject, individuals assume the right that what they say holds, and that it cannot be different, Zarija Martinovic said. Anything other than that is an occasion for labels being attached. This is what has bothered me terribly during the entire course of the Critical Analaysis public discussion. I think that this method has inflicted much damage. It is a method preventing any democratic discussion and any break-through of the new and fresh ideas. This is impermissible and I wish to dissociate myself in this place from all such behavior both in the past in the future.

I am aware that labels appear to be an integral part of our life, but they are used when arguments run short. Labels then become a nice thing for disqualification.

Dusan Alimpic recalled that there were similar discussions and attacks during the constitutional reforms in the seventies when one had to fight both bourgeois and dogmatic views.

In his opinion the situation is now similar in many respects, because the anti-self-managing and antisocialist forces are more and more aggressive in their attacks on the foundations of the political system. It is therefore no wonder that the chief target of their attacks is the 1974 Constitution which they proclaim to be the chief culprit causing the disunity of the federation and the breaking the unified Yugoslav market.

Surija Pupovci considered that it is an untenable thesis that what is involved is not a critical analysis of the political system but an accord among the republics, and he recalled that this text received the support of the LCY Central Committee and of all sociopolical organizations in the republics and provinces. It is not the result of an accord, but has been achieved in a self-managing, democratic, and legal way. The Critical Analysis, Pupovci added, unreservedly supported the program tenets of the LCY and the SFRY Constitution.

The last to take part in the discussion, Tatjana Holjevac-Korenu believes that the Critical Analaysis did not pay sufficient attention to the problems of the technological development of the country and the dependence of foreign countries, which destroyed domestic industry and pushed the country into enormous debt.

LEADERSHIP CANDIDATES SHOULD BE YOUNG, WORKERS

LD221205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 21 Mar 86

[By Dragica Majstorovic]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- The new manner in which the Yugoslav top party echelons are being organized, as well as the process of democratization in the election procedure are the reasons behind the fact that, unlike before, 3 months before the 13th LCY Congress there is no indication of who will be elected to the LCY top-level bodies. Admittedly, the lists, except in the case of Macedonia, have already been compiled by republican and provincial LC organizations and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, but changes can still be made in these. The Macedonian LC Central Committee is expected to establish a list of candidates at one of its future sessions.

The lists of possible candidates for top party posts were discussed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium at its last session. The lists will shortly be sent to all the republics and provinces for approval as under the decision regarding the criteria and procedure for the election of members to the LCY Central Committee, only those candidates receiving support throughout the country will be elected to the LCY Central Committee.

The abolition of the so-called "initial lists" which were inevitably sent from "above" was described by the Presidium as a step forward. This time proposals came from the other direction. Candidates were discussed openly and in a critical manner, and as a result, according to the first analyses, in all the republics and provinces (except Kosovo) and in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army the number of proposed candidates exceeded the number of those to be elected.

For the future LCY Central Committee 147 members have been proposed (minus details for Macedonia) and, as is known, 129 will be elected -- 15 from each republic and 10 from the provinces and LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

In the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC 26 candidates have been proposed; in Montenegro 21; in Croatia and Serbia 19; in Kosovo 11 (1 is elected as a member of the Serbian LC Central Committee); in Vojvodina 21; and in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army 13.

According to the reports available from the republics and provinces, there are only 25 workers, or 17 percent, among the proposed candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee. It can be assumed that the candidates from Macedonia, when they are known, will not significantly alter this unfavorable ratio. So far the lowest number of workers is proposed by Slovenia and Kosovo -- one each, and the highest by Bosnia-Hercegovina -- six. Nearly half the candidates for the future LCY Central Committee are from the category of "leaders and officials" -- as many as 63, or 42.8 percent. However, it should be hoped that in the further discussion of the proposed candidates, which has already begun in some LC's, the conclusion of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, or rather the criteria established by the Central Committee, will be respected.

Preliminary analyses confirm that this time too, as before, there is an impermissably small number of young people and women among the proposed candidates. If the present candidates were elected, only 3 members below the age of 27 would be "sitting" in the future LCY Central Committee, while 69, that is more than half, are over 50. Of this number as many as 23 candidates are into their seventies.

Naturally, in the 3 months remaining before the 13th LCY Congress there is enough time to rectify the obvious shortcomings, not simply for the sake of mathematics, but because of the essence of the activity of the LCY. If its membership is comprised of one third workers and as many young people, then it is natural that these categories should be adequately represented in its leadership, including at the highest level. Otherwise, the vanguard of the working class, that is its leadership, will continue to be in a situation where it is fighting on behalf of that class to "represent" its interests.

SUKRIJA, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CPCZ CONGRESS

LD232051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation headed by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today left Belgrade for Prague where it will attend the 17th CPCZ Congress. At Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Ludek Kotap, charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade.

MILKA PLANINC LEAVES FOR TALKS IN AUSTRIA

LD231624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, left today for an official and friendly visit to Austria. Milka Planinc is accompanied by Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee for economic cooperation with Austria; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other officials. During her visit to the neighboring and friendly country, Milka Planinc will hold talks with Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. The talks are expected to concentrate on ways to promote bilateral relations and on some topical issues concerning the international situation.

The president of the Federal Executive Council was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Zoran Miskovic, secretary of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities. Also present was Juri Standenat, charge d'affaires of the Austrian Embassy in Belgrade.

Arrival in Vienna

LD231856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- The president of the Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc, arrived in Vienna this evening for a friendly and official visit to Austria. At Vienna Schwechat Airport, Milka Planinc was met and cordially greeted by Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. The following were also present: Karl Blecha, Austrian minister for the interior; Milos Krstic, the SFRY Ambassador in Vienna; Paul Leifer, the Austrian Ambassador in Belgrade; and several high-ranking Austrian officials and members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Vienna.

The president of the Federal Executive Council, who is returning Chancellor Sinowatz' visit to Yugoslavia 2 years ago, will start the working part of her visit tomorrow. Our delegation is to visit the Austrian parliament first and then Milka Planinc and Chancellor Sinowatz will start the official talks.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, is accompanied by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragan Kontic, a foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council, and Slatan Kikic, head of the department for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

ADMIRAL MAMULA VISITS SKOPJE ASSEMBLY

LD211840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides have visited the assembly of the city of Skopje. The hosts briefed Admiral Mamula on activites carried out in connection with preparations for all-people's defense and social self-defense. They noted that a very rich cooperation had been achieved with the Skopje Army District and the city defense command.

Admiral Mamula was presented with a commemorative plaque of Skopje as a sign of recognition for many years of activity and an exceptional contribution to the strengthening of the Armed Forces, the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and also the works he has published in this field.

Tours Defense Organizations

LD211845 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides today visited the Skopje Army District and the republican headquarters for territorial defense.

During his 2-day stay in Macedonia, Admiral Mamula had talks with Vanco Apostolski, president of the Macedonian Presidency, and other officials of the SR of Macedonia. They noted that at the level of the defense organization of all the components of all-people's defense, important results had been achieved in the training of the subjects in a system for functioning in conditions of a possible all-people's defense war. Special stress was laid on joint activities and cooperation between republican organs and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in connection with the development of material resources and means for defense and protection, and also the further strengthening of the entire defense potential in this republic.

SLOVENA TRADE UNION CONGRESS HELD IN LJUBLJANA

LD211820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 21 Mar (TANJUG) — The 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovena began today in the Cankar Center in Ljubljana with a plenary session attended by 613 delegates and more than 360 guests representing the broadest organization of the working class of Slovenia.

The congress was addressed by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, and Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee. A report on the activities of the trade unions of Slovenia during the past 4 years and on the guidelines for the activities of the trade union organization in the coming mandate period was presented by Marjan Orozen, president of the Slovene Trade Union Federation.

Increased efficiency in the workers managment of social resources for production, a guarantee of their influence on expanded reproduction, and on this basis the increased efficiency of the political system — these are the issues which, according to Orozen, will bethe focus of attention for future activities of the trade union organizations.

In the view of the introductory speaker the question of how to achieve a more effective self-management is very important and should be further developed in a critical analysis of the functioning of our political system. In this the trade union has an even more important place and greater responsibility in the implementation of self-management, in carrying out disciplinary measures and in cadre policy. However, there are those who believe that this is idealization. Such views apart, Orozen emphasized, the trade union will have to fight in the coming period for such a place in the political system and this is one of its basic tasks. This is not "idealization", but the demand of the times, the demand of the workers and of our struggle for socialist development on self-managing foundations.

In the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, Orozen stressed, we are aware that relations in distribution are one of the foundation stones in socialist self-managing production relations. Accepting the need to guarantee at least a minimal expanded reproduction, the situation was maintained in Slovenia on the basis of a fall in real personal incomes, which from 1982 to 1985 fell in real terms by 6 to 9 percent. In the past year the realization prevailed that this was no longer possible and a major about turn was made, so that real incomes rose again, on average by as much as 10 percent. Unfortunately, this change was brought about with the help of inflation, a high increase of prices, and not by increased productivity and better business activity.

In the Trade Union Federation we firmly reject the speculation that the strike is the only means in the hands of the workers in the struggle for their rights, Orozen stressed. It is clear that in the difficult economic conditions, criticism has been heightened of all forms of contribution from income, whether it is a question of "enterprise" or "social" management or the state requirements of Slovenia or Yugoslavia or assistance to the insufficently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo. Hence the poor reception given to the demands that in Yugoslavia the circle of those receiving help should be expanded, and thus the circle of those giving narrowed, Orozen said. The objective source of this criticism, Orozen said, lies in the fact that the share of income with which the worker in the organization of associated labor disposes for his own needs is continuing to decrease.

Unfortunately, the president of the Slovene trade unions continues, in some environments there have been attempts to identify such reactions as Slovene nationalism and narrow-mindedness. This is not only unacceptable, but also unproductive, because it is obvious that the path of economic development hitherto of the whole community has not shown itself to be the most efficient. In numerous trade union organizations warnings are being given that by strengthening etatism, instead of economic criteria the motivation of workers for better work, self-management and business activity is in practice destroyed.

Expansion of self-managing organization and decisionmaking in the organization of associated labor, in self-managing and socio-political communities, must lead towards one goal -- that the worker should dispose of income and be aware of his responsibility for his own fate and the fate of the whole community, said Marjan Orozen.

The delegates of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia were then greeted by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, and Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee. This brought to a close the first plenary session of the top-level meeting of the trade unions of this republic.

The congress then continued its work in four commissions.

SERBIA NOMINATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES

AU191901 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbian Socialist Alliance of Working People today supported the proposal that the candidates for members of the Federal Executive Council from Serbia be: Milos Milosavljevic and Svetozar Rikanovic, vice presidents of the Serbian Assembly's Executive Council, Dr Oskar Kovac, professor at the Faculty of Economics in Belgrade, Dr Petar Vajovic, president of the Federal Committee for Legislation, and Dr Zarko Papic, president of the Republican Committee for Science and Information.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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[POLITIKA 18 Mar]

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. 'ACT OF WAR' AGAINST LIBYA

AU251056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, commentator Stoyan Gyaurov, who is following the development of events near the Libyan coast, is in our studio. Let us first briefly recall the facts as they are known now.

Colleague Gyaurov, how did the sharp escalation in the region occur?

[Gyaurov] Obviously, the hostile U.S. campaign against Libya has already crossed the border of provocations. Inflicting strikes against concrete targets on foreign territory can only be defined as an act of war. It is also important to stress that this explosion of tension in the region was prepared by Washington according to a plan. These are the third U.S. maneuvers near the Libyan coast since the beginning of the year. The U.S. armada now includes three aircraft carriers with 240 combat airplanes and almost 30 vessels. Is such a force necessary just for demonstrating the freedom of navigation, as Washington claims? Of course not. I think that this morning Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, allowed himself to be more frank.

[Begin recording of Speakes' voice, fading into Bulgarian translation by Gyaurov] "We shall simply not allow other countries to dictate to us where we can or cannot go," Speakes said, but he did not say how the United States would react if foreign vessels were to decide to demonstrate a similar insolence in U.S. territorial waters. In fact, his clarification was not received well by broad political circles in Washington itself, where, except for the White House, concern is now developing that the United States is provoking a conflict with unpredictable effect.

STANKA SHOPOVA REPLACED AS KOMSOMOL LEADER

AU241612 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] On 24 March in Sofia the 13th plenum of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee took place. The plenum released Stanka Shopova from her post as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol, because of her election as secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee. Andrey Bundzhulov, hitherto secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

BCP ACCOUNTABILITY ELECTION CONFERENCES HELD

AU151815 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 28 February 1986 carries on page 8 a 1,200-word report by unnamed local corespondents from Tolbukhin, Kyustendil, Silistra, Turgovishte, and Kurdzhali on the accountability election conferences of the local okrug party organizations held on 27 February 1986.

The Tolbukhin Okrug BCP organization's 13th accountability-election conference was attended by Georgi Yordanov, "candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Council of Science, Culture, and Education, as well as chairman of the Committee of Culture."

A report was read at the conference by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin BCP Okrug Committee. It analyzed the work of the local party organization in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the BCP National Conference.

Georgi Yordanov spoke on the work of the okrug party organization and pointed out that "the successes of this party organization are based on its unity around the Leninist line of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov."

Yordanov further dwelled on the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee and on its importance for the development of scientific-technical progress.

"At its first plenum, the newly elected Tolbukhin Okrug BCP Committee re-elected Dimitur Dimitrov to the pst of first secretary. Petur Nikov, Zhelyu Dobrev, Dimitur Vlaykov, and Atanas Iliev were elected secretaries. Ivan Zhelev was elected Chairman of the BCP Okrug Control-Auditing Commission."

The Kyustendil Okrug BCP organization held its 13th accountability-election conference, which was attended by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

The introductory speech of Georgi Grigorov, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, the previously distributed materials, and the statements of the other speakers "analysed in a critical spirit the effectiveness of the political and organizational work of the okrug party organization."

Petur Dyulgerov spoke on the successes of the okrug party organization.

"At its first plenum, the BCP Okrug Committee elected Yordan Tsanev to the post of first secretary of the Kyustendil Okrug BCP Committee. Asen Kotsev, Boyan Davidkov, Lilya Bolyukova, and Nikola Tasev were elected secretaries. Lyubomir Klechkov was elected to the post of chairman of the local BCP control-auditing commission.

Georgi Grigorov, the former first secretary of the Kyustendil Okrug BCP Committee, is transferred to another responsible position.

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Silistra Okrug BCP organization was attended by Mitko Grigorov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the State Council and member of the BCP Central Committee.

"At its first plenum the Silistra BCP Okrug Committee reelected Georgi Kardashev to the post of first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee. Ganka Andreeva, Teodora Toneva, Khristo Markov, Petur Khristov, and Diyan Chaushev were elected secretaries. Kalin Dimitrov was re-elected chairman of the local BCP control-auditing commission."

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Turgovishte BCP Okrug Organization was attended by Yaroslav Radev, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the State Council. He spoke on the tasks stemming from the scientific-technological revolution. "Yaroslav Radev devoted particular attention to the necessity of waging an uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena."

The report further states that "Evtim Krustev was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Turgovishte BCP Okrug Committee. Pavel Yordanov, Ivan Ivanov, Petur Chekurov, Marin Kolarov, and Ulyana Dimolarova were elected secretaries. Ivan Kokalanov was re-elected to the post of chairman of the Okrug Central Control-Auditing Commission."

The 13th accountability-election conference of the Kurdzhali BCP Okrug Committee was attended by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

In his speech, Iliev pointed out the "April innovation of this area, which in the past was one of the most backward in our country."

The report further states that "Georgi Tanev was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Kurdzhali BCP Okrug Committee. Dimitur Tashkov, Radi Semov, Dimitur Bogdanov, and Boris Stoychev were elected secretaries of the committee and Paskal Nikov was re-elected chairman of the BCP Okrug Control-Auditing Commission."

More on Elections

AU151816 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 March 1986 carries on page 6 a 3,000-word report by unnamed local correspondents from Yambol, Pazardzhik, Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Gabrovo, Shemn, Ruse, Sliven, Sofia Okrug, Mikhaylovgrad, and Vratsa on local accountability-election conferences of the respective okrug party organizations, attended by various Bulgarian leaders. The conferences were held on 28 February.

Dobri Dzhurov attended the 13th accountability-election conference of the Yambol BCP Okrug Committee. In his speech he "pointed out the necessity for a more concrete criticism and for a change toward a businesslike style of work and toward strictness, as well as for party responsibility as regards party assignments."

The report further states that "Ivan Ovcharov was relected to the post of first secretary of the Yambol Okrug BCP Committee. Georgi Atanasov, Ilya Iliev, Marko Markov, and Petko Ivanov were elected secretaries and Stoyan Zhelyazkov was elected chairman of the BCP Okrug Control-Auditing Commission.

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Pazardzhik Okrug BCP organization was attended by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and editor-in-chief of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

"Rusi Rusinov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Pazardzhik BCP Okrug Committee. Gancho Gorchev, Georgi Stankov, Ivan Gechev, and Stoyan Suber were elected secretaries. Asen Gyoshev was elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.'

Milko Balev, Member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Blageovgrad BCP Okrug organization, which "proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, in a critical and self-critical spirit". Balev "expressed high appreciation for the manysided activities of the okrug party organization during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and for the achievements of the working people in all fields of life." He stressed the importance of the "27th CPSU Congress, whose businesslike spirit must serve as an example for the mobilization of the working people's efforts."

The report further states that "Lazar Prichkapov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Blagoevgrad BCP Committee. Ivan Grozdanov, Ivan Tamanov, Petur Galchin, and Toma Spiriev were secretaries. Radoy Traykov was elected chairman of the Okrug Control-Auditing Commission."

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Burgas Okrug BCP organization was attended by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, who spoke on the economic successes of the okrug.

"Nikolay Zhishev was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee. Georgi Yardanov, Dimitur Georgiev, Petur Peykov, Nedelcho Pandev, and Todor Stoyanov were elected secretaries. Vicho Iliev was re-elected chairman of the Okrug Control-Auditing Commission."

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Cabrovo Olrug BCP organiztion. He dealt with problems of scientific development and "dwelled on unresolved questions and on the methods of overcoming shortcomings."

Trifon Pashov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee. Nikola Kolev, Nedko Nedkov, Stefan Mateev, and Ivan Petrov were relected secretaries, and Racho Putev was re-elected chairman of the Okrug Control-Auditing Commission.

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the 21st Accountability-Election Conference of the Shumen Okrug BCP organization, which discussed "the tasks of the communists in the okrug in connection with increasing the class-party, patriotic, and internationalist education, and with creating a new economic, political, and ideological atmosphere." Lukanov called for a "drastic technological innovation and structural improvement of the okrug's economy."

Georgi Nachev was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee. Filyu Chakurov, Borislav Parashkevov, Nikolay Antonov, Yuriy Avramov, and Veselin Nedyalkov were elected secretaries. Kraycho Stoyanov was elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.

The 26th Accountability-Election Conference of the Ruse Okrug BCP organization was attended by Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, who stressed that "a new style and method of work in all spheres of socioeconomic life must be consolidated" in the work of the okrug party organization.

Petur Petrov was re-elected first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee; Ivan Andreev, Ivan Vinkov, Prof Dr. Kolyu Vasilev, Todrka Grigorova, and Radko Radkov were elected secretaries. Georgi Donchev was re-elected Chairman of the Ruse Okrug Control-Auditing Commission.

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as chairman of the State Committee for Reserach and Technologies, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Sliven Okrug BCP organization, at which Todor Kyurkchiev was re-elected first secretary of the BCP okrug committee. Anton Gospodinov, Georgi Raev, Ivan Avramov, and Simeon Slavov were elected secretaries, and Georgi Bonchev was re-elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the 13th accountability-election conference of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee. He dwelled on the importance of scientific-technical progress. Nikolay Dyulgerov was re-elected first secretary of the Okrug BCP committee. Metodi Kotsev, Nikolay Nikolov, Nikola Genchev, Atanas Ivanovski, and Pencho Sirakov were elected secretaries. Georgi Shekhtov was re-elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.

Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Mikhaylovgrad BCP organization, at which Petur Nikolov was re-elected first secretary of the Okrug BCP committee. Stoyan Arsenov, Khristo Kazakov, Dimitur Petrov, and Georgi Nikolov were elected secretaries and Grigor Trifonov was re-elected chairman of the Control-Auditing Commission.

The 25th Accountability-Election Conference of the Vratsa Okrug BCP organization was attended by Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Svetozar Petrushkov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the BCP Okrgu Committee. Krustyu Lukanov, Dragan Evtimov, Vladimir Peshev, Vutyu Khristov, and Ventsislav Angelovski were elected secretaries, and Ivan Stoyanov was re-elected chairman of the Okrug BCP Control-auditing commission.

SMALL ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT METHODS DESCRIBED

AU171023 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 5 March 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Rumen Georgiev, entitled: "The Collective -- Orchestrax and conductor," which describes the activities of the "small" IPOMA scientific-production economic enterprise and its innovative methods of work and management. The article opens with the following passage:

"The IPOMA scientific-production economic enterprise began to function at the end of 1982 and since that time it has been enthusiastically described in the press, as well as in numerous analyses, accountability-reports, reports, and so forth, aimed at making various levels of management familiar with the experience of this enterprise. The enthusiasm stems from the fact that IPOMA paid for itself in two years and continued to maintain a high level of economic indices, which are several times higher than the average indices in any other economic branch of our country."

Rumen Georgiev adds: "We also share the strong feelings evoked by IPOMA, but we would like to add a few clarifications."

The author states:

"Our general clarification consists of the fact that, for the time being, IPOMA can hardly be compared to any other enterpise except to itself. This is a non-traditional enterprise, both as regards the manner of its origins, as well as in its specific economic activities. These activities, however, are taking place under the conditions of economic structures that have been established and organized according to a certain pattern which is known to us."

Georgiev further explains the name of IPOMA, which means "Polymer Materials Goods," and describes its geographical situation in the industrial district of Gara Iskur, Sofia. He points out the modern and "shining" new equipment of the enterprise and explains that the "investment means for the enterprise are granted by the bank, in order to overcome the shortage of polymer materials existing in our country, but without submitting a technical-economic report and without defining precisely what kind of goods will be produced."

Referring to the role of the manager of the enterprise, Rumen Goergiev explains that he has assumed the risk of responsibility as regards the variety of goods to be produced and their technology and that he is engaged "in an activity called marketing." After explaining the general concept of marketing, Georgiev adds: "The principle, according to which IPOMA has been established, is that in case of failure the state will not back the loss, and in case of success public benefit is certain."

Georgiev further explains that "though formally belonging to the Ministry of Machine Building Industry and Electronics, the IPOMA enterprise communicates directly with the Ministry of Finance, the Central Management of the Bulgarian National Bank and with the State Planning Commission." Georgiev adds that "this makes it possible for the enterprise to avoid complicated and sometimes endless bureaucratic channels in dealing with its problems."

The author further describes the personnel of the enterprise with particular emphasis on the role of the "manager". Engineer Kostov, who has no appointed deputies, is described as a "docent" and "creator of 12 patented inventions." After dwelling on the multifarious functions of the manager, Goergiev describes the methods of recruiting personnel, which according to him were "chaotic" at the beginning, enabling anybody who read the "ads published in the paper" to apply for the job, but whoever "was not ready to fill several functions and to work in several places" was later dismissed.

Goergiev mentions that the methods of recruitment have become more systematic today, the applicants are interviewed by a special commission and are informed in advance of their duties; however, some additional functions may be added in the course of time, if the employee "demonstrates qualifications and abilities for them." Georgiev also notes that "since 1983 the enterprise has worked according to the piece-work principle." Rumen Goergiev dwells in detail on the recruiting methods of the enterprise and on its personnel policy. He mentions the existence of "temporary working contracts," with probation periods which vary from three months for manual workers to 12 months for specialists, with the possibility of being extended up to 3 years. After the probation period, the employees are invited for a new interview, which entitles them to apply for a permanent job in the enterprise. Georgiev comments in this connection: "This method of selection has made it possible for IPOMA to recruit people who are capable of developing, applying, and producing high quality goods, and of selling these goods. This policy helps the enterprise to create an 'enterprise spirit', where schemers and opportunists cannot easily thrive." Rumen Goergiev adds that even if the manager should allow comromises by accepting somebody recommended from "higher up," the collective would not tolerate such a worker, if he turns out to be inefficient in his job. "The collective has the right to decide, and it is obvious what this decision would look like, since there is so much work for every employee of the enterprise, that he can hardly take over the duties of people who are incompetent. It is also quite clear, we hope, why the work load is more than sufficient. It is because, after all, the survival of the enterprise should not be taken for granted. It depends entirely upon the question whether income will prevail over expenditures. As a result of all this, the motivations and the meaning of this particular method of personnel recruitment are quite obvious," Rumen Georgiev states in closing his article.

HAMAN WELCOMES MORE DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS

LD241107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The following delegations arrived in Prague late this evening to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress: A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by Carlos Costa, member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the French Communist Party headed by Pierre Blotin, member of the party's Politburo; a delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay headed by Jose Luis Massera, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Colombian Communist Party headed by Jose Arrizola, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela headed by (?Luis Chano) candidate member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Guadelupe Communist Party headed by Emmaneul Ibene, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee. Arriving further were the delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, led by Honorio Chantre Fortes, member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee; delegation of the Communist Party of Tunisia led by Mohamed al Nafaa, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party's Central Committee; delegation of the Communist Party of Egypt, led by Michel Kamil, member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee; delegation of the Congolese Party of Labor, lead by Pierre Ngouonimba Nzary; delegation of Senegal Independence and Labor Party, led by Amath Dansoko, general secretary of the Party's Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed at the airport by Josef Haman, candidate of the presidium and the secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

17TH CPCZ CONGRESS OPENS IN PRAGUE 24 MARCH

CPCZ Leaders Attend

LD242147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The congress hall is festively decorated. In the forefront are portraits of Karl Marx, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and Klement Gottwald. The emblem of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Czechoslovak national flag, a red flag, and the slogan "All Strength of the Party and the People for the Successful Building of an Advanced Socialist Society" are all displayed on a red background. This appeal, with which the party entered the pre-congress period, created wide political and working activity and initiative of the working people in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and 65th anniversary of its foundation.

At 1000 precisely, the delegates and guests of the congress applauded as the following took their places at the rostrum: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the other members of the the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, and Lubomir Strougal; candidate members of the Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Committee of the CPCZ Jaroslav Hajn.

Husak Opening Address

LD241015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0902 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ General Secretary, at the opening of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the Palace of Culture in Prague-- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades, dear delegates, dear guests.

According to the statutes of our party, the 17th CPCZ Congress has convened. At the regional and Prague and Bratislava City conferences, 1,545 delegates were elected to the congress. Four delegates, owing to flu and other illnesses, unfortunately, could not be present. We, therefore, have 1,541 delegates present, and this entitles the congress to begin its proceedings.

On the authority of the Central Committee I declare the 17th CPCZ Congress open. [applause] With all my heart I welcome you all, delegates and guests to the congress. We are sincerely pleased to be able to welcome at our congress leading representatives of 127 fraternal communist and workers' parties and of a whole series of socialist, social-democratic, and national revolutionary and progressive parties, organizations and movements. We highly value them, and once again we cordially welcome our foreign guests. [applause]

With particular joy I welcome the CPSU Central Committee delegation, headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Comrades, in order to insure the work of the congress we are to elect the working presidium, to approve the program for the congress's debate, the speeches and election order, and the respective commissions of the congress. The proposals are in front of you. The written draft list for the composition of working presidium has also been drawn up. There is one change. Owing to illness, Jan Kulich, national artist, who was proposed for working presidium, is not present at the congress. I recommend, that contrary to the written draft, Comrade Ludmila (Malinovska), born in 1953, CPCZ member since 1977, teacher in the primary school for deaf children in Bratislava 3, be elected to the working presidium. Do the delegates have other suggestions or proposals to the draft of the presidium or to this change that I have put forward? There are none. We shall vote on this. Who agrees with the proposals which was put forward including the proposed change? [pause] Thank you, is anybody against? No, nobody; nobody abstained. The working presidium of the 17th congress has been unanimously elected. I would like to ask the elected members to take up their places at the rostrum.

Bilak Address

LD250041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0850 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Address by Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the Presidium to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 24 March -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed delegates: We welcome with respect and pleasure 127 delegations from 108 countries, representatives of the communist, workers, revolutionary-democratic, socialist and social democratic parties; national liberation movement and representatives of world international organizations, who accepted our invitation. The list of the parties and representatives is in front of you.

We are pleased that they can participate in the debate of our congress; that they can meet with the working people of our socialist country and acquaint themselves with the results achieved by our people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the last period. Allow me to also welcome warmly to the congress the representatives of the other four political parties of the National Front: Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; [applause] Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; [applause] Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; [applause] and Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party. [applause]

Comrades! Since the 16th congress outstanding and meritorious comrades have departed from our ranks: members of the CPCZ Central Committee Antonin Brabec, Martin Dzur, Vaclav Hula, Bohumil Kvasil, Rudolf Rychecky, Oldrich Svestka and Zdenek Zuska; members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka, Josef Machacek, Milan Razus and Vaclav Subrt. During the past 5 years, the international communist workers, national liberation, and peace movement lost selfless fighters -- internationalists, statesmen -- who gave all their strength in the service to the struggle for socialism, democracy, progress and peace, for truth and the happy life of mankind. Let us remember those such as Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Konstantin Chernenko, Sugiswara Wickremasinghe, Waldeck Rochet, (Wille Peci), Nicola al-Shawi, Ismail Bilen, Yusuf Dadoo, (?Gustavo Machado), Enrico Berlinguer, Tomio Nishazawa, Moses Mabhida, Seydou Sissoko, Indira Gandhi, and Olof Palme. The names of these comrades -- outstanding statesmen -- will remain forever in our hearts. I ask you to honor their shining memory by standing up and observing a minute of silence. Thank you.

Comrades! Let us set about discussing and approving the agenda of the 17th congress, the procedural and voting order of the 17th congress, and the election of congress commissions. You have received all proposals in writing. Has anyone any comment to make on the submitted draft of the agenda of the 17th congress? No one. We will take a vote. Have your credentials ready. Whoever is in favor of the proposal submitted should raise his or her credentials. Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? No. The agenda of the 17th CPCZ Congress has been unanimously approved.

You have furthermore received a draft of the procedural and voting order of the congress. Has anyone any comments to make on the draft submitted? No one. Who agrees with the draft of the procedural and voting order, as it has been submitted, may he raise the credential. Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? No. The procedural and voting order of the 17th congress has been approved unanimously.

We will now set about to take a vote on the draft composition of the election, drafting, and credential commissions of the congress. We will take an individual vote on each of them. Have any of the delegates comments to make on the draft of the composition of the election commission? No. Whoever is in agreement with the draft submitted may he raise his credential. Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? No. The election commission has been elected unanimously.

We will take a vote on the draft of the composition of the drafting commission. Has anyone any comment to make on the draft? No one. We will take a vote. Whoever is in favor with the draft submitted, may he raise his credential. Thank you. Is anyone against? Has anyone abstained? The drafting commission has been elected unanimously.

We will now take a vote on the election of the credential commission. Has anyone any comments to make on the draft? No one. Who is in favor of the composition of the credential commission, may he raise his credential. Does any abstain? Is anyone against? No. The credential commission has been elected unanimously.

I remind members of the congress commissions that already today in the evening, after the end of the congressional deliberation, they will meet at their first meeting in the meeting rooms, which have been allocated to their work. Members of the congressional commissions will receive more detailed information through the organizers. The work of the congress will be steered by the elected working Presidium, which will meet at their first meeting at the beginning of the lunchtime interval.

Esteemed comrades! According to the agenda of the Congress approved, there follows a political report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress which will be delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. I ask Comrade Husak to take the floor.

24 March Afternoon Session

LD242123 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The first day of the CPCZ Congress continued in a discussion in the afternoon. The delegates reacted to the political report of the party's Central Committee and to the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The first one to take the floor in the discussion was Comrade Josef Korcak. He said that in the Czech SR the main tasks of the 7th 5-Year Plan were fulfilled. He stressed that, in the cooperation of the Czech departments with the federal organs, it will be necessary, in the interest of unified Czechoslovak economy, better to unify forces and unite methods of management, as well as deepen joint progress. In the next part he criticized those national committees that insufficiently use their increased jurisdiction.

Press Conference Held

LD250936 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 25 (CTK) -- Preparations for general elections and drafting of a new Czechoslovak constitution were major topics at a press conference for foreign journalists accredited to the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress which took place here yesterday.

Deputy Premier Karol Laco pointed out that the system of socialist democracy ensures ever broader and more effective participation of the people in the creation and implementation of the policy of the country.

On May 23-24, elections to representative bodies of all levels will take place in Czechoslovakia. The main components of people's self-government are the national committees which are the elected bodies of state power in the regions, districts and localities and have 200,000 deputies. One-third of the state budget is earmarked for the needs of the national committees which cover 70 percent of spendings on education, 80 percent on culture and 90 percent on health care. Also elected in the system of universal, direct and equal suffrage and by secret vote will be members of the Czech and Slovak National Councils and the supreme organ of state power, the Federal Assembly.

The basis of socialist democracy is represented by the Czechoslovak National Front, which organizes the elections, Deputy Chairman of the National Front Central Committee Tomas Iravnicek said at the press conference.

The National Front, besides five political parties headed by the Czechoslovak Communist Party, associates 16 state-wide mass organizations and 22 social organizations. As practically every citizen is a member of several organizations, the National Front of Czechoslovakia, a country with a population of 15 million, has 28 million members.

"These organizations have an incomparably greater right to have a say in the management and administration of the state than any political party in a bourgeois society," Tomas Travnicek said.

The working out of a new constitution, as presented by the political report submitted at the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, stems from the needs of the construction of advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. As Deputy Premier Karol Laco said, the new constitution will substitute in the next five-year period the Czechoslovak constitution of 1960, the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation of 1968 and other laws, and will be based on the socialist reality and prospects of socialist development in Czechoslovakia.

DELEGATIONS HONOR KLEMENT GOTTWALD'S MEMORY

Solomentsev Visits Memorial

LD231733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, today in the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague honored the memory of an exceptional representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald.

The delegation which will take part in the 17th CPCZ Congress was accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and Frantisek Fitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The USSR delegation also laid a wreath of red flowers in the Hall of the Soviet Army.

Other Leaders Visit

LD232316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The delegations that have arrived in Prague to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress paid homage today to the memory of the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald.

Wreaths of red flowers were laid on his grave in the National monument on Zizkov Hill by delegations of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Korean Workers Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the MSZMP, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, SED, PZPR, RCP, LCY and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The delegations were accompanied by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Lenart; and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate Presidium member of the party.

CPSL CONGRESS 'TESTIMONY' TO SLOVAK UNITY

AU201823 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The CPSL -- Firm Component of Our Party"]

[Text] The CPSL Congress ended in Bratislava on Saturday [15 March]. Its deliberations provided an impressive testimony to the unity of Slovak Communists, their allegiance to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. It showed that the CPSL, this firm component of the CPCZ, has become further consolidated politically, ideologically, and organizationally in the course of the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Its authority and action capability have increased. All this has also been positively reflected in the results achieved by the Slovak working people under the party's leadership since the 1st congress as well as in the past 15 years.

The CPSL Central Committee report, delivered at the congress by Comrade Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, contained telling facts about Slovakia's development. "The achieved results," he stressed, "reassure us in our conviction that the dynamic growth of the unified Czechoslovak economy was and is the foundation of the rapid development of the economy in Slovakia and, on the other hand, that the Slovak economy's upswing has at the same time been contributing to the growth of the CSSR's economic potential."

The Congress of Slovak Communists expressed its thanks for the economic and social development to the policy of the CPCZ, the socialist system, the workers class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, and all working people who had a share in it. As it was said at the congress, progress has been achieved thanks to the strengthening and the development of the Czechoslovak economy as a unified whole.

"We have achieved it," Comrade J. Lenart said, "Because of the ever closer fraternal cooperation and comradely assistance of the Czech workers class, their technicians, scientists, and other exports, whom we sincerely thank."

At the same, the Slovak Communists critically reviewed shortcomings and weak spots in the economy and in all spheres of life, analyzed the causes of the stagnation in the implementation of scientific-technological progress, of the shortcomings in capital construction, but also of the violation of planning, technological, and work discipline, and criticized the standard of management and everything that prevents achieving even better results than those to date.

The report, the discussion, and the conclusions of the congress contain the determination of the Slovak Communists and working people to maximally contribute to the further development of material production as envisaged in the draft of the main guidelines.

The congress oriented attention toward enhancing the effectiveness of the management of the national economy, a matter that presupposes markedly improving organization, discipline, and order. The congress report said that "if we want to achieve progress, we have to start immediately everywhere, with oneself, a matter that applies especially to ministries, general directorates, and regional national committees."

The realistic glance at the results of work, the critical attitude toward shortcomings, and the demanding course established by the congress of the Slovak Communists in the spirit of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, was emphasized in the speech of Comrade Gustav Husak, who said that we can be rightly proud of the positive results, which entitle us to determine upon bold plans for the future. However, the second, no less urgent, matter is a critical attitude toward results and tasks, toward shortcomings, weak spots, disorder, and negative phenomena.

There is no workplace, Comrade Husak said, at which we could not achieve better results. Who does not advance, stagnates, and who stagnates, gets beaten. We see what a rapid advance the world makes in production and technology. Therefore we stress the necessity of focusing criticism on shortcomings of all kinds, from the top to the bottom, and of searching effectively for ways of rectification.

Great interest, understanding, and assent were also the response to that part of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary's speech in which he dealt with the significance and results of the 27th CPSU Congress and noted that the results of that congress greatly help us to realize what we are striving for in the preparations for the 17th congress.

"Many problems which we have are identical or similar. Therefore one has to make use of the same or similar paths and methods to resolve them." He noted that the CPSU has accumulated the greatest experience from the construction of the socialist social system, that it searches for and clears the path for its further perfection.

"At this stage," Comrade Husak emphasized, "it is also immensely important for our party, for our state, to learn from the CPSU's experience, study what it has achieved, what it criticizes, and the course it sets for the coming period."

The entire course of the CPSL Congress' deliberations showed that Slovak Communists are determined in all sectors to assert the Leninist style of work, perfect the work of the party, consolidate the ideological and political firmness of members and candidate members, safeguard the pure name of the party, in which, as it was said, there is no place for careerists, fellow travelers, and people who besmudge the term party member by their behavior.

The CPSL has 435,000 members and candidate members today. Since the last congress, their number has risen by almost 47,000 and since the 14th CPCZ Congress by 180,000. From the newly enrolled candidate members 64 percent are workers, a matter that testifies to the strengthening of the party's workers core. The party in Slovakia constitutes a great force, capable of acting and of ensuring the party's leading role in the entire society. The congress commits Communists to deepen and strengthen the party's authority, and by their personal example to contribute to the confidence in the party's policy.

The Congress of the Slovak Communists again revealed what an important factor for the strengthening of fraternal bonds between nations and nationalities the federative system of our state has become, a system which brought to a climax the Leninist solution of the nationalitites question. The congress declared that it continues to regard as the main thing in developing statehood the strengthening of the unity and strength of the Czechoslovak state, a matter that is assisted by the development of national statehood. [sentence as published]

At the CPSL Congress one also spoke about the need to purposefully foster pride in the results jointly achieved by Czechs and Slovaks and members of other nationalities, about fostering pride in the advantages of the socialist system, in the good name of Czechoslovakia in the world.

All that makes it possible to comprehensively contribute to the strengthening of the unity of our nations and nationalities, to the strengthening of Czechoslovak statehood and awareness of responsibility for the development and defense of the socialist fatherland.

"Keeping in mind these objectives," Comrade Lenart said in this connection, "we will resolutely oppose any attempts to artificially revive and formulate in the relations of nationalities issues that divided our nations and nationalities in the past, and which have already been successfully resolved in the process of the construction of socialism. We also will not relent as regards overcoming the vestiges of nationalism, chauvinism, and cosmopolitism, on which our class enemy bets. The demanding nature of the common tasks of construction requires us to reinforce the unity and cohesion of our people even more tenaciously."

The examples in the report and in the discussion have conclusively demonstrated this unity and manifestation of socialist internationalism inside and outside the country.

The deliberations of the CPSL Congress, which constitutes the culmination of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, were held in a businesslike, working atmosphere, in an exacting atmosphere and a critical and self-critical spirit. It showed that the CPSL, an integral part of our united Marxist-Leninist CPCZ, is prepared for the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress, that the Slovak Communists are determined to contribute as much as they can, not only to the successful course of the upcoming congress, but also to the realization of its conclusions, to the fulfillment of the goals of the further socioeconomic development of our common fatherland.

TU COUNCIL SUPPORTS ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

AU201337 Prague PRACE in Czech 13 Mar 86 p 1

["The Position of the Central Trade Union Council on the Draft Document 'Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Outlook up to the Year 2000'"]

[Text] The Central Trade Union Council [URO] regards the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in the Years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan With the Outlook up to the Year 2000 to be a realistic program which corresponds to the interests of all working people and provides the prospect that socialist Czechoslovakia will continue to develop on the basis of the CPCZ principled policy as a modern, highly developed state, as a society which ensures its citizens life and social certainties, and strives for the further growth and improvement of the achieved living standard of the working people.

The URO therefore fully identifies itself with the intention to achieve a marked turn in the dynamism and effectiveness of economic development through comprehensive intensification, accelerating scientific-technological progress, systematic improvement of the management and organizational work on all levels of management, through the Czechoslovak economy's participation in the socialist integration, and especially by deepening cooperation with the USSR.

The URO values the fact that when compiling the draft document, one took fully or partly into consideration the positions and proposals of URO agencies -- of its Secretariat and Presidium -- which pertain to an entire complex of issues connected with the dynamism of the creation and use of national income, and the further development of the working people's standard of living.

Therefore, the URO -- proceeding also from the standpoints of lower trade union agencies -- resolutely supports the draft of the Main Guidelines.

While fully supporting the Main Guidelines, the URO recommends solving -- still in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- the following issues:

— View the construction of 480,000 apartments, as a minimum; search for ways to increase the extent of housing construction, and reconstruction and modernization of the existing housing stock. Reassess the possibility of making enterprises interested in housing construction so that manpower will be stabilized. In the interest of a better management and utilization of the housing stock, speedily amend the law on the use of apartments.

— View the increase of nominal wages also as minimal. Ensure the annual growth of real wages by at least 1 percent. Consistently resolve the issues connected with interbranch wage differentiation, markedly reducing the number of wage-related regulations and simplifying them. Pay much attention to the development of the brigade form of work organization and to remuneration as one of the main instruments for deepening the differentiation, as well as to the merit aspect in remuneration.

— In the social sphere, together with the overall perfection of old age security, preferentially raise low pensions. When expanding social assistance to young families, pay attention to measures benefitting families with several children.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] will express its assent to the Main Guidelines which -- in the interest of the working people's growth of living standards, set the task to achieve a 3.5 percent growth of the national income annually -- through the active work of its members, particularly by developing socialist competition and the pledge movement, aimed at reducing material costs by 0.5 percent, raising labor productivity by 1 percent, and substantially improving the quality of production compared with the plan. Trade union agencies and organizations will develop all the tried and tested methods of work and creative initiative, especially the movement of the brigades of socialist labor, the inventors' and innovators' movement, the activity of comprehensive efficiency brigades, and of the international socialist competition, as well as the appeal of the CPCZ city organization and of Prague enterprises for tighter ties between science and production. At the same time, they will energetically press for expanding and deepening the working people's participation in production management.

All the above requires that leading economic workers also regard as an integral part of their management activity the creation of conditions for individuals and collectives to take the initiative in work, for the improvement of socialist competition, and for an informal participation of the working people in the decision-making process.

The URO and the entire ROH will do everything they can to win over -- above all by political means -- the working people and, in particular, the young generation, for active participation in the realization of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and up to the Year 2000.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S ATANASOV

LD250042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulatory telegram to Georgi Atanasov on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

USSR'S SILAYEV VISITS PRAGUE, SIGNS AGREEMENT

Meets Strougal

LD211949 Prague CTK in English 1903 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 21 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today visiting Soviet Deputy Premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Bureau for Engineering Ivan Silayev.

Lubomir Strougal informed the guest of preparations for the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the country's Main Tasks in the Economic and Social Spheres in the Years 1986-1990 and up to 2000.

He underlined the historic and international importance of the 27th Soviet Communist Party congress and stressed that its conclusions are an impulse of the socialist community.

The two representatives exchanged views on the further development of economic relations in the promotion of which new forms of cooperation will be applied

Protocols Signed

LD212132 Prague CTK in English 2044 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 21 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak-Soviet session on extending cooperation between the two countries in engineering ended here today with the adoption of a document signed by heads of the two delegations, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and Soviet Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bureau for Engineering Ivan Silayev.

Also signed was an agreement on Long-Term Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the Automobile Industry up to the Year 2000, a protocol amending last year's agreement between the Czechoslovak and Soviet governments on cooperation in robotized complexes and flexible production systems and on establishing an international scientific-technological association robot.

Participants in the session discussed a number of topical issues concerning the extension of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in engineering both in production and economic relations.

In the forthcoming period, cooperation will focus on power engineering, production of metallurgical equipment, the car industry and the production of machine tools. Specialists of the two countries will exchange new scientific and technological findings.

Silayev Departs

LD231342 Prague CTK in English 1245 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 23 (CTK) -- A Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Bureau for Engineering Ivan Silayev, left Prague for home Saturday.

The delegation attended in Czechoslovakia bilateral talks on questions of mutual cooperation in engineering.

W. PIECK CKD PLANT'S TROUBLES EXAMINED

AU170927 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 86 p 6

[Reportage by Nada Adamickova and Vaclav Pergl: "Modern Technology Alone Is Not Enough; the Wilhelm Pieck Plant Is Striving To Fulfill Economic Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The people in the Wilhelm Pieck CKD plant in Prague will certainly remember the Seventh Quinquennium for a long time. The fire which destroyed the decisive workplace in the middle of 1981 gummed up the works. Literally overnight everything changed. The production of locomotive engines was seriously threatened. Two hundred workers had to leave for other workplaces, even to leave Prague. For all of 3 years. This was a great sacrifice for them, because this changed not only their lives, but also the lives of their families. Nevertheless, they took this trial upon themselves.

The reconstruction of the plant began with unprecedented speed. The 4 years of prepreparing the new hall were cut down to a few months, the 5 years of reconstruction to less than 3 years. Such a feat deserves great tribute. It deserves appreciation.

In 1984 the plant, reconstructed at the cost of Kcs 600 million and equipped with top domestic and foreign technology, began producing again. A lot was expected of it, and justly so. However, it soon became obvious, that these hopes had no adequate basis. To this very day the plant is producing with great problems that have not yet been overcome. The workers have fulfilled the tasks of the last year of the Seventh Quinquennium. However, the plan had been cut down by Kcs 14 million. Thus, there is no reason to be satisfied.

With New Things Like in the Old Days

New, modern equipment alone is not enough if the people have not learned how to handle it, how to trust it; if the people directing the production have not fully realized that the costly investments also demand a change in the style and organization of work. It is simply impossible to work with new things like in the old days.

However, it would be only a half-truth to claim that shortcomings in the way work is organized are to be blamed for everything. The high machinery breakdown rate, particularly of machinery from the Renault and Boehringer firms, has to share the blame, blame, and considerably so. To this very day some machinery parts have not been made totally operational and are not achieving the planned parameters. This, too, has contributed to the general opinion that first of all it is necessary to "get the bugs out" of the machinery and only then will one start working 100 percent. It took a lot of work to overcome this view. Luckily, today this opinion is disappearing.

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Already during the course of construction the responsible staff in the plant claimed that the introduction of new technology would be accompanied by the people's learning to handle it, so that it would yield the required effect as soon as possible. Deplorably, the plan has misfired and this fact had to be paid for dearly.

Likewise, the people have not yet learned how to master the technology completely, and this is also not contributing to its utilization. The irregular plan fulfillment is fully to be blamed on the management. On the one hand this leads to the insufficient utilization of working hours, because there is a lack of subdeliveries and there is nothing to work with, and on the other hand it leads to increased overtime. To tell the truth, this state of affairs suits some people. They have grown accustomed to 1-shift work. They are happy to have overtime work, as a source of higher earnings.

In the engine-testing workshop, which is directed by a computer and in which 80 people work, almost nothing has changed, compared with preceding years. People are working as before, because the computer is not working. So far, every effort to revive it has come to nothing.

The Party Organization's Authority Is at Stake

In the course of the 2 years since the reopening of production, the Presidium of the CPCZ borough committee in Prague-5 has dealt several times with the situation the CKD, in the Wilhelm Pieck plant. It expressed dissatisfaction with the level of management work of the leading economic staff, and also with the political-organization work of the basic organizations' committees and the all-factory party committee. In view of the fact that the situation did not improve, one had to resort to cadre measures. Roughly 1 year ago, the new director Vaclav Samsa came to head the plant; technical deputy director Jiri Drtina came this January; and Josef Jira, chairman of the all-factory CPCZ committee, came last October. The party's authority among the working people has been painstakingly restored.

The all-factory party conference stated that the low standards of ideological and mass political work cannot be constantly blamed on the extraordinary situation caused by the heavy disaster in the plant. That is why the comrades in the all-factory committee formulated, as one of the main tasks, the consistent implementation of the right of control with regard to the plant's economic management.

For instance, the committee of the Sixth Basic Organization pointed out the unresolved situation in the tool-making workshop, which it cannot cope with on its own. The all-factory committee therefore instructed the plant director to speedily deal with the problem. However, it became obvious that the problem is more complicated than was thought, and that the deadline mentioned by the director is unrealistic. For not fulfilling the task, the plant management received an expression of dissatisfaction.

The resolution of the all-factory CPCZ conference contains what are, on the whole, correct and specific tasks for the plant's party organizations and its economic management. The main thing is that the resolution not remain merely on paper, as has happened several times in the past. This is all the more important since the economic plan for the first year of the Eighth Quinquennium counts on a 10-percent production volume increase, compared with the reality of 1985. However, it must be added that in January and February the plant has fulfilled the plan of completed production.

HONECKER VISITS EXHIBIT AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD162209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 16 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and his entourage visited the Bulgarian exhibition center. Ambassador Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, in the presence of Marin Marinov, deputy minister of trade, and Konstantin Filen, a trade official, pointed out that his country had been present at Leipzig fairs for 40 years. Erich Honecker congratulated the representatives of the Balkan country, which is the second largest trading partner of the GDR, on the occasion of this anniversary.

Erich Honecker expressed his recognition of the progress of cooperation to the benefit of the economies of both countries. He agreed with Vulcho Naydenov that further impetus for a yet more effective economic and scientific-technological specialization in industry and agriculture would result from the coming SED and BCP Congresses.

The offering of the Polish exhibitors of the fair made clear the principal directions of the Long-Term Program for Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and Poland in Science, Technology and Production up to the Year 2000, which was agreed at the highest level in December, 1985. This was stressed by Ambassador Maciej Wirowski at the Polish stand.

Edward Czarnecki, the exhibition director, guided Erich Honecker through the exposition of Metronex, Unitra and other Polish export firms. He directed attention to a new measuring apparatus for energy supply, to microprocessors for the automation of power stations, and to electronic equipment for medical technology. Erich Honecker wished the Polish exhibitors good success in the fair.

The joint Hungarian exposition, in which 42 undertakings are participating, is set out as a shop window of successful socialist construction, so stated Istvan Roska, Hungary's ambassador to the GDR, to the guests. Hungarian foreign trade undertakings are mainly showing products of electrical engineering and electronics, which occupy an important place in trade with the GDR.

A traditional participant in the fair is Electronum, the Romanian foreign trade undertaking, whose exhibition stand formed another stop on the walkabout. The guests were received by Ambassador Gheorghe Caranfil and Constantin Stanca, the deputy minister of foreign trade.

The ambassador stated that Romania and the GDR have developed good cooperation, which ought to be extended. For example, of great benefit to both countries are joint plans for the capital goods sector. This year an increase of 10 percent in mutual trade was planned.

At the stand of the Czechoslovak foreign trade undertakings Strojexport and Motokov, Pavel Sadovsky, the CSSR ambassador, bade the GDR visitors welcome. He paid tribute to the constant development of economic and technological-scientific cooperation between the two neighboring states, and stressed that the GDR remains, after the Soviet Union, the second largest economic and trading partner of the CSSR. Erich Honecker agreed and wished the Czechoslovak exhibitors good results in the fair.

At the PRC stand, Ambassador Ma Xusheng acknowledged the visit of Erich Honecker and the other members of the GDR party and state leadership as an important event in bilateral efforts toward all-around development of relations between the GDR and China. He said that he would report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and to the government of his country on the conversations at the Chinese stand.

Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the warm invitation to tour the exhibition of collectives. Here, at his wish, new products of Chinese industry and of electrical engineering and electronics were shown. To the ambassador's observation that China is negotiating with the GDR about importing electronic equipment, Erich Honecker replied that this was very good. The GDR visitors also acquainted themselves with the traditional exhibits which were prominent in the exhibition, such as porcelain, carpets and products of China's light and foodstuffs industry.

China is represented at the fair for the 19th time since it first took part in 1951. Its range on offer at the fair covers 10 branches. In the past 5 years in particular China has considerably expanded its foreign and economic relations with the GDR. The two states have agreed on a further significant increase in trade for 1986 to 1990.

The range of offer at the fair from the DPRK centers on machine-tools, tools and other industrial products. At the collective stand, the GDR party and state leadership was received by Ambassador Pak Yong Chan and deputy foreign trade minister Pang Tae Yul. During their talk the view was expressed that since the meeting between Erich Honecker and Kim Il-Song in 1984 in Berlin, economic and trade relations have developed successfully.

At the official information stand of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Ambassador Francis Joseph Meehan introduced Erich Honecker to the supervisory board chairman of the Dow Chemical Corporation and chairman of the USA-GDR Economic and Trade Council, Robert W. Lundeen, its honorary chairman, Dr Jerome Ottmar, and embassy counsellor, W. Wyatt Martin.

A message from U.S. President Reagan is shown inside the stand in which the Leipzig Fair is praised as an important forum for the exchange of ideas and informations between the United States and GDR. A message from U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Balrige says that the business promition center and the exhibitions of U.S. firms testify to the great interest of U.S. industry in the GDR as a trading partner. He is convinced that the expansion of trade relations and the increase in trade is of mutual interest.

Ambassador Meehan pointed out that apart from the official information stand the United States Department of Agriculture is representing important trading associations. Over 60 U.S. firms are directly represented at the fair. Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the U.S. President's message to the fair. He considers it important that the dialogue, as well as the trade relations, are being developed for mutual benefit in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistance.

Afghanistan is represented for the ninth time at the fair with fruits, textile products, carpets and traditional handicrafts. Ambassador Abdul Wahed Baba Jan, and Ali Ahmad Ali, the trade counselor, expressed their joy at the collective stand of the country at the visit of the general secretary, and welcomed the opportunity once more to exhibit their products in Leipzig. Erich Honecker wished the trade representatives much success.

At the Cuban exhibition stand, Erich Honecker and the other personages were welcomed by Marcos Lage Coello minister of heavy engineering and metallurgy, and Ambassador Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran. The minister referred to his country's efforts to develop heavy engineering and electrical engineering/electronics. Results of these efforts could be seen at this year's collective exhibition. For the first time Cuba is able to exhibit microelectronic components as well as medical technology and laboratory equipment. Marcos Lage Coello praised the GDR's great support in the development of Cuban industry, above all the training of experts. It is planned to export semiconductors to the GDR next year.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at Cuba's expanded participation in the Leipzig Fair. Like Cuba, the GDR is trying to develop relations.

Vietnam's exhibition is marked by 30 years of economic and trade relations with the GDR. The collective stand is dominated by Vietnamese artifacts as well as textile industry products and agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

In a talk with Ambassador Tran Hoai Nam, Erich Honecker emphasized that economic relations between the two countries are developing steadily in accordance with the long-term trade agreement up to 1990, signed in January. The ambassador expressed thanks for the socialist help in training young cadres in the GDR.

One highlight of the mutual trade relations will be the handing over this year of a cotton mill built in Vinh with GDR participation.

"Samed," the name of the production association of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) means steadfastness. Ambassador Dr Isam Kamil Salim, at his exhibition stand, expressed deep thanks for the help and support shown by the GDR.

Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings conveyed by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. In his reply the GDR representative expressed his wish for success of the struggle of the Palestine people.

Ambassador Sjubomir Majeric, welcoming Erich Honecker to the SFRY stand, and called his recent visit to the SFRY an important impulse for the development of relations. The guests were also welcomed by embassy counselor for economic and trade questions, Boris Stafanowski, and exhibition director Borivoje Todorovic.

We will do everything to expand our cooperation in all areas, the ambassador underlined. This year's fair participation by Yugoslavia is one of the biggest so far. This is also shown by the fact that for the first time 40 directors-general came to Leipzig. However, not everything is running smoothly in economic relations, there are also difficulties, the ambassador said. We will solve these together, Erich Honecker replied. Firms from this Balkan country are represented at the spring fair in 8 exhibition halls, the open-air site and in 11 exhibition buildings in the city.

Representatives of the Kloeckner-Werke Ag and the Thyssen company from the FRG greeted Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership to their stands.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the GDR party and state leadership also visited the stand of the Salzgitter company of the FRG. During this visit, Erich Honecker was welcomed by Ernst Pieper, the chairman of the board of the undertaking. The GDR has for many years enjoyed commercial relations with the Salzgitter company, to mutual benefit.

At the conclusion of their walkabout, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership visited the USSR pavilion. They were given a hearty welcome by Boris Aristov, leader of the USSR Governmental delegation to the spring fair, and USSR foreign trade minister; Vyacheslav Kochemasov; Andrey Babeshko director of the Soviet collective exhibition; and Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership observed with satisfaction that great attention is paid in the exhibition to the theme of friendship and cooperation in the GDR. Sixty exhibits were planned developed and produced by partners of the USSR and of the GDR. The present stage of cooperation, he said, stands beneath the sign of accelerated realization of the long-term program of cooperation in science, technology and production up to the year 2000, as agreed by the two fraternal nations.

The walkabout through the USSR pavilion closed in traditional fashion with a friendly gathering, at which Boris Aristov and Erich Honecker spoke.

STOPH MEETS CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV IN BERLIN

DW250945 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev held friendly talks today in Berlin about the success of the top-level consultations among the CEMA member-states. The two said they were convinced that the process of comprehensive intensification of the national economies will continue, particularly on the basis of the complex program for scientific-technological progress to the year 2000. In this connection Willi Stoph stressed the creative initiatives of the workers' competition movement in preparation for the 11th SED Congress aimed at a rapidly increasing performance in all sectors of the national economy.

Vyacheslav Sychev was impressed by the Leipzing Spring Fair. What he found to be particularly noteworthy was the growing level in development and application of key technologies, for instance, CAD-CAM solutions and variable production systems. Guenther Kleiber, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and GDR permanent representative to CEMA, took part in the talks.

LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION

AU181256 East Berlin NEUES ESUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpt] East Berlin -- The SED Central Committee held a festive reception in Berlin for meritorious women of our Republic on the International Women's Day. On Saturday [8 March] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited women and girls from all Bezirke, from all classes and strata, who were honored on 8 March with the Clara-Zetnik Medal and other awards, at the house of the Central Committee.

Erich Honecker congratulated them and all women and girls in our Republic on their day of honor. Women and girls have a particular share in all that has been achieved in the GDR that is making life more and more worth living, he said. Erich Honecker referred to the economic results which were achieved under harsh winter conditions during the first two months and show that the preparations for the 11th party congress have become a concern of all the people.

This year, too, the traditional meeting offered meritorious GDR citizens the opportunity to celebrate their international militant day together with the party leadership. Together with Erich Honecker, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo were welcomed with stormy applause at the event: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Werner Eberlein, Inge Lange, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walde. Also present were further members and candidate members of the Central Committee, among others Margot Honecker, minister of education; Ilse Thiele, chairman of the Democratic Women's League of Germany; and other public figures.

HONECKER GREETS BUILDERS OF GASLINE PERM STRETCH

AU181250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following message to the youths from the USSR and GDR working on the Perm building sector of the "natural gas pipeline" central youth project:

Dear Comrades of the CPSU and SED, member of the Leninist Komsomol and of the FDJ, builders of the pipeline!

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDJ and of the 100th birthday of Ernst Thaelmann which you are commemorating as joint holidays, I extend to you the most heartfelt militant greetings.

It is with great satisfaction that I have received the report on your impressive successes in fulfilling the responsible tasks assigned to you. I tender best congratulations to you on this occasion.

The fact fills me with pleasure that the GDR and USSR youths are making a weighty contribution in the perm construction sector with great personal commitment in order to implement in life the agreements signed between the first socialist state on German soil and Lenin's country, agreements that are important for our country, with which the material base of our fraternal alliance develops.

With the labor feats which you are accomplishing in preparation for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FDJ, you are acting in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann, the steadfast champion of our unshakeable friendship alliance. With this effort you are worthily joining the powerful movement of the communists and of all citizens of our countries to achieve high labor performances in the interest of strengthening socialism, of enhancing its brilliance and the effectiveness of our peace policy.

I send gratitude to you with the certainty that you will also in the future work tirelessly to contribute to the fulfillment of the great tasks which the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress are setting forth.

MAGYAR HIRLAP EXAMINES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

AU191501 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Gabor Vajda: "Socialist International -- Seeking Answers to Challenges"]

[Text] Many aspects of the Vienna appeal that was formulated last October at the disarmament conference of the Socialist International sound in harmony with Soviet efforts. Thus, one can surely hope that the proposals submitted by General Secretary Gorbachev since that time, and which have been reaffirmed and expanded at the party congress, will be postiively received by the socialist, social-democrat, and labor parties in the world, parties which were represented at the congress by 21 delegations, including the official delegation of the International. One can expect all the more support for the proposals because these parties -- whether in power or in opposition -- generally disagree with the arms race.

They are especially united in opposing the expansion of the arms race into space which swallows money that could save millions of hungry people, although for various reasons they are not united on other armament issues, and this disagreement has been demonstrated by the debate over the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. For example, it is typical that the position of Mitterrand can accommodate the idea of opposing the challenge of "star wars" with "star peace" -- opposing SDI with Eureka -- and approving the Euromissiles.

Referring to questions of peace and progress, the contradictions of the "third solution" are also seen in the answers given to the main challenges of the age. Taking for granted false impressions ofthe Soviet threat, these answers accept and even demand the American nuclear shield, but at the same time there lies behind strengthening the European pillar of NATO, the future effort to create an independent West-European defense. This effort is incorporated in economic and scientific proposals that aim at reducing the technological gap. The relationship fostered with developing countries -- whether ex-colonies or the "backyard" of the United States in Latin America and in the Pacific ocean -- represents several options at the same time; the offer of "democratic socialism" to the peoples suffering from local dictators and multinational American trusts, the search for export-import markets for the European Economic Community, as well as the creation of a barrier against communist influence, described as a "partner in detente, a rival in competition, and an adversary in ideology."

Successful efforts can be measured by the achievements and failures in foreign and domestic policy by the member parties of the Socialist International, both jointly and in their individual countries.

Several social-democratic heads of government recognized many signs of an increasing economic crisis, but they could only slow down the disaster, and constitutents did not appreciate this. The Swedish Social-Democrats learned from this when they came to power after 6 years, and the West Germans are now hoping for success at next year's election at a time of detente. The British Labor Party is offered a new opportunity by the rigidity of Thatcherism that is unable to ease the unemployment situation. Despite its successful economic efforts and important reforms, the French Socialist Party is threatened by the negative affects of high unemployment. However, whatever the results of the 16 March election may be, it will remain the strongest party in the country and has good prospects for the future.

Instead of going into detail about the promising opportunities of socialists and social-democrats in North and South Europe, it is worth noting that the neoconservative wave is subsiding, the wave which, according to some students of political science, has been going on for a decade and which, in the view of others, dates back to the 1979 election victory of Thatcher and Reagan. In any case, at that time it was possibly easier to attribute greater influence to the wave, than to analyze the shifts within the West European left and the changes behind these shifts which have taken place in the social and economic structure.

It is true that some French intellectuals who are linked to the left wing opposition have turned away from politics due to their disillusionment with the left wing which, after gaining power, had to resort to social-democratic (?) realism and anti-inflationary restrictions on consumption, instead of turning toward "socialist" romanticism, and under which new and old rightist pen-pushers occupied vacant posts in the fields of ideological publicity. However, what is much more important than this structural phenomenon is the fact that the suffering of hopeless and outdated industrial sectors, due to the transformations brought about by modernization, could only be eased by a left wing that preserves traditionally socialist values. Although Reagan and Thatcher have reduced social benefits far more than the social-democratic governments who were forced to resort to savings, the neoconservative wave could not wipe out the foundations of the so-called welfare state. However, the social set-up has changed significantly. Whether the situation is characterized by a stronger tendency to become middle-class, by new strata within the working class, by the rapidly increasing service sector that has left behind both industry and agriculture, by the decreasing importance of old industrial sectors, and, in line with this, or by the changing role of trade unions that are considered the basis for traditional social democracy -- the situation demands new solutions.

In order to eliminate mass unemployment or reduce it more realistically, instead of trying to reoccupy old jobs, one has to strive to retrain people for new top technologies and to introduce shorter working hours. It is a matter of making a virtue of necessity when people talk about humanizing working and living conditions, when, for example, the Netherlands Labor Party has set a 32-hour working week by the end of the decade as its target.

The present world situation draws a sharp outline of the problems facing the economic stability of the individual, families, peoples, and states. Besides unemployment, it is enough to mention the debt crises, the worsening exchange rates and the millions of hungry people. The positive answer by the Socialist International -- at one time so centered on the old world -- that today carries out global activity, can be made easier through the offer of partnership mentioned in the Gorbachev speech, which not only refers to peace and detente, but also to strengthening and creating economic stability.

JUDICIAL HEADS MEET; HORVATH INTERVIEWED

AU191434 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

["Acs"-signed report: "Conference of Justice Heads -- Partial Legislation Program"; the item includes an interview given by MSZMP CC Member Istvan Horvath at the conference]

[Text] The heads of the judicial organizations held a day-long conference on 12 March in Budapest and discussed the tasks of the judicial authorities deriving from the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Speaking at the conference with the participation of the heads of the Justice Ministry, of county tribunals, law offices, institutes of judicial experts, and of law enforcement bodies were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Imre Markoja, justice minister, reviewed the activity carried out since the last such professional conference 5 years ago and provided information on the tasks worked out by the Justice Ministry for the years 1986-90. As the minister said, this program -- based on the social and economic goals stipulated at the party congress -- outlined in detail the upcoming tasks aimed at developing legislature, the activity of preparation of laws, the administration of justice, law enforcement, and making these more efficient, as well as further improving international legal contacts.

As regards legislation, the subject most affecting citizens, Imre Markoja pointed out that the development of state life and of socialist democracy, the promotion of economic construction work, the improvement of the population's living conditions, and a tougher stand against negative phenomena in society are among the goals and fields of the new regulations to be worked out. With regard to the first subject, for example we must carry out -- on the basis of practical experiences -- minor corrections in the election regulations. A law is being prepared on sources of law and at the same time the legal political principles of our legislation and law enforcement are laid down in a high-level regulation. Legislation on social organizations and associations is also being prepared. The legal provisions of civil proceedings are being modernized. New legislation is being prepared about the state enterprises and lands -- their ownership, use, and protection -- and the regulations concerning partnerships are being reviewed, and rules created to restore the solvency of economic organizations, to refloat them, or to eliminate them.

Another matter affecting many people is that a system of uniform income tax will be worked out and regulations governing taxation of the populations will be reexamined. A new Labor Code is being prepared and a new law on social insurance is also being prepared; the laws governing health care and youth will be modified and modernized. As the minister said in his address, during its summer session the National Assembly is expected to deal with modification of the family law and the formulation of a uniform text for this law.

High-level regulations on child and youth protection are being prepared. The law on offenses is being reformulated. In accordance with the political and state decisions so far, the struggle against alcoholism is also being promoted by legislative means.

During the break in the conference, Istvan Horvath gave an interview to the MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent:

[Horvath] It is rather difficult to sum up succinctly the social, political, and administrative requirements of the coming 5 years of legislature. The justice administration carried out very serious work in the last 5 years. For all this work it received much appreciation and criticism from society and the various political institutions. As for the future -- and this derives from the above -- law enforcement and legislation must take into account the fact that they play an extremely important role in regulating living conditions. However, they must also be aware that the law is not omnipotent. It cannot take upon itself the solving of tasks that must be solved by methods other than legal means, sanctions, and the education function of the law. At this conference, too, the heads of the judicial system discussed concrete tasks.

[Acs] One increasingly hears about the demand to strengthen the National Assembly's legislative activity.

[Horvath] This is a correct endeavor and one that is completely justified, but it is neither possible nor advisable to make this the fashion. The issue is not simply to have many or few laws. Besides, top-level decisions have already been taken in this matter. Another matter -- and one we must also be aware of -- is what division of labor should the state and the elected organs operate in. Daily operational administration is carried out by the Council of Ministers. Legislation has an increasingly important role in regulating basic rights and obligations.

[Acs] Speaking about law enforcement: Public opinion expects an increase in the severity of punishments because it considers sentences to be generally light. Do you agree with this?

[Horvath] Without insulting anyone, I must say that in my opinion this is the voice of lay public opinion. However, even if public opinion cannot take the role of sentencing, the courts cannot disregard society's reactions to the sentences given. In its well-understood interest, the population expects tougher sentencing for certain crimes and criminals, and this demand must be taken into consideration by all means. However, it would be a great mistake if we let anyone "dictate" sentences in concrete matters.

[Acs] Many experts consider the prisons to be crowded.

[Horvath] The number of criminals sentenced to imprisonment varies. At present, we are in a period when there are more criminals sentenced to imprisonment than earlier. To a great extent this is connected to the fact that, among criminals, there are more criminals that are dangerous to society (recidivists, prisoners committing series of crimes, etc), the so called "hard cases". These criminals are already imprisoned for crimes for which others are sent only to reformatory institutes. Perhpas it is not a popular declaration, but we could also improve the conditions in our prisons, and if necessary build new prisons, too. The competent government bodies are dealing with this matter.

[Acs] What is your opinion about the judical apparatus?

[Horvath] The overwhelming majority of them carry out their activity with devotion. Due to the burden of work they are sometimes at the limit of their capacity to perform. As to financial appreciation, it was announced precisely at this conference that wage increases would be implemented this year, and I do not think that this will be the last in the series of measures to be taken.

BRIEFS

UN MISSION HEAD DIES -- Pal Racz, head of Hungary's Permanent UN Mission in New York, has died at the age of 58, after a prolonged illness. [Excerpt] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Mar 86 LD]

PZPR POLITBURO 11 MARCH COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

AU181137 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Issued After Politburo Session"]

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee acquainted itself with a report produced by the PZPR Delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Politburo underscored the lofty historic significance of the Soviet Communists Congress for the Soviet Union, the international workers' and communist movement, and the destiny of all mankind. The results produced by the congress constitute a creative contribution to the development of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of socialist construction. The results of the congress will be of particular importance for our party in the resolution of problems in socialist construction and the strengthening and enhancement of the processes of socialist renewal.

The program concept of a transition to a new stage of socioeconomic development envisages fundamental institutional and social changes. The bold and far-reaching program concept presented at the congress contains ambitious and completely realistic tasks for the Soviet peoples working under the leadership of the CPSU.

The congress affirmed that the main goal of CPSU and USSR foreign policy is a continual struggle for peace and ensuring that the Soviet nation enjoys conditions of peace in life and work. The comprehensive program formulated by M. Gorbachev serves this goal by aiming to free the world from the spectre of mass destruction through the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century.

The Politburo expressed its full approval of the work conducted by the PZPR delegation which participated in the deliberations of the 27th congress. The delegation's rich program of events; the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity, sincerity, and mutual understanding; the delegation's visit to Lithuania; the many meetings in all kinds of communities and workplaces; and in particular the great attention and sincerity with which the head of the delegation's speech was received by the congress delegates, were an expression of Polish-Soviet friendship. These events will contribute to the strengthening of internationalist ties and the enhancement of cooperation between the fraternal parties, states, and peoples.

The report prepared by the PZPR delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress will be submitted to the Central Committee at its next session. The meeting between Z. Messner and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the talks with N. Ryzhkov on the further improvement of cooperation mechanisms, especially economic ones, will have a positive influence on accelerating the implementation of agreements. The Politburo expressed its full approval of the agreements which were concluded and signed during the visit.

The Politburo assessed progress in the implementation of the recommendations concerning cadre policy made at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress as well as the translation into practice of the principles adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and contained in the document entitled "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadres Policy."

The creation of a cohesive cadre policy system was embarked upon after the ninth congress. Achievements to date provide a good foundation for the comprehensive dissemination of rules for the selection, assessment, training, and rotation of cadres in all economic and administrative units.

It was stressed that as a result of conducting an open cadre policy responsible leadership posts are occupied by members of the party, by members of allied parties and by a growing number of non-party persons. In view of this, cadre policy is becoming an important area for national understanding as well as an essential component in the coalition system of governing. This cadre policy also takes full account of the class character of the state authorities.

The effective realization of "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy" finds expression in the systematic assessment of the ethical and political attitudes and work performance of persons occupying leadership posts; in greater coresponibility being placed on party organizations which make recommendations; in the creation of a cadre reserve; and in more boldness in entrusting young people with leadership positions. More and more qualities, persons who are involved in social activity and manage people efficiently are being appointed to leadership positions, as a result of competitions inter alia.

However, analyses and inspections conducted by Central Committee commissions, the Central Auditing Commission, and the Central Party Control Commission show that success in disseminating and introducing new principles of cadre policy has been varied. This process is still encountering various kinds of obstacles and barriers. There are instances of criteria for leadership cadre selection not being observed; of a bureaucratic approach to these matters; of inertia; of arrogance being tolerated; of the socialist norms of collective life being neglected; of duties being neglected; and of alcohol abuse.

Although they occur sporadically, such phenomena give rise to justified public criticism and they must be combated in a relentless and consistent manner.

The Politburo stated that cadre reviews are of particular importance for improving cadre policy on condition that they are conducted conscientiously and are penetrating. Attention was drawn to the necessity of making fuller use of the statutory powers enjoyed by party cells and organizations in assessing candidates and recommending them for leadership posts. The strengthening of employee and cadre services is essential as is improving the standard of their work.

The Politburo indicated that cadre policy -- its effects and needs -- should be one of the main subjects under discussion in the pre-congress campaign. The party expects discussion on this subject to be lively and critical, to contain self-criticism, and to produce proposals for essential improvements. Appropriate and efficient solutions in cadre selection are one of the fundamental conditions for the successful development of the country.

The Politburo stressed in disseminating and introducing "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy".

The Politburo decided that key cadre policy problems needed to be discussed at the 25th session of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Politburo then acquainted itself with the results of the Third Congress of Polish Science for the first time and expressed its high regard for the course of the congress, the importance of developing scientific research, and the importance of accelerating technological progress for the future of the country in particular. All scientists who are party members should make additional efforts to translate the results of the congress into practice as quickly and as fully as possible.

PZPR cells and organization should disseminate and put into practice the results of the congress and treat the congress as an important element in the precongress campaign.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST STATE DISCUSSED

AU181152 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Mar 86 p 3

[Ryszard Kondrat article: "The PZPR Program — The State and the Citizen"]

[Excerpts] There are many issues to be discussed before the coming party congress, but those that are connected with the present development of the state, its basic functions, and its future changes deserve special attention. This is because the state guarantees safe development and cultural advancement, on the one hand, and provides a most extensive platform for rallying its citizens to accomplish the common national aims, on the other.

Poland began socialist building under extremely difficult conditions when our country was revaged by war and was backward in many ways. Socioeconomic changes eliminated the chief sources of exploitation and class antagonisms and ensured a rapid development and dominant social position for the workers class. Although the achievements of People's Poland cannot be denied, the development of our country and the socialist changes in many areas of our life have not been consistent. Specific historical conditions, the need to make good our losses, the activities of the antisocialist forces, and our own errors have been responsible for considerable development delays in many areas.

The result of all this is that we still have a differentiated structure of society. Side by side with the dominant workers class allied with the peasantry and the intelligentsia there exist petty bourgeois groups and small-scale capitalists. Such a structure of society gives rise to social contradictions and to conflicts between the aspirations of the working people and those of the groups that seek to acquire possessions and to increase their capital.

The awareness of society is also differentiated. On the one hand, most of our countrymen view the socialist ideas of justice, equality, and people's rule as a consolidated system of values. On the other hand, we can see how alien trends toward egoism, greed, getting rich at the expense of others, indifference to public property, and the lip-service acceptance of socialism combined with little effort to promote it, continue to regenerate themselves.

We have also nonantagonistic contradictions that can be seen in efforts to promote parochial interests of social and occupational groups, including groups within the workers class. There are also contradictions between management organization and management methods as well as between ad hoc and long-term aims. The party continues to politically solve these contradictions, paying attention to the complicated nature of socialist building.

The vehicle for the realization of this policy is the state, which as the PZPR program notes, still continues to fulfill the functions proper to the period of proletarian dictatorship. This determines the class content of our state's internal and foreign policy, which seeks to consolidate socialist transformations in all areas of our life and to defend socialism against the attacks of the adversaries of our system.

The development of socialist democracy involves increased significance of self-government functions in places of work and of residence and the consolidation and extension of the powers possessed by the people's councils, workers and local self-management groups, and social and trade union organizations.

These bodies will continue to take over the functions of the state with increasing frequency and to solve problems in a democratic way and with active participation of citizens. Their influence on state policy and their position vis-a-vis state administration will increase. Social control bodies will gain in strength and the primacy of representative bodies at every level will become universal. As the antisocialist influence continues to be rolled back, the state's protective functions based on complusion will continue to be restricted.

The primary function of the state will be to coordinate social self-government, to stimulate citizens' democratic militancy and initiative, and to reconcile the interests of occupational groups and local communities, which will help to better coordinate economic and social policies.

We have already embarked on this course and, implementing the principles of the ninth party congress, we continue to follow this course consistently. We have scored many achievements that are favorable to developing and consolidating socialist social relations and to democratizing the forms of government. This has created reliable foundations for further transformations, in which the ideas of people's rule will be realized even more fully.

LENIN SHIPYARD ENJOYS 'PROGRESSING STABILITY'

LD212349 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 21: The 1,910-strong factory PUWP organization at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk held a pre-congress conference today with the participation of 185 delegates elected at meetings of basic party organizations (POP).

The discussants pointed to the progressing stability within the shipyard with some 6,000 employees, and to conspicuous activization of the shipyard's party members, reflected by the growing number of party members noted every year.

Much attention was given to economic issues of the shipyard which, being the largest industrial enterprise of the Gdansk region, has over the past three years built 38 vessels for foreign shipowners. A particular mention is also due to the high rate of work over the fourth quarter of 1985 which made it possible to complete the construction of eight vessels over the period in question.

A resolution adopted at the conference says that to secure the implementation of the party's programme, being broadly discussed at present, it is necessary to mobilize society at large, to fully use its capacities, undertake decisive actions aimed to improve labour productivity, perfect the structures of management and consistently implement the economic reform.

At the conference, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Stanislaw Kalkus handed PUWP candidate cards to 10 new members of the shipyard party organization. The meeting also elected two delegates to the 10th PUWP Congress, and delegates to voivodship and district conferences.

TENSIONS HIGH IN LIBYA FOLLOWING 24 MARCH CLASH

LD251148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Tripoli, March 25 (TANJUG) -- Tensions in Libya are high since last night's clash in the Gulf of Sidra. Tripoli Radio, which is still the only source of official information on the incident, is broadcasting marches and calls for Arab unity and solidarity.

Informed sources here say that the Americans violated "the rules of the game" by crossing the "Line of Death" at the entrance of the Gulf, and that Libya will respond with all means at its disposal. They recall Al-Qadhdhafi's warning that Libya will strike against U.S. interests around the world in the event of an American attack on Libyan territory.

Libya's first official version of the circumstances and results of the clash in Sidra Gulf says that three of the U.S. planes which crossed the "red line" were downed by Libyan missiles. There was no word on Libyan losses. Tripoli also reports that U.S. planes bombed the Gulf town of Sidra. Sidra is Libya's central military region with 12 SAM-5 missile launching pads. Sources in the town itself said this morning that no explosions were heard which indicates that the U.S. attack took place outside the town. Libyan warplanes are frequently overflying the area, the sources said.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY PAYS 2-DAY VISIT

Arrival in Belgrade

LD231456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe today arrived on an official friendly visit to our country. At Belgrade airport the guest was greeted by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic with officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present were Mitke Calovski, SFRY ambassador in London, and Andrew Wood, British ambassador in Belgrade.

After his arrival in Belgrade British Foreign Secretary Howe visited the "Josip Broz Tito" Memorial Center at Dedinje and laid flowers at President Tito's tomb.

Howe-Dizdarevic Talks

LD241919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, held official political talks today. They exchanged views on various aspects of bilateral cooperation and a number of questions concerning international political and economic life. Both sides considered bilateral cooperation to be developing favorably, that it is characteristically friendly and has a long tradition. It was stressed that the foundations of these stable relations and cooperation were mapped out by President Tito and Churchill.

The Yugoslav side underlined its permanent interest in developing all-around and stable cooperation with Great Britain on the basis of independence, equality, mutual respect and regard for differences in internal development and international position. These differences, it was stated, have not so far been a barrier to mutually beneficial cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the importance of continued dialogue at various levels and the need to continue this practice was noted.

The British minister also expressed satisfaction with the positive development of bilateral cooperation, stressing the significance of and the close relations between the two countries and the importance which Britain attaches to the independent and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia. The British foreign secretary said that Britain expresses high regard for Yugoslavia's position.

Important attention in the talks was devoted to bilateral economic cooperation. It was stated that in this area progress has been achieved in the past few years, that Yugoslav exports to Britain are growing, but that overall economic cooperation is still not at the level it could be or that both sides would like. Particularly important space for development exists in joint investments, operations in third markets and long-term technical and technological cooperation.

Cultural and other bilateral cooperation, such as the tourist trade, were positively assessed. Britain is one of Yugoslavia's major tourism partners. Last year 600,000 tourists from Great Britain visited our country.

The question of Yugoslavia's relations with EEC countries was also discussed. The Yugoslav side underlined its concern that in current negotiations on a new trade agreement and financial protocol greater prominence should be given to the liberalization of the import procedure for Yugoslav goods. Yugoslavia's stands and need for a single long-term debt rescheduling, similar to the arrangement it has reached with the commercial banks, were also put forward. In this connection it was stressed that in the past 3 years Yugoslavia has registered a balance of payments surplus and has regularly met its financial commitments. Dizdarevic and Howe also exchanged views on other aspects of international economic trends, and in this connection mentioned possibilities for the inclusion of Yugoslav enterprises in the Eureka program.

Within the framework of the interest expressed in further developing bilateral relations and the interest of the two countries in the struggle against international terrorism, the question was raised of the activity of hostile emigre organizations and the anti-Yugoslav subversive terrorist activity of these organisations and individuals.

There was also a discussion of a number of international questions and crisis centers such as the Middle East and Southern Africa, on which the two sides put forward their views.

Significant attention was devoted to East-West relations and the need to make use of all positive elements and proposals in order to strengthen the process of negotiations. The Yugoslav side underlined that in conditions of mistrust in relations between the East and the West, it is essential to make use of common elements in proposals, which could lead to the removal of lack of trust and an improvement in the international climate.

Talks With Zemljaric

LD241923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, received British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe today. Topical issues of bilateral economic relations were reviewed, in addition to issues relating to cooperation within the framework of international financial and economic organizations.

Meeting With Vlajkovic

LD251013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic was present at the talks held during their meeting.

During a cordial conversation an assessment was made of the relations between Yugoslvia and Great Britain, which are based on genuine friendship, regardless of the different international position and sociopolitical systems in the two countries. The need was stressed to remove by mutual efforts everything which stands in the way of further promotion of Yugoslav-British relations. President Vlajkovic briefed the British foreign secretary on the directions of the sociopolitical and economic development of Yugoslavia. During the part of the conversation on international topics, reference was made to the activities and foreign political priorities of Yugoslavia and Great Britain. Special attention was paid to the focal points of crisis in the world, international economic positions and in this connection to the position of the developing countries and other current international problems. The need was stressed for efforts to be made so that, on the basis of the interests of both countries, a contribution could be made to the solution of these problems weighing down on the world. The president of the SFRY Presidency especially pointed out Yugoslavia's activity within the framework of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries as an integral part of Yugoslavia's foreign political activities.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD251101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd tonight, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic gave a former dinner in honor of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

During the dinner, which was held in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts. Turning towards his guest Raif Dizdarevic said, among other things:

"We consider your visit to be an expression of our joint resolve to strengthen the line of friendship and cooperation on the principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference and mutual interests. During the difficult days of the World War II we fought as allies against Fascism and for independence, peace and equality in the world. The joint struggle, the horrors of the war and the destruction, the experience and the lessons which we learned in those difficult times have established lasting links between our peoples and countries.

The contribution given to it by Marshal Tito and Prime Minister Churchill is irreplaceable and their visionary approach to the elimination of all the obstacles along the way of cooperation between our countries represents a lasting and ever-topical achievement. Thanks to this the relations between our two countries with different social systems and international position have for decades already displayed an enviable stability."

Continuing his toast Dizdarevic noted:

"I can say with satisfaction that our overall relations are rising. However, the attained level of our relations opens up fresh and broader possibilities for reciprocal cooperation, in which direction joint efforts must continue to be made. In the present-day conditions of the increasing interdependence of the world, in conditions of a new scientific and technological revolution, which is not bypassing our countries either, we must search for new paths, forms and substance of our cooperation. First and foremost we must constantly make efforts to develop our economic relations on a balanced basis, enrich them with new forms and substance of industrial cooperation and scientific and technological collaboration, joint investments and appearance on the markets of third countries."

Speaking of the international situation Dizdarevic said:

"The world is confronted today by a choice between the incipient course of relaxation of tension, dialogue and negotiations -- through which alone we can resolve our acute problems -- or by the danger that international relations may revert to the path of a mounting and increasingly extensive confrontation between the great powers and the blocs.

"All responsible international factors and the great powers, in particular, must display wisdom and political will if the arms race is to be stopped and concrete steps toward disarmament made and if numerous troublespots and problems whose existence and conti exacerbation are threatening peace in the world and security and independence of all countries are to be resolved through an active involvement and contribution of all countries. Genuine efforts are needed to narrow the widening gap between the developed and developing countries and to open up the prospects for surmounting the state of poverty in which a great number of countries and entire continents have found themselves.

"Like the majority of countries, we also welcomed the resumed dialogue between the USSR and the United States, hoping that it might lead to some specific results and make the solution of pressing international problems much easier, which would be in the interests of all of us. We are therefore concerned over the recent signs of renewed confrontation and the uncertainty over their summit meeting. Of course, it is not easy to overcome the accumulated difficulties and years of confrontation and mistrust but that is the only way of establishing a more stable basis for world peace, for preventing the arms race, for opening the disarmament process and for security and development for all. In fact, this is what the world is urging the great powers to do and is prepared to take part in it and to make its contribution.

"We are, Mister Minister, encouraged by the fact that our aspirations in this regard are similar.

"It is our conviction that a not insignificant contribution to this process can be made by the countries participating in the Conference of Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We must make an effort so that during the present phase of concrete neogitations at the Stockholm conference results can be obtained which will open up the prospect for a more secure peace in our continent where all forms of most destructive weapons continue to be piled up. Together with other nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe Yugoslavia will make a full contribution to this process, as she has done in the past.

"We are very concerned about the aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean area, aware of the dangers stemming from that for peace and security not only for that area and Europe but for the world as well."

Concluding his toast by speaking of the activities of the nonaligned countries Dizdarevic said:

"The Harare eighth nonaligned summit is due to be held this year. The summit will be a major event and a new significant boost for the involvement of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the key international problems on the principles of the UN Charter. At this meeting the nonaligned countries will resolutely plead for a solution to be found to the focal poitns of crisis which mainly affect the nonaligned countries, for consolidation of peace and universal detente, for disarmament and equitable cooperation in the world, for the solution of the increasingly difficult position of the developing countries and especially of the intolerable burden of debts.

"We see the paths for the solution of international economic problems, which had forced their way into the foreground of world relations, in the resumption of the North-South dialogue, on the basis of much greater understanding for the development requirements of the countries. Yugoslavia, as a developing country and as the chairman of Group-77, is working in this direction, and without a doubt this question will be a priority one at the Harare summit. However, I would like to stress that we expect more understanding and political will for these problems by the developed countries because the solution of international economic problems is in everybody's interest."

Howe Leaves for Home

LD251105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2217 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- British Foreign Secretary Sri Geoffrey Howe who paid a 2-day official and friendly visit to our country left Belgrade late this evening for London. At Belgrade ariport he was seen off by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affaris Raif Dizdarevic, and officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present were Mitko Calovski, Yugoslav ambassador in London, and Andrew Wood, British ambassador in Belgrade.

SLOVENE TU CONGRESS ENDS; DOCUMENTS ADOPTED

LD221620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- On the 2d day of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, at the closing plenary session, the delegates approved the reports of the three commissions, in which every 4th of the 613 delegates at the congress took part in the discussions. The discussions noted a number of topical socioeconomic issues, but primarily the problem of the working conditions and living standard of workers in associated labor in Slovenia. The delegates called most frequently for the removal of administrative barriers to economic activity and increased of labor productivity, and the introduction of modern technology and know-how.

In the commission for the tasks of the Trade Union Federation in the further development of economic relations and the political system of socialist self-management the work of the trade unions was assessed critically and self-critically.

Particular attention was paid to the problems in the economy of Slovenia, which, in the view of the delegates, have been caused by the new foreign exchange system. Economic indicators show that the new foreign exchange laws have hampered or even blocked exports instead of encouraging them. At the proposal of the commission, the delegates of the plenary session of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia sent a special letter to the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia calling for these shortcomings to be removed as soon as possible and the economy allowed to engage more offensively in the traditional division of labor.

The basic message from the commission for creativity, the development of production forces and their effective utilization in obtaining a better quality of life and work, is that labor should be based on man and orientated toward man. Two hundred and forty delegates took part in the work of the commission, and its report noted that the program of economic stabilization and the further development of our society are tied to the application of science and contemporary technology as the basic qualitative factor of development.

A demand for fundamental changes in the methods and forms of work of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia prevailed in the commission for "the tasks of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia in equipping it to affirm its role in the political system of socialist self-management." Workers in the present exacerbated circumstances demand a united approach and action on the part of the trade unions at all levels, and a transition from primarily forum-type work to direct contacts between the municipal and basic organizations of the Trade Union Federation.

After adopting the reports on the work of the commissions the delegates approved the report on the work of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia between the two congresses, the resolution, and addenda and amendments to the trade union's statute.

Examining the report on the work of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia in the period between the 10th and 11th congresses, the delegates assessed that the trade union has not fully succeeded in adapting its activities to the needs of more rapidly overcoming difficulties arising out of the economic and socioeconomic situation. Accumulated problems have been reflected in particular on the living standard of workers, primarily those with low personal incomes and a lower standard of living.

Open criticism of the activities of the trade unions in the past 4 years period prevailed, and the demand was expressed that in the future the trade unions should act far more efficiently and militantly. There was also insistance on full responsibility at work, particularly on the part of those responsible for making important decisions.

The basic message of the resolution of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia is that reliance on their own resources should become the mass moving force of all workers and working people.

The delegates called for more decisive and effective action for more favorable conditions for economic activity, more rapid employment of young professionals, and an all-round revival of self-management decision making, which will make it possible for the voice of the worker to be better heard and respected.

The top gathering of the trade unions of Slovenia also adopted addenda and amendments to the statute of the organization. Most of the addenda, which are the result of nearly a year of active work, relate to linking basic organizations of the trade unions in work organizations and composite organizations of associated labor; the role of the coordination committee of the trade unions in composite organizations of associated labor; and the function of the conference of the basic trade union organization in work organizations. Among the new features, the mandate for the president, vice president and secretary of the Council of the Trade Union Federation and the committee for trade union activity was set at 4 years.

At the close of the plenary session the delegates of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia elected 93 members of the Republican Council of Trade Unions of Slovenia.

KOSOVO WRITERS REFUSE TO SUPPORT SERBIAN CANDIDATE

LD182317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Pristina, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of the Kosovo Writers' Society today refused to support the candidature of Miodrag Bulatovic for the office of the president of the Federation of Yugoslav Writers. The decision not to give support for the proposal made by the Association of Serbian Writers was passed by a majority of votes.

The Society of Kosovo Writers appealed to all the writers' associations and societies in the country to invest extra efforts to overcome all the disagreements over the election of the president of the Federation of Yugoslav Writers.

It was stressed during the debate which lasted for several hours that the Society of Kosovo Writers was in no way questioning the Serbian Writers Association's right to propose a candidate for the most responsible office in the Federation of Yugoslav Writers, but at the same time, it emphasized the right of the other writers' associations and societies to put forward, in keeping with the democratic procedure, its own view of each proposed candidate.

It was agreed during the session that the letter which the Association of Slovene Writers sent to the Society of Kosovo Writers and which contained Slovene writers' negative attitude toward Bulatovic's candidature was a specific form of "agitation" which did not help the unity of the federation. It is the view of the Society of Kosovo writers that the reported decision by the Association of Serbian Writers to withdraw from the federation if their proposal were to be rejected would be damaging for cooperation within the federation.

The president of the Society of Kosovo Writers, Milenko Jevtovic, informed the delegates that Stojiljko Stanisic, Slobodan Kostic and Ratko Popovic had decided to leave this organization of Kosovo writers. He also told the delegates that Hasan Mekuli has resigned his membership in the Presidium of the Society of Kosovo Writers.

KOSOVO INTERIOR SECRETARY ON SECURITY

AU191600 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 86 p 7

[Zejnel Zejneli report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 17 Mar -- The hostile activity of an illegal organization with 115 members was successfully and efficiently eliminated at the beginning of November of last year. By working conscientiously and perfectly day and night the security service manifested great readiness and skill in discovering the hostile organization that acted illegally under the name "Organizational Committee of Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo," and whose main part is abroad. The discovering of this organization failed to eliminate its hostile activity, however. The interior affairs organs had realized that there were still some remnants of this hostile organization and at the beginning of this year took measures to break it up further. Therefore, 21 more persons, the remainder of the "organizational committee," who acted on the territories of Pristina, Urosevac, and Gnjilane, were put in prison recently.

These facts were given by Rahman Morina, provincial secretary for internal affairs, speaking for POLITIKA on the security situation in Kosovo.

University

There are still some persons in some spheres of social, cultural, and public life who carry out perfidious hostile activity and indoctrination. The situation at the university is not at its very best, although there are no excesses. There are, to be precise, a number of people who had been removed from the university and moved to other places, institutes for instance, but still continue to exert negative influence in the struggle against the enemy. During last year, there were three cases of damaging Comrade Tito's picture, there were 55 slogans, and a pamphlet was distributed in the university library. The situation in the student center is more peaceful as a result of the better organization of the organs of self-protection.

Rahman Morina stresses that the security service most conscientiously and responsibly performs the tasks set to it. Some individuals whose intentions are not good, make remarks, and their reason is probably that they want to maintain the situation as it used to be before and immediately after the counterrevolutionary demonstrations. A struggle can be successfully waged where there is great unity in assessments and actions, and that is what we in Yugoslavia lack. Our work, however, is more practical and specific, despite everything, and I think that results in terms of stabilization are not small.

About the "Martinovic Case...

There is nothing to be said about this case, Morina says. The service conscientiously performed its job and finished it. The fact that we were public about it means that we had firm arguments for doing so. I think that this case serves some people as a lever for manipulations; they are sorry that it ended in this way, they do not want to admit the truth, because they want to maintain the tension in Kosovo about this and other cases. When there is doubt about us, it means that there is distrust among some circles toward everything that has been done in Kosovo.

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U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' AGAINST LIBYA ATTACKED

AU251925 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Mar 86

["'Gun-boat Diplomacy' Once Again" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA commentator S. Simeonov) -- Only five days ago the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry expressed acute protest prompted by the violation of the Black Sea border by US military ships. Today the world has witnessed a by far more dangerous provocation against another sovereign state -- Libya. A provocation which is in a state to set on fire not only the as its is conflict-prone Mediterranean [as received] region but the entire world itself.

The aggression against Libya is not unprecedented. The policy of the White House abounds in examples of brutal disrespect of international norms and of the sovereign rights of the peoples. It will suffice to mention the barbarous bombings of Hanoi which involved the country in the disastrous Vietnamese venture, the invasion of Grenada, the aggressive activities against Nicaragua and the interference in the home affairs of Afghanistan. And if for some of these acts Washington nevertheless succeeded in pointing to some pseudo pretext in the case with Libya the pretext was perseveringly sought for a long time and finally instigated. This is the only way in which the military manoeuvres of the US near the Libyan coast, the fifth since the beginning of the year, can be defined.

Actually "gun-boat diplomacy" and "big stick" policy have long turned into the style of action of the Reagan administration. They underlie the "star wars" plans, the purposeful impeding of the progress of the disarmament talks, the nuclear weapon tests in Nevada which were the response to the Soviet peaceful initiatives. The new venture, this time against Libya, is only the latest expression of this course. Without even seeking the advice of its closest NATO partners, the White House decided to show the world its muscles.

What is the Reagan administration counting on the latest manifestation of its policy of neoglobalism? Maybe on the patience of the world, on the sense of responsibility to world peace of the persuade the US voters and taxpayers that the US is continuing to dictate its will to the world in order to light a chauvinistic flame in them. But is not this play with fire rather dangerous and may it not burn, as the case with Vietnam was, the fingers of the U.S. itself?

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT CHANGES

AU250953 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 p 2

["Proposal on the Adoption of a Decree for Changes in the Council of Ministers' Personnel" -- submitted at the closing meeting of the 20th session of the Eight National Assembly on 21 March 1986; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] The third item on the agenda of the 20th session of the Eighth National Assembly was the proposal on the adoption of a decree for changes in the Council of Ministers composition which was submitted by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and read by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

According to the proposal submitted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, basing itself on Article 94, Item 4 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, issued a decree by which the following appointments are adopted:

1. Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic of the Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Council of Science, Culture, and Education, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

3. Georgi Karamanev, chairman of the Social Council at the Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Constitution demands that this decree should be approved and adopted by the National Assembly. For this reason we ask you, comrade National Assembly deputies, to discuss the question of adopting the decree and, if you approve the proposal, to vote on it and adopt it.

The National Assembly deputies unanimously voted for this proposal, and the decree on changes in the Council of Ministers composition was adopted.

The fourth and last item on the agenda of the session was the discussion of a proposal on structural and personnel changes within the Council of Ministers.

The National Assembly deputies heard the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council:

COMRADE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES, AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STRUCTURAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES TOOK PLACE WITHIN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

IT IS NECESSARY TO FURTHER PERFECT THE STRUCTURE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND ITS ORGANS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE LAST PLENUM OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE. ALONG WITH THIS, IT IS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE RESPECTIVE PERSONNEL CHANGES WITHIN THE COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

I PROPOSE THAT YOU SHOULD DISCUSS THE CHANGES AND IF YOU APPROVE THEM, THAT YOU ADOPT THE SUBMITTED DRAFT DECISION.

THE PROPOSALS ON THE STRUCTURAL CHANGES AND PERSONNEL CHANGES WITHIN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

THE NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WERE INVITED TO SIGN DOCUMENTS, IN WHICH THEY TAKE THE OATH TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AS ENVISAGED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

THIS WAS THE LAST ITEM ON THE AGENDA WHICH WAS COMPLETED.

ZHIVKOV GREETS GORBACHEV ON REELECTION

AU171247 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Mar 86 p 1

[Greetings message of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on his reelection to this post]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow.

Dear Comrade Gorbachev,

On Behalf of the BCP Central Committee, and all Bulgarian Communists, I greet you fraternally and from the bottom of my heart on your reelection as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We are convinced that under your leadership the CPSU Central Committee, with Leninist style, dynamically, and in a businesslike manner, will mobilize and direct the constructive energy of the communists and the entire USSR working people to implement the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Conducted during a turning point of our time, the congress marked the roads of accelerating the socio-economic development of the USSR and reaching a new quality situation of the Soviet society. The political report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the other documents, as well as the entire activity of the congress, are permeated by an innovating spirit and evoke an upsurge of power among the Soviet people. We understand that they have a historic significance not only for the USSR but also for the peoples of the socialist community and for human progress. The peaceful initiatives raised by the congress captivate the minds and hearts of the Bulgarian people and all honest people throughout the world and strengthen their will to struggle to protect and strengthen peace, and preserve and develop modern civilization.

The highest CPSU forum inspires our working people to greet the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress with concrete labor feats and solve with creative boldness the issues of the country's socio-economic development.

We are deeply convinced that the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and comprehensive coming together of our parties, countries, and peoples will further dynamically and fruitfully develop.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich, good health and great success in your exceptionally responsible activity to put into effect the historic instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress for the benefit of the fraternal Soviet people and the triumph of our communist ideal.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

[dated] Sofia, 6 March 1986.

GUSTAV HUSAK DELIVERS CPCZ POLITICAL REPORT

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[Political Report delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates, esteemed guests, the 17th CPCZ Congress is meeting in a period of significant changes in the life of our country and in the world. In many respects the present epoch is posing new problems and demands before us. The task is to evaluate responsibly the situation, in which we work, and to judge objectively what we managed to achieve. At the same time we point, in the communist principled way, openly and honestly, to the weak spots and shortcomings which are hampering our advance. This will enable us to set out the tasks and paths for the more effective utilization of the possibilities and advantages of socialism, and accelerate socioeconomic and social development in the interest of the happy life of our people. All our steps have to be considered with the awareness of the highest duty faced by mankind -- the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the provision of long-term peace and the right to a peaceful life. Our party approaches the 17th congress with feelings of high responsibility before our people and before international revolutionary movement. Our task is to balance the results achieved since the 16th congress and during the entire period of building developed socialism, and to determine the main directions for the development of society and the work of the party for the next 5 years and until the end of this century.

Characteristic of the congress preparations was the businesslike, constructive, highly demanding moral and political atmosphere, influenced by the conclusions of the June CPCZ Central Committee session, which decided to convene the congress. The pre-congress period, the annual membership meetings and the conferences and the congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia have yielded valuable experiences and initiatives, as you are all aware from these meetings. Hundreds of thousands of party members and other citizens have actively joined in the intra-party and public discussion of the published documents that were prepared for discussion by the congress. There were many critical comments of various kinds. However, an absolute support to the political course of the party and to our domestic and foreign policy was mainly expressed. The CPCZ has proved its ideological unity and cohesion. The preparation for the congress has been accompanied by the upsurge of working activity and initiative developed for its honor and for the 65th anniversary of establishment of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. All this has yielded exceptional and worthy values. From this rostrum I would like to voice my sincere thanks to the work collectives and to all of those who joined this wide stream of socialist competition. [applause]

The preparations for our debate have been fruitfully influenced by the 27th CPSU Congress and that which preceded it. It has become an exceptionally significant event of enormous historical impact, and will without doubt take up an important position in the people's struggle for peace and social progress. The CPSU, through its principled, innovative approach to resolving the key issues of the present time, proves that it is fulfilling its historical mission in an exemplary way. This was a congress of pride in the enormous achievement of the Soviet people, of big and courageous goals; it was a congress of work and peace and of high moral aims, humanism, exactingness, adherence to Leninist principles; a congress of sharp criticism of the shortcomings; and a congress of self-criticism, where there was no room for embellishment and pretense. It was a congress of creative Leninism and historical optimism. [applause]

Our party and the Czechoslovak people followed the course of the supreme forum of the Soviet Communists with unprecedented interest and attention, especially the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, its general secretary.

The Leninist spirit of that report, its conclusions, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the other documents adopted by the congress, and the down-to-earth and responsible discussion, are having a strong influence in Czechoslovakia. It is a stimulus for us too, and has become an inspiring force for our party and our people. We endorse the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and its principled spirit.

The task for us which stems from that congress is to learn even more from the experience of the Leninist party of the Soviet Communists; not to be satisfied with what has been achieved; to ensure that there is always the right to criticism and self-criticism in our party; to tackle problems decisively; to strengthen the link with the people; and not to tolerate anything which tarnishes the good name of our party and socialism. [applause]

Comrades, the written report of the Central Committee on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress which you have before you, which was previously sent to you and which will be published during the course of the congress, shows that the recent period was filled with fruitful, creative and constructive work, and with the enthusiastic efforts of the party and people.

This was not easy. At the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, the international situation deteriorated abruptly. Most of the imperialist states stepped up their discriminatory policy against the socialist world. Profound changes occurred in the world economy, which also had an unfavorable effect on our internal development. The cost of obtaining raw materials, production materials and fuel and energy sources grew substantially, both those produced at home and those imported. From the political and economic viewpoint, the urgent task arose of speeding up the repayment of credits in convertible currency. In addition in the first 2 years of that 5-year period we had to cope with poor harvests caused by bad weather. This situation placed high demands on all our work. At the same time a number of weak points emerged, especially in the inflexible and inconsistent use of intensification factors, above all those of scientific and technical progress, the low rate of applying this progress in production.

Many senior managers did not sufficiently realize that it is impossible to progress in the old way through the method of extensive growth of the national economy. In the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan there was a fall in economic growth. The Central Committee analyzed the situation; it did not retreat before obstacles, it galvanized the party and the communists in the trade union movement and throughout the National Front and in the state and economic bodies, and in the broad strata of the working people, to uncover reserves decisively and to use them in order to implement tasks consistently.

The Central Committee and the government were forced to take certain extraordinary measures with the aim of ensuring the domestic and foreign economic equilibrium, and of creating the necessary conditions for restoring the dynamism of growth in the national economy. We carried out certain changes in the plan, we tightened up investment and import policy, and we made certain changes in the structure of production and consumption, including some essential price measures and adjustments. Life has shown the correctness of the decisions that were made. The result was that it became possible, as early as in 1983, to renew the dynamism of economic development as set out by the 16th congress and generally to fulfill the tasks which it mapped out.

We have achieved unquestionable success in industry, agriculture and in other sectors. The assets created are making it possible to ensure the further development of education, science, culture and health care. In view of the position of our economy and its sensitivity to external conditions, we consider it particularly important that we have succeeded in ensuring equilibrium in external economic relations and also in achieving an equal balance of payments with the non-socialist countries -- and (?that is) no mean accomplishment in today's Europe.

Overall, our national economy has shown the ability to develop successfully even in substantially more challenging conditions. Although it was necessary to overcome many obstacles and cope with all the shortcomings -- and we did not always succeed with all of these -- we never lost sight of the fundamental directives of the 16th congress of maintaining and improving the living standards of the people, and ensuring their living and social guarantees. We have succeeded well in carrying this out. [applause]

The results we have achieved since the 16th congress show that in the last 5 years we have accomplished significant successes on the road to building an advanced socialist society. The implementation of this long-term general policy set out at the 14th congress 15 years ago has produced for Czechoslovakia a market rise in all spheres of social, economic and cultural life.

National income, which is the crucial yardstick of the wealth of society, has grown in the last 15 years by 81 percent. The volume of industrial production has grown by 97 percent, and of construction production by 84 percent. Agricultural production has grown by a third. Our self-sufficiency in foodstuff production has been enhanced. There has been a substantial increase in economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, especially with the Soviet Union. The total foreign trade turnover has approximately doubled. The Soviet Union's share in our foreign trade turnover has reached almost 45 percent; that of the CEMA states, 74 percent. I quote these figures partly because in the West there is a great deal of speculation about our mutual trade interplay (?as we go into our congress). We speak about this openly and gladly.

The results we have achieved in the last 15 years in the development of the national economy have allowed a growth in personal consumption by 44 percent. Economic public consumption has grown by 109 percent. Pension provision has been improved, there has been a marked improvement in provision for families with children and for workers when they are sick. Almost 1.8 million apartments have been built. There has been a substantial development in the system of social guarantees for all citizens.

One of the key tasks of our internal policy has been to consolidate and develop further our socialist social system, and the political system of socialism. The evolution we have undergone since the beginning of the seventies is a telling response to all the anti-socialist and revisionist forces who prophesied that the Czechoslovak SR would not extricate itself from the crisis at the end of the sixties. As you see, they were wrong.

We have followed consistently the path of strengthening the power of the people, the socialist state, and expanding the socialist democracy. The leading position of the working class has been strengthened; its cohesion with cooperative peasants and intelligentsia has been strengthened. The socialist awareness of our people has been increased, their education has been improved further, the moral-political unity of the society has also increased. The Leninist principle of the federation arrangement of the state has been successful; the further development and rapprochment of our nations and nationalities has taken place. We can thus say, Czechoslovakia is entering the second half of 1980's as a consolidated, politically strong, economically and socially advanced state with high living and cultural standards for the population. From the congress rostrum I would like to thank the communists, members of other political parties, nonparty members, the whole National Front, workers, cooperative peasants, intelligentsia, and all members of our country who have contributed to this. [applause]

Our foreign policy has also been clear and principled. The CPCZ has continually striven for our country to be a firm link of the socialist community, and for its

international-political prestige and authority in the world to strengthen. Under the internationalist alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, united in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the defense ability and security of our country has increased. We take an active part in the great struggle for peace and social progress.

The successes of which we are rightly proud have been achieved thanks to the principled policy of the CPCZ, its cohesion with working people, its organizational and ideological work, and the efforts of the thousands of its member-functionaries. The CPCZ Central Committee and its bodies took care to maintain the continuity and creative development of the strategic line of the 14th congress in harmony with the lessons of the crisis-ridden development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress, realistically assessed the situation, and led the party and society toward the fulfillment of their tasks.

When speaking about resources which are the basis of our successful work, we must again stress the fact that we have been able and are able to lean on the socialist community, on the firm friendship and alliance and (?mutually advantages) cooperation with the Soviet Union and its Leninist Communist Party. [applause]

The positive balance-sheet which the CPCZ Central Committee submits to the 17th congress does not mean that everything has been going smoothly, or that we can be satisfied with ourselves and overlook the weak points in our work. About that which we have achieved -- those are no doubt good results -- let us ask ourselves openly, could they not have been even better? Could we not have achieved better progress in the intensification of the national economy, in efficiency, and quality of work? There is no section where there are not reserves and they have been rightly pointed out during the course of the precongress discussions in our whole country.

There has been much inconsistency in many places in management, in cadre work, in the fulfillment of resolutions, and we cannot close our eyes to it. A lack of criticism, a lack of principled attitudes lead to subjectivism, stagnation, and to the loss of prospective. What this can lead to has been shown us by the dearly paid for experience of the crisis-ridden years at the end of the 1960's. We have experienced it personally. Problems have always existed and will always exist. It is important, however, not to hide them, not to go round them, but to solve them quickly. Our tasks are such that we must not tolerate words being at variance with deeds; we must not tolerate any half-done things, limited, narrow-minded sectors attitudes, red tape, or formalism. Our people, with justification, link the insurance of the further dynamic growth of our society with the activity of the Communist Party and with its leading role, which with the advancement of the socialist building is logically increasing. All party authorities and organizations, all Communists at all sections, must be aware of this.

We must never forget that all this work must be supported by the increased activity of the people and the development and use of their creative powers. We must raise to a higher standard the political-organization and ideological work of the party. We must improve the activity of state and economic organizations -- all links of our political system. We must choose such approaches, methods, and work styles which will guarantee the fulfillment of the goals which we set ourselves at this congress for the forthcoming period.

Comrades, the key question of the present stage of development, both from the international and internal point of view, is how to accelerate the needed socio-economic development of our society, increasing considerably the output and efficiency of the national economy. In order to achieve this we must mobilize more effectively our entire material and spiritual potential. The tasks which proceed from this have to

be understood in their overall revolutionary far-reaching context; they are the main battlefield where the further successes of socialism will be decided. Their fulfillment concerns production, [word indistinct] party work, socialist state, economic organs, trade union movement, the entire national front, national committees, and all citizens of our socialist country.

The main essence of our effort we see, above all, in the achievement of a further increase in the living standard of the population and in the strengthening of its social certainties. This means creating conditions for the satisfaction of new, qualitatively higher needs of citizens, for the harmonious development of the personality, and for deepening the socialist way of life. At the same time we must make sure that the increase of the material and cultural standard of working people is a direct result of their active participation in the creation of the society's wealth.

On the basis of the analysis of possibilities and needs of the further development of the society in (?this 5-year plan) or in the outlook of the economic and social development up to the year 2000, we set ourselves high targets. You have the documents. During the next 15 years the national income is to increase by more than two thirds, with a significant reduction of the use of material and energy in production. The social labor productivity, alone, is to increase by almost two thirds. Only in this way will it be possible to create the necessary resources for the growth of personal consumption for the population by at least half, for the further increase of the social consumption, for the safeguarding of construction and modernization of 1 million apartments and for a more decisive solution of ecological problems. This will provide a materially and spiritually richer life for our citizens, improve their living and working conditions, and be a further step in the creation of the way of life corresponding to the socialist principles. Thus the necessary means for the provision of the country's defense ability will also be created. More resources must also be created to solve the far-reaching task of modernization and renovation of the entire national economy. And for the implementation of the important structural changes in the national economy which will increase considerably the production efficiency. Its export ability must be strengthened, and the tasks of the international division of labor, above all in the CEMA, must be strengthened.

It is also important to implement progressive changes in the social division of labor which will change not only the character of human activity, but man himself. These changes are a prerequisite for accelerating the process of wiping out the differences between classes and social groups, as was indicated in the original programs of the founders of Marxism.

To achieve these goals it is necessary to base our future approach on the much more decisive and consistent implementation of the strategic line of accelerating social and economic development, particularly through the intensification of the national economy. We also spoke about this at past congresses, but what is important is to make a decisive step, a decisive turn to the realization of this vital line. This requirement places things of a most topical and urgent nature in our lives. The overall intensification of our economy is subordinate to considerably accelerating progress in research and development and consistent implementation of its results in practice. A true revolution is taking place in the world in science and technology, with far-reaching influence on all areas of production, on social relations and the whole system of management, on the conditions of life and work of every person.

If we speak of a revolution then of course we have to approach research and development' its implementation in practice, in the corresponding demanding way. The task at hand is radically to increase the ability to develop science and technology, to realize its results quickly and to implement technological innovation quickly and in the widest possible way; this will produce a marked social effect, high technical level

and higher quality of products. This is the decisive way toward such growth in the productivity of labor, which will enable our country to take a foremost place among the developed states of the world and to contribute effectively to the strengthening of the positions of socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism.

Emerging from this also is the exceptional importance of our participation in the realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries up to the Year 2000, which represents a qualitatively new step toward socialist economic integration. This program is also important from the viewpoint of reducing technological and economic vulnerability in relation to the capitalist world. Its strategic changes aimed at the use of electronics in the national economy, at comprehensive automation of production, at development of nuclear energy, at production of new materials and implementation of new technology, and at the development of biotechnology, fully correspond to the needs of Czechoslovakia. We consider the fulfillment of this program as a key task of our economic and science and technology policy, and we will steadfastly aim the efforts of all sectors, economic production unit enterprises and the whole of our research and development base at this.

These are not small tasks nor simple ones, whether they concern the ministries or enterprises, and the aim is high: to achieve top level in the named areas by the year 2000, and to achieve high quality. What this means for our economy is completely clear. We cannot achieve this on our own. Joined with the Soviet Union and other states this is a realistic possibility -- it just requires a little effort.

In these efforts we consider the fulfillment of the Long-Range Program of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation with the Soviet Union Until the Year 2000 to be of prime importance. Its implementation, as well as the implementation of further programs, which have been agreed with other CEMA member-states, requires initiative, active and responsible action of the entire leading and economic sphere. The mechanism of management and planning and the whole investment policy have to be subordinated to the long-range strategy of the intensification of the national economy, which rests upon technological progress. Struggle for intensification and research and development, the implementation of structural changes and substantial improvement of management and planning has to become the main content of the activity of the party, state and economic organizations. This requires us to increase organization and discipline everywhere to improve fundamentally the style of work and to establish the corresponding creative atmosphere. We have to be more decisive in overcoming stereotype, technological conservatism, inertia, and habits common in the extensive economic development; in accordance with the requirements of the time we have to alter the psychology and methods of people's activities.

Comrades, we have to take a decisive step in the implementation of the long-range strategic line of economic and social development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We have to apply high standards to each manager and to the work collectives already this year, in the first year of the next 5-year plan. The specific tasks have been set in the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and up to the Year 2000. Comrade Strougal will speak in detail about these tasks tomorrow. The basic requirement is to achieve an 18-19 percent growth in national income. At the same time 92-95 percent of its increase is to be ensured by the growth of social productivity of labor.

It has to be said that these figures were not born with ease. They had to be fought for. And the Central Committee considers the proposed growth in national income by 3.5 percent per year to be a minimum one. It is not possible to retreat before those sectors' and enterprises' tendencies which want to soften the plan, to stick to the well-tried path of people who are afraid of taking responsibility upon themselves.

And yet in the first months of the year one can see complaints everywhere and there is insufficient concentration of energy upon the fulfillment of the plan. Naturally, I am not speaking about all of them. There are enterprises which work very well. Our economy still has at its disposal plenty of possibilities to do this. In comparison with other industrially advanced states, a low degree of utilization of production assets still continues in our country. We are constantly discussing this -- high energy raw materials and material consumption in production still continues. The enterprises have been given a comparison of how much iron and steel and how much of other materials we need in our country for certain operations, and how much is needed elsewhere in the world. This [consumption] has to be lowered significantly in this 5-year plan. There are also considerable reserves in the use of working hours, in organization of labor and production and in the entire system of management -- that is, in what is at our disposal.

Engineering must play a decisive role in accelerating scientific and technological progress and in modernizing the production base. Its production is to grow in this 5-year plan by roughly one-fourth. And the output of the electrical equipment industry is to grow by almost two-thirds. It is necessary to implement a much more active technical and innovative policy, to make fuller use of the possibilities and advantages of socialist economic integration, production specialization and cooperation, to narrow the range [as heard] more decisively and to increase serial production.

The engineering and electrical engineering/electronics industries face an important task to ensure, through the full involvement in the international socialist integration, the production of integrated systems and the complex of machines and equipment as well as instruments of the highest technological standard guaranteeing fundamental changes in the technology and organization of production. Only in this way it is possible to achieve a substantial growth in the social productivity of labor and effectiveness of the individual branches of the national economy, enable the application of the qualitatively new kinds of materials and push through a high pace of electronization.

General engineering along with electrical engineering and electronics form the backbone of our industry. A great number, we can say a great army of highly qualified workers, technicians, designers, and other specialists who work in it constitute an important creative potential and many of them are of world renown. Naturally, it is necessary to create also here the corresponding conditions especially for the modernization of fixed assets and technological plants. From the ministries controlling these branches we shall, however, demand that the allocated funds are invested in key, perspective branches, that they work with a high degree of responsibility and with the full awareness of the importance these branches have for ensuring a marked improvement of the quality of products and deliveries of innovated output both for the internal market and for the effective fulfillment of growing export tasks. One must not tolerate instances when the attempts to justify the non-fulfillment of tasks by excuses to the so called objective causes. I do not wish to expand on this, for you already know it well.

To the demands, which we place on the engineering sector, it is necessary also to subordinate the metallurgical production, its structure and range of products, its modernization and reconstruction. We shall proceed along the path of raising the quality and utility of the metallurgical production and of the gradual reduction of the production of pig iron and steel.

We shall continue to devote special attention to providing the national economy with fuel and energy. This is a serious and (?important) task in which nothing must be neglected. We had a real hard winter. You read right and left what kind of calamities it has caused. On the whole, however, nothing terrible happened in our country.

But when we talk about investment, either in nuclear energy or other things, these are sums amounting to billions and requires naturally the work of responsible people. Therefore, it is necessary to think in advance to avoid being caught by weather or anything else. This is why this has also been mentioned in this report.

In the fuel and energy sector, the main segment of our policy is an orientation on saving fuel and energy in all areas of production and consumption and on acquiring new sources of energy. We are economizing, but not enough compared with the outside world; very little, indeed. The power sector itself could save far more.

The development of nuclear energy constitutes one of the most significant structural changes and is at the same time a marked contribution to the resolution of economic problems. It is necessary to ensure that roughly 30 percent of electricity is generated in nuclear power plants by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and at least 50 percent at the end of the century. This will make it possible for us to start a planned reduction of coal mining. We must make more consistent progress than before in the development of the central heat supply. Projects have already been worked out and committed to paper.

In the chemical industry it is necessary to continue in structural changes to promote a more effective processing of crude oil, the dynamic growth of the branch of specialized chemicals and products which are less energy-intensive. We know that we have not been endowed with our own soil resources and therefore we have to import everything and for this reason use it very rationally. It is necessary to pay increased attention to the development of the pharmaceutical industry from the viewpoint of further improving the quality of health care.

The modernization of manufacturing infrastructure, reliable operation of transportation and communications and the development of all branches that influence directly the standard of satisfying the requirements of the population is assuming an ever greater significance, as it stems from the draft Main Guidelines.

The fulfillment of the goals of economic and socil development demands further strengthening and development of the agriculture and food complex, all sectors which have a share in securing the nutrition of the people. A great feat of socialist collectivization which stood up so well to the test of time even in the crisis years -- the care of the party and state for the development of agriculture -- has created the prerequisites for the continued growth of agricultural production, so that industrial methods are increasingly employed. Our socialist agriculture has at its disposal highly qualified cadres and modern technology. When one remembers the time when the cooperatives were being founded and how we agitated for small farmers to be at the head of the cooperative, and the problems that existed, today we see, the successive heads of the United Agricultural Cooperative are graduates of agricultural specialties of this and that; there are gradually more graduate cadres there than in industry, which is good.

This enables us to place greater demands on this sector, to strive for fuller use of its reserves and potential, including the removal of unjustified differences in yield. work, and results of individual enterprises working in comparable conditions. Still, about a quarter or a third of cooperatives and farms lag behind the average. The policy of the party and the socialist state will continue to strive to secure a high level of rational nutrition and increase the amount of our self-sufficiency in food.

We must, however, orient ourselves more toward securing stability in agricultural production. This continues to demand the priority development of plant production, to create vital reserves and all-around care for increasing the fertility of the land and its protection. It is necessary to develop animal production and its structure

in harmony with the needs of the whole of society on the basis of our own sources of foodstuffs and the growing level of their exploitation. Another important demand is that the process of intensification should be more consistently made to be in harmony with efforts to improve the environment and protect nature.

That which is valid for the whole national economy -- that is, the requirement of high cost effectiveness and efficiency -- also fully applies to agriculture. It is also necessary to produce agricultural raw materials and feed more cheaply. The fact that we then sell bread and everything cheaply in the shops seems all right while there is money from state funds; but it is still possible and necessary to produce more cheaply. The need for further intensification and cost-efficiency of agricultural production places considerably greater demands on research and development, on the complex nature and quality of all decisive intensification contributions and on the levels of usage. This must above all be the starting point for our unified agricultural cooperatives and state farms, the agricultural, geological and technical services.

To honor the agricultural workers I have been passed some water. It's very tasty.

The points I mentioned are also valid for the scientific and technological base of the whole agriculture and food complex and the critical supply sectors, in particular agricultural and food engineering, chemistry and the pharmaceutical industry as well as for the relevant planning and management organizations. A highly relevant task is the extending of variety and increasing the quality of food while reducing its perishability. It is necessary overall to achieve greater effective use of agricultural products and food and to more decisively remove the still numerous and various losses. One of the most pressing demands is to shrink the existing disproportion between the growth in agricultural production and backwardness in processing and the storage; food packaging. Agriculturalists or their representatives constantly throw these problems on the table before us.

What we witness in the harvest and processing of sugar beets, the waste of such a precious raw material like milk, the high losses incurred in storing potatoes and the conservation of feed continues to be intolerable and it is high time to remedy the matter. We have adopted important measures for the 8th 5-Year Plan to improve the system of management in the agricultural and food complex. Such measures are intended to strengthen the powers but at the same time increase the responsibility of agricultural enterprises. The number of plan indicators is being reduced; the influence of economic tools is being extended and contractual relations between agricultural production and the processing industry are being applied. The measures constitute an important tool for pushing through the line on intensification, raising effectiveness and profitability of agricultural and food production. These are important changes with economic and political ramifications. At all segments of management, beginning with the planning authorities and ending with agricultural enterprises, it is necessary to implement the principles consistently and comprehensively, to assess the experiences systematically and to react in time to problems as they arise. I would say that this is the most advanced method of planning we have yet introduced in the agricultural complex. The experiences so far have not been bad, but we have to monitor them. Afterwards we shall make an evaluation and perhaps proceed along a similar way in other branches. At the moment however the task is to put these methods into practice consistently.

Comrades! The area of capital construction is one area where it is necessary to increase demands and proceed more resolutely and not tolerate shortcomings. This is a sector in which it is necessary to make decisions with a high degree of political responsibility, to keep the interests of our society and the perspectives for its development constantly in mind. In other words, we have to build more thoughtfully, more quickly, more effectively and with better quality.

We shall spend Kcs900 billion on investment in the 8th 5-Year Plan. This involves enormous amounts in our plans. The advantages of socialist economy must be manifested markedly in their utilization. In principle this requires a reorientation of capital investment from the existing priority on new construction to modernization and rebuilding and to achieving a substantial breakthrough in raising the efficiency of the entire investment process. One cannot tolerate the continual high number of unfinished construction projects, the missing of completion deadlines, cost overruns on building projects and the fact that the new capacities do not perform up to projected parametres. Sometime these figures are shocking.

Investment projects begun in this 5-year plan must be consistently dovetailed to fit our long-range intentions in the area of scientific and technological development and structural changes. It is the ministers, general and enterprise managers, who must be conscious of this above all. It is necessary to much more resolutely liquidate worn out and obsolete machinery for which there is no longer any use. Beginning with the current 5-year plan we must create prerequisites for investing in the services sector and in the entire third sector, particularly in protecting and improving the environment. It is not possible to continue in the dubious practice to which many have grown accustomed in which capital investment funds are demanded and regretably allocated, sometime regardless of real social requirements. And I would only like to give a reminder in this connection that having a priority in capital investment without which one cannot operate -- in no case means having the right to waste resources and to eschew the system of cost-effectiveness. Knowing the right people at the right places and having connections -- this is how investment has often been governed.

We have a sum of money to allocate to the main central problems and which cannot be dispersed to all possible places. Everything requires time and rational consideration. Both the federal and national governments must constantly control the whole area of capital investment and exactingly supervise the implementation of the tasks. It is necessary to work out a program of measures to cause a turn-around in the process of planning, management and implementation of capital investment.

We regard the construction of our capital city Prague as the task of the entire society. It is necessary to take great care here, particularly in implementing measures for securing supplies of energy and heat to the city and for speeding up the building of the basic communication system. In housing construction, which is especially sensitive, it is necessary to achieve greater comprehensiveness, regularity and to go over resolutely to the modernization of the housing stock. We are not very successful in such modernization. Our neighbors, such as the Germans, seem to be more successful, where comprehensive enterprises have been formed for this purpose while we are carrying on like artisans used to 100 or 200 years ago. Of course we cannot go on like this.

We consider building health care facilities -- and I am referring to Prague here -- and a substantial improvement in their level to be an exceptionally important task. We will ensure that Prague continues to evolve as the political, cultural, and social center of our state with an advanced material and technical infrastructure whose modernization must be given great attention.

Comrades, to secure the further dynamic development of the national economy, we must continually improve the system of economic planning and management and gradually restructure the economic mechanism. In keeping with the conclusions of the 16th party congress we have made significant progress in this respect. The proposed course for accelerating social and economic development and intensifying the economy sets new and qualitatively greater demands and requirements for all of this sphere.

We realize that this is an unusually complex problem, it represents a great challenge both to our theoretical and our practical activity. There is no ready-made recipe which can be pulled out of the drawer; we will have to search for one. All the socialist countries are seeking the most effective ways and means to tackle this key problem.

Particularly important for us in this connection are the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the interests of the needs of socialist economic integration we must take into account the process of drawing together the systems for managing CEMA. In the development and management of the economy too, we must proceed from the principle of democratic centralism, of improving central management, and of strengthening at the same time the accountability and powers of lower sectors, and especially we must provide all-round encouragement for developing the initiative and incentive of work collectives.

We must place particular emphasis on improving central management and planning, on making it more comprehensive, on enhancing its role in planning and cooperation -- these are among the main tasks of the federal government. As far as the State Planning Commission and other planning agencies are concerned, they will have to contend with the urgent tasks of ensuring that the plans at all levels of management consistently promote the implementation of the stipulated targets, that they are based on the criteria of the greater effectiveness of the whole of society, and that pride of place in the plans is taken by norms and indices which express the qualitative aspects of production, and that these aspects are fostered in the basic interplay between different sectors.

A lot needs to be changed in the work style in the industrial ministries. We must concentrate their tasks above all on ensuring that they administer the sectors under their jurisdiction with a view to the long-term and the overall interests of society, that they abandon the narrow confines of their own sector and commandeering attitudes. Along with this we must apply more effective methods for carrying through the plans to economic production unit and enterprise levels, reduce the number of indicators, and markedly raise the role of economic agreements.

The whole system of management must be based on balanced relations between the central administration and the initiative at the lower sectors. This means that hand in hand with improving central management and planning, we must strengthen the autonomy and accountability of enterprises. Their activity must be based on the full application of khozraschet [cost accounting system] -- as you know, this will hardly be easy. The revenue of enterprises and economic production units must be made fully dependent on the effective use of the assets at their disposal. Effective use of economic methods and management levers -- especially prices, credit, and the long-term economic norms -- and strengthening the role of the whole banking and financial system, must create scope for the application of socialist entrepreneurship.

Great attention must also be paid to improving the organization of the production factors. When solving these problems we must not forget that winning over people's participation and support is the basic prerequisite for success; we must get the broadest strata of working people, whole working teams to participate with great interest and conviction in the effort to achieve the best possible results. The point on which we must focus with more emphasis is the considerable strengthening of state discipline in all links -- top to bottom -- in central agencies as well as in the enterprise sphere. The entire management system must be subjected to constant, effective control. We have enough control agencies; but a special chapter will be devoted to them (?later).

The whole system of management and planning has to exert much greater pressure especially on research and development and the implementation of its results in

production. The demand for research development to be the axis of plans as well as the pivotal link for the work of planning commissions, commissions research and development and investment planning, ministries, and economic production units, enterprise and works, is being implemented slowly.

We have used this approach at one of the CPCZ Central Committee's sessions. Down in factories they asked how can research and development be an axis of management? Naturally, this is not a question of one day, of one resolution, but a long-term or at least a longer action of all components from the government, along the party's political line. This is going slowly so far.

Planning commissions and commissions for research and development and investment planning have to, above all, improve their work. And I do not want to say anymore now, but they do have to improve the quality of their activity a great deal. The priority task of ministries is to draft the strategy of economic and above all of the scientific-technical development and follow up its implementation consistency. Our scientific-technological potential and maturity of cadres, in the basis applied research in research institutes, in the Academy of Sciences, and at high schools is not small. We have scientists who I would say are well known in the world too, and a great number of very practically experienced people in enterprises and elsewhere, but various links do not fit together well and far from all has been done to utilize this potential and to build a creative and demanding spirit these places of work, to make their work produce much greater results. Results vary; some places have zero results; some average -- and we are talking about (?in this sphere) 180,000 people -- this is a great number.

We must achieve, better cooperation and coordination in basic research carried out by the Academy of Sciences and at high schools, purposefully and with great dynamic to develop scientific subjects which will in the next year decisively influence the structural changes, increase the technological and economic standard of individual branches of the national economy, and ensure the growth of labor productivity.

It is necessary to proceed with increased intensity in concentrating capacities and assets; in concentrating the creative efforts of scientists and scientific collectives, aiming at speedier solutions of planned tasks; above all, those tasks that proceed from the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000, and from the state target programs.

Our research has to aim at achieving qualitatively new scientific information, especially in the sphere of highly productive technologies, advanced materials, new technology, environmental protection, and health care. It is necessary to aim all-around efforts at the improving the link between science and applied science. Despite all the complaints, achieving harmony is not so complicated. The ministries, general directorates, or sometimes even the enterprises cannot wait passively for the creation of science, but they have to place their requirements -- or orders -- with research; and in many cases the enterprises take such steps. The Central Committee has been discussing these issues at its meetings with increased frequency. However, the implementation of approved conclusions has so far not been progressing in a satisfactory manner. We have expended and we shall continue to expend considerable means on research and developments. These means are relatively comparable with advanced countries; when the size of the country and the population are taken into account, then we rank among the top ones. The effective utilization of these funds is a pressing task. It will be necessary to make a complex evaluation of the purpose and structure of institutions in basic and applied research and their efficiency.

Up to now, they have been developing haphazardly based on their own initiative. And now the time has arrived when we need the highest possible rational structure, even in

this sphere. We also have to create the corresponding organizational, moral, and economic prerequisites for a closer connection between research, development and production, to improve the mechanism of their mutual relations and cooperation. I asked Comrade Riman, new chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, on his appointment to the post, if possibilities exist of rewarding excellent or outstanding work. He said: They do. [passage indistinct] Are there no such results? There exist even today and as I said, we shall consider it also in the years to come. [sentence as heard]

Czechoslovakia is a country with limited raw material resources, with a developed international division of labor and dependence on foreign trade. This reality requires that in the overall efforts aimed at the improvement of economic mechanism, exceptional attention is devoted to the improvement of the work of foreign trade, to its management and organization. This is above all an issue of expanding contacts between production and foreign trade. We cannot be satisfied with the standard of commercial activity. It is necessary to provide a decisive improvement in this section. One could talk about these problems and shortcomings all night.

The fulfillment of the new tasks will not do without increased participation by working people in management; without wider implementation of such forms, such as team organization of labor and remuneration, which have been tested and praised, but which is still lacking in practice.

The fulfillment of the new tasks will not do without developing and targeting socialist competition at qualitative aspects of economic activity and strengthening the weight of material as well as moral stimuli.

Participation of working people in production management is being implemented in our country by various ways. It is necessary to improve them and purge various instances of formalism. At the same time, it is necessary to examine and use in a creative way what is being implemented in the other socialist countries; to seek it both at home and around us. It is necessary to strengthen the responsibility and competence of workers everywhere, to strengthen the authority of honest, qualified, conscientious work by all means. Each work collective ought to behave as a real master economist, to understand that high technological standards and quality of products, which do justice to the producer and to our state, have to become a basic yardstick in all sectors of production.

The question of the quality of production is not yet an important economic question but also a political one. Yesterday on television, when they spoke with delegates, many comrades touched upon this question as well. Shortcomings in production quality, which continue in no small measure, cause both material and moral losses, they disrupt the rhythm of production and cause justified criticism. It is necessary to say straight out that without a change in this direction it is not possible to fulfill any of the goals we have set for ourselves; nor is it not possible to achieve high productivity and speed up scientific and technical progress. In forming this awareness, mass political work must work more effectively.

It is necessary to become fully aware that without a smoothly functioning system of planning and management, it is not possible to fulfill the demanding tasks which we set ourselves. A basic lead in this for us is the continuous development of socialist production relations based on social ownership of the means of production, the unity of the economic and social policy, the inviolable nature of the socialist principles of management, the orientation of economic activity toward satisfying the needs of society.

Many questions and problems which we are discussing are understandably of a long term nature, which necessarily demands time and means. We can't modernize, import new technology, suddenly and everywhere in all enterprises, not to mention that we have not got very far in production technology. It is therefore necessary to solve all the more decisively such requirements, that is those which do not demand such great investment, such as the rational use of working hours, the production fund, strengthening of discipline, order, organization at individual workplaces, without the cost of a single Kcs to implement this order. For this it is necessary to make much more decisive use of all possibilities which are already being given by the system of management, or those which possibly enable us to work toward this, the applicable laws and legal precedents, to fundamentally improve the direct managerial and organizational work. As has already been said more than once, there are more than a few weak spots in its quality at all levels.

An important question which demands great attention is the rational deployment and use of the labor force. It is said that there are not enough people almost everywhere and then when we look, we see that in many places there is a surplus; but that's not the issue. I point this out also because in the course of the next 15 years there will be almost 850,000 more young people of a productive age, in the 15 years which we are considering in our plan. Securing the right to work and full rational employment is one of the basic advantages of socialism. What does a capitalist do? He introduces new technology and throws the people out on the street; we hear this every day. We will never proceed along such a path and that is why we must think about how the new technology will make use of the labor force and how to employ people properly. We must direct the use of the growth of the labor force in harmony with the realization of progressive structural forces in industry and construction, in increasing shiftwork, which is quite infrequent here, and in particular for strengthening employment in the tertiatary sphere. It is also important to create conditions for greater mobility and more flexible retraining for the labor force; gradually technology will not be pushing people out but I would say limiting them. For this to happen we must considerably increase the process of forward planning, the number of qualified workers, and their training.

Comrades, we attach priority importance to the well-thought out social policy aimed at improving the population's living standards, perfecting social relations, and deepening the realistic humanism of our socialist system. We must always keep in mind improving all aspects of people's lives, be attentive to their needs, to timely eliminate everything which stands in the way of mutual understanding, cooperation, and rapproachment between social classes and social groups of our nations and nationalities.

In improving living standards in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, one of the basic directions is accelerating the tempo of personal consumption and unsuring qualitative changes in their structure. We reckon that wages will increase by 14 percent, while the average nominal wages will increase by approximately 6.5 percent. The increase in wages will be regulated according to the growth of labor productivity -- it cannot be done in any other way if we do not want to start the inflation spiral.

In the sphere of remuneration, we must observe the principle of reward matching merit, whch must be the basic principle in the remuneration sphere. This corresponds to the demands of socialist justice. The basis of improved living standards is to be formed by wages -- reward according to the quantity and quality of work. There are many shortcomings in the implementation of this principle. They manifest themselves above all in wage egalitarism which I would say is one of the greatest problems. Quality work, substandard work -- all is leveled out to an average. And thus it is necessary to strengthen control over the amount of work and for consumption to continue consistently to perfect the economic activity of wage systems and to create an atmosphere which does not allow differences between honest and shoddy work to be wiped out.

Various negative phenomena, speculative trends, attempts to make financial gains without work and justification are serious violations of socialist principles. In a number of places we have a lot of experience with parasites, stealing of property in socialist ownership, bribery, and other negative phenomena against which we must fight decisively and more decisively than until now. We are not speaking about these anti-socialist phenomena for the first time. A letter from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on increasing the efficiency of the struggle against the violation of the principle of socialist legality, morale, and discipline adopted in February 1983 also aims at eliminating them.

Certain progress has been achieved. In a number of places, however, the necessary consistency is not being exercised. It is necessary to increase party responsibility for the principles of the letter which demands with full emphasis the struggle against all negative phenomena, against the attempts at financial gains without work, against corruption and the misuse of functions, and for the consistent respect and implementation of the principles of socialist morale and legality to be implemented fully in practical life. We are convinced that this principled approach will be fully supported by our whole party, and majority of our people. [applause]

We must return to these questions after the congress.

The system of social security has a permanently important place in our social policy. It is highly developed in our country and is one of the great achievements of socialism; depending of the creation of economic possibilities we shall perfect it further. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan we reckon that we shall spend Kcs 470 billion in this sphere. We shall start work on a program for improving the pension system with the aim of increasing correspondingly the pensioners' living standards. We shall extend the social and care services for old and disabled people. Help to families with children and young newlyweds will be extended further. In this 5-year plan, we shall examine in what conditions holidays are difficult; shift-work in production will be expanded; and some measures which benefit women with small children will be implemented improving working conditions and safety has to remain a permanent task. Such are the plans. Naturally it will always depend on what the available resources are; one depends on the other.

In the future, proceeding from the draft of the main directions, we shall pay great attention to health services. This is an important sphere of social policy and concerns every family, all people.

In this respect we can boast of a number of important successes in preventive medicine, surgery, the fight against epidemic diseases, and other successes. The state invests considerable sums in health care and will continue to do so. We must ensure that we make purposeful and rational use of these funds, that health care and its administration is improved everywhere, and that ethical principles in the health service are consolidated.

Health care must also be accompanied by good health education for the people, especially regarding children and young people. The fact that health services, including medicines, are provided free of charge in the CSSR does not mean that we can waste them. Without altering the principles of our health policy we must seriously consider this question and take measures to counter the waste and abuse of health services.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will also invest considerable funds in education and culture. Here too it is vital to use these funds effectively to develop these spheres.

It is a matter of prime importance that the internal market functions well. This has a marked effect on the satisfaction of the people, on their interest to perform better,

and on the growth in production and labor productivity. On the whole our market is well supplied especially with foodstuffs. There are, however, certain unnecessary shortcomings. Frequently minor items are in short supply but the people need them and have to spend a lot of time trying to track them down, yet these minor items can be produced here.

The Federal Government, the Czech and Slovak Governments and the Czech and Slovak ministries and the central producer and consumer cooperatives must consistently apply themselves to the problems of the internal market, and more vigorously eradicate the causes of shortcomings and negative phenomenon. We must urgently raise the level of work of the ministries of trade and the general directors in this sector to achieve closer cooperation between production and marketing and to improve work organization and make it more flexible in the whole trade system. It is particularly necessary to raise the efficacy of checking honesty and trading standards as well as the quality of goods and the protection of consumers.

During this 5-year period supplies to the domestic consumer market will increase by more than 13 percent. The current level of production makes it possible, on the whole, to provide the necessary quantity and quality of consumer goods and foodstuffs. Great demands are made on the consumer and food industries which must be much more prompt in satisfying the growing demands of the internal market in the required structure and quality and in meeting the demands of all groups of the population. At the same time we will modernize selected production processes and give priority to developing sectors which process domestic raw materials. In order to enrich the internal market we will also increase imports. What is foreign is always said to be better [words indistinct].

A much greater effort must be made to ensure a wider and more varied range of consumer goods. This must be achieved primarily by a more marked increase in supplies which calls for more progressive engineering and electrical products, by improving the production and marketing of furniture, and by ensuring more flexible supplies of fashionable textiles and footwear in sufficient volume.

Closely connected with the problems of the internal market is the sphere of retail prices. The principles of long-term price policy were adopted at the 16th congress. We believe there is no reason to change them. Their essence is the unity of the social and economic role of the price mechanism which should contribute toward safeguarding the harmony between supply and demand, toward maintaining a balanced market. Underestimating any of these aspects creates breakdowns with economic and often political consequences. It is a sensitive area which touches literally everyone. One has to approach it from principled political positions and consistently implement the system of its state management and control. We must respect the simple truth that we cannot produce expensively and sell cheaply, naturally.

Even so, the state provides subsidies and will continue to expend considerable resources on price balance, in particular, in the spheres of food and services. Moreover, it is generally known what a great significance the sphere of unpaid services has in our country -- the sphere of the entire social consumption. What the socialist society can dispose of, what the socialist state can distribute depends on the creation of resources, on good and high-quality work. Price mechanism must provoke production toward faster innovation, to enriching the choice in high quality goods in demand in all the price ranges.

However, one cannot tolerate if and when, under the pretext of innovations, essentially old produce is delivered to the market at higher prices while cheaper widely accessible goods disappear from the market. It seems that kind words and criticism, which are stressed so many times, do not help. It is high time to exert stricter control, to

lead toward responsibility both the producers and the organs which approve of these practices but forget that price machinations do not contribute toward our economy or satisfy the needs of the society. It is necessary to punish strictly every case of cheating and every attempt at deception. At the same time, we must not forget that the CSSR is not an isolated island. We cannot overlook what is happening around us. We will strive so that the impacts of various price vacillations on the world markets are not automatically transferred to the sphere of consumption. That is quite a complicated question.

In the policy of housing construction, it is our fundamental task to build in the Eighth 5-Year Plan 480,000 new apartments and make more pronounced progress in modernizing the available housing. The appropriate national committees must adopt strict measures to stop the housing from being reduced by demolitions, which constitute an exceptionally high percentage. In the interest of order and the efficient and just utilization of the housing fund, we must prepare amendments to the housing law.

Protection of the environment is a pressing problem which has become topical worldwide. Many related questions, cannot be solved purely on a state-wide scale. They constitute the topic of various international talks in which Czechoslovakia is taking an active part. We devote in this 5-year plan in our country at least Kcs17 billion to individual actions aimed at improving the environment. It is more than double in comparison with the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The problems of pollution of the atmosphere and of the waters must be tackled more resolutely. Contributing significantly toward this end will be the structural changes in the fuel and power base. It is necessary to make the criteria for assessing new investments stricter. In the coming years the pressing task of enhancing the construction of water purification stations will present itself. The unfavorable consequences of the chemicalization of agricultural production will have to be significantly reduced. The main attention must be devoted to comprehensive solution of the problems of the environment of the entire regions according to the degree of urgency, in particular in the (?Prague) and the North Bohemian population centers. The environmental protection in the broadest sense of the word, should have a significant role in working out the programs within action "Z". [community self improvement programs]

[At this point there is a 30-minute break, after which Vasil Bilak turns the meeting back over to Husak who then continues his report]

[Husak] Esteemed comrades, one of the foremost tasks of the CPCZ policy is the strengthening of the leading role of the working class and its bond with the cooperative farmers, intelligentsia and the rest of the working people. This bond also forms the social foundation of the unity and further closeness among our nations and nationalities. In party's policy we attach great significance to carefully taking into account the joint interests of classes and social groups as well as those of nations and nationalities of our country so that, under the leadership of the working class, our society might be constantly united. Developing and improving socialist democracy is the lasting guideline of our policy, as is the broadening of participation of the working people in tackling state and public affairs. The more we improve the political system of socialism, whose basis is the power of the people, the more we will strengthen our entire social system and new possibilities for the dynamic development of society will be created. The socialist society has inexhaustible resources in the creativity, initiative and consciousness of the people. Their development and utilization represent the main path towards further strengthening the position of the working masses. It guarantees the rights of man which are inseparably connected with his duties and responsibility toward society. It is the basis of the stability of our state, its true strength. We will continue to deepen it and to protect it.

Achieving a higher degree of development of socialist democracy means, above all, to further develop, on a multilateral basis, the activity of the agencies and organizations united in the National Front, legislative corps and national committees in which the elements of the socialist people's administration in the Leninist sense of the word are applied and deepened. The CPCZ -- the leading political force of our society -- is the uniting force of this process and the basis of its healthy development. The National Front has tested its strength and viability both in the national liberation struggle and in the revolutionary struggle for political power and in the entire period of the socialist construction. We shall see to it that on its broad basis the link among the communists and the nonparty members and the members of other political parties might be deepened, that cooperation among classes, nations and nationalities of the individual social and professional groups might be strengthened. The main aim is that the National Front might even more efficiently contribute toward the growth of the creative participation of the people in the socialist construction, in management and administration, toward creating the socialist way of life. This is the great responsibility of the communists who work in the National Front. The organization of the greatest mass participation, which represents an important force, is the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement which disposes of broad jurisdiction. There exists not a single sphere in which trade unions would not carry out their influence. We appreciate the fact that they organize a broad movement of pledges, socialist competition, introduction of new forms of organization of labor. Trade unions perform great work in educating the working people, in particular the young generation, in protecting their rights, in the care of their working and living conditions and rest. They actively contribute toward strengthening unity of the international trade union movement. The new tasks lay increased demands also on the work of the trade unions. We cannot overlook the fact that in a number of places the practice has been adopted of viewing it in terms of more rights than duties. But there cannot exist one without the other. Trade union organs and organizations must even more actively focus on questions such as discipline and order at workplaces, struggle for just renumeration, against wage levelling and unjustified incomes, the everyday struggle for implementing the results of science and technology in practice, for increasing economies, efficiency and quality of work. On the other hand, some trade union organs do not pay enough attention to caring for the working people's interests and need.

In trade unions it also is necessary to look for more effective forms of labor, to ensure that administrative methods are removed and to improve lively contact between people. We consider the development of the social role of trade unions to be an important part of developing socialist society. We are convinced that trade unions will continue to make a considerable contribution to further economic, social, and cultural development in our society.

We must continue to give great care to the all round development and preparation of the young generation, to make fuller use of their knowledge, ability, and enthusiasm, It is well known how our party places this question fundamentally to the fore, what great importance it ascribes to it. We have emphasized more than once, that the attitude to the young generation is an attitude to the future of our country. The whole of society, the socialist state, the family, school, and work collectives must be aware of this. We must not forget that a characteristic of the psychology of a young person is concentration on the present. In some places we complain about this. It is necessary to encourage youth to correctly understand the past and be responsible for the future. Young people take the gains of the socialist system for granted and look at them critically. It is important that they understand that the path to today led through difficult struggle and selfless work and it will be no different for the implementation of the goals which we set ourselves. It is necessary to lead the young generation to this understanding and approach both by upbringing and by entrusting them with more responsible tasks so that they take a fuller part in the work and life of their country and society.

Much will, however, depend on the young people themselves, on whether they are well prepared and willing to undertake a greater part of responsibility for solving problems, overcoming difficulties, and coming to terms with new tasks.

We have young people who we can rely on and on who we rightly place our hope. This is shown by conscientious, stimulating work in enterprises, agricultural enterprises, at schools, in sport and culture, and in fulfilling responsibilities and duties in their preparation for the defense of the homeland. These good words about our young people, however, must not cover up the fact that a certain section of young people act in conflict with socialist morality and the norms of society.

We cannot overlook phenomena such as a light-hearted attitude to life, to its values, no regard for work, for people including their own parents, various forms of violence and vandalism, even though there is not much of it -- but these elements do exist. At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the cause of these phenomena is often the bad example of adults. In particular we feel the influence of the capitalist world. It is our foremost duty to protect children and youth from everything which threatens their healthy development and to take care that they are imbued with the values of the socialist way of life.

The family has a key role in the upbringing and formation of a basic character traits of the young person, his feelings and his moral and spiritual values. The party and socialist state will continue to make every effort to ensure that the family forms a healthy base in our society. We must be concerned by the considerable number of divorces among young married people in particular. This highlights the need to give great care to the education of the growing generation for marriage and parenthood.

A faithful helper of the party in its work with the young generation is the socialist Union of Youth. Its activity deserves appreciation and thanks. We expect that it will further deepen its influence on the young generation, particularly on working youth, that it will be even better at expressing and satisfying the interests and feelings of young people and will work using methods which are lively and attractive, free of over organization, over campaigning, and ostentation.

The activity of the Socialist Union of Youth and its Pioneer organization has to be in the foreground of the permanent attention and interest of party organizations and its agencies.

When speaking about the development of the socialist society we must also here at our 17th congress pay a high tribute to the importance and role which is played by women in the political, social, economic, and cultural life and the care for the family and the young generation. I want to stress that in the future we shall consider as an important part of our policy the effort for a greater and greater participation of women in all spheres of life in our society, and for better and more favorable conditions for the fulfillment of their family and motherhood mission.

We appreciate the work of all organizations united in the National Front. We appreciate the contribution which other political parties bring to our common work -- building socialism. The party also hopes in the future for the selfless and highly contributive work of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, the Union of Cooperative Farmers, the Czechoslovak Soviet Friendship Association, the Union of Physical Culture, the Scientific-Technical Society, the Socialist Academy, organizations of our cooperatives, the Union for the Cooperation With the Army, the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters. We also attach a great importance to the work of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, the Union of Disabled People, the Union of Fire Prevention Workers, the unions of foresters and fishermen, beekeepers, small animal breeders, gardeners, and stamp collectors. If we put all the organizations together, then in fact the entire society is organized in the framework of the National Front, including young people.

We are convinced that all these organizations and occupational unions will even more actively carry out their important socially beneficial missions.

Comrades, we attach principled importance to the further advancement of the development and strengthening of our socialist state. The time in which we live, the tasks which we face require that its role as the main instrument of the economic and cultural building, the strengthening of socialist order and the defense of socialist achievements, increases. We shall continue to make sure that on the basis of the federal arrangement, there is a further strengthening of the united Czechoslovak state, the fraternal coexistence and cooperation of both our nations and all nationalities which live in our country, the deepening of the internationalist unity of the entire Czechoslovak society. This means the strengthening of the united Czechoslovak economy while utilizing resources and possibilities of both republics. The federal bodies face a task to strengthen their concept and coordination functions in the framework of the federation.

When speaking about the socialist state and its federative arrangement, it is necessary to stress that the time is ripe to work out a new constitution for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. A quarter of century has passed since it was adopted. During that time important changes have taken place, development has called for a number of additions in the form of constitutional laws which should be united in one single constitutional document.

In the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and in the Czech and Slovak National Councils it is necessary to improve the legislative activity, to make sure that the highest principle of our Constitution -- that all the power comes from the people -- is implemented consistently. Our legal system has to effectively protect the socialist system, the social ownership, to guarantee fully the legal certainties of citizens. The legislative bodies have to contribute more to the control of the executive bodies and to the observation of laws.

The necessity to improve the quality of methods of work, management and control fully concern the federal and the national governments. The successful realization of the strategy of the acceleration of the social and economic development of the society requires that the government focus on the decisive tasks, organize better and control more demandingly the implementation of the adopted resolutions and that their decisions are fulfilled consistently and on time. An important requirement is to improve the management and cohesion of the work of ministries and central bodies of the state administration, to ensure a better coordination of activities of national committees and economic organizations in the development of territorial units.

Every minister must be aware that he is the member of a government which is the executive organ of the power of the people. From this it follows that he must approach the fulfilment of tasks not from the narrow sector viewpoint but from the viewpoint of the interests of the whole of society. In the sector which is entrusted to him, he must secure that the line of the party is correctly developed and unconditionally fulfilled. The implementation of efficient methods of management has the prerequisite that governments be more decisive in removing all bureaucratic barriers, will simplify the structure of state and economic organs and their apparatus.

It is necessary to be more decisive in ensuring that the number of various directives and regulations is limited -- this was the criticism at meetings further down. Practice shows that many of the directives do not help either production or society, but on the contrary make unnecessary complications for life. We will continue to give great care to improving the work of the national committees. Their tasks in management and caretaking will continue to increase. It is vital to develop all round their social calling as the local agencies of state power, to improve the political and

professional level of state administration and to increase the participation of citizens in their work. National committees must make fuller use of the jurisdiction entrusted to them, to secure the complex development of the territory, to more effectively and harmoniously combine the social and local needs and interests, to take more care about the development of education, culture health care, supplies and the running of local transport.

It is necessary to direct the attention of national committees more than is the case to date, so that together with cooperative organizations they look for and make use of all possibilities for the development of services, above all linked with housing. As well as the building of new apartments and securing the corresponding technical and social amenities in housing estates, it is necessary to concentrate forces and means for the reconstruction and modernization of old houses and apartments and the engineering network, for the renewal and livening up of town centers. It is necessary to take greater care of the cleanliness and look of villages and towns. National committees also have great responsibility for public order, for the creation and protection of the environment, to put it briefly, for the creation of better conditions for the life of the people.

The solving of these questions must become a part of the election programs being prepared. Increasing the quality of the work of the national committees is unthinkable without improving the quality of the activity of its elected organs and deputies. This demands that those citizens should be selected for deputies who enjoy authority and respect of the public. We will soon be going into general elections as you know. The national committees organization must have as its basis the fact that it serves the work of the election authorities and the interests of the citizens (?and us also). The whole political system, all its links, must work with the knowledge that it serves the people and our socialist society. Party and organizations must call to responsibility all managers who allow it to happen that people, when sorting out their affairs, come across indifference, bureaucracy, arrogance and suppression of criticism. All that concerns a person, his work and worries must be looked at carefully; to sensitively look at the justified demands, points and suggestions of the citizens is a key political issue. The administration, officials, and agencies must work along all lines in keeping with this principle.

We must care strictly for the reinforcement of socialist legality and emphasize more the promotion of legal awareness. One of the prominent tasks of security and prosecution authorities and courts is to protect our social system, the property in socialist ownership, the rights, freedoms, and personal property of citizens vigilantly and well. We must increase the protection of citizens from people who threaten their safety and strictly prosecute the criminal elements and everybody who violates our law and the socialist order.

We will not allow anyone to violate our laws or undermine our political system and socialist order, including those who hide behind fancy sounding phrases about freedom, democracy, or the so-called struggle for human rights. [applause]

We will continue to devote lasting attention to strengthening the security and defense capability of our socialist alliance with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact, and the Armed Forces of the Ministry of the Interior and the People's Militia, receive comprehensive political and specialist training and the necessary equipment to ensure the reliable defense of socialist construction and peaceful life for our people.

Comrades, the political-educational ideological work must be closely linked with the tasks of the coming period. Its aim is to make the best possible active contribution to forming the attributes of a new man; a citizen aware of the socialist homeland, a personality who develops all round and adopts the basis of the Marxist-Leninist

world outlook and the principles of socialist morality and acts in harmony with them. All these noble qualities in man can only be created by active, aware participation in the social and economic changes in which socialist awareness and social relations and socialist way of life are being reinforced and promoted. The history of socialist construction teaches us not to neglect anything in ideological work, not to allow it to become formalistic, to become a form of pseudo-enlightenment which substitutes slogans for arguments. The party makes increased demands on ideological work in the current times in which the mobilization of creative forces of the people is becoming the determining factor for further advancement. Its direction must be connected with the permanent orientation toward the world outlook, moral upbringing and the work ethic and to strive to grasp the strategic course of our economy policy.

The necessity for an accelerated change in our economy forward intensification is really a revolutionary task the historical importance of which equals that of industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture in the past. It is a task linked with the great struggle for the change in thinking and overall psychology of the human being. It is a fight against inertia, and often also against lack of ability and willingness to change the old forms of work and take on new methods that are in harmony with our needs. As in other areas, some priorities must be applied here too. Our times require us to concentrate ideological political work on the profound elucidation of tasks which follow from the social-economic program and to pay the utmost attention to such criteria as conscientiousness, honesty, conscientious attitude to duties, and a feeling of responsibility toward the collective.

It is also our duty to link the explanation of our internal policy much more with the international situation, with the struggle that is taking place between socialism and capitalism. Into the foreground emerges the education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism. We require more offensive and more specific propaganda. It has to proceed from the given reality, it has to respect the level of political maturity of people, it has to lean on the results of science, on the general experiences of our party and other fraternal parties -- above all, the CPSU. In the ideological work we have to avoid spreading illusions about the easiness of future development, to avoid both false optimism and pessimistic moods, not to be satisfied with the achieved results, not to back away from obstacles but to mobilize to fulfill the tasks.

The struggle for the people's thinking is a complex, long-term process which requires enormous patience. It has to respect the changing conditions it must not adapt to obsolete views and moods but always see or goals and prospects. The persuasiveness of this work derives, above all from its honest link with life, with practice. For example, how can propaganda be efficient when people can see that one thing is being said and something else being done; where words are not followed by deeds. The necessity to improve the quality of our propaganda, to increase its standard and effectiveness -- this proceeds not only from the internal needs of development of socialism but also from the need to strengthen the class struggle on an international scale.

Imperialism steps up the psychological war, unleased against socialist countries, it attempts to put socialist states against each other, above all to turn them against the USSR. It praises some and damns others. It attempts to revive nationalism and chauvinism and even misuses the religious feelings of citizens. We must not forget that the CSSR is one of those countries which is exposed especially to sharp attacks from anticommunist forces -- this is because of the geographical position of our state and many other factors contribute to this. Any lie is good enough for them, as long as they can blacken socialism and belittle the results of the work of our people to falsify the history of our nations. This is not only a short term strategy -- this

is their permanent strategy. This is why it is the permanent task of our theological work to unveil by good argument the false character of campaigns of anticommunist centers. It is necessary to sow convincingly the advantages of the socialist system, socialist democracy, to explain the humane character of our revolutionary ideology and to disseminate the truth about socialism.

The party Central Committee pays and will continue to pay great attention to mass media. The mass media must truthfully and quickly inform us about the life in our country and about events in the world. They have to provide broad information about the work of party, state and economic organs and social organizations. In order for the mass media to fulfil their mission, their duties assigned by the party, they need access to the necessary sources of information. This at the same time increases their social responsibility. It is necessary to more bravely develop constructive criticism among them thus helping to create an atmosphere of high demands on the quality of work and impermissability of shortcomings.

It is important for the press, radio and television to become the true platform of the wide and democratic exchange of views and experiences of the workers, so that these media consistently illuminate the main questions of internal and international life economic and social science. Their activity must be based on the workers' right to know which measures were adopted for the correction of previously criticized shortcomings. It must become common practice for management workers to personally inform the public via press, radio and television, about the activity of the sector which they manage and about the solutions of tasks and to answer the questions which are of interest to the people. This is in full harmony with the Leninist principle of keeping the general public informed. This of course means not only propaganda for their sector but also setting out the problems or shortcomings of their sector.

It is necessary to increase the political and professional training of journalists, to improve the cadre composition of editorial offices and to ensure that morally strong people, dedicated to the cause of the party and people and to developing the best traditions of our revolutionary journalism work in the media. Party press headed by RUDE PRAVO must be an example of Leninist principles, the spirit of struggle and noncompromise in putting forward the party's policy. The effective use of the ideological potential of the press, radio and television necessarily demands the development and strengthening of their material and technical base. They often complain that this material and technical base is insufficient, that it must be strengthened. We agree with this. The resources will gradually grow, science and technology are progressing very fast in this area.

It is important for socialist society, which is being built on the basis of the scientific world outlook, consistent understanding and use of the natural law of social development, to develop the social sciences. Experiences show that the more objective laws of social development are respected in political practice, the more successful is the building of socialism. The social science front must analyze the life of our society with greater daring and consistency in order to direct its efforts for working out the concepts and proposals which would serve for the speeding up of the social economic development, improve the quality of the political system and perfect the economic mechanism, forward planning and further social development. There are still a lot of shortcomings. An important task for the social sciences is their growing share in the strengthening of the socialist awareness of our people, particularly the young generation, in the education and formation of socialist man.

In this connection I would like to point out the importance of historical sciences, and the need for their further development. It is a matter of making use of their results in order to explain the progressive traditions of our people, and to understand socialism as the natural culmination of the revolutionary struggle of the workers for national and social freedom, for patriotic and internationalist education.

Demanding tasks face the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee and the party political college. We expect that these workplaces will increase their contribution to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and for the preparation of cadres for party practice and for the social science area in harmony with new needs.

Comrades, in implementing the program for the further development of socialist society, the role and responsibility of our education system is increasing. Its mission is to prepare our young people for life and work, to foster in them a love for their socialist homeland, respect for their parents and for the values created by previous generations, to encourage them to be hardworking, honest and responsible to society. Such an education imprints on young people lasting respect for their teachers and school.

In the education system, which we are gradually improving in terms of organization and content, it is vital to continue to react even more promptly to the present and future needs of the development of our society. The task of guiding young people to assimilate in a creative way the findings of science and technology is becoming the focus of attention, especially in the field of electronics and other skills of the future. To this end, schools must also be equipped with the necessary up-to-date technology. It is an important task to train and educate the young generation of manual workers. Although a great deal of useful work has been done in this sphere -- you know the changes that have been carried out -- we must not let up in any respect. In ensuring an all-round specialist education it is necessary to place much greater emphasis on the level of practical skills and abilities. The vital test which will face graduates of secondary vocational schools is how skillfully they will master their profession. Care for the education and training of future manual workers is one of the primary obligations of senior managers and officials, and of those organizations and institutions for which they are being trained.

As far as universities are concerned, it must be stressed that they bear great responsibility for training qualified specialists for the national economy and for other spheres of the life of society, and in seeking out and training talented people for scientific work. They must also work more actively to apply the findings of science and technology in practice, something we have already spoken about.

In our society, it is said that the teaching profession enjoys great respect. The vast majority of our teachers strive very conscientiously to ensure that our schools turn out graduates with specialist education and committed citizens. For their responsible work, we will continue to create the necessary material and social conditions to strengthen the social importance and attraction of the teacher's profession for men, too, in order to balance out the present prevalence of women in our education system.

The fact that our society is entering a further important stage of its development sets important tasks for culture and art too, which have an important role to play in enriching spiritual life, and in developing the creative forces and abilities of the people, and their ideological and moral development.

The role of culture in the conditions of socialism is to serve the interests of the people. Our aim is to ensure that the creative work of our artists reflects socialist reality truthfully and in a highly artistic way, and that in the spirit of the creative methods of socialist realism it shows the determination of our people to master their tasks and overcome the obstacles on the road to building socialism. This is what must inspire the work of our creative intelligentsia, especially that of the young generation; it is to this end that the system of support, recognition, and dissemination of art must be directed.

Our assessment of our culture and art is generally positive. This does not mean, however, that we cannot see in this sphere a series of weak points. There are certain worrying phenomena. The party does not prescribe the forms, methods and subject matter of artistic creation, but neither will it support anything which is detrimental to good taste or distorts our socialist reality.

Communists in the creative associations, in publishing houses and in the field of artistic criticism must exert a more effective influence on art in harmony with party policy and with the fundamental values of socialism.

We will continue to place much greater demands on cultural, educational and artistic leisure activities. This is an important element in the way we use our free time and in developing the socialist way of life.

Comrades, the main aim of the Czechoslovak foreign policy remains creating favorable external conditions for the construction of advanced socialist society. The authority and influence of Czechoslovakia in the world spring from the successful all-round development of our society, from the firm position of our state in the socialist community. The development of economic and spiritual potential increases the contribution of our country in the struggle for peace, in tackling the fundamental questions of the present day -- doing away with the danger of a nuclear war, achieving international security and disarmament.

At the moment, there is a clash in current world politics between two contradictory trends and in the approach toward the question of war and peace. As a consequence of this fact, owing to the aggressive militaristic policy of imperialism, the international situation is tense and threatens the very existence of mankind. In an attempt to weaken socialism, to achieve military strategic preponderance, to carry out a social revenge, the imperialist circles, above all those in the United States, are escalating the arms race, including the effort at the militarization of space. They would like to diktat from the position of strength, their will to state and peoples, to prevent progressive development in the world. Opposed to this adventurous line is the consistent peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries, aimed at stabilization of international relations, continuation of the policy of relaxation, halting the arms race and disarmament. Socialism, as was stressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress, I quote -- resolutely rejects war as a means of solving political and economic contradictions between states and ideological disputes. Our ideal is a world without arms and without violence, the world in which every nation may freely choose the path of development as well as their own way of life. End of quote. [applause] It is from this indisputable truth that the program of peace, adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, is stemming. It is a concrete and complete program whose aim it is to free the world from nuclear chemical weapons and weapons of mass destruction, to establish lasting peace cooperation between peoples and states with differing social systems and to build a fundamental concept of a complex system of international security. It is a realistic comprehensibility for future fates of human civilization. Peace-loving and progressive people all over the world accept it by their positive attitude and support. The peace program of the USSR creates a unique opportunity for mankind: if the peoples are to enter a new millenium without apprehensions as to their future, this historical opportunity must not be wasted. Our party, the entire Czechoslovak people fully back this program. [applause]

We shall utilize all our means and possibilities in order to contribute, as efficiently as possible, towards implementation of this great peace perspective. The international peace-loving public welcomed the renewed dialogue on the summit level between the USSR and the United States. It is connected with the hope that the world without wars is realistic, that it is possible to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophy.

What is important now is that actions should follow words. The USSR is following precisely this path. It has proved by its concrete initiatives and unified measures, including the moratorium on all the nuclear explosions. The whole world is now justly asking the question whether and when a realistic and responsible approach towards solution of the decisive international problems will prevail also in the United States. The present attitude, as well as the practical steps of the U.S. Administrations show that the ruling circles of the United States, for the time being, are not willing to embark on the path of nuclear disarmament. As you know, the new nuclear explosion, carried out currently, has alarmed the entire peace-loving public. The reality of the present-day world, however, cannot be ignored. It shows clearly that one cannot win a nuclear war or the arms race. Against the aggressive militaristic circles there rises the constantly strengthening potential of peace forces. That is why the first and foremost task of our foreign policy remains strengthening friendship, constant development and deepening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, above all with the USSR.

Without the socialist community one cannot tackle a single question of the world politics today. Stemming from this is also our coresponsibility for strengthening its unity and coherence, based on the joint Marxist-Leninist ideology and on the principles of socialist internationalism, our coresponsibility for its further dynamic growth, for successes of socialism in peace competition and in the competition with capitalism. Coming to the forefront is the need for speedy and all-round utilization of the advantages of socialism, both in the individual countries and within the framework of the entire community. This requires searching for new, more efficient forms of cooperation in all spheres: political, economic, scientific-technological and ideological. This also means improvement of the mechanism and methods of activity of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA in the interest of safeguarding defense; coordination of foreign policy and all-round development of the socialist economic integration. Our present path of the socialist construction has demonstrated the principled and lasting significance of the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR for vital interests of the Czechoslovak people and for safeguarding security of our state. This tie, based on mutual respect and understanding and on the identity of views between our communist parties on all the fundamental questions, represents for us not only a revolutionary heritage, but also a living present, it is not only a matter of reason, but also that of heart. [applause] It is a safeguard upon which we rest all our plans and perspectives.

We attach great significance to the solidarity and cooperation of all the socialist countries. We are prepared fully to normalize and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of China. We are for further deepening and developing equal relations and all-round cooperation with the countries which have freed themselves from colonial oppression and have embarked on the path of independent development. These countries now represent over two thirds of the states on our planet, over 50 percent of the population of the whole earth lives in these states. We consider the liberated peoples as friends and partners in the struggle for the sake of peace and progress. Together with them, we shall strive for doing away with the dangerous points of tension and for a reconstruction of the international economic relations on just democratic foundations.

The Czechoslovak people will continue to stand firmly on the side of the peoples struggling for their true independence. We resolutely condemn all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. We appreciate the role played in this struggle by the Nonaligned Movement. By their anti-imperialist attitudes, struggle for the eradication of nuclear weapons and doing away with the danger of war and by their significant initiatives, the Nonaligned Movement actively helps in tackling acute international problems. Imperialism, in its aggressive global strategy, profits from the ill-fated heritage of colonialism. It abuses the economic dependence and the

huge indebtedness of the developing countries, it provokes conflicts, it provokes contradictions and sows mistrust among peoples. International monopolies shamelessly escalate the exploitation of the natural and other resources of the developing states. They would like to make them into permanent raw material appendage of imperialism and into the source of financing their own militaristic policy. At the same time, they cover their hegemonistic ambitions with the shield of protection of the so-called vital interests of theirs. For this purpose they use the most varied means, from political, economic and military pressure, from organized support of counterrevolutionary forces and dictatorial anti-popular regimes to the policy of state terrorism and direct military intervention.

We are deeply convinced that the attempts at halting the progressive development in the developing world are doomed to failure. We want to develop our relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of equality, mutually advantageous cooperation and noninterference in internal affairs. We advocate open, honest and fruitful dialogue which would contribute towards creating mutual trust, strengthening international security and towards strengthening the process of relaxation in the spirit of the concluding act of the Helsinki Conference. Incompatible with this are any demonstrations of pressure, discrimination, sanctions or embargo. We also condemn the revanchist voices calling for a revision of the frontiers and of the post-war arrangement in Europe. We hold the view that even the most complicated problems between the capitalist and socialist countries can be solved by means of negotiations and that strengthening the stability and trust between the European states would contribute to progress at the Vienna talks and the Stockholm conference. With the good will of all the participants in these meetings there exists a possibility to achieve, within a short period of time, concrete positive results. This would create prerequisites for utilization of new, more intensive forms of all-European cooperation in all spheres -- political, economic, scientific-technological, power and transport, culture, education and health care. It would also make it possible more actively to tackle the serious problem of protection of living environment. There is need to make a speedy transition from the exchange of views and multilateral examination of this question to joint solutions and agreements. Security in Europe would, no doubt, be strengthened also by implementing the joint initiatives of Czechoslovakia and GDR to create a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe. We shall win over further political forces and governments for the support of this proposal.

We fully support the UN, which plays a significant role in strengthening international security and solving global problems of the development of human civilization. By our active participation both in the UN and in the other international organizations we shall contribute towards their successful activity in strengthening peaceful cooperation and understanding among peoples.

The international communist and workers' movement represents a significant political force in the struggle for peace, against the policy of imperialism and for the social transformation of the world. We consider it our duty to support every initiative aimed at strengthening class solidarity between the fraternal parties, equal cooperation in the struggle for our joint aim, for peace and socialism, in respecting the different nature of tasks and conditions of activity of the individual parties. Differences of views on this or that question are not considered unnatural. They stem from the differing conditions of the activities of the individual parties, from the different approaches towards problem solution. In the interest of our joint progress, we consider it necessary to develop bilateral relations, as well as multilateral forms of cooperation, whether on the regional or broader basis. Protecting mankind from a nuclear catastrophy, as well as solution of other problems of a global character, including protection of living environment, requires the activity and the united approach of the working class and the rest of the working people, and the cooperation of all the progressive and democratic forces. The CPCZ will continue to develop and

deepen, in this direction, the active dialogue and cooperation with the social democratic and socialist parties, with the trade union movement, with all the democratic forces advocating the policy of relaxation and peace cooperation between peoples. The ideological differences existing between us and these forces cannot represent an obstacle on the path toward averting war.

We consider the peace and anti-war movements as an important factor of international policy. We will continue to create prerequisites so that the Czechoslovak peace movement can take an even more active part in the struggle of the world's peace and anti-war forces. In our foreign political activity we will always be aware of the basic interests of the Czechoslovak people, of the socialist community, of everything which contributes to social progress and peace in the world. This line emerges from the very foundation of the socialist system. Socialism, social progress and peace are indivisible. [applause]

We look to the future with optimism. Despite the heightened tension in the international situation we are convinced that peace will be preserved. A guarantee of this is the unity of the socialist community, the cooperation and coaction with all progressive and realistic forces in the world. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, today when we evaluate the results achieved in the past years, when we stand faced with the task of discussing and setting the direction for further building of a developed socialist society, when we concern ourselves also with the more long term outlook of our effort up to the year 2000, we are once again aware of that the CPCZ means for our people, for our nations. [applause]

The historic importance of its birth 65 years ago stand out precisely when we look at the deep changes which took place in the past 40 years in the life and standing of the working person in our country, and in connection with that, which characterizes our socialist present and which enables us to set even more demanding tasks and plans for the future. If we recall at our congress the historic importance of the birth of the CPCZ, we can state with joy, that after 65 years the greatness of this act is confirmed both by the victorious struggle with capitalism and fascism, and above all by the successful building of socialism and the building of a developed socialist society. There were also failures and defeats on our path, but never, not even at the most difficult time, did communists cease in their just struggle for the life interests of the working class and other workers, for a better future of the nations of Czechoslovakia. [applause]

There is direct continuity between May 1921 and the socialist event. History confirms that without the Marxist-Leninist party we could not have achieved past or present results. We are rightly proud of our party, proud of the fact that we are members of the revolutionary avant-garde, which saw and continues to see today the meaning of all its activity in the service of the working man, care for his benefit, effort for progress and peace. [applause]

We are aware that the party cannot simply live on political capital gained in the past. It is necessary to continually renew the trust of the working people in its policy on the basis of solving present problems and fulfilling program goals. We will consistently continue in the realistic, honorable, and open policy which has always been the basis of the firm link between the party and the people. The present period, too, the complexity and newness of the tasks call for the development of a great political struggle, for its implementation. It will depend above all on the party, on party bodies and organizations, on every Communist, on their endeavors, selflessness, on the creative atmosphere, which they have to create to enable us to master this struggle successfully.

The CPCZ today constitutes a mighty political force enjoying great authority and confidence of the people. 1,675,000 Communists form a great army operating in all segments of the life of our society. The proof of the attractiveness of the party's policy is the continuing influx of new forces into its ranks. The working core of the party has strengthened markedly. Workers and cooperative farmers today form more than 50 percent of the membership base. Communists up to the age of 35 constitute one third. Thus, the young guard is growing in our party, which will continue to build the socialist society.

The Central Committee regards the care for party's health, for improving further the quality of the membership base, social and age structure, the strengthening of its political, organizational, and ideological unity, the growth of its moral authority as the task of utmost primacy. The duty to look after the revolutionary and pure profile of the party, the good name of a Communist ranks among the most important legacy of the history of our party, the most important conclusion, which we also drew from the crisis-ridden development at the end of the sixties.

When accepting people into the party, we cannot dispense with the requirements that are placed on communists. We must care in particular to ensure that people of good character, people from all social strata, above all from the production sector and from other branches, which are of prime importance for the acceleration of the socio-economic and spiritual development of society, people who are resolved to dedicate their lives and work for our ideals, join our party. We must rid ourselves resolutely of those who by their conduct disparage the name of a Communist and harm our party. At the same time we have to see that a Communist is shaped in everyday work, in the way he appropriates and champions party's policy and our revolutionary ideology.

During the pre-congress discussion the support was created for the draf amendments to party's statutes. The Central Committee received numerous stimulative suggestions and recommendations, which have been carefully considered and used, according to their importance, in working out the final draft. The purpose of the amendments we are submitting to the congress is to help ensure that the statutes correspond to new requirements so that the party is able to more effectively apply its leading role; that the role of party bodies and organizations and the responsibility of each Communist is increased; and that the party's controlling function is reinforced.

The debate on the proposed amendments to the party has drawn attention to one more important thing. The Central Committee, its bodies, regional and district committees of the party and primary organizations must not eschew important comments, which have pointed at the need to work better and more systematically with the party statutes, not to tolerate their violation and to draw the necessary conclusions in regard to anyone who does not conduct himself as a Communist. Today, when we are raising demands on all sectors on the work of Communists, openness of conduct, which includes truthfulness in the assessment of the situation; ability to see both shortcomings and mistakes; broad degree of information; and regular rendering of accounts; are of special importance.

It is necessary to create conditions in party organs and organizations for broad participation of the Communists in solving problems, for constructive exchange of views and experiences, for critical analysis of the result of work. It is necessary on an all-round basis to implement Leninist principle of collective leadership and personal responsibility. This requires increasing the quality of work and enhancing the role of the elected party organs, their plenary sessions and members' meetings. It is necessary to take care that decisive questions be included in the agenda of party discussions; that burning issues not be avoided; that working people be acquainted with the results of talks. Inner party life must be resolutely freed from formalism,

from fruitless meetings and discussions; party activity must not be measured by the number of meetings and various activities, but by practical actions and concrete results. That is why we lay such stress on party talks having a matter-of-fact working character; on them providing Communists with a clear orientation for their activity; and on spurring them to greater activity.

Let me say a few words in this connection about criticism and self-criticism. We fully identify with what was said at the 20th CPSU Congress [as heard], in the political report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, stressing in it that, I quote, where criticism and self-criticism fall silent, where there is [words indistinct] too much talking about successes, the entire life of the party is deformed, an atmosphere of self-satisfaction is created, an atmosphere of power and unpunishability which leads to very serious consequences, end of quote. Without criticism and self-criticism one cannot conceive of full development and the right atmosphere necessary to reveal shortcomings and mobilize the forces to overcome them. The party statutes oblige us never to allow the suppression of criticism. Cases where people are persecuted for criticism must be considered very strictly. One must always bear in mind that people's must not be treated haphazardly. Criticism fulfills its task if it is followed by self-criticism and the correction of mistakes and shortcomings. We see in communist criticism and self-criticism a natural component of the inner-party life, indispensable instruments in building advanced socialist society. However, this has nothing in common with demagogy, invalidating honest work and attacking honest people. It is necessary to boldly pillory malpractices but is equally necessary to stand boldly in defense of the right cause, against slanderers, various authors of anonymous letters, and so on. [applause]

Fulfilling party resolutions is a question of principled significance which we must pay much greater attention to, ranging from the Central Committee to the primary organizations. There are still many shortcomings in our work in this area. One must say that not everyone works conscientiously and dedicatedly, not all party, state, and economic organs develop their activity according to the demands of the time. Work with resolutions often meets with inconsistency, with cases where personal responsibility is not specified in setting out tasks and with a lack of check-ups on task fulfillment. Such a situation, naturally, does not bring concrete results at work. That is why it is necessary to lay great stress on the consistent implementation of the resolutions adopted. In principle, we must increase the standard and efficiency of control and check-ups in the entire political and mangerial activity. Where this is underestimated shortcomings develop into serious material and political moral damage.

Unfortunately, there is still too much tolerance of shortcomings and not enough bravery to draw conclusions from them according to the party rules and laws. Party bodies, above all, have to turn control into a constant instrument of party leadership, not allow any opportunism in the control. No one at any function, any post, at any section cannot be protected against control. The relevant party organizations and workers must be informed about the results and the adopted measures. This is also a way to resist the spread of various slanders about people and about (?attitudes) toward politics.

We continue to attach an important role to control and auditing commissions at all levels of the party. They have done a great deal of work in the past period and, taking into account the tasks which we face, they also have a great deal to do in the future.

In the whole period of the socialist construction our party has paid great attention to cadre policy. It has educated many able, committed socialist, and successful

workers in all sections of social life. With the new tasks, with the decisive implementation of the strategic course toward accelerating the socioeconomic development, and raising our society as a whole, the demands must be increased on the selection, education, and placing of cadres and the control of their work. The yardsticks which were enough yesterday are not good enough today. Furthermore, we must not overlook the fact that the activity of a number of leading workers suffers from routine, inertia, laziness and red tape. It is known that the political maturity, specialized training, and moral and upright features of cadres decide on the successful approach to fulfilling tasks. Only such a leading worker who is able to react to new needs, is able to think independently and creatively, take responsibility, be demanding of himself and others, and have a principled and tactful attitude toward people can fulfill his duties well. This is the core of the Leninist style of work. We must have able people, competent people, communists, nonparty members and members of other political parties in responsible positions. We have such leading workers and they are in majority. The party respect them and will support them.

In the period after the 16th congress there have been changes of leading cadres in the party and other sections too. To illustrate this, I can say that since the 16th congress almost one-third of secretaries and more than 45 percent of leading secretaries of district committees have been replaced. At the level of regional secretaries the replacement of secretaries is more than 40 percent. At annual members meetings, in primary organizations last year, 23 percent new members of committees were elected and more than 15 percent new chairman. At district conferences, 36 percent of members and candidate members of district committees were replaced and also at regional conferences one-third of members and candidates of regional committees have been replaced. Concerning the state and economic section: In the past 5 years more than 45 percent of various cadres have been replaced in the higher party bodies. These changes concerned deputy ministers, heads of sections at ministries, managerial workers in middle management, directors and deputy directors in the enterprise sphere and in enterprises. I say this only because a lot is being said about some kind of stagnation in cadre policy. As you can see there is a considerable movement. We support a healthy stability of cadres and at the same time their rational replacement when this is required by life and work.

Our current tasks mean that we must seek out capable and talented cadres more boldly and on a wider scale, integrate mature and qualified workers unqualified and inexperienced young people. In the ranks of our working class, cooperative farmers and intelligentsia, capable people are growing up, people on whom we can rely in this respect. We must give them the necessary attention and also ensure that care is increased for the training and placement of women in official posts. We have adequate educational institutions for the training of cadres, including party institutions such as the CPCZ Central Committee's higher political school.

We must continue to bear in mind the need systematically to raise both the specialist and political and ideological training of management. The rapid development of scientific knowledge and the promotion of scientific and technical progress calls for consistent retraining and an increase in the political and specialist qualifications of cadres. We must ensure that they assimilate Marxist-Leninist theory and party methods of work. This counters the danger of over-specialization, and of the unthinking following the practice, it is a guarantee of a wide-ranging political outlook and high standards of knowledge.

In cadre work the guiding principle must be that along with the responsibility and power of every functionary, duties and the demands made of them also increase. The higher the position, the greater the importance of this principle. The party bodies and organizations must act in a principled way against violation of the party statutes, socialist morality, legality and discipline, and must take strict measures where this occurs, even to the point of expelling from the party those people who commit these violations. People who confuse the execution of their duty with the right to promote

their own interests and to abuse the authority entrusted to them for their own ends have no business to occupy the post or even to be in the party. [applause]

Our attention to cadres and the increased demands made of their work and behavior stems from the fact that it is primarily through them that the party promotes its leading role. Nowhere must we lose sight of the fact that people often judge the whole party by the activity and behavior of any specific party official. The fact that the party has the leading role in our society means that its leading bodies also assume responsibility for ensuring that this role is correctly implemented. One of the main conditions for this is the activity of all the party organizations. The 47,000 primary organizations represent a sufficiently broad base for the party to act in the every sphere of the life of society. The party bodies must base all their activities on these basic elements of our party, they must ensure that their autonomy is increased in tackling tasks and problems. Therefore we must set great store on ensuring that the primary organizations are not burdened by large quantities of often unnecessary directives, but that they are guided to carry out truly vital work with the people.

Implementing the leading role of the party means that the party political leadership should not be confused with the specific management of the state and economic sectors. These are different activities and they must not be substituted one for the other. In practice, however, we often see that some party bodies and organizations unjustifiably take over the tasks and duties of state and economic bodies. The leading role of the party is not enhanced by this, on the contrary it is dissipated. The challenging nature and the complexity of our new tasks means we must ensure that the leading role of the party is strengthened, and at the same time that its responsibility increases for creating scope for the work of the state, economic and social bodies and institutions, and encourage party control of their work.

Party bodies and organizations at all levels from top to bottom must be more vigorous in demanding that communists in management carry out party policy in the sector entrusted to them, that they promote the interests of society as a whole; they must regularly assess their work and performance of their tasks, draw their attention promptly to errors and shortcomings, and demand remedies.

There are also cases in which the party committee is more of a tool of a senior managerial worker or somewhere else in a different sector [as heard] than a political body promoting the party policy. This reduces the political initiative of party bodies, limits their possibilities to affect the work collectives and strengthens the trend toward technocratism. The leading role of the party is made more effective by a degree of richness of internal life of the party and by consistency with which the Leninist principle of democratic centralism is observed as it is the source of vital energy of the party and it puts together wide democracy, free exchange of views with responsibility and high degree of discipline.

We communists are the members of combat movement for a better, socially more just world. In this sense we strive for further strengthening of political, organizational and ideological - action unity of the party which is the fundamental prerequisite for the implementation of exacting plans which are discussed at our congress. In this rests the vanguard role of the party in the society. It is manifested in particular by concrete work, in the unity of word and deeds, in daily contact of communists with the other working people, at workplace and at home in the ability to tackle creatively new tasks, to overcome contradictions in social development, in the struggle for social justice, for dynamic advancement forward. Communists must be prepared for such activity in the ideological and political aspect and the general public must be widely and correctly informed about our intentions and the implementation of our policy.

Our party policy is honest and it expresses the interest of our working people and leans on their support. Methods of work with people must be in harmony with this:

They must be based on trust of working man, his creative potential and his determination to make the best possible contribution to the further building of socialism in our homeland.

Comrade Delegates. The building of socialism and its further successful advancement is convincing proof of the correctness of party policy. Socialism is deeply rooted in our country forever. The dreams of the pioneers of socialism and the founders of the CPCZ and of the generations of communists that waged the struggle for the rights of working people against capital, against fascist suppression, and for national liberation, who were fighting for and laying down the basis of building socialism in our homeland, were fulfilled. Our party remains faithful to their revolutionary bequest. [applause]

It fulfills and develops it by the effort to further advance our socialist society. With this awareness, the Central Committee is presenting the 17th CPCZ Congress with the report on its activity for the past period and the draft of the program of further construction of advanced socialism in our country for the next 5-year plan with the view to the year 2000. We are convinced that the deliberations of the congress will have an open, concrete, and creative character, and that it will be filled with the determination to tackle new tasks which we encourage at the congress. Our firmness is multiplied by the awareness that the program which we are setting for ourselves is in harmony with the basic interests and desires of our working people and is fully in keeping with the struggle of the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world to secure social progress and lasting peace. We are reinforced by the awareness that our country is a firm part of the socialist community, the broad anti-imperialist front; and that we are implementing our demanding plans in the unbreakable fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Communists and the Soviet peoples. [applause]

Every time new tasks arose, our party showed the ability to mobilize its forces and the forces of the wide circles of the public for their implementation, and it proved itself in its historical calling as the vanguard of the working class and the working masses. We are convinced that it will not be otherwise in the present. The selflessness, awareness, zeal, and decisiveness with which communists will stand at the head of the great struggle for the implementation of the programs that we will adopt at this congress will play a decisive role. [applause]

We believe that the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress will become a huge force which will inspire our people to new upsurge of honest and selfless work in the struggle for new successes in the building of a developed socialist society.

Long live our people, may our dear home and the Czechoslovak socialist Republic flourish. [applause]

May the friendship and alliance, the unity and cooperation of states of the socialist community grow in strength. [applause]

May the solidarity and cooperation of fraternal communist and workers' parties strengthen in the struggle for social progress and peace. [applause]

May the cooperation with all peace-loving and democratic forces of the world the struggle for the aversion of the threat of war, for the strengthening of trust and cooperation between nations deepen. [applause]

Let the unbreakable friendship of our nations with the nations of the Soviet Union continue to develop. Long live the Soviet Union and its glorious Leninist communist party. [applause and chanting]

Long live the revolutionary vanguard of our people, the CPCZ. [applause and chanting]

LEADERS RECEIVE VISITING FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Husak Receives CPSU Delegation

LD251430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee general secretary has met with the CPSU delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress, which is headed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

He acquainted the Soviet comrades with the creative activity of the Communists and all Czechoslovak working people, which has been launched in honor of the 17th party congress. He stressed that the participation of the CPSU delegation in the debate of the congress yet again provides evidence of the indestructable friendship, steadfastness of fraternal ties and wide all-round cooperation between the two communist parties and countries. Comrade Gustav Husak voiced a conviction, that just like the 27th CPSU Congress, the 17th CPCZ Congress will also contribute to further deepening of the all-round Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

Mikhail Solomentsev conveyed to Gusav Husak the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and wishes for the successful proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress and success in the implementation of the conclusions, which will be adopted by the congress.

He informed him about the enormous response among the Communists and all Soviet people to the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, which worked out Party's general strategy for the acceleration of social and economic development of the Soviet Union and for the preservation and strengthening of peace. Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev noted that the main attneion of the CPSU Central Committee and the party as a whole is now focused upon practical implementation of the conclusions of the congress.

The meeting, which was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was carried out in the traditional cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Bilak Meets Indochina Delegates

LD260942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has met heads of delegations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

In the course of a cordial comradely conversation, questions of mutual relations and the further development of cooperation between the CPCZ and these parties were discussed. Comrade Bilak, on behalf of all Communists and all Czechoslovak working people, paid tribute to the successes of the peoples of Laos, Cambodia, and Afghanistan in the building of new societies, and expressed solidarity with their struggle against international reaction and imperialism.

The heads of the delegations expressed gratitude for the support which Czechoslovakia gives their countries and wished our people successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 17th congress.

Comrade Bilak also received the head of a delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He condemned the new provocative aggressive action of the United States against the sovereignty of Libya and on behalf of Czechoslovak people expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people against international imperialism and reaction.

The head of the Libyan delegation expressed thanks for the Czechoslovak support for Libya and wished our people successful fulfillment of the conclusions which the 17th party congress will adopt.

CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES CZECH FOREIGN POLICY

LD242353 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohusalv Chnoupek stressed the peace character of the Czechoslovak foreign policy at a press conference for foreign journalists accredited at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

He pointed out that the international situation is still tense, because of the aggressive militaristic policy of imperialism headed by the United States: he reiterated Czechoslovakia's view that the present-day world problems must be solved by political means. "We support fully the peace proposals of the Soviet Union for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century", Minister Chnoupek declared, adding that Czechoslovakia is actively interested in strengthening the process of detente, initiated in Helsinki in 1975. He expressed the hope that the meeting of the signatories of the Final Act which will be held in Vienna in the autumn will be a broad forum for a fruitful exchange of views on topical questions of European secu-security and cooperation.

Minister Chnoupek said that the paramount task of Czechoslovak foreign policy is the strengthening of friendship and systematic development and deepening of cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. He spoke also of Czechoslovakia's many-faceted cooperation with developing countries, and its solidarity with nations fighting for freedom and independence.

Minister Chnoupek said that political dialogue is the main instrument of Czechoslovak foreign policy, and listed as examples of its use in relations with advanced capitalist countries development of contacts with neighbouring Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as with France, Italy, Norway and the West European states.

He declared that the United States bears full responsibility for the fact that the tension in international relations did not lessen even after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva last November, and cited the restrictions placed on th movement of diplomats of several socialist countries in the United States, and U.S. attempts to reduce the representation of the socialist countries in the United Nations, at variance with the U.N. Charter.

Replying to questions of journalists concerning the Middle East situation, Minister Chnoupek appreciated highly the principled policy of Syria which corresponds to the interests of the Arab people and supports the convening of a large international conference, as proposed by the Soviet Union, which would be attended by all the sides concerned.

The dramatic and tragic situation in this region cannot be solved without the Palestinians, the minister stressed.

He denounced the adventurous policy of the United States in the Mediterranean, which adversely affects the situation in Europe and the Middle East. The operations of U.S. warships off the shores of Libya may lead to a conflict. Czechoslovakia is resolutely opposed to such aggressive steps of the Reagan administration, reminiscent of the long out-dated "gunboat diplomacy", the minister said.

U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

LD251856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the latest provocations and military attacks by the United States against Libya. The statement says the provocative military maneuvers by the U.S. Navy and Air Force off the coast of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah thousands of miles away from the United States has resulted in the violation of Libyan air space and territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra, and has led to a direct attack on sovereign Libyan territory by the U.S. Armed Forces. The use of military force against Libyan sovereign territory cannot be described as anything other than gross contempt for the basic norms of international law and disregard for the UN Charter.

This aggressive action by the United States is part and parcel of the provocations, pressure, and intimidation against that Arab country, which is a representative of anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world. It is a demonstration of the policy of state terrorism, the document stresses. The U.S. representatives, and especially the Pentagon, are taking on the great responsibility of provoking a military confrontation with the Libyan Armed Forces, and of worsening the atmosphere of war psychosis. The result of their conduct is a serious threat to world peace.

Czechoslovakia condemns the provocation by the U.S. Armed Forces against the sovereign Libyan state. It expressed full support and solidarity with the Libyan people and their leadership. It calls upon the United States immediately to stop any further actions of gross pressure and blackmail on Libya, says the statement by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

U.S. CONDEMNED FOR 'PENETRATION' OF LIBYA

LD251906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1834 GMT 25 Mar 86

["Libya Statement by GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR has noted with great concern the penetration by U.S. aircraft into the territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This act jeopardizes world peace and is aimed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Libyan state, but it also makes the efforts for a just and permanent solution of the Middle East conflict and thus an improvement of the international situation more difficult.

Penetration of a foreign territory is in open contravention both of the principles of the UN Charter and of other generally recognized norms of international law. It contravenes the will of all those states and their peoples who support international detente and security.

Statesman-like wisdom and prudence is required, especially in this situation. The GDR will continue to work for a world which is free of all threats and in which each people occupies a position equal to that of others.

MEDIA COMMENT ON NICARAGUAN-HONDURAN BORDER

DW251317 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1100 GMT on 25 March carries a Mathias Reiche commentary announcing as a hoax the U.S. news reports on a Nicaraguan military thrust into Honduras. Referring to the Honduran denial of the reports, the commentator sees this "latest fairy tale hatched at the White House" as part of a "gigantic mudslinging campaign against the Nicaraguan government" staged by the administration in Washington in its quest for Senate approval of $100 million for "the anti-Sandinista counterrevolutionaries."

East Berlin Television Service in German in its newscast at 1830 GMT on 24 March, however, carries a Lutz Herden video report from Nicaragua showing in a brief initial clip some government soldiers moving uphill and two tanks on a road, supplemented with the following narrative: "Intensified border security by the Sandinista People's Army in the area of Ocotal. In this border region in the north of Nicaragua there have been increasing indications for several days of an assault of counterrevolutionary forces which, having been forced to withdraw to Honduras a month ago, seek to gain a foothold on Nicaraguan territory again."

U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST DENOUNCED

DW251212 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Klaus Franke review of the past week's events]

[Excerpts] The 17th CPCZ Congress opened in Prague this morning. Just 4 weeks after the 27th CPSU Congress, representatives of roughly 1.7 million Czechoslovak Communists gathered to review what has been achieved since the last party congress and to map out the tasks for the next 5 years and, on a long-term basis, to the year 2000.

It is safe to assume that communists in our southern neighbor country, too, will map out convincing and realistic answers to the challenges of the present era, and that they will contribute to even more effective cooperation between our states in all fields.

In the past few weeks states and groups of states, politicians, and organizations in various parts of the world have defined their stands on basic problems of our epoch -- the matter of survival -- and provided answers which, depending on their content, are evidence of their responsibility toward the peoples, or their disregard for the hope for peace.

It is generally known that the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Pact convened, that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet addressed an appeal to the U.S. Congress and that, during the same period, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group met, and Washington created political facts eliciting reaction all over the world. Many serious Western publications noted the objective, forward-looking tone and characrer of the communique of the Warsaw foreign ministers meeting and emphasized the efforts of our states to bring about a turn for the better in Europe despite all the impediments that are constantly being put up.

Whether it is in the reduction of conventional weapons, a field in which Western quarters say the Warsaw Pact predominates, or in the matter of controls, our states are once again displaying constructive accomodation. In blatant contrast to such an attitude stands the underground nuclear test carried out by the United States in Nevada. This 800th nuclear test by the United States is generally denounced as a militarist demonstration by advocates of nuclear madness, as a blow against an initial overture to nuclear disarmament, and as an expression of absolute disinterest in any contractual agreement on nuclear testing. The militarists of the United States engineered this detonation of a nuclear charge at the very same time that the renewed extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium beyond 31 March -- on condition of a positive attitude by the United States -- opened a genuine chance of a first step toward curbing nuclear armament.

It is hard to reconcile this nuclear weapons test with the commitment undertaken in Geneva to mitigate and halt the nuclear arms race on earth through negotiations with the USSR and not to allow the militarization of space. What matters to the Pentagon, however, is the search for nuclear weapons of even greater effect needed for the "star wars" project. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said, coupled with last weekend's nuclear test, that SDI is no subject for negotiations with the Soviet Union, as far as the United States is concerned. His concept, hence, is intensification of both nuclear and space armament.

At the end of the week Erich Honecker in Halle said that the SDI accord reached by Kohl and Weinberger simultaneously with the nuclear planning group meeting, which envisages FRG inclusion in "star wars" preparation, is grossly at odds with the realistic positions toward the Soviet complex security program being considered by the international public. The collusion between the Pentagon and Bonn will burden the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, Honecker said, adding that it will also render more complicated relations between the socialist countries and the FRG, and between the GDR and the FRG.

At variance with the official Bonn position is a guideline motion to the forthcoming SPD party congress that was published last week. It says that an SPD government will have no part of SDI or of plans for a West European SDI program.

In our era, when coexistence or the doom of mankind are at stake, it is simply impossible to continue acting in a manner practiced over thousands of years -- relying on weapons and military superiority to solve international problems. As Mikhail Gorbachev put it so succinctly, the psychology and behavior of the stone age must make room for new forms and procedures in relations between different systems, states, and regions. The sooner such a realization prevails in the leading circles of the United States, the freer and the more optimistically will mankind approach the new century.

HONECKER HOLD INTERVIEW WITH MEXICAN DAILY

AU211021 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 86 p 3

["Text" of interview given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, "last week" to Regino Diaz Redondo, director general of the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR, published by this paper "last weekend" -- place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: To what extent are the countries of Eastern Europe threatened if the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] ("star wars"), which has been proposed by the United States and is supported by some West European countries, is continued? What measures would have to be taken by the Warsaw Pact in the event of a continuation of the aforementioned project?

Answer: The new weapons that are envisaged for "star wars" are a threat not only to the Warsaw pact but to all countries and peoples. They are by no means, as certain circles are pretending, designed merely for antimissile defense, but also for attacking any ground target. Continuation of this policy would stimulate the arms race beyond imagination, and would further destabilize the international situation. Insecurity and unpredictability would increase for everyone. Existing disarmament agreements would become ineffective, negotiations would be doomed to failure. Such an absolutely uncontrolled arms race, however, would tremendously increase the danger of a nuclear war. Only recently U.S. scientists warned, in view of the Challenger disaster that, were SDI implemented, mankind's fate would depend on the allegedly infallible technology.

Such a development must not take place. The militarization of space must be prevented. In the interest of the security and the peaceful life of their citizens, the socialist countries cannot permit military superiority of the other side. If they are given no other choice, they will find adequate and effective answers to the new threat posed by SDI.

Question: What are the results of the 27th congress which took place a few days ago and which you attended?

Answer: The party congress opened for mankind the chance to halt the arms race on earth and to prevent its expansion into space, to normalize the international situation, and to develop peaceful cooperation. For this, the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev of 15 January 1986 are of great importance. They provide the opportunity within the framework of a three-phase program to reach the year 2000 without nuclear weapons, without chemical weapons, and with altogether fewer weapons and armament. As you have surely noted, the program also contains important proposals of the Group of Six, of which your president is a member.

The implementation of this program would not only free the peoples from the fear of a nuclear inferno, but would also make available vast funds for resolving the great economic, social, technological, and ecological problems that are facing mankind. Naturally, this would also have favorable effects on the relations between the NATO and Warsaw pact countries. A continuation of the SDI program, however, would very heavily strain the relations between the socialist countries and the United States.

No one can even imagine that it would be possible to disarm on earth, while building up arms in space. The advocates of the "star wars" program want to carry out a first strike under the protection of SDI. We can also see that scientists all over the world even today voice strong doubts on the effectiveness and safety of this system. We do not want heaven to become the antechamber to hell.

Question: What do you think of the Geneva meeting, and what has been accomplished by it?

Answer: We have welcomed the materialization of the Geneva meeting and its results as positive, even though not all our expectations have come true. Undoubtedly it is encouraging if the leading representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States in their joint statement declare that a nuclear war, in which there can neither be victors nor vanquished, must not be unleashed, and that no side is striving for military superiority. The work at the Geneva negotiations on halting the arms race on earth and on nonarmament in space would be continued at an accelerated pace.

Geneva has provided stimuli for resolving the main question -- to ward off a nuclear inferno. Now it is necessary to follow up words with deeds. By its afore mentioned program and additional activities the Soviet Union has undertaken effective steps to prevent the course mapped out by Geneva from petering out. A primary task is an early agreement on a nuclear test freeze between the USSR and the United States. With its unilaterally proclaimed moratorium on any nuclear explosions, which has been extended until 31 March 1986, the Soviet Union has led the way for the United States. Its proposal for a -- for the time being, bilateral -- moratorium also provides for measures for stricter verification, including on-site inspections.

To preserve and continue what has been achieved in Geneva is the duty of all states and political forces alike, since it concerns our common feature. The GDR is doing everything to help ensure that concrete, peace-promoting steps follow the Geneva meeting. To us, there is nothing more important than the preservation of peace. In this struggle we feel ourselves at one with all states and politicians who think and act likewise, such as your country. Mexico's committed work in the international arena for effective disarmament measures and for safeguarding peace not only meets with our greatest appreciation but always with our strong support as well.

Question: Do you believe that the world finds itself in a crisis today, and that there is a possibility of its being on the brink of a world war, or is there a certain easing of tensions?

Answer: As long as the arms spiral continues to be upwards, the threat of a nuclear war is bound to further increase and the urgently necessary revival of detente is rendered more difficult. Today mankind has arrived at a crossroads.

In its history over millenia it has reached a point where a world of peace, freedom and prosperity for all would be conceivable. The present state of science and technology provides unprecedented possibilities for solving global problems such as hunger, illness, and environmental protection.

At the same time, however, mankind finds itself exposed to the tremendous danger of perishing in the inferno of a nuclear war. In this respect one may well speak of a crisis. It is being conjured up by those who fan the arms race, strive for military superiority on earth and in space, and who want to replace the equal rights of all states and peoples in the international arena with the hegemony of those who are militarily stronger. These forces, as they themselves have made clear, do not even shrink from the risk of a war.

It gives us great confidence that more and more people are standing up against the pointless waste of material and intellectual resources of our planet for military purposes. The worldwide coalition of those who, motivated by reason and realism, oppose the nuclear madness is broadening. More and more responsible politicians share the view that higher arms stockpiles do not mean more security. All this confirms our opinion that the forces of peace will prove stronger than those of war. It is not only necessary but also possible to prevent a world war and to return to detente.

Question: What is the state of North-South relations?

Answer: By this question you have touched upon important political and social problems of a global scale that cannot be restricted to North-South relations. They can be resolved only by the cooperation of all states. In the final analysis, the issue at stake is economic decolonization, the overcoming of economic and social backwardness of most of the developing countries, and their participation, with equal rights, in international economic cooperation.

The GDR regards global negotiations in the United Nations, with the participation of all states and consideration of their legitimate interests, an essential path toward solving the aforementioned problems. Hence an international conference on monetary and financial problems, as is demanded by the nonaligned states, in our opinion, would be a step in the right direction. We also consider it particularly important to adopt more far-reaching measures to strengthen confidence in international economic relations.

Question: Do you regard the relations between the two Germanies at present as optimal? What possibilities do you see for a reunification?

Answer: The relations between the two German states certainly cannot be described as optimal. There are still too many problems standing between us, some of them grave. They primarily result from endeavors in the FRG to disregard international law where the GDR is concerned. Our experiences of the past 15 years indicate that progress in the relations was achieved whenever both sides showed goodwill and realism, and let themselves be guided by respect for sovereignty, equal rights, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Primarily, we view the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG in light of their great responsibility for peace. This responsibility results both from history and from their being situated geographically at the demarcation line between the two most powerful military blocs of our time. Never again must war emanate from German soil.

This is professed by the GDR in deeds, and we expect the same from the FRG. Hence a clear FRG statement against SDI would be of eminent importance.

You have asked about the possibilities for a reunification. As you know, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG have developed on German soil as a result of World War II and the postwar events. To put it quite clearly: socialism and capitalism cannot be united any more than fire and water. What is feasible and necessary is relations of peaceful coexistence.

Question: Until when will the Berlin Wall exist? Who wants it, and what advantages or drawbacks does it involve? Are you in favor of this situation remaining as it is now?

Answer: The Wall will remain only as long as the conditions that made it necessary exist. Until 13 August 1961 there was no such border safeguard. From the FRG and West Berlin which, as you know, is situated right in the heart of the GDR, the open border was utilized to pillage the GDR. And what is more, there also were specific military plans for a forcible "rollback" of socialism via the "Front City" of West Berlin. These plans were foiled nearly 25 years ago by building the wall.

Considering this question in an unbiased way, one will agree that the existence of the Wall has made peace in Europe more secure. This development has been and is a benefit not only for our country's citizens but for all peoples.

Question: In view of what is happening in Afghanistan and Central America, do you think that the superpowers are about to divvy up the world?

Answer: No, I do not think so. These examples show, rather, that the most reactionary imperialist circles simply do not want to reconcile themselves to the course of history. This was the case when the October Revolution was victorious in Russia in 1917, and this is the case today concerning the progressive developments in the world, be it in Cuba, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, or Angola.

It is known that the legitimate government of Afghanistan asked the Soviet Union for military aid. For years an undeclared, brutal war has been waged from the outside against peaceful development in this country. Last year alone, one was able to read in Western newspapers, the United States supported the counterrevolutionary gangs with $280 million.

Or let us look at Nicaragua. The aggressive policy of pressure and blackmail against this country has enormously exacerbated the situation in this region. The U.S. Administration does not even make a secret of the fact that the objective of its policy in Central America is, first and foremost, the elimination of the Sandinist people's revolution. If the plans of the administration in Washington are to be realized, then this year alone $100 million will be supplied for military and socalled humanitarian aid to the "contras."

We are not only concerned about the situation in Central America, because every single one of these hotbeds of tension generates serious dangers to world peace. We consistently work for a peaceful solution to the existing conflicts under strict observance of the norms of international law. An important step in this direction -- actually the precondition -- would mainly be the cessation of the undeclared war against the countries that are linked in friendship to us, that is Afghanistan, Mozambique, Angola, and Nicaragua.

Question: Do you think that the Nicaraguan Government is a Marxist one or that U.S. pressure does push it toward Cuba and the Soviet Union?

Answer: In Nicaragua you can see or feel neither Cuba's nor the Soviet Union's influence. Its government has emerged out of the struggle against the Somoza regime, which had its roots in social exploitation and national oppression of the people. Concerning the development of the national struggle for liberation, there is no status quo. I cannot and will not conceal the fact that we feel great sympathy for Nicaragua and for Cuba, and also for the people who are struggling for democracy in El Salvador and in other Latin American countries.

We very much support Mexico's foreign policy because the country also supports us in defending world peace. Solidarity exists. Of course, I cannot speak for the other socialist countries but only for the GDR. It supports the development of the nationally liberated peoples and countries with large amounts of material resources. Of course, the other socialist states are acting in the same direction.

Question: Have you any idea who the murderers of Olof Palme are and what the background of this crime could be?

Answer: This criminal attack on Olof Palme was an attack against peace. The world lost an outstanding fighter for peace and mankind's progress. Our people, too, have been deeply shocked by this attack. Obviously, those circles for whom Olof Palme was an obstacle to reaching their goals stand behind the attack.

Question: It is obvious that many socialdemocratic, socialist governments in Europe have some problems. Does this mean that the conservatives are on the rise?

Answer: I do not think that Europe has experienced a strengthening of the conservative component. On the contrary, more than 74 percent of the people are against the policy of arms buildup of the most extreme circles. If it was the intention to cause a change in Sweden's attitude by assassinating Olof Palme, then the reaction of the new prime minister, Carlsson, shows that Sweden intends to continue its foreign policy.

Of course, I do not underestimate the conservative component, but at the same time we also take into account that among the conservatives there are also leading persons who are not willing to turn mankind over to a nuclear inferno.

Q Are there basic differences between the socialists and communists in Europe?

A It is known that there are profound ideological differences in opinion between the communist and the socialists in Europe, but the common interest to take care that mankind does not perish in a nuclear inferno prevails. In this, I proceed from the premise that words and deeds coincide. This cannot be said about all of those who speak about peace and at the same time push forward with an arms buildup. It is a fact that at present in Europe there exists important cooperation between the communists and socialdemocratic parties to preserve peace. We consider this as the main task and for this we are doing everything.

Question: A few days ago Dr Kissinger said more or less that President Reagan's new policy on the Philippines and Haiti is wrong because the United States will end up alone if it discards its dictator-friends.

Answer: In my opinion this seems to be correct.

Question: Is this not a new U.S. strategy in order to exclude communist-type social explosions?

Answer: This country has developed a new strategy of globalism. It wants to determine how the world must develop, but it will not be able to do this. Nobody can stop the development of the peoples toward their social and national liberation. We are fully in favor of the peoples' self-determination, in favor of their determining their own fate. Therefore, we reject any form of external interference into these countries' domestic affairs.

Question: What would your proposal be, so that the indebted countries can pay their debts or fulfill their obligations, and what do you think of the positions of Mexico, Peru, and Cuba on this problem?

Answer: Solving the "debt crisis," as the skyrocketing foreign debts of the countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa are called, is a very complicated problem. The positions of those countries you named reflect the wide range of possibilities within which a feasible solution is looked for.

If one wants to effectively fight evil, one has to seek out its roots. The almost unimaginable debt burden is without doubt, a consequence of colonial exploitation in the past. Another decisive reason, however, is the inferior, unequal position of the developing countries in today's capitalist world economy, the neocolonialist exploitation by multinational monopolies. These problems are excacerbated by the imperialist course of arms buildup, which annually devours immense amounts of money and is also a burden to the devloping countries. Thus, halting the arms race, step-by-step disarmament, and reducing military expenditure are important preconditions for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the debt problem.

Together with the other socialist states, the GDR is working for an immediate solution to the problem of foreign debts. For this purpose, concrete, business-like negotiations within the United Nations should be started as soon as possible. An alleviation of the debt burden by the capitalist industrial countries would certainly by very helpful as a first step for many developing countries. But the question can only be solved with a fundamental restructuring of international economic, financial, and currency relations, which includes equal cooperation between all states.

The GDR will continue to develop -- in the same way as the other socialist states -- the economic, financial, and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries. As to date, this will take place on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Our joint proposals to conclude an agreement on the reduction of armament expenditures are also still valid. The financial means that would then be available should be used for economic and social development and thus also for support to the developing countries.

Question: Do you propose direct dialogue between creditor and debtor countries?

Answer: The problem could be discussed and solved within the framework of the United Nations or an international conference independent of this forum. In any case, it would be important that the responsible statesmen come together and make decisions. Here it is obvious that the debt problem is directly linked to the questions of disarmament.

Question: Would you be in favor of a moratorium, of a reduction of interest payments for the debts or of their cancellation?

Answer: The best thing would be, of course, to cancel the debts because the creditor states and the banks have already received more money via payments of interest than they invested in loans. But politics deals with possibilities and therefore I think that these countries would not accept such a stipulation.

Question: The peoples are already tired and will not much longer be able to make the sacrifices to pay these debts. Such a situation weakens the democratic governments of Latin America, such as that of Mexico, and can create riots and social explosions. Would it not be an urgent task that all countries, including those of the East, convene an international conference before the creditor banks hang themselves with their own noose?

Answer: I would like to mention that we are willing to cooperate within the framework of CEMA in order to solve this problem which is of interest to everybody. Cancel the debts but convince the countries that gave the loans. [sentence as published] We cannot agree with the policy of the International Monetary Fund and we are willing to cooperate in any form, within and outside of the United Nations. It is important that the world realizes that the problem is very serious and that adequate conditions must be created to solve it. Concerning Latin America in particular, I know a bit of Mexico. I love the Mexican people. I also had many talks with representatives of Nicaragua and other countries in this region, and I would like to say that the solution of the debt problem is very closely linked with disarmament. Billions of dollars are used for the arms buildup. Therefore, independent of the will to do something, appropriate conditions to achieve something are lacking.

Here we are dealing with a diabolical system. The most important question is to halt and reduce armament on earth and prevent its extension to space.

Question: Let as assume there were a unilateral declaration of a moratorium by the Latin American countries, and the industrial countries and the banks of these nations imposed sanctions against the debtors; how would the Eastern countries help to alleviate the economic burden and, in addition, contribute to countering any aggression?

Answer: All measures that you take meet with our sympathy, but sympathy alone is not enough. The debts are so high that one cannot forget the problem for even a single moment but must make decisions to visibly alleviate the difficult economic situation of the indebted nations that is caused by imperialist politics.

Concerning ourselves, the problem is the following: As long as we have to use so many resources to keep up the military-strategic balance we, including the USSR, are not able to give enough help to the Third World countries although we are already now granting necessary support commensurate with our possibilities.

Therefore, I would like to point out once more that these questions are decisively dependent on solving the main question, that is the question of safeguarding peace and disarmament. It is important to exert pressure so that in the negotiations between the United States and the USSR agreements are reached, at least concerning some of the topics that are being discussed. The success of these negotiations also determines the possibility to effectively fight indebtedness.

Question: What would the basic principles be for creating a New International Economic Order?

Answer: Basic principles have existed since the seventies. I mean the declaration and the action program for the creation of a New International Economic Order and the charter of economic rights and duties of states as they were approved by the United Nations at that time. Particularly in preparing the charter, your country played an outstanding role. Meanwhile, the program that was developed by the nonaligned countries and contains such basic objectives as the establishment of just relations, free of any discrimination and exploitation, has been internationally recognized.

The more than 10 years of struggle to realize these and other objectives show that between approving progressive documents and fully realizing them considerable obstacles and opposition have to be overcome. In this struggle we have always stood at the side of the developing countries and have actively supported their legitimate efforts. Together with our partners in the CEMA, we proposed an action program for improving the international economic relations with the declaration "Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" at the CEMA summit in June 1984 in Moscow.

It is our well-understood, common interest that an atmosphere of trust and security, of predictability and reliability begins to permeat international economic and scientific-technological relations. It must be free of any discrimination in trade, of economic blackmail and dictatorial behavior in financial matters. This presupposes that all states participating in international cooperation are constructively working for realizing the agreed principles.

Question: How do you consider the current state and prospects of the relations between Mexico and the GDR?

Answer: I like to remember my visit to your country in September 1981. Since then the historically developed relations of friendship between our two peoples have been successfully continued and deepened. The political dialogue between our two states is a concrete expression of the joint efforts of the GDR and Mexico to do everything to prevent a nuclear inferno, to preserve peace, and to solve the current global economic problems.

Today there is practically no field in which there is not fruitful cooperation on a contractual basis. Of course, we want to continue this good and positive development. We see possibilities for this in numerous fields in which we can use the achieved results as a stable basis and starting point, for instance in developing cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological areas, the contract system, or cultural and scientific relations -- fields which are interesting for both sides.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ISSUED ON LIBYAN EVENTS

LD261500 Budapest MTI in English 1420 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- The Hungarian news agency has been authorized to publish the following statement.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic voices deep concern over the tensions that have built up along the Libyan coasts.

The U.S. miltary operations are obviously aimed at intimidating the independent non-aligned Libya, a member of the United Nations Organization, the armed conflict not only threatens the peace and independence of the Libyan people, but may also have extremely dangerous consequences for the entire Mediterranean region and, in a broader sense, for the cause of international peace and security.

The Hungarian People's Republic declares solidarity for Libya, and expresses the hope that the United States, displaying sober self-restraint, will take measures for an immediate stop to military operations, for easing tensions in the region, and for a peaceful settlement of disputes.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SFRY -- Belgrade, March 24 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Culture and Education Bela Kopeczi and Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, signed the new five-year inter-governmental scientific, educational and cultural cooperation agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in Belgrade Monday. The agreement states that the two governments are to encourage and promote further development of scientific, educational, cultural, information, physical education and sports cooperation The sides are to encourate cooperation between the competent bodies and organizations of the two countries in educational and cultural fields concerning the Croat, Serbian and Slovene minorities living in Hungary, and the Hungarian minority living in Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 2200 GMT 24 Mar 86 LD]

REACTION TO U.S. MOVES AGAINST LIBYA NOTED

Urban Voices Concern

LD251512 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 25: Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban here today voiced his deep concern over the recent moves by the U.S. Against Libya. He described them as dangerous to world peace.

Addressing the weekly conference for foreign newsmen, Minister Urban said that the Polish authorities unite with Libya -- a friendly country. He emphasized that the measures taken by the U.S. set up a dangerous situation in the sensitive region. The spokesman also expressed his concern caused by the renewal of nuclear test blasts by the U.S. and violation by the U. S. Navy of the Soviet Union's territorial waters.

Minister Urban refered to the agreement on the Polish-Chinese direct air connection recently signed by the two countries. The agreement, he said, will be implemented by the end of this year. Charter flights will precede the regular communication flights.

Minister Urban told the conference that the Polish side opened talks with representatives of the U.S. Adminstration in connection with a decision of the Department of State which limited the freedom of Polish diplomatic missions staffers in the U.S. The Polish side demanded that the U.S. Government withdrew the discriminatory measures against Polish diplomats. The Polish side informed the U.S. Adminstration about steps it will undertake had not the U.S. discriminatory moves been abandoned.

Act of 'Piracy'

LD260026 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] The United States has been striving for a confrontation with Libya wittingly, consistently, and for years. Eighteen times over the past 5 years it concentrated naval squadrons off the Libyan coast, while this year's operation was opened with a political campaign and is being culminated in an authentic military offensive. The administration has a strong position with regard to Congress and it seems that in a climate of American demonstration of strength, the White House will obtain from the legislature everything it will demand. A modest observation in THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial section that the Americans have the right to expect a greater sense of responsibility from their government, remains a voice in the wilderness.

This is another act of American air piracy and yet another attack on a sovereign country; it is another violation of international law. State terrorism, condemned in theory by the U.S. Adminstration, is regularly used by it in practice. The Americans have been conducting exercises in waters off the Libyan coast for some time now, attempting to intimidate the government of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Blackmail brings no result and in turn further exasperates the capitalist power which cannot come to terms with the anti-imperialist and anticolonial policy of the Libyan authorities. Furthermore, the Libyan Jamahiriyah maintains far too close relations, in Washington's view, with the socialist countries and proposes too many independent solutions in the international arena, which finds no approval in the eyes of the United States. Nobody knows yet what the American provocations will lead to, but statements by Washington hawks about the possibility of using force on a greater scale against Libya already cause concern. Optimism may be gained from the fact of full solidarity of the entire progressive world and an exceptional mobilization of the Arab world in view of the threat to Libyan sovereignty.

REPORTAGE ON LCY LEADER ZARKOVIC'S VISIT

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD251555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2131 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Warsaw today with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of State.

Taking part in the talks, which were held immediately on the arrival of the LCY delegation, as well as during the afternoon, were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium, Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the LCY international cooperation section and Milivoje Maksic, the SFRY's ambassador to Poland.

Taking part in the talks on the PZPR side were Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, director of the Chancery of the Central Committee Secretariat, Ernest Kucza, head of the international department and other figures. [Warsaw PAP English at 2041 GMT on 25 March adds the following names to the Polish delegation: First secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gorzow Wielkopolski Wiktor Kinecki and deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Department Janusz Lewandowski]

During a cordial and friendly conversation Zarkovic and Jaruzelski gave a high assessment of overall Yugoslav-Polish relations, as well as of relations and cooperation between the LCY and PZPR. It was said that these relations are traditionally friendly and good and that the conditions and readiness on both sides exist for them to continue to develop on principles of independence, automony and equality and the right of every party to decide autonomously on its own internal development and international policy. The need was emphasized for an intensification of practical cooperation in all spheres of work and for the successful implementation of the cooperation program between the LCY and PZPR; for a strengthening of comprehensive and significant economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries and an increase in the links between our socio-political organizations, and institutions of the SRS and socialist autonomous provinces with suitable institutions in the Polish PR. It was agreed that for their part the LCY and PZPR would contribute to the stability and development of such cooperation.

Zarkovic and Jaruzelski exchanged information on the activities of the LCY and PZPR in the internal sphere. There was discussion in particular of preparations for the forthcoming congresses. Zarkovic emphasized that the main decisions of the 13th LCY Congress would be directed at the more forceful resolution of tasks of economic development and overcoming economic difficulties on the basis of the long-term economic stabilization program and at the continued development of socialist self-management, the democratization of social relations and the strengthening of the role of the LCY as the leading ideo-political force in society in the developed system of socialist self-management. Jaruzelski emphasized that the 10th congress of the PZPR should access the current degree of socialist development of the country and set long-term aims for the development of Polish society on the threshold of the 21st centruy. He emphasized the significance of the PZPR program which the congress should adopt as an ideological platform for the continued successful realization of the course of socialist renewal, reform and agreement-making.

Discussing the topical international issues, Zarkovic and Jaruzelski agreed that international relations were burdened by numerous dangerous developments which are threatening world security and peace despite the fact that the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva had aroused justified hopes as regards the consolidation of the process of negotiations and detente. The two sides judged that Gorbachev's initiatives and proposals represented a realistic basis for steps in that direction. However, the exacerbation of the crisis situation in some parts of the world, negative trends in the world economy which are already making the difficult situation in developing countries even more complicated, the increased ideologization of international relations could all lead to the further worsening of the international situation. Both sides stressed that 1986, as the year of peace, should be marked by concrete agreements on the process of disarmament and reduction in nuclear weapons. Zarkovic placed emphasis on the active and continued role of the Nonaligned Movement in the efforts to accomplish these goals, which, he said, would be the main topic of the next summit of nonaligned in Harare.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee exchanged views about the situation and trends in the workers' and other progressive movements in the world. It was said that the present complex situation and major changes brought about by the revolution in science and technology contain many crucial issues. The progressive development of social relations is not automatically guaranteed and it depends on the efforts and capacity of subjective forces to provide adequate response and to pay attention in their programs to the aspirations of working people and nations toward peace and social progress. Stress was also placed on the importance of comprehensive cooperation, permanent dialogue and exchange of experience between all the forces of the left in the world in order to consolidate joint struggle for peace, disarmament, development, new and more just social relations and general progress in the world. The importance of major reforms launched in socialist countries for both the development of these countries and for the overall process of the struggle for progress and socialism in the world was emphasized.

Jaruzelski Dinner Toast

LD251508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2039 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of State has given a formal dinner in honor of Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is leading an LCY delegation visiting Poland. During the dinner, at which prominent party and state leaders were present, Zarkovic and Jaruzelski exchanged toasts.

In his toast the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee recalled the Polish-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade last year and expressed his conviction that the current visit of the LCY delegation will make a significant contribution to the further rapprochement between the two parties and peoples. Having made the assessment that the peoples of Poland and Yugoslavia made a significant contribution to the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, Jaruzelski turned towards Zarkovic: "You personally took part in the liberation struggle in the ranks of the partisan army under the command of the legendary leader Marshal Josip Broz Tito. The Poles too were in your detachments. We are well acquainted with the military merits of the Yugoslav fighters for freedom and this gives rise to profound respect in our country."

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish party went on to say that the LCY and the PZPR had demonstrated, both during the war and at the time of socialist construction, that they knew how to carry out their historic mission and that they are the leading force of their peoples.

Jaruzelski also pointed out the successful political and economic cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia and the contacts between the LCY and the PZPR.

Speaking of the internal developments in Poland, Jaruzelski stressed that despite temporary difficult and sometimes even dramatic moments the socialist achievements in Poland are undeniable. "Our party, working-class and all patriotic forces will protect and increase these achievements. We will not deviate from the path of socialist renewal, consolidation of socialism, democracy and legality. Consistently and on the basis of our constitutional principles and the principles of our social system we shall build and expand national understanding. We are convinced that the forthcoming 10th PZPR Congress will confirm and further develop this line."

Having stressed that for all the parties and peoples and for progressive movements and social organization the most important thing is to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war, to seek the paths of detente and to create the conditions for the solution of problems through international cooperation on an equal footing, Jaruzelski said: "This is the reason why, with special tribute, we welcomed and we resolutely support the Soviet proposals for a radical halt to the arms race and for nuclear disarmament up to the end of this century.

"Nevertheless, the will of all the great powers is required for an essential change in the present dangerous situation in the world. This will and resolve was displayed once again by the Soviet Union. Now is the time for the United States and its allies to follow suit. This is the only way to eliminate the lethal danger threatening the world. This chance must not be lost. All big and small countries, members of alliances and nonaligned countries, have the right and the duty to have their say on this issue because it concerns the right to life by the people, states and peoples."

In Jaruzelski's assessment, in the present situation a special role could be played by the nonaligned countries among which Yugoslavia has a great influence and enjoys a great reputation. "On several occasions their voice was heard loudly against the policy of armament and confrontation. The movement of nonaligned countries continues to be today a significant factor in opposing the intention of turning our whole planet into powder keg with a lit fuse."

At the end of his toast Jaruzelski said that the talks today between the delegations of the two parties had once again confirmed that the PZPR and the LCY, "guided by the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism and simultaneously taking into consideration the concrete conditions in which they operate, lead their peoples in the historic change of social and economic relations. We are bound together by profound concern for the preservation of peace, for the development of the forces of progress which emancipate the working people from exploitation and oppression."

Zarkovic Dinner Toast

LD251509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Replying to Wojciech Jaruzelski's toast, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the two countries are continuing the talks held last year and he expressed the conviction that the current contacts would be an act strengthening friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, deepening mutual realizations about the activities of the parties in the internal sphere and the essential exchange of views on a series of topical questions with which the world today and socialism as a world process are confronted on the threshold of the 21st century.

"I wish here also to repeat that Yugoslav Communists and all working people in Yugoslavia follow with great attention and understanding the efforts of the PZPR and all socialist and democratic forces in Poland to find and apply autonomously -- on the basis of Polish conditions, national characteristics and historical inheritance -- their own paths for the democratic strengthening of socialism and thereby the stability and prosperity of your country. We know of your great personal contribution, Comrade Jaruzelski, to efforts for the achievement of socialist renewal, for progress in Poland and for its worthy place in international relations and in resolving the major problems with which the world today is confronted."

Vidoje Zarkovic then emphasized that the LCY proceeds from the conviction that every party whose ideal is socialism is autonomous and independent in its orientations and that it is responsible for its policy and the historical role undertaken exclusively for its own working class and people in current and future generations. Every party and country offer, in their original and authentic solutions, a valuable contribution to the general experiences and richness of socialist processes in the world. Zarkovic expressed the conviction that the forthcoming congress of the Polish party would be a significant step in this direction and that it would open up a new stage in the strengthening of socialism in Poland.

"As you know," Zarkovic went on, "the LCY is also about to hold a congress. Not just this event but also our entire development and the problems confronting us lay a great responsibility upon us. We are exerting great efforts to overcome economic difficulties and to ensure that the self-managing political system functions effectively. Our strategic orientations, which we built up with Tito at our head, represent the historic legacy and the permanent interest and orientation of the Communists, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. For us there is no alternative and nor can there be to the independence, nonalignment, equality and brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities and the development of socialist democracy in the overall system of our socialist self-management and these are the essential orientations of the LCY. In this spirit we continue to speak of the continuity of application of principles and policies from Tito's time. In your recent conversation with Yugoslav journalists about your recollections of Tito, you, Comrade Jaruzelski, said in an inspired manner: 'The greatest thing that a leader can leave behind is that he is not just history but is constantly both the present and the future.' It is precisely in this way that we understand Tito's and our own cause."

Speaking about international actvity, Vidoje Zarkovic said that the LCY proceeds from the conviction that the peace, freedom, independence, security and tranquillity of every people and every country is the precondition for progressive social transformations. "Our attachment to peace is all the greater in that we recall the horrors of the Second World War and the great human and material losses our country suffered in it. At this moment our thoughts are on the heroic sufferings of the Polish people who were the victims of the Second World War and fascist aggression and who made an unforgettable contribution to the struggle for peace. We are therefore urging that the current year, which the UN has declared the year of peace, be marked by concrete agreements on the opening of the process of disarmament and reduction in nuclear weapons. This is a moral obligation and not a matter for political maneuvering and competition. It is the debt owed to the generations which bore the sufferings during the two destructive world wars and to the future generations as well."

Zarkovic went on to emphasize that the LCY and the country as a whole would not spare effort in the struggle for peace, disarmament, easing of international tension and development. "We believe that the fundamental problems of the present-day world stem from the existing unequal international relations, particularly in the economic sphere. We are therefore advocating, within the movement of nonaligned countries, the kind of international relations which will help to eliminate on a long-term basis the sources of divisions, conflicts and confrontations."

Concluding his toast Zarkovic expressed satisfaction at the successful cooperation between the two countries and between the PZPR and the LCY. He said, there are good reasons and possibilities for this cooperation to be constantly deepened and enriched which is in our mutual interest, thus contributing to the efforts to achieve wider understanding, peace, progress and the development of socialism as the world process. "I am convinced that our visit and talks will enhance even more our mutual understanding, respect and friendship and that it will make our cooperation even more fruitful," Zarkovic said.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES VOIVODSHIP CHAIRMEN

LD200924 Warsaw PAP in English 2152 GMT 19 Mar 86

["Speech by Jaruzelski (abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 19 -- The topic of our meeting, said Wojciech Jaruzelski at today's conference of chairmen of voivodship people's councils and heads of voivodship committees for voluntary commitments here, is linked with the widely perceived idea of a thrifty economy, especially with such activities of people's councils which promote vigorous postures, boost readiness of individuals to work for the good of their milieux and, in a wider scale, to act in favour of the nation and the state. So this is patriotism seen against the background of everyday, honest work and stepped up social and professional activeness which perfects and enriches the reality which surrounds us.

We have been noting with satisfaction vigorous, pre-congress activity of different milieux, especially crews of many work establishments. This is mirrored in voluntary work and extra production which will bring additional goods, improvements and cleanup work. Especially today, any symptom of additional activeness, any new social or production commitment, has not only economic, material dimension, but is also of extremely psycho-social importance.

The past years left different kinds of traumas and prejudices and consciousness of many people. The still difficult economic problems sometimes become an excuse to justify cases of impotence and passiveness. It is the forces hostile to People's Poland which are especially interested in creating such postures. Apathy, passiveness -- this is the state which they would like to sow and maintain in this country. In every morally sound man there are resources of the desire to perform useful deeds, there are needs to distinguish himself. This is a potentially great capital of nation-wide energy. So the most important thing is to stimulate these natural human strivings and channel them properly.

Therefore we highly value any social initiatives. We do so not only because their value can be expressed in billions of zlotys, that they help meet different social demands. Their value boils down above all to their influence on human postures, on the sense of collective responsibility, on a deep concern for a better tomorrow of socialist Poland. Social commitments evidence the possibility to overcome the difficulties which are seemingly impossible to overcome. They stimulate the passion for voluntary work (among society), add to the interest in regional and nationwide problems, enrich educational and cultural aspirations, raise aesthetic requirements onto a higher level. They prove that own resources can help accomplish very much for the common good.

At the same time social commitments have their ideological-political aspect. The local administration, which encourages social commitments and lends tangible assistance to those who initiate them, is not viewed by citizens as being only "an administrative office".

It becomes their own administration, stimulating and inspiring conscious transformations of living conditions. The principle of rational operation should define the scope and character of the social commitments. The people's councils should make better use of the means at their disposal for promoting social initiatives.

The belated commissioning of different investment projects implemented with the participation of voluntary labour continues to be a major shortcoming. Prolonged investment cycles add to the costs, lower the zeal for work and are a cause of cases of devastation on building sites. Discouraging are likewise recurring incidents of showcase actions, meant to bring propaganda effects or to be included in bureaucratic reports. Naturally enough, citizens complain in such situations. And they not only grumble about the (local) self-government, local administration and, finally, about a commune, municipal or voivodship people's council, but they grumble "in general" -- about the government, the state. All this brings obvious political and moral losses.

However, it is not this current which dominates. A front of well-organized, effective activeness of society is increasingly developing. We note more and more cases of creative thinking and activities concerning different spheres of social, economic and cultural life. And how aptly this particular realm of human activity was described by (poet) Julian Przybos as "suprawork", who compared it with creative activity.

Social commitments are a traditional area of activeness. According to initial estimates, over the years of the latest three-year plan their total value exceeded the Z90 thousand million mark, with a steadily rising tendency observed in this respect. It appears from the information sent by the chairmen that social commitments promote integrational processes within milieux. They especially help concert efforts of people's councils, social organizations, work establishments and citizens. Therefore, the new concepts of self-governmental character of people's councils and their institutional link with the residents' self-government are proving to be correct. The correctness of new legal solutions is being confirmed.

Social dedication meant to promote the targets going beyond the scope of direct interest of a milieu is of long-standing tradition. The Warsaw reconstruction fund, operating in the first post-war years, was the harbinger of these actions. Today, these traditions are continued by the national health protection fund at the account of which a total of more than Z53 thousand million have been collected until now which made it possible to build and renovate nearly 1,500 objects. The construction of the Polish Mother's Health Centre Memorial Hospital in Lodz and the nation-wide action for school provide many evidences of society's commitment. The scope of social activeness and initiatives is very wide. They all have a common denominator - upbringing through useful effort, consolidation of ties with a milieu, social advantage.

Against this background I want to draw the attention of you, the chairman, to the (necessity) to stimulate actions aimed at: First - combating any kinds of criminal and moral pathology -- alcoholism, drug addiction, depravation of teenagers, parasitism. As it is known, there are suitable laws in force, however, their provisions are not being successfully implemented. Second - the shaping of suitable inter-human relations, creation of a proper atmosphere, this including greater demands vis-a-vis public utility institutions which should serve man and facilitate his life. Third - care for the sanitary state of our country, for cleanness and proper hygienic conditions at every work stand, at every place of residence and rest. As it is known, in this respect there is much to be done. Let us make the nearest period, especially the month of April, the time of a great drive for cleanness, for neatness of our country.

The draft program of the party, to be adopted by the 10th Congress of the PUWP, spells out nation-wide targets and tasks. In this program, addressed to all party members, as well as to members of the allied parties and to millions of citizens without party affiliation, we state unequivocally: "We will continue, develop and speed up the process of socialist transformations." We will consolidate and broaden the content and forms of socialist democracy and self-government as well as (the content and forms of) civic and state discipline. The working people are the sovereign in our state. The people's power which you represent, must serve them, must express their interests, meet their needs and back up their initiatives.

We all are responsible for a Poland of tomorrow. The concordant, creative work of the nation including civic initiatives, inspired and backed by the people's councils, undertaken and carried out by the citizens for common good, is to decide about what content will be inscribed in the book of us entering the 21st century. And it will be no longer a book about improvement and stabilization but about a comprehensive development of the people's commonwealth.

FURTHER DETAILS OF 11 MARCH URBAN CONFERENCE

AU201351 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Mar 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to Polish and foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 11 March]

[Excerpts] Donald Forbes, REUTER: What is the purpose of General Siwicki's visit to India? Will he inform the Indian authorities about the results of investigations into the Polish share in the Indian espionage scandal last year? What were the results of these investigations?

Urban: The purpose of the visit is to promote Polish-Indian relations, which are present in various areas, including the military area. We do this through talks and exchanges of experience. The issue you have asked about has been settled by the governments concerned. That is why I do not think that Minister Siwicki will have any talks on it.

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: When will the Israeli visa office be opened in Warsaw? Why has this opening been delayed?

Urban: I repeat once more that talks about technical details have delayed the opening. I still do not know when the visa office will be open, but it will be opened. There are no substantial obstacles, just technical matters.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Activities to coordinate research programs in the social sciences for the coming 5-year period have been recently halted. All these programs will be examined by a special commission which will also include representatives of the Social Sciences Academy. Does this mean that science policy has been tightened?

Urban: We do not implement science policy by tightening or relaxing its critera. Our policy has always been that research programs have to be approved and that they have to be examined and eventually modified before approval. The appropriate authorities responsible for this will certainly take into consideration those views expressed at the congress of Polish science that aired dissatisfaction with the prolonged approval procedure. However, this procedure must not be speeded up to such an extent as to result in rash decisions or the decisions that would be in conflict with our policy of concentrating forces and resources on the most important issues.

Such concentration is our government's policy for science.

Giulio Gelibter, ANSA: Do the Polish authorities intend to apply clemency vis-a vis Frasyniuk, Lis, and Michnik? Is it true that the authorities have asked the Church to vouch for these three persons is such clemency is applied?

Urban: I know nothing about such moves. All I know is that it is our policy to display humanitarianism in such cases, if at all possible.

Peter Johnsson, HANDESLTIDNINGEN: Is it possible that the rules of Polish-Soviet tourist exchanges might be changed very soon? Was this issue discussed by General Jaruzelski and Premier Messner during their visit to Moscow to attend the Soviet congress?

Urban: This issue was not discussed during the visit, but tourism may develop because it had been discussed on previous occasions. This concerns longer tourist visits, vacations, and excursions as well as short visits across the border, which are very important for inhabitants in border areas. On the strength of the talks between the PZPR first secretary and the CPSU general secretary, as well as those held by Premier Messner during his previous visit, it is possible to assume that Polish-Soviet tourist exchanges will be increased in line with the material potential of our two countries. This assumption is backed by the fact that all these talks have been of essential significance in promoting cooperation in all areas.

Michael Kaufman, NYT: Could you tell us whether representatives of the Episcopate paid a visit yesterday to two political prisoners on hunger strike at the Rakowiecka street penitentiary? Does this mean that a kind of government-church dialogue on this issue is continuing? Does this also mean that the government is looking forward to some social initiative that would induce these two prisoners to abandon their hunger strike?

Urban: I know that these prisoners have received a letter from the Episcopate asking them to abandon this health-endangering practice. You have asked whether this is a feature of the state-Church dialogue. I would call it a form of the Church's humanitarian mission. The state merely approved of this ecclesiastical initiative and made it possible for the people concerned to acknowledge it.

Alma Kadragic, ABC NEWS: You maintain that the amount of the funds contributed to the Agricultural Foundation has been disappointing. It is said that U.S. Congress appropriated $10 million for the first year of the foundation and that the initial fund of the foundation is to amount to $21 million. Do you think that this sum is too small for initiating the work of the foundation?

Urban: Personally, I regard $10 million as an enormous sum of money. Perhaps it is also for you, personally. But for our agriculture it is not a considerable amount if you take into account that our agriculture has suffered losses amounting to $3 billion as a result of American sanctions, which have brought damage in various areas, including food for the nation. The $10 million in question are peanuts compared with the originally promised $2 billion. You have asked me whether $10 million if a lot or little. It depends on how you view it.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Could you tell us precisely which paragraphs of the Penal Code make it possible to detain people for nonpolitical offenses? Will Czeslaw Bielecki be allowed to emigrate?

Urban: I am unable to enumerate all the Penal Code paragraphs that make it possible to convict people for noncriminal offenses. You see, paragraphs are one thing and motives are another thing. A person may be convicted for insulting the national banner, another for attending an illegal gathering, and yet another for assaulting a militiaman. Political motives are the common denominator of these offenses, but the paragraphs dealing with them vary from case to case. My advice is that you study our Penal Code.

The usual noncriminal offenses include circulation of false information that amounts to slandering our state authorities, production of illegal publications and printed matter, and membership of illegal orgaizations. But there are also more serious crimes, of course.

I know nothing about Czeslaw Bielecki's application for permission to emigrate from Poland. If he makes such an application it will be considered in line with the existing procedures.

Christopher Bobinski: Bialystok Voivodship authorities continue to question teachers about various matters, including their attitude toward religion. Is this questioning restricted to Bialystok Voivodship or is it a countrywide measure sponsored by the educational authorities?

Urban: Reviews of cadres are a normal practice and are carried out in all spheres from time to time. I have read your article about the Bialystock questionnaire, but before I can answer you I must know exactly how and where this questioning was carried out and by whom. Was this questioning in connection with a cadre review? What was at issue?

Bobinski: Since the Curia of the Bialystok Diocese has protested this questioning, perhaps it would be better to refer this issue to it?

Urban: This is not a market place where I could be told what to do.

Rober Strybel, THE POLONIA PRESS: Do you envisage some central functions to mark the 30th anniversary of the June events?

Urban: This is March.

Guy Dinmore: The chairman of the Planning Commission said not so long ago that the USSR might loan Poland R1 billion. Could you comment?

Urban: No, I have no comment to make. I have no idea in what connection Vice Premier Gorywoda said this. I do not know the text of his statement. Talks with the USSR about various joint ventures in cooperation are continuing. These ventures are based on various principles of mutual financing. I think your question refers to some specific venture.

SCIENTEIA CALLS U.S.-LIBYAN CLASHES 'INADMISSIBLE'

AU260933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0904 GMT 26 Mar 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/3/1986 -- The daily newspapers cover the U.S.-Libyan armed clashes in the Gulf of Sidra, stressing the deep concern that they aroused throughout the world. An editorial note in SCINTEIA terms those acts as inadmissible, they are a serious risk with unpredictable consequences for local and international peace and security. It is imperative, the newspaper stresses, that a sense of responsibility prevail, and everything possible be done to prevent the conflict from growing, to put an end to the state of confrontation in U.S.-Libyan relations. Positions to these incidents taken throughout the world are also covered by the press.

AGERPRES CONDEMNS RECENT U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

AU251400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1342 GMT 25 Mar 86

["Statement by the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/3/1986 -- In conncection with the recent underground nuclear test conducted by the United States of America, the Romanian news agency is empowered to state the following:

The Romanian people is deeply concerned over and most firmly disapproves of the new underground nuclear-weapon test recently performed by the United States of America ignoring the demands and protests of the world public opinion, of the public in the USA included. Romania has always stated resolutely against any nuclear-weapon tests and demands that everything possible should be done to put an end to such tests which only lead to the deterioration of the international situation, the intensification of arming and the enhancement of the danger of a devastating nuclear war.

Public opinion in Romania, the Romanian people, just like the other peace-loving peoples and forces in the whole world, demand that the U.S. should halt nuclear tests, give a positive answer and join in the unilateral moratorium instituted by the Soviet Union on nuclear tests and the passage to negotiations to conclude an accord along this line. Romania considers that all nuclear-weapon states should necessarily assume the pledge of no longer conducting nuclear-weapon tests and starting talks for the signing of a treaty on a complete ban on these tests.

In the spirit of the general policy of peace, disarmament and broad international collaboration promoted by the Romanian party and state, the Romanian people will further work firmly together with all the peoples of the world for a halt of nuclear-weapon tests, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the ensurance of a lasting climate of peace and security throughout the world.

USSR AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

AU251930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/3/1986 -- A press conference was delivered at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union, on March 25, in which Ambassador E.M. Tyzahelnikov spoke about the significance of the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The speaker stressed that the Soviet Communists' forum, an event of historic importance in the life of the party and of the Soviet State, traced the new strategic line of speeding up the economic and social development of the USSR, of improving the whole activity of management, planning, of enlarging socialist democracy -- objectives through whose achievement the peoples in the Soviet Union will traverse yet another important stage on the road of developed socialism, of building the communist society.

Referring to the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Romanian Communist Party, between the Soviet and Romanian peoples, the speaker stressed that the developed and diversified continuously to mutual benefit, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and communism. Emphasized with satisfaction was the great role played by the meetings and talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Nicolae Ceausescu, General secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, which accounted for contributions of greatest importance to the continuous expansion and consolidation of the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, to the triumph of peace and international understanding.

The participants included representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, of the leading press, AGERPRES, and radio and television, as well as press attaches and foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest.

A press conference presenting the importance of the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU was held also at the Soviet General Consulate in Constanta.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SLATED 1-2 APRIL

AU251833 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, which met today under the chairmanship of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, decided to convene a party Central Committee plenum on 1-2 April 1986.

By State Council decree, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the third session of the ninth legislature of the Grand National Assembly was convened for 1000 on 3 April 1986.

PRESIDENCY CALLS FOR END TO U.S. MILITARY MOVES

LD251828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today, presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency. The session examined the SFRY's forthcoming activity and involvement in the Nonaligned Movement.

Looking at the latest dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the central Mediterranean -- where there have been aggressive armed attacks by the U.S. 6th Fleet against installations and territory of the Libyan Jamahiriyah -- the SRFY Presidency expressed very great concern at this, condemned the attacks, and called for an urgent end to the military operations which are threatening the security and territorial integrity of the countries of the region, in particular the Libyan Jamahiriyah, as well as peace and security in the world at large.

In its statement on the tense situation in the Mediterranean of 27 February this year, with which European and the Mediterranean governments have been acquainted, the SFRY Presidency stressed that no problem can be solved by a show of strength and military pressure and warned that this only worsens the situation and leads to unforeseeable and far-reaching consequences. The latest development of events only confirms that as a result of the increasing build-up of armed forces by the great powers and the failure to resolve crisis situations in this area, the Mediterranean region is turning into a new and serious hotbed of crisis in the world.

With this in mind, the SFRY Presidency pointed to the urgent need for immediate action by the entire international community and by the UN Security Council, in particular, in order to prevent large-scale conflicts, to ensure that sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Libyan Jamahiriyah are respected, and to find peaceful solutions in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment. This calls for intensified efforts on the part of the nonaligned and other countries in the Mediterranean so that peace and security in the region could be preserved and cooperation between the Mediterranean countries promoted. Yugoslavia will take a most active part in these efforts and make its full contribution.

Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the Presidency about the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the coordinating committee to be held in Delhi from 16 to 19 April.

President Vlajkovic informed the Presidency about the outcome of the recent official and friendly visit to our country by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. It was judged that the Yugoslav-Palestinian talks had reflected the proximity of views about many international issues and about those concerning bilateral relations and cooperation. Particular attention was drawn to the importance of the support, reiterated on this occasion as well, by our country for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and for the role which the PLO, as the independent and indispensable factor in the efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue, in particular, on the basis of the international recognized principles, should play.

Sundic Commentary

LD251649 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Regardless of the fact of whether Libya has the right to extend the limit of its territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra to 200 miles and to mark this line as the line of death, the way in which the United States chose to challenge this is absolutely unacceptable and dangerous. The very fact that the first armed incidents took place both at sea and on land leads to such a conclusion. The United States has taken a conscious step towards the exacerbation of the situation in relations with Libya and with the obvious intention to provoke Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Unfortunately, it succeeded in doing this and the question now arises of what to do next. If the United States pursues until the end the realization of its -- as claimed in Washington -- legitimate rights, the conflict between Libya and the United States will be imminent and the consequences unforeseeable. Peace in this part of the world has already been unstable for a long time and little is needed for the war conflict to spread over to all the neighboring countries.

On the other hand the exacerbation of relations on the Washington-Tripoli lines could become a threat to everything the world had recently hoped for after last year's Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva. It is obvious that the behavior of the United States whose war ships have recently also violated Soviet territorial waters near Crimea, is not contributing to efforts to reduce lack of trust between the two superpowers. One even has the impression that President Reagan is not ready for a comprehensive and equal dialogue with Moscow, as if he were seeking through a confrontation with Libya, to see how the Soviet Union would heave in such a situation. These are very dangerous calculations which bode no good.

One could spend much time discussing whether a country has the right to expand its territorial waters to suit its needs and in this particular case, it is the question of Libya. But, even if we allow for the possibility that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went too far by proclaiming the Gulf of Sidra to be in the Libyan territorial waters, this by no means gives the United States the right to settle the matter by force. There were endless other ways of sorting things out differently. However, the United States obviously did too. Reagan has been obsessed for a long time with the idea of punishing Al-Qadhdhafi and so even the third U.S. naval exercise off the Libyan coast was planned with this in mind. Such a demonstration of force, as it turned out in the end, could not pass without incidents and perhaps it will not be able to get by without a larger-scale conflict. The world cannot accept such behaviour, since it threatens the very foundations of peace, not only in this region, but also further afield.

Bearing in mind the present-day situation and how it could change tomorrow, the only correct way out can be found in the United States immediately giving up its threats against nonaligned Libya. Otherwise, the United States will bear all the consequences which can result from the existing situation.

Finally, let us recall our country's attitude. Yugoslavia pointed out right from the beginning that every demonstration of force, in any part of the world and also off the Libyan coast, represents danger to the world peace which can have unforeseeable consequences. In this concrete case this has a great deal to do with our security.

PLANINC HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

LD251254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz today held long and very meaningful talks which covered a number of issues related to ways of promoting bilateral cooperation, during which an exchange of views was conducted on current international politics. On this occasion both sides reiterated their desire and readiness to continue to consolidate friendly and good-neighborly cooperation on stable and long-term bases with mutual understanding and respect, and to provide fresh stimuli for its promotion in all the spheres of interest for Yugoslavia and Austria.

"We have every reason to be proud of what has already been achieved in the development of cooperation and friendly relations between our two countries," Chancellor Sinowatz stressed. The two sides also established that there exists a broad agreement and proximity of views as regards topical issues of international relations where the two countries' efforts are designed to achieve stability and peace in Europe and in the rest of the world.

Besides Milka Planinc and Chancellor Sinowatz, the official Austrian-Yugoslav talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and by Milos Krstic, the SFRY ambassador in Vienna; and on the Austrian side by Leopold Gratz, minister of foreign affairs; Paul Leifer, Austrian ambassador in Belgrade; Eva Novak, foreign policy adviser, and other senior Austrian officials.

During the Planinc-Sinowatz talks, which lasted for almost 3 hours and overran their scheduled time, most attention was focused on economic relations. It was stressed that if economic cooperation is to continue to develop both sides must invest fresh efforts in order to eliminate Yugoslavia's deficit in the trade between the two countries. The trade imbalance is a limiting factor in the efforts to promote economic relations, the Yugoslav side emphasized. The Austrian side agreed with this assessment. The Yugoslav side also pointed out that, even when charged at a reduced preferential rate, customs duties imposed by Austria are an obstacle to the penetration of Yugoslav industrial products into the Austrian market. In addition to the problem of unbalanced trade, there is also that of the unfavorable structure of Yugoslav exports since customs and other kinds of obstacles stop Yugoslavia from exporting semifinished and finished products. Besides stressing the need for more specific measures in order to promote the trade between the two countries, interest was reiterated in developing higher forms of economic cooperation, industrial cooperation and joint ventures in third markets, which is considered to be an area of prospects with untapped resources where the two countries could make significant advances. Consideration was given to other forms of cooperation in transportation (including Yugoslav ports) and tourism.

The Yugoslav side put forward the view that in addition to the practical measures which Austria is taking to encourage border area cooperation there is also need for a Yugoslav-Austrian agreement to cover this type of cooperation.

President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc and members of the Yugoslav delegation today visited the Austrian Parliament where they had brief cordial talks with the president of the parliament, Anton Benya. The talks focused on cooperation between the two countries. This afternoon Milka Planinc visited Vienna Townshall where she signed the "Golden Book".

In the part of the talks devoted to the status of the Slovene and Croatian minorities, to which both sides devoted considerable attention, the Yugoslav side stressed an interest in the overall and comprehensive development of these national groups in Austria in accordance with article seven of the Austrian State Agreement.

Milka Planinc and Chancellor Sinowatz talked in detail about topical international issues. In both side's view, given the complexity of the situation in the world, it is of particular importance that the U.S.-USSR dialogue be resumed and that conditions are created for solving the most pressing of the problems, i.e. disarmament, and nuclear disarmament, in particular, and the problem of unjust international relations in the economic sphere which are having a particularly adverse effect on the developing countries. Particular stress was placed on the role and importance of cooperation between Austria and Yugoslavia within the group of neutral and nonaligned countries which played an important part at the Stockholm Conference. In this way the two countries are making full contribution to the consolidation of the CSCE process and peace in the world.

Milka Planinc invited Chancellor Sinowatz to visit Yugoslavia. Chancellor Sinowatz accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Planinc Dinner Toast

LD251423 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Toast "in part" by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council at dinner hosted by Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz in Vienna on 24 March]

[Text] Vienna, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- "I consider that our talks today were useful and fruitful. In them we again confirmed our joint readiness as neighbors to have developed relations and the most meaningful possible cooperation on all issues of joint interest.

We base our relations with all countries on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. On these principles Yugoslavia is oriented lastingly toward the strengthening of friendship with neighboring Austria as well. We can note with satisfaction that we have reaffirmed this orientation and strengthened these principles as a joint basis for cooperation in our talks today. We are sure that there is till sufficient scope for the development of political relations, which we in any case consider to be good. It is of interest to both sides that we make particular efforts to promote economic relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Austria.

Here we are thinking above all of a qualitative and quantitive improvement in trade and of cooperation and joint investments, cooperation on third markets, financial cooperation, tourism and border economic cooperation. On this occasion too I would repeat that overcoming the problem of imbalance in trade, which is a constant factor limiting bilateral economic cooperation, would be of particular significance. At the same time I wish to take this opportunity to emphasize that we value your country's understanding of and support for our efforts towards economic stablization. We are also interested in the further development of cultural, educational, scientific-technical, informational and every other type of cooperation.

As is well known, Yugoslavia is a multi-national community. Full equality between all the nations and nationalities provides the foundations of its stability and the basis of its democractic superstructure. This, and the orientation toward the development of good-neighborly relations, points us toward interest in sections of Yugoslav nations which live as national monorities in neighboring countries. Proceeding from all this, we also see a positive place, role and contribution which the Slovene and Croatian national minorities living in Austria provide for relations between the two countries. When we show an interest in their comprehensive an all-round development, we have in mind the complete realization of Article Seven of the State Treaty. At the same time, and in connection with this, we welcome the Austrian side's readiness to continue direct dialogue with representatives of the Croatian and Slovene national minorities. Our talks today are encouraging in this respect.

We also attach great significance to the fact that a large number of workers from our country live and work in Austria. They, the large number of Austrian tourists which visit our country every year, and the direct and living contacts which in this way we carry out every day, make a considerable contribution to better mutual acquaintance, understanding the strengthening of a climate of trust between our peoples and countries.

Nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria have similar or close stands on the most significant problems of the world in which we live. Our cooperation at the United Nations, in the context of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries at the CSCE, at the Stockholm Conference and in other places and forums, as well as the constructive standpoints which we represent, are a significant contribution to strenghtening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and more widely in the world. This is all the more significant because it is precisely on the Continent of Europe that bloc policies and divisions confront each other most bitterly. A great international tribute to this kind of policy by your government was also provided by the agreement of European countries to hold the next meeting of the CSCE in your country, in the town whose beauty we are now enjoying.

During our talks so far we both expressed our concern over the complex international situation, but also the hope that ways will be found to overcome it. Although since our last meeting there have been signs of relaxation of tension, unfortunately we still cannot say that the solution of one single key world problem has been tackled. The arms race goes on, the focal points of crisis which have been burning for years are not being extinguished and new places and areas of tension and confrontation are emerging.

The problems of the developing countries, especially the question of their debts, are not being resolved, and the gulf between the rich and poor countries is constantly deepening. The resumption of the dialogue between the two great powers provides the hope that conditions are being created for a gradual approach to the solution and overcoming of these problems too. Of course, this is possible only if the entire international community participates on an equal footing and its interests are taken into account.

Yugoslavia's stand on the best way to resolve the key international problems are well-known. They are the positions of a overwhelming majority of mankind, of the overwhelming majority of the members of the world organization which the nonaligned policy and movement have been advocating and implementing for years. On this occasion once again I must stress our firm conviction that the United Nations is the only and the irreplaceable organ for a genuine solution of world problems, and for peace, security and development in the world. I should also like to stress the importance of the role which the nonaligned countries, as an independent and global factor of international relations, have in the implementation of these objectives. The forthcoming summit meeting of nonaligned heads of state and government in Harare will constitute yet another effort and contribution to preservation of peace and security and development of equitable cooperation in the world. As an active factor of the policy and movement of nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is making a constant effort, together with other nonaligned countries, to contribute to the positive developments in this direction. We are particularly pleased that in these efforts we are often shoulder to shoulder with neighboring and friendly Austria, who belongs with us to the group of European nonaligned and neutral countries. These countries are a true counterweight to the division of our continent and as such a factor of stability in Europe.

ZARKOVIC LEADS LCY DELEGATION TO POLAND

LD241002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left this morning at the head of an LCY delegation for an official and friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of State. Also in the delegation are Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stanislav Stojanivoc, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During the visit the delegation will have talks with representatives of the PZRP on cooperation between the LCY and PZPR, the internal development of the two countries and preparations for the forthcoming LCY and PZPR Congresses. They will also discuss international problems and trends in the international workers and communist movement.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other representatives of the LCY. Also present were representatives from the Polish Embassy in Belgrade.

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'DECLARATION' ON U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA

AU261744 Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 26 Mar 86

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian public was concerned to learn about the act of aggression committed by the U.S. against the independent and sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: The attacks launched on March 24 and 25, 1986 on targets along the Libyan coast and against Libyan ships. All honest people in the world have every reason for concern over the incessantly reiterated threats of more actions like this.

No credence can be given to the allegations that three-million strong Libya poses a threat to the U.S., so as to justify the four large-scale military manoeuvres, conducted by the U.S. over the last three months in the southern part of the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast.

The true reason for the U.S. actions is Libya's anti-imperialist policy on the international scene, her persistent struggle against the plans to impose separate Middle East deals to the advantage of imperialism, her progressive reforms at home, her determination to choose her friends by herself and without external interference.

It is a well-known fact that no arguments give legal sanction to the use of force in international relations. No force can make the peoples accept the will of an alien power. The U.S. actions violate the U.N. Charter and the standards of international law, they lead to the escalation of tensions in the region and, worse yet, throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, who has invariably supported the struggle of the Libyan people in defence of its independence, sovereignty and progressive acquisitions, expresses her unreserved solidarity for the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Bulgarian public insists that the U.S. put an immediate end to the exceedingly dangerous escalation of military tensions in the area of the southern Mediterranean, located in close proximity to this country, as this escalation poses an exceedingly serious threat to world peace and security.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET CEMA INSTITUTE CHIEF

AU261255 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian permanent representative to CEMA. has received Academician Yuriy Shiryayev, director of the International Institute on Economic Problems of the World Socialist Systems of CEMA.

DOYNOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN-SOVIET TRUST CHIEF

AU261447 Sofia BTA in English 1425 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Vladimir Kabaidze, general manager of the joint Bulgaro-Soviet Science-and-Industry Machine Tool Association "Ivanovo-Z-M-M".

They discussed the promotion of integration in mechanical engineering and the improvement of the work of the joint science-and-industry associations.

MLADENOV COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR

AU261913 Sofia BTA in English 1827 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, who is chairman of the National Coordination Committee for the International Year of Peace, stressed today that Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 this year has set a brilliant beginning to this initiative.

Emphasising that the statement has showed how a great power must practically realize and bear its own responsibility for the fate of world peace, Minister Petur Mladenov noted the fundamental differences in the approach of the U.S.S.R. and of the U.S. to the problems of nuclear disarmament. The latest nuclear blast at the Nevada test site has most drastically testified to the true aspirations of Washington and to its reluctance to proceed with any concrete disarmament measures whatsoever, he pointed out.

At a sitting of the committee Mr. Petur Mladenov said that the centrepiece in marking the International Year of Peace in Bulgaria will be occupied by the new impressive initiatives contained in the Sofia Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, in the statement by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15 this year, in the documents of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. They will be long the centre of attention at the major international forums and of the international community, they will determine the principal lines of our community's foreign policies, he went on to say.

The National Coordination Committee has among its members representatives of public political organisations, diplomats, members of parliament, scientists, public figures, clerics.

Today's sitting discussed certain questions of the implementation of the initiatives on Bulgaria's programme for the International Year of Peace.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'DIPLOMATIC SUCCESSES'

AU241257 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA) -- Diplomatic success, recognition and prestige and the establishing of Bulgaria as a desirable and reliable economic and political partner are the results of the Leninist general course of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgaria's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Lyuben Gotsev stresses in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

He notes the grown interdependence between the states in the international field in the post war development of the world and above all in the last two decades which is determined mainly by the existence and constant perfection of the mass annihilation weapons.

In the conditions of the threat of a thermonuclear annihilation which is a result of the policy of the U.S. and NATO, the security of the peaceful development of civilization is related to the profound understanding and consideration of this interdependence and of the international activities related to it based on responsibility and political reason, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev points out.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev cites the struggle of the USSR, Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community for consolidating the principles of peaceful co-existence, for curbing the arms race, for averting the threat of war and for securing a lasting and just peace as an eloquent example of a policy in complete compliance with the requirements of this responsibility and reason.

A most clear expression of this policy are the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the resolutions of the congresses of the parties of the fraternal socialist countries. The balance struck by the BCP and Bulgaria on the eve of the 13th Congress of the BCP is also a proof of this policy.

Elaborating on Bulgaria's consistently pursued course of peaceful co-existence, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev points out that in the end of the 50s and in the 60s there was achieved a considerable promotion of Bulgaria's bilateral relations with a number of European capitalist countries. There were signed bilateral agreements with France, the FRG, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium and other countries in the economic, cultural and techno-scientific fields, trade with these countries increased and the reciprocal exchange of parliamentary and economic delegations, of specialists and of tourists was broadened which led to the better acquaintance of the peoples.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev stresses that the period of detente in the 70s created the so far most favourable international conditions in the history of socialist Bulgaria for the manifestation of her policy of struggling for the consolidation of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

During the aggravation of the international situation in the end of the 70s the international activities of the BCP and Bulgaria were directed towards the neutralization of the negative tendencies and of the manifestiation of overt aggressiveness and confrontation in the relations among the states. They were also directed towards the overcoming of the accumulated mistrust and towards opposing the attempts of certain imperialist circles of distort the home and foreign policy of the country and to exert political and ideological pressure by means of hostile propaganda campaigns related to the absurd allegations of the participation of this state in international terrorism and drug trafficking, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev notes.

In these extremely unfavourable conditions, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev continues, Bulgaria's party and state leadership carried out enormous analytical and practical work for the working out of an efficient foreign policy strategy in compliance with the interests of socialism and the country. As a result of the consistent application of the principles of peaceful co-existence and the flexible diplomatic activities the volume and the structure of Bulgaria's bilateral relations with almost all West European states was preserved, both in the economic and techno-scientific fields, and preconditions were created for their promotion.

BULGARIAN MUSLIM TELLS OF TURKISH KIDNAPPING

AU141607 [Editorial Report] The Sofia weekly ANTENI in Bulgarian issue No. 8 of 19 February 1986 carries on page 12 a 2,300-word article by Plamen Stoynov entitled "A Provocation With an Inglorious End," subtitled: "On the Scales of Themis: Aleksandur Yulianov's Account Opposing the Assertions of the daily HURRIYET." The article gives Yulianov's account of his kidnapping by the MIT (the national intelligence organization of Turkey) in Vienna on 8 March 1985, his interrogation and torture in Vienna, Munich, and Salzburg, and finally in Istanbul, as well as his eventual escape from his captors.

Stoynov recapitulates Turkish reports on the case which first appeared in the daily HURRIYET on 18 March 1985, stating that Aleksandur Yulianov was a Bulgarian Muslim a one-time boxer, and later a boxing trainer, who had been "witness to 'outrages' against Bulgarians of Muslim faith, and to them being forced to change their Turkish names to Bulgarian ones," whose wife had been "raped before his eyes, his older son murdered, and his younger son carried off by the state security organs." Stoynov then notes that at the start of April the same daily ran a story under the headline Yulianov has turned out to be a spy," while the Turkish daily TERDZHUMEN reported "the Turkish intelligence services brought the Bulgarians' game to failure." Stoynov adds that by this time Yulianov was safely in the Bulgarian Consulate in Istanbul.

Stoynov describes a visit to the Yulianov family, where the door was opened to him "by the younger son Ivo... the same one who was said to have been "taken away" by the Bulgarian state security organs." Stoynov then met Yulianov himself and quotes Yulianov's own account of the aforementioned events.

According to Stoynov, Yulianov expalined that he was not a boxer but a barber by profession, and then returned to his native village in the Rhodopoes to take up animal husbandry. Yulianov expalined that he made a trip to Vienna as a tourist, arriving there on 7 March. The next day he visited a Turkish cafe, where he was anxiously questioned about the situation of Turks in Bulgaria, and asked whether the rumours about persecutions of Muslims and compulsory changes of names were true. Yulianov expresses his indigation at such "insults against his motherland" and is cited as stating "I told them how, without any compulsion, I voluntarily restored my Bulgarian name being the first citizen of my native village to do so." He is further cited as saying: "I explained to them that my parents and my grandparents, as well as numerous generations preceeding them, were all born on Bulgarian soil, and that we, the Muslims living in Bulgaria, feel part of the Bulgarian nation, related to it by flesh and blood." Yulianov mentions the reaction of the Turkish citizens in the cafe, who called him a "spy."

Yulianov further states that he was arrested the next day by people "who posed as Austrian police officers," but who turned out to be Turks, and took him not to a police station, but to the "cellar of a two-storya building" where he was interrogated "in Turkish" by the same people who arrested him and who "previously spoke German to each other." Yulianov adds: "This is how I found out that I was in the hands of the MIT."

Yulianov goes on to describe the tortures to which he was subjected and states that his jailers threatened that "I would be killed If I refused to share their 'truth' and tell it one the radio." According to Yulianov, he was later transferred to Munich and Salzburg.

Stoynov adds, that in Austria and Germany "along with the people from the Turkish special services," Yulianov was surrounded by those "pseudo-martyrs," who are so popular in the West and who have abandoned their families, their homes, and their motherland, ready to sell even their own mother for a few pennies." According to stoynov, one of the, a "so-called" writer, named Khristo Radevski, promised Yulianov immediate release, money, and foreign citizenship, naturally as a reward for a small service, namely to slander Bulgaria and to shed crocodile tears over "his dying brothers, the Muslims."

Yulianov arrived in Istanbul on 20 March, where according to him, he was again tortured" in a cell without windows," and persuaded to appear at "a great protest demonstration against the "pressure exerted upon Muslims living in Bulgaria." In his interview with Stoynov Yulianov insists that he refused to appear at the rally and "refused to say what they wanted me to say," namely to slander Bulgaria, which resulted in new tortures for him. He adds: "One day they forced me to write down some document in Turkish, and since I am unable to write in this language, the policeman dictated it to me word by word. Later on, I learned, that this document was published in the Turkish press as "a declaration of political asylum." According to Yulianov, his stay in Turkey ended in the Adzhibadem refugee camp, where he enjoyed a little more freedom, being allowed to leave his room at times. He adds that this is where he learned about "all the lies concocted on my behalf by Turkish propaganda"; namely, that he was a boxer, that his wife was raped, and so forth. Yulianov further states that the Turkish authorities threatened him by telling him that the Bulgarians would kill him if he fell into their hands "because of all the things he had said about Bulgaria," but Yulianov claims that his reaction was: "If I have to die, I would at least like to die in my native land."

Yulianov describes his escape to the Bulgarian Consulate in Istanbul after bribing the guards of the refugee camp. There he gave a press conference the next morning which was attended by numerous Western mass media reporters. He further dwells on the "blockade" against the Bulgarian consulate staged by the Turkish authorities which lasted 110 days. The blockade was finally lifted "following long and complicated negotiations," Yulianov states, and he was able to return to Bulgaria on 20 July 1985. Yulianov, who expresses his happiness to be among his family and in his homeland again, speaks about his poor health as a result of the"tortures," but claims that he is slowly recovering. However, he is constantly "tortured" by one question, he says: "For whose benefit did all this happen? Why was I kidnapped, tortured, and forced to tell lies?" Plamen Stoynov has an answer ready: "Why? Because Turkish and worldwide public opinion had to be deceived, because the sacred feelings of millions of believers had to be taken advantage of, because the People's Republic of Bulgaria had to be discredited and its relations with the states inhabited by Muslims had to be disrupted. In their efforts to compete with each other in looking for sensational news, both the Turkish anticommunists and the reactionary Western agencies overlooked one small detail, that you will not go far when you are lying."

The article is accompanied by a picture of Yulianov playing chess with his son, and by a handwritten note, bearing his signature, in which he expresses his "happiness" at being with his family and friends, again, adding that "a traitor to his homeland has no motherland, whatsoever."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS

AU252017 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Brazilian trade relations are at a stage which promises their further widening, pointed out Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, accepting the credentials of Mr. Antonio Fantinato Neto, newly appointed ambassador of Brazil to Bulgaria.

We think, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov, that the two countries could promote their relations in the political, as well as in the cultural sphere, which will give an impetus to the broader development of their relations and to the increasing of their contribution to the preservation of world peace.

Marking the good diplomatic relations maintained between Bulgaria and Brazil, Mr. Antonio Fantinato Neto said that the two countries still have a lot to do in interest to their peoples [as received].

He stressed that Brazil strives for intensification of the trade exchange with Bulgaria and for deepening of the economic cooperation. Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Evelio Rammirez Martinez, newly appointed ambassador of Colombia to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials to him.

We are convinced that in the nuclear century there is not and there cannot be any other alternative then peaceful coexistence, built on equal security of all countries and peoples, on wide and equal rights and international cooperation, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov and added that the Bulgaro-Colombian relations give their contribution to that cooperation. Elaborating on the Bulgaro-Colombian relations in the political and cultural sphere, Mr. Todor Zhivkov pointed out that there are still unused possibilities in the trade and economic relations between the two countries. He stressed the desire and readiness of Bulgaria for the realization of these possibilities.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's support to the efforts of the Contadora group, whose active member is Colombia, for the peaceful settlement of the issues of Central America.

Colombia's ambassador said that his government also wants to promote and maintain the friendly relations with Bulgria, to increase the effectivity of the trade cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Hajn's Report

LD250039 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1530 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Report by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Committee Central Control and Auditing Commission to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague; portions within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Esteemed Comrade Delegates, Esteemed Guests. We heard the political report of the Central Committee of the 17th congress which was delivered by the general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, with a feeling of pride in our party, in the results which the people of the Czechoslovak SR achieved under its leadership. The delegates heard an anlysis of the internal political development and the complicated international situation, from the viewpoint of the present tasks and high goals which we set ourselves. The Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ fully identifies with this evaluation.

"The development after the 16th congress was a demanding period. The party stood up to it, strengthened, its link with the people was deepened. The unity of party ranks, the growing effort for more effective implementation of the leading role and Leninist style of work, the purposeful approach of the Central Committee, led to the fact that the active and enterprising approach to solving problems which have arisen, to removing everything which slows down our progress forward, is markedly being implemented in the party and society. During the period being evaluated we made a considerable step in our country in the economic, social and spiritual development. Successes which have been shown confirm the correctness of the CPCZ policy. We achieved them through tendentious struggle, in spite of political, economic and other obstacles.

"We are continually seeing how difficult, long term, and sometimes even conflicting, the process of perfecting socialism is. It is a significant fact that in fulfilling the bold tasks and overcoming problems we can always rely in the alliance, all round non-profit seeking help and cooperation of the USSR and its Leninist communist party, on the developing community of fraternal socialist countries. The conclusions of the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists are a source of inspiration of great creative force for us.

"The demanding tasks formulated in the report of the Central Committee demand that we unitedly and consistently realize the policy of the party. In doing this we must not allow ourselves to be deterred by any obstacles, nor fall prey to damaging self-satisfaction. We must correct mistakes and shortcomings which for various, usually subjective reasons, remain, in time and in an uncompromising way.

"Comrades, as can be seen from the written report which has been put forward, the Central Control and Auditing Commission, in harmony with the statutes, has helped the Central Committee in its effort to strengthen the leading role of the party and to deepen its ideological, organizational and action unity. Through controls and revisions it contributed to the consistent fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th congress and the individual sessions of the Central Committee. With the participation of a wide active of officials it implemented, among other things, nine all-party checks in a total of 24,500 party organizations and organs. Its results brought many findings which the management party organs in enterprises, workplaces, districts and regions, used for the general application of positive experiences and for correcting shortcomings. Control activity also led to the growth of the personal responsibility of communists and their more decisive approach to securing the resolutions."

Comrade Hajn then said that the commission, through controls at 13 ministries and 48 other central bodies and general directorates contributed to the assertion of orientation toward the intensification of the national economy and to the perfection of the party work. Despite the fact that these controls have found some good results, they have also discovered cases of non-fulfillment of party and government resolutions which deserve punishment. Leading workers and party organizations have to overcome more resolutely inertia, routine, administrative attitudes, and understand fully their responsibility and observe planning discipline. On the question of planning, Comrade Hajn said that the commission, in cooperation with people's control committees carried out in the second half of last year operative checks how specific measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan were being fulfilled.

The checks unveiled serious shortcomings in the activities of some economic workers who do not strive for the utilization of internal reserves and speculate with a reduction of the plan. Often they spend more energy trying to justify why the tasks are not fulfilled rather than actually ensuring their fulfillment. The main essense of the control activity, Comrade Hajn said, is the purposeful avoiding of negative phenomena -- thus not only to remove consequences but, above all, to eliminate their causes. The next part of the report was devoted to the cadre work and the perfection of the member-base of the party, stressing the needs for the increase of the ideological and political growth of all members of the party, above all, the young generation and the unity of words and deeds.

"The Central Control and Auditing Commission has also taken care in the correct and timely solution of letters and comments as one of the forms of the cohesion of the party and people. In the sense of the rules we, in Central Committee departments, in party institutions and regional committees of the party controlled the standard of work with citizens' letters and dealt with comments and complaints which have been sent to us. Since the 16th Congress the Central Committee received more than 36,000 letters, comments and complaints. Besides letters expressing agreement with the policy of the party, reports on working results and successes, there have also been such which sharply criticise poor discipline, noneconomizing, shortcomings in management, in services and other negative phenomena. A considerable number of the letters confirms the great trust of the working people in the highest bodies of the country. They are, however, concerned that when dealing with them, irresponsible attitudes are shown in some places. Many critical comments would not be here if bodies and organizations, and above all responsible workers, solved the criticized shortcomings on time, consistently and there where they originated.

Any kind of underestimation of letters and critical comments of working people leads to the increase of mistakes, to the disturbance of comradely relations and various conflicts. Suppression of criticism is also often seen. A resolute end is to be put to this everywhere. Everyone who fights for all-society interests has to be given all-round support. The party will continue to protect honest members and functionaries who are slandered and attacked. We appreciate greatly that people work with devotion for socialism, that they focus attention on the main task and turn the sharp pointer of justified criticism on all that slows down the advancement, if the cause of this is the half-fulfillment of party decisions or manifestations of petty bourgeois attitudes and bureaucracy bribery, corruption of abuse of function

Those who cause these mistakes and malpractices cannot and must not stay anonymous. This is why the entire majority of communists and other workers voices the full support to the letter of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on the deepening of the efficiency of the struggle against the violation of principles of socialist legality, morale and discipline."

In conclusion, Comrade Hajn stressed that the complex and extensive tasks which the congress will approve will require the further strengthening of the party and the further increase its influence on the entire society. This must correspond also with the growth of quality and efficiency and the work of all commissions. Tasks contained in the political report of the Central Committee are the basic line of the construction of the advanced socialist society and are binding on each communist.

Korcak's Address

LD252352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech SR, gave a comprehensive picture of development in the Czech SR in his contribution to the discussion at the 17th CPCZ congress. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] In the industries managed by the Czech Government, the basic source of the creation of national income is industrial, agricultural, and construction production. Industrial production, above all that of the consumer goods industry, wood processing, and chemical industries is an important source of supplies to the domestic market and in recent years also for the fulfillment of export tasks. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan exports represented kcs 156 billion. Of this, kcs 92 billion went to nonsocialist countries, and the value of goods for the domestic market was almost kcs 230 billion. These traditional goods have good prospects for efficient use in our country and abroad. However, there are still some unsolved matters in investment construction, the utilization of capacities, in the setting of long-term export tasks, and the provision of progressive equipment. This is also reflected in the difficulties in the fulfillment of plans in the first months of this year. There are more causes for this. We can see a way out in a more decisive provision for the fulfillment of the state plan and the fulfillment of the modernization program which was adopted last year by the Czech Government. However, its implementation will also depend on the federal sectors.

We have achieved an important success in agriculture, above all in the production of cereals. However, we must focus more on the production intensity and unjustified differences between individual enterprises. There are large reserves. We are also concerned about the relatively low yields and quality of potatoes and sugar beet. The greater the extent of agricultural production, the more the quality of processing and the efficiency of utilization comes to the foreground. Shortcomings in this section have been rightly criticized in the Political Report of the Central Committee presented by Comrade Husak.

The correcting of this state of things, however cannot be only the affair of the central organs. The agricultural, trade, and food enterprises must play a much more active role in this. Why can't we begin here, without unnecessary talk, to increase expenditure for the construction of joint equipment, freezer plants, canning factories, drying plants and fruit juice processing plants. The realistic nature of our plans and the speed of economic development depend to a large extent on good work in the construction industry. More than one construction work of our builders is, in its architectural and technical parameters, comparable with world standards, but builders have a lot to catch up on and improve.

We cannot be content with the condition in which some constructions are handed over for use, with how little the structure of capacities is changing up to now, how insufficiently used some expensive mechanisms are. The organization of labor and low morality are often a target for criticism.

We will demand a more active approach to the reconstruction of factories, the modernization of old housing, a considerable improvement in the regular upkeep of the home and nonhome fund, and the renewal of the historical centers of our cities, from construction enterprises, the capacities of which we have to widen. It is also not possible to continue using such construction materials and technologies which have wasted precious energy for decades. The need to raise the architectural standards of housing developments, streets and houses, the overall standard of home amenities, as an important way of strengthening people's attitude to their town, village, to our socialist homeland, is coming to the fore. One of the important ways of preserving the values and beauty of natures riches, an expression of the care of our society about the standard of living and health of man, is the solving of the complicated problems of the environment.

We in the government have undertaken a number of steps by way of a more detailed mapping of the situation in this area. Measures for improving the poor state of things were worked out. This is a long term program whose realization must be one of the priorities of our activity. At the moment we are not able to reverse the unfavorable development with the means set out for this, with the exception of improving the cleanliness of the waterways. Everything does not depend on building expensive equipment. Damage is caused by indiscipline and the breaking of regulations. This is why we demand that agricultural and industrial enterprises, and other pollutors, uphold the duties set them by law. The national committees must consider action for improvement of the environment as one of the main tasks of the election programs and implement their control function more effectively.

USSR's Solomentsev's Speech

LD251209 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0901 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Speech by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Control Committee, at the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague; in Russian with superimposed announcer-read Czech translation -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Husak, dear comrades and delegates to the 17th CPCZ Congress, allow me to convey cordial fraternal greetings and wishes of every success for your congress on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Communists, and all the working people of our country. [applause]

We listened with great interest to the Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak. This profound and weighty document sums up the results of the work of your party and people in the last 5 years and for the whole period which has elapsed since the 14th CPCZ Congress. The political work of those years is evidence of the utter correctness and effectiveness of the political course which you embarked upon. Today Czechoslovakia is a state with a highly-developed industry and agriculture, it is a steadfast element of the socialist community, and it enjoys the respect and authority in [words indistinct].

We are sincerely pleased that our Czechoslovak comrades have succeeded in achieving a marked increase in their country's economic potential, notching up significant success in the development of science and culture, and in ensuring (?a growth) in the people's living standards.

(?All this is a reflection) of the policy of the CPCZ, of the work and talent of the working class, the cooperative farmers, and the people's intelligentsia of fraternal Czechoslovakia. All this is a valuable contribution to consolidating the power of world socialism and to increasing its prestige. In its report the CPCZ Central Committee correctly praises the results achieved but at the same time gives a critical analysis of shortcomings and faults. It pays particular attention to seeking effective ways for the further development of your society toward higher goals of economic and social progress. This approach is close to the hearts of Soviet Communists -- they understand it. The high standard and great demands made of your work, and your objectively critical analysis of it is witness to the fact that your party is in a healthy state. This is, (?in my view), a reliable precondition for the successful accomplishment of your new tasks.

In the (?physical differences) and concrete conditions of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia we have common needs. We feel the need to step up the pace and raise the tempo of social and economic development, and fully uncover the enormous potential which socialism provides. The strategy of acceleration, and (?the needs) mapped out at the session of the (?CPSU) Central Committee in April last year became the core of the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The significance of the Congress is determined already by its very content and by the turning point at which our country finds itself today. Characteristic of this stage is the courageous, daring, innovative, and truly revolutionary approach to the complex issues which are faced by us at the turn of the 21st century. The congress was carried out in the spirit of Leninist and Bolshevik traditions and armed the communist and the entire Soviet people with a clear vision of prospects for social development.

The ideas contained in the new edition of the program, the political report of the Central Committee delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and other documents and congress materials, have generated a very wide response in the world. From this rostrum we have heard high praise for the highest forum of the Soviet communists and wishes to fulfill all the intentions. Thanks, dear comrades for these warm words, for the steadfast solidarity with our party and our people. [applause]

We have started the fulfillment of large-scale, demanding, and varied plans. The task is to double the enormous economic potential of the country by the end of the century. The task is a qualitative change in all aspects of the life of Soviet society. And this in its turn presupposes the basic innovation of the capital goods base based on the outcome of scientific and technological revolution. The entire system of economic planned management has to be improved in a radical way. Deep changes in the nature of labor and in the material and spiritual conditions of people's life will be carried out. The improvement of social relations will continue. Discipline and responsibility for order will be strengthened. The struggle against bureaucracy and various antisocial phenomena is intensifying. The implementation of the conclusions of the congress requires huge efforts and at the same time requires good organizational, ideological, and educational activity, because the human factor is the main thing here.

After all, everything depends on people, on their relation to work, on their awareness, energy, and initiative. And this is the reason why CPSU policy aims at the all-round development of Soviet democracy and socialist self-management, at the creation of the best possible conditions for bringing out the creative abilities of man.

The 27th congress literally (?stimulated) the whole country, and received warm support from the whole people. The CPSU Central Committee brought into the forefront the task of strengthening the further growth of enthusiasm, and of familiarizing literally every communist and every Soviet person with the essence and spirit of the strategy (?adopted), and the most important thing -- of ensuring its implementation. It is beyond doubt that our party and people are succeeding in implementing this strategy, and in taking a big step forward in the building of communism. [applause]

Comrades, the policy documents of the 27th Congress of our party express the determination of the CPSU to continue to expand and strengthen cooperation on a lasting basis with the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries, and to contribute in every way to consolidating their unity. There is no need to speak about the importance of this unity in the current situation. Therefore it is gladdening to note that relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ are a great example of socialist internationalism. [applause]

The latest telling evidence of this was provided by the recent Moscow meeting of the supreme representatives of both parties -- Comrades Gorbachev and Husak. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and total identity of views. [applause]

The mutual cooperation between our countries includes today all spheres of social life. The extent of our economic relations in the coming 5 year period is expressed in colossal figures -- it amounts to more than 70 billion. We are combining our efforts in the extraction of raw materials, in the construction of gigantic power engineering projects and in the building of transportation routes, in our joint work on the Soyuz gas pipeline, in nuclear power stations at Jaslovske Bohunice and at Dukovany and in the Prague metro.

Czechoslovakia takes an active part in construction projects in the Soviet Union, such as the construction of the Yamburg gas pipeline, the ore-enrichment combine at Krivoy Rog, or the Ural (?gas) complex. No one, however, would be so bold as to say that the culminating point has been reached in Soviet-Czechoslovak economic, scientific and technical links. Just the opposite, in fact. We are all jointly convinced that great reserves still exist for enhancing cooperation, and primarily in its most promising (? aspects), namely specialization and cooperation.

The tasks which today face the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and, indeed, the whole socialist community, and the intensity of our competition with capitalism, our rivalry with it, call for a qualitatively new level of economic integration of the fraternal countries. Today it is extraordinarily vital to develop direct relations at enterprise level and to create joint enterprises and scientific research units.

The program of Long-Term Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for the period up to the Year 2000 adopted last year, and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Development of the CEMA States presuppose that we will combine our efforts in the most important priority areas of science and technology, because it is precisely on this that the dynamism of economic and social development depend to a crucial degree.

The scientific and technological revolution is markedly changing the face of the present-day world. Communists view participation (?in it) as an effective means of achieving both material and cultural progress for all nations. Missiles and automated computers, space satellites from the earth and interplanetary spacecraft -- this all has to be used for the well-being of mankind and not as a tool of its destruction. Quite recently we witnessed an outstanding and brilliant experiment, the investigation of Halley's Comet by space instruments created and supplied through the work of people from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and a number of other countries. This is a true example of how progressive technical thinking has found and must also find in the future a dignified and humanitarian use. [applause]

At the present moment this, however, involves only individual examples of this kind. Regrettably, the human intellect and enormous material resources are being wasted on other aims. The aggressive imperialist circles continue to escalate the (?horrendous) arms build-up on the earth and have not in any way given up their intention to spread it into space. It is quite natural that as long as an end is not put to it, mankind will not feel secure.

Comrade! The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, along with the other fraternal countries, are waging a constant and strenuous struggle to bring about a radical change for the better both in the European and in the international situation. Many of our joint peace initiatives seek the self-same aim -- including those initiatives that were adopted in Prague and Sofia at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made on 15 January this year has generated an enormous response in the world. It is a statement containing a program to rid the earth of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century in several stages. These proposals were then developed further by the 27th CPSU Congress, which formulated foundations for creating a universal system of international security. Thus nations once again were able to see for themselves, as they have many times before, the indivisibility of the motion of socialism and peace.

Meanwhile, both life and political practice show who opposes disarmament, who is against it. I would like to underline in particular the question of halting nuclear tests. [word indistinct] the Soviet Union has gone some way to accommodate the interests and appeals of all peace-loving forces and declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. It has not conducted such tests for as many as 8 months. And how has Washington reacted to such an important act? As you certainly know, the whole world was profoundly indignant on 22 March by the new provocative militaristic act of the U.S. Administration, which regardless of the repeated appeals by the Soviet Union and other countries, the appeals of the broad public in the United States itself, carried out a nuclear weapons test. Thus this is another proof that Washington's real intention is not at all the limitation of the number and elimination of nuclear weapons but on the contrary a (?continuing) increase of such (?weapons) and the manufacture of new, even more destructive kinds.

This is confirmed, after all, also by the attitude of the U.S. government to our proposal to eliminate both the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe; (? a kind of) a strenuous effort to push through the concept of "star wars" and to present it as a defense alternative to nuclear weapons.

To put it differently, the U.S. Administration is using all its strength and means in its endeavor to alter in its own favor the existing appropriate balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

It is certain that the socialist states will never agree with this and that they will allow nobody to threaten their sovereignty, revolutionary achievements and peace on our continent. [applause]

In the complex international situation when imperialism is tireless in its attempts at kindling the existing flash points of danger and when it starts new flash points it is necessary to preserve maximum awareness of the intrigues [word indistinct] international cooperation and social progress.

The Soviet Union will continue to utilize all means to halt the tendencies of growing military danger. In this noble endeavor we shall -- as did in the past -- continue in close unity with socialist Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries and we shall cooperate actively with all progressive and peace-loving forces. Our sympathies, solidarity and support will continue to be on the side of peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

Working people in our countries see the construction of socialism and defense and the cause of peace ad their patriotic and internationalist duty. The CPSU and CPCZ internal and foreign policy, the policy of the Soviet state and of the CSSR serve these noble aims. We wish you, dear comrades, we wish all Communists and all Czechoslovak people a lot of success in fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. [applause] We shall continue to strengthen the all-round cooperation of our fraternal parties, we shall strengthen comradely and friendly relations between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. [applause] Long live socialism! Long live peace! [tumultuous applause]

Hoffmann's Address

LD261125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at the 25 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague -- recorded]

[Test] The trade union organization has changed significantly since the 14th Party Congress, both in quantity and quality. It has made great progress in fulfilling the role of socialist trade unions, it has gained considerable experience and despite all the problems and shortcomings it can demonstrate good results in the development of individual roles. We can say that the tasks raised by the 16th congress and the pledges made at the 10th All-Trade Union Congress have been altogether fulfilled. Despite this, we are not satisfied with the results achieved.

As I will mention again, we are aware of shortcomings and problems in trade union work, as well as of the fact that we must still do a lot to fulfill the workers' policy of the party, to satisfy the needs of the working people.

Our dissatisfaction is multiplied by the fact that the present results do not correspond with the effort exerted by the high numbers of members of the trade union aktiv. The causes are to be found both in the trade unions themselves -- and in particular in the work of the communists in the trade union movement -- and in the approach of the new state and economic organs, as well as of some party organs toward the problems and activity of the trade unions.

I can note with satisfaction that in harmony with the Central Committee resolution on the problems and tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] and on the work of the communists in the trade unions of February 1972, which played a very positive role and is not losing anything of its significance and validity, the majority of party organs is paying great attention to these questions which are being discussed more often. Members and candidate members of the party nominated to trade union functions are being considered in a much more responsible manner, in particular those nominated as trade union secretaries who have to deal with everyday, immediate contact with the masses of the working people. Thanks to the lasting pressure of the majority of the regional committees, it has been possible to achieve a situation in which one third of all the secretaries are communists.

But everything is not in order yet. For example, some party organs, even on the district level, do not consider that trade union councils, as well as union committees, controlled by higher trade union organs, are in harmony with the policy of the party. They often set such tasks and deadlines for trade union officials which, as a consequence, make it impossible for them to fulfill the guidelines of higher trade union organs, thus disrupting unified trade union influence, from the Central Council of Trade Unions down to the primary organizations of the RTUM. This is one of the causes of insufficient efficiency in trade union work. A considerable share in this situation goes also to chairmen of trade union organs and district trade union councils who hold positions in the committees and presidiums of district committees. . But do not draw attention to the above-mentioned problems. I am mentioning this question here because we should advocate in the party, at all levels of organization, an equally sensitive approach toward managing the work of the communists and toward the political leadership of the RTUM as implemented by the party's Central Committee and as required by the political report.

Comrades, the working people welcomed the decision of the Central Committee to propose to the congress that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the growth of the living standard be again safeguarded and that the social and essential security of citizens be further strengthened. Trade union organizations will actively contribute to creating the necessary conditions, in particular, to creating greater resources and to generating a faster growth of the national income. Jointly with the Central Committee political report we are of the view that it will be necessary, in harmony with the creation of higher rates of national income, to seek possibilities of tackling the most burning issues of the living standard, to increase the lowest pensions and proportionately increase the living standards of pensioners, to expand social aid to young families, and in particular, to families with many children, as well as dealing with the problems of housing construction and, in particular, reconstruction and modernization of apartments with the aim of allocating more apartments to workers.

A growth in real wages is vital for increasing the living standards of the working people. That is why the communists in the RTUM will more forcefully and consistently implement socialist principles of remuneration and more resolutely introduce the brigade form of organization of work and remuneration.

It is a reliable and efficient path toward remuneration according to merit which, moreover, has great political and moral significance. It makes it possible for the labor collective to influence its individual members and to strengthen labor discipline. The introduction of the brigade form, however, has so far not been progressing at the required rate. Practice has demonstrated that true and efficient implementation of the brigade form is possible only when everything is well thought out and prepared, discussed with the collective, and also equally safeguarded by creating the necessary conditions. One has to pay due attention to this for the benefit of society as well as in the interest of collectives and individuals working honestly and well. That is why the introduction of the brigade form of organization of labor and remuneration must be a joint affair of the economic leadership, trade unions, and party organizations.

Comrades, the communists from the Central Council of Trade Unions identify themselves with the task that has been set to secure at least 3.5 percent growth in the national income annually and will contribute all their strength to implement this task. The initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions to direct socialist competition at reducing material and energy outlays, at increasing labor productivity and quality of production clearly confirms this. The efficiency of labor activity of collectives and individuals, the results of socialist competition depend not only on consistent explanatory political agitation activity by party and trade union organs, by the Socialist Youth Union, by the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society, but also, and above all, on the approach of economic leaders to the level of management and organization of labor. Talking with the workers in the brigades of socialist labor about fulfillment of planned tasks, about pledges, about labor initiatives, they often say: make sure that we know what we are supposed to do, that the plan is presented in time, that work is well organized and, above all, that materials and power supplies are smooth. Put an end to the situation where there is no work during ordinary working hours where this has to be caught up with during extra Saturday shifts, overtime, and feverish work at the end of the month, quarter, or year. And they add: You do not have to persuade us or agitate us, we will fulfill pledges and plans because we alone are interested in high quality work and good earnings.

The Central Committee report correctly stresses that the results achieved at the fruits of the honest work of the Czechoslovak people, that the absolute majority of our working people fulfills tasks and duties creatively and selflessly. The deliberations of our congress leaves no one in doubt that all functionaries at enterprises, at all places of work, and, above all, economic workers have to ensure the creation of good conditions for smooth work. Doubts about the genuine character of the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions which we come up against among some economic workers and trade union functionaries are totally unjustified. They are a manifestation of laziness, unwillingness to think, to take part in often unpleasant exchanges of views, and to improve their own work. The belittling of Central Council initiatives is nothing more than an attempt to continue management and competition in the old way.

Strougal's Address

LD252007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Speech by CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at 25 March afternoon session of 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- live]

[Text] Comrade delegates, esteemed guests, the Political Report of our party's Central Committee, which was delivered by General Comrade Husak, and the draft Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development contain the most important targets for national economy and the intentions for the period 1986-90 and the prospect up to the year 2000.

The task of our congress is to assess fully the possibilities, paths and ways of their fulfillment and to adopt a demanding program for economic and social policy for this period. We are doing this which an awareness of responsibility for the fate of our country and its people, responsibility toward the entire socialist community, and the international revolutionary workers movement.

The proceedings and the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the way of the Soviet Communists discussed the issues connected with substantially speeding up the economic and social development of their country gives new energy and important impetus and strength to our determination. We are called upon to approach the solution of our own tasks and problems with much deeper and more critical view, courage, and an innovative spirit. This relates in particular to a fundamental improvement of all management and planning activity, for the all-round stimulating of the conscious and creative activity of people, to their increasingly wider and deeper participation in making decisions about social matters.

The proposed draft main guidelines systems from critical assessment of the results achieved during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as was said in the Central Committee's political report. Moreover, it rests upon the results of the reports which express the framework conception of long-range strategy of socioeconomic development of our society.

Its basic feature is the fact that we want to begin the third millenium with an intensive economy, based upon mastering the process of scientific and technological revolution, together with the technological reequipment of our production base, a fundamental advance in the improvement of socialist relations of production, a substantial change of management, planning and economic mechanism. All the fraternal socialist countries are aiming their efforts at transferring the economy on to the path of intensive development. The urgency of this task was also expressed by the CEMA economic summit.

The strategy of accelerating social and economic development was unanimously adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. Thus, a firm foundation for achieving a fundamental increase in the efficiency of national economies and the integration of the community -- the CEMA countries -- through coordinated joint efforts, has been laid. Never in the past has a reliable, long-range strategy been so needed and so important as it is now. The reason is that on one hand we have to change the present technological way of production and along with this we have to raise the relation of working people to social ownership and creative activity to a new and higher level.

On the agenda of the day is the task to introduce an advanced method of production whose foundation will be formed by science and its findings materialized in the production process. Already we are seeing the fact that the individual directions of research and development advances are merging and creating a picture of the new character of production forces. I have in mind here the acquisition of new kinds of energy and of using it, electronization, automation, and robotization of working processes both on the shop floor as well as in the nonmanufacturing field, the development of new electronic-mechanic, chemical as well as biological technologies, new kinds of materials.

These new directions also lead to significant structural changes between individual branches of the national economy.

This truly fundamental change which we have already begun, admittedly with certain delay, not only will increase many times over the production capacity of our society but will also generate profound changes both in the character and content of work as well as in the relationship between the development of man, material production, and the utilization of nature's forces. We always have to bear in mind Lenin's idea that in assessing this or that method of production or this historic stage we must proceed in the first place from the interests of society in developing the most progressive production forces, in achieving the highest level of social productivity of labor.

To fulfil this interest it is essential to systematically channel all truly creative forces, all energy of society by way of continually improving the substance and forms of socialist production relations and far more effective functioning of the entire infrastructure.

From these principal intentions will proceed our long-range strategy up to the year 2000, which will be further elaborated and clarified in keeping with the development of internal and external conditions. Its organic part is formed by the objectives and tasks set in the Draft Main Guidelines for the Period 1986-90. They constitute an exacting but realistic social and economic program of the party and society, a program which envisages a substantial acceleration of economic development, the securing of a considerable part of the new resources by way of comprehensive intensification of the economy, the growth of resources for investment purposes, and change of the investment structure, the doubling of the pace of growth of personal consumption, and resources for the creation and protection of the environment.

Our congress, in debating the draft Main Guidelines, has had its task made easier by the fact that in the course of the pre-congress discussion, along with the communists and the members of other political parties, social and interest-based organizations associated in the National Front, expressed their views on this document. The broad debate showed that these intentions and objectives fully correspond to the needs of the further development of our society and the innermost interests of our people. Many suggestions and observations were made in the course of this discussion concerning the improvement of effectiveness, the acceleration of research and development, more efficient handling of property, organization and quality, on the improvement of management, on strengthening discipline and order, and the demand to raise the responsibility of everyone for the work entrusted to him was expressed. The information on the course of this discussion on the draft Main Guidelines is contained in the material you have as delegates at your disposal.

Comrade delegates! From the economic policy proposed in the Main Guidelines it is apparent that in this 5-year period we have to push for the new quality of the economic growth. Only in this way will it be possible to create the necessary resources to enable us to secure the anticipated growth in living standards, to advance more rapidly in the modernization and rebuilding of the economy, and last but not least to ensure the necessary level of the country's defense capability.

We see the new quality of economic growth, in that the planned growth of national income by 1990 of 18-19 percent must be achieved through substantially higher rates of improving the efficiency than we have grown accustomed to the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In 1990 the volume of gross national income will be roughly between kcs 732 and 738 billion and its growth should reached between kcs 112 and 118 billion compared with 1983. Above all, we have to ensure the growth of national income roughly with the present level of raw and industrial material and energy resources. The proportion of production input to social product should decline in the period 1986-90 by at least 5 percent. In comparison with the development of this proportion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, this implies a threefold reduction. By taking this road we want to achieve more than 40 percent of the overall growth of national income. Corresponding to this aim are the tasks to reduce its energy intensiveness which should decline by the end of the 5-year plan compared with last year by 16 percent, which is twice as fast as in the previous 5-year period.

Along with this we have set the task of achieving savings of 2.5 million metric tons of ferrous metals and close on to 70,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals, which constitutes an average annual decline of the ferrous metals consumption by 3.5 percent, while in the Seventh 5-Year Plan it was about 2.5 percent.

Secondly, we plan that the national income growth rate will be aster than the growth of the volume of production. Industrial output is to increase by 1990 by 15-18 percent, construction industry's output by 10 percent, and the agricultural sector's output by 6-7 percent. It is therefore apparent that for the first time in the history of the planning economy the national income growth rate will be higher than that of industrial output. Industry's share in its overall growth will be 80 percent. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the figure was 63 percent. This comparison shows what a demanding task the industrial branches have to secure in raising the technological and economic standard of production, in reducing production input, especially in terms of material costs.

Thirdly, we plan a change in the trend of return on fixed assets, which in the Seventh 5-Year Plan was declining year by year in the majority of production branches. This requires that the relevant ministries, economic production units, and enterprises should adopt effective measures leading to halting the further decline and to gradually raising the efficiency of fixed assets by a better utilization of existing fixed assets and liquidation of the obsolescent assets, mainly through investment.

Fourth, labor productivity is to contribute 92-95 percent of the increase of national income. This was 80 percent in the last 5-year plan. This is why the above issue stands up so sharply in all spheres. As the work of preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan indicates, the mastering of this task is the most complex issue from the point of view of ensuring the planned dynamic pace of national income. The overall new quality of economic growth, therefore, means a considerably higher degree of value added to all production inputs, more pronounced growth of technical and economic parameters and technologies, growth of quality and utility values.

The next considerable change, which concerns the pace and structure of national income use, also proceeds from the draft Main Guidelines. In the preceding 5-year plan we were able to use one-fourth of the total national income increment for internal consumption, that is personal, social, and investment. This was because we were reducing our foreign indebtedness and also because we had to use part of the created resources for covering the consequences of falling efficiency of foreign trade. Although in this 5-year plan we rely on further strengthening the equilibrium of our balance of payments, we assign for internal use roughly 75 percent of total national income increment.

While in the past 5-year plan -- as I already mentioned -- we were able to use only 25 percent. And it is precisely this substantial difference which makes it possible to double the pace of growth of personal use compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to increase social consumption by 22 percent and investments by 10-12 percent.

One must agree with the view that the concept of economic policy for the Eighth 5-Year Plan is very demanding. However, our targets and needs are demanding too. But our possibilities are not small either. They are certainly larger than is the willingness of certain management economic production units and enterprises to acknowledge them and use them in practice. We therefore demand unconditionally that during the final period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan the ministers, general and enterprise managers apply their full personal responsibility to consistent fulfillment of the aims and tasks of the economic policy, as will be approved by our congress.

The effort aimed at a new quality of economic growth is inseparably connected with structural changes, which are directed at reducing the energy, material, and capital investment requirements and at increasing export ability through increased technological and economic standard of goods and technologies and through important innovations of our production, on the basis of the highest possible utilization of scientific and technical, work and economic potential. From the long-range prospect, it is necessary to consider it urgent to direct the transformation of the structure of the economy toward strengthening the services, toward a more substantial growth of the share of all kinds of services, and toward the changes in the structure of consumer demand. We have to bear in mind that, in this sphere, a whole range of achievements of our social system has been implemented and the dynamics and efficiency of development of our economy are in many aspects dependent on it. Therefore it will be probably necessary to reassess the existing narrow view of the importance, efficiency, and productivity of this sphere; that all its activity is one of the most important prerequisites for the extended reproduction of the worthiest active factor in production -- man and his creativity. It sets the standard for his education and qualification, his health, development and restoration of his mental and physical energy; it influences the extent of the working people's free time and its adequate use.

The second basic aim of the restructuring of our economy lies in the reduction of the proportion of those branches of industrial production which are fuel, energy, and raw material intensive. There must also be growth in the proportion of branches and production with a high degree of the value added and with an above average level of technical and economic parameters.

The concrete expression of this orientation in the Eighth 5-Year Plan are the tasks whose fulfillment is to lead to a more substantial growth of the savings of energy resources, a rise in the proportion of nuclear power and gas fuel, development of central supplies of heat, a reduction of the energy generated by fuel oils, and gradual reduction of extraction and consumption of growth coal. I regard it as necessary to give a reminder that all participants, especially the Ministry of Fuel and Power, must see to it that the acquisition of all fuel and energy sources, and their utilization is the most efficient, and that it has the lowest possible impact on the environment.

More conspicuous results must be achieved in the reduction of relative investment costs in the construction of nuclear power plants.

Engineering branches are the principal carriers of the dynamism of the development of industry and of the progressive application of the results of scientific and technological progress throughout the economy. Output in engineering is to increase by more than 30 percent, out of which electronics and electrical engineering are to grow by more than 60 percent. The proportion of all other branches in the industrial output is to decline somewhat. This concerns, above all fuels, metallurgy, primary chemical industry, and the production of building materials. In keeping with the conclusions of the 10th session of the Central Committee the tasks placed on engineering, and the electronic and electrical engineering industry are oriented to faster growth of the technical and economic standard of products and to securing the necessary prerequisites to carry out the technical rebuilding and modernization both of their own branches and other national economic sectors.

We demand a consistent orientation on the development, assimilation, and production of new generations of machines and equipment, on the development of production of flexible manufacturing systems, including devices of active control, interoperational handling devices, and other control units, using industrial robots and handling devices. We will be developing most quickly the component base of the electronics industry, the production of microelectronics elements, computer, and automation equipment, and consumer electronic goods. Engineering and electrical engineering and electronics industry must also strive to increase markedly the effectiveness of our traditional export-oriented production programs such as capital goods, motor cars, tractors, transportation means in general, polygraphic and textile machines, chemical and nuclear equipment, machine tools and shaping machines.

The tasks of the agro-industrial complex for the period 1986-90 proceed from the long-range program discussed at the 11th session of the party's Central Committee. They aim to ensure a high degree of nutrition for our people while raising further the degree of self-sufficiency. The average annual grain harvest is to amount to 11.5 million metric tons which is annually by 600,000 million metric tons. The production of oleaginous crops is to grow by 33 percent, pulses by 38 percent against the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We also envisage a substantial improvement in the quality of the production of potatoes, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables, and an equally substantial degree of their utility.

The fulfillment of all these tasks will require from agricultural enterprises a far greater care for the land, including further investment oriented, above all, on the modification of the water systems, anti-erosion measures, and irrigation. We envisage a greater extent of supplies of necessary high performance equipment, chemicals, and lime-based fertilizers. It is necessary to utilize new research and development in biology, equally as much as new technological processes and equipment.

Measures which aim to reduce markedly losses in the entire process of production, storage, preservation and utilization must also play a substantial role.

We are also setting demands on the food industry. At issue is, above all, a better utilization of raw materials and that the structure of production corresponds to the requirements of the market both in range and quality and in terms of shelf-life. Priority attention will have to be devoted to baby food, food for diabetics, and low-calorie products.

We are aware that the food industry is, in the present stage, a weak link in terms of using agricultural produce to a greater effect. This is why we envisage expanding processing capacities and raising their technical standard of growth of investment of more than one-fifth and, in terms of supplies of machine and equipment, by one-third, against the past 5-year plan.

It is necessary to pay increased attention to these questions now as finishing touches are put to the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This of course applies not only to the agricultural and food enterprises, but to a no lesser extent also to the suppliers of production means. They have to ensure not only the volume but above all the quality, and mainly high technological standard of the products supplied. It is necessary to say on the issue of the agricultural sector that this branch, too, must make a more marked contribution to the reduction of production costs and to a more effective utilization of fixed assets and production means. At issue today is not merely metric tons and liters, the maximal exceeding of planned production; far from it, for the issue is above all to produce the necessary range in good quality cheaply and with the lowest possible material and energy inputs. What is today no less important is that it is also necessary to minimize the negative impact on the natural environment.

In support of these intentions, we have adopted and are using in the current year, aside from factual measures new factors in the system of planned management. We are raising requirements on the effectiveness of the management of agricultural enterprises while at the same time giving them a substantially greater scope for independent decisionmaking than was the case at any time in the past. We have also made more flexible the system of supplier-customer relations and increased the role of economic contracts, strengthened the principle of merit, khozraschot [cost-accounting systems] and stimulated effective production. Apparently it will still be necessary to work out the structure of management of the agroindustrial complex, which would on the one hand increase the effectiveness of management of the mutually-linked national economic branches, and which also would link flexibly the branch and territorial management of agricultural and the food industry, on the other.

It is, of course, necessary to reject the surviving practice of various authorities' violating approved rules in various ways in regions and districts. This was also strongly criticized at party conferences. We repeat again that the managerial bodies and customer organizations must respect the defined independence and responsibility of the united agricultural cooperatives and state farms.

Comrades! To ensure qualitative economic development and the transition of our economy to a path of intensive development is conditioned by a substantial acceleration of research and development and by a consistent application of its results in practice. This is a key issue. We also discussed it at the Eighth session of the party's Central Committee. The policy on scientific and technological development, as it is stated in the draft of the Main Guidelines, also proceeds from the conclusions drawn by the Eighth session of the party's Central Committee.

We have based it on 31 state R & D target programs. In this spirit, we also demand that resources should be concentrated on tackling the key aspects and substantially raising the contributions by science and technology in developing the economy. From this viewpoint, it is essential that both the federal and national commissions for scientific, technological and investment development, along with the relevant ministries, work out these programs and incorporate them in the plans of enterprises while respecting technological and economic parameters. This is now their chief task, and it is very important because these programs are closely connected with our international obligations within the framework of the scientific and technological program of the CEMA member-states up to the year 2000. This program envisages our intensive participation in the resolution of specific tasks in the field of electronics and comprehensive automation, in speeding up the development of nuclear energy, in the assimilation of the production of new kinds of materials, and in the development and application of biotechnologies.

Let us bear in mind that our active participation in implementing this program has exceptional significance for us. We can only achieve progress in close cooperation with the USSR and by integrating the creative forces of the entire socialist community.

This cooperation will place exceptionally high demands on us. It is a demanding program whose norms, as regards the standards, deadlines and expenditure in tackling the problems, must correspond to world parameters. In the spirit of the demands of this program, it is now necessary to quickly negotiate with CEMA organs for our concrete share in carrying out its basic goals. The idea is for us to determine, as soon as possible and as specifically as possible, the extent of our share in the scientific-technological base and what this means for specialization and cooperation in our production.

The Central Committee and the government have adopted the necessary decisions for safeguarding the comprehensive program. They advise the appropriate organs so that, in harmony with the above-mentioned program, our R & D policy might be worked out so that priorities will be delimited as exactly as possible, and, consequently, the necessary concentration of resources and investments might be secured. Thus, what is involved is not only selecting and implementing R & D programs at various levels of management, but also their influence on the decisionmaking process on the structure of production, investments, and involvement in the international division of labor. What is involved is, simply, that we have a range of development programs as well as programs of technological reconstruction and modernization of the most important and most efficient industries. When talking about the need of raising our technological-economic production standards, we have in mind such standards that correspond to the level reached by the top flight producers of the world. This is a fundamental point of view according to which it is necessary to judge any innovation. True innovations must be reflected in quality, reliability, viability, efficiency -- simply in the growth of utility value.

At the same time, we must demand that, in relation to this higher utility value, a relative lowering of social expenditures might occur. We must accordingly assess the activity of the appropriate ministries, economic production units and enterprises. It is obvious that the management of production units, the system of jurisdiction and responsibility will have to adapt to these demands too.

It should follow that heads of all the central organs bear responsibility for creating all-round conditions for innovations for decisive actions in technological development, and that, in consequence of this, they are responsible for the technological-economic standards of our economy with regard to strategic considerations.

General and enterprise managers are directly responsible for applying the results of R&D in production. They must decide early on the enterprise's innovative activity; that is in the preproduction stage -- in development, design, construction and technology units. This, unfortunately, is not yet the case in many areas. From the managerial work of a number of enterprise and generals managers and also ministers, it is clear by the implementation of the results of R&D work that they do not yet consider it to be a decisive link in development.

They still place this concern on the shoulders of special units and institutions, despite the fact that they should be the ones who, above all, should see that it is one of the main areas of their own work. They have to be well-informed about the present world technical and economic standards of their industry, about the trends and prospects of its development. They have to come up with specific proposals for the necessary innovations. One has to admit, however, that our economic mechanism has not yet been creating sufficient economic pressure, nor effective active stimuli for this. It will be necessary to create much more stricter conditions in which no one who is not able to come to terms with new demands will survive.

All this is true in general about the fulfilment of such a fundamental demand as the quality of our production. This is a considerable part of the long-term strategic line of the party's economic policy. It is, above all, in improving the quality of our goods where progress can be made.

This can be seen in the unsatisfactory prices of our goods on foreign markets and also the number of complaints, the growing expenditure for reparing goods, and other losses which arise from the poor quality of production. Those things the control agencies have discovered cannot make us happy at all. It is quite amazing what enterprise, and even higher ograns, let through not only for the home market but even abroad. It cannot be called anything else but irresponsibility, which deserves punishment. This deprives us of high value for our goods as well as a good reputation. The losses from returned goods, rejects, poor quality production are, unfortunately, losses for society, but not for those who have caused them. And this has to be radically and quickly changed. This is why it is necessary for the Federal Commission for research and development and investment planning, together with other organs, to adopt various measures that would strengthen the role of planning and quality control, and strengthen the position of units which are responsible for quality control and, above all, ensure a direct link between remuneration of managers and working teams and the results achieved in the quality of production.

Comrades! We fully subject the investment policy for the next period to the requirements of accelerating R&D, implementing structural changes, and all the needs of the intensification process. We are aware of the fact that through investment we not only predetermine our long-term economic development, but above, all predetermine its efficiency. The level and placement of investments corresponds to these basic aspects. Compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, capital spending will be increased by 10-12 percent to approximately kcs 900 billion. Out of this, kcs 605 billion is intended for manufacturing and this represents an increase of by more than 16 percent. We consider the volume of investments to be the maximum in spite of the fact that we cannot satisfy all demands and needs -- many of which, it must be said, are justified. However, not everything can be solved in one 5-year plan. Compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan when the capital base in all main sectors of manufacturing grew faster than labor productivity, countrywide development must be promoted in particular in construction.

This means that roughly 45 percent of growth of net industrial output must be secured by better utilization of existing production assets and by new noninvestment factors and not by further investments in construction. In the construction industry this (?efficiency) increment must be even greater. The crucial investments in the Eighth 5-Year Plan are directed at the continued restructuring of several sectors of the economy and the strengthening of promising branches of industry. Advancement of electronics will continue as will a number of other large innovation programs in the machine building industry and in other sectors of the economy, more efficient processing of crude oil and development of small-tonnage chemistry, updating of selected lines of metallurgy, of the consumer and food processing industry. The task of securing investment for suppliers of machine tool industry and those sectors of industry that make significant contribution to export has great urgency.

We intend to use over kcs 118 billion -- that is, approximately 37 percent of all industrial investments in fuel and power industry, especially the construction of nuclear power stations and expansion of the natural gas system. We plan to increase the proportion of investments in the capital base infrastructure, in particular with regard to transportation, communication, and water management and environmental protection. Of the entire investments in economy, over 60 percent is to be spent on projects that are to be put into operation in the eighth 5-year plan. The concentration of our strength on securing the implementation of this task is an important condition for future returns on assets. And they are not small. In industry they represent approximately kcs 80 billion of annual production once these projects are in full operation. In order to obtain maximum gain in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it is necessary to observe the construction time tables which so far have been unjustifably delayed by approximately 15 percent in the case of the key projects of the state plan and by as much as 100 percent in the case of other construction projects.

It is necessary, in order to rectify the situation of unjustifiably long construction delays that the commissions for research and development and investment planning should comprehensively analyze the causes, check the existing norms, and shorten them according to the world standards. It is also necessary to reevaluate the position of design organizations and their interest in planning for the smallest possible cost and the best techical-economic parameters.

The concerned ministries, investors, and suppliers must create prerequisites by means of systems and practical measures, for cutting the completion periods, including those for apartment building where the situation is particularly unfavorable. While giveing priority to investments in the processing industry, fuels and energy, agricult and building construction, we are ensuring a gradual growth of volume also in nonproduction spheres.

A marked characteristic feature of our investment policy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is the transition from new construction which dominates at the moment, to technical modernization and reconstruction. From the investments designated for individual sectors, the amounts which should be set aside for this purpose are in the electrical engineering industry and electronics a minimum of 35 percent, in metallurgy and heavy engineering 55 percent, in general engineering 51 percent, in the sectors of the national ministries of industry of the Czech and Slovak republics, 50-60 percent. The said shares of investment for the reconstruction and modernization of capacities cannot be considered as sufficient. It will be vital for central sector agencies, together with the economic production units and enterprises, when working on the Eight 5-Year Plan, to secure a considerable increase in the share of modernization and reconstruction investment. Building organizations must also conform to this tendency and these aims.

We are increasing the resources for machinery and equipment in the national economy by roughly kcs 117 billion, which is almost 38 percent more than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the overall amount of investment in the production sphere, the share allocated for machines and equipment will increase by 63 percent, while in the Seventh 5-Year Plan it was roughly 50 percent. We will take strict care that the given proportions are the minimum adhered to. An exceptional feature of the investment policy in the Eight 5-Year Plan is that, compared with past 5-year plans, we are limiting investment for building for the first time. Its volume is being absolutely reduced by almost kcs 30 billion.

The effort to achieve a decisive change in the technological and economic levels of our production engineering base is indivisibly linked with the wear and tear and obsolescence of basic machinery. We calculate that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will eliminate 60 percent more of them compared with the past 5-year plan, in engineering more than twice as many, in agriculture roughly 80 percent, and in construction slightly mrore by one-half. The marked elimination of these production assets has a positive economic influence on reducing expenditure on repair and upkeep, It will also be possible to make use of the areas made available for development programs and future production in harmony with the structural policy. Great responsibility for the technological and economic level of the machinery and apparatus, for top level parameters and high efficiency, lies with our general and electrical engineering and electronics industry, from whom the deliveries for investment make up three-fifths of all machinery investments.

With due consideration and with well-established concepts, it is necessary to provide modern and highly advanced equipment imported from both socialist and nonsocialist countries. Here we are allocating approximately 55 percent more hard currency than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. A decisive factor for an investment project to be included in the plan is efficiency and fast return on capital; this requirement simply must be observed. This economic common sense has not yet become the main part of the proposal for the investment project and the material and quantitative aspects still prevail over efficiency.

I must say that this is the main reason that some questions in the preparations of the Eighth 5-Year Plan have not yet been fully clarified. This means considerably improving the work of designers, the standard of experts, the activity of the state bank, and above all, the work of authorities which approve the relevant investment. Through the prepared changes in the planning and management of the economy, we will assert more and more strongly the principle that enterprises cover the investments from their own profits; thus each investment project has to be supported by consistent cost accounting, including expected returns. An important change will also be the following: the designed cost-technological parameters of capacities will be anchored consistently in the relevant plans and the possible deviations will either positively or negatively influence the organizations economic results. In this way too, we want to assert responsibility for efficient investments.

Comrades, to accelerat economic and social development, the foreign trade relations will have to contribute more than they have done so far. This means specifically, increasing the export of products of processing industries corresponding to world market demands. On this basis, we will then achieve much more favorable relations between export and impor prices. There is only one way to achieve the balance in our payments with foreign countries: achieve a greater return from our export. Any other way would mean limiting the possibilities of utilization of the national income for personal and social consumption and capital investment. In the past period we have taken decisive steps toward the renewal of the foreign balance of payments. The reduction of debts in free currencies wa, ensured however, by the maximum savings in imports and by the mobilization of export resources often at a cost. Planned export output has not been achieved; we have not kept in step with the hard export competition and the new trends in world trade. We must draw the necessary conclusions in production and in foreign trade.

In the current 5-year plan, if compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our export should increase by approximately 24 percent and import by almost 22 percent. This, however, is the minimum of what we want to achieve. It is even more urgent to strive much higher than the planned efficiency of export. It is necessary for production and foreign trade organizations above all, in the key export industries, to complete the drafting of export programs and ensure their implementation. We also have to focus on the increase of hard currency returns from the transit, transport communication, and other services which we provide, from tourism, spa care, and on the whole from a better utilization of nonmaterial export and import operations, from the sales and purchases of licences and exchanges of scientific and technolocical information.

We are aware that the requirements, we place on foreign trade activity demand, that we create the necessary prerequisites for this, in particular in the economic mechanism, in using the plan and other means to stimulate better efficiency of exports and high rationalization of imports and, in this sense, to intensify the very close interactivity of production and foreign trade. We must, in the shortest possible time, work out and implement such financial tools that will attract the interest of enterprises, that is the whole economic sphere to contribute to the federal balance of payments based on economic incentives.

We must consistently improve the level and efficiency of trade activities. It is necessary to give primary attention to labor cost; the optimization of direct trade expenditure, which is extremely high; ensuring quality of all services; foreign markets research, which is insufficient; and the transfer of the finding into internal economics. The implementation of goals anchored in the Main Guidelines will favourably influence the all-round cooperation with member states of the council. This is based on a considerable number of bilateral and multilateral programs, economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to 1990 and 2000. With regard to the fact that intersector exchange has reached the limits of their potential, the trade exchange should be speeded up by internal field and sector exchange in the next 5-year plan. This requires that we concentrate on the development of system and component specialization and the cooperation connected with this. The technological factor must be promoted more in cooperation, particularly in engineering, electrical engineering, and chemistry. For this it is necessary, among other things, to closely link cooperation in research and development with production cooperation. It is also necessary to strive for joint organization of reserch and investment and, in general, cooperation in all spheres of scientific, technological and economic activity. The development of all kinds of direct relations, including the founding of joint enterprises is considered the most promising way, because favorable prerequisites exist in our socialist community for such forms of economic cooperation, above all those emerging from the homogenous character of production relations. A prerequisite for this, however, is the bolder elimination of everything which is still slowing down the development of such forms of cooperation between economic organizations.

From these viewpoints, it is not possible to consider the tempo of growth of export and import, which is being discussed in relation to socialist countries as finite and we should, therefore, achieve a more significant rise. We continue to attribute a key position in our external economic relations to cooperation with the Soviet Union. This applies to all sectors, all spheres of our mutual relations. The two most important documents of the recent period, whose horizon touches on the year 2000, must become the focal point for this. Here I am thinking of both the comprehensive program of scientific and technial progress of CEMA member states and the bilateral program of long-term economic and scientific and technical cooperation between us and the Soviet Union and the plan of relization measures which was adopted with this. If we emphasize the need to develop direct international relations in the economic relations of socialist counties, this applies to the Soviet Union twofold in this area.

In the next 5-year plan we intend to develop mutually beneficial economic contacts with the developing countries and to strive for increasing their share in the overall turnover of Czechoslovak foreign trade. This possibility is being made available to us because of their industrialization programs. This is why it is necessary on our part to work out to a greater depth the relation between export, especially of machines and equipment, and our loan possibilities. At the same time, it is necessary to react positively to the endeavor of these countries to increase the export of some finished products, semi-finished products, consumer goods, and in cases of economic benefit, to create greater room for such imports.

This situation demands that we topicalize our conceptions, with regard to territory and goods, in particular, in relations to the countries of socialist orientation and our main partners in the developing countries. In our contacts with advanced capitalist countries, we are interested in expanding various forms of scientific-technological and economic cooperation, in the development of cooperation, trade in licences, as well as joint participation on third markets, bearing in mind, in particular, that the exchange of machines and equipment may become more balanced. In this connection we must stress yet again that we refuse discrimination and any sanctions, that we are in favor of cooperation, but only on the principles of mutual advantage. One cannot conceal the fact that in the sphere of nonsocialist countries we face some serious problems which still require solution. They concern both insufficient dynamism of trade and its structure, but, in particular, technological economic standards of our products. It will be necessary to recover the dynamism of our export investment units, to increase the extent and efficiency of export of engineering, electronic and electrotechnical products. The urgency of this stems from the fact that we must create the necessary resources to settle our payment pledges, particularly in the first few years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and then further to expand imports for the needs of modernization and reconstruction of the production base, as well as enrichment of our internal market.

Comrades, implementation of the planned social and economic program may be successful only if we increase the efficiency of management much more and if we implement the already thought out principled changes of the entire complex of planning and management. We must take as a point of departure a profound analysis of the causes which influence effective dynamism of social economic development. Naturally, what is involved is a very serious political question because its solution envisages a complicated process of overall improvement of not only economic relations, but altogether social relations, including deepening democratic forms of the participation of the working people in managing social processes and selecting the most capable cadres for management roles of the national economy. This is confirmed not only by our own experience but also by the experience of the fraternal countries, in particular the USSR. We have been consistently analysing and discussing these questions ever since the 16th congress. Despite this, I must say that the measures adopted so far remain only partial, that they lack complexity and the necessary depth. Moreoever, a number of previously adopted principles was implemented inconsistently in the past few years and with many compromises. That is why the present system of planning and management does not fully correspond to the demands and needs of intensification of our national economy. The Central Committee has drawn its conclusions from these facts. That is why the draft main guidelines set out that, as early as during the Eighth 5-Year Plan, further amendments to the system of management should be prepared and implemented. The need for such comprehensively conceived steps was unanimously supported also by the pre-congress discussion and by the conclusions from the deliberations of a number of party conferences.

The aim is to advocate the decisive role of the 5-year plan in management and to implement a more long-term financial autonomy and interest of economoc organizations in harmony with their true share in the creation of the national income, simply to introduce into the creation of plans and into the regulation of wages, credits, and prices a high standard criteria of efficiency, based on comparing our productivity of labor with world productivity of labor. We believe that the already adopted measures, and particularly those under preparation, will gradually create a more demanding economic climate and, at the same time, they will also provide the production sphere with more space for efficient decision making. Closer interdependence between the resources of the development funds of organizations and their economic results will provide the incentive for these results to ge as good as possible. However, this envisages that the sphere of enterprises, as well as the appropriate ministries might develop initiative to cooperate as regards the prepared measures and then also to implement them consistently.

Implementation of the adopted measures and its further work must aim at the creation of a system based on a thorough unity of criteria of effectiveness in the creation and implementation of plans, in evaluation of their fulfillment, in the operation of financial autonomy and economic agreements, that is, of systems that are based on active and flexible connection of instruments of value with the plan, on bringing to harmony the interests of society with the socialist spirit of enterprise, on closer cooperation of all articles of management. We would have to start with a better definition of different functions, powers, and relations of all levels of management based on the principle of democratic centralism. At present, the center is literally overburdened by too much decision making about partial issues and is often not able to assess realistically and sensibly.

We consider the fundamental improvement of central management, including the reduction in its day-to-day content and the general simplification of administration, to be an inseparable part of and prerequisite for the considerable increase of independence of economic organizations and the application of full financial autonomy. We must simply expand the rights and responsibilities of organizations in planning and economic stimulation, in decision making about effective innovations, investments into modernizations, about most effective ways of supply and sale, and about tackling the issues of choice of organizational structures. It is particularly urgent to create conditions for direct relations of our organizations with the corresponding organizations in the CEMA states.

There is no doubt that changes in the systems of planning will be most complicated, most conflict-creating, and at the same time most urgent. Above all, we demand from the system of planning that it should lead to economic organizations becoming interested in progressive tasks and in progressive results of their work. We are justified in criticizing organizations that hide their reserves and refuse to accept tasks in the state plan. This is repeated again in the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is obvious that the current prevailing practice of setting and detailing the volume and factual parameters of the federal plan must be predominantly substituted by long-term and in principle unified directives of relations between creation and use of resources, by criteria of effectivity and by selected and clearly defined direct tasks in the sphere of state priorities in other words, in the sphere of social orders. This means we must abandon the still prevailing yearly approach to the creation of plans and the allocation of funds. It is necessary to generally promote the principle that more funds could be gained only by those who create more of them by socially desirable means.

In managing the sphere of wages and rewards it is necessary to promote their dependence on the real contributions to the creation of national income and the effectivity of export and to reinforce the role of wages as a stimulator.

Measures leading to the improvement of quality, reliability, and efficiency of all instruments of value including prices and calculations, and with them also technical economic norms, must be an inseparable part of restructing the economic mechanism.

Strict currency policy and active credit policy must play an important role in securing effectivity and balance of the economy.

If we are speaking about the role of prices -- in particular wholesale and retail prices -- I have in mind above all the urgent need of realistic evaluation of production factors to put on objective bases via the standard and structure of socially necessary costs and to create in this way more reliable prerequisites for comparing our prices with prominent world producers. At the same time, we have to create prerequisites for a better interconnection of wholesale, procurement, and foreign prices and to set a program of removing unjustified grants and irrational transfer processes. Along with it we are preparing a set of basic changes in wholesale prices whose aim is to cut their overall level in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and change the wholesale price relationship to make them better reflect world development and the effectiveness of our development.

The rationalization of our price system is, however, closely connected with the necessity to rebuild the levies and tax system in order for it to contribute to the creation of basic and more just prerequisites for a reliable economic accounting of prices, branches, industries, and production. We have to be aware of the fact that without order in prices, our decisions on structural and innovation changes, advantages of exports and imports, cannot be reliable because we will not be able to distinguish between effective and ineffective production programs, and furthermore we will not be able to remove the uniformity in distribution of social resources. The necessary planning flexibility, stimulation of prices, and continuity of planning, and speedy and precise information and control systems must correspond to requirements on the implementation of structural and innovation changes.

The management system has to establish an outstanding reward for excellent results, and at the same time enterprises, works, working teams, and specific individuals must bear the responsiblity and consequences for low quality work, for the low technical-economic standard of their products, for production which is not in demand, and unfortunately stays in inventories. In unity with all these plans, it is necessary to embark on a more rational organizational arrangement of those management levels where this is necessary and where this will bring the best economic results. The production, fixed assets, research and supply bases must be rid of uniformity in order to adopt with more differentiation to the present requirements, to define in a new way the concept of the basic link of management in the enterprise economic sphere. At the same time, it is necessary to create a greater scope for the combined forms of organization and purposeful association along interindustrial and interterritorial, regional lines. In this connection it is necessary to mention the role of our cooperatives. the activities of which we intend to support and develop further. They must take a more active part, above all, in trade, service, made-to-order goods, small series production, and consumer services.

Production cooperatives will continue to have great importance in our economy in the fulfillment of the role of flexible, small- and mid-size enterprises in the preservation and development of traditions of arts and crafts.

The importance and urgency of the implementation of plans of the socioeconomic program of the party, which is submitted to the 17th congress, places great demands on the federal government, the government of the republics, planning commissions, the commissions for R&D and investment planning, ministries, and all central agencies in general. We must admit openly that the federal government and its agenceis fell short in the asserting the intensive directions of economic development and in creating system prerequisites necessary for this. Centralism, which has not been weakened on the whole, causes vast chaotic administration, which undermines creative activity and socialist enterprise. The government as a whole, its individual members and leaders in other central bodies, simply did not adapt the style and methods of their work to new economic conditions on time.

The federal government, on the basis of a critical analysis, in the future will have to focus much more on the strategic and conceptual questions of the development of the united Czechoslovak economy, and at the same time, together with the national government, on the creation of the necessary conditions and prerequisites for the successful implementation of long-term plans and the 5-year plans. It has to orient the economy toward structural changes, linking the economy to the international division of labor adopting measures for the timely solution of problems which arise, and of negative trends. At the same time, it has to focus on the necessary changes in management, planning, and the economic mechanism.

It is necessary for the federal government to be more consistant in demanding from individual members the implementation of the approved concepts of economic development in the sectors and branches in their charge. The State Planning Commission must adapt its activity to new requirements on the acceleration of socioeconomic development and to concentrate on the drafting of the 5-year plan proceeding from a long-range outlook. We require from it such proposals of solutions that ensure the growth of national economic effectiveness, balanced and proportional development. This requires to create systematically in the planning and economic mechanism conditions which aim to reinforce the stake of the economic sphere in the adoption and implementation of progressive tasks. Changes in the plan, which are carried out without justification at the end of year -- as has been criticized here -- are to respect the set criteria. If they cover up subjective causes for the nonfulfillment of the plan, then it is necessary to draw concrete conclusions from it.

We expect that the Federal Commission for R&D and Investment Planning will fulfill, along with the state commissions, the role set before it when it was established. It is necessary that it concentrates, along with the national commisssions, on the principal and key aspects of scientific and technological progress, on ensuring and coordinating our participation in the long-range program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries; and along with the State Planning Commission it must ensure that the results from science and technology become the basis of the draft of state plans. We shall demand gradually from the regional planning and single sector ministries, a change in the concept and content of their work.

The issue is for them to push through intensification measures, especially scientific and technological progress, accelerate structural changes and effective integration in the international division of labor. Single sector ministries must create the necessary conditions for the activity of subordinated economic-production units and enterprises, restrict detailed control, rid themselves of sectorial parochialist attitudes and red tape management, and consistently push through society-wide interests. It is apparent that to work out such modifications in the system of management, planning, and financing the national economy -- which affect all substantial aspects of economic and social development -- is not all all a simple matter. It is necessary to overcome many frequently fundamentally opposing views, which arise from ingrained stereotypes, and from the inability to understand the essence and characteristics of this stage of scientific and technological revolution, which we have simply entered and which the mastering of which is not realistic without new approaches not only in the economic but also in the social sphere.

It is also important that we explain to people all changes in planning and management, convince them of the correctness, their benefits for the cause of socialism is a benefit for all of us. Everything we intend to carry out in the management system has a common denominator: to galvanize working collectives in the socialist economy and in society. This is why the Main Guidelines place such an emphasis on the broad application of incentives and the participation of the working people in management and on ensuring the harmony between their interests and the interests of the community. We have to seek new forms and approaches for this purpose. We have to make use of the advantages of socialist competition, the movement of inventors and innovators, and apply much more exacting criteria for moral and economic rewards for the working people, according to their contribution to society. For this purpose, it is necessary to utilize and expand team forms of labor organization and remuneration [similar to Q-circles].

In applying these new forms and methods, it is necessary to draw on the experience of the other fraternal countries, and especially on the experience being gained by the Soviet Union in strengthening the role of the work collectives. In our thinking for improving the system of planned economic management, the question of cadres is crucial because nothing -- no system, no lever, or mechanism -- can be operated automatically. We must apply much stricter criteria to the selection, placement, and assessment of senior management cadres. These posts can be filled only by people who demonstrate their political awareness and professional competence in terms of results, initiative, entrepreneurialism, greater responsibility and organization ability, as well as the ability not to be afraid of taking risks and tackling new tasks in an uncompromising way -- people who do not retreat in the face of difficulties, indiscipline, people who build their authority on the ability to unite the efforts of the work collectives under their jurisdiction in order to achieve the best economic results. In short, they must be people who understand that the successful accomplishment of our strategic goals depends on the improved quality of economic development. With people who cannot, and do not want to grasp the fundamentally new methods in the coming stage, it would be impossible to master our tasks. Therefore, there is no point in keeping such cadres in their posts.

Comrades, the political report and the draft Main Directions clearly identify the most important objectives we wish to achieve in raising living standards, in satisfying the material and cultural needs of our people, and in the protection of the environment. This allows me to touch upon a few matters which are directly connected with the implementation of the policy objectives of the party social policy which have been set out. The goals of this policy are dialectically linked with the tasks facing the economy. We are aware that they are mutually dependent and interconnected. We, therefore, understand that the satisfaction of social needs can be ensured only as a function of economic growth and of the quality of the whole reproduction process, of the overall performance of the national economy, and of the work contributions of collectives and of every individual.

The basis for a growth in living standards must be wages. The anticipated rise in average real wages of 6 percent will make it possible for personal consumption to develop at least at twice the rate as in the previous 5-year plan. The increase in average wages cannot, of course, be achieved across the board in all sectors, nor will it. We wish to channel our future development in such a way that earnings grow at a greater-than-average rate in those sectors which are the main vectors of scientific and technical progress and whose development contributes most, in keeping with their performance, to the intensification of the national economy. We will consistently encourage systemic changes which promote a closer linkage between the level of wages and the work and economic results actually achieved. In short, we want wages to grow faster where the work is good and cost effective, where higher wages are earned by demonstrably objective results.

In all national economic sectors we have set about the preparation and gradual implementation of programs for raising the economic effectiveness of wage systems. In this context, we have placed the emphasis on the quality of the basic yardsticks of productivity and cost effectiveness, on the quality of norms, on raising the role of incentive elements, and on strengthening the function of wages in motivating the workforce, and discouraging rapid labor turnover. We must purposefully expand the sphere of technological and economic norms which provide an objective reflection of the real technically and economically justified production conditions.

In practice, however, we continue to fall well short of our aims in these matters. Our experience shows that the principles of improving the wage system, unfortunately, are not respected everywhere. (?In some places) they are being applied without the participation of the people, without these principles being specifically and intelligibly explained. In these circumstances, of course, this very necessary measure remains merely a formalistic one. This situation must be remedied. We have created, for example, favorable conditions for rewarding creative and consistently high-performing employees in the preproduction stages, and we have made it possible for them to be accorded high personal salaries and one-time bonus payments. The situation is such, however, that after a few attempts, in practice these opportunities are not used at all.

It is equally important to give priority in remuneration to factors which discourage rapid labor turnover. We must remember that undesirable rapid turnover in jobs amounts to considerable losses for society as a whole. In the case of qualified individuals, these losses can amount to as much as a quarter of a million crowns.

In order to implement the adopted wage policy consistently, we must create the kind of social climate which gives recognition to output, quality, and creative work; the kind of climate which will not put up with apologies for shortcomings, low output, lack of discipline, and arbitrariness in remuneration. All managers must bear responsibility for just remuneration for work, including those who directly manage the workforce. They are the authorities which, in close cooperation with the work collectives, must discriminate between good work and bad, initiative and complacency, responsible attitudes and casual ones.

Our social and economic policy must unconditionally produce a balance between the growth in earnings and labor productivity. Adhering to this principle is one of the conditions for ensuring balance in the domestic market and for maintaining the purchasing power of our currency, the Czechoslovak koruna.

In order for the people to utilize their monetary incomes, which will amount in 1990 to kcs 477 billion, we must achieve a much higher standard in the domestic market than is the case today. Comrade Husak described this as a matter of primary importance, and in our practical management work we must consider this as a fundamental (?directive). A more marked increase must also be achieved in the range of high quality, locally available and prompt services. Since the sixth session of the Central Committee, some positive changes have occurred in this respect. When we talk about the quality of services, however, we do not mean merely the narrowly-defined sphere of services to the population and repairs, but the whole range of services designed to satisfy the needs of the working people. These needs, quite naturally, grow in keeping with the development of socialist society.

We must unconditionally improve the quality of public catering, public transportation, communications, attention to the housing stock and the quality of services provided free of charge. In all these sectors there still exist serious shortcomings, which provoke justified dissatisfaction and criticism from the population. Furthermore, the protection of consumer rights is still largely ineffectual. Together with tackling these problems, we must seek the most appropriate organizational methods for the provision of services.

Implementation of the tasks which we are setting ourselves for this 5-year period must naturally contribute as far as possible to improving the qualitative conditions of the life and work of the people. The interests of our social and economic development mean that we must continue to alter, in a purposeful way, the conditions, nature, and content of our work. We must proceed from the basis that the creative aspect of our work is assuming increasingly greater importance. Consequently, in modernizing and reconstructing production capacity and in mechanizing the production process and introducing automation and electronics in this process and introducing automation and electronics in this process, we must consistently bear in mind the need to reduce the proportion of manual and unskilled work, work which is excessively tiring, repetitive operations or those which are carried out in unhealthy or high-risk environments. The consistent reduction in the share of such work, which amounts to almost one-third of all labor input today, must be considered as a great social achievement. We must realize that today's educated and qualified worker is not attracted by outdated equipment and technology, and that the continually more intensive penetration of the latest findings of science and technology in production processes must, of necessity, lead to a general increase in the intellectual content of the work process.

Comrades, delegates, as we approach the Eighth 5-Year Plan we must make appropriate use of the experience and results produced by the initiative of the working people in honor of the 17th congress, of the pledges taken in the most diverse production spheres, in the spheres of science, technology and other areas of the life of society, pledges which have been organized by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, the national committees and the other organizations of the National Front.

The initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions is also a way to achieve this, for the development of the movement for reducing material expenditure, increase the productivity of labor, for a considerable improvement of the quality of the products manufactured. The development of those movements which aim at promoting and speeding up the development of science and technology also deserves great attention. Here we are referring to the Prague appeal, and others, which have been created in a number of our regions. As in all previous 5-year plans, now also the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan has exceptional importance for the overall fulfillment of our intentions. The opening months of this year already confirm that we must continue to overcome the tendencies of extensive development and also some unfavorable external factors which naturally do not remain without effect on our national economy. This is why it is so important, that in the knowledge and action of the whole economic sphere and in particular of management cadres at all levels of state and economic managment, the new approaches which were spoken of in the political report are fully implemented, and without their consistent implementation, our goals of today and the future will stop half way.

From the very beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the management sphere, ministers, directors of enterprises, factories, their staff, the staff of their colleagues, must go along the single passable and possible way, that is the orientation of all to finding ways of achieving greater effective necessary resources, and to include all work collectives in the most effective and wide way in this certainly not easy process. The tasks which will be set out by our congress demand that all of our party should concentrate efforts on securing them responsibly. We are convinced that communists, in whatever sector, will be an example in their work, in their responsible fulfillment of tasks, in the development of initiatives, also in this period when it is a matter of such wide reaching and important changes which are intended to secure further successful development of our society, just as they have always been in the past. We are bound to do this by the proud traditions of our party, which has always stood at the head of the struggle for social progress, which leads our society on the way of the building of socialism, strives for the continually richer and happier life of our people, for the development of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

Lenard Address

LD270011 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

["Radio Newsreel" program]

[Excerpts] Good evening, esteemed listeners. We welcome you to the Radio Newsreel. The first part will consist of a report from today's proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress. A discussion of the political report submitted by the party's Central Committee and on other congress documents was on the agenda.

The morning session was opened by Comrade Antonin Kapek. He briefed the delegates on the reaction of the citizens of our homeland to the congress and about pledges that have been either fulfilled or newly made, through which working people voice their resolve to support and implement Congress resolutions by their creative and positive work.

The first to speak at the debate was Comrade Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who said, among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] The trust received by Slovakia from our common homeland was transformed by the people into deeds for the common good under the leadership of Communists by carrying out industrialization. Reflected in this development is the jointly created and enriched integrated Czechoslovak economy, which has enabled an optimal utilization of both the subjective and objective conditions of the Czech and Slovak Republic to be achieved. The stronger the integrated Czechoslovak economy, the faster the two republics develop.

As Slovakia's share in the formation of the national income grows, so does our responsibility for statewide results in the political, economic, and social sense. Our responsibility to the Republic, our positive attitude to the new upsurge of the Czechoslovak economy is expressed in the fact that within the framework of the statewide growth in the national income by 18 to 19 percent in the final year of the 5-year plan, in Slovakia we must achieve an increase of 23 and 25 percent, with the social product rising by only 14 percent.

These are tasks that are exceptionally demanding and mobilizing, and which we have not yet faced from the viewpoint of effectiveness in Slovakia, in the period of building socialism to date. After all, the national income is to rise three times as fast as production input. To fulfill these tasks, the party is mobilizing the creative forces of the people. In this light we see, in sharper relief, weak spots and problems, which we have to tackle more resolutely. Despite the fact that we fulfilled volume indicators in the last 5-year plan and made progress in some qualitative ones, the fact that we have been behind in such cardinal tasks as the growth of quality, productivity, and effectiveness of international trade was subjected to serious criticism at the CPSL Congress. We witness among a section of managerial workers a certain trend toward mediocrity, hesitation, and even a lack of belief in the realism of tasks. Surviving habits acquired during the period of extensive development, connected with the industrialization of Slovakia, play their role in this. The great feat has brought imposing results in the transformation of backward Slovakia into an industrially advanced country, but it influenced so profoundly the thinking and attitudes of managerial workers that they parted with these habits only with difficulty. The transition to the intensification of the economy has thus pressuposed both the thinking and psychological transformation of cadres -- a purposeful political work, so as to be able to catch the main modernization trends of world science and technology. This is also why the CPSL Central Committee has deemed it necessary to organize theoretical and practical seminars and consultations for party and economic officials with leading representatives of Soviet science with the purpose of explaining key issues more thoroughly.

We are also pushing through this line of demanding preparation and modern thinking in the institutions of higher learning, and the congress has demanded from them in the very interest of this to radically improve the quality of the standard of teaching and upbringing and to cooperate effectively with practice. We have to speed up this transformation in thinking and deepen it in such a way so that is manifested in the quality of managerial processes, in the results of the planned rates of the growth of the national income.

In keeping with the report of the CPCZ Central Committee in Slovakia, too, we regard quality in the broadest sense and the quality of products in particular to be an important sources of the growth of the national income and better satisfaction of needs. The marked progress in quality, innovations, and in structural changes calls for higher descipline and what is decisive courageous and vigorous application of the results of science and technology. For this reason, in the sense of the political report of the CPCZ Central Committee, we in the Slovak Socialist Republic are duty-bound to step up creative ability and the ability to see things through as well as organize in the entire complex of science and production use. Although it is still necessary in Slovakia to increase manpower employed in industry, the building sector and in services, the basis line, as in the CSSR, is modernization and reconstruction. Timely completion of the relevant projects should be ensured by new methods of material incentives and by invoicing for completed plants.

We welcome the CEMA program up to the year 2000, but we have to note that there still exist a great many weak spots in our work which have not been drawn into the program. There persists romantic autarchy in the field of science and technology and an underestimation of cooperation and specialization. Wherever we take tasks upon ourselves, Communists must see to it that both the dates and parameters specified in the programs are met. One must not permit liberalism here. An in view of the wide range of the modernization programs at home and the narrow scientific and reserch base, we must prepare ourselves well for a rapid utilization of results, which will be resolved within the framework of the program.

Joint Czechoslovak-Soviet workplaces, such Robot in Presov, the cybernetics laboratory of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava, joint genetics reserch at the Research Institute of Livestock Production in Nitra -- this is a modest beginning for the new progressive road, which is, however, still impeded by various bureaucratic obstacles. They must be eliminated with greater determination. Economic and legal conditions must be created which will encourage this process.

Comrades! Proceeding from the report on the CPCZ Central Committee delivered by Comrade Husak, we are faced with doing everything necessary to ensure that the CPSL, as a solid detachment of the CPCZ, is prepared to fulfill new tasks. The fact that its ranks have increased by more than 180,000 members and candidate members since the 14th congress, especially young people, and that the working core has been strengthened, is an expression of confidence. The Central Committee report calls for raising the role of the party member and the responsibility of members and officials toward the people. This will require that we implant into the consciousness and conduct of young communists that by joining the party, they have not won privileges, but revolutionary duties. They have decided voluntarily in favor of a demanding regime in thier life, and their reward is profound moral satisfaction, class, patriotism, and human gratification from a fruitfully filled life.

We want to continue to keep in sight the quality of the party: its purity, the ncessity to rid ourselves of career seekers and those who shame the name the member of the party of their conduct.

In this spirit, we pledge to work with the statutes in such a way so that they are a living instruction and inner need of Communists to act in accordance with them; so that the application of the statutes helps to push through the intensification of the economy, effects faster implementation of the results of science and technology in practice, and calls to responsibility in the spirit of the statutes those who do not fulfill this line of the party.

Our experience, too, says that only the method of criticism and self-criticism leads to development, and that only by drawing lessons from mistakes can contradictions be overcome. This is why we will nurture and systematically develop criticism and self-criticism so that it has a place in each organization and in the managerial structure in particular. We are profoundly convinced that if the forces of the party are channeled toward the present main front, the front of the acceleration of the intensification of the economy and modernization of education; if Communists will not only subscribe to this program but will also carry it out; if we win the working people over for it; we shall also achieve victory on this decisive sector. I want to ensure the congress that Communists in Slovakia will make a dignified contribution to this. [end recording]

POTAC ON ECONOMIC CHANGES IN 5-YEAR PLAN

LD261028 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 26 (CTK) -- The 8th Five-Year Plan (1986-90) brings an essential change in the conception of the development of the Czechoslovak national economy, Svatopluk Potac said here last night.

The Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission was addressing a press conference attended by foreign journalists accredited to the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress. He pointed out that the basic feature of the new conception is the speeding up of Czechoslovakia's economic development. In the 8th Five-Year Plan period the growth rate of the national income will rise by 70 per cent against the previous five-year plan period which means an average annual growth of the national income by 3.5 per cent. The economic development is to be ensured mainly by intensification factors with energy and material outlays kept on the level of the year 1985, Svatopluk Potac stressed.

He informed the journalists of an experiment being prepared in Czechoslovakia in which management based only on two indicators would be tested in four production economic units. The indicators are prescribed level of payments to the state budget and the level of contribution to social security.

The deputy premier pointed out that the prognoses of Western economists that Czechoslovakia would not extricate itself from the economic isolation caused by the West's discrimination have failed to materialize. After ten years, Czechoslovakia found itself last year in the position of a creditor also in relation to non-socialist countries. In 1986-1990, it will continue to reduce its debt. "By the first half of this five-year plan period Czechoslovakia will honour all its obligations it has towards foreign creditors," he pointed out. In 1981-85, Czechoslovakia gave priority to attaining economic balance in external relations over acceleration of economic development. In 1986-1990, investments in modernization and reconstruction will rise distinctly especially in the processing industry and metallurgy, Czechoslovakia will allocate 20,000 million crowns to the protection, creation and improvement of the environment. Under long-term intentions, the resources spent on this sphere are to double every five years by the end of the century.

Svatopluk Potac underscores the extraordinary importance of cooperation with the CEMA states, especially the Soviet Union, for the Czechoslovak economy. The Soviet Union is a vitally important partner for Czechoslovakia. Raw materials account for 80 per cent of Czechoslovak imports from the Soviet Union and finished products make up 80 per cent of Czechoslovak exports to the USSR.

LEADERS ATTEND GALA FOR CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD252240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] A gala evening was held in the National Theater tonight for the delegates and guests of 17th CPCZ Congress. In the program called "Greetings to 17th Congress of the Party" our prominent artists paid their respect to the summit of Czechoslovak Communists. Those present greeted Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, with cordial applause. Places of honor were also taken by Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart and Lubomir Strougal.

Present also were candidate members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtia, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; Secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Chairman of the CPZC Central Control and Audit Committee Jaroslav Hajn. Present at the festive evening were also local and foreign guests to the 17th CPCZ Congress. In a cultural program performed members of prominent Czechoslovak professional ensembles, outstanding singers, musicians, and poetry readers who with their interpreting art made famous the Czechoslovak art all around the world.

HUSAK RECEIVES LCY, WPK CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD261635 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak received the heads of delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] in the course of today's deliberations at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. In their discussion, Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the League of Communist of Yugoslavia Central Committee Ali Sukrija, and Politburo member of the Workers' party of Korea Pak Song-chol exchanged information about the activities of their parties and the fulfillment of tasks of building socialism in their countries. They discussed further development of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's cooperation with the two parties and also some international topics.

HUSAK SPEECH TO 27TH CPSU CONGRESS PUBLISHED

For the text of a speech delivered by Gustav Husak at the 26 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress, see page 0 1 of the Party Congresses section of the National Affairs supplement of the 25 March USSR DAILY REPORT.

LIBYA DISCUSSES CLOSER TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

AU170945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Tripoli (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Electrical Engineering and Electronics Felix Meier discussed deepening scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and Libya with members of the Libyan Government in Tripoli. The minister met with Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning and chairman of the joint commission of the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Mubarak al-Shamikh, secretary for communications and maritime transport; and with other responsible Libyan personalities. In this context the Libyan side voiced interest in the GDR's participation in the further construction of the country.

Extensive conversations took place at the booths of Libya and of other countries during a visit to the international Tripoli 1986 fair. The combines for automated installation construction; electronic communication equipment; the Jena Carl Zeiss combine; and the electrical engineering export-import foreign trade enterprise participated among others in the GDR collective exhibition.

Planning Secretary Fawzi al-Shakshuki; other leading staffworkers of various secretary's offices; representatives of the economy and public life as well as of the diplomatic corps attended the reception given by Dr Wolfgang Bator, GDR ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on GDR Day.

WILLI STOPH MEETS WITH ECUADOREAN MINISTER

DW261001 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conferred today with Xavier Neira, Ecuador's minister for industries, commerce, and integration. Both expressed satisfaction with the present state of economic relations between the two countries. Xavier Neira expressed the interest of his government in intensifying economic and trade relations with the GDR. Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's readiness to enhance the mutually advantageous cooperation. To this end, the fourth meeting of the GDR-Ecuador commission offers extensive options, both sides noted.

BRIEFS

TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE COMPUTER -- Jena, 26 Mar (ADN) -- A continual system of information transmission from the work stations of design engineers via a satellite computer (intermediate computer) to the electronic data processing installation of the data center has been set up at the Carl Zeiss Jena combine (Gera Bezirk). The principle of distributed data processing which has been implemented, has proved successful in the design of optical systems for precision instrument construction. Scientists and engineers active in this field were given nine new interactive work stations in 1985. They develop and design optical components -- which must meet the highest standards -- on the screen in a dialogue with the computer. Apart from higher product quality, the Jena engineers also achieve considerable time savings. While the design of a microscope lens once took roughly 440 hours, engineers now produce a design in a third the time on the graphic display unit. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 26 Mar 86 LD]

SIDRA MANEUVERS ISOLATE U.S. IN WORLD COMMUNITY

LD261459 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] The United States has once again found itself isolated. Anyone who follows international issues will easily notice that in the 1980's, during Ronald Reagan's terms of office, there have been many more such situations than in the past.

In the United States the position-of-strength policy is presented as proof that the United States has been cured of the complexes it developed in the lost war in Vietnam. That war made America aware that its strength may be effective, but only within certain specific bounds. Today the United States is beginning once again to behave as if the lessons of Vietnam were only a passing illness and not a dramatic experience which should forever remain in the memory of the whole nation and its highest representatives.

The ostentatious maneuvers off the Libyan coast have met with the sharp criticism of the majority of the world's countries. Even if they are abstaining from direct criticism, U.S. allies are distancing themselves from Washington. After all, the Americans are creating dangerous precedents and are provoking an explosion in the very place where particular caution ought to be taken.

The Gulf of Sidra is a pretext. This stretch of water lies thousands of miles from the United States and has nothing to do with U.S. security. Even if experts in maritime law say the range of Libyan sovereignty may be subject to discussion as far as the Gulf of Sidra is concerned, this cannot serve as a reason for provocative moves leading to bloodshed. Such, for example, is the position adopted by Italy, a NATO member country and a very close U.S. ally.

A few years ago Washington unsuccessfuly tried to impose upon Western Europe its views regarding the building of a gas pipeline through which Siberian gas is today being channeled. The countries concerned ended up rejecting the call for an embargo on the supply of equipment needed to build this pipeline. A few months ago, the attempt to organize an international economic blockade of Libya ended in fiasco. The United States has always been isolated in its policy toward the left-wing authorities of Nicaragua. The contemptuous attitude of the United States toward such Soviet initiatives as the proposal to stop nuclear arms tests has met with universal criticism.

The list of occasions on which the world does not agree with U.S. policy grows ever longer.

URBAN COMMENTS ON HUNGER STRIKE, CHURCH ROBBERIES

LD252024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Wanda Pawlowicz report on 25 March news conference by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban; passages in quotation marks by Urban]

[Excerpts] Jerzy Urban gave information about the second round of talks between Poland and the PRC, which ended 20 March in Beijing, and the signing of an agreement on air services: "The agreement signed allows carriers from both sides to begin direct air connections, which will greatly facilitate journeys, mainly duty ones. The implementation of a direct link between Warsaw and Beijing will, presumably, take place by the end of the year and will be preceeded by charter flights.

"In connection with the great interest shown by public opinion in the robbery in the Gniezno Cathedral, I wish to give you some information of a more general character related to the issue of theft and robbery in churches: In the years 1981-85 the police were informed about more than 3,000 robberies, involving break-ins of church buildings or presbyteries. There are figures involving all religions, but 90 percent of them are break-ins or robberies of Roman Catholic churches. About 2,069 perpetrators were apprehenedéd or rather, detected; not all of them were apprehended. About 67 percent of the perpetrators were arrested. The total value of goods stolen in that period amounted to 295 million zlotys. Goods to the value of 99 million zlotys were recovered. However, the material loss is not necessarily the main injury. Crimes committed to the detriment of the church amount to 0.2 percent to 0.3 percent of all recorded robberies and break-ins in Poland."

The prosecution of perpetrators is often made more difficult by the late reporting or even nonreporting of thefts. For years now, the police have drawn attention to the need for better protection of churches against thieves, and have given professional advice.

Jerzy Urban then went on to polemize with information given by the Voice of America: "On 20 March, the Voice of America, in a dispatch by Jan (?Zalewski) states that, despite the statement made on Tuesday by Jerzy Urban, the Polish People's Republic's press spokesman, that there was no demonstration in Poland against the price increases, the newspaper DIE WELT writes that thousands of people demonstrated in Gdanask. Let me remind you of the circumstances: Well, some of the Western press reported (?as it happens after informers who were not telling the truth) that a demonstration against the price hikes set off from the St Brygida Church in Gdansk, and that it reached the Polish State Railways station in Gdansk.

"I said at the Tuesday conference that this was pure invention, that no such thing took place. I pointed out the source of this false information; I pointed out a source from precisely that church. Thus, it was not a demonstration that set out from there; it was untruth that came from there. I wish to point out, in connection with this, through the fact that the Voice of America has returned to this subject, the information mechanism that we come across in the West. Quite simply, they deny what I have said, referring to the fact that DIE WELT wrote that thousands of people demonstrated -- so we have some sort of vicious cirlce of information here. Some Western papers report a piece of news which is untrue, I deny it, whereupon Voice of America undermines what I have said, stating that it must be true since that is what DIE WELT reported."

The first question addressed to the government press spokesman was whether a group of people has abandoned a hunger strike in a Warsaw prison: "Andrzej Gorski broke off his hunder strike on 21 March and Edmund Krasowski broke his off on 23 March. They both made a statement to the detention center governor that they ended their hunger strike. They did not explain their motives. Czeslaw Bielecki is continuing his hunger strike. His state of health has not changed. Wlodzimierz Woroniecki, who was arrested for a criminal offense, also is continuing his hunger strike. What do the authorities think about the continuation of the strike? They consider it a means that harms the person who adopts this method of excerting pressure on prison authorities. Experience has shown that such methods are fruitless. Hunger strikes are something normal in prison service; it is one of the constant prison problems, and in fact, not only in Poland."

The next question: Will Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda meet the pope in Rome? "Deputy Premier Szalajda's visit to the Vatican is not envisaged. Deputy Premier Szalajda is going there for talks with the Italian Government.

The REUTER correspondent asked Jerzy Urban what the answer was to the complaint submitted by the family of Marcin Antonowicz? "The prosecutor in Olsztyn dismissed their complaint and extensively substantiated why he did so, meaning the complaint about the discontinuance of the proceedings. This decision about the discontinuance of the investigation has thus become legally binding."

Foreign journalists also asked whether there had been any progress concerning the agricultural foundation in talks between the government and the Episcopate. The spokesman said that there was not, and the conference with Jerzy Urban ended at that point.

POLITYKA ON REGIME, SOLIDARITY, CHURCH

AU211437 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Dariusz Jadowski article: The Dynamic of Rebellion -- the Dynamic of Willpower"]

[Excerpts] It is natural that after 40 years of the independent PPR, the thesis is being cautiously and sorrowfully put forward that sections of Poles still continue to profess patriotism relating to national liberation and not to devotion to the state. Patriotism based on devotion to the state is an expression of modern political culture and primarily denotes rationalism in approaching the affairs of public and social life, the understanding of the goals and principles of the functioning of the state, and the desirable relations between the authority and society -- relations that are proper to a given form of the political system.

The changes that occurred in our country after World War II and that were often carried out without taking account of our social foundations and objective determining factors were not a good teacher of the Polish community, because they were based on myths and dogmas and because they resulted in demagogy and fanaticism or in conformism and apathy -- a development that is in conflict with scientific socialism.

Responsible for this were those who have stimulated sociopolitical life and who have often extinguished the idea of self-government and representative bodies in the past 40 years, thus violating not only the principles of socialism, but also strangling the incipient sense of one's devotion to the state. The trend toward centralized power was an expression of expediency that was initially related to dogmatism and almost all the time of efforts to ignore the objective requirements of economic and social life in Poland and to political shortsightedness.

The lessons of 1956 and 1970 have not prevented distortions in the policy of the government and have failed to prevent the mutilation of the idea of work in the PPR. This mutilation was caused by defects of the motivational and economic systems, by the disappearance of the ideological reasons for work, by the degradation of the working man, and by the loss of factors such as the meaning and desirability of work. This is the most serious sin committed by the former group leaders whose responsibility for the sufferings and toils of our people who have lived from crisis to crisis, for making socialism unpopular, and for undermining one's trust in the party and its ideology should be subjected to ethical and philosophic analyses from the Marxist point of view. By creating objective reasons for social protests and rebellions, the successive leadership have helped to consolidate that negative feature of Polish life which we know as not appreciating daily peaceful work and glorifying combative spurts, struggle, and resistance.

The economic, social, and ideological policy which has produced the distortions we all know has also had its roots in society because of the conformism and passivity of the people in the administrative, economic, scientific, cultural, propaganda, and order-keeping apparatus.

There have been many people who, while rejecting any farsighted and realistic thinking, have found it much easier to support the system of nepotism, bribes, double economic standards, and of the construction of democratic and egalitarian society that has no ideological moral commitment and no responsibilities for taking care of others and of the future.

It was the workers class that for purely objective and economic reasons tried to oppose the distortions of the political, economic, ideological, and social line of the socialist state. June 1956, December 1970, and August 1980 are the hallmarks of the consistent growth of the awareness of this class. However, 1981 completedly canceled the meaning of the August events. The massive opposition against distortions was deprived a realistic leadership capable of modern thinking. Our people rose in pursuit of ideals, but were blind to the conditions in which they lived.

Mechanisms of "national pathology" such as demagogy, fanaticism, and shortsightedness -- these mechanisms had been previously present in the dogmatic-secretarian distortions of some of our countrymen in the party-state apparatus in the fifties -- found their embodiment in solidarity.

Of course, I do not suggest that all the participants in the Polish "storm and stress of 1981" succumbed to romantic illusions. Some of them, desperate but responsible, saw Solidarity as the last and only force of renewal, and some of them were moved by private advantage, cynicism, and egoism. However, the movement as a whole was dominated by emotions rather than reason, and this made individuals, when in a crowd, lose their identity, responsibility, and self-control.

The so-called extremist wing took political and psychological hold of the movement because the bitter and excessively emotional mob felt a need for radicalism. That is why demogogy, megalomania, and showing-off went hand in hand with "battles" and often suicidal "successes." It is enough to recall the obvious proof of political stupidity such as "the message to the working people of Eastern Europe."

It is impossible to ignore the third specific feature of life in our country, namely, the Catholic Church. Some 40 years ago the author Osmanczyk wrote that militancy with a strong ethical center was needed in order to rehabilitate national and state-oriented morality. It is proof of his political realism that he understood that Christian ethics were the most effective source of such morality for Poles and that these ethics were closer to them than Marx's ideas.

The government failed to draw such a realistic conclusion and forgot about the existence of an institution of honest compromise in the first 10 years of People's Poland. But, exploiting its mighty authority among the people, was the Catholic Church able to make reasonable use of its doctrinal concepts and enormous political experience under different circumstances? Did it, for example, make the effort to propagate work as the basic state-oriented idea among people? After all, theology views work as one of the fundamental values and solidarity in work as a kind of love. The church analyzes this idea in many Vatican documents in various doctrinal contexts. Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, "the primate of the millennium," bestowed special significance on the idea of work in our country. Cardinal Wysznyski professed idealistic philosophy, but this did not prevent him from embracing political realism in temporal issues and from addressing his countrymen in this way in August 1980: "Without honest and effective work, even the best economic system will fail and we will have to incur more and more debts." So much for the words spoken from the most dignified pulpit. But let us take a look at the daily work of the average church parishes. Many of these centers of true Polish life have responded to that call, but they have done so against the idea of the state. They continue to selfishly attract people for their own (almost political) institution and to make people to view their fatherland only in metaphysical terms. This kind of the Catholic Church makes it difficult for our people to embrace through ethics that which represents political realism in this world. It has consolidated the now archaic tendency to approach reality in an emotional way.

All the aforementioned observations are meant to make the people to realize that they have a problem on their hands, a problem that does not amount to an irreversible fate, but that requires us at last to pay attention to it. Today, when we are in the midst of changes and reforms, we must not operate only in the categories of economic macro-structures. We must consistently tackle the issue of Polish national individualities and of building socialism in the Polish way.

The correct functioning of the state, especially of the one that has adopted a progressive sociopolitical system, is determined by the awareness of the people employed by the state apparatus that they should serve the nation and by the awareness of the nation that it should serve the state.

In this way we should at last take the sting out of poet Orwid's barbed statement that "the Polish people are as great in their patriotism as they are nothing as a society."

JARUZELSKI WELCOMES LCY'S ZARKOVIC, DELEGATION

LD250003 Warsaw PAP in English 2303 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Jaruzelski welcoming an LCY delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a 24 March meeting in Warsaw's Palace of the Council of Ministers -- "abridged" version]

[Text] Warsaw, March 24: We vividly recall the last year's visit to Yugoslavia, the atmosphere of cordial hospitality, the great material and cultural achievements of your socialist federation. We conducted then, in a friendly manner, open, constructive and fruitful talks. They have contributed to the deepening of mutual understanding and confidence. They have outlined real prospects for an essential expansion of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation. They have produced tangible impulses in all its domains. Nations of such difficult and very similar history, linked by bonds of traditional friendship, ideas of socialism and internationalism, easily find a common language, and understand each other well.

Poland and Yugoslavia, in spite of the enormous disproportion in forces, firmly opposed Nazi aggression. We are proud that our nations made a significant contribution to the victory of anti-Hitlerite coalition, in which the decisive role was played by the Soviet Union, by its heroic army. You personally participated, Comrade Zarkovic, in the liberation struggle waged by the partisan army commanded by the legendary leader, Marshal Josip Broz Tito. Poles, too, were among your troops. The feat of Yugoslav freedom fighters is well known to us and deeply respected in this country.

There were great similarities between Poland and Yugoslavia in the process of transforming the struggle for national liberation into the struggle for social liberation of working people. In this, communists played the leading role. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Polish United Workers Party proved that both in war and in peaceful construction they are able of standing up to their historical mission, that they are a leading, dynamism-imparting force within their nations.

The scope of our cooperation has expanded considerably in recent years on the ground of common state goals and class interests. This finds expression in the favourable and rapid development of political and economic relations between Poland and Yugoslavia, as well as in the close contacts, marked for their fankness and mutual understanding, between the Polish United Workers Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

On this occassion I wish to extend all communists of Yugoslavia best wishes of successful course and fruitful results of the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress, for the benefit of further socialist development of your, fraternal to us, country.

More than 40 years of construction of socialism in Poland is a period of historic, revolutionary transformations. And though we have had difficult, sometimes dramatic moments -- the achievements of socialism in Poland are unquestionable. Our party, the working class, all the patriotic forces of the nation are going to protect and multiply these achievements. We are convinced that the approaching 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party will confirm, develop and enrich this line.

We ahve followed with utmost attention the debates of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. It has conducted a thorough analysis of the present stage of socialist construction in the USSR. It has outlined ambitious tasks reaching out into the 21st century. It has undertaken the task of stepping up progress in every domain of life. We regard the results of the 27th Congress as an exceptionally valuable contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction in the contemporary world.

We believe that the most important task for all parties and nations, for progressive movements and social organizations is to conteract the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war, to create conditions for solving the emerging problems along the road of equal-right international cooperation. This is the reason why we have welcomed with particular appreciation and resolutely support Soviet proposals aiming to radically halt the arms race, and in particular to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the present century.

An essential change in the current dangerous world situation requires, however, the will of all big powers. The Soviet Union has once again showed this will and determination. Now, is the time for the United States and its allies to do the same. This is the only way to halt the deadly danger the world is facing. This chance must not be wasted. All states, big and small, members of alliances and non-aligned countries -- have the right and duty to speak on this matter. For it concerns the right to life -- of individuals, states and nations.

Time presses. The programme of militarization of outer space threatens to push the world into the vortex of superarmaments of hard-to-foresee consequences. It is high time that this spiral was halted. As of last year the USSR halted all nuclear test blasts. The United States bears at present the entire responsibility for further developments in the sphere of nuclear armaments.

Poland is ready to intensively participate in all initiatives and undertakings which in a concrete manner avert from Europe the spectre of a dangerous conflict, and bring closer the return of the climate of trust and understanding. We regard at that respect for the political-territorial order shaped after the Second World War as an indisputable condition.

In the current situation the non-aligned countries may play a particularly important role, with Yugoslavia having great influence and prestige among them. Their voice against the policy of armaments and confrontation has strongly resounded many a time. The movement of non-aligned countries constitutes also today a significant factor of countering the plans to transform the entire globe into a barrel of gunpowder with burning fuse.

With this thought in mind we are invariably coming out in favour of strengthening the role of the United Nations. We are voicing our solidarity with the nations of Asia, Africa, Latin and Central America that are fighting against racism, neocolonialism and imperialist dominance, for their full national, social, and economic liberation, for a new international economic order.

The talks we held today once again confirmed that both our parties, adhering to the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism and also allowing for the concrete conditions under which they are operating, lead their nations in the historic reconstruction of social and economic relations.

We rejoice over the permanently intensifying cooperation between the Polish United Workers' Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. It brings social and youth organizations closer together, backs up economic and cultural cooperation, serves well the friendship of our nations and class community of international communist and worker movements.

Delegation Visits Warsaw Enterprise

LD270024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation led by Vidoje Zarkovic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited the Warsaw telkom works for the production of telephone equipment, where talks were held with representatives of the management, sociopolitical organizations, and self-management bodies.

The delegation, which includes Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium, was accompanied at the Warsaw works by Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

During the meeting Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, greeted the working people of this collective on behalf of working people and Communists of Yugoslavia, and then emphasized: "I can say with satisfaction that our visit to Poland and the talks between our delegation and Comrade Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders have reaffirmed the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between our parties, peoples, and countries. The talks also reaffirmed the readiness of both sides to expand this friendship and cooperation, in the mutual interest as well as in the interests of peace and socialism."

Zarkovic expressed satisfaction that this collective cooperates with Yugoslav enterprises, emphasizing that there are a considerable number of such collectives in both countries and that it is good that there are increasing numbers of them. Recalling that the value of trade between the two countries is approaching $1 billion, one-third of which is carried out in the context of specialization and cooperation, Zarkovic emphasized: "In this way we can become involved in up-to-date technical and technological processes more easily and more rapidly as well as increasing productivity of labor and improving the quality of our products."

During the conversation, in which members of the delegation Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also took part, it was also said that cooperation between the two countries is also rich in other spheres. Recently an agreement was signed on scientific-technical cooperation which covers about 200 subjects needing joint work by scientists from the two countries, with the desire that the results of such research be applied in the process of production as soon as possible.

Zarkovic acquainted representatives of the collective, which has about 6,000 workers employed in 12 sections, with the results of socioeconomic development in Yugoslavia as well as with preparations for the forthcoming LCY Congress. The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also pointed to the need for broader international cooperation and understanding, emphasizing that the situation in developing countries is deteriorating increasingly mainly as a result of protectionist measures by Western states.

"Whether we like it or not, these international circumstances must also affect the development of Yugoslavia, Poland, and other countries, and hinder the development of socialism. These countries must free themselves from an extensive way of conducting economic activity and they must constantly increase the productivity and efficiency of business activity and become more widely involved in the international division of labor. Making mistakes is not the worst thing: it is much worse not to correct them."

At the end of the conversation Vidoje Zarkovic emphasized that countries need peace to develop and they need friends and cooperation in all spheres. "We are therefore pleased that we have such relations with Poland. We have seen that all the conditions exist for those relations to be even better. Poles and Yugoslavs love their freedom very much and they have paid dearly for it. This is why they fight so sincerely for peace. Both are building socialism and so we need to exchange experiences. It is therefore essential that we have as many such meetings as possible," Zarkovic concluded.

The members of the delegation today also met with Yugoslavs employed in Warsaw. In the conversation there was discussion of the promotion of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic shpere. Zarkovic, Vidic, and Stojanovic also visited cultural and historical monuments in the old part of the capital of Poland during the morning.

In the early evening the LCY delegation will be seen off in a festive manner at Warsaw Airport thereby ending the official part of the visit. The delegation will spend this evening and tomorrow in Krakow.

Arrives in Krakow

LD270027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Krawkow, March 25 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavis (LCY) delegation, headed by LCY Central Committee Presidency President Vidoje Zarkovic, which is on an official and friendly visit to Poland, arrived this afternoon in Krakow.

In Warsaw yesterday, the Yugoslav delegation had talks with Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) First Secretary and Council of State Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski on bilateral cooperation between the two countries and parties, current international situation and the situation and developments in the international workers movement.

Lays Wreath at Auschwitz

LD261245 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. We begin today's edition of our program with a report from the concentration camp in Auschwitz.

This morning Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, paid homage to the martyrs of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. Together with the accompanying delegation, he visited the 17th block of the death camp, a block to which Yugoslav partisans were brought from September 1941 onward. Out of 26,000 prisoners, fewer than 6,000 came out alive. The memory of Slovene women-partisans who refused to take off their uniforms -- for which refusal they were massacred -- was honored. In silence, Vidoje Zarkovic laid flowers at the camp's wall of death.

The visit to Auschwitz ended with the signing of the visitors' book. With highest respect to the martyrs and heroes who sacrificed their lives here; may they have everlasting glory. Vidoje Zarkovic. A moment later the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium shared the following reflection:

[Begin recording] [Zarkovic in vernacular with accompanying Polish translation] This camp is a warning to all progressive people and people who love freedom. They should fight against tyranny, against war, against crime.

[Unidentified speaker] I think that what has been (?visibly) rebuilt in Poland is perhaps the most beautiful proof of the fact that peace is something of the greatest value.

[Zarkovic] It is proof that peace is worth fighting for with all one's might; it is also a proof of the fact that it is worth fighting against fascists, against [word indistinct], regardless of the form in which they are organized. This is our sacred duty. [end recording]

Departs Krakow For Home

LD261755 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 26 (PAP) -- President of the LCY CC Presidium Vidoje Zarkovic left for Belgrade after a farewell ceremony at Krakow's Balice Airport today.

MONGOLIAN GROUP DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD262242 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 25 -- The Polish-Mongolian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation hald a session here from March 22-25, at the close of which the sides signed a protocol on cooperation in science and technology. The session was chaired by member of the government Presidium, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers Minister Michal Janiszewski and Deputy Chairman of the Mongolia's Council of Ministers Choynoryn Suren.

The sides positively assessed the current state of bilateral economic cooperation and implementation of decisions made at the previous session, pointing out that last year's value of turnover in two-way trade outscaled the target by 15 per cent.

The present session focused on development of mutual economic relations in 1986-90. The respective agreement envisages a 25-percent increase of turnover. Mongolia will supply Poland with sheep and goat skins, wool, flourite, meat and canned food, while Polish exports mainly include industrial goods, equipment and spare parts for building materials factories.

The commission resolved that the two sides should intensify geological work and prospecting of non-ferrous metals, being carried out in Mongolia at present by a Polish Mongolian geological expedition. In view of expected joint exploitation and processing of the extract raw materials, the session decided to work out concrete proposals in the field and include them in a long-term programme of development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and Mongolia till 2000, to be completed in the third quarter of this year.

The head of the Mongolian delegation also held talks with Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON U.S.-LIBYAN CONFRONTATION

AU261825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 26 Mar 86

["Declaration of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES on the American 6th Fleet's Firing at Targets in Libya's Territory" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/3/1986 -- The Romanian news agency AGERPRES is empowered to state the following:

Public opinion in Romania has learned with deep worry about the aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean following the armed incidents in the Gulf of Sidra which is part of the territorial waters of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and where the USA conducts air and naval military manoeuvres. The attacks of the American Sixth Fleet on targets in Libya's territory are inadmissible acts which infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state. The Romanian people condemns and resolutely rejects such acts which run counter to international law norms of peaceful coexistence among states and which can only poison even more the international atmosphere, generating new most serious dangers to world peace and security.

The Romanian people asks that American operations in the Mediterranean stop at once, that any provocative actions against Libya, its independence, security and territorial integrity be put an end to. High responsibility should be shown for the general interests of peace, everything should be done to halt the escalation of the conflict and of military confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra. It is an imperious demand for the cause of detente and peace that, in general, any military manoeuvres in international waters should stop. International seas and waters should not be used for purposes of war and military preparations, but only and solely for peaceful purposes.

Assessing that in the current international particularly complex circumstances, it is more necessary than ever before to do everything possible for a rational, constructive spirit to guide all states' actions, Romania is for the definitive renunciation of acts of force and threats of force in international relations, for an exclusively peaceful and negotiated settlement of all litigious issues.

In the spirit of its steadfast policy of peace and collaboration, Romania will continue to work -- with other peace-loving countries and forces -- for the liquidation of conflicts and hotbeds of tension, for a political settlement of all problems which crop up, campaigning for the strict observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality and non-interference in domestic affairs, for the establishment of a lasting climate of international collaboration, understanding and security.

SCINTEIA CONDEMNS U.S.-LIBYAN ARMED CLASHES

AU271249 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 86 p 6

[Editorial article: "Everything Must Be Done To Stop Military Clashes in the Mediterranean Area in Keeping With the Interests of International Peace and Security"]

[Text] Public opinion in our country, together with peace-loving public opinion throughout the world, learned with very great concern about the particularly dangerous developments in the Gulf of Sidra area.

According to press agencies' reports, grave incidents and air and naval fighting took place in the immediate vicinity of Libyan territory. Rockets were launched and military ships and ground targets were bombed, and the military clashes claimed a great number of dead and injured.

It goes without saying that such acts are absolutely inadmissible; they are a serious risk, with unpredictable consequences for peace and security in that area and in the international arena. Such developments are particularly dangerous and rouse the peoples' concern especially if one takes into account the very tense general situation in the world, the grave danger that threatens world peace, and the perpetuation of the sources of conflict in the world. The interests of peace of all peoples require that everything must be done to eliminate such sources as soon as possible and to prevent others from coming into being.

The current situation requires that one should immediately refrain from acts of force and the demonstration of force, halt the use of weapons, stop incidents and military clashes between the two countries, and respect Libya's national independence and sovereignty. Under these circumstances, the main requirement and the people's determined desire is to exercise restraint, to make reason prevail, and to act in the spirit of political lucidity, thus avoiding the situation of events becoming uncontrollable.

With good reason, developments in the Gulf of Sidra have roused anxiety and concern throughout the world. Numerous states and governments, political groupings in various countries, and public figures have voiced their deep concern about the use of force and military acts and have stressed that this can only aggravate relations between the two countries and international relations in general.

Life and international experience prove that resorting to force and armed conflicts can only generate further dangers for peace in general. In the light of this truth, it is obvious that whenever problems arise between states, it is necessary to act to resolve them by political means and negotiations.

In the spirit of Socialist Romania's well-known principled position, public opinion in our country believes that it is imperatively necessary that a sense of great responsibility for the general interests of peace prevail and that everything be done to halt the escalation of the conflict and to stop the state of confrontation in American-Libyan relations. It goes without saying that this would be in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples and with the general requirements and aspirations of all peoples, and in keeping with the interests of peace and security in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and throughout the world.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Belgrade

LD251801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Belgrade for an official and friendly visit to our country, at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

"Ismat 'Abd al-Majid was welcomed by Raif Dizdarevic and other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at Belgrade airport. Also present were Milan Zupan, Yugoslav ambassador in Egypt; and Shukri Fu'ad, Egyptian ambassador in Belgrade.

Meets Vlajkovic

AU262038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Egyptian Foreign Minister "Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The meeting was used for a talk about the latest developments in the Mediterranean, and the vital need to preserve peace and security in that part of the world was pointed out. Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also held final talks with Raif Dizdarevic in Belgrade.

Talks With Dizdarevich

LD261905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the run up to the important gatherings in Delhi and Harare was the focus of attention during talks between Raif Dizdarevich and 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid which opened in Belgrade this evening. Having stated that there are no outstanding issues in the development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt and that for years this cooperation has been very successful, the two foreign ministers discussed the present activity of the Nonaligned Movement in light of the serious international tension, of particular concern since the rapid deterioration in the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East region.

During the first round of talks, the two sides first of all drew attention to the pressing problems of the present jucture and then proceeded to inform each other about the consultations they conducted with the partners in the Nonaligned Movement on the eighth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries due to take place in Harare in the early fall. In this connection, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevich presented his view of the document being prepared for the meetings in New Delhi and Harare. The Egyptian minister also gave the views he has formed in the preparatory period through consultations with partners in the Nonaligned Movement.

Both sides mentioned the constantly increasing importance of the movement as a factor in international life. It was stated that today the demand for more activity by the movement in the struggle for peace and to promote relations in the world has become imperative. The importance was also underlined of the basic principles of nonalignment and the efforts to draw up the document for the forthcoming gatherings. It was stated that the time has come for a more active attitude by the movement in examining the most vital issues of the present day, the solution of which the great powers are also interested in. The most vital questions of today -- questions of peace and security -- should not be resolved on the principle of some kind of bilateralism but rather through broad and universal action by the world community.

In this evening's talks it was noted that the importance of the problems of the developing countries and their position will be discussed in detail tomorrow. As was the case at earlier meetings, the two sides expressed close or identical views in the course of their very informative and useful exchange of views.

Toasts Friendship

LD262023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2112 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] [Dateline and TANJUG take 1 not received] In his formal toast Raif Dizdarevic stressed the long tradition of Yugoslav-Egyptian meetings at various levels and stressed the friendship between the two countries. The foundations for this friendship, Dizdarevic said, were laid by Presidents Tito and Al-Nasir. It is still developing today on the same principle and being constantly enriched.

Raif Dizdarevic recalled the first summit conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade and the role of Presidents Tito, Al-Nasir, and other founders of the movement in its development and activity in the international arena. He noted the importance of the forthcoming summit in Harare and the activity of the movement toward preserving peace and security in the world.

Egyptian Foreign Minister al-Majid expressed his satisfaction with his visit to Yugoslavia and noted the friendship between Yugoslavia and Egypt. He especially underlined the role of Presidents Tito and Al-Nasir in developing cooperation between the two countries. The Egyptian minister of foreign affairs also stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement for preserving peace in the world. He expressed his belief that his present visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to further consolidating the friendly ties between the two countries.

Talks With Vlajkovic

LD262038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1729 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today underscored the indispensability of the preservation of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Radovan Vlajkovic today received the Egyptian foreign minister who is on a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia. The two sides called for the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all Mediterreanean countries, and condemned all threats with force and demonstrations of force in the region.

Within the exchange of views on topical international questions, attention was devoted also to preparations for the upcoming non-aligned gatherings in New Delhi and Harare. Vlajkovic and Al-Majid pointed up the need for further efforts towards strengthening the Movement of Non-aligned Countries and its concrete contributions to the solution of open international problems.

Vlajkovic and Al-Majid stated their countries' interest in a further quest of an equitable and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, a solution which, as they set out, above all presupposes the recognition of the inalienable right of Palestinians to self-determination and their own state. In this context, Vlajkovic and Al-Majid stressed the significance of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yugoslav State Presidency President Vlajkovic and Egyptian Foreign Minister al-Majid stated the mutual interest in a further advancement of cooperation between the two countries.

Received by Planinc

LD262042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2001 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc today received Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Planinc and Al-Majid stated satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations between the two countries, and the mutual interest in the promotion and intensification of bilateral economic cooperation. They underscored the importance of thorough preparations for the upcoming session of the Yugoslav-Egyptian Committee for Economic Cooperation, to be held in Cairo.

MENA Report on Talks

NC261654 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Mar

[Excepts] Belgrade, 26 Mar (MENA) -- Egyptian-Yugoslav talks resumed today in Belgrade. The two parties expressed their concern at the dangerous situation in the central Mediterranean. The disarmament issue, the situation in Europe, East-West relations, and the South African problem were also discussed, as were the role and importance of the Nonaligned Movement. In connection with the latter, the two countries agreed on the need to step up the movement's activities on behalf of the peace struggle and in support of good international relations. They stressed the view that the movement should become more active and effective in light of current international problems, and in a bid to ease world tension.

Yugoslav President Radovan Vlajkovic also met with Dr 'Abd al-Majid today. Dr 'abd al-Majid gave him a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak, on ways of bolstering bilateral relations and on the Nonaligned Movement's activities in the coming period. In addition, 'Abd al-Majid has a meeting with Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc, during which Dr 'Abd al-Majid conveyed a verbal message from Prime Minister dr 'Ali Lutfi to the Yugoslav prime minister.

This morning Dr 'Abd al-Majid laid a wreath on the tomb of the late President Tito. It should be recalled that Dr 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Belgrade yesterday on a visit to Yugoslavia that will last several days.

ZARKOVIC STATEMENT ASSESSES POLAND VISIT

LD262325 Belgrade JANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, flew back to Belgrade tonight after the official friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. On his return to Belgrade Vidoje Zarkovic said that the LCY delegation had extensive talks with the highest-ranking Polish state and party leaders. They exchanged views on numerous issues in bilateral cooperation, international problems, and the situation in communist and workers' movements.

Vidoje Zarkovic said that the talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders were open and that they took place in a friendly and comradely atmosphere both when views were identical and when they differed in some aspects. The Polish side showed interest in the experiences of the LCY, the development of self-management, and efforts aimed at overcoming economic difficulties, that is, the question of economic stabilization.

The LCY delegation were acquainted with the activity of the PZPR aimed at internal stabilization and socialist restoration. Vidoje Zarkovic noted that economic relations between Yugoslavia and Poland have been developing very favorably and that fruitful cooperation exists in other fields.

Both sides positively assessed bilateral cooperation and expressed a readiness to expand it further. Inter-party cooperation contributes a great deal to the positive development of cooperation in general, which is a mutural interest, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium finally expressed his gratitude at the exceptionally warm welcome and hospitality. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stanislav Stojanivic, executive secetary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also returned to Belgrade.

At Belgrade airport the delegation was welcomed by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials. Also present on the occasion were representatives of the Polish Embassy in Belgrade.

VLAJKOVIC TO VISIT DPRK IN MARCH-APRIL

LD261643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- In connection with the forthcoming visit by Rodovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the DPRK, the official spokesman for the Federal Secretarieat for Foreign Affairs, Aleksandar Stanci, made the following statement:

At the invitatin of Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Radovan Vlajkovic, presient of the SFRY Presidency, will pay an official and friendly visit to the DPRK from 29 March to 2 April. This is the second official and friendly top-level visit to the DPRK and we are attaching great importance to it. This vsit will symbolize the continued development of friendly relations established by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song.

The visit is taking place during a complex international effect on international relations throughout the world and on the position of the nonaligned and developing countries. The talks the two president will conduct during the visit will cover the most significant issues of bilateral cooperation, topical international political and economic problems, and the activity of the nonaligned countries and their preparations for the eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare.

It is expected that the visit by the presient of the SFRY Presidency and the top-level discussions he will have there will provide a fresh stimulus for the development of bilateral relations. Yugoslavia highly assesses the DPRK's importance and role, its initiatives aimed at the country's independent and peaceful unification, which contribute to the easing of tension in this part of the world. We also highly regard the efforts it is making to safeguard its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity as well as the successes it is achieveing in the socialist development of the country.

KIRCHSCHLAEGER, PLANINC HOLD TALKS IN VIENNA

LD261737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the course of their meeting today Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, and Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, spoke highly about the attained level of Yugoslav-Austrian relations and cooperation and about the openness of the dialogue between representatives of the two neighboring countries. They also stressed that, in addition, these relations are characterized by the desire to overcome the past by concentrating on future cooperation and that, as a result of their overall quality, they are a factor of stability in this part of Europe.

President of the Austrian Republic Kirchschlaeger received President of the FEC Milka Planinc today. Before the formal luncheon given in honor of the Yugoslav delegation, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Milka Planinc held brief talks. The Yugoslav delegation thus ended its visit to Austria.

President Kirchschlaeger and President of the FEC Milka Planinc positively assessed the results of the official Yugoslav-Austrian talks which covered all relevant issues of bilateral cooperation and the international situation as well. On this occasion more specific reference was made to the status of our national minorities in Austria. President Kirchschlaeger stressed the Austrian side's readiness to invest efforts to improve their position in line with the views and demands of representatives of Carinthian Slovenes and Burgenland Croats.

The formal luncheon, which took place at the presidency building, was attended by senior representatives of the Austrian Government and Parliament, among them Chancellor Sinowatz and Vice Chancellor Steger.

Klemencic, Loncar Meet Officials

LD261743 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0013 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, March 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Austria are prepared to promote their economic and political cooperation in both the bilateral and multilateral fields-- it was noted in the talks concluded here this evening between members of the Yugoslav Government delegation Vlado Klemencic and Budimir Loncar, on one side, and Austrian Government representatives, on the other. Federal Finance Secretary Klemencic and Deputy Foreign Secretary Loncar accompanied Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc on a three-day official visit to Austria which ended today.

The main subject of Klemencic's talks with Austrian economic representatives was unbalanced Yugoslav-Austrian trade disadvantageous to Yugoslavia's economy, which was said to be a limiting factor to the promotion of more comprehensive economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslav and Austrian economic representatives expressed satisfaction at a certain progress made in relation to the more advanced forms of economic cooperation and joint projects in third markets. The Austrian side stated it would examine the possibilities of extending to Yugoslav partners certain tariff facilities in the field of industrial cooperation. Questions relating to the promotion of cooperation in developing traffic, tourism and other economic activities of interest to both sides were also discussed.

SFRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN IRAQ FOR TALKS

LD232352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2240 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav party delegation led by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Baghdad this evening for talks with the leadership of Iraq's Ba'th Party.

At Saddam Husayn International Airport in Baghdad, the delegation was greeted by the member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and member of the national and regional leadership of the Ba'th Party, Na'im Haddad, his aides, and by the SFRY ambassador in Iraq, Dzevad Mujezinovic.

In the course of the 7-day visit, Hamdija Pozderac will discuss interparty relations and cooperation with the leadership of the Ba'th Party. He is also expected to talk with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who is in charge of Ba'th Party international cooperation. The Yugoslav delegation will also meet with a delegation of the Iraqi Progressive National Front.

Hamdija Pozderac will also visit several Iraqi towns and tour some of the construction sites where work is being carried out by Yugoslav firms.

RADIO REPORTS ON SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU261957 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] At its session presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, the SFRY Presidency discussed economic trends at the beginning of the year and activities and measures for more consistent implementation of positions and tasks from the SFRY Presidency's documents from the end of last year and from the resolution for this year.

Considering the unfavorable trends at the beginning of the year, the Presidency called attention to the obligations and responsibilities of all organs and organizations in society -- ranging from the Federation and republics and provinces to communes and organizations of associated labor -- to consider problems and undertake necessary measures with a view to halting the negative economic currents and creating conditions for solving the economic crisis as soon as possible. It was pointed out that, along with adopting, applying, and implementing the program of measures of development and economic policy, one must invest additional measures and efforts with a view to curbing inflation and increasing production and exports. It was stressed at the session that delegate assemblies should establish and publicly discuss the specific responsibility for failing to implement the policy and tasks of economic stabilization.

SERBIAN LC PLENUM ENDORSES DRAFT RESOLUTION

AU242136 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] The Central Committee of the LC of Serbia has held a session in Belgrade and endorsed the draft resolution for the 10th congress. This document will be submitted to a public party debate that will last until 30 April. Momcilo Boskovic reports:

In his introductory speech, Ivan Shojanovic said that some of the negative tendencies in economic and social development are more intensive today than they used to be in the past. Further changes in the economic system and socioeconomic relations founded on the basic tenets of the LC, the Constitution, and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program will thereby be the most important tasks after the 10th congress too. These changes, however, cannot be made without changes in the political system, Stojanovic thinks. Specific action is what is primarily demanded from the Communists.

Stojanovic devoted a part of his speech to togetherness and to the struggle against all forms of encapsulation:

[Begin recording] It is a stand in the draft resolution for the 10th congress that the LC of Serbia will struggle for a full contribution of the SR of Serbia to the furthering of relations in the Federation as a federal state and self-managing democratic sociopolitical community, that it will reject any attempt at establishing bureaucratic centralism and unitarianism, but also that the LC of Serbia opposes republican and provincial encapsulations and statisms, particularist and separatist tendencies, and weakening of the role of the Federation and its organs. As concerns the overall procedure of adopting federal regulations, the LC of Serbia is of the opinion that the number of questions decided upon by consensus should be reduced to those that are the basis of the equality of peoples and nationalities. It is also necessary to exclude consensus from the procedure of adopting executive regulations.

There is also the proposal that the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia should adopt as a special document the program of ideopolitical tasks, measures, and activities of the LC of Serbia members, organizations, and organs on implementing LCY Central Committee positions on realizing relations upon which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based. [end recording]

The first participant in the debate, Marijana Pajvancic, presented positions of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee on some proposals that the draft resolution also mentions. The Vojvodina communists are of the opinion, she said, that a chamber of associated labor need not be introduced into the SFRY Assembly and that the principle of consensus in decisionmaking has been regulated by the present Constitution in a satisfactory way. Aleksandar Mitrovic, however, thinks that desired results cannot be achieved without changes in the political system. There cannot be unity of the workers class if there is no chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly. It is also indispensable that workers are more motivated and stimulated, so that personal incomes would depend on productivity and quality of work too.

A working group will supplement the draft resolution for the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia by proposals and remarks made at the session today.

The Central Committee also endorsed the proposal on possible candidates for members of LCY organs from the LC of Serbia. The list for the LCY Central Committee contains 20 candidates. The 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia will elect 15 candidates by secret vote. Here are the names of the proposed candidates: Dobrivoje Vidic, Radisa Gacic, Dusica Danilovic, Nikola Jovanovic, Nerandza Jovanov, Milka Kikovic, Rade Konstandinovic, Branko Ladjevic, Dr Drasko Milicevic, Dr Mihajlo Milojevic, Mihajlo Pesic, Marica Petrovic, Milovan Popovic, Tomislav Radovic, Borislav Srebric, Dr Ivan Stojanovic, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, Dragan Tomic, Dr. Bogdan Trifunovic, and Dusan Ckrebic.

33D SESSION OF CROATIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELD

LD251510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- The main point of departure of the Croatian LC Congress resolution is the need to create prerequisites for the intensive material and social development on the basis of socialism. This guidance outlined by the commission for drawing up the congress draft resolution was adopted at the 33d session of the Croatian LC Central Committee which took place today. After a debate lasting several hours it was decided that the document, amended by the comments and suggestion made by Central Committee members, should be submitted for public debate.

At today's session, the Croatian LC Central Committee also adopted the draft report on the work of the Croatian LC and its Central Committee during the period between the 9th and 10th congresses; the list of Croatian LC Central Committee candidates for the socio-political chamber of the Croatian assembly was verified and adopted; the Croatian LC Central Committee's delegation for the republican nomination conference was elected and stands were adopted on the proposed lists of candidates for members of LCY bodies. The Central Committee also passed two decisions concerning the distribution of the funds earned from membership fees and of the funds earmarked to finance Central Committee work and Croatian LC Statutory Commission work.

Mirjana Pocek-Matic, member of the presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee, delivered the introductory remarks on behalf of the working group which drew up the draft congress resolution. The resolution assumes that in the period ahead, the LCY must conduct a harsh struggle against the still deeply-rooted logic and ideology of a widespread approach to development in all areas of social work and socio-political activity. This is no mere ideological demand, but rather a struggle which includes both an ideological and creative settling of accounts with a widespread way of thinking and activity which has still not been overcome in the LC. The resolution is directed toward positive programs, but it also implies a struggle against all kinds of squandering of human work, energy, waste of one's own time and that of others, disorganization, waste of funds, irresponsible acts and similar phenomena.

The session continued with the members of the Central Committee holding a secret ballot to elect 16 Central Committee candidates for the socio-political chamber of the Croatian Assembly.

The Central Committee also expressed its opinion on the delegates to the republican nomination conference. This body, as is known, confirms the list of candidates for delegates from the SR of Croatia to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, on the basis of proposals from the nomination meetings of working people and citizens, proposals by delegates, nomination conferences and delegations of socio-political organizations. The Central Committee elected 12 delegates to the republican nomination conference.

The members of the Central Committee then unanimously, without objections, concurred with the proposed list of candidate members of the LCY organs from the republican and provincial LC organizations and the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

At the end of the session Central Committee members adopted two financial decisions -- on the distribution of the membership fee funds, and on funds for the work of the Central Committee and the Croatian LC Statutory Commission for this year.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC 20 MARCH

LD210029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- A study delegation, led by Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, left for China today within the framework of a cooperation program between the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party. During its visit to the People's Republic of China the LCY delegation will become acquainted with the present experiences of the Chinese Communist Party in the realization of the reform in the cities. The delegation will also give a lecture on the theme: The activity of the LCY in the realization of the leading role in society.

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ZERI I POPULLIT ON UPCOMING CONGRESS

AU271528 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] -- Tirana, March 27 (ATA) -- On March 26, the communists and the masses, the entire people got to know a major and cheerful news, the decision of the 14th plenum of the CC of the party on the convocation of the 9th Congress of the PLA, on November 3 this year ZERI I POPULLIT writes in its editorial. This decision has inspired our people, has elevated to a new scale the political enthusiasm of the masses, our militant unity, the example of courage and sacrifice of the communists, their lofty militancy, to carry further the attained victories and to score fresh and allsided achievements in all the fields of life.

The congresses of the party have always been for the party and people great political events of extraordinary historic importance. In its congresses the party has drawn the balance sheet of the Titanic struggle of the party and people for the construction of socialism and the defence of the country. Socialist Albania has reached high peaks and has attained fresh victories from one congress to the other. And it will happen like this in this new congress. The communists and the masses, the working class, cooperativist peasantry, intelligentsia, militarymen, the youth, the women of our country will see to the 9th congress of the party full of achievements and victories, being fully convinced to realize the present tasks, with lofty optimism for a greater work that lies in store in the future.

The 9th congress of the party will convene in a special situation, ZERI I POPULLIT continues. Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the 14th plenum of the Central Committee of the party: "The 9th congress of the party will be a great event for the party and the life of the country. This is the first congress without Comrade Enver, but we must work with multiplied forces to realize it as Comrade Enver wanted, to prepare it and see to the congress in such a way as we prepared and saw to it with Enver. This is a great pledge and obligation, but let it be a matter of honour for all of us, for the members of the Central Committee, as well for all the communists and working people of our country". These words of the leader of the party are an appeal to all the communists and working people, the party organisations and those of the masses, the state and economic organs to further enhance the drive and mobilisation at work, the spirit of action and creative initiative to realise and overfulfil all the tasks of the plan, to temper and steel further the unity of the party with the people, to enhance the leading and organising force of the party, to make the life of the people more prosperous and to further strengthen the defence of our beloved homeland.

The 9th Congress of the PLA will draw the balance sheet of the great historic victories scored during all these years of the complete construction of the socialist society, it will draw the balance sheet of the heroic efforts of the people led by the party, to put into life all the historic decisions of the 8th congress, to carry out the great program of the consolidation of the economy and defence potential, elevation of the well-being of the people, by relying completely on its own forces. This highest assembly of the party will discuss over and approve the directives of the development of the economy and culture during the 8th Five-Year-Plan, which will carry ahead the hitherto achievements and victories, will open up new perspectives of development and progress for our country on the road of socialism.

The 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party have defined for 1986 very great tasks of decisive importance for the whole five-year-plan. This year alone, the social production will increase about 9.5 per cent as against the previous year, the overall industrial production over 7.3 per cent and the agricultural one 17 per cent, the volume of capital investments 3.1 per cent, whereas considerable increases will be registered in the export and import of goods.

As it was stressed at the 14th plenum of the CC of the party, the direct manifestation of the great mobilisation of the masses over these three months of this year is the rhythmical realisation of the planned tasks by many working collectives of the districts and branches of the economy.

All these show of a new vigorous work which is noticed this year, of the enhancement of the spirit of self-action and innovations, to introduce widely the method of action. The speeches and advices of Comrade Ramiz Alia have opened up new vistas and have become source of inspiration to raise higher the spirit of mobilisation of the masses.

The realisation and overfulfilment of the plans in all indeces, in every enterprise and sector of the economy, the growth of production and incomes, the enhancement of the revolutionary spirit of the working class communists, cooperativist peasantry, intelligentsia, the increase of the mobilisation of the leading cadres are the best preparations for the congress.

The entire party and people will see to the 9th congress of the party with fresh creative energies, new actions and drives to realise and overfulfil the tasks on all the fronts of the construction and defence of the socialist homeland. Our people, unit united in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head will see to the 9th congress of the party with fresh victories and joys "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in conclusion.

U.S. 'BRUTAL, AGGRESSIVE ACT' AGAINST LIBYA

AU251451 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 25 March 86

[Text] As reported by news agencies, the United States last night undertook a brutal aggressive act against Libya. AFP, referring to a Radio Tripoli broadcast, reports that the American military fleet bombarded the center of the city of Sidra on the Libyan coast. The raid was carried out by the American naval military units of the 6th Fleet and by the aircraft carriers Saratoga, America, and Coral Sea, which are engaged in air and sea maneuvers off the Libyan shores. According to the Libyan NEWS AGENCY JANA, American aircraft hit a civilian ship. Additional reports note that the ship was sunk with the loss of all 27 crew members.

News from Radio Tripoli last night pointed out that the Libyan air force units stopped an American attack within Libyan waters and made the Americans withdraw. The same radio reported that two American planes were downed yesterday afternoon and a third was downed in the evening. Radio Tripoli also reported on the determination of the Libyan people to resist the American military aggression, and it appealed to the Arab nation to rally in opposition to American imperialism and rise against its hegemony.

Various Washington reports by American officials acknowledge the full attack of the 6th Fleet against the Libyan ship in the Gulf of Sidra and the region of the city of Sidra itself. White House Spokesman Larry Speaks tried to justify the acts of banditry of the American aggressive forces and at the same time arrogantly threatened that other actions could be taken against Libya; he also said that all necessary precautions have been taken.

BCP DAILY DENOUNCES ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN

Example of U.S. Imperialism

AU271458 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 p 4

[Maksim Bozhilov commentary: "Provocational Maneuvers"]

[Text] In the southern part of the Mediterranean, namely in the immediate vicinity of Libyan shores, the United States has accumulated a military fleet of more than 40 ships, among which are the three aircraft carriers Saratoga, Coral Sea, and America, which recently joined them. This whole armada, together with hundreds of aircraft on carriers are rehearsing "insuring the national interests" of the United States thousands of kilometers from the borders of that country.

The provocational essence of these maneuvers is no secret to anyone. Even the U.S. President's adviser on questions of National Security, namely Admiral Poindexter, declared that this is a provocation, and that it is part of a special schedule set up in Washington. However, the present demonstration of military power is distinguished by its wide scope, and by its exceptionally aggressive character. Against a country such as the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the United States is sending a military force, which is immeasurably greater than any imaginary threat, as Washington claims exists, could justify. If we add the fact that these are the fourth American maneuvers in the area since the beginning of 1986, the United States' goal becomes quite clear -- namely striving to create conditions for a conlfict, so that Washington may have a pretext for military aggression against Libya.

Despite the overt provocations, so far no incidents have occurred, only because Libya has not let itself be provoked. This is enough to irritate Washington, because the fact unmasks the U.S.'s most recent doctrine for achieving its imperialist goal. According to the doctrine of "new globalism," military strength is the first among the "instruments" of Washington for achieving its foreign political ambitions. Since the economic and political pressure against Libya did not result in any changes in anti-imperialist policy and in the opposition against the American plans for "appeasing" the Middle East, Washington is now conducting an overt policy of state terrorism. In addition to this, the policy of state terrorism is the achievement of a government which in words declares itself favorable to a political settlement of the conflicts in "hotbeds" of the planet and "as a protector of peace."

The dangerous character of the anti-Libyan provocation shows that people in Washington continue to consider the world as a playground for exhibiting their imperialist ambitions. Obviously, the United States cannot reconcile itself to the fact that Libya is an independent and sovereign country, which has relations with states of different social systems, and, that it has loyal friends and allies.

Libya: Victim of Terror

AU271303 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86

[Panteley Karasimeonov article: "Playing With Fire Can Cause a Conflagration"]

[Text] The violent anti-Libyan campaign of American imperialism, waged with the rich arsenal of the White House, composed of military, economic, and political means, led to the goal for which the United States was striving from the very beginning, namely -- to an overt armed aggression against the territorial sovereignty of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In this specific case of demonstration of the policy of neo-globalism, American imperialism did not even wait for a propitious pretext for aggression, but arrogantly provoked it by itself, and the methods of state terrorism, which the United States is invariably using in all concerns of the earth where it considers its "national interests" affected and its "national security" threatened, manifested themselves with full strength.

However, what kind of interests and security can be affected in the case of Libya, which is situated at a distance of thousands of kilometers from the American shores and which is not even part of the "backyard," a term which the United States is using in connection with Central America! There is only one answer to this question: Washington cannot forgive a people who are conducting a consistent, anti-imperialist policy, who have rejected American economic and political domination once and for all. The White House is particularly angry at the active stand adopted by Libya in the Arab-Israeli conflict, which prevents the American-Israeli plans on separatist deals to the detriment of the Arab cause.

For the international public the true reasons for which the U.S. 6th Fleet has been cruising around the Libyan shores for the last 3 months are no secret. Washington would like to crush the Libyan revolution, just as insolently and unceremoniously as it is trying to impose its "diktat" on Nicaragua, Angola, and Mozambique, and upon all those countries whose peoples are adopting an independent policy and are rejecting the "model" of development imposed by the Americans. The policy of neo-globalism, which is waged with methods of state terrorism, is doomed by history. It is no coincidence that the United States has difficulties in finding allies for its military, political, and economic adventures.

The measures adopted by the American Administration only succeeded in enhancing the prestige of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which is facing the whole world as a victim of the state terrorism of a great power, Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, declared.

The Bulgarian people join in the angry protest of the international public, denouncing this new act of armed aggression against sovereign Libya.

International relations which, owing to the fault of American imperialism, are sufficiently exacerbated, should not be burdened with a new elementof tension whose consequences for world peace are hardly predictable.

U.S. NAVY ACCUSED OF VIOLATING BLACK SEA BORDER

AU261531 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 p 4

[Krustyo Krustev article: "About a Hostile Action"]

[Text] Yesterday the mass media published a short but extremely alarming report. We mean the rude 16 March violation of the northern section of the Black Sea border of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, committed by U.S. military vessels, in relation to which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria has handed a sharp note to the U.S. Embassy in Sofia.

Learning about the provocation one instinctively visualizes the world map and wonders: "What are the U.S. vessels doing here, thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory!" However, the initial surprise passes quickly and turns into a justifiable and spontaneous anger at this latest manifestation of America's new global aspirations to search for "vital interests" in every corner of the world. This totally unprovoked action is an overt demonstration of disrespect for the territorial sovereignty and integrity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Furthermore, this is the fourth such violation of our country's state borders during the last two calendar years on the part of U.S. military vessels.

The logical comparison with the violation of the Soviet Black Sea border, committed several days earlier, makes all attempts to justify this provocation seem like empty words. The unavoidable conclusion is that the new U.S. aggressive action is a part of a broad intelligence operation against the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, whose political and military-technical goals are more than obvious.

Testing the diplomatic nerves of the two socialist countries by dangerous military means is playing with fire. The USSR and the people's Republic of Bulgaria have proven long ago that they posses realism and restraint in the political area; however, to rely on these qualities of the two countries while overtly and rudely violating their internationally recognized borders is more than political adventurism.

Even an ignorant person can understand the clear and military-technical goal of the provocation: Violating the sea borders, the U.S. vessels have engaged in the collection of intelligence information about the reaction to a provoked alarm on the part of the coastal defenses of the USSR and Bulgarian armed troops. Adding to this the numerous eavesdropping devices and other electronic equipment for registering military-technical data with which the U.S. vessels are equipped, the piratical provocation acquires a complete spying image.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes in connection with the violation of the Soviet Black Sea border, representative of the Pentagon have declared that the action in the Black Sea, as well as the planned analogous actions along the Libyan coast (for some time already), have a rather "prosaic" goal for the present U.S. Administration; namely, to artificially kindle insane requests for a new increase of the U.S. military expenditures during the 1987 fiscal year.

The piratical actions of the United States in the Black Sea are a deliberate violation of the basic principles and norms of international law and sharply contradict the spirit and agreements of the Geneva summit.

The slight with which Washington regards its provocations of peace and security obviously speaks of the fact that the United States still has not realized the adequacy of words and deeds, expected by the world public.

UN DELEGATION ISSUES PROTEST NOTE TO U.S.

AU281103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 March 86

[Text] The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed a protest note to the U.S. mission at the United Nations headquarters, in connection with the recent, inadmissible, and absolutely unacceptable warnings by the United States against the numerical size of the staff of the Bulgarian mission.

The posing of such conditions is in gross contradiction to the international law commitments of the United States as a host country of the United Nations, stemming from the treaty on the UN Headquarters and from other official documents, the note points out. The note expressedly stressed that the question of the numerical size of the staff at the Bulgarian mission in the United Nations is solely within the domain of the Bulgarian Government, and that efforts to restrict this right represents interference in the domestic affairs of each individual member-country of the world organization.

The Bulgarian note recalls that the UN member-states are accredited to this organization and not to the United States. The Bulgarian mission is in solidarity with the profound concern and indignation of the UN member-states in connection with the hostile and arbitrary actions of the U.S. Government as regards the discriminatory measures against a number of states, including Bulgaria.

As the note points out, this policy is not only directed against individual countries, but also against the very foundations of the world organization.

ATANAJOV COMMENTS ON BCP ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

AU271630 Sofia BTA in English 2057 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA) -- In the three decades since the April plenum of the CC of the BCP (1956) which restored the Leninist principles and norms of party and social life, the BCP has allowed neither distortions nor crisis phenomena in socialist construction, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, who was elected member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers last week, states. In the third 1986 issue of the "NOVO VREME" magazine, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, signed as candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and secretary of the CC of the BCP because at the time he was elected the issue of the magazine was already under print, stresses that the BCP has always and in all circumstances consistently revealed the problems and contradictions and has successfully found the ways to their resolution. "Today we have efficient primary party organizations which of course differ in their power and abilities but not a single party organization has violated its political and organizational unity," he points out.

The author of the article which is headlined "The April Course in the Organizational Work of the Party" elucidates the essence of the April approach to a social activity as important as party work.

He notes that this approach is neither a denunciation or a belittling of the valuable traditions and merits of the Blegoev and Dimitrov periods of the BCP. Its essense lies in the creative development of these traditions and merits, in the protection of the general course pursued by the BCP and in the Leninist approach to the new conditions in the new stage of socialist construction.

The article gives full credit to the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov for the creation and constant promotion of the April approach in the development of the BCP. It stresses that his enormous theoretical and practical contribution is based on the principles of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and on the profound synthesis of the experience of the BCP, of the experience and example of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. At the same time this creative approach develops and enriches the Marxist-Leninist teachings about the party in compliance with the concrete conditions in Bulgaria.

The author of the article dwells on the fruitful progress made by the BCP in the past thirty years. If in 1956 27.2 per cent of the workers were members of the BCP now they are already 44.4 per cent. Thirty years ago only 20.7 per cent of the communists had a secondary and higher education. Today these are more than 65 per cent.

Characteristic of the last three decades are.

- First: The getting closer and the mutual enrichment of the state and cooperative property of the means of production which led to the decreasing of the essential differences between the town and the village, to the stepped up overcoming of the differences between the classes and within the classes and to the natural development of the all-national nature of the BCP;

- Second: The free constructive and innovatory discussion of the problems, the consideration of the opinion of each communist and the denunciation of the formal attitude to criticism coming from the lower ranks;

- Third: the perfection of the relations within the party which found expression in the growing role of the social and above all labor activity of the communists and in the raising of democracy within the party:

- Fourth: The growing ability of the BCP and of its bodies to reveal the operation of the objective laws governing society and to utilize them fully accompanied by the introduction of new criteria in the practice of the party which are related ever more closely to Bulgarian and world vanguard experience:

- Fifth: The constant efforts directed towards positive changes in the training and qualification of the cadres. Today almost all cadres in the county, city and district party committees have a higher education and more than three thirds of them are engineers, economists and agronomists. All social and professional groups are represented in the leading bodies of the BCP. The great majority of the party cadres are descended from the working class and the peasants. More than a half of the secretaries of the primary party organizations in material production are workers.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov explained that the BCP is defending its leading place in society with the level of its ideological and organizational life, with its skill to lead the people along new roads to social progress which comply with the requirements and the mechanisms of the objective laws of social development.

The BCP is also working out organizational and political mechanisms by means of which it can duly [as received] discover the weaknesses and shortcomings. These are the "secret" reasons thanks to which the BCP has not closed within itself, has not allowed deformations in the social organism, has not alienated itself from the people and has not lost its trust", he points out.

The author of the article dwells on the role of the party forums held in the last three decades in the perfecting of life within the party. He emphasizes that the changes in the life of the BCP are not a passive adaptation, to the contrary, they actively contribute to the stepping up of the socio-economic processe and their development in a correct direction.

In conclusion Mr. Georgi Atanasov writes that during the recent years of the life of the BCP and of the society a new, irreversible process develops, new objective laws governing the construction of mature socialist society appear in the foreground. The rapid techno-scientific revolution, man-festing itself in the form of technological revolution, holds a primary place among these regularities. It is indicative, that in due time and in great detail the BCP has revealed its basic characteristic features and regularities," stresses he. In connection with this the author mentions the February (1985) and January (1986) plenums of the CC of the BCP, which outline the philosophy of the modern development of this country, reveal the ways, forms and means for the further construction of advanced socialist society. The article stresses that the resolutions of these party forums are an example of realism in policy, an example of precise analysis of the dialectic of social development, an example of the BCP's ability to reveal the newly arising problems.

This year's January plenum is assessed by Mr. Georgi Atanasov as an immediate programme for action. He points out that the resolutions of the plenum are aimed decades ahead. Actually this is a large-scale reform, which should be transformed consistently and unflinchingly in life, which presupposes adequate changes in socialist social relations, in basis and superstructure, in management and planning, in the work of economic organizations.

MLADENOV EXAMINES FOREIGN POLICY PATTERNS

AU271638 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 26 (BTA) — In the latest issue of the magazine "NOVO VREME", Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and member of the politburo of the CC of the BCP, analyses the foreign policy course of Bulgaria during the 30 years which have passed after the April Plenum of the CC of the BCP (1956), at which the Leninist norms of party life have been restored.

The truest criterion for the achievements of the Bulgarian foreign policy is a constant growth of its international prestige. Nowadays Bulgaria maintains diplomatic relation with 120 countries, she is a member of more than 300 international governmental and non-governmental organizations. These aspects are in close relations to the two main aspects of Bulgarian foreign policy: Its socialist content and the Leninist style of its planning and carrying out, which has acquired a new creative and principled development with the April plenum.

Mr. Petur Mladenov stresses that Bulgaria's foreign policy is profoundly peaceful, genuinely democratic and consistently international. An essential feature of its course is the unflinching belief in the triumph of socialism and communism, in the establishing of a new world, where the fundamental human virtues will win recognition as inviolable norms of international life, and peace and cooperation among all peoples will become the only norm of international relations. At the same time, Minister Petur Mladenov explains that Bulgaria's foreign policy is indivisible from the conception that the only reasonable policy in today's politically and socially divided world, is the policy of peaceful coexistence among the countries with different social systems.

Mr. Petur Mladenov stresses that the BCP and Bulgaria are making a maximum contribution to the cementing of the unity and making a maximum contribution to the cementing of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, their foreign policy coruse and the promotion of their all-round might. Today Bulgaria ranks among the first countries in the intensity of participation in international socialist division of labour and it is an active champion of the further perfection of cooperation, specialization and joint production.

The Bulgarian Communists, just like in the times of Dimitrov, regard the state of the Soviets as the mainstay and hope in the struggle of the peoples for peace, freedom, democracy and communism. The union with the USSR is the milestone of Bulgaria's foreign policy, Mr Petur Mladenov stresses.

Stressing the importance of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, Mr. Petur Mladenov emphasizes that the enhancing of the political union and the promotion of the integrational processes in all spheres of the economy, of ideology, of defence, of science and of culture were accompained by the setting up of an all-out mechanism of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation the core of which is the unity and fraternity between the BCP and the CPSU.

The April course was further developed and added to by the resolutions of the July and October (1973) plenary sessions of the CC of the BCP which grounded the necessity for a qualitatively new stage in the relations between Bulgaria and the USSR - a stage of the all-round getting closer between the two countries and the two peoples.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria was an important event in Bulgaro-Soviet relations. Mr. Petur Mladenov recalls that the agreements reached during the visit were assessed by the Politburo o the CC of the BCP as "a new considerable contribution to the further deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, between Bulgaria and the USSR and between the Bulgarian and the Soviet people."

Stressing the special importance which Bulgaria attaches to her Balkan policy, Mr. Petur Mladenov lists the most significant initiatives in their field: The readiness expressed by this country to sign with the Balkan countries bilateral agreements which include a code of goodneighbourly relations, denunciation of territoria claims, the non-admittance of the use of the territory of one country for hostile purposes and activirties against the other country; her proposal for the undertaking of practical steps for the realization of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone and the joint initiative of Bulgaria and Romania for turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone.

The article emphasises the role of the BCP as an active and influential factor of peace, stability and goodneighbourly relations on the Balkans.

Along with the positive results, points out the author, these relations are still characterised by their complexity and problems. There are a number of facts which speak that there are certain circles which would have liked to restore the anachronisms of the "cold war". [sentence as received] They are trying to poison the situation, to undermine the relations of goodneighbourliness, understanding and cooperation, to interfere in the internal affairs of one country or another. It is our deep conviction that these attempts are doomed to failure. We have every reason to be optimistic for the future of the Balkans, stresses Mr. Petur Mladenov.

Expressing his concern over the fact that one of the hot beds of tension -- Cyprus, is situated in this region, the author stresses, that Bulgaria's position in connection with that issue is in compliance with the latest proposals of the USSR for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Mr Petur Mladenov indicates that in close cooperation with the other socialist countries, Bulgaria supports the efforts of the states in Asia, Africa and Latin America towards strengthening their political independence, for a transformation of the entire system of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for an urgent and fair settlement of the foreign debt problem as one of the gravest consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism.

Bulgaria is promoting equitable business cooperation with more than 80 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and with more than 40 she has signed treaties and agreements on cultural cooperation. She has treaties of friendship and cooperation with a number of socialist-oriented countries. The BCP is strengthening its cooperation with the emergent vanguard parties in those countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stresses the important role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, for the consolidation of world peace and of understanding among the peoples.

Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, Mr Petur Mladenov points out, did not shut themselves in the castle of distrust even at the points of the highest international tension. The political dialogue with the countries of Western Europe continued at different levels. We managed to preserve the state of our economic and cultural relation with those countries and even to make some progress in their promotion.

Dwelling on the situation in Europe and the world, which continues to be complicated and dangerous, the Bulgarian foreign minister says that there is a way to go back to the envigorating processes of detente. This way has been indicated at the meeting of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States in Sofia in October 1985. The summit meeting between Mr Mihail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan is an important link in the chain of long-standing efforts by the U.S.S.R. and by the socialist community countries to safeguard peace in Europe and worldwide.

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasises that a tangible example of a new approach and responsible political thinking in line with the realities of this nuclear age, a practical step "in the spirit of Geneva" has come with the step-by-step programme on the ultimate elimination of nuclear, chemical and other mass-destruction weapons, proclaimed by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Mamula, Pirosik Speeches

LD271419 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Now we have some recorded excerpts from the debate today at the 17th CPCZ Congress. The first excerpt is from the speech by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional Party Committee:

[Begin Mamula recording] When our regional party conference assessed progress in implementing the basic strategic task set out by the 16th congress -- the shift of the economy from extensive to intensive development -- it emerged that in our region over the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, almost one-fifth of the enterprises were carrying out intensive development. These were enterprises in various branches and sectors. That led us to the conclusion that the existing economic mechanism is creating sufficient scope for the successful shift from extensive to intensive development. This depends to a considerable extent, however, on subjective factors and on how the different enterprises are managing to make use of this scope. It is here that we see the source of reserves for the future which, together with the further strengthening of the leading role of the party, are the guarantee that the challenging tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan will be fulfilled in our region.

As in industry, we also see reserves in the further intensification of agricultural production. One positive fact is that we have managed to give priority development to crop production rather than livestock production, and the growth in agricultural production has been attained with lower materials costs. Nevertheless, we have reserves for it to be developed further. An example of these reserves is the different results being achieved by agricultural enterprises operating in comparable conditions. Although we have been trying for a long time gradually to iron out these differences, they still exist. Further possibilities are to be found in better processing by the food industry of agricultural produce, and in more efficiency throughout our regional economy. That is why we are seeking the most effective ways of leading to the widest possible involvement of the working people, under the leadership of the party bodies and organizations, in tackling the tasks for the whole of society connected with ensuring that the Eighth 5-Year Plan is one of intensification. This is the purpose, as we see it, of applying higher standards in our work, as Comrade General Secretary Gustav Husak stated at the Brno party conference in the following words: If we can combine our wise minds and honest hands with communist responsibility, our successful progress is guaranteed.

We have set as our first priority, in keeping with the party Central Committee report, the acceleration of scientific and technical development. The conclusions of the eighth party Central Committee session, which dealt with matters of scientific and technical progress, have produced certain positive results for our region. However, the rate of their implementation is still inadequate, especially in the sphere of technological innovation. Therefore we need to ensure, as soon as possible, that every district has at least one enterprise with an automated production unit in which robots and other microelectronic automation components are programmed and used. [end recording]

The debate at the 17th CPCZ Congress was also addressed by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin Jeneral recording] We are good at adopting good resolutions, but the progress in implementing them is by no means as fast as it needs to be. Some forms and methods of our union's activity, especially in the bodies in secondary vocational schools and apprentice centers, do not fit in with the mentality of the boys and girls. Some bodies and organizations are too inward-looking, as if they are not even interested in the problems of young people in their work, learning and leisure time. These shortcomings and many more must be tackled far more vigorously in all the union's bodies, from Central Committee level down to primary organization committees. The purpose of our work is to contribute to the maximum to ensure that young people grow into honest and hard-working citizens, aware creative workers and champions of socialism, committed patriots and internationalists. In our efforts we are helped by fraternal cooperation with the Leninist Komsomol. The goals which the historic 27th congress set for Soviet young people and the whole of society are inspiring and instructive for us too. From that congress we draw the conclusion that what we have been doing so far, measured in terms of today's needs, is simply not enough. We are very well aware that our influence must be more persuasive, and we must explain in a more lively way the path which led us to today, so that young people are able to get the correct bearings, distinguish between the chaff of bourgeois propaganda and the grain of Marxism-Leninism, so that they contribute actively to shaping the broad front of progressive forces in the fight for world peace and social progress.

We believe that this need is topical also because there still exist young people who are interested only in their personal gain, and not a few of these covet the tawdry glitter and capitalist society. The efficacy of our efforts is undermined by the fact that in some places we measure political education work in terms of the number of events organized, but a worrying aspect of many of these events is their monotony, lack of imagination and shallow content. Often we are preaching to the converted, and we are not always able to reply promptlyand competently to the problems and confused ideas which young people come up against in their daily life. There are a number of cases where the authority of our union is invoked by individuals for events which have nothing in common with our aims and what we stand for. We frankly admit that in this respect we cannot do without the assistance of the party bodies and organizations and without the purposeful cooperation of all those who bring an influence to bear on shaping the young generation. An example of this approach is the international "Pamet" relay of patriotic and internationalist feats. This is proof of the fact that we can give its ideological content an attractive form. If young people are introduced to people who have something to tell them about their life's experience, (?the results) will come. [end recording]

The following excerpt is from a speech by Vladimir Pirosik, leading secretary of the Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee.

[Begin Pirosik recording] The goals and tasks of the party's economic policy, as Comrade Strougal stated, are the fundamental political and economic guideline for the work of all our party. In these goals we see the correct and principled approach of the Central Committee to the further development of our socialist society. In our region, the goals for the Eighth 5-Year Plan stipulate a growth in industrial production of a further 27 percent.

This will call for more structural changes and dynamic development, especially in engineering and the electrical engineering industry. In keeping with raw material resources, we will have to ensure the proportional development of other processing sectors. We know that this will require much bolder and faster utilization of all available resources and reserves, with emphasis on scientific and technical development and the international socialist division of labor, in the spirit of the long-term agreements concluded with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We fully support the ideas in the report delivered by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 27th CPSU Congress, that economic cooperation must shift from primarily trading links to deeper specialization and production cooperation, especially in engineering. Good experience in such cooperation has been gained by the heavy engineering enterprises in our region. Today we are assessing further opportunities for deepening and expanding such cooperation at the level of enterprises and economic production units. In investment construction too, our region is faced with challenging tasks, such as the phased program for the modernization of aluminum production at Ziar Nad Hronom, with important economic and ecological benefits. New technology will reduce electricity consumption by almost two-thirds, and cut out up to 98 percent of harmful emissions. Therefore, we will pay exceptional attention to implementing this important project. Other such projects include those for non-ferrous [word indistinct] at [place indistinct] and at Lovinobana, increased extraction at the ore mine at Stiavnicke-bane, thermal power station capacity in Martin and Zvolen, production of robots and manipulators, and others. In ensuring the supply of foodstuffs to the people, we will act in the spirit of the long-term program for the development of agricultural production and the food industry.

Comrades, the whole pre-congress period was marked in our regional party organization by creative work, and a broad upsurge of working initiative and pledges. The recent regional party conference again confirmed the determination of all party members to continue to multiply their efforts to implement their difficult tasks, so as to ensure that quality and efficiency become the fundamental principle of all our work. [end recording]

Vaclavik Address

LD271241 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Minister of National Defense Milan Vaclavik informed the delegates to the 17th CPCZ Congress about the consistent implementation of the leading role of the party in the life of our peoples Army. He then spoke about some current international issues.

[Begin Vaclavik] Comrades. High demands, which are the result of the strategic line of the party toward the accelration of socioeconomic advancement of our society and a substantial improvement in the quality and efficiency of all work -- and this includes the sphere of securing the defense ability of the country and of socialism -- mobilizes our effort toward more energetically overcoming the weak spots of our activity and toward more thorough and general mastery of new tasks in the area of further reinforcement of the Army's combat ability. The pressing character of this demand is a result of the current worsened international military--political situation resulting from the open efforts of imperialist states, led by the United States, to disturb the military-strategic equilibrium in the world and to achieve a decisive military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact.

These facts demand that efforts for building socialism, the struggle for the preservation of peace, reliably securing the defense capability of our country in unity with the defense effort of the Warsaw Pact, and building the Czechoslovak People's Army in the spirit of the demands of the contemporary military craft be organically connected.

The conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress also give us the stimulus for the fulfillment of this important task. The 27th congress, along with daring aims of further advancement of Soviet society, set out a far-reaching program for strengthening peace and expressed determination to do everything for continuous preparedness of the armed forces for the protection of socialism.

Communists in the Czechoslovak People's Army are fully aware of their duties toward the party, their country, and the inviolability of our international commitments. Therefore they direct all their efforts to continuously maintaining our Army at a high level of combat readiness.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 15th and 16th Central Committee sessions, a widely based process, developed in the Army at all levels of command, and in political bodies and party organizations, directed toward improving administration and organization as the necessary condition for further improvement of the Army's combat and political preparedness. [end recording]

Vajnar's Address

LD271859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 27 Mar 86

["Excerpts" of speech by CSSR Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar at 26 March session of CPCZ Congress in Prague -- recorded]

[Text] We come to the 17th congress with the knowledge that the duties which will proceed from its conclusions require an even more demanding, more responsible approach of all members of the National Security Corps. An objective, critical review of the achieved results shows that there still exist considerable reserves in a number of sections of our work. It is necessary, above all, to further perfect managerial work which must be supported by a higher standard of competence of managerial workers and we have to ensure a better throughout and efficient utilization of human and material forces, resources, and means.

It is also our task to implement more quickly the results of scientific and technical development in the work of security organs. We must make use of the greatest number of staff in service, to overcome and remove trends toward red tape management which causes excessive bureaucratic department and managerial structuures. Simply, some sectors of the Ministry of Interior are far from immune against the red tape disease.

Apart from protecting the social system from external and internal enemies, the security bodies exert considerable efforts to secure public peace and order and to reveal criminal activity and those who commit it. In this area too, some positive results were achieved in last few years. However, this does not mean that we feel satisfied. We are fully aware that the forces and means that our society spends on the fight against criminal activity to not yet bring desirable results everywhere and do not lead to the necessary change in criminality -- that is its reduction.

The fight against criminal offences against property, above all burglary of apartments and other buildings, has been a weak point for many years. The number of these offences continue to increase and the standard of their solving and apprehension of offenders is far from satisfactory. The necessary results have not yet been achieved by the approach of the National Security Corps and other bodies active in criminal proceedings against criminal offences of recidivists who are still responsible for 50 percent of all solved crimes.

A very important problem for all of society is more effective action against the criminality of young people, against excessive use of alcohol, and against drug abuse.

An important role of the security corps is to further protect the socialist economy against criminal activity that hinders the running of the economy, and also to prosecute examples of common economic criminality, in particular stealing property in socialist ownership.

I would like to assure the 17th CPCZ Congress that members of the National Security orps, the border guards and state border protection units, troops of the Ministry of Interior, and employees in other sectors of the Ministry of Interior will continue to approach the fulfillment of their tasks with a feeling of high responsibility toward the party, our working people, and the socialist state.

Kapek's Speech

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["Parts" of speech delivered by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, at 26 March session of 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- recorded]

[Text] The Prague party conference very frankly and critically assessed the results of the activity of the state and economic bodies and national committees in securing the resolutions of the 16th Congress and the tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the capital city of Prague. Serious critical words were also said about the address of some departmental authorities. We proceed from the premise that criticism said once does not have to be repeated if the facts criticized are changed for the better. I can assure you, delegates to the congress, that targeted specific criticism has not weakened the unity of Prague Communists, but on the contrary has generated the necessary effort to remedy shortcomings.

The high positive and very important results of the socialist rebuilding of our capital city of Prague, achieved with the effective support of the highest party and state bodies, are truly visible and recognized by all, and there is no need to list them at today's deliberation. The needs of the further development of the capital city of the federation, too, were expressed very significantly in the Political Report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak and in the draft of the main guidelines of the economic and social development. The people of Prague appreciate this highly.

We follow with critical eyes the results of the Prague economy. In agreement with the article in RUDE PRAVO we criticized the situation in the CKD enterprise and the Wilhelm Pieck works, which had been rebuilt very rapidly following a fire, but which has been very slow to give back to society that which has been expected from it.

In Prague this is not a unique case. In Hostivar a new plant of the Barvy Laky national enterprise has been built in order to meet much better the requirements of society and the population. Its capacity, too, has not been used at the appropriate level. During January and February it fell behind the production target to the tune of KCS 70 million; In March it had its plan cut by KCS 30 million;, and in June its plan will probably be reduced by KCS 300 million [all figures as heard].

Beside other causes this is because not enough components have ensured. We are asking, what kind conclusion will the General Directorate, Ministry of Industry, both the Czech and Federal State Planning Commission draw from this?

The Bratislava Automobile Works and many other works and enterprises on the territory of the entire CSSR are not fully utilized. The question necessarily arises: What are those who were fighting so vehemently for new capital investment doing today; are they fighting with the same forcefulness for their full utilization and do they also feel and bear the necessary responsibility?

I have begun my speech in the debate with self-criticism, and have had to cite critically, many other shortcomings. I see the basis for their solution, in the sphere of the national economy above all in those conclusions that have been drawn in the Political Report delivered at the 27th CPSU congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. I would like to mention at least three congress conclusions, which are in my view especially important for the tackling of these, out tasks. In the first place the issue is to push through a new look at the social aspects of our development, and this above all from the viewpoint of ensuring a faster economic development and growth, economic effectiveness. In our society a one-sided view is still surviving and in many aspects prevailing of the tasks and aims of social development, and this above all as an instrument of levelling out living standards and social conditions. Behind such one-sided views, and in their essense tendencies to idealize things, are concealed in reality only various local, departmental or group interests, which are necessarily anti-social. We must be continuously mindful, as it has been pointed in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, that in the current conditions of socialist management of the economy egalitarian redistribution of the results of work profoundly undermines initiative, financial autonomy, good quality, and effective work. In order to improve the economic mechanism it is necessary to limit the redistribution processes in the economy only to that degree which promotes structural changes and speeds up technological progress; at the same time it is necessary to strictly apply distribution according to the criteria of national economic effectiveness.

With an even greater exactness direct managerial and economic workers to make use of all possibilities in appyling the socialist principle -- from each according to his own ability, to each according to his work. Many directors and managerial workers have done useful work in this direction. But it is equally well to list many examples of how insufficiently rewarded are the results of work of highly qualified manual workers, designers and other professions. One could also cite many instances of how well we have paid for shoddy workmanship, low quality projects, low performance or for defective goods. It is even more apparent that the requirement to abandon the uniformity of income between individuals in accordance with the amount and real results of work will remain a mere wish unless it is linked to the abandonment of uniformity between enterprises and working collectives, and this, naturally, unless it is linked with such an abandonment of uniformity which is based on the criteria of national economic effectiveness of production and the ability to compete in foreign markets. This is a finding from the deliberations of Soviet Communists which I wanted to mention.

I believe that in line with the conclusions of our congress, the relevant economic authorities and institutions will work out and prepare for discussion a proposal to rebuild the economic mechanism, which will enable our integrated national economic complex to achieve a state in which every enterprise, regardless where it is located and to which departmental authority it is subordinated, would give to society the same return for the production assets entrusted to it, meet fully the costs society expends on the reproduction of the manpower employed by it, and, naturally, would gradually produce at costs and prices which would hold their own also in international comparison.

Thus no one can avoid or alter the objective and therefore highly exacting and merciless criteria of national economic effectiveness. It came out strongly from the deliberation of the 27th CPSU Congress that out of all dangers standing in the way of improving planning and management, bureaucratism is the most dangerous kind of subjectivism. It feigns activity and a constructive approach to party resolutions, which in reality it undermines by merely inventing new names for old attitudes and activity. You will surely say I am right, that an experienced bureaucrat will always prove very readily that what he has been doing up to now fully corresponds to all new conditions.

The danger of bureaucratism does not pose a threat in the area of management alone, but also in the sphere of control. In exposing its causes we cannot ignore the fact that it finds the most favorable conditions where coupled with little-demanding targets which seek only to maintain that which has been achieved. The most effective measure is a strict definition of the terms of reference and accountability of every segment of management. This is why it is necessary to demand that all proposals to improve management strictly respect the harmony between powers and responsibilities and also includes a specification of the consequences derived from the responsibility for the results of work.

Haman's Address

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[Excerpts] The 17th CPCZ Congress continues with its fourth day in the Palace of Culture in Prague.

This morning's session is chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium, who asked Josef Haman, chairman of the Credentials Commission, to speak. He then informed delegates about a report of the commission which he chairs. He said that the Congress has been convened correctly, according to CPCZ statutes, and its preparation was a matter for all communists and nonparty people.

The composition of delegate representation expresses the necessary continuity of the generations. All the delegates have been correctly elected; thus the 17th CPCZ Congress is authorized to make decisions.

Comrade Haman said that the political report presented to the Congress by Gustav Husak general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has met with a great response. Everybody can find in it the explanation of new ideas and answers to our questions about our further work. It is entirely up to us to use its ideas well, and not only in the life of the party.

Closed-Door Session

LD272318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The discussion of the Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to 17th congress and other congress documents ended today. Fifty delegates spoke in a discussion.

This morning the delegates heard the report of Credentials Commission delivered by its Chairman Comrade Josef Haman.

In the conclusion of the report of the Credentials Commission its chairman Josef Haman said that the 17th Congress of the CPCZ is forming a quorum.

The congress unanimously endorsed the report of the Credentials Commission. The agenda of the day of the 17th CPCZ Congress ended with the closed-door session of the congress that discussed the report of the election commission and elected the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission.

The congress deliberations will continue tomorrow.

Husak Reads Election Report

LD281057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0901 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Report read by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at closing session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, on the election of Party officials -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades. The CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission held their first meeting yesterday after the end of the [word indistinct] of the congress to carry out elections of its executive leading bodies. I want to stress that both at the (?meeting) of the CPCZ Central Committee and the (?meeting) of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, the elections were totally unanimous.

Gustav Husak was elected general secretary of the Central Committee. [long applause and chants of "long live the CPCZ"]

The Central Committee also elected unanimously 11 members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and 6 candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The following have been elected members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Gustav Husak, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hofímann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart and Lubomir Strougal. (applause)

The following comrades have been elected candidate members of the Presidium: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, chief secretary of the South Morvavian Regional CPCZ Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee; and Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [applause]

The following have been elected secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Jan Fojtik, Josep Haman, Frantisek Pitra, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik. [applause]

The Secretariat of the Central Committee has been elected, which is composed of the general secretary, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the following: Comrade Zdenek Horeni, chief editor of Rude Pravo; and Comrade Marie Kabrhelova, chairwoman of the Women's Union [applause]

The Central Control Commission has elected at its meeting Comrade Jaroslav Hajn as its chairman, and the Central Committee has duly confirmed this election at its meeting. [applause]

Husak Gives Closing Speech

LD281202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0928 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Closing speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at final session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests. The 17th CPCZ Congress is ending. On behalf of the newly elected Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing commission, I sincerely thank delegates for the expressed trust, for the unanimity in the elections of the highest organ between congresses. I would like to assure that the Central Committee and its organs will make every effort for the consistent implementation of the policy which our congress has worked out. [applause]

We can say with full justification that the deliberations of the 17th congress are exceptionally important for the further development of our society, for the future of our country. This is because of the period in which it is taking place, the qualitative new tasks which it has to solve and the necessity to respond creatively to the needs and demands of the new stage which we are entering and the need to set a program for further development up to the year 1990 and with the outlook up to the year 2000. And this relates to the socialeconomic and other spheres. It reflects also the great importance of the main directions of economic and social development adopted at our congress. It is a current of key importance to complete the working out, on this basis, of a realistic and demanding Eighth 5-Year Plan and naturally, continue to work out tasks up to the year 2000.

A proof of the maturity of our party is seen in the fact that the entire congress deliberations were conducted in an atmosphere of communist principled attitudes, fruitfulness, in an atmosphere of open criticism and self-criticism, of being aware of the necessity to implement at all sections new approaches, to put high demands on each communist. An important task will be for all the critical comments, valuable proposals and suggestions, which have been voiced at the congress, to be properly examined. Indeed, resolutions on this have been adopted.

Our deliberations were filled with justified pride in the important positive results which we have received in the past period in the building of an advanced socialist society. In our assessment, however, we do not yield to feelings of self-satisfaction but with principled exactingness we point critically to shortcomings and weaknesses. However, we shall not allow anyone to belittle the great construction work of our people and cast doubts on our socialist path. [applause]

The results of the 27th CPSU Congress were very important for the preparation and deliberation of our congress -- this was repeated in almost all speeches here. Above all the new spirit, bold tasks in both domestic and foreign policy, the theoretical and practical conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by its general secretary, Comrade Gorbachev, are the source of inspiration and encouragement also for our work, for the solution of our tasks. [applause]

Comrades. We see the main result of the 17th congress in the adoption of the strategy of the acceleration of economic, social and public development which is based above all on intensive implementation of scientific-technical progress. This strategy determines the contents of the general line of the party for the entire future period. It sets new prospects of the further development of our society. It gives a great impulse to the activation of all sections for the energetic implementation of new principles and methods for the search, testing and assertion of new paths in the implementation of the 17th congress. We are fully aware of the demanding task which the requirement of the acceleration of development represents, what a great task this is for the whole party. This, however, is the only way to survive world competition in the present period of the booming scientific-technical revolution, and to ensure, in the conditions of the second half of the 1980's and with the outlook to the end of the millenium, an increase in living standards, the constant material and cultural standards of the population.

The entire congress deliberations have strengthened our conviction that this is a fully realistic program. The guarantee of its fulfillment lies in the wisdom, experience, knowledge and determination and patriotism of our people. It will depend above all on us, on the work of the whole party that this vast creative potential is developed and fully used. We realize that the acceleration of socioeconomic development requires a considerable increase of quality and efficiency of work in all party, state, economic, social and other organs and organizations and in managerial workers at all levels and in all sections. We attach key importance to the requirement, above all, to perfect significantly the system of management and planning and to deepen further and activate all forms of socialist democracy and the participation of people in management. We have to resolve with more emphasis all the negative phenomena which, both in the pre-congress discussion and here at the congress, were rightly subjected to sharp and open criticism. It is necessary to put an end to everything that deforms the principles of socialism, Leninist norms and principles, to everything that is obsolete and slows down our progress. [applause]

The spirit of criticism and self-criticism during the congress deliberations has to be developed throughout the whole party; we have to make it the binding norm of life and work of all party organs and organizations. The collective approach to decision-making, the consistent demand of personal responsibility, high demands on cadres; these are, in short, the necessary prerequisites for the successful fulfillment of tasks.

Our congress has again proved the political, ideological, and moral strength of the party, its full unity, its ability to act, its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, socialist and proletarian internationalism. [applause] It has armed our party with a well thought out program, it has given communists assurance and determination, and optimism for future work. We can say with justification that our party can tackle its new tasks as well as present requirements. [applause]

The growing trust of working people in the policy of the party is proved by the sincere response of the broad public of our state to the congress deliberations. We respect this highly. We sincerely thank the thousands of working teams, party organizations, sections of the National Front and individuals who have sent greetings, reports on fulfilled pledges, and further valuable socialist pledges to our congress. [applause]

We are convinced that devoted work for the implementation of the congress resolutions will also be the most noble celebration of the 65th anniversary of the foundation of our Communist Party. [applause] By this we will best develop all the glorious bequests of the past generations of revolutionaries who for decades struggled for their rights, for the liberation of the working masses, for the victory of socialism. Of all these predecessors I would like to mention at least one, the long-standing leader of our party, prominent representative of the international revolutionary movement, Comrade Klement Gottwald. [Applause]

Comrades. What now is most important? The main thing -- with all energy and decisiveness -- is to start immediately and everywhere the consistent implementation of tasks adopted by the congress, from the top down; in central bodies in the party, in the state, everywhere. It is necessary that the congress goals and plans become the source of a broad current of specific deeds which, in each link of our society, will mean a step forward and will bring practical results. It is necessary for all party organs and organizations, all communists at various sections, to prove their support for the congress by deeds. [applause]

We can say with full justification that the 17th congress program corresponds to the aspirations, needs, and vital interests of the vast majority of our working people. We are convinced that the whole national front will identify with it, that it will become a program for all our people, that it will be fully supported during the forthcoming general elections and in everyday work in the implementation of our plans.

Comrades. A deeply internationalist spirit was characteristic for the entire deliberations of the 17th congress. It has again been proved that the building of socialism in our country is linked consistently with the great struggle for peace and progress in the world. The alliance and the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, remains the unchangeable basis of our policy. [applause] We fully support -- as we often heard from this rostrum -- the far-reaching peace proposals of the Soviet Union as a realistic solution of the present complex international problems. [applause]

The congress deliberations again proved that the alliance and friendly ties with the Soviet Union are considered by us to be the decisive international guarantee for a peaceful life and the socialist development of our country. [applause]

We sent to Soviet Communists, to Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, sincere wishes of successes in the implementation of bold plans of the 27th Soviet Party Congress. [applause] We send sincere greetings to other fraternal parties of socialist countries which have either held or are preparing for their congresses. [applause]

We highly appreciate the participation of representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties from 108 countries -- socialist, social-democratic, national-revolutionary, progressive parties, organizations and movements -- in our congress. [applause] We sincerely wish them new successes in the struggle for socialism, for freedom of nations, for peace and progress. [applause] We express the full solidarity of our party and people to the struggling nations. [applause]

Comrades, allow me to thank delegates for their constructive contributions to the proceedings of the congress. In the course of 5 days we (? in all sections) have appreciated this. I personally thank you. I also think all those who contributed to the creation of favorable conditions for the work of the congress. From what I have heard there have not been any great problems.

We will start our further work with an equally high level of determination and enthusiasm as was manifest in our congress. We know we face challenging and complex tasks, but we also know our party, our people, have the power to implement the high goals set by the congress: This is in the interest of the further prosperity of our socialist country, the happy, peaceful life of our people. This is the highest goal and meaning of the work of our Communist Party. [applause]

The congress proceedings, deliberations, and approved documents justify the conclusion that our congress has fulfilled its mission. [applause]

Allow me with this in mind to declare the 17th CPCZ congress concluded. [applause] [International]

Congress Closes Proceedings

LD281236 Prague CTK in English 1120 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ended here today. The final session was opened and chaired by Lubomir Strougal.

Gneral secretary of the party Gustav Husak announced to the congress that after the end of the fourth day of the session the newly elected Central Committee and the Central Control and Audit Commission of the party met for their first sessions to elect their executive bodies in harmony with the party statutes.

The Central Committee unanimously elected Gustav Husak general secretary of the party, the members and candidate members of the party Central Committee and the secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. Chairman of the drafting commission Milos Jakes delivered a report of the commission. The congress unanimously approved the report and the congress documents.

The final speech at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was delivered by Gustav Husak. The delegates and guests often interrupted his words with enthusiastic applause, hailed the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and paid tribute to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ended with the Internationale.

FISCHER ADDRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

LD272059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- In view of the present complex international situation, the GDR's foreign policy is more than ever aimed at making peaceful coexistence a universal norm of relations between states with different social orders. This was demonstrated by Erich Honecker's important interview with the FRG paper "DIE ZEIT" as well as the concrete, constructive actions by GDR delegations at the 40th United Nations General Assembly, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, at the Vienna negotiations and the Stockholm Conference. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on Thursday.

Oskar Fischer explained the results of the latest meeting of the committee of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers in Warsaw. The committee had underlined the historic significance of the comprehensive program put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev for freeing the earth from all nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. This program meets with ever greater and more active support among the entire world opinion.

The GDR is steadfastly continuing its efforts to actively contribute to arms limitation and disarmament through the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe and a corridor in central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons. The committee, which met under the leadership of its chairman, Hermann Axen, emphatically underlined the urgency of the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to U.S. Congress to support the immediate halt to all nuclear weapons tests. The latest nuclear test by the United States aroused the indignation and opposition of the peoples throughout the world.

The committee welcomed the grave concern expressed by the GDR Foreign Ministry spokeman's statement about the peace-threatening actions towards Libya. It welcomes the fact that last night there was a demand in the U.N. Security Council for an immediate halt to aggressive actions of this type. The far-reaching proposal submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, for an immediate end to such actions, the withdrawal of the naval forces of the United States and the Soviet Union from the Mediterranean and the convening of a Mediterranean conference points to a constructive way of transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of permanent peace and security.

KLEIBER HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV ENGINEERING MINISTER

LD272018 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, had an exchange of views today in Berlin with Nguyen Van Kha the Vietnamese minister of Engineering and metals. Guenther Kleiber, who is also the GDR's permanent representative to CEMA, discussed economic, scientific, and technological cooperation in engineering with his guest. Nguyen Van Kha expressed thanks for the opportunity to hear the results of the experiences of some GDR combines and to have talks at several ministries.

GULF OF SIDRA CALLED ANOTHER 'TONKIN INCIDENT'

AU281048 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Andras Kanyo: "Is This Another Gulf?"]

[Text] The two events are separated by great distances both in time and space, but circumstances are dangerously similar. One of them has been recorded in history under the name "Tonkin incident" and the other is the preconceived military provocation that cannot be justified in any way, which was carried out by the American fleet along the Libyan coast in the Gulf of Sidra, and what is more, with the preliminary approval of the President, says THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The world is watching with consternation this open and gross insult to the basic norms of international coexistence. There is no denying, we are embarassed by the statements delivered in Washington which even contradict each other. In his statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday [23 March], the President appeared "optimistic" as regards the development of Soviet-American relations and the development of the general international situation. Then, in his Monday interview given to ABC Television, he contradicted himself by calling the Soviet Union again "the greatest enemy of peace" and added that he did not at all regret recently using the term "the evil empire" to describe the country, that has since last year's November summit submitted several realistic peace proposals that were one after the other rejected by the United States.

Well, if it were only a case where words and unconsidered statements are heard, and if these were not accompanied by actions that cause anxiety in all sensible people, just as was the case among part of the American congressmen.... how should we see the situation where the American Government, instead of joining the unilaterally introduced Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, demonstratively carries out a whole range of tests? It flouts the fact also that 60 members of Congress demanded the tests to be suspended for a while. Even Senator Mark Hatfield, who belongs to the President's party, considered it a "tragedy" that "all peace initiatives have been originated by the Soviet Union."

We think that, in itself, this is not yet a tragedy but could become one if Washington reacts with refusal to all honest proposals that help disarmament and strengthens mutual confidence, while it carries out dangerous actions in various regions of the world. American warships appeared on Soviet territorial waters last week with the expressed air of "testing Soviet defense," and only a few days later, they provoke Libya, this being the fifth occasion in a short period of time and this time with an armada of 40 ships. And to make the intention unmistakable, they sank several coastal patrol boats, damaged others, and carried out an attack against the missile bases protecting the country's airspace. The reason: the Libyan patrol boats displayed a "threatening" attitude and "provided a serious threat to American ships on international waters.

This is making apples into pears. If the American ships were in international waters then only two cases are possible: Either they destroyed Libyan patrol boats in international waters or on Libyan territory. Neither of the cases can be excused.

Whichever version is insisted on in Washington, both, the action and the official explanations intended to justify them, are dangerously similar to the event that took place in the other gulf mentioned before. As American historians and politicians admitted afterwards, the "Tonkin incident" was a mere pretext devised ahead of time which escalated into an aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

And if we think about the latest incident, it is hard to imagine why people in Washington are so optimistic. Why do they think that the world takes the declared statements about improving international relations for granted, especially if they are accompanied by the background music of the crashing sounds of missiles in the Gulf of Sidra and tomorrow perhaps on the coffee plantations of Nicaragua?

U.S. CONTRADICTS ITSELF IN LIBYAN CRISIS

AU271407 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "New Military Actions by America Against Libya -- Contradictory statement by Pentagon and White House"]

[Text] THE PROVOCATIVE MILITARY ACTION OF THE AMERICAN WAR FLEET CONTINUED ON TUESDAY [25 MARCH] IN THE GULF OF SIDRA. FURTHER PATROL BOATS WERE SUNK. THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR RESTRAINTS. PART OF THE AMERICAN PRESS DOUBTS THE CORRECTNESS OF WASHINGTON'S BEHAVIOR. THE LIBYAN ARMY IS PUT ON ALERT.

As reported by our Washington correspondent Andras Kereszty, one press conference followed the other in the Pentagon on Tuesday. The speaker of the American Department of Defense and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger kept repeating basically the same thing by saying that the 6th Fleet "continues its maneuvers" in the vicinity of Libyan shores and "if it is disturbed, it will give an appropriate response." The Pentagon stated that six new missiles were fired at the 6th Fleet's aircraft and that, therefore, and "attack in retaliation" was carried out against air defense missile bases in Libya. However, the White House refuted the Pentagon, saying that no firing was carried out against American aircraft on Tuesday. After this, the Department of Defense admitted that, indeed, "it had no exact information." The Pentagon has also said that two more Libyan patrol boats, which "approached with hostile intentions," were sunk. As it turned out, one of them had only left the harbor of Benghazi, which is 200 kilometers away from the 6th Fleet.

On Tuesday, Pentagon sources affirmed that among the alternative plans is one which would call for stationing the Mediterranean naval flotilla in the Gulf of Sidra for a longer period of time. Edward Luttwak, a councillor to the secretary of defense, declared that the United States cannot leave the disputed gulf without "providing a guarantee for free navigation in the future."

According to the statement by State Department spokesman Charles Redman, Libya "knew about the American military exercise ahead of time" and, thus, "it attacked without provocation" the American aircraft. The spokesman said that the charge d'affairs of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Washington was informed about the "exercise" on Saturday [22 March] and about the situation arisen that had developed on Monday [24 March] night.

THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on Tuesday: Despite the fact that the official explanation for the flotilla's maneuvers was given as assuring free navigation, the actions were planned in such a way as to be prepared for a confrontation with Libya. President Reagan has in this way tried "to give a lesson" to the Al-Qadhdhafi government, which he accused of "supporting international terrorism." The President had approved the plan 10 days ago, on 14 March, a plan according to which, in case of "a Libyan provocation," the air defense missile base in the area of the town of Surt should be destroyed.

Despite all this, the American political leadership presents itself as a victim of an armed provocation. Emphasizing this fact, it submitted a complaint to the UN Security Council with a request that Libya be condemned for the conflict. (A conflict which has not as yet claimed any American victims, while three crews of the four sunken Libyan ships -- according to speculations almost 100 people -- lost their lives.)

For securing the backing of the legislature, the White House has provided special information to senators and congressmen about the events. The result is that those who agree are in the majority on Capitol Hill. However, there is a difference in the extent of agreement, and a strong group has raised the following thought: The last time the American-Libyan situation turned tense, the Arab world closed ranks in unity to support Tripoli, and this present military action could further damage U.S. positions in the Middle East.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in his answer to the White House statement said on Tuesday that his country will continue its resistance. He added that in this moment Libya is not defending itself, but the entire Arab nation and its future.

Following skirmishes on Monday, Al-Qadhdhafi talked on the phone during the night with Chadli Bendjedid, head of Algeria, and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. No details were released about the conversations. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president, arrived in the Libyan capital on Tuesday morning. The Libyan minister of foreign affairs met during the day with the sovereign of Morocco, Hassan II, and delivered a verbal message to him from Al-Qadhdhafi.

According to information acquired by REUTER via telephone from diplomats stationed in Tripoli, the situation in the Libyan capital is normal and public offices are functioning. AFP reported that Tripoli radio interrupted its newscast at midday on Tuesday and began broadcasting patriotic songs and excerpts from Libyan leaders' speeches. The change in programming was not explained. Actually, there were several anti-American demonstrations on Monday and Tuesday in the country.

The Libyan JANA NEWS AGENCY reported on Tuesday morning that the American air forces carried out a missile attack against the area of town of Surt. Libyan air defense stopped the attackers and shot down three of the aircraft. Another JANA report said that the aircraft of the American flotilla opened fire on a Libyan passenger ship. According to the Libyan news agency, the ship did not suffer any losses.

KADAR, DELEGATION DEPART FOR VISIT TO WARSAW

LD280956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP has just departed for Warsaw on a friendly working visit at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. In his entourage are Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of a department of the Central Committee.

Present at the time of departure were Ferenc Havasi and Miklos Ovari, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee; Istvan Horvath and Lenard Pal, secretaries of the Central Committee; Geza Kotai, head of the International Relations Department; Peter Varkonyi, minister of Foreign Affairs; members of the Central Committee; as well as Jeno Foldesi, state secretary of the Ministry of the Interior; and Laszlo Toth, state secretary of the Ministry of Transport. Present also was Andrzey Zabinsky, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic's Embassy in Hungary.

KISZ SECRETARY ON 15 MAR DEMONSTRATIONS

LD280018 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2035 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Interview with Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, by Akos Mester, "News Background" program presenter, on the topic of disturbances during the 15 March celebrations; live or recorded — no video available]

[Text] [Mester] Dear viewers, we shall now move on to the next topic in our program tonight, a topic inspired by a short news item a few days ago.

The reason it is worth talking about the background of this news in front of the TV cameras is that the event itself took place in front of the general public, and in any case it is our long-held opinion that we must talk and not be silent about issues which concern the public. I presume this opinion is shared by Ivan Szandtner, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, because you also consider it important, Comrade Szandtner, to provide information to the public on the events that took place on 15 March.

[Szandtner] Yes, we are very willing to provide this information, though I do not envy the viewers who have to switch to the topic of national consciousness after your previous discussion of work ethic and work discipline.

But it is my conviction that there is a certain connection between the two things. I presume the main reason I am here tonight is that 15 March is one of the Revolutionary Youth Days. This year again several tens of thousands of young people celebrated it. These celebrations are by and large organized by KISZ, because we consider 15 March our own anniversary, not just an anniversary of youth and members of KISZ, but also the anniversary of all true Hungarian patriots, along with 21 March and 4 April.

Hungarian progressive forces, among them communists and our party, have always considered the ideals of March as their own. The ideals of national independence and social progress are the basis of our program and we cannot allow anyone to take them away from us.

It is wrong, of course, if someone's watch is 20 years slow. It is stupid, in my opinion, for anybody to believe that even today only the ideals of 1848 are progressive, or to consider dressing up in the costumes of 1848 as being patriotic. In 1848 and 1849 Europe looked to us, says Marx somewhere. In 1919 we were also in the vanguard of progress. Then for a long time people could not talk about this.

Wherever we go in the world today, East or West, it is my experience that we can be proud of our Hungarianness, despite all our problems; even in the midst of our difficulties it is good to be a Hungarian in the world. And this is the result of the past 40, or rather, 30 years.

But before I start making speeches here, I wish to return to our celebrations which were held on the grounds of the National Museum. There were times when we were regarded as shy, I do not know whether this was justified or not. One thing is certain -- the number of people who came to these commemorations has increased in the past few years. It is difficult to size up a crowd, but according to objective observers more than 10,000 turned up this year at the National Museum gardens. And television itself has, since last year, been covering these commemorations with live relays, to our greatest joy. So let the country and the world decide what our commemorations are like.

[Mester] So what was it that disturbed the celebrations?

[Szandtner] The celebrations were not really disturbed by anything. After the commemoration many young people stayed behind. I myself stayed behind, by the way, with my colleagues, so I can talk about what happened then. These young people were marching.

I have to add that this has already happened before. These are people who want to or would like to celebrate in a different manner, or in a different manner as well as the official manner. They sing songs of 1848 and Kossuth songs together, and recite patriotic poems. They take some flowers to historical sites, to the statues of our great historical figures and if this takes place without the disturbance of public order, or if an organized core does not want to exploit the emotions of young people and their communal spirit to their own ends then, in my opinion, there is nothing wrong with this.

Unfortunately, the mood this year was more tense. Persons appearing to be organizers and ring-leaders kept surfacing in the crowd. These persons were there to deliberately cause disorder. There was heckling, nationalist slogans and slogans expressing conflict with neighboring peoples as well as slogans against the system were heard.

So the mood was more tense. It is true, however, that the crowd did not take up these slogans. I consider this to be very significant. Also there, of course, were people who are always present in all disorders, whether they are on 15 March or at a football match.

[Mester] But I wanted to ask precisely how is it possible to distinguish in a crowd those who are led, in this holiday, to the memorial place of the revolution by the thought of March from those who want to use this opportunity for disturbing the peace?

[Szandtner] With great difficulty. We marched. We also conversed with the young people while marching. We convinced many, that by heckling they perhaps were indulging in something with which they did not agree. By the way, many went home.

The majority of those who remained undertook a conscious breach of the peace. The police asked them for their papers. The question of how many people there were preoccupies everyone, of course. Western Hungarian language broadcasts speak about the procession of several thousands of young people. They obviously would like that. To their regret, there were a couple of hundred at the most, sometimes fewer. When the crowd mingled with the passers-by -- since this was a normal Saturday afternoon-evening -- there might perhaps have been a thousand.

These broadcasts also say other things, that there also were preliminary detentions, arrests. [Words indistinct], these are lies, slanders. Four persons were taken to the police station during the day, people who were unable -- there were also some who were unwilling -- to prove their identity.

These broadcasts speak dramatically about police violence. If a person watches television, they, rather, would have an axe to grind. I do not want to defend the Hungarian police. I feel sorry for the young people who were perhaps unjustly struck by fear, if they accidently got involved there. But I also understand the policeman who was more nervous in the evening hours while fulfilling his task.

[Mester] Finally, under what title were the people who were taken to the police station arrested?

[Sztandtner] Those against whom proceedings are being taken were charged under the title of breaching the peace. Now, you may ask what does that mean. Well, I am not a jurist. Do not expect a precise definition from me. I know one thing. If a person does not cross a road, but goes along it lengthwise, on foot, in a city, especially against traffic, it certainly is not normal. This is a thing that disturbs the peace. And from this viewpoints, it is all the same whether it happens on 15 March or 16 March, whether he does it alone or with 10 others, or whether imbued with patriotic enthusiasm, or without it.

[Mester] Finally, it is a question of national self-awareness and self-esteem, whether we celebrate 15 March honorably. I think that by all means this must be the point of departure of this story. And in practice, if I understand your words correctly, this holiday was disturbed. Now, should what happened be evaluated as a political conflict or not?

[Sztandtner] It is a difficult question. Neither do I want to ward it off or wide-step it. March 15 is a big holiday. Many people want to celebrate it. So the holiday itself has political importance, political significance. I consider it natural that young people would like to celebrate in many ways. It is not an expression of political opposition. It is one of a wish for community, a wish for action. The goals of the spoil-sports were political goals. But for them, it was not 15 March which was important. For them, it was just a pretext, as the crowds of young people were essentially their potential tools for achieving their goal, if the young people had been successfully misled. In my opinion, this did not succeed. They did not achieve their goal. For this reason, I do not consider what happened, in entirety, to be a thing of political importance, of a political nature.

Another issue: We also must deal with our young people being dragged into the street with faulty, erroneous, uncertain historical outlooks, social views. But I believe that is the topic of another program. I do not want to point at anyone, all the less so at others. We are preparing for our congress, minding our own business, and one of our primary goals is that we should get even closer to the young people.

[Mester] I strongly hope that we shall have the opportunity to speak about much more pleasant topics here, on "News Background," because this is not a youth program, but a program dealing with social policy issues. However, my conviction is that everything which preoccupies the youth and is related to youth is now, in Hungary, a social policy issue too. I thank you very much for coming here to the studio and for your explanation, answers and information.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS

AU241534 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Akos Balassa, main department head at the National Planning Office: "Expectation -- Possibilities"]

[Text] Nowadays much is being said in various forums about the expectations of society and of its various groups, about the possibilities and conditions for economic development, and about the tasks of economic managers, economic units, and the working collectives. The fact that the economic organizations and councils are currently finalizing their medium-term plans has also contributed to a situation whereby issues are now at the center of attention of public opinion.

The expectations are naturally great and are firmly voiced at our democratic forums. They are connected to the fact that, in the last few years, our economic policy had to concentrate on improving and restoring the foreign economic balance that deteriorated in the mid-seventies. The difficulties were caused primarily by unfavorable foreign economic developments and an inadequate adjustment to these conditions, including domestic consumption that exceeded possibilities. In the previous 5 years, to restore the foreign economic balance we hold to allocate more than the modest increase in the national income could provide; thus, not only could we not increase domestic consumption, we even had to reduce it.

Investments in the socialist sector in 1985 were 22 percent less than in 1980; the purchase of high technology in the production sector decreased even more than that. Our enterprises' and cooperatives' endeavors to increase investments and to accelerate technological modernization are therefore understandable and justified, as only this way are they able to stand their ground in the increasing domestic and foreign market competition. Decades of backwardness and technological obsolesence call for the development of the production infrastructure, particularly of the telecommunications network and the railroad system. In recent years there has also been an improvement in living conditions; however, there are still many areas where it would be justified to increase the non-production investments as well.

We have also endeavored to preserve the standard of living in recent years: the population's real income and consumption have not decreased; more than that, over 5 years they increased at a pace similar to that of the national income, that is, by some 7 percent.

But the financial situation of the majority of people living on wages and the recipients of social allocations -- like pensioners, for example -- has become more difficult as the increase in real wages was caused primarily by the increase in incomes deriving from supplementary work, and by the change in the number and composition of the people receiving social allocations.

It was necessary to limit domestic consumption, not only in order to improve the foreign economic balance in spite of the further deterioration of foreign economic conditions (between 1981-85, the export surplus of the people's economy in current prices stood at 69 million forints, and in 1981 prices it stood at 139 billion forints) but also because the efficiency of our actions -- although this has mostly improved -- still did not meet the requirements and the real possibilities.

That is why the fact that social expectations are not only increasingly "demanding" but also "ready for actions" should be regarded as a favorable sign. It must also be mentioned, of course, that these expectations often far exceed not only the current possibilities but also those of the near future -- even if there is improved economic performance. In addition, they are also often contradictory. They simultaneously urge the differentiation of incomes and an opportunity for those lagging behind to catch up, they urge a more accelerated structural change and the maintenance of local stability.

Realistic Program

We must be clearly aware that so far neither the results of economic development and the improvement of the economic balance nor the expected development in the foreign conditions have created or opened the way for a sudden firm increase in investments. The possible realistic conditions for improvement can only be brought about through active and efficient work, and only gradually.

The economic processes of 1985 direct attention to this in a particularly striking way. Last year -- as a result not only of natural and foreign factors, but also of the inadequate performance of the economy -- the several-year process of improving efficiency and the economic balance came to a sudden halt and, according to preliminary data, national income decrease slightly. Investments and the real income of the population, as well as people's consumption were essentially according to the plan; real wages increased slightly, but the sources to cover these increases did not materialize. Thus, a relative overdistribution emerged. Although the people's economy produced a surplus in exports, the extent of this surplus decreased compared to the earlier ones, and our foreign debts increased slightly. This also proves that the balance of the people's economy continues to be delicate and vulnerable, and even a slight "release" is already undermining it. It would be an illusion to think that "we have already passed the difficult stage."

The development of foreign economic conditions will continue to be an extremely important factor for the development of the people's economy in the coming years too. Nor can we expect a general improvement in these conditions in the future. Although several conditions can become more favorable, as a whole they will deteriorate; this unfavorable process, however, will most probably slow down compared to the previous period. This and the results achieved in improving the foreign economic balance (the situation here is nevertheless better in 1985 than in 1980, in spite of all the difficulties mentioned above) provide the economic policy with greater room to maneuver.

The active social expectations demand a mobilizing economic program that also takes into account the realistic possibilities. We have such a program: It is the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the people's economy, based on the economic policy decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress! This program, matured and shaped in the course of comprehensive and thorough debates, reflects the consensus of society and is in harmony with the accepted long-term development goals up to the year 2000. Not in the sense that it promises to fulfill all the demands and thus calms the public -- it cannot do that -- but in the sense that it stipulates unified, internally harmonized, and generally accepted guidelines, goals, and priorities; it evaluates and classifies the fulfillment of social demands based on these guidelines; and it determines the tasks of economic management. The plan outlines the orbit of economic development within the realistic scope to maneuver, close to the upper limit of this scope, and sets great and intensive requirements for efficiency (therefore, without two many "safety resources"); only the fulfillment of all these requirements can lead to the fulfillment of at least a minimum of the social expectations. The plan fulfills the social policy requirements to that extent.

Our goals and Tasks

The acceleration of the adjustment to world economic processes, of scientific-technological development, of modernizing the production structure, and of the improvement in economic efficiency comes first in the plan's system of goals. These are tasks that express endeavors connected to each other. We must improve the technological level of production and of our products, their modernity, qualitative factors, and their market competitiveness by taking into consideration the increasing world economic requirements, and by making active use of the impulses and possibilities deriving from these requirements. We must develop the production structure -- mainly in the processing industry -- in a way that increases the proportion of goods that fulfill the high market requirements and which at the same time can be manufactured economically; we must curb (or more exactly, make dificient, or eliminate) inefficient production and reduce the state burden connected to such production; we must considerably improve specific energy and material consumption, increase productivity more firmly that hitherto, and make sure that production per unit of the means of production does not decrease.

Second in the system of goals is the further improvement and consolidation of the balance of the people's economy. In harmony with our international obligations and in order to maintain our good solvency, we must perceptibly reduce our net stock of foreign debts; in order to achieve this we must consistently create a considerable amount of export surplus in the current plan period -- first an increasing surplus, then a surplus at the current level, and finally a slightly decreasing surplus at the end of the period. In addition we must also improve the domestic market balance (the harmony between domestic supply and demand). The financial balance conditions must be strengthened in harmony with this requirement. Improvement of the economic balance is an indispensable requirement. This task is in second place in the above-mentioned system of goals, not because its importance is decreasing, but because in the future this cannot be based on reducing domestic consumption, but only on successfully implementing the priorities mentioned in the first place. In 1986 the importance of the priority of the foreign economic balance increased and currently this has become a primary task as well.

Acceleration of economic growth is in third place in the system of goals. This is in third place because only economic growth deriving from the improvement of efficiency in a wide sense, growth that fulfills the balance requirements, that is, economic growth based on qualitative factors is desirable and possible.

According to the 5-year plan, the rate of economic growth must be increased from an average of 1.3 percent last year to 3 percent annually, and this is a considerable change, indeed. A modest increase in imports and the increase in the absorptive capacity of the domestic market can already become development factors; however, a firm increase in exports and the modification of their structure, taking into account market and efficiency requirements, are indispensable conditions for development. A processing industry that is modernizing itself and which improves its competitiveness must play a strong role in economic development, and other sectors also can only advance if they fulfill qualitative, structural, and efficiency requirements.

Modernization of the Economy

An important element of the system of goals is that -- following the reduction between 1979-1984 and the maintenance of the annual level between 1985-1986 -- from 1987 on we will increase domestic consumption, gradually accelerating it over 5 years at a rate close to the national income. In fact, the final goals we wish to achieve by asserting the above-mentioned priorities is reflected in this element. It is justified to modify the proportions of domestic consumption. After many years of decrease, we must increase the proportions of accumulation, including primarily production investments [including production infrastructure investments] in order to support -- also in this way -- one of the most important goals, namely, the modernization of the economy. Investments in 1990 will exceed the level of 1985 by 25 percent, but as a whole between 1986-90 they will be hardly greater than between 1981-85. The internal proportions of these investments will be modified in accordance with the above-mentioned goals.

In addition to the realistically foreseeable possibilities and the efficient economic activity, the standard of living of the population could increase perceptibly (though still not considerably). Per capita real income of the population could increase by 9 to 11 percent, including an almost 7 percent increase in incomes deriving from work, and a 13 percent increase in social incomes. A considerable change compared to the previous period is the fact that, as of 1987, real wages could increase slightly and the individual real value of the majority of social incomes could be preserved. The real value of the lowest pensions and child care allowances will increase.

Slowing down the increase in consumer prices and maintaining full employment are also among the important social-political goals of the 5-year plan. Similarly to the others, these cannot be regarded as individual concepts, independent of other priorities, but they can be implemented rationally in connection with other concepts -- mainly on the basis of the improvement on efficiency and the structural changes serving this improvement, as well as in the basis of consolidating the economic balance -- and they can be implemented not by hindering but by promoting these factors, and this is also the way they should be implemented.

We cannot achieve our economic policy goals without an active role of state economic management. This requires primarily a constant modernization of the system of economic management based on the April 1984 position of the MSZMP Central Committee. Only a smaller proportion of these requirements than desirable was implemented in 1985-86; therefore, the power of the economic mechanism to urge the active and efficient economic activity of the economic organizations, its power to encourage and impose economic obligations is still not sufficient. In the coming years a firm and consistent advance is necessary in this area, too. In addition, state actions, programs, decisions, and measures will serve the implementation of the most important goals of technological development and structural modification, as well as of infrastructure development. The annual plans of the people's economy and other measures based on these plans will concretize, make precise, and complement the goals of the 5-year plan and the measures used.

Making active use of the realistic possibilities of economic development and fulfilling the expectations of society depends considerably on the activity of the economic organizations and of the councils. The workers will serve best the shaping of their destiny and the fulfillment of their own demands if at the enterprise and cooperative forums they approve plans that thoroughly take into consideration the community's creative power, energy, and intentions and which mobilize the people toward firmly improving economic results. The councils should take care to put their plans and the available resources -- as adequately as possible -- at the disposal of the local community and of the fundamental interests of society.

The implementation of the 5-year plan has started. Due to the unfavorable economic results of last year, the current tasks are more difficult and more complex than expected and hoped for. This is so because the creation of the desired economic balance again demands an increase in the export surplus of the people's economy. The implementation of structural changes aimed at the creation of this balance, an adequate increase in exports, production, and national income, and keeping the domestic consumption within the planned limits are indispensable conditions for beginning to carry out, from 1987, the increase in investments and in the standard of living (including the real wages) awaited so much by society.

PAP REPORTS 26 MAR PZPR POLIBURO SESSION

LD270954 Warsaw PAP in English 0350 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 26: The PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday reviewed a set of factors shaping the living conditions of the populace, devoting special attention to an analysis of incomes and consumption in 1981-1985 with a view to improving them in 1986-1990.

In the period of the three-year plan (1983-85) the increase in production caused a gradual improvement of the living standard of most of citizens. The consumption of some goods returned to a pre-crisis level. However, in spite of a general improvement of supply, the consumption of meat, which in the 70-ties was to a large extent based on fodder imports, was lower. In the last three years supplies of industrial goods for house use was growing steadily, despite difficulties in the supply market. The improvement in supplies cannot however conceal the fact that many needs remain unsatisfied.

Life is still very difficult for a portion of families. In the view of the Political Bureau, concern for this group must find a lasting, concrete expression in social policies. For a majority of people who are able to work, more efficient and better work must be the basis of an improvement of living standards. Only a steady increase in production, especially market- and export-oriented one, will bring in more to divide and the money earned will more fully and better secure everyday needs.

The Political Bureau was briefed on an evaluation of the state of society's health and the directions of developing health protection and the programme of integrated social security in 1986-1990. In the years 1981-1985, in a difficult socio-economic situation, expenditures on health protection from the state budget were increasing systematically. Investment outlays were growing, medical cadres expanding. In the opinion of the Political Bureau the current state of health is not however fully satisfactory.

The Political Bureau underlined that undertaking complex prophylactic activities is necessary to achieve the basic targets, among them: providing the whole population with fully accessible basic and specialized health protection and gradually limiting the main threats to health. The Political Bureau reviewed -- with the participation of representatives of the Polish Red Cross organization and the Polish Committee of Social Assistance -- the "Programme of Integrated Social Security in 1986-1990," which was elaboreated by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. It recommended detailed research into the factual needs and better coordination of work between respective services of the state administration and social organizations dealing with social welfare and assistance.

Representatives of the national trade unions agreement OPZZ with its chairman Alfred Miodowicz actively participated in the discussion on the living conditions of the populace, the volume of incomes and consumption, society's health, directions of health protection and social welfare. The Political Bureau reviewed the directions of countering social ills and abiding by moral norms in inter-personal relations. Undertakings aimed at shaping civil stands and preventing social ills were outlined. The directions of further strengthening of law abidingness, order and social discipline, and the feeling of security among citizens, were discussed.

The Political Bureau deeded it urgent and purposeful to carry out a deepened evaluation of the degree of implementation of existing laws, the rules of which are to eliminate anomalies from our life. Possible corrections of legal acts should be proposed according to the results of this research. But first and foremost the consistency in their execution should be improved.

The Political Bureau discussed the socio-political and economic situation in the Bielsko Biala and Torun Voivodships and evaluated the work of party organizations active in those provinces. Despite complex socio-political and economic conditions both PUWP voivodship organizations are carrying out positive changes in the style and methods of action. They are implementing the resolutions of the 9th PUWP Congress and CC plenary sessions. Consolidation of the party's forces has occurred in the two voivodships. Party ranks are growing.

The Political Bureau is of the opinion that the pre-congress campaign and especially the discussion on the draft "PUWP Programme" and individual talks with PUWP members are conducive to the further consolidation of the party's forces, reviving intra-party life and intensifying ideological-educational.

INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES, BENEFITS EXPLAINED

AU260606 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The Ministry of Finance reports that the official prices of some food commodities will go up as of 16 March.

The price of basic types of bread is going up by Z2, that of buckwheat by Z3-4, and that of oat flakes by Z2-3. Ordinary milk will cost Z1 more, full fat milk Z2 more, and powdered milk Z7 more.

The prices of butter, cream, hard and cottage cheeses, oil, margarine, and macaroni will not go up by more than 8 percent. Sugar is going up by Z10. There is no change in the prices of lard and low-fat cottage cheese. The prices of milk, butter, and cottage cheeses are subject to seasonal changes and will thus be reduced for the summer.

The prices of meat and meat products will go up this August by not more than 8 percent. It is possible to announce this sooner because meat and meat products are rationed.

No other rises in the official prices of basic food commodities are foreseen this year, assuming that agricultural output will be not less than the planned 1986 level.

The need to raise the prices of food stems from increased costs in agricultural production, and in food processing and distribution. In order to keep food production profitable to farmers, it is necessary to maintain a strict correlation between production costs on the one hand and food procurement and retail prices on the other. In view of the rising costs of agricultural production and in order to ensure its profitability, procurement prices are raised from time to time, otherwise food production would drop. By tradition, the appropriate decisions will also be taken in the middle of the year. However, in order to make growers more interested in the current sugar beet campaign, it was already decided earlier to raise their procurement prices. This was reported on 6 March.

The price rises are also essential in order to preserve the improved food market situation, achieved with such hardship. Otherwise, the market would deteriorate, shopping would become a greater burden, and there would be danger of considerably greater price rises later. All these phenomena are well known from the recent past, and they must not be allowed to return.

The assumptions of the central annual plan foresaw the need to raise the prices of food. In the plan that was adopted and announced last year, it was decided that retail prices in 1986 would not exceed 8.5-9 percent. The present food price rises are below the level foreseen in the plan. When deciding on this, the opinions of society, especially the trade unions, concerning the effect of these price rises on the living costs of pensioners and families with many children were taken into account as much as possible.

The rise in the retail prices of food do not entirely balance out the rise in its production costs. Food continues to be subsidized to a considerable degree. Withdrawing the subsidies would lead to an over 30 percent rise in the prices of basic food items. For social reasons, such a solution is unacceptable.

As of 16 March, the retail prices of spirit-based commodities will rise by an average of 10 percent, in accordance with the law on sober upbringing and on combatting alcoholism, which imposes the commitment to preserve the correct proportions between the prices of liquor and the population's rising incomes.

After the end of the present cold season and following an analysis of the fuel situation, the prices of coal, electricity, and gas will go up in the spring. The 1986 Central Annual plan already foresaw this last year. Everyone who was entitled to buy fuel before the price rises will be able to do so at the present prices. At the same time, the costs of central heating and hot water will go up, a decision that was taken last year and postponed to this year.

Train and Polish Transportation Enterprise bus fares will go up by 15-20 percent in the fall.

When assessing the effect of the present price rises on the standard of living, this year's planned growth in the population's incomes should be taken into account. Wages will rise by an average of 13 percent. In state enterprises, wage rises vary, depending on the economic results achieved.

According to the ministry of labor, wages, and social services, a wage rise of Z400 per month will not cause a tax burden on enterprises. Possibilities of extra earnings are being expanded, especially by taking part in factory economic teams. The wages of employees in the fiscal sphere will also rise in accordance with the 1986 plan. The upper earnings limit in order to quality for pensions and benefits for the raising of children will be raised to Z168,000 per annum.

Decisions have been taken designed to prevent the material situation of people with the lowest incomes from deteriorating. Old-age and disability pensions are rising. As a result of the pension rises, pensioners have been receiving an average increase of Z1,425 per month since 1 March. Regardless of this, most pensioners including those who started receiving their pensions by the end of 1982, will receive an additional rise in September.

The following went up on 1 March:

— benefits for looking after pensioners went up by Z600;
— family benefits for low-income families went up Z250 and Z300;
— benefits for looking after handicapped children went up by Z350;
— benefits for single parents went up by Z200;
— the earnings limit in order to qualify for benefits out of the alimony fund went up from Z4,000 to Z6,000.

Funds for social security and factory funds for social security, employees' housing, and former employees now retired, as well as for employed invalids in groups 1 and 2, will rise. No extra charge will be levied on persons who paid for home milk delivery in March before the price rises and for meals in workers canteens. The prices of meals in school hostels and students refectories will not go up before the start of the new academic year.

Bearing in mind that every price rise is burdensome and in line with the measures designed to curb the effects thereof, there will be stricter activity to prevent waste and keep official prices stable. Nevertheless, any improvement in the standard of living depends on greater production, lower costs, and general efficiency.

KUBICZEK SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD280035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The economic situation of the country was the topic of a press conference held by Franciszek Kubiczek, the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. Better economic results have been noted over the last 3 years. Beneficial changes have been made, especially in the production of electrical engineering products. Work productivity is increasing and material usage is falling. Not all enterprises, however, are functioning appropriately. The running of 32 enterprises has been handed over to supervisory boards and 3 are on the verge of announcing bankruptcy. There are more foodstuffs on the market. The abolition of meat ration cards is not envisaged for this year, though the card-allocated norms will be increased in the next months. Speaking of the very tight fuel and energy situation, Minister Franciszek Kubiczek informed about the purchase of crude oil in the West. On the other hand, he denied rumors about the abolition, this year, of petrol ration cards.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES INCREASED MEAT RATION FOR APRIL

LD280001 Warsaw PAP in English 2318 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 27: the Ministry of Home Trade and Services has announced a one-time increase in meat rations in April of 0.5 kg. Thus the quantity of meat available under the system of coupons will amount next month to 3 kg instead of the regular 2.5 kg.

OFFICIALS EXAMINE POLISH DEBT SITUATION

LD210052 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 20: "The agreement initialled with the Paris Club concerns the rescheduling of repayment of some 2.4 billion dollars, in this number 550 million dollars as the unpaid 1985 interest," director of the Foreign Department in the Finance Ministry Zbigniew Karcz told evening daily EXPRESS WIECZORNY today.

Elaborating on the debt-related problems and Polish prospects to overcome them, he said among other things: The fact that we have been negotiating with creditors since 1981 and that the rescheduling of interest repayments has turned out to be possible eloquently confirms our willingness to live up to our liabilities. If our export-oriented measures will have appropriate dynamics, we may get our breath again even before 1990. Without the influx of new capital, without getting fresh loans, there can be no talk about economy restructuring, its modernization and, in consequence, upgrading the exportability of Polish products and services.

(This is true) under the condition, however, that every single dollar in the imports of new machines and technology will earn us 1.5-2 dollars in the exports of Polish-made goods. Some part of Polish society represents the opinion that this may lead to the depletion of the home market. But the whole world thinks the other way: the bigger exports, the better life for people, the more export goods on the market, Karcz said. None of the states, even the most indebted one, has announced, and I think will ever announce a moratorium on the repayment of debt and interest, the paper quotes Karcz as saying. This would be equal to an economic isolation. It is thus necessary to talk and negotiate, seek the rescheduling of repayments, apply for lower interest rates, try to step up exports to creditor countries. And this is what all debtors do. We are watching with interest the moves by Brazil, Mexico, Peru, or Nigeria, but I do not believe in a front of creditors capable of pressuring on the debtors and leading, for instance, to the annulment of the debts. We can only expect that a slight change in international economic exchange may find reflection in a very liberal approach of rich countries to poor countries. In that case it would be easier for us too to discuss with western creditors numerous questions related to the Polish debt servicing, he said.

Our debts with our CMEA partners are now going beyond 5.6 billion transfer roubles and about 2 billion dollars. This is also a serious burden for Poland's economy but the signed bilateral agreements with the socialist countries involved and the upgoing dynamics of trade allow us to suppose that we can reach equilibrium in the balance of exports and imports by 1990. Joining the IMF may largely help in shaking off the debt burden. The IMF authorities make no political conditions. The IMF membership and, in future, our admittance to the World Bank, would open access to fresh credits for the modernization of Polish industry and farming and, consequently, to greater exportability of Polish products, Karcz told the paper in conclusion.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES IN PZPR PROGRAM REVIEWED

AU180903 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Stanislaw Lewicki article: "Horizons of the Year 2000"]

[Excerpts] Right now the rhythm of life in Poland is determined by talks on the PZPR program, which we are all helping to shape. In this draft document we see most of all a collection of rules of conduct concerning cardinal political and economic issues. Therefore, the party's economic strategy viewed from the perspective of the year 2000 gives the program many important features. These determine Poland's socioeconomic development in the future. When viewed realistically, these features give a picture of the country's development possibilities.

The draft program divides the period 1986-2000 into two stages, as it were. The first period involves the performance of tasks scheduled for the second half of the 1980's. The prime feature of this period will be the elimination of the effects of the socio-political upheavals and economic crisis phenomena that occurred in 1980 and 1981. This development phase will be marked by a further consolidation of socialism -- a system of social justice and people's rule. The cycle of reforms which are being consistently implemented in order to improve the functioning of the administrative and economic system should be seen in the light of this.

The draft program foresees that the successful performance of the tasks during the first period will allow progress in the 1990's. Both periods should be characterized by accelerated development. Today's rate of socioeconomic growth cannot be a cause for satisfaction in the future. The main objective during the final years of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st will be to raise society's standard of living.

This will take place at the same time as profound socialist transformations, visible most of all in the structure of the state and its economy, and in the Polish people's sociocultural assets.

Already today, most of society is justifiably convinced that only a socialist system permits a combination of material and social progress on the one hand, and people's rule and social justice on the other. The final propagation of this constructive conviction and its confirmation in current socialist practice is the basic directive for the coming years. There is no doubt that this issue will be common to both periods. Even so, each of these periods will possess its own characteristics.

The program foresees the return of universal economic equilibrium in 1986-90. We remember how the destabilization in all spheres of socioeconomic life at the beginning of the 1980's led to a crisis situation whose gradual elimination was only possible because of the decision taken on 13 December 1981. This aspect of history should also be taken into account during current citizens' duties. This applies especially to the economic sphere, and it creates an obligation, as it were, for honest production effort.

During the first period it is necessary to attain the level of national income and consumption that we had at the end of the 1970's. However, this growth should be accompanied by an improvement in the quality of production and in the structure of the economy. The draft PZPR program also highlights the need to make full use of the growth factors that possess primary importance for intensive development.

In the second period, at the end of the 20th century, one can foresee a rise in consumption of almost 50 percent per person. But at the same time this will demand a 75-percent rise in the national income. Simultaneously, and as part of the policy of intensive development, the productivity indicator would rise in the region of 60 to 70 percent. The material-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness of the national income would also fall by an average of 30-40 percent.

Without a doubt, the socioeconomic tasks contained in the draft are not easy. Nevertheless, these are goals that have been laid down in a realistic and rational way. The talks on the program are bound to cover these topics and simultaneously enrich them with new contents.

The party is presenting its socioeconomic program to society in a clear and understandable way. Its contents are clear and objective. The battle for a totally modern economy will certainly not be easy. In the first instance it will demand a good planning base and an efficient management system, especially in the field. We have cadres like this in general. However, their distribution and mobility could be considerably improved.

Uniting society around the economic goals and tasks of the draft PZPR program will be the best guarantee for intensive development. The constructive and innovative idea of accelerated development contained in the document may be the key to resolving many thorny issues. The present talks will certainly highlight those values that best suit the firm majority of the Polish people.

ATTEMPTS TO SMUGGLE PROPAGANDA MATERIAL NOTED

LD280047 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Propaganda aggression conducted by centers in the West hostile to Poland is continuing. There have been many such examples during recent years. Publications and leaflets of an antistate nature supplied from the West have one aim: to cause public unrest in the country.

Printing equipment and materials were smuggled in parcles labeled as gifts. The senders were usually anonymous benefactors from circles against the normalization of internal relations in Poland. The smuggling attempts were foiled by the Polish customs authorities. However, this has not discouraged the senders.

On March 20, at the crossing point at Swinoujscie, another attempt to smuggle publications and literature of a political nature into Poland was uncovered. Also over 150 cassettes of similar content were seized. Everything was hidden in the false bottom of a Mercedez car. The perpetrators, three FRG citizens were allegedly going to Krakow as tourists. By the decision of the regional prosecutor at Swinoujscie all three have been temporarily arrested. The investigation is carried out by the investigation department of the Security Service of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Szczecin under the supervision of the voivodship prosecutor's office.

MONUMENT ERECTED TO POPIELUSZKO IN GDANSK CHURCH

AU280744 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0729 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Gdansk -- Yesterday a mounment for father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered by secret police officials, was unveiled in Gdanksk's Brigitta Church. More than 2,000 believers, including workers' leader Lech Walesa, attended the festive event.

In the sermon, Walesa's confessor, Jankowski, recalled the martyr's death of Popieluszko and denounced the oppression of the banned independent "Solidarity" trade union.

COMPARISON OF JOINT POLISH-SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 19 March carried on page 2 text of the joint communique issued on the occasion of E.A. Sheverdnadze's visit to Poland. The TRYBUNA LUDU text has been compared with Moscow PRAVDA Russian version published in the 19 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, and found to be identical.

LUMEA CONDEMS U.S.-LIBYAN CONFRONTATION

AU271314 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1307 GMT 27 Mar 86

["Peace in Jeopardy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/3/1986 -- The Romanian foreign policy weekly "LUMEA" of March 27 considers the attack of the Sixth U.S. Fleet in the Mediterranean on units in the territory of Libya as a threat to peace. Such acts of recourse to force as well as the recent U.S. attack can but mount tension on a regional and international plane, with unforeseeable consequences for world peace and security, the weekly shows underlining that the recent incidents produced in a potentially explosive, sensitive area affected by many unsolved problems are apt to complicate and deteriorate still more the situation. As Romania has more than once emphasized, the recourse to military confrontation and aggression, and the violation of the norms of interstate relations are highly noxious, with highly destabilizing effects that poison the international atmosphere.

Absention, constructive approach to questions, exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of differences, prevalence of reason and dialogue are the only means, verified in practice, of solving conflicts and litigious issues, of breaking the deadlock in the relations among some states and in a real international security-building process, the weekly points out.

FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE'S PERFORMANCE NOTED

AU261423 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/3/1986 -- The Romanian foreign trade enterprise "Mecanoexport-Import" does business with over 600 companies from 60 countries of the world. Its list of exportables includes a wide range of products manufactured by 50 Romanian factories and enterprises, many of which (Bucharest's "23 August", "Electroputere" of Craiova, "Progresul" of Braila and the Railway Cars factory of Arad) are front-ranking units of Romania's Machine-Building Industry. "Mecanoexport-Import" mainly exports rolling stock (diesel-hydraulic, diesel-electric and electric locomotives in a power range up to 5,100 hp.), various types and sizes of freight cars (including special ones of 65 tons, for cereal transport), passenger and dining cars (for all types of gauges), trams, trains, and underground cars, construction equipment and plant, lifting and transport equipment, engines and air compressors. Over 1970-1985 alone, "Mechanoexport-Import" exported, among others, about 120,000 freight cars of various types, more than 3,000 passenger cars, 1,500 diesel-hydraulic, diesel-electric and electric locomotives to scores of countries, such as Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, the People's China, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, the GDR, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Peru, Syria, Sri Lanka, the USA, the USSR and Vietnam. The Romanian Company has also delivered a broad spectrum of construction equipment and plant (excavators, loaders, travelling and tower cranes, air compressors, mixers, asphalt-casting machines, scrapers, a.o.) to countries such as France, the FRG, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Hungary, a.o.

"Mecanoexport-Import" is ready to offer its clients rolling stock repair workshops, also performing assembly operations; it draws up projects and lends knowhow, as well as other technical and engineering services, it grants technical assistance in those areas.

GORBACHEV ACTION ON U.S.-LIBYA EVENTS ANALYZED

LD271616 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Judging by the 2-day lull in the Gulf of Sidra and the start of the verbal duel between Reagan and Al-Qadhdhafi, it seems that the danger of a U.S.-Libyan clash is now over. The United States failed to achieve what it wanted, but succeeded in consolidating Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's position.

As could have been expected, the United States rejected Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean. At the dinner given in honor of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Gorbachev described the U.S. action in the Gulf of Sidra as a challenge to the entire peace-loving world public and as a violation of a generally accepted civilized relationship.

It is clear that Gorbachev's denunciation was not excessively sharp, which could be interpreted as Moscow's desire to see the conflict between Libya and the United States finished and forgotten as soon as possible. It does not suit Moscow at the moment to exacerbate its relations with Washington, and there is also the question of what the Soviet Government really thinks about the Libyan decision to extend its territorial waters to 200 miles.

According to information coming from the United States, which has not been either confirmed or denied, Moscow was informed beforehand about the U.S. 6th Fleet intention to cross the so-called "line of death" in the Gulf of Sidra so as to reiterate its right to free navigation in international waters. In any case, Moscow could not react any more sharply to the U.S. provocation, since it remained unusually restrained when the two warships from the 6th Fleet recently ventured into Soviet territorial waters off the Crimean coast. Of course, this does not mean that Moscow is not evaluating all the provocative U.S. moves, and that this would have no effect on overall relations between the two superpowers.

In this specific instance Moscow could not make any substantial promises to Al-Qadhdhafi since it was aware of the dangers of any rash engagement on its part in the Libya-U.S. conflict. Time will probably show that Moscow was right, all the more so since its involvement would have unforeseeable repercussions on a wider scale. On the other hand, it would be no good if Washington is to interpret this as weakness on the part of Moscow, particularly now at the time of the preparations for the next Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

The United States has gained nothing as a result of its action in the Gulf of Sidra. It could even be said that they succeeded in consolidating Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's position in the Arab world and, probably, beyond. Al-Qadhdhafi has demonstrated a surprising degree of calm and courage, a possibility the United States did not expect. This will probably have some kind of effect on future U.S. behavior, since it is logical to assume that it will learn relevant lessons from the worldwide reaction to its action in the Gulf of Sidra. It is true to say that the United States did receive support from some of its allies for its attempt to challenge Al-Qadhdhafi's decision to extend its territorial waters, but not for the measures it took to do so.

On the other hand, the United States is taking the risk of jeopardizing its relations with the Arab world and of gaining nothing in return. If, as has been reported, Washington does decide to withdraw the 6th Fleet from the Gulf of Sidra, it certainly will not be out of regard for Al-Qadhdhafi, but because it has realized that the entire operation was a flop. Of course, the danger is not yet over since U.S. behavior is so unpredictable.

In any case, the United States is not so much interested in the free navigation in the Gulf of Sidra as it is in Al-Qadhdhafi's head. It is not likely that it will give up this goal that easily.

TRIPOLI ASSESSMENTS ENVISAGE 'NEW WAVE OF VIOLENCE'

LD271610 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Dejan Lukic report]

[Text] Tripoli, March 27 (TANJUG) -- According to all political and military assessments here, the Libyan-U.S. confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra has a strategic importance and is viewed as the beginning of a new wave of violence started by the U.S. attack, though its alleged objective was quite different.

As far as it can be ascertained at the moment, the violence will have two targets -- one directed against U.S. interests wherever they might be and the other, against so-called Arab reactionary regimes which are here considered accomplices in the U.S. aggression.

Demolish everything American, destroy their spy nests -- embassies and consulates -- blow up arab oil installations which supply fuel to the aggressor's factories, planes and ships -- this is how Libyan Radio today summed up the mood in the country after all lines have been crossed in the Gulf of Sidra and all options opened, particularly the worst.

The newspaper JAMAHIRIYA today warned that Libyan suicide squads will penetrate into the White House. When the statements are cleared of the emotional, what remains is still a serious warning that attacks will be carried out regardless of the price.

Libya suffered human and material losses through U.S. aircraft attacks on Libyan ships and installations in the Surt area. Three planes which high military circles here still claim to have been downed, fell into the sea hit, some say, by Libya, and others, by Soviet experts working on the SAM five missile launching pads, along with Libyan crews.

It has not been officially confirmed, but it has been unofficially accepted, that a Libyan rocket boat has been hit. Eye-witnesses which were there when the incident occurred claim that eight sailors were killed, four are missing and a number were wounded.

SFRY SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH CUBA, PANAMA

LD271020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Dr Milenko Bojanic today returned from visits to Cuba and Panama.

In Cuba, the first long-term agreement on the exchange of goods and services for the 1986-1990 was signed. The visit passed in a working and friendly atmosphere.

In Panama, Bojanic had talks with ministers in charge of economic questions on possibilities of further promotion of the cooperation between the two countries. The trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Panama, signed 1971, was renewed during the visit.

VLAJKOVIC DEPARTS FOR DPRK, PRC VISIT

LD281046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0852 GMT 28 Mar 86

Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic left here this morning on official visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and China at the invitation of President Kim Il-song and Li Xiannian respectively.

Vlajkovic and top officials of the two countries will discuss the possibilities of promoting bilateral cooperation and topical international issues.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE FAVORS INVOLVEMENT IN 'EUREKA'

LD271126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Committee for National Defence of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber today supported, after a number of suggestions and remarks, a draft strategy of the technological development of the country.

During a discussion, emphasis was placed on the need to clearly define organizational solutions at federation level in the final version of the strategy, in order to secure the organized and effective implementation of the tasks planned in this field. It is necessary to work fast because technological developments are becoming an increasingly important factor in economic and social development, and also for the sake of the country's defense, said Lt Col Gen. Avgust Vrtar, president of the Council for Scientific Work of the SFRY Armed Forces.

The delegates expressed their wish to include Yugoslav science and economy in the "Eureka" program and the comprehensive program of CEMA in an organized and cooperative way.

ZAGREB COMMENTS ON VOTE ON CHAMBER PROCEDURES

LD272005 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1800 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Dusko Mandic Commentary]

[Text] The delegates in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly have not had such an exciting voting session on vital issues as they had today for a long time. When, at the close of the session, the issue of changes and ammendments to the procedural rules of this Chamber and the rules for the joint work of both chambers came up, a decision had to be taken on whether some interesting new elements would be introduced into Assembly procedures.

A group of delegates put forward an amendment according to which the president and the members of the Federal Executive Council would be elected by secret ballot. At the same time it was proposed that decisions should be made by secret ballot on the confidence or lack of confidence in the president and members of the Federal Executive Council, according to this proposal the president of the SFRY Assembly would also be elected by secret ballot. The arguments of the group of delegates did not receive the necessary majority of votes. However, the results of the voting show how exciting it all was.

There were 54 votes in favor of the proposal and 55 delegates voted against it, with 7 abstentions from delegates present, so that the proposal was not passed and election to these positions will remain, as it has been up until now, public. We said delegates present, because it is easy to see that it is a question of precisely one-quarter of the votes. In other words this chamber has 220 delegates and during the voting only 116 of them were present in the hall. This means, in fact, that only six delegates tipped the balance in favor of a quorum -- and let us recall, we have already talked about the weakness and inefficiency of the conduct of the sessions of the chamber -- so the proposal was rejected practically by the number of votes which reprsents exactly one-quarter of all members of the Federal Chamber. This then, is how the quorum majority can be a deceptive category, even when it is a question of such important issues as public or secret voting. This then is an occasion when delegates, when they talk about the implementation of their own decisions, can point a finger at themselves to show who is in fact guilty of many failures.

DEFENSE SECRETARIAT BODY DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

LD271131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the last 4 years, communists and LC organizations in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense have achieved significant results in the further development, technical modernization, combat readiness and consolidation of the moral-political unity of the Yugoslav People's Army and the armed forces. This among other things, was stressed by Kemal Korajlic, chairman of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense at its eighth conference held today in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Belgrade.

During this time, it was said, communists played a prominent role in the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. The participants in the meeting critically assessed their work and political activity. In that context they emphasized the results achieved, but at the same time pointed to some of the shortcomings in the implementation of LCY policy in the spheres of all-people's defense, social self-protection, and the combat training of the Yugoslav People's Army. The need was therefore stressed for communists, LC organizations, and organs in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to be trained more speedily for more efficient ideopolitical activity in the coming period. To this end the system of leading and commanding the Armed Forces must continue to be promoted.

Reference was also made to the problems encountered in Marxist education, in training communists for more efficient ideopolitical activity, and in the efforts to enhance self-protection, alertness and security. The results achieved unequivocally indicate that these issues were in the focus of attention of communists and their organization in the past period. The communists also spoke about their daily tasks, discipline, human relations, the working and moral image of communists, economizing and rational management, and also about other issues of importance for the moral-political unity and combat readiness of the armed forces' units and commands. It was agreed that the country is going to the 13th LCY Congress ready and determined to implement the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito's ideas in a responsible and effective way.

Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Georgije Jovicic, president of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; and Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee took part in the work of the conference.

STOJANOVIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN LC CC SESSION

LD271454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Further changes in the economic system and the development of the economy and socio-economic relations on the basis of the fundamental orientations of the LCY, the Constitution and the long-term program of stabilization, should be established as the most important tasks of the Serbian LC in the period after the 10th Congress. In the present phase of socio-economic development, the main direction of change, for which communists in the LC organs must fight, must primarily be the complete foundation of the economic system and the behavior of organizations of associated labor on economic laws.

This was stressed in an introductory speech explaining the preliminary draft of the resolution of the 10th Congress of the Serbian LC by Dr Ivan Stojanovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, at today's session of the LC Central Committee of this republic. Emphasizing increased production and productivity as the most concrete task of all Communists, he added that the stance of the Serbian LC is also that the struggle for the unity of the Yugoslav market is not only a condition for bringing down inflation, but also one of the main imperatives for overall economic stabilization. In their actions in the period after the congress, the LC and other socialist forces will have to break down the dominance of narrow and fragmented interests over common and general interests, phenomena of isolationism in the economy and the autarkic development of parts of the SFRY. All this has to be contributed to by a far more rapid removal of price disparities.

Changes in the development of the economy and socio-economic relations are not possible, however, without solutions in the political system which, according to Stojanovic, will overcome excessive normativism, formalism, voluntarism, and slowness and blockages in decision-making from organizations of associated labor to the federation. In this context he drew attention to the parts of the preliminary draft resolution which seek an adequate system of political responsibility, avoidance of formalism and normativism in decision-making in associated labor, and changes in constitutional and other solutions which have complicated and formalized the delegate organizational mechanism and led to hypertrophy of the administrative apparatus.

Commenting on the stances in the preliminary draft of the resolution on relations in the federation, Stojanovic said that the Serbian LC will reject any attempt at establishing bureaucratic centralism and unitarism, but that it is also opposed to republican and provincial isolationism and statism, particularist and separatist aims, the weakening of the role of the federation and its organs. The Serbian LC considers that in the whole process of adopting regulations in the federation, the range of questions decided on by unanimity should be narrowed to those concerning the foundations of equality between nations and nationalities. It is also essential to exclude consensus from the process of adopting certain regulations.

Referring to ideological trends, Stojanovic emphasized that the LC must note more clearly that enemies of socialism exist in our society, and not only in the sphere of the ideological struggle, and that anti-communism is on the increase. Freedoms should not be misused for the struggle against socialism. There are even members of the LC who have taken up theses on the advantages of bourgeois democracy and almost have a nihilistic attitude toward the possibilities and prospects for self-managing socialist democracy. The extreme left wing is becoming an ally of the right. There are several institutions, in particular in publishing activities, in which it seems that there are more nationalists, unitarists, and other enemies of socialist self-management than there are fighters for communism, socialism and progress. This situation must be fundamentally changed.

The pronounced increase in nationalism is particularly worrying, Stojanovic warned. The unfavorable trends in intra-national relations are a blow to socialism, stability, and the development of society. The causes of the worsening of intra-national relations must be completely removed. Problems in realizing unity and togetherness in the federation and the republic are hastening the worsening of intra-national relations. The rights of nations to national identity and sovereignty must be more clearly distinguished from nationalism, the inciting of national hatred, and preaching and practicing national exclusiveness. The LC must, above all, rid itself of those of its members who manifest, support, or facilitate nationalistic behavior.

Stojanovic identified the most serious consequence of the disrupted intra-national relations in the SR of Serbia and the SFRY as the continual process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The creation of conditions for the secure life of all in Kosovo, prevention of nationalistic and irrendentist activities by Albanian nationalists, the struggle to identify the character and the aims of hostile activity, the removal of cases of routine formalistic, verbalistic, and opportunistic attitudes toward emigration, the punishment of all those who put pressure on citizens of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality, and so on: these are important tasks which are still facing the LC.

The Serbian LC must also wage a struggle to eliminate phenomena of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and attempts from nationalist platforms to misuse problems in intra-national relations. This, Stojanovic noted in conclusion, is particularly the task of communists who work in the spheres of cultural creativity and information.

Dr Mirjana Pajvancic, the first participant in the discussion, supported the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium's amendments to the draft resolution and said, in connection with the introduction of the chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Assembly, that this decision would significantly contribute to the realization of class and national unity in the Yugoslav federation.

Dusan Kocoljevac made critical remarks on the retaining of the state monopoly over establishing the prices of basic raw materials and energy, and as an illustration gave a slow reaction to changes in oil prices.

According to Aleksandr Mitrovic, we are still running away from the economic coercion, considering it to be against self-management. For this reason incentive to work in a more rational way is decreasing and the way in which salary scales have recently been drawn up not only fails to provide incentive to work harder, but also becomes one of the more serious elements of inflation-oriented policy.

Members of the Serbian LC Central Committee received in today's session 23 amendments to the draft resolution by the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. The first amendment stresses that the introduction to the resolution should express the essence of the orientation and stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, that is, the program of the Serbian LC, on topical issues regarding the realization of relations on which unity and fellowship in Serbia are based. (This program is otherwise expected to be adopted as a separate document at the 10th Serbian LC Congress.)

This amendment, as well as the majority of other amendments of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, was accepted at the proposal of a Central Committee working group. The Central Committee also endorsed a list of 20 candidates for 15 delegates elected from the Serbian LC to the LCY Central Committee.

The Central Committee also endorsed a list of candidates for Serbian LC dleegates to the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Serbian Assembly. They are: Tomica Raicevic, Milenko Bojanic, Vlada Pantic, Stojan Spanic, Zika Radojlovic, Savo Savatic, Borisav Srebric, Milic Jovanovic, Dimitrije Radeljic, Branislav Ikonic, Miodrag Bogdanovic, Milos Sindjic, Ivan Belosevski, Marija Antunovic, Milica Dejanac, Pavel Krtenic, Milenko Odavic, Karolj Vekonj, Bogdan Kavazovic, Milan Seslija, Afrim Deva and Borisav Jovic.

The Central Committee established a final account of funds for the activity of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the fund for additional resources of the Serbian LC for last year, and at the end of today's session endorsed a draft agenda for the 10th Serbian LC Congress.

As already announced, the next Serbian LC session is convened for 14 April to discuss the development of intranational relations in Serbia and a proposal of candidates for SErbian LC organs.

CROATIAN SECURITY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NATIONALISM

LD280915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- The situation in public peace and order in the SR of Croatia in 1985 was favorable. In addition to the official internal affairs organs, considerable contribution to such a state of affairs was made by all the organized subjects of our society and the system of self-protection as well as citizens themselves.

This was stated by Vilim Mulc, member of the republic's Executive Council and secretary for internal affairs of the SR of Croatia, in a report on the security situation in Croatia in 1985 and during the first months of 1986, which he presented at the joint session of the Croat Assembly's three chambers: the Chamber of Associated Labor, the Sociopolitical Chamger, and the Chamber of Municipalities.

Noting some of the features which characterize the political-security situation in the republic, Mulc stressed that to a considerable extent the security situation reflects the overall social trends and, in particular, the economic situation in the country. According to Mulc the situation as it is provides fertile ground for the activity of those forces whose aim it is to destroy our system of socialist self-management. This probably is the reason why, in 1985 and at the beginning of this year, the activity by the internal enemy, hostile emigres, and foreign intelligence services intensified, and why some other forms of crime were on a slight increase. These trends come as no surprise since they are a logical consequence of the situation on the internal scene, which is also affected by all the negative trends and conflicts in international relations.

Mulc went on to stress that despite all the positive results achieved in overcoming difficulties, opponents of our system still succeeded in creating the sense of defeatism and lack of prospects among the working people and citizens, which has had considerable consequences.

Taking advantage of the tendencies mentioned above, Croat nationalists are also taking actions designed to compromise the LCY and the constitutionally established social order. According to Mulc this manifests itself in the form of writing slogans of hostile content and as open public activities from hostile positions in various circumstances and forms. The analysis of this kind of behavior by Croat nationalists has indicated that they, in cooperation with other factions of the internal enemy, are hoping to create a right-wing opposition on the territory of the SR of Croatia and even throughout the SFRY.

The wave of Croatian nationalism, Mulc stressed, has also had an effect on a section of the young as well as the older generation, which has traditionally been under the influence of such hostile ideologies. The number of flagrant hostile nationalist incidents involving young people is on the increase. Such incidents have happened in schools and public places. On occasion these incidents occur under the influence and indoctrination of clerico-nationalist factors, and sometimes they are instigated by pro-Ustasha and other nationalist structures. Partially, these incidents happen as a result of young people's revolt against their unfavorable position both in institutions of education and in society in general.

At the same time, Mulc emphasized, activity from the positions of Serbian nationalism is characterized by the tendency to revive and disseminate the thesis about the anti-Serbian policy in the SFRY and in the SR of Croatia, about the inequality of the Serbian nation in Croatia and the attempts to jeopardize its position and assimilate it. In this context views are being put forward to the effect that the socialist revolution made the position of the Serbian nation even worse.

A significant part of Mulc's report was devoted to terrorism. More effective opposition to international terrorism and the terrorism which hostile emigre groups direct against our country calls for continuous training of all subjects of social self-protection, and especially the internal affairs organs, both in organizational and cadre matters and in professional and technical areas, he said.

Mulc also warned of the tendency toward an increase in hostile public activities, such as the more serious and group kinds typified by manifestations of excesses in the past year at sporting events and in educational institutions. He noted that among those charged there were an increasing number of young offenders, largely pupils and some anti-social persons with clearly identified ideological orientations, from crude nationalism, Ustasha and Chetnik affiliations, to clerico-nationalism. Likewise it is noticeable that most slogans are written from Ustasha positions, and from positions of Croatian and Serbian nationalism, which have at the same time registered the most prominent increase.

Speaking about the crime situation and trends, Vilim Mulc stressed that in the past year, and in the first few months of this year, the many successive years of its increase had been halted, which is the result of the measures and activities of all subjects and self-protection. All, or a large percentage, of the more serious and socially dangerous criminal acts had been resolved: Murders, for example, in 98 percent of the cases, thefts in 73.6 percent, and robberies in 85.7 percent, and so on.

Although a fall in economic crime of 3.7 percent was recorded last year, in comparison with 1984, Vilim Mulc added, it still comprises a significant component in the overall number of criminal acts. In detecting and reporting criminal acts of economic crime in 1985, the subjects of self-protection in work organizations played a very active part, which is very positive and should be further encouraged.

The Croatian republican secretary for internal affairs also referred to the illegal drugs trade, which is on the increase. At the end of last year in the SR of Croatia there were about 4,000 registered drug addicts, with a tendency toward a further increase; eight fatalities were recorded. Vilim Mulc also emphasized that last year a high degree of personal security and security of the property of foreign and domestic visitors was achieved. Despite the increased number of visitors, the number of criminal acts committed against tourists has declined. This is primarily thanks to working people and citizens, that is, the entire system of social self-protection.

The republican secretary for internal affairs of Croatia also warned of the increasing number of fires, explosions and accidents, saying that the state of affairs in this area is still unsatisfactory. He illustrated this view with the fact that last year in the SR of Croatia 2,994 fires were recorded, or 34 percent more than in 1984, and material damage increased by as much as 297 percent, amounting to 6 billion dinars. At the same time 54 people lost their lives in fires and 287 were injured.

Following the joint session, the delegates of the assembly chambers continued their work at separate sessions, with a debate on the work of the Croatian Assembly and its organs in the past period and on various proposed republican laws. Following a lively and at times very sharp debate, the delegates in the Chamber of Associated Labor approved a report presented to the assembly by the community of the Electric Power Industry of Croatia and the self-managing community of interests of electricity consumers on questions of the continuation of the construction of the Plomin 2 thermoelectric power station. The power station will use Raska coal, which is very rich in sulphur. The report was also approved at the assembly Chamber of Municipalities.

The delegates did not back down from their demand that the power station, which is situated next to one of the most scenic parts of the Adriatic, should only be built with installations for desulphurization, which was adopted in this chamber at the end of last year. In fact, the promise of the investors that installations for desulphurization would be constructed to protect the environment from pollution was accepted, but this will probably be somewhat after the thermoelectric power station itself is built and commissioned.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIAL ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD280925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Examining a report on the work of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs in 1985, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, meeting in Sarajevo, positively assessed the security situation and trends in this republic. Dusko Zgonjanin, republican secretary for internal affairs, spoke on this subject at a session of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

Zgonjanin said that there are certain external and internal enemy forces utilizing the present offensively and boldly to undermine and destabilize the constitutional system of Yugoslavia. He stressed that there exist developed tactics and a strategy of counterrevolutionary attacks and other forms of activity. Certain circles abroad, the forces of special warfare, extreme fascist emigres, a reactionary section of the clergy in the country, nationalists of all hues and ideological orientations, adherents to the bourgeois right wing who act inter alia from positions of national hatred and discord, remnants of old class structures of enemy and other fascist elements, have all found a common point of departure with the joint platform of anticommunism.

"Bemoaning and worrying" about the "destruction" of intranational relations is not coincidental, Zgonjanin said. All this is in the context of an attack on brotherhood, unity, and national equality of the nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia, which often appears in the guise of the "preservation" of national equality. The enemy is attempting to destabilize the multinational community of Bosnia-Hercegovina by various forms of national division and by advocating pure environments, by nationalist manifestations, cases of excesses and acts of vandalism, which, according to Zgonjanin, forms part of the broader strategic orientations and goals of the external enemy aimed against Socialist Yugoslavia.

Hence the "concern" for the working class, the intelligentsia, human and citizens' freedoms; hence the encouragement of young people and children in some places to carry out displays of nationalism; to desecrate graves; sing nationalistic and other hostile songs; glorify the Chetniks, Ustasha, and war criminals; inscribe fascist symbols; and to carry out other forms of hostile activity in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Hence the ideas and slogans about "inequality" of nations in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Bosnia-Hercegovina as a "pure" environment of "Muslim fundamentalists" and so forth, Zgonjanin said.

Zgonjanin said that this activity is illustrated by the fact that of the total number of persons who carried out hostile activity in Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1985, 63 percent were acting from positions of nationalism and cleric-nationalism and, particularly characteristic, making up this number were an almost equal number of Serbian, Muslim, and Croatian nationalists and cleric-nationalists.

Dusko Zgonjanin noted that in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the past year, 209 attacks on internal affairs organs' officers had been registered, 30 percent more than the previous year. Unfortunately, Zgonjanin said, in some public information media more space is given to cases when a policeman causes injury to an offender in the course of duty, defending himself from an attack, than when offenders attack and injure policemen on duty. Of 695 cases of the use of coercion in the past year, this was justifiably applied in 669 cases, while in 26 cases it was a case of exceeding professional powers, and for this proceedings were taken against all these workers. In 17 cases the appropriate disciplinary measures have already been taken, and one worker in the service has had criminal proceedings taken against him. In the past year in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Dusko Zgonjanin noted, for various reasons and with the agreement of the competent structures in the municipalities, 19 municipal secretaries for internal affairs and leading workers have been relieved of their duties and some have been refused an extension of their mandate. All workers of internal affairs organs have been informed of these measures and given the details of each case individually, the errors committed and subsequent measures taken.

Dusko Zgonjanin, member of the Republican Executive Council and Republican secretary of internal affairs, said that in Bosnia-Hercegovina there was a continuing drop in economic crimes in the past year: The number of these criminal acts was down by 17 percent, and the number of persons who participated in them down by 10 percent. Criminal acts of theft registered a decline of 60 percent; illegal trading 35 percent; receiving bribes by 41 percent; issuing uncovered checks by 52 percent; and unethical business activities by 21 percent. The areas most often hit by economic crime, where the damage is always great, are trade, catering, forestry, financial services, and the construction industry.

BOSNIA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEMBERS NOMINATED

AU251703 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Bosnia and Hercegovina unanimously supported the LCY Central Committee Presidium proposal that the following be nominated for the Presidium of the Republican Central Committee Presidium: Mato Andric, Ivica Blazevic, Petar Dodik, Salko Oruc, Gojko Ubiparip, Nikola Stojanovic, and Arif Tanovic.

The proposal that Munir Mesihovic remain president of the SR of Bosnia Presidency for another term of office was also supported. The ninth member of this organ is the president of the Bosnian LC Central Committee Presidium. Milan Uzelac, current secretary of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People, has been made candidate for this post.

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TODOROV'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CLOSING SPEECH

AU272009 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 p 2

[Speech delivered by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, at the closing of the 20th Session of the Eighth National Assembly on 21 March in Sofia]

[Text] Comrades, National Assembly deputies,

The 20th session of the Eighth National Assembly is closing its work.

We adopted the Labor Code -- a document of exceptional importance, which represents a true labor constitution of our socialist state.

This Labor Code perfects labor relations. New legal guarantees have been adopted for the working man's self-implementation, for the further development of direct and representative democracy in economic and labor relations. The new code is of great and lasting importance for the implementation of the party's and the state's social policy, in the interest and for the benefit of all socialist working people. The Labor Code endows the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with even more expanded rights, and it is natural that on the basis of this code the working citizens are assuming new responsibilities as the creators of material and cultural benefits, as well as in their role as active participants in the organization and administrattion of social production, and in other social spheres.

The Labor Code we adopted is in full accordance with the decisions of the February and January plenums of the BCP Central Committee. In conformity with the objective needs, the two plenums mapped out a trend toward deep, strategically important, and qualitative changes at the basis and in the superstructure, as well as in mastering the supreme achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, and in production relations, as well as in the management system.

The common features uniting the decisions of the two plenums and the Labor Code consist of the fact that even broader opportunities are opening for the expansion of socialist democracy, for implementing equality and social justice on the basis of the quality and quantity of labor. The Labor Code will give new impulses to the workers class and to the agricultural workers, as well as to the people's intelligentsia in their struggle to build mature socialism.

Comrades, in conformity with the great tasks stemming from the decisions of the January and February plenums, the National Assembly has accomplished important structural and personnel changes in the Council of Ministers. The meaning of these changes is categorically to overcome the bureaucratic approach in the supreme executive and administration organ of state power and of its institutions, comprehensively to improve their style and methods of work, to better coordinate centralism with democracy, as well as to create the necessary conditions for the successful functioning and development of the self-governing organs.

The changes in the high level of economic and social administration must become the basis of and an incentive for innovation in all spheres of social life and management. It is necessary to build new structures, in a businesslike manner and without any delay, structures that are likely to operate in the end with a sense of responsibility.

The main factor is now to concentrate upon organization, order, and discipline. Everyone, wherever he works, everyone who is invested with the people's trust -- must work indefatigably and consistently exert his rights, as well as fulfill his responsibilities.

The changes in the higher level of administration will naturally be pursued at the level of okrugs and conurbation systems, as well as in the economic organizations. It is now necessary for the fresh breath of innovation to reach all economic trusts, brigades, and the individual working people.

Let us wish Comrade Georgi Atanasov, and the new ministers, as well as the whole government, good luck and successful work! (applause).

Comrades, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a declaration greeting the decision of the United Nations General Assembly that 1986 should be declared an International Year of Peace. With this act the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirms its deep adherence to the cause of peace, as well as its active policy aimed against the arms race and at the preventing the militarization of space, aimed at ensuring lasting peace on our planet. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, unmistakably and constructively pointed out the path of rescue for mankind in his declaration of 15 January 1986.

The declaration adopted by the National Assembly is an expression of the Bulgarian people's ardent support for the Soviet program on liquidating all types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century. May the 21st century be the first beginning of a new era in human civilization, free of nuclear, chemical, and space weapons. May it be a century of understanding and cooperation, a century of peaceful work, when people will devote their intellect, efforts, and energies to the benefit and happiness of mankind!

Comrades, National Assembly deputies, the Eighth National Assembly is approaching the end of its term. The State Council set the date of 8 June 1986 for elections to the Ninth National Assembly, for people's councils, mayors, people's councilors in the mayor's offices, and for jurors in the okrug and rayon courts of justice.

I have no intention of comprehensively assessing our work -- because the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress will give a political evaluation of parliament's activities. We, all of us, the deputies to the Eighth National Assembly have more or less contributed to a fruitful term of people's representation. A total of 52 bills were prepared, discussed, and adopted, which represents a further improvement of our socialist legislation in conformity with the changes that have occurred in social relations. Following the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the National Assembly, with its legislative activities, contributed considerably to the expansion and intensification of direct and representative, socialist democracy in all sectors of social life.

I will point out that the work of the permanent commissions has become more fruitful and more efficient, that they are increasingly assuming the characteristics of "mini-parliaments." During the current term their meetings discussed over 300 important problems.

The control activities of the National Assembly and of the permanent commissions expanded. The ministers, the leading central administrations of the National Assembly, and the okrug people's councils chairmen reported on their activities, as a whole and in individual sectors, to the National Assembly and to the permanent commissions. The deputies actively participated in the sessions of the National Assembly and in the meetings of these permanent commissions.

I would like to express my gratitude to all of you, through whose collective efforts we achieved good results during the eighth term of the National Assembly. I wish you new successes in your work in the service of the people! (applause).

I declare the 20th session of the Eighth National Assembly closed!

KHRANOV COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV'S 29 MAR TV ADDRESS

AU301710 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 30 Mar 86

["Time Is Running Out! -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA political observer Nencho Khranov) -- Time is running out! This expression of urgent cocern is running through Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television. Time is running out, because if we miss this chance to reach an agreement on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, the arms race will go on into a new, even more fateful stage. Time is running out, because all prerequisites are available to make this first big step towards the historic goal: to get rid of nuclear armaments. Both the political and the technical conditions are there.

The political prerequisites were created by the numerous and insistent proposals. The Soviet Union on a suspension of all nuclear tests. [sentence as received] The unilateral moratorium, declared eight months ago on the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, has set the example. The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium after March 31, 1986 until the first U.S. nuclear blast has come as a manifestation of a heightened sense of political responsibility and a good will for an agreement.

There are no technical obstacles, either, particularly in respect to the verification issue, of which Washington is trying to make political capital. Moscow has expressed its readiness to discuss these questions at bilateral, trilateral (with the participation of the United Kingdom), and multilateral talks.

Where's the rub? Why not take the steps so badly needed to solve this problem in harmony with the desires of the entire international community? The rub is in the demonstrative, arrogant disregard of the U.S. for the aspirations of millions of people to build a world without wars and weapons. The rub is in Washington's policy which banks on strength and dictate in international relations.

As is known, the Geneva summit between the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. has raised hopes and expectations for concrete moves toward stabilizing international security. The joint statement in Geneva proclaimed the major principles that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, that neither side would seek to achieve military superiority.

And yet, Washington would not even budge to translate these principles into reality. Some political observers rightly speak of the U.S. steering clearly off the course mapped out in Geneva. The most graphic example in this respect is its shunning a solution to such a burning issue as the comprehensive nuclear test ban. And this evasion is linked to the unreachable goal to achieve military superiority, to develop ever more powerful and destructive agents of warfare, to realize the "star wars" programme.

Recently, there has been much speculation in the West about the prospective meeting between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan. But these meetings, agreed upon in principle in Geneva, are supposed to be conductive to the mainpoint: to drive away the ghost of nuclear annihilation. The time for getting acquainted and for general agreements in principle has gone. What is needed now are concrete agreements to cut the nuclear spiral, and that is what the future Soviet-American summits should seek to reach.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television testifies to the firm commitment of the Soviet Union to do everything for the maintenance and strengthening of peace. It gives one more chance to the American side to join in the efforts towards ending the nuclear tests. The Soviet leader's proposal on a new meeting with the U.S. president in some European capital is well-meaning and concrete. It is prompted by the desire to work out and sign a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. And if this is realized, it will undoubtedly trigger off a chain reaction of other nuclear arms control moves.

The latest Soviet initiatives have an immense political significance. They are inseparably linked with the great realistic programme on the elimination of nuclear weapons, contained in the statement of January 15 this year and reaffirmed and elaborated at the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The ball is now in the court of the U.S. ruling circles. The chance should not be missed. That is what people of goodwill expect all over the world.

'DECLARATION' ISSUED ON ANTONOV TRIAL VERDICT

AU291505 Sofia BTA in English 1229 GMT 29 Mar 86

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian public has received with satisfaction the news that the trial for the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II has ended in the acquittal of Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev. It is a satisfaction to learn that after three and a half years in which he has been denied the supreme human right -- the right to freedom -- an innocent Bulgarian was finally acquitted and released.

Neither the preliminary inquiry, nor the court proceedings have been able to produce even a shred of evidence to prove a Bulgarian involvement in the attempt committed on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church on May 13, 1981. There are no such proofs, nor can there be any. The accusations against Bulgaria have been and still are a malicious slander. That was also confirmed by the verdict of acquittal which the Rome court passed on the Bulgarian citizens.

This verdict is an admission that the Bulgarians have had nothing to do with the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, something which the Bulgarian side has been officially and categorically stating and upholding from the very outset and through all the stages of the campaign of vilification.

This fact that the court, too, did not support the existence of a "Bulgarian connection," comes as yet another categorical confirmation of the fact that it existed solely in the writings of professional anti-communists, disinformants, political provocatuers and experts in subversion and psychological warfare. The court has practically supplied the international community with further evidence that the accusations against Bulgaria are based on a pre-designed and pre-arranged scenario and on the slanders of a manipulated criminal.

It is from the courtroom that the latest in a series of proofs has come to testify that the "Antonov case" is a political provocation framed up from beginning to end.

The Bulgarian and the international public, who closely followed the whole course of the proceedings, had every right to expect that the three Bulgarians would be acquitted on the grounds of their absolute innocence. And yet, the judicial panel resorted to the "acquittal for want of proof" formula. The court has failed to overcome its political prejudice and the pressure from the quarters in interest and to pass the only fair judgement by finding the three Bulgarian nationals unconditionally and fully not guilty! In this particular case the wording "acquittal for insufficient evidence," which is illogical and exists in Italian law alone, is an attempt to save the face of the Italian judiciary and to justify its procedures in this trial despite the lack of any damning evidence against the slandered Bulgarians.

Throughout the judicial proceeding, a number of features have appeared in the Western press seeking to fan up a campaign of anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist slanders. They have been trying to hamper the establishment of the truth and to mislead the Italian and the world public by hook or by crook. These directed and coordinated efforts have put a very serious obstacle to justice taking the upper hand.

Under the circumstances, the triumph of the truth about the innocence of the three Bulgarian nationals owes much to the active stance taken up by the Bulgarian public as well as by millions of progressive people in the world, by prestigious international organisations, by political functionaries and parliamentarians, by many public figures and intellectuals. With their objective and realistic position, they have contributed substantially so that the truth could be realized and the political provocation exposed.

Sergey Antonov defence committees have been set up in dozens of countries. The world press has carried thousands of features refuting the anti-Bulgarian slanders. Tens of thousands of protest letters have been sent to various Italian institutions.

The verdict of acquittal brings the "Antonov case" to its logical end. An abortive attempt has been made to besmear a socialist country at any cost, to discredit the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the eyes of the international community, to undermine the confidence among the peoples, to complicate East-West relations. Imperialism has suffered a defeat in yet another instance of its ideological subversion. What matters now is that everybody should become aware of its lessons.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

27 March Proceedings

LD281428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Debate on the congress documents ended a short while ago at the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague today. This morning's session was chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Josef Haman, chairman of the Credentials Commission, said that congress delegates represent more than 1.545 million and almost 130,000 candidate members of the CPCZ. He stated that the congress had been convened duly in accordance with party statutes and had formed a quorum.

The first to speak in the debate was Vaclav Sipek, leading secretary of the North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee. He praised the overcoming of past shortcomings, such as a considerable number of breakdowns of mining equipment, capital investment projects failing to meet completion dates, of the worsening of the environment. He stressed that thanks to the effort of the working people of North Bohemia and the support by the party and state authorities, the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan had not only been fulfilled but also exceeded.

Marie Kabrhelova, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, stated that the position of women in society had been strengthened and that their share in the development of the national economy has also increased. She paid tribute to the contribute made by our women in the struggle for world peace and their support to Soviet peace initiatives.

Jan Kozak, national artist, chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers, spoke about the task facing literature in educating man in the period ofscientific and technological development.

The first to speak after the break was Frantisek Slanina, director of the technical Research and production unit of the Research Institute of Mechanization and Automation in Nove Meste nad Vahom. He recalled the literal transformation of the Research Institute within the past few years, during which a transition had been made from the production of large dimension machines to microcomponents. The transition had not been simple. It required a change in the thinking of leading officials, designers and manual workers. The program for cadre training worked out is a guarantee that the Regarding search Institute of Mechanization and Automation will contribute to the fulfillment of the demanding tasks facing the Czechoslovak electronic and electrical engineering industry in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Vilma Prochazkova, headmistress of a basic school in Mlada Boleslav, spoke about how to eliminate a trend to mediocrity from schools. A teacher who is at one in his words and deeds must be in the forefront of this struggle.

Afterward, representatives of other political parties associated with the National Front tool the floor to convey greetings to the 17th CPCZ Congress. Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, praised the highly humane conditions in which citizens of our socialist society live and work.

Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, stressed that members of this party support both our and Soviet peace policy. They, too, are conscious of the fact that we are waging a common struggle for peace by honest, quality work. Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party, voiced the conviction that the 17th CPCZ Congress will be a milestone in the life of our society and that it will contribute to improving the well-being of all citizens. Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival party, stated that party members are fully involved in discharging the tasks of scientific and technological development as discussed at the congress.

Alois Indra, who presided over the session, thanked the representatives of the National Front political parties for their speeches.

Credentials Commission Report

LD281157 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A report of the Credentials Commission of the 17th CPZ Congress was delivered during today's congress deliberations by its chairman, Comrade Josef Haman. The commission noted that the congress was convened in accordance with Article 29 of the CPCZ Statutes Comrade Haman went on to say.

[Begin recording] The deliberations of the congress were prepared with intense activity by the entire party. The course of the annual member meetings, party conferences, as well as the CPSL Congress confirmed the identity of views both on assessing the results of the past period and on the tasks we face. They expressed full support for the Draft Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and prospects up to the year 2000, as well as the Draft amendments to the CPCZ statutes. The deliberations of party meetings and conferences were marked by realism, a principled and critical manner, as well as determination to implement the tasks which will be set out by the 17th congress.

Characteristic for their course was strict adherence to the statutes of the party implementation of inner-party democracy, and high demands on communists' qualities, work and behavior. The fact that in this atmosphere of high activity, high principles and requirements of unity of words and deeds, and high moral criteria the election at all levels of Party construction was taking place, including the election of delegates to the 17th congress, became an important prerequisite for its successful work. Significant examples for the activity of our party were set out by the deliberations and conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which convincingly and deeply analyzed the character and specifity of the period in which we are living, and set out the strategies and tactics for the struggle against imperialism, for implementing the aims of building socialism and communism, and for safeguarding lasting peace in the world. The documents adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress are, for our party too, an exceptionally significant inpetus and inspiration for the solution of efficient paths of further development of our society. [end recording]

Comrade Josef Haman went on say that the regional and city conferences in Prague and Bratislava elected 1,545 delegates by full vote, and 26 delegates following consultations according to the approved key. Over two thirds of the delegates are taking part in congress for the first time. Following the 16th congress, the party has been strengthened, both in its numbers and quality, the class character of its ranks deepened, the share of young communists increased, and the political ideological and educational level of party members improved.

This is also reflected in the composition of the delegates, representing all the classes and social groups of our socialist society. From the overall numbers of the delegates to the congress, there are 37.4 percent workers, and 8.3 percent members of united agricultural cooperatives. As we further noted in the report of the Credentials Commission, among the delegates with full voice are 410 women, which is 26.5 percent. Young people up to the age of 35 constitute 16.3 percent of delegates. Among the delegates and guests to the congress are 64 meritorious party veterans. Out of the overall number of delegates with full voice are 69.9 percent of delegates of Czech nationality, 25.8 percent of Slovak nationality. Represented are also other nationalities living on the territory of Czechoslovakia.

The Credentials Commission, Comrade Haman said in conclusion, notes that in electing delegates, the statutes of the party are fully respected. The commission declared the 17th CPCZ Congress as being capable of making decisions. The congress voiced full agreement with the report.

Kucera 27 March Address

LD281408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Speech by Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, at 27 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- recorded]

[Text] Allow me to convey to the 17th CPCZ Congress sincere and hearty greetings from the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, its officials and members. The 17th CPCZ Congress, the experienced leading force in our society, which has been serving the people, our homeland and progress for 65 years, is exceptionally important. It is formulating the tasks of the development of our socialist society not only for the coming 5-year period, but right up to the end of this century. The congress proceedings were prepared, as has become the tradition of the CPCZ, with the involvement of the broad strata of our people. Our public has been informed of the basic issues of our future development, and it has taken part in the process of the prep-rations with its suggestions and viewpoints, especially in the discussions on the main directions for the development of our society in the coming 5-year period and up to the year 2000.

The members of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party have also adopted their viewpoint on these matters. They welcomed the program for the economic and social development of our country as a prospect which corresponds fully to the vital interests of the people and of both our nations. They have also expressed their suggestion and points of view. At the same time they have realized the need for even more active and purposeful work aimed at putting into effect the objectives which have been set. We will support with all our strength, in particular, the drive for speeding up economic development, for applying scientific and technical progress more quickly and purposefully, and for mobilizing all the human resources of our national economy.

I wish to assure you that our members will provide every support for this drive not only through their words, but also through their practical actions. Evidence of this is the pledges which they have taken at their workplaces, and the pledges taken by our local bodies directed at fulfilling the election programs of the National Front. We appreciate the recognition given to our work from the congress rostrum. We will respond to it with even more strenuous work.

We are fully aware that the past years have produced a series of important achievements for our country,and that the social guarantees of our citizens have been strengthened. These are evidence of the fact that socialism has solved the fundamental issues of the life of our nations. It is in socialist society that the best democratic, revolutionary and humanitarian traditions of our history have flourished.

If we wish to go forward, however, it is essential to do away with everything that hinders our progress. The 17th CPCZ Congress proceedings have discussed these matters in a very frank, critical and exacting spirit. The proceedings appeal to everyone who wishes for progress for his country and further advancement in building socialist society. In order to achieve these goals it is vital to preserve peace. That is why we welcomed with such great understanding the ambitious peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which are testimony to its principled peace-loving policy, to its tireless efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament, to prevent the militarization of space, for peace and security in the world. We support these proposals because they express the most humanitarian essence of socialism, and because their aim is to ensure the security of our country, too. Our country's freedom and independence, and its socialist development are guaranteed by the alliance and unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union.

Comrades, the conclusions of the 17th CPSU congress, which have been formulated with the wide involvement of our people, represent for the whole of the National Front, and therefore also for the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, a stimulus to even more strenuous and exacting work. We are also devoting the preparations for our party's ninth national conference to working for the development of society as a whole, in the knowledge that these objectives serve the welfare of our people, the prosperity of the our socialist homeland, and the consolidation of peace. We will exert every effort to make the most effective contribution to their implementation. [applause]

Drafting Commission Report

LD281554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0905 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Report read by Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the CPCZ Drafting Commission, on results of the work of the Drafting Commission, at final session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, with interjections by session chairman Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidum -- live]

[Text] [Session Chairman Strougal] I thank Comrade Husak for delivering the report on the first session of the party's Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

We will now proceed to discuss the draft of the resolution. I ask the chairman of the Drafting Commission, Comrades Jakes, to give us a report on the results of the work of the commission. Place in front of you the relevant drafts of the resolutions which were submitted to you yesterday.

[Jakes] Esteemed comrade delegates, esteemed guests! The Drafting Commission elected by the 17th CPSU Congress approached its work in accord with the procedural order of the congress. It met three times. In its activity it proceeded from the Political Report of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; from the documents submitted to the congress; and from the debate, comments and suggestions put forward by delegates. The Drafting Commission recommends that the 17th party congress adopt resolutions on the main congress documents, comments and requests concerning internal party issues and members matters which had been sent to the congress, and on reports honoring pledges, letters of greetings and new pledges. The Drafting Commission received 11 comments on the draft resolutions from six delegates. It examined them and discussed them with those who proposed them. The amended draft of the resolutions has been submitted to you.

Comrades! The draft of the resolution on the Political Report of the Central Committee to the 17th CPSU Congress proceeds from the premise that this report, along with the written report of the party's Central Committee, comprehensively analyzes the results of the past period, characterizes objectively the attained degree of the development of our socialist society, critically exposes basic problems and shows ways of resolving them. Utilizing the rich experiences of the CPSU, in particular of its 27th congress, it firms up the policy line of building advanced socialism adopted by the 14th party congress and worked out further by the ensuing congresses.

It sets the task to accelerate social and economic development and the main aspects of our internal policy aimed at the further growth of the living standard of the working people, reinforcing their social guarantees, and the principal orientation of the foreign policy aimed at maintaining and strengthening world peace. In view of the fact that the Political Report, delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has been accepted with approval and received full support in broad debate at the congress, the Drafting Commission recommends approval of this report as a binding political line for the next period of building advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. At the same time it recommends approval of the written report of the party's Central Committee on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress. At the same time it is submitting a proposal that the congress instruct all party bodies, organizations, communists working in state, economic and social bodies, organizations and institutions to carry out consistently the political line set by the 17th CPSU Congress in all areas of the life of our society.

In the debate on the Political Report, delegates of the 17th congress voiced a number of proposals and comments which develop further the tasks contained in it. We therefore recommend to instruct the Central Committee to make use of the proposals and comments from the debate at the congress in its future activity.

[Strougal] Comrade Delegates! You have heard the proposal of the Drafting Commission on the first item on our agenda. The draft of the resolution is contained on the first page in the overall summary of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. We are thus to vote on the resolution on the Political Report of the Central Committee, which naturally contains those questions about which Comrade Jakes spoke, including a written report and including the elaboration and application of comments made.

I ask, does anyone have any question or comments to this resolution on the Political Report? No one. Let us therefore take the vote. Who is in agreement with this resolution? Thank you. Is anyone against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. The draft of the resolution on the Political Report of the party's Central Committee to the 17th congress has been approved.

[Jakes] The drafting commission furthermore recommends that the congress approve the report on the activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ delivered by its chairman, Comrade Jaroslav Hajn.

[Strougal] Comrade delegates! The second page of this summary of the documents and resolutions contains the specific draft of the resolution as proposed by Comrade Jakes.

Are there any questions or comments on this draft? No. We will therefore take a vote. Who is in favor? Thank you. Who is against? Who has abstained? No one. The resolution on the report on the activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission is thus approved.

[Jakes] Comrades! Another important document which was submitted to the congress for discussion is the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR fro the Period of 1986-90 and the Outlook to the Year 2000, on which the report was delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and federal prime minister. This document was drawn up on the basis of a profound analysis of the socioeconomic processes taking place in our society since the 14th CPCZ Congress and experiences acquired in the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It expresses the need to accelerate the dynamism of the economic and social development of society by way of the overall intensification of the national economy, development of scientific and technological progress and international cooperation with the CEMA countries in the interest of ensuring the growth of the living standards of our people. It directs the attention of communists and all working people to key tasks of tapping all reserves and possibilities, and sets both relevantly and realistically what we want to achieve.

For this reason it has met with the understanding of the overwhelming majority of our people in the pre-congress discussion and with the full support of district and regional conferences, the CPSL Congress, as well as of the organizations of the National Front. Endorsements have also been expressed in numerous letters received from citizens. Overall party bodies and the 17th congress received almost 12,000 specific proposals and comments, which testifies to the active attitude of the working people. Out of these more than 10,000 were received through internal party channels, out of which 60 percent came from party bodies and organizations, 18 percent from work teams and 22 percent from individuals. Bodies of the social organizations and political parties associated in the National Front submitted 310 proposals and comments. Central authorities, institutions of higher learning, scientific and research institutes and workplaces were given 291 proposals and comments on the draft of the Main Guidelines; 810 standpoints from individual citizens containing 70 proposals were conveyed through central communication media. All these standpoints and proposals support and develop further the tasks this document has set out.

Out of the entire number of all comments received, different views on the future socioeconomic development of our country were expressed in 16 instances.

The greatest number of proposals and comments concerned the ensuring and implementation of the tasks arising from the Main Guidelines. They were directed in the overwhelming majority on the resolution of specific problems in enterprises, plants and localities. In the proposals and comments submitted to the Central Committee, the greatest attention was devoted above all to the problem concerning the raising of the standard of planning and management of the national economy, in particular, reducing excessive administration. Furthermore, the problem of the living standards, in particular questions concerning pensions, price and housing policy, the development of industry, especially engineering, and the application of scientific and technological progress, were discussed.

Many of the comments were used to finalize the draft of the Main Guidelines and to making it more specific. Overall, 96 modifications were made. Other comments were submitted to the relevant central and territorial authorities to utilize them in their activity in finalizing the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The relevant departments of the party's Central Committee will monitor how the proposals and comments have been used.

Fifteen letters concerning the Main Guidelines were sent directly to the congress, containing 25 proposals and comments. These proposals will be also handed to the central authorities to be used in finalizing the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

In the congress debate full agreement was voiced with the draft of the Main Guidelines. The Drafting Commission received eight comments from delegates, which develop, specify and make more precise the set targets and tasks. The Drafting Commission discussed them with the individual comrades. We therefore recommend that the congress approve the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the Period of 1986-90 and the Outlook to the Year 2000 in the text submitted to the 17th congress. At the same time we propose that the congress instruct the party's Central Committee to ensure that the federal government finalizes in the course of the first half of 1986, in line with this document, the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and submits in the second half of this year a draft bill on the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the CSSR Federal Assembly. At the same time we recommend that the 17th congress stress in the resolution the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a prime political task of all party bodies organizations and communists working in state, economic and social bodies and organizations, that this requires the mobilization of machines and reserves, the development of creative initiative of the working people, the strengthening of discipline and order, and increased effort by the whole party and the whole people.

[Strougal] Comrade delegates! The Drafting Commission has given reasons why we should approve the draft contained on the third page of the summary of the documents and resolutions, which means the draft of the resolution of the 17th congress on the Main Guidelines.

Are there any questions or comments on this draft of the resolution? No. We will now take a vote. Who is in favor? Thank you. Who has abstained? No one. Who is against? No one. The draft of the resolution on the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development for the Period 1986-90 and the Outlook to the Year 2000 has been approved.

[Jakes] Comrades! In view of the attained level of the development of the party and society, taking into account the qualitatively new tasks the party has to tackle, the need has been shown to specify more accurately and augment the party's statutes so that they would express as fully as possible the requirements placed on party bodies, organizations and communists in building an advanced socialist society. For this reason the Central Committee submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress for discussion the draft amendment to the CPCZ statutes, which had been augmented and amended last by the 14th congress in 1971. The draft amendments were prepared with the active participation of district and regional party committees, the CPSL Central Committee and a broad group of party activists. The party's Central Committee received 1,474 standpoints, proposals and comments. On their basis changes have been made in the opening section and 54 provisions of the statutes. Other proposals received will be utilized in party work.

During the congress the Drafting Commission received two proposals from delegates to clarify further some provisions. They were discussed with the comrades who proposed them.

The Drafting Commission therefore recommends that the congress approve the draft amendments to the CPCZ statutes in the form of the text submitted to the 17th congress, and to instruct party bodies and organizations to ensure that all members and candidate members assimilate the party statutes and guide themselves by them, that they apply them comprehensively, improve the quality of internal party life, ensure the growth of party organizations' capability to take actions and strengthen their influence in the implementation of the tasks of the development of society in line with them.

[Strougal] Comrade delegates! Page 4 contains the draft of the resolution on the draft amendment of the CPCZ party statutes. I will now ask, after the explanation submitted by Comrade Jakes, are there any questions or comments on this draft of the resolution? No. We will therefore take a vote. Who is for it? Thank you. who has abstained? No one. Who is against it? No one. The draft of the resolution on the amendment of the CPCZ statutes has been approved.

[Jakes] Comrades! Since the convening of the 17th congress as well as in its meetings, requests were coming from former party members to reexamine the reason for the termination of their membership, and from members against whom the party had taken lesser disciplinary measures. Overall 130 were received, out of which there were 80 requests by former party members, who requested the reexamination of the conclusions adopted against them during the exchange of party membership cards following the crisis period. These questions had been closed at the 15th party congress, which had at the same time formulated the party's attitude to former members. The congress furthermore received 13 letters from party organizations and individuals on other internal party matters. The Drafting Commission recommends that the congress instruct the party's Central Committee to examine and deal with the comments and request in line with the party statutes.

[Strougal] Thank you. Comrade delegates, the resolution formulated on the relevant question, the draft of the resolution on the comments and requests concerning internal party questions and membership matters submitted to the 17th congress is on page 5. The congress is to take a decision on them in line with the statutes.

Are there any questions or comments on this draft of the resolution? No. We will take a vote. Who is for it? Thank you. Who is against it? No one. Who has abstained? No one. The draft of the resolution on the membership matters submitted to the 17th congress has been approved.

[Jakes] Comrades! The entire preparation of our congress has been linked with the development of broad initiative and activity of the working people in honor of the 17th congress and the 65th anniversary of our party. There came into being the initiative and a whole number of other creative deeds. The deliberation of the congress has been in the forefront of the interest of the whole country. This has been manifested also in the fact that 578 delegates have come to the congress as of today, in order made reports on teh fulfillment of their pledges and on making new ones. The congress has received 4,628 letters and telexes about the fulfillment of the tasks declared in its honor. They contain a large number of new valuable pledges from working teams from all areas of our life. They are aimed above all on the fulfillment of those tasks that have been set at the congress as key ones. Their fulfillment will make a significant contribuiton also to the fulfillment of the state plan for this year.

The Drafting Commission recommends that the 17th congress pay tribute to this broad working and political initiative by the working people as an expression of great confidence in the CPCZ and committed support to its policy.

[Strougal] Comrade Delegates! You have the draft of the resolution on these matters on page 6: on reports honoring pledges, letters of greetings and pledges conveyed to the 17th congress.

Are there any questions or comments on this draft of the resolution? No. We will vote. Who is in favor? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Who has abstained? No one. The draft of the resolution on the repo ts honoring pledges, letters of greetings and pledges sent to the 17th congress has been approved.

[Jakes] Thank you on behalf of all of us delegates, on behalf of the working presidium to the Drafting Commission for the work done by preparing the drafts of the resolutions well. [applause]

CPCZ Congress Resolution

LD282059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] We now acquaint you with the resolution of the 17th CPCZ congress.

The resolution states:

The congress adopted the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the Political Report of the party Central Committee to the 17th congress. In this resolution it approves this report delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, as the binding political course for the next period of building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

It further approved the written report by the CPCZ Central Committee on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. It instructs the party Central Committee to make use of the suggestions and comments submitted in the discussion at the congress in its further work, and it instructs all party bodies, organizations, communists in state, economic and social bodies, organizations and institutions, to implement consistently the political strategy set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of the life of our society.

The congress further approved a resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the report on the activity of the party Central Committee and Auditing Commission in which it approves the report delivered by Jaroslav Hajn, the commission's chairman.

The 17th CPCZ Congress further approved a resolution of the 17th party congress on the Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the period 1986-90 and the Outlook to the year 2000.

The 17th party congress heard and assessed the report on the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia, delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and discussed the draft document: The Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-90 and the Outlook up to the Year 2000, elaborated on the basis of the suggestions and comments of the pre-congress discussion. It notes that this document corresponds in full to the requirements of party policy for speeding up the rate of economic and social development of society by the all-round intensiification of our national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress and international cooperation with the CEMA countries to ensure an increase in the living standard of the people.

The 17th CPCZ Congress approves the main directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the period 1986-90 and the Outlook to the Year 2000.

It instructs the party Central Committee to ensure that during the first half of the year, the federal government elaborates, in keeping with this document, a draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and during the second half of the year, that is submits the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the Federal Assembly.

The 17th party congress deems the fulfillment of tne tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan an the primary political task of all party bodies and organizations, and of communists who work in the state, economic and social bodies and organizations. To this end all resources must be mobilized, all reserves must be used, the creative initiative of the working people must stepped up, and discipline and order must be strengthened. It expresses the firm conviction that the whole party and people will make increased efforts to bring about the successful fulfillment of the plan for this year and for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and the fulfillment of the long-term targets up to the year 2000.

The congress further approved the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the draft amended statutes of the CPCZ.

The 17th party congress discussed the draft amended party statutes, based on the concurring viewpoints of the party conferences and the CPSL Congress. It notes that the suggested amendments take into account the level of development of the party and society already attained, and the qualitatively new tasks and needs of the coming period. The amendments create the essential conditions for strengthening the leading role of the party and for improving its style of work; they express the banguard role of communists, and they increase the part played by the primary party organizations in implementing the strategic courxe of speeding up the social and economic development of our society.

The 17th party congress approves the suggested amendments to the CPCZ statutes. It instructs all party bodies and organizations to ensure that all members and candidates adopt the party statutes and conduct themselves in accordance their provisions, and it instructs them to implement the party statutes in a comphehensive way and, in accordance with the statutes, to improve internal party life, ensure an increase in the party organization's action-readiness, and strengthen their effect on the implementation of the tasks of social development.

The congress further approved a resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the comments and requests relating to internal party matters and to membership matters, submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress. The 17th congress has received comments and requests relating to internal party matters and membership matters. It instructs the party Central Committee to assess and deal with these comments and requests in keeping with the CPCZ statutes.

The congress also approved a resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the official reports, letters of greetings, and pledges sent to the 17th party congress.

The proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress and all its preparations took place in an atmosphere of exceptional political commitment and working initiative of the citizens and organizations affiliated to the Czechoslovak National Front. The congress highly values this active support for party policy, and the confidence of the broad strata of the working people in the CPCZ.

The congress expresses comradely thanks for the letters and official reports on the fulfillment of tasks, and for the new socialist pledges in all spheres of social life taken in honor of the congress and of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ.

HUSAK RECEIVES CONGRESS DELEGATION LEADERS

LD261513 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] During the break at the 17th CPSU Congress a number of important meetings took place at the Palace of Culture:

Comrade Gustav Husak met with heads of delegations of fraternal parties of socialist countries who are attending the 17th congress: Comrade Karoly Nemeth head of the MSZMP delegation; Tadeusz Porebski, head of the PZPR delegation; Werner Felfe, head of the SED delegation; and Stanko Todorov, head of the BCP delegation.

Comrade Husak asked delegations to convey comradely greetings of the Central Committee of our party to fraternal parties and nations of their countries. He assured them of the determination of Czechoslovak Communists and all our working people to do everything for the implementation of common goals.

The guests paid a high tribute to the proceedings so far, the businesslike character, openness of the congress deliberations and expressed conviction that the implementation of its conclusions would be an important contribution to the development of the all-round cooperation of socialist countries.

Talks With Sukrija

LD261625 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1505 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Czechsolovak party and state leader Gustav Husak and member of the collective leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Ali Sukrija today stated satisfaction with the successful development of overall relations between the two countries.

Gustav Husak today received Ali Sukrija, who heads the LCY delegation to the current 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. During the meeting, Husak stated that the successful cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the LCY was in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, and in keeping with the traditional friendship between them.

27 March Meetings

LD271831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the course of this morning's session of the 17th CPCZ Congress, met heads of other delegations from fraternal parties of socialist countries: Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and deputy chairman of the State Council; Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; and Do Muoi, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In the course of these meetings satisfaction was expressed about the high standard of mutual relations and prospects for the further development of all-round cooperation. The guests gave information on topical questions of building socialism in the fraternal countries. They paid tribute to the proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress so far, and stressed its importance for strengthening the cohesion of countries in the socialist community and for the cause of peace and progress in the world. A comradely and friendly atmosphere characterized the meetings.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S LUIS CARRION

LD262022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Mar 86

[TExt] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, today received a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front headed by Luis Carrion, commander of the revolution and member of the front's National Directorate, who are attending the 17th CPCZ congress.

In a cordial and comradely conversation Lubomir Strougal expressed full support for the struggle of the Nicaraguan people's right to free and independent development and the resolve of Czechoslovakia to further strengthen and deepen cooperation between the two countries and parties. The representatives of the two parties condemned the policy of reactionary circles in the United States aimed at destabilizing the situation in Central America, the Middle East, and in other parts of the world and expressed full support for the peace program of the Soviet Union, which is a guarantee of the happy future of mankind.

BILAK RECEIVES CONGRESS PARTY DELEGATIONS

LD271215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, today received further party delegations which are attending the 17th CPCZ Congress, including the delegation of the Ethiopian Workers Party [WPE], headed by Fikre Selassie Wodgeres, member of the WPE Politburo; the Iraqi Communist Party headed by First Secretary 'Aziz Muhammad; the Communist Part of the People's of Spain, headed by General Secretary Ignacio Gallego; the Panhellenic Socialist Movement headed by Eugenie Karavelli, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; the Zambian delegation headed by Alex Gaudo Shapi, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party; and the delegation of the Socialist Party of Japan, headed by Takako Doi, deputy chairwomen of the party. In the course of the discussions, which took part in a comradely and cordial atmosphere, Vasil Bilak expressed the appreciation of the CPCZ leadership for the participation of the delegations at the party's congress and noted the resolve of our party and all Czechoslovak people to further deepen and strengthen cooperation of our parties in the common struggle to avert the threat of a nuclear war and to achieve peace and social progress in the world.

Meets Angolan, Syrian Heads

LD271844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met foreign delegations which are taking part in the 17th CPCZ Congress, namely the delegation from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Party of Labor, headed by Antonio Jacinto Martins, candidate member of the Central Committee Political Bureau; and the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, headed by (Tawfiq Salhah), member of its Regional Command.

Comrade Vasil Bilak thanked the delegations for their participation in the congress and expressed support for the implementation of their party programs, improved living conditions for working people, as well as the development of all society, and the struggle against the policy of imperialism which is aimed against the sovereignty and independence of their countries. The foreign guests conveyed to the CPCZ leadership their wish to successfully fulfill the conclusions which will be adopted at the 17th party congress.

HUSAK, SOLOMENTSEV REMARKS TO CONGRESS GUESTS

LD281438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] At the end of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the newly elected party Central Committee held a friendly meeting with foreign guests of the congress at Prague Castle.

Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the newly elected party Central Committee and Central Control and Auditing Commission greeted the foreign guests. He said that they themselves had been able to see the creative and demanding, critical and self-critical spirit of deliberations of the highest forum of Czechoslovak Communists. They could see with what responsibility the CPCZ approaches the balance-sheet of the work done, and the setting of a program of the further building of an advanced socialist society. Comrade Gustav Husak said that Czechoslovak Communists are quite determined to do everything to achieve the set goals. They consider this to be their top duty toward the people of our country and toward the international revolutionary movement, their patriotic and internationalist duty.

He also thanked the foreign guests for expressing solidarity, support and respect for the CPCZ and Czechoslovak people. Comrade Gustav Husak assured them that our party, our people, would do everything to contribute as much as possible to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and solidarity of the international communist and workers movement, and cooperation of all revolutionary, socialist, democratic, and progressive forces. We consider this to be, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed, necessary to fulfill the most important tasks of the present -- the prevention of the threat of war and preservation of peace.

The head of the CPSU delegation, Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, delivered a greeting address at the friendly meeting. He thanked the CPCZ Central Committee for the invitation to the 17th congress and for the comradely attention and hospitality. He said that all followed with great interest the work of the highest forum of Czechoslovak communists. He said that the 17th congress is an important landmark in the history of our country. It is, no doubt, a powerful impulse for the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the entire process of the building of socialism in fraternal Czechoslovakia.

By the entire essence and direction of the conclusions, by the fruitful and demanding character of the discussion, the congress has shown clearly that the party of Czechoslovak Communists knows a no more important and significant matter than the interests of the working man, the welfare of the population.

We note with a special satisfaction, Comrade Solomentsev went on to say, that from the congress rostrum we heard the determination of the CPCZ to continue to act in the spirit of proletarian socialist internatinalism, to march hand in hand with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other fraternal countries have common goals on the international scene: to halt the arms race, to liquidate nuclear arms, to ensure permanent peace in Europe and the whole world. To achieve this is not easy. For this, tenacity, purposeful attitude, and above all, cohesion and unity are necessary. Czechoslovak Communists participate significantly in this, our common struggle, Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev stressed at the friendly meeting with the foreign guests of the congress held at Prague Castle today.

MORE COMMENTARY ON U.S. ACTION AGAINST LIBYA

AU282047 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by B.S.: "Approach"]

[Text] Washington speakers cut each other's statements short by trying to justify the aggression against Libya. According to the latest report, the American flotilla exercizing off the Libyan coast has sunk a Libyan patrol boat because it approached to within 60 km of a ship escorting one of the American aircraft carriers.

With the same effort they could have also said that the Libyan partrol boat in question had approached to within 8,000 km of the east coast of the United States. By the way, they could ask, what on earth can a ship of a Mediterranean country be doing in the Mediterranean Sea?

KADAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM TALKS IN PPR

LD282235 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, returned from Warsaw tonight, landing at Ferihegy Airport a few minutes after 2000. In his party were Matyas Szuros, party Central Committee secretary, and Istvan Oszi, deputy department chief of the Central Committee. Welcoming the delegation at Ferihegy were Ferenc Havasi and Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretaries; Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath and Lenard Pal, Central Committee secretaries; Geza Kotai, head of the Central Committee's Department of Foreign Affairs; Janos Kamara, minister of the interior, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of Foreign Affairs, and Central Committee members; as well as Laszlo Toth, state secretary in the Ministry of Transport. Also present was Andrezey Zabinskiy, charge d' affaires ad interim of the Polish Peoples Republic's Embassy in Hungary.

SZUROS DELIVERS REPORT ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD272100 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- The National Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (HSFS) held a session Thursday in Budapest. It heard a report about the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, presented by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

"The fare of our people, the success of our socialist construction is inseparable from the development of the whole socialist community. It is of particular importance for us how the situation of our great neighbour and ally, the Soviet Union, the country with the greatest weight in the alliance system and which also has determining influence on world political relations, develops. This is why specially great interest was also shown in Hungary for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was an event of world political importance," said Matyas Szuros.

"The conference was an outstanding stage in the large-scale series of changes which began in the Soviet Union after November, 1982. The fundamental task of the congress was to bring about, or confirm, the economic, political and personnel decisions which open up the road for pressing and profound changes.

It is our conviction that the congress fulfilled this mission. It outlined the large-scale plan for socio-economic development and, in close connection with it, worked out a foreign policy strategy aimed at safeguarding and strengthening the peace and security of the world.

" The meeting examined the international positions of the Soviet Union in close connection and organic interrelation with the internal social and economic situation and the new demands posed by development."

"On the basis of analyzing the main currents and processes of the world situation, the congress confirmed that the only possible means of relations between countries of various social and political systems is peaceful coexistence, and this principle has to be made the general law of inter-state agreements, the universal principle of international relations. With respect to solid universal security the congress ascertained that in many respects it requires the organization of international life according to new principles and on new bases. The congress took a stand for the main regulating principle in the relation between the two systems, the two world powers and the states be mutual dependency and the recognition of interdependence, instead of mutual threatening and the fear of confrontation threatening with annihilation," stressed Matyas Szuros.

Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (HSFS) then made a proposal to summon the 8th National Conference of the HSFS, and about the main political and organizational tasks of preparatory work. He said that the task of the conference, scheduled for November 22, will be to sum up experiences of the activity carried out for deepening friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, and to outline the tasks of the next years.

At the conference the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, which today counts more than 1,800 member organizations, can report about many-sided and useful work. Its programmes offer increasing possibilities for the Hungarian people to be familiarized with the nation-building work of the Soviet Union, the life of the friendly people. In the interest of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the HSFS carries out a purposeful strata policy activity, primarily among young workers and students. Programmes presenting the cultural traditions of the Hungarian and Soviet people attest to the meaningful cultural activity of the organization. The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society successfully popularizes the activity carried out by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community in the interest of safeguarding peace, the security of the socialist world system and for the halting of the armaments race.

The Presidium accepted the proposal to summon the national conference, then approved the 1986 work schedule of the society, presented by Secretary Sandor Gyorgy.

In conclusion, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, informed the participants of the decision made by the acting Presidium. Accordingly, Sandor Gyorgy was permitted to leave his post, with due appreciation of his merits, and is to take up another important function.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTES SHORTFALLS IN ECONOMY

LD272243 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed reports on the implementation of the 1985 National Economic Plan and economic processes at the beginning of 1986.

It was stated that progress in eliminating certain unfavourable phenomena that characterized last year's economic work had not been satisfactory. Increase in the production of export commodity funds has fallen short of requirements, efficiency has not improved as rapidly as it should, and some economic units have carried out wage raises in excess of performances. Observing this and the new changes in external economic conditions, the government decided to take additional measures to help meet the targets of the 1986 plan.

The Council of Ministers adopted the Social Scientific Programme of the National Medium-term Research and development Plan for the Period 1986-1990. The research themes serve for the further scientific foundation of economic policy and management, state organization, regional and settlement planning, social policy, as well as cultural and educational policies.

Besides, the government approved a report on last year's work of financial and people's control bodies.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION WITH PPR

LD270022 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 26: Hungarian Commerce Counsellor in Poland Imre Csernus told PAP and RZECZPOSPOLITA journalists his country had expressed interest in an offer to cooperate on production of new models of cars to be made in Poland.

He said this preliminary acceptance will now be followed by meetings of experts who will discuss details of the offer, which includes also proposals for Hungary to cooperate on production of big-capacity trucks in the Jelcz plant in Poland.

Under a separate agreement, Hungary will sell the plant a total of 7,000 chassis over the nearest five years, which will enable namufacture of the same number of buses, and Hungary sees possibilities of expanding this cooperation, Csernus said.

He added possibilities are also being studied of cooperation with the other Polish bus maker, in Sanok, south eastern Poland, who is now working on a new model.

In 1982, Hungary had loaned Poland 2.5. million dollars needed to complets a 22-inch-tube line at the "Polcolor" tv set plant in Piaseczno outside Warsaw. The credit was paid back in ready tubes, and the operation was repeated at the end of last year, this time to cover 14- and 20- [as received] tubes. Hungary is also interested in cooperation on Polish video-recorders.

Poland, who is the sole exporter of sulphur to Hungary, has promised undiminished deliveries of the present 140,000 tonnes of it yearly until 1995 in exchange for credits, Csernus said.

He added that both countries were also planning broad development of scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture as well as food and farm industries, with Poland expressing big interest in Hungarian cattle and pig production systems. Deliveries of the latter are now being discussed.

Under another agreement, Hungary will sell to Poland 1.9 million tonnes of bread wheat during the nearest five years, in exchange for 1.2 million tonnes of coking coal, 75 thousand tonnes of zinc, 30 thousand tonnes of copper, and different chemicals.

Both countries are also discussing a possible joint venture offering construction and assembly services to promote Polish construction exports in Hungary and operate on third markets, the Hungarian trade counsellor said.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ON MANPOWER IN ECONOMY

AU261441 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Mar 86 p 5

[MTI report: "An increasing Number of People Are Working in Services -- Hungarian Manpower Balance -- The Number of Working Age People Decreased Slightly"]

[Text] A publication entitled: "The Manpower Balance of the People's Economy" has been published under the auspices of the Statistical Publishing Enterprise, providing a comprehensive picture of the development of manpower situation in Hungary.

According to the survey, at the beginning of last year there were 6,223,000 people of working age in Hungary, 12,000 fewer than a year before. There were, however, only 4,913,000 people engaged in active wage earning, 27,000 fewer than in 1984; 82.7 percent of working-age males and 75 percent of working-age females were employed. The proportion of working women is less than that of working men only due to the number of women on child-care benefits. The employment of the population can be said to be full as the people of working age who can be considered as reserves are either studying on day courses or are close of retirement age.

The fact that an increasing number of people are employed in the non-material sectors of the people's economy, particularly in services, is due to the modification of the economic structure, as well as the changes in the population's living style and demands. At the beginning of last year, there were 46,000 people -- 5.1 percent -- more employed in these sectors than 4 years before. At the same time, the number of manual workers decreased and that of white-collar workers increased. Among blue-collar workers the number of operators of mechanial handling machines and goods as well as of people employed in water management and services increased considerably; the number of people employed in trade and the catering industry did not change essentially; and the number of people employed in industry, building industry, agriculture, transportation, post and telecommunications decreased. There was a considerable increase in the number of white-collar workers employed in health care, social and cultural jobs, and management and economic posts in the last 4 years; the number of technicians decreased slightly; and the number of workers engaged in accounting and other intellectual positions decreased more sharply.

The number of white-collar workers increased by 30,000 since 1981, and at the beginning of last year they made up 26.8 percent of the active wage earners. At the beginning of last year there were 13,000 fewer manual workers and direct production managers belonging to the cooperative peasantry than 4 years before, their proportion however, with regard to the number of employees, remained unchanged.

As a result of the increase in private ventures, the number of small producers and small tradesmen increased slightly. Their proportion, however, continues to be low: they made up only 4.4 percent of the people of working age at the beginning of 1985.

ARMY PAPER ATTACKS 'AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA'

AU282040 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Mar 86 p 2

[Henryk Kawka commentary: "Aggression Against Libya"]

[Text] The American Armed Forces have committed an act of aggression against Libya. This sinister festival of provocation, blackmail, and force in the southern part of our continent and at the gates of Africa is nothing new. The Pentagon has concentrated enormous naval and air forces in the Mediterranean. It has even tried to extend its tentacles toward the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The resolute stand of our Soviet and Bulgarian allies forced the intruders to withdraw.

According to Western reports, there are about 30 ships of various kinds, 265 aircraft, and three aircraft carriers in the vicinity of the Libyan coast. There is no need to compare the armed forces of Libya and America to realize that this is an abominable and revolting attempt to frighten the Libyan people. This attempt is being made merely because the Government of Libya is carrying out a resolute and uncompromising anti-imperialist policy. The U.S. actions against Libya -- those of a superpower against Libya, with its population of a few million -- are nothing more than a typical and classic example of state terrorism. The purpose of this attempt is to try to alter a system and a policy which the United States finds inconvenient.

This is what the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST has to say on the matter: "There is a certain similarity between reports on the movements of the American fleet off the Libyan coast and in the Black Sea.... They represent a serious attempt at flexing one's muscles ... a continuation of carefully executed intelligence work, and an attempt to bring about Libya's political and economic isolation." What is happening in the vicinity of Libya, in its territorial waters, and in its air space at the present time is another telling illustration of the Reagan administration's use of the military element in the conduct of foreign policy. If we simply wanted to provide a brief account of every American political and military doctrine and the directives issued by every American president which express in legal formulas when, how, and against whom force can be used, we would have to devote a whole issue to the subject. The American political scientists Bachman and Kaplan have calculated that the United States used military force on 215 occasions between the years 1946-75 alone, which means that an act of this kind took place on an average of once every 2 months.

The academics suffered nervous breakdowns as a result of their work and left further calculations to people who are psychologically more resilient.

Let us just recall such great American military interventions based on "the law of Kaduk" as Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, Laos, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Grenada, as well as attempts to bring down the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

The promotion of greater military spending and the conduct of policy from a position of strength, and efforts to recover the United States' leading role in the world -- in other words, the imposition of its diktat -- at any price has resulted in the supporters of military, and not negotiated, solutions becoming more active in that nation. The refusal to take advantage of the Soviet initiative concerning the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, an initiative which is good for all mankind, provides at least one example of this.

A nuclear explosion was conducted in Nevada. The notions of peace and security, the dreams and aspirations of millions of people, are trampled on at home and abroad in the same fasion. World opinion, including Polish opinion, considers these aggressive American moves to be antihumanitarian and deserving of condemnation. It supports Libya's right to repulse all aggression.

These unprecedented anti-Libyan provocations are being conducted by people who have the audacity to call the socialist community "an empire of evil."

The truth, however, is that it is this community, acting on the basis of its fundamental ideological principles, which defends peace and the right of all people and nations to life.

U.S. PURSUES NEOGLOBALISM IN FOREIGN POLICY

LD281446 Warsaw PAP in English 0001 GMT 28 Mar 86

[By PAP journalist]

[Text] Warsaw, March 27: The test explosion in Nevada in reply to the Soviet proposal of a treaty banning tests with nuclear weapons, the provocative violation of Soviet territorial waters by an American warship, the unprecedented demand of limiting Soviet personnel at the U.N., tasteless threats against Nicaragua and last of all the demonstration of force and contempt for the principles of international co-existence near Libya's shoreline all make up a balance sheet of the foreign policies of Ronald Reagan's government in the last dozen-so days.

The aim of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union is once again the official doctrine of the Pentagon.

Washington wants to achieve superiority in order to "coerce to obedience" those countries which deny political submission to the United States. This is going on under the disguise of the protection of "vital U.S. interests." Ronald Reagan's government illegally proclaimed the whole world a territory of these imperialist interests and thinks that because of this it can terrorize other countries militarily (like Libya) just as it likes, supply munitions to rebels in coun-ries with which it has diplomatic relations (such as Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan) and even send in its own Army to bring down a government of another sovereign country which poses problems for it (such as Grenada). The doctrine of neo-globalism practised in such a way goes contrary to all principles of international law.

The President of the United States, judging by his latest statements, is proud of the American shows of strength as if he were John Rambo, an athlete from the film propagating hatred and contempt for the Vietnamese and other "Reds."

URBAN DELIVERS 27 MAR PRESS CONFERENCE

LD281037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2105 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Report on Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's 27 March news conference held at the Government Press Office in Warsaw, by Wanda Pawlowicz; Urban's recorded remarks contained within quotation marks]

[Text] The first question was asked by a representative of PANORAMA: Is it true that the procedure for trips to Western countries is to be simplified?

"No, changes in the procedure for trips to Western countries are not envisaged for this year. Nor will there be changes as regards journeys to socialist countries. A principle will be maintained of issuing multiple entry passports, valid for 5 years, passports which may be kept at home. By the d of last year about 1 million passports of this kind were issued and this will be continued."

Next question. There is coal on the list of price rises announced for this year. Does the coal price increase affect the increase of energy bills? The spokesman replied:

"A PAP report citing the Ministry of Finance on price rises for foodstuffs also announced a coal price increase. I can only say that this is not an increase which will cover the coast of coal production, which surpasses Z4,500 per metric ton. The price of coal will continue to be subsidized. The coal price rise will have no influence on prices of electricity, gas, or central heating, because here we are talking about the wholesale price in coal yards. The supply price for institutions producing gas and electricity is different, it is higher and has nothing to do with the retail price of coal."

A NOWA WIES journalist asked whether it is envisaged -- as is the case in shops reducing prices of goods -- to reduce prices for agricultural machinery, of which there is plenty in the yards because nobody wants to buy this trash for such a lot of money.

"I have nothing to say here because seasonal reduction of prices depends on trading organizations, not the government; the government only stimulates reductions through the tax system and through banks. Why agricultural machinery is not repriced despite the lack of buyers I simply cannot say. The NOWA WIES editorial office should address "Agroma' and Peasant Self-help: If these institutions would suggest a price reduction and if they would seek government assistance in this matter we would consider it. So far this is a new issue for the government."

An EXPRESS WIECZORNY journalist heard some rumors about an increase in municipal public transportation fares. He asked the government press spokesman whether these were true.

"The matter of public transportation is the responsibility of the voivodship people's councils and voivodship authorities, and decisions in this matter are taken according to a city's budget and the possibilities for subsidizing the cost of transportation in individual cities. This is an area of municipal issues, which are decentralized."

Is it envisaged to extend the range of goods available for credit purchase? a GAZETA KRAKOWSKA journalist asked Jerzy Urban.

"One would like to extend it. Extending the list will be possible when the production of these goods increases and when these goods await customers in ships, and not the opposite."

Have the negotiations on a medium-capacity car made under license been finalized, and will there be prepayments for these cars? Urban was asked.

"The talks are still in progress and have not been finalized. It is too early to talk about prepayments. As soon as decisions are made, the public will be informed about them. It is not easy to formulate conditions or even to choose a final contracting partner with whom we would cooperate."

A PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY journalist referred to a problem with which we have been struggling for years. What is the situation regarding toilet paper? What is the obstacle preventing an increase in production of this rarity?

"The obstacle is the shortage of appropriate machinery, a shortage of productive capacity. This is an embarrassing subject for a government spokesman because of the nature of the product, and because I cannot say or forecast that the demand will be met. At present, 270 million rolls a year are supplied to the market, while demand is assessed as 440-450 million rolls. To increase production it is necessary to modernize existing equipment. We expect an increase of 60 million rolls from constructing small machines to be used for production in some plants. What is required is the construction of a new machine with a production capacity of 100 million rolls. Unfortunately the cost of such a machine is Z4 billion, and so solving this small matter will involve a very high price. This demand will not be met fully until the end of this 5-year period."

Jerzy Urban also replied to a question on how the government assesses the so-called experiment with the free market sale of meat, where prices are simply immoral. This question was put by a TYGODNIK DEMOKRATYCZNY journalist.

"The government is not of the opinion that agreed prices are immoral, otherwise we would have to accept that we support anything immoral, that the whole economic reform is immoral. The experiment is to be expanded to four more voivodships on the instigation of the territorial authorities, which means, as your editor will see, that we are confronting this cautiously and in stages. It is still too early for a full assessment of this 6-month experiment because the Ministry of Trade only has details for February of this year. In this February period, 151 metric tons of meat, including fats and offal, were sold at the markets of three voivodships, which is not very much. The demand, however, was very great, indicating that this form of complementing the demand for meat in households is socially successful. Several elements influence the high level of prices at the markets, beginning with production costs and ending with the size of demand. So, if supply is small and demand is great, this will stimulate prices. When supply increases and is closer to demand, experience indicates that prices stabilize or simply fall, because a flexible market reacts to supply and demand. Therefore, we do not regard the current prices as conclusive, since such prices, after 2 months of free-market sale during an untypical period, cannot allow for a generalization of opinion or for planning changes in meat turnover which are not based on studies." That is all I have prepared for you from Jerzy Urban's news conference held today at the Government Press Office. Thank you for your attention.

More on Press Conference

LD280316 Warsaw PAP in English 2152 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 27 -- Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban gave a press conference here today at which he answered questions from Polish journalists.

Replying to another question, Minister Urban stated that the bills on the office of the minister of health and on health protection would be reviewed by the government in the first half of the year. New texts of the bills have been advanced for inter-ministerial agreements. The draft law on the protection of mental health will be reviewed at a later date, he said.

Minister Urban also said that "as far as the exploitation of working time in 1985 is concerned, as compared with the previous year, no bigger changes occurred. The decrease of lost working time due to sick leave is worth noting."

Asked whether the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry was interested in the mass production and sale of "Kania" helicopters, the minister stated:

"That ministry is much interested in mass production and sales on world markets. Promotional activities which are to present this helicopter more broadly are being prepared. With this in mind the "Kania" chopper will make a debut at the world show in June and at competition of helicopters in Great Britain. We are counting on it stirring big interest."

Asked whether the talks on the acquisition of a licence for a new car were completed, Minister Urban said:

"Decisions have been made on the small car. For the time being, it will be a modernized version of the Fiat 126P, and slowly we are coming closer to a switch to a new model, which will be worked out at the end of the eighties. As far as the larger, medium fuel-consuming car produced at the Warsaw car plant is concerned, talks are continuing and are not yet finalized."

KADAR ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH JARUZELSKI

LD281231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar, secretary general of the MSZMP, is paying a working visit to Poland today. Over by the Warsaw airport. Henryk (Szlubas) reports: A few minutes before 1100 a special Hungarian plane carrying Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee landed. He was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Czyrek and Marian Orzechowski. Apart from Janos Kadar, the Hungarian delegation includes, among others, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of an MSZMP Central Committee department.

Because Janos Kadar's visit is a working one, the welcoming ceremony at the airport was slightly different from ceremonies held during official visits. According to mutual agreement there is no guard of honor or parade. During a working visit, of most importance are the actual talks and their results, which decide further relations between the parties, states, and peoples.

This is not the first of Janos Kadar's visits to Poland. He was a guest in Warsaw in October 1983 and, in turn, Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Budapest in November 1984. About 12 days ago talks between foreign ministers of both countries were held in Warsaw.

After the welcome, Janos Kadar and other members of the delegation, as well as those greeting them, including Wojciech Jaruzelski, left for their talks.

SFRY's KOMUNIST INTERVIEWS CEAUSECU 27 MAR

AU271537 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 27 Mar 86

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's Interview with the Yugoslav KOMUNIST Periodical headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/3/1986 -- Answering a question asked by the publication's editor-in-chief, the RCP general secretary outlined Romania's current development level and its prospects for the year 2000.

In the postwar period, he pointed out, from a poorly developed, agrarian-only country, Romania grew into an industrial-agrarian state. It is still a developing socialist country, but the Thirteenth RCP Congress established that the situation should be overcome by 1990 and that Romania should become a medium-developed socialist country; also that the goals under the Romanian Communist Party's programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society should be attained until the year 2000.

This presupposes the achievement of a powerful industry and agriculture set on the latest gains of science and technology, as well as the broad assertion of the democratic principles of society's management. A major role is assigned to the new economic mechanism, to the self-management and financial self-administration of all economic and social units, of territorial-administrative units, which is a prerequisite for the participation of the masses in the management of all economic and social sectors.

Socialism can be only based on the broadest worker-revolutionary democracy, on the people's direct participation.

Answering another question regarding the Romanian economy's participation in the international division of labour, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed among other things;

Romania is aware that the fulfillment of its development programmes requires a broad international cooperation. This country is firmly committed to the fulfillment of the complex programme adopted by the CMEA countries. Romania also develops broad cooperation with other states, socialist or not. Our view is that in this field, generally in the field of economic and social development, we cannot be isolated -- not even in the CMEA framework -- that we should develop cooperation with all the states, whatever their social system, certainly on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs. We have always said that cooperation must fully contribute to the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of each state and people, the Romanian head of state emphasised.

Answering a question on the present state of the international communist and worker movement, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that it should be regarded within the general context of the great transformations that took place in the development of human society, of the overall progress of science, culture, but also in consideration of the world balance of forces. Realities have demonstrated that socialism is an objective necessity in the advance of human society, that it is the only way apt to ensure the definite liquidation of social, economic and national inequalities and the realization of genuine equality.

We are fully confident in the principles and goals of scientific socialism and the Romanian Communist Party considers that by no means should the view be accepted that the elaboration of scientific socialism is over or will be over at a certain moment, but will get richer incessantly, as society advances. The situation of the communist and worker movement is also considered in this contest. Of course, it has gone through important periods of growth but also through difficult moments, the RCP secretary said. It was natural for the necessity to appear at a certain moment of getting rid of certain rigid, narrowsighted outlooks on the relations between parties and of allowing the independent policy of each party to assert itself.

But, just as in the past certain mistakes were made -- I want to say it openly -- I believe that even now, at this stage, there are some negative aspects that must be taken account of. We stand firmly for new relations between communist and worker parties, grounded on equality, on every party's right to independently design its political line; but, we consider, this should not lead to the parties' isolation. On the contrary, we believe that the collaboration and solidarity of the communist and worker movement must be reinforced. The independence of parties does not presuppose their isolation but the very opposite, that is, their stronger solidarity. I consider that such a collaboration will be much more powerful than in the past because it will be one between equals and everyone will be able to contribute more to the attainment of general goals, first of all in the struggle for peace, for socioeconomic progress, and for the peoples' independence, too.

That is why the Romanian Communist Party declares firmly that the ways must be found for strengthening the collaboration and solidarity between the communist and worker parties. More than that, we also speak for a stronger cooperation of the communist parties with the socialist, social-democratic ones. At the twelfth congress of our party we even formulated the thesis of the necessity of a historical reconciliation between communists and socialists. We actually must come to understand that the historical conditions that disjoined the ranks of the worker movement have changed, and that we are in a new historical stage. The problems arising today impose a new approach and the rallying of all forces which in one form or another are for the realization of the socialist principles. And, if we proceed from the fact that nobody may claim the monopoly in building socialism, then all the more important is it that we find the way of collaboration with the parties and the forces that speak for socialist development given that, objectively, the world must advance towards socialism and that without unity we shall not be able to ensure this. So the unity and collaboration between communists and socialists is necessary and when I speak of the unity with the socialists and social-democrats I do not mean a necessarily organic unity. Moreover, a broad collaboration with other democratic, anti-imperialist forces, with all the forces and peoples that declare for a policy of peace, [as received] of national independence, is necessary and we stand for it.

We believe the victory of socialism in this or that country can be but the outcome of the progressive forces' fight, of the people's fight in the country in question. Sooner or later mankind will have to do away with inequality and somehow to embark on the road to a society without classes, without oppressors, where people could be the masters of their destiny, a democratic society where the people as such will be able to take part in management, to secure the conscious building of its own future, in full cooperation with other countries and nations.

Next, in a reference to the working class's situation in the present-day world, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed: The huge changes that occurred in the development of production forces, including the accentuation of the internationalization process -- actually on the capitalist way, via transnational corporations -- of the production forces, as well as the upsurge of science and technique, of technologies, of culture, of human knowledge in general, have, of course, determined huge transformations within all peoples, hence within the working class, too. [sentence as received]

There is much talk in the world -- chiefly in the developed countries -- on whether the working class can play the revolutionary or a decisive role in the transformation of human society, anymore. First I think that we ought to assign a somewhat broader meaning to the notion of working class or of proletariat. Anyway, we must include in this notion most of the intelligentsia. The intelligentsia cannot break with or be treated as a category in itself, apart from the working class. Its force is linked to the working class and the peasantry, actually, to these two basic categories. In consideration of this I believe that the working class remains -- in the broader acceptation of this notion -- the most important social force in the developed countries.

The fact that the cultural, the technical standards of the working class have increased does not diminish, but rather enhance the working class's possibilities to fill a more important part in the management and transformation of society, precisely as a result of its greater consciousness, technical skills, technological and scientific qualification; all the more so when we take the workers together with the intellectuals, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out.

I believe that the theses related to and the questions about the role of the working class are explicable, up to a certain point, in view of international life's problems and evolution. Perhaps, to a certain extent they are also determined by the fact that in recent years the organizations of the working class have not been active enough and have not always taken a sufficiently firm stand on a range of vital problems in international life. In this respect, in relation to the problems of peace and nuclear weapons, the intelligentsia may be said to have been more active, indeed. But we view the intelligentsia in a close relationship with the working class, as an advanced part of the working class -- and, in this context, it represents the most advanced force, which has better grasped the danger of the nuclear weapon, of other weapons of mass destruction, and has risen against them. But the struggle for peace, for national independence is inconceivable without the active participation of the workers and without their securing for themselves an ever more important and decisive role in this struggle, especially if we think of the prospect of the transition to building the socialist society in a form suiting the conditions in each country.

In concluding, the Romanian president spoke about the nonaligned countries' role in international affairs: Romania greatly appreciates the international role played by the Nonaligned Movement, as well as Yugoslavia's contribution and role in this movement. The Nonaligned Movement played a significant part in the settlement of a series of international issues. We take the view that in the current situation the Nonaligned Movement preserves and even plays a greater role in international life.

Unfortunately, and I want to stress this thing, the Nonaligned Movement's force and capacity of action are undermined by conflicts that divide a number of nonaligned countries. So we consider that every effort should be expended in bringing these conflicts to a halt and solving them by way of negotiations alone. A negotiated settlement of these issues would greatly heighten the Nonaligned Movement's prestige and would enhance the appeal of the theses upholding the exclusively negotiated resolution of differences between states. Working out the outstanding issues between nonaligned countries by way of negotiations would demonstrate that this is a real, and the sole way [as received] that can secure world peace and collaboration -- all the more so as international issues are growing increasingly complex, the Romanian president underscored.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT SDUF PLENARY MEETING

AU291436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front on 28 March in Bucharest -- recorded]

[Text] [Prolonged applause, cheers] Dear comrades and friends:

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] National Council meeting has discussed the current international situation, issues concerning the struggle for disarmament and peace, particularly nuclear disarmament, an end to the militarization of the outer space, and the adoption of a program to mark the International Year of Peace in Romania. This meeting stresses once more the importance attached by the Democracy Front and our people to the problems of peace and disarmament, which are decisive elements of the existence of life itself on our planet. [applause, cheers, chants]

It was necessary for us to discuss these problems in our plenary meeting, in view of the current international situation and the fact that tension persists and that there is even a certain increase in international tension. In the first 3 months of this year -- which was proclaimed by the United Nations, through the unanimous decision of all members of that organization, as the International Year of Peace -- serious worrying events occurred, which I am sure give cause for concern to all mankind. The arms race and the accumulation of new nuclear and so-called conventional weapons continue, something which increases the danger of a new war. It is a well-known fact, recognized today by all states in the world, that a new world war would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, which would lead to the destruction of conditions for life itself in the world. [cheers, chants]

A short while ago, the United States carried out another nuclear test, ignoring the demands of many outstanding representatives of U.S. political life and public opinion as well as the protests and requests of world public opinion that an end be put to nuclear tests. During the recent maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, certain targets in Libya were attacked. Nothing can justify such an action, which runs counter to the peoples' desire for peace and to the UN decision to proclaim 1986 as the International Year of Peace. Romania has always firmly advocated free navigation in international waters. But the U.S. fleet did not sail there on a mission of goodwill or friendship for Libya. Rather, it carried out military maneuvers and attacked targets in that country. Nobody can ask for and be granted such freedom.

It is necessary to put an end to all kinds of military maneuvers by foreign fleets in international waters, to bring about the withdrawal of the great powers' fleets from the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and other oceans, and to firmly pledge to no longer violate the freedom of navigation in international waters through military maneuvers or other kinds of actions. We want to ensure real freedom of navigation for all nations. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, one cannot justify the continuation of nuclear tests. The two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have huge quantities of arms; each of them can destroy all of mankind several times over -- some even say 10 times over. At the Geneva meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, an agreement was reached on steps to be taken to reduce nuclear weapons, down to their elimination. If there is a real and sincere desire to put an end to nuclear weapons, why then the need for new nuclear tests and blasts which are detrimental to the climate and contribute to the overall pollution of nature? We deem it necessary, and we appeal to the Soviet Union, to continue its moratorium on nuclear tests. We appeal to the United States to join the moratorium proclaimed by the Soviet Union and put an end to nuclear tests. We speak out for a general accord on an end to nuclear tests by all states. We believe that this is a top priority which ought to be the first action in this International Year of Peace. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, certain military conflicts continue to persist and even escalate. I am primarily referring to the conflict and military actions between Iraq and Iran. We believe that both sides should halt all military actions, withdraw their troops within international borders, and take action for a negotiated solution to problems between them. This should be another action marking both people's desire for peace in the International Year of Peace, all the more so as these two states are developing non-aligned countries, Hence, they should do everything to put an end to the war between them and engage in negotiations for peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness. [cheers, chants]

We are deeply worried over the Middle East situation. We firmly speak out for a political solution, for an end to military actions, and for convening an international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In this framework, one should bring about a lasting and just peace, including the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state; ensure peaceful relations; and guarantee the security and territorial integrity of all states in that area. This is how the 1986 International Year of Peace should be marked in the Middle East. [cheers, chants]

In close connection with the international political situation and the intensification of the arms race, the economic situation of the developing countries is worsening. We believe that, in order to ensure conditions for peace and cooperation, we should also create conditions for eliminating underdevelopment, ensuring the independent socio-economic development of each nation, and promoting relations of close economic cooperation on the basis of principles of full equality of rights and mutual advantage. This is yet another prerequisite for really marking the International Year of Peace in a spirit of the desire for peace and cooperation. [applause, cheers]

In view of all these serious problems, we consider it vitally important to intensify the struggle of all peoples and realistic forces everywhere for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for an end to the militarization of outer space.

We should strive to ensure that outer space is not used for military purposes, as it must serve all nations for peaceful purposes. We believe that this should be one of the goals of the International Year of Peace. [cheers, chants]

Now, more than ever before, it is necessary to do everything and strengthen international solidarity and cooperation among all those who love life and peace in order to put an end to the arms race and defend the people's vital and supreme right to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, The SDUF National Council decision on marking the International Year of Peace in our fatherland and the unanimously adopted appeal express the firm will of all our people to do everything to further mark an active contribution to the triumph of the lofty ideals of peace and freedom and ensure the necessary conditions for all peoples to concentrate their material and human means and put the wonderful achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge in the service of sociceconomic progress and the well-being and happiness of the people. There is much talk today around the world about human rights. We must do everything to guarantee the right of people and nations to decide their development path in accordance with their wishes, put an end to interference and intervention in domestic affairs of other peoples, and ensure cooperation on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Only this means observing the right of people and nations and creating conditions for peace and freedom. This is how we think we should mark this International Year of Peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

This year our people have proceeded to implement the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the aim of which is to develop the forces on the basis of the latest achievement of science and technology, ensure our fatherland's passage to a higher development stage, and raise the overall civilization and level of well-being of the people. Other peoples have also adopted 5-year plans or programs for socioeconomic development. There is no state which does not plan to overcome the difficulties and consequences of the economic crisis and ensure the further overall development of each country. However, life and experience strongly prove that the achievement of all development programs -- including our plan and other plans and programs of all states, be they socialist or nonsocialist, be they developed capitalist countries or developing states -- can only be attained under conditions of peace, by putting an end to huge military expenditures and directing material and human forces and scientific achievements toward socioeconomic development. Therefore, the problem of peace and disarmament is indissolubly linked with the progress, development, and well-being of each nation. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, Romania has welcomed and fully supports the program set forth by the Soviet Union on nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of all nuclear arsenals by the end of this century. We deem it necessary for all peoples to intensify their efforts to attain this goal, which is of vital importance for the existence of life itself on our planet. We wish and we expect the United States to join this program and work to reach an appropriate agreement with the Soviet Union so that, in a subsequent stage, all nuclear states should participate in the program for eliminating all nuclear weapons from our planet by the year 2000. We believe that the attainment of such an agreement and understanding this year would truly prove the desire of the two great nuclear powers to act and appropriately mark the International Year of Peace. This represents the desire of their own peoples and of all mankind. [cheers, chants]

We also consider it necessary to proceed to drawing up a complex program of overall disarmament, which should focus on nuclear disarmament but also take into account all the so-called conventional weapons, especially since some of them are very close to nuclear weapons as far as their destructive power is concerned. Only a complex program for general disarmament can pave the way for nuclear disarmament, for lessening the danger of war, and for strengthening trust, thus enabling each nation to concentrate its efforts on its independent development, without the fear of any kind of aggression. [cheers, chants]

The International Year of Peace should not be just a year of statements and declarations. Mere statements, no matter how beautiful they may be, cannot change the dangerous course of events. We believe that the International Year of Peace should generate concrete and genuine actions and understandings aimed at halting the arms race, bringing about disarmament, and ensuring peace. Only thus can we give true meaning to this year, meet the desire of peoples, and ensure that this year marks the start of disarmament, an end to confrontation, and the transition toward the path of peaceful cooperation, disarmament, and a world of peace, without any kind of weapons. [cheers, chants]

We realize and have no illusions about this year, which in itself cannot solve the serious problems accumulated during many scores of years. However, we would like this year to mark a passage to a new policy, from confrontation to a policy of negotiated resolution of problems, a policy of disarmament. We realize that the problems of disarmament require a lengthy period of time. But we should take a first step, no matter how small it may be. Any step toward disarmament and any agreement in this respect would mark a good start and we will strongly support it. We would like for an appropriate agreement be reached on halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe and a deadline be set for removing the ones in place. Such an agreement can be reached, and we call on all European peoples to do everything to reach such an understanding this year. [cheers, chants]

We advocate the conclusion with ever better results of the Stockholm Conference on trust, disarmament, cooperation, and security. We believe that the proposals advanced at that conference allow for reaching such an understanding and successfully concluding the conference. This would also mark an important point and express the desire of European people to work for cooperation and peace. We advocate and believe that it is possible to reach this year an understanding Vienna on the reduction of military troops and certain weapons in central Europe. We speak out for reaching agreements at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, in view of the countless problems being discussed there and the need to work to reach certain understandings. Of course, it would be highly significant to reach an agreement on chemical weapons. At the same time, we are determined to step up our activity to boost cooperation and friendship in the Balkans and create a nuclear-and chemical-free area in this region, without foreign military bases. We firmly support the attainment of such areas in northern and central Europe, too, as well as on other continents.

It would be very important to halt military expenditures, which have reached almost $1 trillion. One should proceed to reduce military expenditures so that, by 1990, they should be cut by 25-30 percent and by the year 2000, by at least 50 percent. These would be real and concrete steps that meet the requirements of nations, lead to trust, and create conditions for implementing nuclear disarmament and overall disarmament programs.

We firmly speak out for the cessation of maneuvers and shows of force at other countries' borders. In this respect, we believe that any kind of maneuvers by foreign states in international waters should stop and that the great powers should proceed to withdrawing their fleets from international waters. All this would be in full accord with the interests of disarmament and the ideals of the International Year of Peace. Of course, there are many other problems and steps that can be taken along these lines. However, everything possible should be done to mark this year, I repeat, with concrete actions and deeds and appropriate understandings.

We call on all states, governments, heads of state, and all nations of Europe and the entire world to pool efforts and work in a high spirit of responsibility toward our peoples, the peoples throughout the world, the fate of our planet, and life on our planet to do everything to ensure the triumph of reason and peace on our planet. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of the program adopted by the SDUF plenary meeting, we must carry out this year a broad activity aimed at resolutely proving the Romanian people's will and determination to struggle for disarmament and peace. In this spirit of the appeal we unanimously adopted, we must strengthen cooperation with all democratic and progressive organizations everywhere and act to enhance cooperation with all peoples of the world in implementing the programs and goals of the International Year of Peace. We are firmly convinced that the peoples have the necessary power, by taking united and firm action, to change the course of events, curb the arms race, halt the slide toward a nuclear catastrophe and a world war, and ensure peace. With this conviction and trust, we should act to ensure that the International Year of Peace marks a new beginning in the worldwide cooperation for peace. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, proceeding from the close interdependence between domestic and international policy. we should resolutely work to commendably implement the socioeconomic development plan for this year, the first year of the Eigth 5-Year Plan; we should firmly work to improve the management of the entire socioeconomic activity and strongly assert self-management, self-administration, and the new financial-economic mechanism; we must broadly expand revolutionary workers democracy and ensure the active participation of all working people and the entire nation in adopting all decisions on our fatherland's development and domestic and foreign policy, proceeding from the fact that only together with all the people can we ensure the fulfillment of our development programs and the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and create conditions for progress toward the golden dream, the communist society. [cheers, chants]

I express the conviction that all SDUF organizations and our entire nation will act in full unity under the leadership of our glorious RCP, which has always proved, since its very beginning, that its most precious goal is to defend the interests of the people and their independence and sovereignty as well as the well-being and happiness of the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish all SDUF organizations and all our people ever greater successes in their entire activity and much health and happiness. [prolonged cheers, chants]

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD301932 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Commentary by Milika Sundic, presented on the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] As expected, U.S. President Ronald Reagan rejected Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for a nuclear test moratorium, but not the two leaders' meeting envisaged for this summer or autumn. According to the U.S. President's assessment, the complete abolition of nuclear weapons is a goal toward which the United States aspires, but, they are still needed to prevent aggression and to ensure peace. In other words, the heads of the White House and the Pentagon are not even thinking of stopping nuclear tests for the time being, nor will they be bothered by the fact the USSR will do the same after the expiration of the present moratorium, the validity of which may even cease tomorrow. However, regardless of the fact President Reagan has, so to speak, flatly refused Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative, it still deserves full attention.

It is obvious, in fact, that the USSR is vitally interested in complete abolition of nuclear weapons and that it will do everything to win the United States over to its view. As for the rest of the world, the Soviet initiatives are increasingly becoming the subject of attention and understanding. There is a widespread belief that the international situation is extremely serious and that any hesitation in taking the appropriate steps in the direction of disarmament may be dangerous. Gorbachev is quite right when he says there are no true or large obstacles to reaching an agreement on the complete cessation of nuclear tests; only political will and the feeling of responsibility are needed. This is all the more so because the Soviet leader has suggested to Reagan that they have an immediate meeting to work out an agreement on the cessation of nuclear experiments, and is also offering the U.S. President talks on complete disarmament, not only nuclear but also conventional disarmament.

Now the question arises: What will happen and in which direction will Soviet-U.S. relations develop after Reagan's rejection of Gorbachev's suggestions? More precisely: Does the danger exist that the agreed summit meeting will not be held at all this year. Regarding the first question, relations between the two superpowers will probably remain as they have been up till now: burdened by both distrust and the fear of an outbreak of regional conflicts, like the one in the Bay of Sidra. Regarding the agreed Reagan-Gorbachev meeting however, it is unlikely that either of the two superpowers will risk canceling it. True, it could be postponed until a more favorable time, but not only because of the U.S. rejection of the Soviet initiative on the cessation of nuclear tests.

What will make such a meeting completely superflous could be unnecessary action by either side, which would cause the other to cancel the summit meeting. For example, if the United States had gone right through with the implementation of its right in the Bay of Sidra, or if Nicaragua's independence were to be endangered, Gorbachev, it is virtually certain, would not travel to the United States to meet with President Reagan. Therefore, it seems to us that the United States will bear this fact in mind -- providing, of course, it is intent upon improving relations with Moscow. The rejection of Gorbachev's proposal, in our view, still does not mean a renunciation of the spirit of Geneva, expecially as no other U.S. reaction was ever expected anyway.

TESLIC COMMENTARY ON MEDITERRANEAN 'HOTBED OF CRISIS'

AU291915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 86 p 2

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Operation Sidra"]

[Text] The armed attack by the American 6th Fleet on the Libyan Jamahiriyah has opened a new, extremely dangerous hotbed of crisis. The independence and territorial integrity of all Mediterranean countries, the nonaligned as well as others, are threatened. This new hotbed is merely a further contribution to the instability of world peace and security.

At this moment, of course, there is nothing more urgent nor more important than an unconditional and speedy cessation of military operations, which is what the SFRY Presidency statement calls for and what is the essence of the appeal of almost all concerned countries in the Mediterranean, whether they support Libya or do not want a new war in their vicinity.

Despite the great anxiety of the widest world public, the process of peace-promoting activity and the setting into motion of the mechanism of world organizations is very slow. So far neither the country which is exposed to the aggression nor the one which has caused the conflict has turned to the United Nations, a situation which is particularly worrying and which points not only toward the erosion of international law but to the dangers of moving toward a jungle in international behavior. This makes that much more important the SFRY Presidency's initiative for an urgent Security Council meeting, for securing respect for Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and for a peaceful solution to this dispute between these two parties, if there is any dispute at all.

It is incomprehensible and, in essence, anti-law [antipravno] to try to prove some law on the "freedom of navigation" in disputed waters through the demonstration of power without first seeking justice through the usual channels of institutions of the international community. This kind of practice cannot secure either freedom in the widest sense or the word or navigation in its narrowest sense or bring back the piracy of past centuries or the cannon policy dating to the times of imperialistic conquests, because in today's technological and political conditions this is, in short, the road toward a suicidal total nuclear war.

It is equally absurd and unconvincing to search for the justification for aggression in advance of some alleged terrorist action, particularly after the UN's general agreement about the fight against terrorism. It has long been known where the roots of terrorism are and how to successfully fight against it.

International relations as a whole have for a long time been characterized by the politics of blocs and rivalry, politics from the position of power and domination in the world. An intensive nuclear arming, without readiness for changing the politics of confrontation nor for negotiations from the position of detente and universal interests, has been a particular burdening for international relations in the past few years.

It is in this light that one should look for the sense and aim of "Operation Sidra" and all other similar plans and strategies for undermining and endangering independence and all possible kinds of freedoms and orientations. One should therefore think about "Operation Sidra" as an escalation of the politics from the position of power which is threatening other regions and which, among other things, is consciously avoiding the solution of acute international problems and crises.

This development is proof of the righteousness of the road taken by the nonaligned countries. The tensions in the Mediterranean endorse the topicality of their insisting that the Mediterranean is a strategic boundary between war and peace. Naval fleets and divisions into blocs certainly do not lead toward strengthening peace. Will "Operation Sidra" point the way to avoiding old mistakes and newer vacillations and to a final gathering together of all Mediterranean countries to consider all measures for strengthening their security and peace in the world?

Libyan 'Victory' Seen

LD281840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 28 Mar 86

[By Dejan Lukic]

[Text] Tripoli, March 28 (TANJUG) -- Libya has received the early end to the U.S. Sixth Fleet exercises as its victory. The promise that Libyan missiles will counter any violation of "the red line" in the Gulf of Sidra has been kept. Human and material losses on which the two sides continue to have two completely different versions, are not, in Libya's estimate, of essential importance for the assessment of the final outcome of the armed conflict in the Gulf of Sidra.

The importance of the past dramatic days is, it is stated here, in the first place in that a small army resisted one of the strongest armies in the world. It is added that from now on the U.S. Sixth Fleet has always to count on an armed reaction if U.S. President Ronald Reagan continues, as there is no doubt here that he will, to use force to prove to whom waters below the 32.5 paralel in the Gulf of Sidra belong.

The Libyan public has not yet been officially informed on the end of U.S. military exercises. Radio, television and today's press ignore the Sixth Fleet moving away from the Libyan shores. It is believed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wants to announce this himself to over 150 journalists in Tripoli at present.

In the meantime, the Libyan office for external relations has issued a statement supportning the Soviet initiative on the withdrawal of all fleets from the Mediterranean. The Libyan statement says that the appeal of Soviet Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev means a condemnation of the U.S. presence in the Mediterranean.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON WALDHEIM

LD282021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a news conference with domestic and foreign correspondents, Aleksandr Stanic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, gave the following statement in connection with Kurt Waldheim to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

We attach full attention to the news and information which appeared in the world information media on Kurt Waldheim's war biography, which refers to Yugoslavia. This has, of course, attracted the interest of both the Yugoslav press and public.

The foreign and domestic press published the text of documents which Yugoslavia had submitted to the UN Commission for War Crimes in January 1948, in connection with the above. We do not yet have any fresh information.

We noted that some of the papers have been trying, in this connection, to involve Yugoslavia in the presidential election campaign in Austria. The elections in this friendly neighboring country are a matter concerning Austria and the Austrian people.

Vearnje Novosti Citied

LD261424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Kurt Waldheim, former U.N. secretary general and now candidate for Austrian president, is listed as a war criminal in a document on war crimes by the occupiers and their collaborators issued by the Yugoslav State Commission for War Crimes on December 18, 1947. The VECERNJE NOVOSTI daily, which obtained the document from Yugoslav archives, writes that the complete dossier of Wehrmacht Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim is filed in the archives under the number F-25572. Yugoslavia sent the document listing Waldheim as a war criminal to the International War Crimes Commission in London in December 1947.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission's document, which VECERNJE NOVOSTI reproduces in facsimile, says that Lt. Kurt Waldheim was in the I-C Department of the German "E" Army headquarters under the command of General Alexander Loehr. It accuses him of "murder, slaughter, shooting of hostages, deliberate demolition and destruction of property, and burning of villages."

The document says that the I.C. Department, in which Waldheim worked from April 1944, played a decisive role in working out and deciding on retaliation measures. Waldheim is said to have been responsible not only for carrying out these measures, but also for issuing his own criminal orders while Army Group "E" was in Yugoslav territory during its retreat from Greece.

These data are substantiated by a testimony made by Waldheim's close assosicate in the I.C. Department Johann Meier, which is enclosed in the file, who said that Waldheim's job was to suggest actions to his superior Lt. Col, Warnsdorf and write reports on measures of retaliation against hostages, prisoners of war and the civilian population.

In a telephone conversation with the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI, Kurt Waldheim said he knew Yugoslavia had at one time accused him of war crimes, but claimed that the Yugoslav list of war criminals had included each and every German officer who took part in World War Two on Yugoslav territory. "Repeat, I want not responsible for a single war crime on your territory," Waldheim said. He went on to say that the charges of the New York based World Jewish Congress (WJC) that his name is registered in the U.N. archives as a war criminal, are "base revenge" on the part of the Congress for the U.N. policy in the Middle East at the time he was secretary-general of the United Nations Organization.

The first suspicions and charges regarding the role of Wehrmacht Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim in the Balkans during the wecond World War appeared a month ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES. CLaims about Kurt Waldheim's Nazi past caused great agitation among the Austrian public, coming as it did precisely at the time of the Austrian presidential election campaign, since Waldheim is the presidential candidate of the Austrian People's Party.

Counter-charges poured in from Waldheim and his party, claiming that this was an attempt by the Austrian Socialist Party to discredit him as presidential candidate, but further details of his biography during the war followed, including today's VECERNJE NOVOSTI article stating that Kurt Waldheim is on the list of Nazi war criminals.

STANIC APPOINTED NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN

AU291526 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- As of yesterday Aleksandar Stanic is the new spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. He was introduced yesterday to Yugoslav journalists as well as to foreign journalists accredited to Yugoslavia by Trajko Trajkovski, adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs. Zeljko Jeglic, the previous spokesman, is starting his new duties in Slovenia.

POZDERAC HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD280045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2320 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, March 27 (TANJUG) -- The development of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and the situation in the Movement of Non-aligned countries and the movement's role in the solution of international crisis, including the situation created by the Iraq-Iran war, were the main topics of the talks held here today between LCY Presidency member Hamdija Pozderac and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tariq 'Aziz.

Hamdija Pozderac heads an LCY delegation on a seven-day visit to Iraq. A two-year programme of cooperation between the LCY and the Iraqi Ba'th party was signed here today. The doucment was signed by Hamdija Pozderac and Tariq 'Aziz.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ASSESSES PRESIDENCY'S WORK

LD271926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SR of Slovenia tried in the past 2 years to contribute to efforts to resolve fundamental questions regarding the socio-economic development, the expansion of the economic and political systems, and the coordination of basic mutual interests between the republics and provinces in the federation. This was said today at the session of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly, which met for the last time in this delegate composition to examine a report on the Slovene Presidency's work during the past 2 years and also a report on the assembly's work from 1984 to 1986, about which introductory reports were submitted by France Popit, president of the Slovene Presidency, and Vinko Hafner, president of the Slovene Assembly.

Speaking about the work of the Slovene Presidency France Popit drew special attention to the fact that in the last 2 years, apart from issues of national defense and the protection of the constitutional system and international relations, the presidency also examined, within the scope of its right and duties, many political issues within the jurisdiction of other organs and organizations in the republic. In discussions on the critical analysis of the activity of the political system and on possible changes in the Slovene Constitution it would be very useful to analyze more profoundly the 12-year work of the Slovene Presidency and, within this framework, to assess to what extent the presidency had been realizing its constitionally established function.

Speaking of the Slovene Assembly's work in the last 4-year mandate, Vinko Hafner stressed that, should we judge its work by the amount of adopted and examined documents and the number of sessions, we would conclude that the session's work was voluminous and intensive.

The delegates of all three chambers also examined a report on the implementation of the legislative policy with the aim of changing the practice and improving the legal system in the SFRY on the basis of the experiences and knowledge gained so far. The delegates drew particular attention to the need for an effective legal system and also those norms which would truly be of assistance to the self-managing associated labor, and which would ensure, and not hamper, the activity of economic and market regulations on the unified Yugoslav market.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE DEBATES PARTY ISSUES

LD271123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Kosovo LC Committee adopted the draft documents for the 14th conference of Kosovo LC and the draft of changes and amendments to the provincial LC Statute. Assessing the character of the public debate about these political documents, Ilija Vekic, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Committee, said in the introductory report that the debate proceeded in a working atmosphere and democratic spirit with "an enviable degree of involvement and responsibility demonstrated by LC members, organizations, and organs." The aim was, Vakic stressed, to analyze the situation and the problems in a critical and comprehensive manner and to contribute to efforts to overcome them. However, he noted, in some basic LC organizations the documents were discussed in a rather formal way, being simply read out and adopted without any discussion. Still, the draft documents received unanimous support at all meetings, Vakic said.

Particular interest and controversial discussion was aroused by the nomination of candidates for members of the LC organs in Kosovo, Serbia and in the LCY. Explaining the procedure, Kolj Siroka said in his introductory remarks that the Presidium of the LC Committee had established that in the course of the procedure to nominate the candidates a significant degree of democratization had been achieved and that all the nominations were unanimously approved in municipal LC organizations. In the debate which ensued, several members of the provincial committee voiced their objections to the proposed lists and put forward their own proposals. Imer Pulja, Dzevdet Hamza and Nazmi Mustafa several times asked to speak. They called for the proposed list to be extended. Kolj Siroka drew their attention to the suggestion made by the Serbian LC Central Committee that more younger cadres and workers should be proposed for its membership. Nazmi Mustafa's reaction was that not all the demands by the Serbian LC Central Committee could be met and criteria satisfied, that the proposed list was good, and that the most capable people should be elected to the Serbian LC Central Committee.

However, most attention was attracted by the discussion about the possible candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee. First Kolj Siroka put forward the provincial committee presidium's proposal that the list should be extended by the names of three women. This was followed by Mustafa Pljakic's proposal that Ilijaz Kurtesi should also be included in the list. Insisting that the continuity of the revolution must be maintained, Hajredin Hodza suggested that the list should include Fadilj Hodza, Veli Deva, Ilijaz Kurtesi and Ilija Vakic. Cazim Rugova and Nasmi Mustafa emphasized the fact that the Djakovica LC organization unanimously proposed Fadilj Hodza for the list for the LCY Central Committee.

Imer Pulja noted that the people of Kosovo could not understand why Kurtes Salihu and Ismailj Bajra were not proposed for the top party bodies. There is no justification for the fact that this list includes neither Fadilj Hodza, Veli Deva, Ilija Djukic and some others who, Pulja said, continued to wage the struggle against Albanian nationalism during the most difficult period in the aftermath of 1981 events.

Kolj Siroka, who presided over the session, and after him Bora Drmoncic, explained that the stand valid for the entire country was that no open list should be used for nominations for the LCY Central Committee. Kolj Siroka also added that of those who were already on the list, half are either participants in the revolution or cadres recruited soon after the war.

Kacusa Jasari stressed that she supports the proposal for extending the list and that she is in favor of the older generation of cadres, but that it would be irresponsible to extend the list only by people from that category since it would give the impression that there are no younger cadres in Kosovo. We must create new cadres and I think that statements by some of the comrades are not right, she stressed.

Azem Vlasi also noted that some of the proposals made today clashed with the established criteria, since those proposed belonged to the older generation of cadres. His suggestion was that the proposed list should be adopted but left open to new proposals which, he stressed, must satisfy the required criteria. Vlasi's remark was followed by Fadilj Hodza, who said that if he was an obstacle to the changeover of generations he would be ready to step down as he had done 2 years ago when he and several other members of the previous SFRY Presidency decided to depart. However, he said, I do object to the fact that I am not on the list since, after all, I was nominated by an LC organization as their candidate. At the same time Fadilj Hodza criticized Azem Vlasi for his remark, and Kolj Siroka for not speaking with him before making the list public.

After this discussion, which was polemical at times, in which some other tendencies in connection with cadre policy in Kosovo came to the fore, the provincial committee decided that the list of candidates which the provincial committee presidium had proposed should be expanded with candidates who had previously been noted, as well as with those who were proposed today, and that it should be sent to LC municipal organizations for discussion. The final proposed list will be announced at the next session of the provincial committee. The Kosovo LC Committee also set out a proposal that Azem Vlasi (currently member of the provincial committee presidium) be a candidate for the post of provincial committee president, and that Kolj Siroka, currently provincial committee president, be a candidate for the post of member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the Kosovo LC organization. These proposals were adopted unanimously.

KOSOVO COUNCIL BANS SERB, MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION

LD292057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Summary] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the SAP Kosovo today endorsed a draft report on the implementation of measures for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo between July and December 1985. The council noted that this process was still continuing as was illustrated by the fact that in the second half of last year, 1,933 people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Kosovo -- 386 more than in the first half. The report states that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is due to the hostile activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, physical attacks, insults, and desecration of monuments.

BOSNIAN SAWP CRITICIZES SFRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATE

AU251756 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 3

[E.D. report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 March -- At its session today, the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference Presidium touched, inter aliea, upon a part of the speech Batric Jovanovic made at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber on 13 March, on which occasion he said the following, among other things: "All republican and provincial constitutions make verbal declarations in favor of the equality of peoples and nationalities. In practice, this equality is given in doses. It is actually proportionate to the national structure of the population." Speaking in this context about the realization of the equality of peoples and nationalities, he added the following: "The phenomena of violating the provisions of the SFRY constitutions pertaining to the equality of the languages and alphabets of all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia have been noted. I have spoken twice from this place about the discrimination against the national alphabet of Serbs and Montenegrins in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The situation is unfortunately similar here in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and in the SR of Croatia."

Rejecting these arbitrary assertions, the Presidium of the SAWP Republican Conference pointed out that conditions are continuously being created for the "affairmation of the national heritage, for the free expression of national features in accordance with the needs of joint living, for socialist development, and for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity." (The Constitution of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina)

Throughout the whole of the postwar period in Bosnia-Hercegovina, which is a multimember community of equal peoples and nationalities, there have been continuous ideopolitical, scientific-research, and pedagogical-technical activities for the realization and the further development of the literary-linguistic policy which represents an integral part of the LC policy as a whole in the sphere of international relations and in the development of socialist self-management.

The basic principles of the literary-linguistic policy -- among them the principle pertaining to equal rights in the use of the Cyrillic and the Latin alphabets -- are contained in the documents of the LC and the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina which were approved by the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, as well as by a number of other organs in the republic. In attempts to fully implement these principle, many great achievements have been made in the fields of education and upbringing, in publishing activities (where the choice of alphabet is left to the author), in the media, in various journals, in the publication of public notes, and in similar things.

Because of all this, the Presidium regards the comments made by delegate Batric Jovanovic at the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber session as unfounded and damaging to the realization of the policy of equality of peoples and natinalities in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and in the SFRY as a whole.

MACEDONIAN SAWP NOMINATES FEDERAL CANDIDATES

AU261712 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Skopje, 20 Mar -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian Socialist Alliance of Working People nominated candidates for members of the Federal Executive Council from Macedonia. They are: Dr Dragi Danev, professor at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Skopje; Dr Aleksandar Donev, member of the Presidium of the Macedonian Trade Union Council; Dr Janko Obocki, director of the city hospital in Skopje; and Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council. Candidates for the delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Republic's Assembly were also decided upon. The list contained more candidates then there are posts for which they are to be elected.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES IRREDENTISM

AU212043 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Skopje, 18 Mar -- The Macedonian Assembly Commission for Relations Among Nationalities concluded at its session today that the organs of prosecution and uncovering and the organs of the Judiciary operate promptly and effectively against all kinds of hostile activities, particularly against the political crimes of both internal and external enemies. Considering the number of those tried and sentenced for offenses and political crimes last year, it is obvious that the cases and activities connected with counterrevolutionary ideas and the dark aims of great Albanian nationalism and irredentism are the most demonstrable. Judging from the cases of those discovered and sentenced for criminal offenses of this type of political crime, one can see the direct link between the great Albanian irredentists in the country and an anti-Yugoslav policy, the secret service of neighboring Albania, extreme Albanian emigrants in other countries, and the most reactionary right and its information propaganda in various foreign countries. Blind hatred against the great achievements of the equal peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia is common to all of them. It was stated in the discussion that agitators and instigators of great Albanian irredentism, faced with the activities of organized socialist forces as well as with the more pronounced opposition of a great part of the progressive forces of Albanian nationality themselves, are changing their methods of anti-Yugoslav activities and are trying to adapt to the new situation in order to use our economic difficulties more subtly by concurrently retreating and using illegal forms of counterrevolutionary activities.

MONTENEGRIN SAWP NOMINATES REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

AU261906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 3

[S.V. report on the session of the Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conference Presidium]

[Excerpt] Titograd, 20 Mar -- After consulations that had been held in all 20 Montenengrin communes and at the republican level and which dealt with the previous initial proposal of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium about possible candidates for members of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, the Presidium established the final preliminary list for the session of the Republican Candidacy conference. Six members will be elected to the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, and the proposed list contains two more candidates.

The candidates are: Radivoje Brajovic, Momcilo Vucinic, Muharem Dizdarevic, Dr Bozina Ivanovic, Scepo Lazovic, Blazo Orlandic, Olga Perovic, and Milutin Tanjevic. The Presidium also made the preliminary proposal that Nenad Bucin, member of the Federal Conference Presidium, be candidate for president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

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BASIC GUIDELINES OF JANUARY BCP PLENUM PUBLISHED

AU25C601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 pp 1-7

[Text of document submitted in written form for consideration and adoption by the Jan 86 BCP Central Committee Plenum and prepared by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman: "Basic Guidelines and Tasks for Fulfillment of the Decisions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum" -- First two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Today we publish the documents discussed and approved by the BPC Central Committee plenum held on 24 and 25 January 1986: "Basic Guidelines and Tasks for Fulfillment of the Decisions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum," worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and Todor Zhivkov's "Introductory Speech to the 3CP Central Committee Politburo" on 7 January 1986, his "Introductory Speech" on 24 January, and "Concluding Speech" on 25 January 1986 at the January plenum.

The plenum gave a high assessment of these documents and unanimously approved them as a developed, scientifically based program for action by the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations; for broad and consistent application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, for the further development of our comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and for the accelerated construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

Comrades,

As is well known, by the decision of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee of 1 March 1985, working groups were formed which drew up draft documents for the practical implementation of the new views and approaches in scientific-technical policy, approved by the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. The decision makes provision for a commission, led by me, to draw up the general package of documents as an overall view and to submit it to the Politburo.

Substantial work was carried out in the working groups. The best specialists were called in from the relevant fields.

In working out the present document, which I submit for examination, I have been guided by the following three basic considerations:

1. The document is to contain the basic practical guidelines and tasks which are to ensure not only the maximum utilization of the results of the scientific-technical revolution, but also our most active participation in the implementation of this revolution.

2. In giving concrete expression to these guidelines and tasks, one is to take into consideration the latest achievements and future prospects in the development of the technologies, inasmuch as the present stage the scientific and technical revolution is, in its deepest essence, first and foremost a technological one.

3. In the spirit of the plenum's postulates, the basic principles and concrete proposals are to be outlined for further improving the economic relations between all social spheres and structures and for turning the socialist organizations into self-governing organizations.

This document also includes proposals for certain fundamental changes in our political superstructure.

It is evident that after the discussion and approval of the document it will be necessary for the party, state, and economic organs to adopt appropriate normative acts and decisions.

I. CONCERNING FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING, FOR TURNING THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

The group of problems in this field which now require practical measures is exceptionally wide and varied. I will dwell only on those which in my view are of key importance.

-- The party is devoting great attention to the further improvement of administration and planning and to the application of the economic approach and its mechanism. Our development, and the aspirations and experience of the fraternal countries, prove that we are moving in the right direction.

-- At the same time, the action of the objective natural laws and of the natural laws of the scientific and technical revolution itself demand further concrete changes in this field.

We will continue in the future to implement these changes through consistent application and development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

Now the basis and the superstructure, the central and lower organs cannot exist and cannot interact in the old way. It is necessary to achieve a NEW QUALITY in their interrelations, for new economic links to be created which meet the higher degree of maturity and greater rights and responsibilities of the labor collectives.

Here we are referring to:

-- THE RELIEVING OF THE CENTRALIZED ORGANS from petty and minor problems, from guardianship over the lower units, and their concentration on the most important and determining issues;

-- A QUALITATIVE ELEVATION of the scientific level of the centralized leadership

-- THE DEEPENING of the centralized leadership's long-term prospects; and -- Development of its STRATEGIC CHARACTERISTICS.

This also means that THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE MUST BE EXPANDED AND SELF-GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT of the economic, social, and scientific units in a manner which does not disrupt the integrity of social property or the priority of the public interest.

To solve this task, concrete practical measures now acquire capital importance, measures aimed at:

-- Basic changes in THE PLANNING SYSTEM AND IN THE FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION, which are to guarantee at all levels a radical change in the attitude toward scientific-technical progress;

-- Implementation of profound changes in THE ORGANIZATION AND METHOD OF ACTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC UNITS with a view to turning them into self-governing organizations; and

-- Appropriate changes in the POLITICAL SUPERSTRUCTURE.

CONCERNING PLANNING

The key issue, the issue of all issues both now and in the future, as was also confirmed at the Central Committee February plenum, will be FOR US TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE PLANNING PRINCIPLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY AND IN THE WHOLE OF OUR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. A new approach is necessary.

The state plan must be worked out as A COMPLEX DOCUMENT FOR THE COUNTRY'S SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, which is primarily to include the complete state commissions and the economic conditions for achieving these goals, as well as the rates and proportions of development:

-- It is evident that the plan will continue in the future to be OBLIGATORY IN CHARACTER. But its execution will be accomplished not through the present administrative instructions and methods, but through creating economic conditions and achieving unity in the interests of the state as the owner of socialist property, of the socialist organizations as self-governing organizations, and of the labor collective as the manager of socialist property.

-- This requires that an increased role be played by long-term planning, that preference be given to the 5-year state commissions, and that relatively firm 5-year norms and conditions are ensured.

THE BASIC TOOLS AND LEVERS WITH WHICH THE STATE WILL PRESENT ITS DEMANDS TO THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS and with which it will define the parameters of the precise freedom and action, should be approximately in accordance with the following norms and criteria:

-- Prices, tax rates, duties, dues, subsidies, and rates of interest for credit obtained.

-- Norms for the degree of satisfaction of the population's requirements for goods and services, according to the ranges of goods approved by the government.

-- State orders for manufacture of goods for export and for the home market, in which the state has taken an interest.

-- Norms for periods for redeeming capital investments.

-- Norms for depreciation deductions which are to ensure the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

-- Norms for the relationship between growth of labor productivity and the average working wage.

-- Norms for formation of funds in the self-governing organizations;

-- Norms for deductions in foreign currency for the state's needs.

-- Exchange factors for the dollar and ruble.

These norms and criteria are of fundamental importance for the whole planning system, since through their application a radical turn is to be effected -- A CHANGE FROM DISCRETE PLANNING THROUGH INDICES TO NORMATIVE PLANNING. This substantially changes the criteria for assessing the activities of the economic enterprises and the economic leaders, as well as the criteria for the setting of incomes and remunerations.

THE FIRST QUESTION WHICH I WANT TO POINT OUT WITH REGARD TO PLANNING CONCERNS GIVING CONCRETE EXPRESSION TO THE POSTULATE CONCERNING THE AIMS OF OUR DEVELOPMENT IN THE SPIRIT OF THE PLENUM'S DECISIONS.

The chief new element at the present stage is this: THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS BECOMING THE BASIS FOR DETERMINING PRICES:

-- FIRST, because the very determining of prices must be carried out in accordance with the natural laws of the scientific-technical revolution itself and its achievements;

-- SECOND, because the scientific-technical revolution is a decisive factor for the attainment of these goals.

It is clear that THE DEFINING OF A HIGHER GOAL AND THE NATIONAL GOALS IS THE RIGHT AND OBLIGATION OF THE SUPREME PARTY AND STATE ORGANS. One is speaking here of the strategy of our development, for the uniform nationwide interest which these rights and obligations reflect.

-- THE SUPREME GOAL of our social development is to "ensure the FULL well-being and the free, COMPREHENSIVE, development of ALL members of society." (Lenin, COLLECTED WORKS, Vol 6, page 222). This supreme goal will be achieved in different stages. It is specific by our party congresses according to the level of development that has been reached, according to the needs and possibilities of society.

-- At every stage, the national goals which are specified for each planning period must be worked out.

Without treating this question exhaustively, I would like to stress that we are talking about a GENUINE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF LONG-TERM PLANNING. AND EVEN MORE -- ABOUT THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN INTO A BASIC PLAN FOR THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT.

I would like to draw your attention to the necessity for THE NATIONAL GOALS TO BE SPECIFIED, SO AS TO ENSURE THE ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION OF MATURE SOCIALISM AS A CONCRETE, HISTORICAL TASK.

This means specifying them from the following points of view:

-- From the point of view of the trend of our development: the implementation of a drastic change in the total intensification, in increasing labor productivity, in improving the efficiency and quality of production;

-- From the point of view of our participation in the international division of labor: we must consolidate the specialization level that we have already achieved, and attain new technological and market position;

-- From the point of view of the people's living standards: We must strive for a better and more comprehensive satisfaction of the growing material and social, as well as cultural needs of the population, we must expand the creative efforts of our nation.

It is obvious that the following TWO LEVELS play a particular role in specifying of our national goals:

-- IN THE FIRST PLACE the level of the state and its organs;

-- IN THE SECOND PLACE, the level of the self-governing organizations.

ON THE FIRST LEVEL the competent state organs are implementing a DIALOGUE AND JOINT ACTIONS between themselves and the self-governing organizations, and are adopting DECISIONS on the specifying of goals.

ON THE SECOND LEVEL the same principle-minded postulates -- the principles of dialogue -- are observed in specifying the goals of the self-governing organization, as well as in its links, down to the brigades.

-- "Dialogue at the input stage" -- "evaluation of results at the output stage" of the self-governing organization, and no further interference of the state organ whatsoever.

-- The self-governing organization is assigned a goal in the form of a specific product, service, or level of satisfying specific needs (such as a scientific product, material, technology, or commodity).

-- This goal is implemented by utilizing resources.

-- The implementation of the goal means that the socialist organization must achieve the task of producing the goods assigned to it.

The very formulation of the goal contains the requirements, conditions, and so forth for achieving the goal.

So far our self-deception (I mean the former approach of interference of state organs in the work of socialist organizations) has been determined "from above," based on indexes and norms, as well as on requirements and plans within the organizations and in their links. Today, this mechanism for specifying goals is drastically changing things.

This mechanism greatly increases the responsibility of all the organs that are formulating and defending the goals of the plan.

THE SECOND QUESTION CONCERNS BALANCES.

The compilation of a system of balances for all levels is the crucial question that determines and specifies the goals and qualitative changes in the planning system.

We must admit that hitherto balances have been built upon an incorrect basis, solely on the basis of QUANTITATIVE INDEXES.

Why?

Because quality was underestimated, and the quality indexes in determining mutual relations and the correlation between production and consumption along all lines were also underestimated.

-- THE QUANTITY PROBLEM IS RESOLVED ON THE BASIS OF THE QUALITY PROBLEM.

On the basis of the decisions adopted by the February plenum, a DECISIVE AND DRASTIC CHANGE must be accomplished. The main and decisive factor now is to work out the balances on the BASIS OF THE QUALITY INDEXES.

This applies to balances:

-- of raw materials;

-- of other materials;

-- of machines;

-- of technologies;

-- of consumer goods;

-- of labor resources;

-- of using plants;

-- and to value balances.

QUALITY AT ALL LEVELS OF PRODUCTION, STARTING FROM PROSPECTING FOR RAW MATERIALS AND ENDING WITH FINAL PRODUCTION, MUST BE LAID DOWN AT THE BASIS OF COMPILING BALANCES.

Why do we pose this question?

Because, we have created a solid production basis in the case of raw materials, other materials, fuel, and energy. If we add to them the imports from other countries, mainly from the Soviet Union, we are reaching the level, or almost the level, of the most developed states. However, as regards the PROCESSING AND USE of these raw materials, and as regards obtaining the final product, we are LAGGING far behind other countries.

-- The lagging behind is a result of a low technical level in the prospecting for and processing of materials and goods at all levels; it is the result of poor quality in everything we produce, including the final product.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY AS A BASIS OF BALANCES WILL RESULT IN DRASTIC CHANGES AT ALL PRODUCTION LEVELS -- FROM PROSPECTING TO THE FINAL PRODUCT.

Let us, for example, take the case of FERROUS METALLURGY. If we obtain new quality in ferrous and non-ferrous metals and in their range of goods, as is necessary for our economic development, this will exert a revolutionizing effect upon the development of the subsequent levels -- namely upon machine building, construction, and others, along all lines, and on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution. The same applies not only to production, but also to the processing and consumption of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

-- If we implement this we will be able to guarantee THE HIGHEST RATES of economic development and more fully satisfy the needs of the population and of the production sphere.

-- We will guarantee the LARGE-SCALE PARTICIPATION of our country in socialist integration as regards those raw material and raw material-energy resources which are available to us.

As a result of all this, the postulate of the February plenum demands that we DRASTICALLY CHANGE the method of compiling balances.

-- This means that the plan should not be based on quantity, but on quality.

-- The plan's linkage should be based on the drastic improvement of the quality indexes.

At a session of the Council of Ministers on 14 November 1985 I raised the question of THE BALANCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL LINKS. I would like to stress in this connection that this IS A FUNDAMENTALLY NEW POSTULATE. It must assume its real proportions.

What do I mean by this?

-- I mean the fact that contemporary scientific-technical revolution is transforming the problem of the technological relations into a problem of central importance;

-- The share of our own technological developments, as well as of joint developments within the framework of the Comprehensive CEMA Program for the Scientific-Technical Progress of the Member-Countries During the Period up to 2000 will increasingly grow.

-- Contemporary technology transfer is assuming particular importance. The balance of technological relations must encompass and assess the relations between:

TECHNOLOGIES ALONG THE VERTICAL LINE, -- from the original raw material to the final product, as well as the changes stemming from the TECHNOLOGIES ALONG THE HORIZONTAL LINE in the interconnected branches and production spheres.

Thus, in innovating the production stocks of raw materials and other materials in production, even in the individual branches with "per piece" production we will be able to ensure the unity of the process by developing all necessary technological chains in the national economic sector.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, THE CHANGES IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD MUST BE REFLECTED EVERYWHERE, IN ALL BALANCES.

-- Without balancing the technological links we will not be able to take into account the chief trends of scientific-technical revolution in other balance developments.

-- Without balancing the technological links we will not be able to take into consideration the main directions of the scientific-technical revolution in elaborating the other balances.

-- Without envisaging resources, investments, cadres, and so forth, and supplying them to the new technological links at the rear, at the end units, and between these, we can only talk about a new quality of all balances.

-- Without balancing the technological links we will continue to make the value balances in the old manner, as a composite balance on the national level.

TO PUT IT FIGURATIVELY, THE ELABORATION OF THE BALANCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL LINKS WILL BE THE "CIRCULATORY" SYSTEM OF THE OTHER BALANCES. The parameters and requirements of the balance of technological links must become the basis for the other balances. As you can see, the balance of technological links "closes the circle" of balances on the national level, and on the level of the self-governing organizations and the settlement systems.

I would like to dwell briefly on the problem of VALUE BALANCES.

In working out the value balances today the necessary measures are not adopted to reduce the fund consuming factor, the labor consuming and material consuming factor, and to increase the scientific factor on which the goods and production as a whole should be based.

In the long run all this is reflected in the slow rates of increase of the national income.

In the first place the reduction of the material consuming, manpower consuming, and fund consuming character of production and an increase in the scientific factor must

be implemented at ALL LEVELS. We must begin with the individual production enterprises, go through the combines and trusts, and end with the national economy as a whole.

Unless we promote such policy at all levels of the national economy we are lost. We will talk about the high rates of growth of the national income, we will lay down these rates in our plans, but we will never achieve them in reality.

THE KEY IS THE PRIME COST. The chief condition for us to REDUCE the prime cost is to introduce into practice the highest scientific-technical achievements, and hence to cut the production expenditures, the raw materials, other materials, fuels, power, and depreciations, and, as an end result, TO RAISE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY.

Now the task is HIGH QUALITY AND LOW PRIME COST. Raising the economy's efficiency, our competitive participation in the international division of labor, and satisfying the population's growing requirements all depend on this task.

-- The prime cost balance should not, as hitherto, service the other balances.

-- From the prime cost balance there should stem a complex of economic measuring gauges and levers for selecting the most efficient varient of planning decisions in the fields of the technologies, structure of production, and international specialization. These measuring gauges and levers should ensure a spurring of technologies in every unit and implementation, both of the decisions laid down with the plan and of the balance developments as all levels.

I wish to point out that THE ASSESSMENT AND CHOICE OF THE ALTERNATIVE are of exceptional importance in both the selection and execution of the goals. This question has been set aside at the moment, it falls outside the sphere and possibilities of the proposed decisions. Only on this basis can we achieve a complex linking up, UNIFORMITY, AND HIGH QUALITY IN THE WORKING OUT OF THE NATIONAL BALANCES AND IN THEIR FINAL SHAPING.

-- The selection of the best alternative presupposes that in every branch and activity, according to their specific role in the production process, optimum variants of balances should be worked out with the aid of computer equipment -- variants which ensure transfer of technologies and exploitation of innovations, equipment, new materials, etc, from acquisition to final consumption.

To give a summary of the above remarks about balances, I want to stress the need for JOINT, HIGHLY ORGANIZED, AND SCIENTIFICALLY BASED ACTIVITY in forming the goals, strategies, and balance developments both at a national level and also for the branches, between the branches, and across the territories. Without this there can be no plan, no soundly based strategy, and no fulfillment of the goals set.

GOALS, STRATEGY, AND BALANCES WORKED OUT THROUGH DIALOGUE -- THESE ARE THE LINKS IN A CHAIN, THE BASIC ELEMENTS FOR ALTERING THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION.

The system of balances in the plan at national level should be used to guarantee the necessary proportions and the conduct of an adequate structural policy for the country from the positions of the scientific-technical revolution, the mapped out social goals, and our participation in the international division of labor.

In this context the work on the balances should not end with the drawing up of the plan. In the course of the fulfillment of the plan, in accordance with the changes arising in the conditions and possibilities, the balances should be optimized, and the necessary dialogue conducted at all levels.

THIRD; I WILL DWELL IN GREATER DETAIL ON CERTAIN PROBLEMS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PLANNING AND THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE STATE ORGANS AND THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATION IN THE PROCESS OF THE PLANNING AND THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PLAN.

I have already touched on the question of the need for dialogue when defining the goals of our development. A BROAD DIALOGUE IS ALSO REQUIRED IN THE REMAINING PHASES, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL -- THE STATE ORGANS, THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS, THE LABOR COLLECTIVES, AND OF ALL THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH THE DRAWING UP AND FULFILLMENT OF THE PLAN. Thus, no one can depart from "the rules of the game" -- neither the central planning organ, nor the Ministry of Finance and the other central government departments, nor the trusts, nor the combines, and so forth. Responsibility for the plan must be borne by all, along the entire chain.

-- The dialogue is a process of coming together and achieving identity of the economic interests of the contracting parties during the obligatory agreeing of these interests with those of the state-owner and of society.

-- The dialogue is to be conducted not only when the plan is being drawn up. It is also A FORM OF INTERACTION between the state and the self-governing organizations in the course of the plan's fulfillment.

The wide assignment of STATE ORDERS to the self-governing organizations should occupy an important position in the new planning technology. But the state order must be expressed in concrete terms and provide the necessary resources (materials, capital investments, manpower, etc.). This requires a dialogue between the state and the self-governing organizations AS TWO PARTIES WITH EQUAL RIGHTS.

I wish to draw attention to THREE FEATURES IN THESE INTERRELATIONSHIPS:

-- For the self-governing organizations, the material balances are supplied AS PRELIMINARY INFORMATION AND AS A RESOURCE.

-- ON THIS BASIS A DIALOGUE IS TO TAKE PLACE, in order to connect up the technological links in both the vertical and horizontal directions.

-- Following this, the economic mechanism and the counterplans come into action.

If, speaking conditionally, the initial stage in the process of drawing up the plan ends with the construction of the balances at national level and the assignment of the state orders, the second stage should include the formation of THE ECONOMIC CONTRACTS between the self-governing organizations and the relevant state organs. AND THAT WHICH CRYSTALLIZES OUT ON THE BASIS OF THE DIALOGUE AND THE CONTRACTS FORMS THE COUNTERPLAN. It includes development of the technologies, their introduction into practice, renewal of the product range, and so on. Such an approach enables one to combine the interests of the state and society with those of the working collectives, and promotes development of the collectives' initiative.

UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS THE PLAN, THE CONTRACTS, AND THEIR FULFILLMENT SHOULD BE THE RESULT OF DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT PARTIES:

-- Dialogue between the state organs and the self-governing organizations;

-- Dialogue between and within the self-governing organizations during the drawing up of the counterplans; and

-- Dialogue for the fulfillment of the counterplans.

WITHOUT A CONTRACT SYSTEM THERE IS NO COMPLETE PLANNING PROCESS AND THERE CANNOT BE ONE, THERE IS NO COUNTERPLAN AND THERE CANNOT BE ONE.

In this connection it is necessary:

-- To completely eliminate formalism in the reaching of agreements and contracts;

-- To develop new types, varieties, and forms of economic contracts which ensure the accelerated development and introduction into practice of the achievements of science and technology, and of actual technologies; accelerated transfer of technologies; efficient building up and functioning of program collectives, etc.

-- For the leaders of the self-governing organizations to be personally responsible for the contents, and to conclude the contracts.

-- Whoever fails to fulfill the contract after it has been signed, must pay for the losses in full. There is no other way out. This is a failure both for the leaders and for the entire collective. As regards the leaders, they -- from the first to the last -- must bear personal, including legal, responsibility.

-- For the necessary norms and organizational, political, and other guarantees to be provided, with a view not to permit the mutual forgiving of breaches.

In this way, through economic contracts, the working out of the goals, their expression in concrete form, the linking up of the balances, and the assignment of state orders become FLESH AND BLOOD in real economic and technical measurements and relations.

With such an approach is there any chance, any risk that certain calculations of individual state organs turn out to be wrong, or at the least inaccurate? Without doubt, such a danger does exist. There is nothing to be afraid of if, in the course of the dialogue with the self-governing organizations, corrections are made in the individual views of the branches and functional organs, and even of the central planning organ, in relation to the national goals, strategy, and balances. WHATEVER IS MORE ADVANTAGEOUS. EFFECTIVE, AND PROMISING FOR SOCIETY MUST BE ADOPTED, AND SHOULD BE APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WITH THE LAW CONCERNING THE PLAN AND THE BUDGET.

The application of such an approach -- THIS IS THE ALPHA AND OMEGA OF COMBINING THE INTERESTS OF THE COLLECTIVES WITH THOSE OF SOCIETY, this, as Lenin puts it, is "the marvelous means" for multiplying the capacities of our state apparatus tenfold, the means which no capitalist state has had at its disposal or can have at its disposal. As the workers are drawn into state planning and into the framework of dialogue with the state and its organs -- this also enables PRESSURE FROM BELOW to be ensured for more efficient management and the development of socialist property.

This approach should permeate the methodology and technology of planning, the normative documents, the style of leadership and administration in the self-governing organizations, and in their interrelations. THIS APPROACH SHOULD BE MEANINGFULLY ENSURED FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE ROLE, RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALL PARTICIPANTS IN STATE AND COUNTERPLANNING, AT ALL LEVELS.

-- Through the economic conditions and normatives which are prescribed for the self-governing organization, AN INCENTIVE AND PRESSURE FROM ABOVE must be applied on the socialist commodity producers for the development of scientific-technical progress.

-- The main thing is that the economic interrelations in the field of investment policy must in this manner acquire a new guideline: THE CONTINUOUS renewal of technologies.

ALL THIS REQUIRES THAT A CLEAR POLICY BE CONDUCTED IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENTS.

-- The major part of capital investments is to be utilized for renewing technologies and equipment, while the remainder is to be used for reconstruction, expansion, and new construction -- this is our formulation on this question.

In this connection there is the question of THE COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENTS. No chance whatsoever -- either normative or any other -- must be created for the state organs and the economic organizations to sit "in the warm" behind the notice board "national project." Entering the list of names for these projects and the acquisition of investor's rights must come under competitive principles, and only on the basis of the most progressive technologies. Here I am talking of large-scale structural changes, of a reorientation of the entire economy, and of turning the economy to a new wavelength: that of the scientific-technical revolution.

-- Through expert examination by the state, the active engagement of the expert and forecasting capabilities of the scientific front, competitions for scientific products, etc, a broad dialogue and discussion must develop in the defining, assignment, and execution of the national objectives between the state organs and between economic, scientific, and engineering units.

-- Thus, every competent and interested representative of the state and the self-governing organizations will be able to put in his word and take up on a competitive basis the relevant rights and responsibilities, in order to enter, as some people express it now, the "select circle" at national level.

-- This will cut out the opportunities for subjectivism in the assessments and decisions regarding the national objectives, for a bureaucratic approach, and unfounded claims of falsely understood "local patriotism." It is also necessary for strict procedures to be introduced to obtain SUBSIDIES.

-- It is necessary for a firm policy to be adopted making subsidies for end products the exception, and not the rule, and only for specific commodity groups, in order to satisfy the vital requirements of the population, and subsidies connected with our foreign trade policy and with differential rent [renta], where high expenditures are incurred due to natural conditions or in the mastering of new equipment or technologies.

-- Production would be subsidized and stimulated where a technological breakthrough is emerging, or where the breakthrough is being expanded over the entire front, in the branch, in the country, and in the international division of labor.

CONCERNING THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS

THE QUESTION OF THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS IS A KEY QUESTION IN THE DECISIONS OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM AND A CRUCIAL PREREQUISITE FOR THEIR FULFILLMENT.

In this connection it is first and foremost necessary to introduce clarity in the approach and criteria for constructing the mechanism of functioning of the self government of these organizations -- from the viewpoint of interaction between them and between their units, as well as with the superior organs and organizations.

The principles of self-government relate to separate socialist organizations, possessing economic, production-economic and juridical independence, and producing material or spiritual goods.

These include:

-- enterprises;

-- combines;

-- which may form economic trusts, to which in certain cases state functions may also be assigned.

The self-governing organizations may FORM ASSOCIATIONS with other organizations in order to carry out a specific concrete activity.

In general, the question of the self-governing organizations in the various fields of economic, scientific, cultural, and other activities should be decided in accordance with the criteria for the formation and functioning of these organizations and according to the actual situation.

The self-governing organizations are led by collective organs elected by the labor collective. The chairman of the economic council will also be the director of the enterprise. He will represent the state in the labor collective and at the same time will be subject, as a member of the collective, to election as prescribed in the draft law for the new Labor Code.

WHAT ARE THE CHIEF ELEMENTS IN THE POSTULATE CONCERNING THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS?

FIRST. I have already mentioned the question of concretely defining the goals between the state organs and the self-governing organizations. After concretely defining the goal, the specifications which the product of this organization must meet are prescribed by means of the state orders.

-- We only watch the results of the "outcome" and nothing more, with no interference from outside.

-- The self-governing organization takes part, in its full capacity and on the basis of equal responsibility, in the dialogue with the state organs on the concrete defining of the goals and the precise specification of the conditions and resources.

SECOND. The self-governing organizations function on the basis of wide economic independence within the framework of the regulations laid down by the state, and on the basis of full economic cost accounting.

THIRD. The economic conditions and levers for exerting influence, which determine the reaction and behavior of the self-governing organizations, are formed on the basis of the balances and the value mechanisms.

Here one is referring to large-scope, uniform, and relatively permanent norms which are effective within the framework of the 5-year plan.

Here one is speaking of A QUALITATIVELY NEW NORMATIVE BASIS, about criteria for profitability and competitiveness of a kind which characterize the expenditures of actual and materialized labor.

FOURTH. The self-governing organizations function on the basis of the contract principle and the piecework principle in their interrelations with other self-governing organizations or official departments.

FIFTH. The rights and responsibilities of the self-governing organizations should be expanded both in their internal economic relations and in the foreign economic aspect.

-- A direct link should be provided between the self-governing organizations and THE MARKET, and the results of marketing of the production delivered to the direct producer.

-- The principle of FOREIGN-CURRENCY SELF-FINANCING requires that the self-governing organizations decide themselves how to organize their foreign-trade activities -- independently or via the agency of a foreign trade organization.

-- THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES should be the task and the right of the self-governing organizations.

THE CHIEF THING IS TO ENSURE A DIRECT DIALOGUE BETWEEN EVERY PRODUCER AND THE FIRM OR SOURCE OF THE RELEVANT TECHNOLOGY. Of course, this in no way signifies underestimating the role of the state. The state not only retains its monopoly role in foreign trade, but at the same time is extending it.

Under the new conditions THE STATE GUARANTEES ITS MONOPOLY IN FOREIGN TRADE through the following:

-- It defines the aims of our foreign trade policy and the directions for further improving the structure of our foreign-economic links; and

-- it provides incentives for exports, supplies information, assists the self-governing organizations in their international trade activities, and exerts control over this activity.

SIXTH. The granting of the right to every self-governing organization to form voluntary associations with other participants in economic activity.

SEVENTH. The granting of the right to the self-governing organizations to leave a particular economic system and join another.

The arbiter for regulating this process will be the state, by means of its competent organs and institutions.

EIGHT. It is essential to introduce new content and new quality into the joint or independent activities of the self-governing organizations in the process of the drawing up and fulfillment of THE PLAN.

Without being a slave to a form or model, here adequate forms must be sought in order to fully utilize the "grey matter" through uniting the efforts of the labor collectives in working out and implementing mutually agreed and mutually enriched balanced programs and decisions for fulfilling the aims that have been set. Thus a fruitful dialogue will be ensured at the level of the self-governing organizations, and a number of "uproars" and distortions in the implementation of the economic-production links will be eliminated.

-- I will reiterate, every proposal for organizational reconstructions, especially in the economic sphere, should be approached with care, after in-depth analysis, and with scientifically-based arguments.

As is well-known, the self-governing economic units are OPEN SYSTEMS. This premise should also be followed consistently in relation to the brigade.

Why?

-- Because integration at the next, higher level often also presupposes integration at the level of the primary labor collectives.

-- Because new primary collectives are being formed for the fulfillment of joint tasks, such as joint brigades for scientific-technical progress.

-- Because out of these new primary labor collectives, depending on the nature of the tasks, a new basic collective may naturally be formed (or a new enterprise set up,) and so on.

THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE NORMATIVE BASE, THE SHAPING OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FOR FULFILLING THE GOALS, AND THROUGH THE BALANCES THE STATE ORGANS MUST ENSURE FEASIBILITY AND MANEUVERABILITY IN THE UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES AND IN THE CONDUCT OF THE SELFGOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

In this respect I would like to dwell particularly on THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND LEVERS FOR THE SELF GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS' ACTIVITY. Their correct formation and efficient functioning is to a very great extent dependent on this.

THE CHIEF THING HERE is for us to arouse an incessant hunger for scientific-technical progress, for us to expand "the appetite" of the economic organizations for everything vanguard and progressive, and to create new economic links between man and the leading scientific-technical achievements.

This question has two aspects;

FIRST, Conditions are to be ensured by the economic levers and tools under which no one will be able to deviate from the struggle for scientific-technical progress, while the incomes of the enterprises will directly depend on the introduction of new and progressive products and technologies.

SECOND, economic conditions are to be ensured for stimulating scientific-technical progress both on the part of the state and its organs, and of the self-governing organizations and their units. These incentives are to apply both to the primary labor collectives and -- which is particularly important -- to the individual.

REGARDING ECONOMIC COST ACCOUNTING AND SELF-FINANCING IN THE SELF GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE STRESSED.

It is high time to realize that economic cost accounting and self-financing are not and cannot be petrified forms to which the objective processes of the national economy pay obeisance.

ECONOMIC COST ACCOUNTING MUST DIRECTLY AND IMMEDIATELY REFLECT THE ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE SELF GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS AT ALL LEVELS, AND NOT DRAW AN AVERAGE BETWEEN THE ONES THAT WORK WELL AND THE MEDIOCRE ONES.

-- As a rule, the self-governing organization in material production should operate on a self-financing principle, with profit for society and for its own expanded reproduction.

-- This means that the national economy may also contain units which take a loss and which also function as self-governing organizations. A unity which operates in complex economic conditions or which is in the process of mastering innovations, must receive ADDITIONAL STIMULI AND INCENTIVES, so as not to be directly exposed to the impact of the taxes and other economic levers which apply sanctions.

-- Conversely, where the losses are due to bad management, to the output of low-quality products, to the nonfulfillment of contractual obligations and production-sharing deliveries, all sanctions should act with their full force on the person or organization directly responsible.

-- With such an approach, payment and additional material incentives will be able to be directly linked to the amount and quality of the labor of the collective and of every worker.

Only thus will we have final and definite organizational decisions which work well.

When we speak of COMMODITY-MONEY RELATIONSHPS AND MECHANISMS, we should bear in mind that under the present conditions their content is being considerably enriched.

The chief thing is that the commodity-money mechanisms and levers should not simply follow the development of the scientific-technical revolutions, but should actively stimulate and direct the labor collectives toward mastering the highest scientific-technical achievements.

Here one is referring to the following:

-- prices;
-- credit and interest rates;
-- profit and its distribution;
-- finances;
-- working wages, and so on.

IN ORDER FOR THE STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF PRICES to provide a powerful lever for accelerating scientific-technical progress, the following is necessary:

-- We should qualitatively improve and resolve the issue of prices. We cannot introduce any economic mechanism without deciding this question. Thus, the question of the new economic mechanism to a large extent starts with prices and is decided by them.

-- Prime cost -- prices; and prices -- prime cost: This is the question of questions. If we fail to start with the question of prices, we will legalize the deformations which now exist in the economy, we will waste the reserves we have available, and will bog down in a state of backwardness not hitherto experienced.

I REPEAT, IN ESSENCE WE CANNOT CREATE A NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM WITHOUT RESOLVING THE QUESTION OF PRICES.

What are the chief elements in this formulation of ours?

-- The price should not only reflect, but also promote the intellectual and technical level of the commodity. This means guaranteeing through prices the accelerated introduction and development of the top achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, the raising of the quality, competitiveness, and efficiency of production, and restricting or stopping the production of outdated, low-quality, and uncompetitive products.

-- The principle should be strictly observed that the level, relationships, and dynamics of the prices of commodities should be determined in relation to the socially necessary expenditures for their production and marketing, i.e. prices should reflect the socially necessary abstract labor. We have the opportunity with the aid of computers to "play" with all this and obtain a real picture.

-- Strict consistency is to be observed in fixing prices: First of all, one should determine the real prime costs and prices which are formed in the rear echelons, i.e. where the raw materials, materials, and energy are produced; then one should proceed to define the real prime costs and prices in the next echelons. In this way we will be able to see and take account of the effect of the differential rent which show up.

-- In places where a loss arises for objective reasons, supplementary means should be provided for a fixed period; and where an unjustifiably high profit accumulates, levers would be provided for appropriate reduction of this profit.

-- Of course, the open nature of our economy and the expanding participation in the international division of labor requires us also to take account of the influence, level, and tendencies in the development of prices in the international markets.

-- The individual expenditures of labor for producing end products intended for export should be gradually reduced to the level achieved by the leading countries and companies and their principal competitors in the relevant field.

-- There should be a wide application of prices agreed between the self-governing organizations, with the state determining the maximum and minimum limits ("from" -- "to"), within the framework of which the concrete prices are to be agreed.

-- The control of prices and price formation is to be improved. The strictest economic and other sanctions should be applied to the self-governing organizations and the guilty officials for the violations committed by them regarding prices and price formation.

-- It is necessary to introduce normative prime cost for the determination of the basic products.

OUR CREDIT AND INTEREST POLICY must also be subjected to the introduction of scientific-technical achievements. In this connection it is necessary to perfect the banking system and credit relations.

As a rule, the self-governing organization must ensure simple reproduction by its own means. Expanded reproduction is to be implemented on the basis of own accumulations, through credit, and by means, purposefully allocated from the budget, for solving major tasks of the scientific-technical progress with inter-branch character and with a high effect for the national economy.

-- The role of LONG-TERM CREDIT is to increase by stimulating the participation of the self-governing organizations on economic and other initiatives for technological renewal and increasing the final effectiveness of the people's economy.

-- The interest and credit policy must direct and balance the supply and demand of credits in accordance with the scientific-technical policy and the proportions established by the national plan.

-- The role of the Bulgarian People's Bank as a state organ conducting a purposeful policy in the area of credit, must increase.

-- The role of the FOREIGN TRADE BANK and the BANK OF ECONOMIC INITIATIVES must increase. Simultaneously, an economic bank is to be established to allocate credit to the economic organizations in industry, agriculture, and other branches. These banks which are in the national banking system, are simultaneously the banks of the producers. Their status is to be clarified, as well as the way in which they are established, their place and role in the national banking system, and the manner of electing their leadership. They must be given the opportunity to adopt independent decisions and be responsible for them.

-- The opportunities for economic initiatives on the part of the banks are to expand. Through their specific levers and means the banks are to direct the activity of self-governing organizations toward introducing the top achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. The mutual relations between the banks and the self-governing organizations are to be regulated on a contractual basis.

-- Self-governing economic organizations which do not implement scientific-technical progress must receive credits with high interest or simply be denied any credit.

-- Interest levels are to be brought in to greater conformity with the level of credits and deposits on the international credit market. A BROAD VARIETY OF INCENTIVE AND PENALTY INTEREST RATES IS TO BE APPLIED.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS must be constructed on the basis of the established principles between the state and the self-governing organizations, and direct them toward technical progress and development of effective economic activity.

For this purpose a flexible system of TAXES, CUSTOMS, SUBSIDIES, AND PREMIUMS is to be utilized, through which the state could exercise a differentiated influence over the self-governing organizations.

With this system the state is to ensure CONSIDERABLE TAX ALLEVIATIONS FOR THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE WORKING MOST EFFECTIVELY FOR TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL, PERFECTING THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION, AND DECREASING THE COST-ACCOUNTING AND INCREASING THE EXPORT PROFITABILITY.

When the introduction of top achievements is being proposed through competition for capital investments, production programs, established norms, and state commissions, then what follows is:

-- The own resources and funds, as well as the final results and marketed production which have been invested in the introduction of top achievements are to be released from taxation, or charged according to decreased tariffs.

-- The bigger, more progressive, and more multi-purpose the scientific-technical achievement introduced by a self-governing organization is, the greater the part of its profit which is to be left to its disposal.

UNDER THESE CONDITIONS THE SYSTEM OF ALLOCATING THE BUDGET IS ALSO TO BE CHANGED.

-- The self-governing organizations are to be provided with purposeful financing mainly for: developing and introducing some top scientific achievements; developing strategic branches and activities; and constructing major projects of an infrastructure character. The means are to be allocated mainly on the basis of compensation and competition.

IT IS NECESSARY TO RATIONALIZE THE POLICY IN THE AREA OF AMORTIZATION. It must become one of the basic economic levers of scientific-technical progress. In this context:

-- An accelerated form of amortization deductions is to be introduced in the branches and activities, which is to take into consideration also the amortization of the basic funds.

THE LABOR WAGES are to create conditions of stimulating the working collectives and individual workers to more rapidly introduce the achievement of the scientific-technical revolution and increase the quality and profitability of production.

-- The principle of the RESIDUAL NATURE OF WAGES ON THE BASIS OF RESULTS is to strengthen. Labor wages are to depend on the final production-economic results.

-- Additional guarantees are to be created for a rapid increase of the social productivity of labor in comparison with the increase of the average labor wages.

The BRIGADE PIECEWORK is to be consistently applied.

-- For this purpose the "labor wages" fund of the brigades and the wages of their members are to be placed in direct dependence on their labor's final results and their personal contribution to implementating the piecework commission.

-- In the future, the entire wages of the leading cadres of the self-governing organizations is to be formed by indexes which reflect the effectiveness of the introduction of scientific-technical progress, the volume of sales, the results of exports, quality, and savings.

-- Every workers' collective is fully responsible for quality, and this responsibility is to be implemented using the "labor wages" fund. Failure to fulfill obligations, price discounts, and indemnities because of complaints of poor quality and excessive substandard production, must be paid out of the "labor wages" fund.

The establishment of ORGANIZATION AND ORDER, AS WELL AS STRENGTHENING DISCIPLINE in the people's economy require a better use of economic means as levers of influence.

-- It is necessary to create and really apply a system of economic sanctions toward collectives and individuals who violate legality, organization, order, and discipline in economy.

-- A system of economic guarantees is to be created against misusing rights afforded to the self-governing organizations, and first of all when they take advantage of their monopoly situation.

-- The rights afforded to such self-governing organizations are to be temporarily, fully, or partially limited.

-- Their leaders must be relieved from their posts, or prosecuted when their violations are serious.

-- All illegal profits from violations of quality, prices, accountability, and so on, must be added to the budget profits.

On the basis of all this, immediate work must start for the organizational construction of the self-governing organizations and the normative ensuring of their work. The concrete regulation of this work is to be determined through a DECREE ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

As far as the problems related to labor relations in the self-governing and other socialist organizations are concerned, as well as the order of electing, and the rights and obligations of the leading organs of these organizations, they must find a place in the NEW LABOR CODE.

On Some Principled Transformations in the Political Superstructure

The implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in Bulgaria requires adequate solutions along the entire chain of leadership. It is necessary that the structure, functions, and activity of many organs, and first of all those of the high echelon of state leadership be brought into conformity with the new tasks. Any lagging is inadmissible here. We mean profound and not cosmetic changes, changes which will allow us to open up broadly toward the scientific-technical revolution by utilizing the advantages of the socialist social system.

Taking this under consideration, at the February plenum and afterwards we not by chance raised the question of conducting a "breakthrough" in the structure and functions of the state apparatus from top to bottom, in the economic apparatus, and the party apparatus, and so forth.

Changes are necessary, which are to cause:

-- The organs to be transformed from ones of social management into units whose activity should guarantee the achievement of the socio-economic goals through the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution;

-- These organs to be relieved from many functions and activities which are not characteristic of their work and create conditions of bureaucratic centralism, patronizing, and limiting the independence of the self-governing organizations.

The transformations mean there will be correct and effective if we do not miss the main thing -- to be steadily led by the natural laws of our development and the natural laws of the scientific-technical revolution.

THE MAIN ESSENCE OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL SUPERSTRUCTURE IS THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND OF SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNMENT. The crucial problem lies in party policy and this problem will also in the future continue to be the necessity of consolidating the role of political leadership, the necessity of promoting the development and strengthening of the socialist state, as well as the necessity of increasingly revealing the democratic character of this state.

I would like to dwell on the necessity for certain changes, based on principle, in the high level of state leadership.

FIRST IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO BE REORGANIZED to decisively overcome the departmental approach in economic leadership and in other spheres of our development, as well as to intensify its role as a supreme executive organ of state power.

In this connection we should discuss the question of the expediency of establishing a number of councils attached to the Council of Ministers as basically new organs.

What do I want by this?

In my opinion, the following councils should be attached to the council of ministers:

1. AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL -- for the development and promotion of economic policy.

2. A SOCIAL COUNCIL -- for the development and promotion of social policy.

3. A COUNCIL OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION

The establishment of these councils is in conformity with the objective trend which shows, on the one hand, that the individual spheres of social life should be ever more closely integrated with each other, and, on the other hand, that necessary conditions should be created for the functioning and developing of the self-governing organizations.

SECOND. LET US TALK ABOUT THE CHARACTER AND COMPETENCIES OF THESE COUNCILS.

They will be state organs with great competencies. They will assist the Council of Ministers. These organs will be a new type of leadership organ, which will have the right of adopting decisions in the respective spheres in which they are working. Their decisions will have the validity of Council of Ministers acts.

As I see it, these councils will have a simplified structure and an apparatus reduced to a minimum, and they will assist in the elaboration of plans for the respective spheres of their competence. They will resolve questions, coordinate, and ensure strategic leadership in these spheres.

-- In connection with the specific implementation of state policy, the aforementioned councils will have to use the specialized state organs in the respective spheres, as well.

-- It should by no means be permitted that the councils should repeat or multiply bureaucracy. I am talking about the establishment of totally new organs with their own respective rights and obligations, which, as I said, will eliminate departmental barriers, and will create opportunities for a much more thorough and differentiated approach to the analysis and solution of problems.

THIRD. WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE RESPECTIVE MINISTRIES IN SUCH A CASE?

At this stage, I think that it is expedient to close down some of the ministries and to reorganize others, while we should preserve some ministries, although with a thoroughly changed structure, functions, and competence, or as the philosophers say, these ministries will be preserved within the councils, but in a "lower profile."

-- The chief concern is to eliminate the administrative-bureaucratic relations between the central state organs and the economic organizations, and to build up a new type of relations, guaranteeing conditions for these organizations to act as real producers of commodities to the economic organizations.

-- This means that the councils will not present a mechanical accumulation of several ministries, but will represent basically new organs of the state administration.

In sharing these thoughts with you, I take into account the fact that ministries such as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Justice will continue to function as before, naturally in conformity with the new requirements submitted by the 1985 February plenum.

In this respect, the question of the present Ministry of Production and Trade for consumer goods is arising. I take into account the fact that, in conformity with principle, which I set forth, the economic organizations of the light and food industry sector should be included in the Economic Council.

FOURTH. Under these new circumstances some of the PRESENT COUNCILS ATTACHED TO THE STATE COUNCIL SHOULD MERGE THEIR WORK with the work of the respective National Assembly commissions. In this respect we already have accumulated sufficient experience, since the National Assembly commissions are increasingly asserting themselves as small parliaments.

-- In this case the State Council will render even better services to the National Assembly, and will not deal with mapping out the policy, which is the task of the BCP Central Committee.

FIFTH. I would like to express additional thoughts on the COUNCIL OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

The establishment of such a council is made necessary by the objective processes of integration which are taking place between science, culture, and education. The council will assist the elimination of departmental barriers between the presently existing state Committee of Science and Technical Progress, the Committee of Culture, and the Ministry of National Education, and this will facilitate the further integration among these three intellectual spheres.

-- We must increasingly direct science toward education, education toward science and toward the people, both education and science toward culture, and so forth.

In this case another question arises: IS IT APPROPRIATE TO JOIN TOGETHER SCIENCE, INVENTIONS, AND TECHNOLOGIES, AND INTEGRATE THEM INTO ONE AND THE SAME STATE ORGANS, AS WAS PROPOSED AT A CERTAIN STAGE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT? Is it not more correct to establish a State Committee on Research and Technologies, likely to participate, together with the central planning organ, in compiling balances of technological relations, in the implementation of technologies transfer, and in guaranteeing the introduction of inventions and technologies into practical work?

As a matter of principle, science in our country is placed under the leadership of the Academy of Sciences, the Agricultural Academy, the Medical Academy, and the higher educational institutions.

-- The former state Committee for Science and Technical Progress actually did not assume the direct leadership of science. If we should establish a Council for Science, Culture, and Education, nothing obliges us to subject science to the leadership of the new committee, which would only distract it from its basic, fundamental task, namely to guarantee the technology transfer and to introduce inventions and technologies into practical work.

-- Naturally, this new committee will rely on science and on the scientific organizations of the respective academies and scientific educational institutions; it will finance the national scientific programs; it will work with the respective programmatic collectives, and so forth.

SIXTH. I would like to draw special attention to the Social Council. The entire complex of vitally important problems, connected with the living conditions and the development of our population -- such as health protection, biological reproduction, birth rate, demographic factors, increasing man's working capacity, and life expectancy, ensuring a fully active life in the period of his old age, and so forth -- is within the competence of the Social Council.

Our society is now facing the task of guaranteeing a high living standard in the nation, as well as a healthy way of life, and to increase the quality of human resources in the true sense of the word.

In order to achieve this strategy goal the following efforts are necessary:

-- to comprehensively integrate all factors which apply to this goal;

-- to integrate, more particularly, the health protection sector, mass physical culture, and recreation;

-- to restrict and gradually to eliminate all risk factors which threaten the health and strength of the individual;

-- to create prerequisites for increasing the birth rate and for solving demographic problems;

-- to achieve a social and personal effect in the purpose-oriented incentive and utilization of man's capacities as a biological and social being, to increase the effect of the human potential. The following task should be the focus of the aforementioned activities; man must not only be the object, but chiefly the subject of care for his development and self-fulfillment, and this is something that presupposes that the individual himself should learn to uncover and use his own physical and intellectual capacities.

Increasing the proposed council we will achieve a successful integration of the efforts of all organs and organizations which deal with the problems of human resources.

Naturally, also in this case the question is not that an organ at the level of the Council of Ministers should by all means be created. The integration which we are talking about must be accomplished in the plants themselves, in the economic organizations, and in the scientific, cultural, and scientific institutions, as well as in the conurbation systems, and so forth.

SEVENTH. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEES AND MINISTRIES.

It is absolutely necessary to thoroughly reorganize the activities of the functional ministries and committees. We must revise their work and functions, and must eliminate everything that paralyzes and obstructs the work of the self-governing organizations, from their activities. It is necessary to enhance the role of these ministries and to intensify their opportunities to exert an economic influence upon the state organs and upon the socialist organizations in the spirit of the decisions of the 1985 February plenum. The activities of these ministries and committees, as well their opportunities in specifying the national goals and in working out balances, as well as in compiling the plan for the country's socioeconomic developments, should be expanded and intensified.

-- In view of these circumstances the State Committee for Planning should be reorganized into a State Planning Commission, and the present National Planning Commission should be disbanded. With its activities the State Planning Commission must optimally rely upon the councils attached to the Council of Ministers and upon the functional ministries and committees in the following activities: In analyzing the state of the national economic complex; in working out a system of targets on a national level with regard to party strategy, in organizing and compiling the state plan; in evaluating the results of the country's development, and so forth.

In connection with this THE PECULIAR FEATURE IN THE WORK OF THESE COUNCILS IS THAT THEY ARE FOCUSED ON THE NECESSARY DIALOGUE, WHICH WE ALREADY MENTIONED, THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND BETWEEN THE COUNCILS, FUNCTIONAL MINISTRIES, AND COMMITTEES, INCLUDING THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION, ON THE OTHER HAND. Thus, the self-governing organizations will directly communicate with the respective council and there will be no need for them to serve any masters.

All this demands that we reorganize and perfect the structure, the activities, the style, and the methods of the State Planning Commission as a state organ, called upon together with the councils and ministries, to promote the national goals and to plan the country's socioeconomic development for a given period, on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution. The State Planning Commission must be fully responsible for national balances as a uniform system, as well as secure the linkage of these balances through the state organs. The State Planning Commission must be assigned the task of coordinating the plans of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the plans of the remaining socialist countries.

EIGHTH. DEALING WITH THE CONTROL SYSTEM:

As is known, today the Committee of State and People's Control is attached to the State Council, and part of the conclusions it draws from investigations directly apply to the Council of Ministers. The changes in the Council of Ministers and the establishment of self-governing organizations, at the present stage of development, demand an intensification of its direct analytical and control activities.

In this respect it would be EXPEDIENT FOR THE STATE CONTROL ACTIVITIES, PART OF WHICH ARE PERFORMED BY THE COMMITTEE OF STATE AND PEOPLE'S CONTROL NOW TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. This will permit the Council of Ministers to implement a

direct control activity, AS WELL AS TO BEAR DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LEVEL AND RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS, AS WELL AS TO CONNECT CONTROL ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES.

-- We are talking about a new TYPE OF CONTROL, connected with the reorganization of the work of the entire control system at all levels of management -- from the enterprise down to the brigade.

-- In addition to this, control should be based on the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the individual levels. This tenet of the plenum, as I recall, is of exceptionally great importance.

-- It is necessary for us to transform control into an important resource of management so that it may become not only an organ that ascertains existing facts, but also an operational organ with the power to adopt decisions.

For this purpose, we need ESSENTIAL CHANGES. It is necessary at the present moment to link together analytical and control activities at all levels most closely, beginning with the most highranking organs. This is the only possible method of overcoming the deterioration of control into a primitive and passive supervision, which arouses the negative feelings of the people.

-- It would be correct for the Committee of State and People's Control and for the entire state control system to implement coordination, as well as to organize a comprehensive functioning and methodical leadership of all its links along all levels of administration.

-- The BCP Central Committee Politburo must revise its entire control system, throughout the country and adopt an appropriate decision for its simplification to the necessary minimum, as well as for increasing its effectiveness.

-- The investigation of the situation existing in the self-governing organizations -- this must above all be submitted to self-control, it must be a right and an obligation as well as a responsibility of the workers collective.

-- In this connection it is necessary for the central, as well as for the okrug, territorial computer centers, together with the bank branches, to expand their work as regards financial accounting and information services to the self-governing organizations as well as to ensure sufficient, timely, primary information to all interested organs on current processes and phenomena. This will help them to improve services and to restrict the administrative apparatus.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH AND WITH THE TREND TOWARD A DECISIVE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY BASIC LINKS, THE FOLLOWING MEASURES ARE EXPEDIENT:

-- to further the work and organization of the local state power organs;

-- to further develop and specify state-social and social-state principles in conformity with the new decisions in the sector of the organizational structure of administration.

-- The work in connection with perfecting the structure, the organization, and the functions of the social organs and organizations in conformity with the decisions of the 1984 BCP Central Committee January Plenum must be completed.

NINTH. WE MUST NOW ESTABLISH A NEW POSTULATE ABOUT THE RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TERRITORIAL ORGANS.

As is known, these organs play a special role and have a special place in the harmonious development of the material, social, and intellectual life on a territorial level.

Without exhausting this question, I would like to stress that under the conditions of the proposed decisions on planning and self-governing organizations, it is necessary to adopt a new approach and method of work for the territorial organs and in this connection these organs must fulfill the following tasks:

-- They must fully participate in the specification of national goals on their respective territories. They must actively participate in the dialogue with the central planning organs and with the self-governing organizations, which are developing on their territories.

-- They must promote a dialogue with the economic links that are directly subjected to them, by specifying with each link the goals and character of the product, of the resources, and conditions of production;

-- They must cooperate with the competent centers and other interested territorial organs, so that, in the long run, the development of the productive forces, the development of the social infrastructure, and all other developments should result in an additional, new, positive effect for the whole country.

-- Conditions must be created for expanding the initiative and the creative efforts of the working people in uncovering and fully utilizing all reserves and additional resources to involve the working people in management.

The territorial organs must devote special attention to the effective development of integration processes in the production and intellectual spheres, in the sector of municipal and everyday life services, as well as in social services, and so forth; in building and maintaining optimal technological, economic, and organizational relations among different links and activities, as well as within the framework of a certain territorial system and among the different territorial systems.

II. ON THE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AND INTRODUCTION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES

As I have already pointed out, the February plenum is of exceptional importance for the correct determination of our policy in this sphere. The modern scientific-technical revolution is, first and foremost, a technological revolution; the leading principle in this revolution is technology.

Today the essential, basic elements of the worldwide technological concept of the period up to the year 2000 and up to the beginning of the next century, are being shaped.

This is why it is necessary, on the basis of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-states up to the Year 2000, to work out our own concept on the technological innovation of our country, as well as to work out a new approach in mastering and developing contemporary and promising technologies.

This concept must represent a SPECIFICATION AND REALIZATION OF THE IDEAS AND POSTULATES OF THE 1985 FEBRUARY PLENUM so that it may become a platform for the technological innovation of the country within the next few years, and on a long-term basis, during the period up to 2000.

What do I consider necessary in this respect?

FIRST: UNIFORMITY SHOULD BE INTRODUCED AS REGARDS THE PRINCIPLES AND THE CRITERIA OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND OF THE COUNTRY'S RE-EQUIPMENT.

We cannot, at the same time, advance along the entire technological front -- we must select TECHNOLOGICAL PRIORITIES correctly and promote their development in STAGES. This is why it is necessary for us to implement the task of technological innovation along parallel lines, namely: DURING THE TRANSITIONAL STAGE of technological innovation, as well as regards the GENERAL LONG-TERM PROSPECTS in the technological sector.

How can we describe the principles and criteria according to which we must base our technological innovation?

-- We must implement a TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGH in the promising areas of the economy, in order to uncover new opportunities for the effective technological specialization of our country and for our assertion as a specialized producer of certain types of goods within the CEMA framework, as well as in the total sphere of the international division of labor.

-- We must provide for our presentation on international markets with ORIGINAL BULGARIAN TECHNOLOGIES AND WITH TECHNOLOGIES WHICH ARE FREE OF THE RESTRICTIONS ON THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

-- WE MUST ACHIEVE A TECHNOLOGICAL PARITY WITH LEADING FIRMS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THOSE TECHNOLOGICAL AREAS in which our country specializes within CEMA framework and in the sphere of the international division of labor.

-- We must ensure priority for the RESOURCES in those areas which make our country independent of weather and climatic factors, independent of complications in the international climate, and so forth.

-- We must guarantee optimal coordination of the existing technologies and machines based on basically new technologies during the TRANSITIONAL PERIOD OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION.

As I stressed in closing the 1986 Plovdiv Fair, it is of exceptional importance, in implementing the technological re-equipment of the country, to stress the question of ensuring SYNTHESIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES in the field of micro-electronics, biotechnologies, and raw materials. This synthesis, in view of the leading role of microelectronics, leads to a uniform technological essence of the production process and exerts the strongest impact upon the structure and effectiveness of our economy, upon the country's technological specialization and orientation.

SECOND. WE MUST BUILD UP A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

The transfer of technology must be implemented as a comprehensive activity and must include, above all, the following elements:

-- the technological products developed by the economic and scientific organizations in our country and abroad;

-- the implementation of scientific-technical, as well as trade contacts with organizations and firms in other countries for the transfer of technologies in both directions, as well as implementation of joint technological research and their application, and so forth;

-- the development and production of special technological equipment -- basic, auxiliary, and associated equipment -- and of the necessary instrumental equipment;

-- multiplication of technologies.

In order to solve the problems of technology transfer, it is necessary to build up a network of specialized organizations and links likely to develop a qualitatively new, NATIONAL, TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

THIRD. COMPUTERIZED, INTEGRATED PRODUCTION MUST BE LAID DOWN ON THE BASIS OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION.

Computerized, integrated production is a complete form of integration in the following sectors:

-- planning;
-- designing;
-- technological preparation of production;
-- the system of control over basic and auxiliary technological processes;
-- marketing of production.

This is a real material BASIS AND A PREREQUISITE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SELF-ORGANIZING PRODUCTION SYSTEM ON A LONG-TERM BASIS.

FOURTH. A REVOLUTIONARY TRANSITION TOWARD BASICALLY NEW TECHNOLOGIES.

As I already mentioned in my closing speech at the Plovdiv Technical Fair, we are now implementing an unprecedented transition toward a new stage in the development of technologies -- a transition from technologies, based on mechanical and thermal influence, toward technologies through which we are influencing the internal structures and the relations between inanimate and animate material.

WE CAN SAY THAT THIS IS ONE OF THE CHIEF AND LEADING NATURAL LAWS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY -- NAMELY, THE TRANSITION FROM MECHANICAL TO NON-MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY.

On this basis, it is necessary to restructure the total strategy in the sector of technology, to accomplish the technological innovation of our national economy. This is no longer merely a question of substitution of outdated machines and technology, but about REPLACING OUTDATED TECHNOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES.

The introduction and application of non-mechanical technologies will result in a GIGANTIC INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY.

I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS THE FACT THAT TECHNOLOGIES ARE BY NO MEANS A GOAL IN THEMSELVES, BUT A MEANS OF ATTAINING OUR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL GOALS.

FIFTH. THOROUGH, QUALITATIVE CHANGES ARE TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN OUR STRUCTURAL POLICY.

The problems of branch production structure, of regional economic structure, and of the foreign trade activities' structure are all focused in the structural policy. This is why this policy is of exceptional importance for our national economy. In order to stress the fundamental significance of structural economic changes, I want to point out that in the most developed, industrialized countries of the world this process is already intensively implemented. The results of it appear in many ways. It is a fact that structural economic changes, based on the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, were able to drastically change the consumption of material resources and energy, while the volume of production is preserved, or even increased at the same time.

I would also like to stress the fact that today, at the state of a contemporary scientific-technical revolution, it is necessary to discuss the question of the structural policy on an entirely new basis, as a question encompassing all spheres of the social organism. Only through such an approach we will be able to unite all basic factors and relationships which are forming structural policy. Hence, the necessity that the STRUCTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY OF OUR COUNTRY BE DEVELOPED AND APPLIED IN AN UNIFIED MANNER. Today we cannot apply justified structural changes in production, unless we take into account the progress, and even more so -- the future prospects -- of development of the scientific-technical revolution, unless we assess the specifications which we are introducing in our social goals, and unless we take into consideration our participation in the international division of labor. It is also necessary to assess the effect of the structural policy in connection with determining the trends and rates of speed of the scientific-technical revolution under the specific conditions existing in our country and the methods of their implementation.

All this demands that we discuss and resolve the questions of the TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION OF THE PRODUCTION SPHERE and the development, as well as the implementation, of our STRUCTURAL POLICY in a unified manner.

This is the reason why it is necessary to develop a MODEL OF EFFICIENT STRUCTURAL POLICY during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000. It is expedient that this model should include an EFFECTIVE RE-STRUCTURING OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES as well. Because, to put it figuratively, everything begins with trade and ends with trade.

The basic criteria and goals of this structural model should be as follows:

-- A DRASTIC CHANGE SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TOWARD THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS CHARACTERIZED BY A HIGH SCIENTIFIC STANDARD AND REDUCED ENERGY AND MATERIAL CONSUMPTION.

-- The development in stages and the scope of technological innovation should be determined through modernization and reorganization of the existing technologies, and on this basis, the dynamic of changes in the structural policy should be determined in coordination with the possibilities of linking it to the existing resources.

-- Particular attention should be devoted to the perfection of the structure in imported, new technologies.

-- We must ensure A HIGHLY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGICAL CHAIN in the structure of production along the lines of an entire cycle: namely, from the original raw material to the final product along the basic economic trends which are of decisive importance for the structure.

-- The structural reorganization must encompass also the EXISTING PRODUCTION POTENTIAL, and must ensure efficient utilization of the existing material-technical base.

IN CONNECTION WITH ALL THIS, THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM DECISIONS IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL SECTOR REQUIRE THAT WE SHOULD CONSISTENTLY ACCOMPLISH THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY TASKS.

1. A UNIFORM NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR BULGARIA'S TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPING DURING THE PERIOD UP TO 2000 AND FOR THE TRANSITION INTO THE 21ST CENTURY MUST BE DEVELOPED.

The development of this strategy must be the joint task of the councils attached to the Council of Ministers, of the State Planning Commission, and the State Committee for Research and Technologies, as well as of the respective organizations which deal with the transfer of technologies, or with their development.

This strategy must be based upon PRIORITY TRENDS for the development of integrated and standardized technologies, in the already established sectors and specializations, as well as in the promising spheres of decisive importance for our economy within the next 10-15 years. Particular attention, in addition to this, must be devoted to the accelerated and large-scale MULTIPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGIES along with the multiplication of assembled parts, single units, and goods.

Which technologies must be laid down at the basis of our technological strategy?

I will dwell only upon a few of them.

These are the strategic technologies in the field of ELECTRONICS, BIOTECHNOLOGIES, AND NEW MATERIALS.

Together with the other socialist countries, and above all in cooperation with the Soviet Union, in accordance to our possibilities, we will strive gradually to master certain space technologies, which are particularly necessary for our national economy.

In the machine building sector, during the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period, we must give priority to those technologies which provide for an accelerated technological re-equipment in a given branch, as well as in other national economic branches. This demands a priority treatment and development of technologies, connected with the following activities and production branches:

-- The construction of a flexible automated system for metal processing and plastic deformation;

-- mineral ceramics and technical ceramics;

-- hydro-plastic processing of metals, casting with counter-pressure and centrifugal casting;

-- high energy impulsive methods and technologies for plastic deformation;

-- vacuum, laser, plasma, and electronic rays technologies, and others;

--automation in planning and designing activities.

Particular attention and resources should be devoted, within the forthcoming years, to the complex of technologies connected with the accelerated development of the ELEMENT BASIS OF ELECTRONICS. In this case we must act with great elan, in order to secure the rear guard of our electronics and micro-electronics sector.

At the Plovdiv Fair in 1985 our machine building industry clearly demonstrated the breakthrough which was implemented along the lines of several of the most up-to-date trends of scientific-technical progress.

It will obviously be necessary in the next years, to focus the technological re-equipment of our machine building sector on the creation of favorable prerequisites for a new breakthrough in this area in order to obtain general progress in this area along all lines.

These tasks particularly apply to the following spheres:

— technical machine building;
— agricultural machine building;
— production of building equipment;

In the long run, as for the machine building sector, we must accomplish the following structural changes, which will:

-- ensure technological innovation of the production potential in other branches, as well as of the plants built within the framework of these branches and operating within them;

-- satisfy the needs of the final consumer (the population), for appliances, equipment, and technologies which require less energy consumption and less manpower consumption but which are highly promising in exploitation and are characterized by high consumption qualities.

The following CHEMICAL INDUSTRY branches are to be developed on a priority basis:

-- catalyzer technologies, for which it is necessary to develop and apply highly productive technological modules and highly selective catalyzers, guaranteeing an output which is close to the theoretical one;

-- technologies connected with the development of the silicon industry;

-- flexible, automated production systems, achieved through the large-scale application of universal installations for obtaining small-tonnage chemical products, as well as the production of particularly pure and ultra-pure products for microelectronics, and others;

-- biotechnologies for obtaining antibiotics, biotechnological substances for diagnosis, therapy, and so forth.

In the METALLURGICAL sector we must develop the following technologies on a priority basis:

-- new technologies for obtaining and processing mineral raw materials, so that we may produce goods with new, improved qualities, as a basis for the development of strategic industrial trends;

-- comprehensive mechanization and automation in the process of mining;

-- basically new technologies and methods for enriching useful deposits;

-- methods for the continuous casting and out-of-furance processing of steel, to drastically improve the quality of steel;

-- advanced technologies for the intensification and modernization of extraction capacities for cast-iron, steel, ferro-alloys and refractory materials, to decisively improve the technical-economic indexes for their production and to reduce material and energy expenditures;

-- basically new technologies and methods of production in the case of metallurgical industry goods made of ferrous and non-ferrous metals for electronics and for other industrial branches.

As to the AGRICULTURAL SECTOR, as wearly as in the first years of the forthcoming 5-year plan period, we must lay down the foundations of a drastic technological improvement by introducing a gradual advance coordinated with the existing national economic opportunities. Innovation in this sector must be based on the most recent achievements of biotechnologies, on capsular, aseptic, extrusion, and extraction technologies, as well as on a high-frequency energy effect, and others.

THE DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGICAL STRATEGY IN THIS AREA MUST REPRESENT A BASIS FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL RE-EQUIPMENT OF OUR ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY. IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS STRATEGY MUST BE CONSIDERED A TASK OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN ACCOMPLISHING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN OUR COUNTRY. AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD THIS STRATEGY MUST BE UPDATED AND ADAPTED TO THE NEW TRENDS IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL SECTOR.

2. IN 1986 WE MUST BEGIN WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK, INCLUDING TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS AND TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES.

-- THE TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS must be established mainly on the basis of determined technological trends with the basic task of widely applying and developing certain standardized and integrated technologies.

-- THE TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES must be organized (including their establishment on the basis of already existing scientific institutions), for certain technological sectors, in which the achievement of a final technological product demands the accomplishment of additional, technological research. Such institutes are to be established in sectors where we already have achieved certain results of our own.

SPECIALIZED TECHNOLOGICAL LINKS MUST DEVELOP IN THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, ORIENTED TOWARD SIGNIFICANT PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES.

-- The basic trend of the activities of such links must be the transfer of progressive technologies along various production lines.

-- During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period we must develop a qualitatively new level of experimental production, equipped with the most updated machines and appliances.

-- Within the framework of branches and of self-governing organizations, workshops, enterprises, or combines for specialized technological equipment should be built.

THE NECESSARY RESOURCES FOR EXPANDING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY BRANCH IN TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, AS WELL AS IN THE RE-EQUIPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY, MUST BE GUARANTEED ON A PRIORITY BASIS.

The necessary measures are to be adopted in 1986 for the distribution of work according to long-term technological specialization of the self-governing organizations, which should assess the state of their technologies for their prompt innovation.

-- Particular attention is to be paid in this respect to technologies connected with our commitments along the lines of the international division of labor, and above all as regards our relations with the USSR and the other CEMA member-states, as well as in the case of technologies likely to ensure effective exports of production along secondary lines.

3. THROUGH AN ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES WE MUST ESTABLISH CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING UP A NEW RAW MATERIAL BASIS AND FOR AN EFFICIENT SOLUTION TO ENERGY PROBLEMS, AS EARLY AS DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN.

It is unnecessary to stress that these areas are of exceptional importance for our country -- today and in the near, as well as in the more distant future. This is why the hitherto accomplished work in this area must expand on a qualitatively new basis, we must place this issue at the center of the activities of the country's scientific-technical potential. The creation of a new raw material basis and the efficient solution of energy problems is unthinkable without a guaranteed, drastic change in the technological sector, and everyone should understand this. It is necessary for the Ninth 5-Year Plan to ensure comprehensive conditions for the implementation of this drastic change for the better.

In order to build up a new raw material base we must work out and apply a COMPLEX OF TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS, by which to create the technological possibilities for the following activities:

-- putting the hitherto unutilized natural resources of the country into effective economic operation;

-- comprehensively using secondary products in industry and agriculture, for the establishment of a WASTELESS ECONOMY in our country;

-- modifying the existing raw materials through basically new methods and technologies and, on this basis, to create qualitatively new products;

-- increasing the quality standards and the level of processing, as well for obtaining basically new raw materials.

An effective solution to energy problems demands that efforts should concentrate on two MAIN DIRECTIONS.

FIRST, TO EXPAND THE COUNTRY'S ENERGY BASE THROUGH THE UTILIZATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES.

-- Today and in the future the basis of energy in our country will be developed in NUCLEAR, THERMAL, AND SMALL WATER-POWER PLANTS. However, along with this, we will expand scientific research for NEW ENERGY SOURCES as early as during the next 5-year plan period.

-- Along with the use of geo-thermal waters, we must even more actively work for the utilization of SOLAR ENERGY through electronic and biotechnological methods, in order to resolve the problems of peak times in the energy system, and so forth.

-- It is necessary to adopt a new technological approach also as regards the use of the annually recyclable RAW MATERIALS AND SECONDARY MATERIALS. It is high time to understand that to burn is not the most efficient energy approach. In this case we must develop new technologies -- biological, physical, chemical, and others, which will permit these raw materials to take an important place in our country's energy balance.

SECOND, we must accomplish a drastic change toward energy-saving technologies.

-- In this sector we must "mobilize" above all, THE STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES likely to accomplish a radical and thorough change in the country's energy consumption.

ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES are likely to produce a considerable reduction of the energy used for light and heating, for the production of machine building goods, and in other branches of production.

BIOTECHNOLOGIES are likely to reduce, to a restricted extent for the time being, and considerably, in the more distant future, the energy expenditures in heavy-chemical synthesis, as well as in the prospecting and processing of mineral raw materials, as well as in obtaining new chemical products, and so forth.

Technologies connected with obtaining new materials will reduce energy expenditures by reducing the technological cycles and changes the processing technologies, and so forth.

This will enable us to much more promptly approach the achievement of the goal of catching up with the advanced countries as regards the expenditures of energy per production unit.

4. A SYSTEM OF ACTIVE STATE INFLUENCE UPON THE EXPANSION OF THE INITIATIVES OF SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS AS REGARDS THE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES MUST BE DEVELOPED.

The development and the wide application of modern technologies in the national economic sector on the basis of their standardization and integration must be accomplished as a planned and goal-oriented activity. It is of particular importance to ensure a correct relation between the goals set in this respect by the state and the interests of the self-governing organizations. This is why it is necessary to apply coordinated efforts by both the states and the economic organs and organizations in the development, financing, and circulation of standardized technologies and technological modules.

The state influence upon the development of technologies must mainly concentrate upon the creation of necessary conditions for the accelerated development of the selected priority sectors.

The State Committee for Research and Technologies must play the chief role in exerting state influence upon the development of technologies. This demands from the Committee that it should develop a special system of state influence as early as the beginning of 1986.

WITH ITS MANYSIDED ACTIVITIES, THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGIES SHOULD RELY UPON THE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.

THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS must devote their resources -- both their cadres and material resources -- to the development of these standardized and integrated technologies.

Within the framework of the self-governing organizations SMALL enterprises which are applying highly effective technologies, must develop at high rates of speed. The Ninth 5-Year Plan must guarantee the construction of a network of such enterprises in the most important sectors, which should be equipped with a modern technological basis, likely to transform them into centers of "technology production" for the other enterprises through the country.

5. BY THE END OF 1986 WE MUST CREATE A UNIFORM TECHNOLOGICAL CATALOGUE SYSTEM LIKELY TO ENCOMPASS ALL LEVELS -- THE NATIONAL, THE BRANCH, AND THE INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

In this manner we will develop A UNIFORM INFORMATION BASE, likely to permit all scientific and economic organizations, program collectives, and individual scientists, as well as experts to make use of the accumulated, nationwide experience in the technological sphere.

6. WE MUST PROVIDE FOR ALL NECESSARY CONDITIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED AND STANDARDIZED TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING THE NECESSARY RESOURCES AND INCENTIVES.

Through the technological relations balance a planned, mutual interconnection of the technologies must be guaranteed both along vertical and horizontal lines, with a view to avoiding disproportions and interruptions in the pace of production; optimal relations must be sought between the traditional and the basically new and promising technologies, between the basic, supporting, and complementing technologies, between the unique, the standardized, and the integrated technologies.

AS EARLY AS ON THE BASIS OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN WE MUST CREATE PREREQUISITES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THOROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL RE-EQUIPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

THE LIST OF STANDARDIZED AND INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES STEMMING FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL RE-EQUIPMENT OF THE COUNTRY DURING THE 1986-1990 PERIOD SHOULD BE ANNUALLY UPDATED ON THE BASIS OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

THE INVESTMENT POLICY must ensure a priority concentration of capital investments upon those projects and trends, connected with the large-scale application of standardized and integrated technologies and with the accelerated development of priority technological trends -- such as electronics, biotechnologies, and new materials.

7. THE PROGRAM ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE ESTABLISHED AS A BASIC FORM OF THE ORGANIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES.

This demands from the competent organs within a short period, the development and adoption of necessary documents in this sector. These should be normative documents, likely to create the necessary conditions for a creative implementation, for active and efficient work, which should not paralyze the initiative of the specialists within narrow limitations. If this does not happen, we will bring a great idea to failure, we will subject this idea to the narrowminded views of bureaucracy.

8. THE PRINCIPLES OF A PURPOSE-ORIENTED, MIXED FINANCING OF LARGE-SCALE, OR RISKY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL MEASURES AND INITIATIVES WITH MEANS FROM THE STATE BUDGET AND FROM THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE APPLIED IN THE WORK OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS AND TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES. THIS MAKES THE FOLLOWING MEASURES NECESSARY:

-- the necessary changes and additions must be introduced in the normative documents dealing with the order and method of state participation in the purpose-oriented financing;

-- in order to make the technological centers and institutes able to compete on the international markets, and in order to ensure a high scientific potential of technologies, it is necessary to create the opportunity, based on norms, for these organizations to use from 5 to 15 percent of their incomes for financing technological research developments.

9. THE NECESSARY SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR ENHANCING THE PRESTIGE OF THE TECHNOLOGISTS IN ENTERPRISES AND SCIENTIFIC LINKS MUST BE CREATED.

For this purpose we must carry out the necessary changes in the normative documents:

-- The evaluation, remuneration, and incentives for the technologists' work must be differentiated in accordance with their contribution to the development of modern technologies.

-- New functions should be introduced, such as chief, senior, and leading technologist, through which to ensure the professional development and promotion of the technologists and in order to create organizational and economic incentives for their creative, technological thought and work.

-- The functional role and competence of technologists should be enhanced, by mapping out specific measures for improving their qualifications in every self-governing organization, while the chief technologists should be granted the rights and obligations of deputy directors, responsible for the technological innovation of production.

10. THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION OF PRODUCTION, THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A HIGH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS IN INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGIES SHOULD BE COORDINATED AND COMBINED WITH RAISING THE LEVEL OF LABOR ORGANIZATION IN ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

-- Worldwide experience shows that in the field of organizational innovations a similar systematic character and consistency exists as in "production" technologies -- namely STANDARDIZED organizational solutions are applied and technologies are ADAPTED AND SPECIALIZED to serve the needs of different consumers.

-- In order to fully enjoy the "results" provided for by the new production technology, each economic unit has to select the most appropriate ORGANIZATIONAL TECHNOLOGY for itself.

This obviously makes the following measures necessary:

-- Along with the transfer of technologies we must also implement a transfer of LEADING ORGANIZATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES, OF ADVANCED MODELS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION. Naturally, some of these models will have to be adapted to our conditions, while others, which are appropriate, will be directly applied. We must build up OUR OWN SYSTEM OF SPECIALIZED LINKS FOR PERFECTING LABOR ORGANIZATION.

In this case the question is about the establishment of:

Program collectives and permanently acting links for the development of organizational technologies.

This is a task which the Economic Council, the State Committee for Research and Technologies, the Institute of Social Administration, attached to the BCP Central Committee, and all competent economic links and state organs must devote themselves to.

-- In the self-governing organizations, in the enterprises and combines, the necessary work must be accomplished for a wide application of scientific labor organization, so that the sociologists working in the enterprises may use it on a large scale.

The new technologies are expensive. They can be PROFITABLE only if no less than two shifts are working with them.

-- With a view to this, it is necessary to revise the normative base and to revise the entire economic front. Wherever people are still working in one single shift, the necessary measures should be adopted for A TRANSITION TO THE TWO-SHIFT WORK METHOD.

I WOULD ONCE MORE LIKE TO STRESS THAT THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES CANNOT BE EFFECTIVE, IF THEY ARE USED ONLY ON A ONE-SHIFT BASIS. EVERYONE SHOULD BECOME AWARE OF THIS FACT.

11. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION IS TO BECOME AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE OF THE COUNTRY'S TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Much work has been done on this issue until now. However, now we are facing an activity which is fundamental in its volume, scope, and economic results.

The Complex Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-States, and the Long-Term Program on Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation With the USSR Until 2000, which have been recently signed, are a powerful factor in our development. The pace of our progress depends to a large degree on how we shall organize the work according to the two programs.

Now it is necessary to place our country's obligations, stemming from the two programs, in the center of our efforts in the areas of technologies.

-- The Ninth 5-Year Plan is to create all necessary conditions of implementing our tasks in the areas of cadres, resources, and so on.

-- The implementing organizations are to be determined, and charged with the obligations assumed by our country, in the form of state commissions.

-- Priority is to be given to directing the scientific-technical potential of the country toward the five main directions, according to the degree of our participation in them: automation, electronization, nuclear power supply, the new materials, and biotechnologies.

-- The creation of joing scientific and scientific-production organizations with the other socialist countries, and first of all with the USSR, is to expand.

-- The joint work with the socialist countries in this area is to be combined with developing effective contacts and mutually beneficial cooperation in the technological area with leading companies, scientific organizations and universities in the developed capitalist countries.

In order to turn international scientific-technical and economic cooperation into a really important element of technological development is it necessary TO CONCENTRATE IT and charge the self-governing organizations with its implementation. In this area we must advance toward decisive changes, coordinated with our partners from the other socialist countries. THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS NEED A FREE SPACE FOR THEIR ACTIVITY, AN ACTIVE POSITION, AND FREE HANDS IN THE INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETITION.

III. ON THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SCIENCE

The problems we face in this area are complex. It would be naive to think that they all can be fully solved now. However, there is a circle of problems, whose postponement or protraction would be unjustified, and even condemnable.

Our party, society, and people treat science and its figures WITH RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE. The care for their development grows. We are now at a stage at which science must organically merge with production and practice, and the scientists with the workers' class -- everywhere where goods are produced. Simultaneous, science must broadly open itself toward education and culture and contribute to the nation's intellectual development.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN PROBLEMS WHICH ARE TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHILE IMPLEMENTING THE DECISIONS OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM IN THE AREA OF SCIENCE?

In this area I mean the following:

-- The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and the Medical and Agricultural Academies;

-- The so-called higher educational establishments of science;

-- The institutes and units attached to the industrial organizations, or one is wont to call them -- industrial science;

-- The utilization of the embodied foreign scientific work along the entire front.

FIRST. I think that the basic problem is to strengthen the connection between science and production, to remove the "no-man's-land" between them, and to quickly apply the

scientific results in practice. This will certainly facilitate the transformation of the scientific institutes and units into self-governing organizations. I already dwelled on some aspects of this problem. I would like now to add some considerations directly affecting science.

THE FIRST CONSIDERATION RELATES TO THE MECHANISM OF COMBINING THE CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT WITH EXPANDING THE RIGHTS OF LOWER SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND COMBINING THE FREEDOM OF SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY WITH THE NECESSARY STATE FINANCIAL AND LABOR DISCIPLINE.

As is well known PURPOSE ORIENTED PLANNING has an important place in this mechanism.

Taking into consideration the postulate that scientific-technical progress is to be the basis and essence of the plan on socio-economic development, the scientific front and national scientific and technological thought must fully assert themselves in the following areas:

-- in ensuring scientific and informational products, expert evaluations, forecasts, and so forth, with the view to correctly determining the goals of socio-economic development;

-- in concretizing the national goals in economic, technological, ideological and other tasks;

-- in supporting the branches, territorial units, and economic organizations in selecting and working out most effective strategies and purpose-oriented programs for reaching the national goals.

This does not mean that state commissions in accordance with the plan must contain all concrete scientific problems and themes on which the scientific organizations will work. A part of the scientific organizations, according to their status, will concretize the national goals in the form of themes and scientific tasks. The scientific units, which service production, work predominantly with concrete commissions on a contractual basis. It is the right of the scientific organizations to themselves select the organizational forms and maneuver with their potential within the framework of the resources placed at their disposal, and within the framework of the plan's conditions.

Such a mechanism must achieve the following main goals:

-- to direct the forces of the scientific front toward achieving significant goals for the national economy;

-- "to untie the hands and feet" of the scientific figures, specialists, and scientific collectives in planning scientific-research activity.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IN THIS CASE THE GOALS SET FOR THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT WILL HAVE FIRST-RATE IMPORTANCE.

The Council of Science, Culture, and Education at the Council of Ministers will have an especially important and responsible role in this area. The council, together with the State Committee on Research and Technologies must create conditions and an organization for the participation of the units of the scientific front in determining and concretizing the goals.

This is one aspect of the issue, which guarantees the transformation of the scientific organizations into self-governing organizations.

THE OTHER ASPECT IS -- TO ENSURE CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPING SCIENCE ITSELF AND ITS POTENTIAL.

In this direction too we must have an established state policy, with specific goals and strategy. Its implementation must be the right and responsibility of the Council of Science, Culture, and Education at the Council of Ministers.

-- It is necessary that the council, in coordination with the State Committee on Research and Technologies and the State Planning Commission, organize the elaboration of a plan on developing science and its potential, which will be a part of the plan on the country's socio-economic development.

As far as the scientific organizations are concerned, stemming from the goals of socio-political life and from the goals and strategy of science itself, they must have the right to determine their structure and the development of their scientific potential, its organization, and so forth.

MY SECOND CONSIDERATION WHICH SPRINGS FROM THE TASK TO TURN THE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-GOVERNING ONES IS TO CORRECTLY CONSTRUCT THE PROGRAMMING COLLECTIVES IN SCIENCE.

Without repeating what has been said in the report at the February plenum, I would like to touch upon some issues of the construction and functions of the program collectives as self-governing organizations.

To what must we devote a special attention?

-- The approach toward constructing such collectives must be absolutely clear: After the task has been posed, the programming collective receives its resources and has all rights and responsibilities to determine how the scientific result is to be achieved. In cases in which, while forming the programming collective, relations between a scientific and another organization emerge, these relations are to be regulated through a contract.

-- The right to create program collectives must be given to a state organ or a socialist organization (a scientific, economic, and so on organization), in accordance with a previously established order.

-- To solve an especially important state task, it is advisable to announce a COMPETITION for the theoretical research project, with a view to commissioning the task to the programming collective which has presented the best project.

-- In some cases two and more programming collectives are to be formed with a view to utilizing the COMPETITION PRINCIPLE in implementing the specific task.

-- As far as the leader of the programming collective is concerned, it is advisable that he be determined by the organ or organization which commissions the task. It would be correct in some cases to determine the leader and participants in the programming collective on the basis of competition.

-- In so far as the leader of the programming collective is responsible for the result, he must have the right to select the collective's members.

-- The contracts concluded by the programming collectives must determine the resource supply, the terms, the manner of reporting and evaluating the results and the rights over these results, and the manner of payment. The issue of selecting the members of the collective, the ways of reaching the goal of the research, and the internal scientific life of the programming collective cannot be a subject of this contract.

IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT THAT THE PROGRAMMING COLLECTIVES ARE CONSTRUCTED AND FUNCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM.

In this context it would be correct to establish the following principles:

-- Every programing collective must be constructed and must function on the principles of cost accounting, while taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the scientific activity and the scientific product. This requires first of all to most rationally and effectively spend the means, and most fully utilize the possibilities of the programming collective.

-- While the relevant programming collective is solving major tasks it must be afforded the right to form its own funds from the means coming from the body which commissions the task, and from means acquired through the activity of the collective.

-- The programming collective distributes the "labor wages" fund independently among its members, in accordance with the contribution of each member of the collective.

-- The possibility of disbanding the programming collectives which do not produce the expected results within a set term must be taken under consideration.

-- The programming collectives can receive credits from the bank.

After determining the goal, the essence and power of the counterplan in science are concentrated in selecting the most effective solutions in deciding the themes, ways, and means of obtaining the necessary scientific product, the correct maneuvering with the resources, and the flexible reaction to utilizing new possibilities and achievements in the course of implementing the set tasks.

SECOND. AS YOU KNOW, THE FEBRUARY PLENUM NOT BY CHANCE POSED THE QUESTION OF IMPLEMENTING A NEW APPROACH IN DEVELOPING FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLICABLE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Now it is necessary to begin the solution of this task on a broad front. The new approach which we have in mind is a real and urgent necessity:

-- Fundamental research is the forefront of science. Under the condition of the scientific-technical revolution it becomes the forefront of the revolution itself and of the global strategy of implementing the socio-economic and intellectual progress.

-- Countries, which until recently relied on the import of technology, today invest great means in this area. This is even more necessary for us from the viewpoints of our own science, the unsatisfactory utilization of the results which have been achieved, and the strategic goals which we set for ourselves.

-- As I have stressed on other occasions, we do not sufficiently use the possibilities and advantages revealed by the socialist economic and scientific-technical integration.

TOWARD WHAT FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AND RESULTS IT IS NECESSARY TO DIRECT THE FORCES OF THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT?

When at the February plenum the question of fundamental research was posed we started from the principles that this research has a determining role in implementing the scientific-technical revolution and in ensuring the necessary technological and market breakthrough. There is no area which at the present does not urgently need such research.

I think that many urgent measures are necessary in this area.

-- First of all, there is a great need to work out a NATIONAL PROGRAM ON FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SELECTIVE STRATEGY. THE FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH MUST NOT BE THE MONOPOLY OF A SINGLE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION.

-- Special attention is to be devoted to fundamental research, toward which we must proceed from applicable scientific products

-- The embodied world scientific product. We must quickly transfer the leading institutes of the academies and the higher educational establishment to this direction.

-- The program must solve the issues of production sharing and specialization in the area of fundamental research with the fraternal socialist countries and first of all with the USSR.

There also is the important issue of TRANSFERRING THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER COUNTRIES and how our scientific institutes which are engaged in fundamental and applicable research can master this knowledge. In many of my statements recently I have posed this problem. Taking its exceptional importance under consideration, I shall analyze this issue in detail.

THE ESSENCE OF THE PROBLEM IS HOW TO ORIENT OURSELVES TOWARD DIRECTLY IMPORTING AND UTILIZING THE VERY KNOWLEDGE WITH WHICH THE TECHNOLOGIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN CREATED, ALONG WITH UTILIZING THESE TECHNOLOGIES:

-- Because this knowledge is the carrier of the general and the specific in the technology systems;

-- And because this knowledge incorporates the possibilities of its multiplication in various technologies, and technical and productive implementations.

To put it differently, this means that today, while we utilize foreign experience in various forms, it is purposeful and justifiable to also master the scientific-technical knowledge, vested in this experience.

AS IS WELL KNOWN, THE POSTULATE OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM REQUIRES THAT ONE BEGIN FROM A GIVEN APPLICABLE RESULT WHEN NEW FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IS INITIATED. THIS IS CORRECT. SIMULTANEOUSLY, IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO APPROACH A CERTAIN ACHIEVEMENT FROM THE "OTHER SIDE" -- TO UTILIZE THE KNOWLEDGE ON WHICH BASIS THIS ACHIEVEMENT (TECHNOLOGY, PRODUCT, OR SIMPLY A NEW KNOWLEDGE) HAS BEEN CREATED.

New and unsuspected possibilities are being revealed here for utilizing science and its results. The road of scientific search is being shortened. Great means are being saved. Possible risks are being cut.

Naturally, I am far from denying the necessity of our own original research. We shall comprehensively stimulate such research. However, we must take under consideration the fact that even original research cannot develop without utilizing the achievements of world science.

THE UTILIZATION OF THE EMBODIED SCIENTIFIC PRODUCT OF OTHER COUNTRIES NOW HAS EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. The whole issue is to utilize the embodied scientific product:

-- directly as a technology;

-- as a stimulant toward new fundamental research;

-- as a source of knowledge with which it has been created; [as published]

-- for applying the multiple-goal oriented approach and its new interpretation;

-- for multiplying the standard technological modules in various branches and activities;

-- and for the postulate "to search for the unknown in the known" with the view to systematize known technological solutions and technological systems with a new quality and productivity.

MANY CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF OUR SCIENCE SPRING FROM ALL THIS.

-- It is time to FIRST create a system of research, analysis and evaluation of knowledge with the view to its use in many directions, and SECOND -- to create our own national fund where we shall catalog this knowledge.

-- This system must radically answer the needs of the pre-plan research of the scientific and innovating units, and ensure the overcoming of the informational deficit in this direction, in order to remove unnecessary duplication and rediscover solutions known in the world and our science and practice.

THIRD. THE PLENUM POINTED OUT THAT WE DO NOT HAVE TO BEGIN A PROFOUND REORGANIZATION OF THE BASIC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES -- ACADEMIES, INSTITUTES, CATHEDRALS, SECTIONS, AND SO FORTH, BECAUSE THEY CORRESPOND TO THE MODERN LOGICAL STRUCTURE OF SCIENCE.

Simultaneously, the present stage requires certain improvements, especially in order to link science with production and increase the effectiveness of the work of the scientific units:

-- forming new (fixed and programming) units and organizations and closing down ineffective structures;

-- increasing or decreasing the volume and scope of the work of the active units and organizations;

-- allying scientific organizations and units to work out and solve complex problems.

THE RIGHTS of scientific organizations and units as self-governing organizations MUST EXPAND in everything connected with internal restructuring, the rational division and use of the resources, and the combination and integration of resources, regardless of their dependence or "branch" and territorial origin.

IT IS NECESSARY TO REVIEW AGAIN THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND THEMATIC-FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF OUR ENTIRE SCIENTIFIC FRONT IN ORDER TO:

-- implement our new visions of selective strategy;

-- give priority to strengthening and developing the scientific front along the strategic directions of scientific-technical progress;

-- develop technological orientation and specialization in the structure of the scientific front in order to work out and transfer modern technologies;

-- increase the participation of science in the investment process, closely combining scientific research and designing activity;

-- form, develop, and unite structures which ensure the intensification of scientific and engineering labor along the line of its automation to receive high-quality and complete scientific products;

-- In this context, quickly and complexly develop the engineering and experimental activities, experimental production, industrial and pilot installations, and others, leading to a quick and effective embodiment of the scientific-products;

-- begin the development of well-equipped laboratories for collectively utilizing the unique and expensive apparatuses and equipment. This is to be done with the participation of the state and the interested organizations;

-- increase and diversify the forms of international scientific-technical cooperation, especially with the USSR and the other socialist countries, including through the construction of new fixed and programming collectives, joint scientific-production trusts, laboratories, institutes, journals, and so forth.

-- better utilize the possibilities of specialization and work of our specialists in established world scientific enters and in international scientific organizations and foundations.

It is necessary to effect an INTEGRATION OF THE FORCES AND RESOURCES OF THE VARIOUS SUBSYSTEMS OF THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT WHICH IS ADEQUATE FOR THE NATURAL LAWS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION AND THE OBJECTIVE PROBLEMS ARISING THEREFROM IN THE INTERNAL LAW-GOVERNED PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE ITSELF. It is particularly important to ensure the most efficient forms for functional integration of the academic, higher educational, and production scientific units both in the development of "branch" problems and in complex scientific-technological fields (such as microelectronics, new materials, and biotechnologies).

-- In this spirit, the integration between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the "Kliment Okhridski" Sofia University must be freed from all shackles and hindrances. It is necessary to map out new forms and means for integration between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the higher educational institutions.

On the basis of the social-state and state-social principle, a start can be made toward COMBINING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL FORCES INTO ASSOCIATIONS ACCORDING TO OKRUGS OR REGIONS. Such an approach will enable us to harmoniously develop scientific-technical progress throughout the country, while at the same time taking into account the specifics and nature of the scientific-technical requirements and the progressive changes of the technological links in every okrug and every region. This method will assist in the following:

-- The complex solving of scientific-technical problems and of the transfer of technologies;

-- Development of the material-technical and data base of scientific and engineering-applications activities;

-- Rational utilization of the opportunities for the multiple development of scientific and technological solutions.

I am far from saying that a move toward such associations should be made in every territorial system. This will be justified in areas where the necessary scientific-technical potential is available, where the association of the various units will increase the opportunities for them to solve common tasks and important problems, and so on.

ACCORDINGLY, WHICH FORMS will be applied -- associations, corporations, etc. -- should be determined by the concrete conditions, nature, and demands of the problems for solution. What one needs is to photograph the problems, and make bold proposals on this basis which eliminate the bureaucratic approach.

When we speak about the scientific-technical revolution, we sometimes forget or fail to mention THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. Now, after the February plenum, this will be an insdmissible error. The scientific-technical revolution will be carried out by people, and the success of the great cause will largely depend on how these people are prepared ideologically, politically, morally, psychologically, and so on. In addition, at the February plenum the subject was raised of breakthroughs in the style of work of the economic, state, and party apparatus. The application in practice of the developments from this document directly comes down to the science of economics, law, sociology, and the other social sciences. Here nothing serious can be achieved without these sciences.

-- It is now time to seriously consider and reach long-lasting solutions of the problems connected with THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, and to find a state solution for the planning and financing of their work. Here too we must have selectivity, goals, and tasks, which are to be assigned to program collectives, and so on.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES MUST PROMOTE THE OVERALL REORGANIZATION OF OUR IDEOLOGICAL WORK.

-- Our ideology cannot be a secondary, auxiliary factor. It should develop upon its natural base -- the tasks which we are resolving on the domestic and international fronts.

-- Special attention must be devoted to the development and study of MARXISM-LENINISM. In this field also the criterion should be comparison with our earlier achievements.

-- Substantial weaknesses have become apparent in recent years in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. The contents of the teaching materials do not reflect the actual problems of our development. The contents are not drawn from the policy which the party is conducting, or from the colossal undertakings which we are carrying out. In many cases one sees an inability to connect the theoretical postulations organically and excitingly with the current problems of our social development and generally with the present day.

-- IT WILL BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE POLITBURO TO ADOPT A DECISION TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF THE ELABORATION OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND ITS STUDY IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

FOURTH. ON THE ISSUE OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AND TITLES, AND CONCERNING THE GROWTH AND STIMULATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC CADRES.

It must be clearly understood -- if we do not bring the parameters of this system and its functioning into complete agreement with the following:

-- The goals and tasks which we are setting ourselves;

-- The requirements for the scientific and professional growth in science to be linked with and directly stem from the level and significance of the creative contribution of the cadres to the solving of these tasks; and -- with the developed need for the highly efficient intensive replication of our cadre potential in the sphere of science and the technologies; if we do not accomplish this, then all decisions in the field of organization and administration of the scientific front, however good they are, will fail to bring about the desired effect.

WHAT ARE THE CHIEF FEATURES, WHAT MUST THE DOCUMENTS AND THE LAW ON THE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDE?

-- The receiving of scientific degrees and scientific titles should be a natural result of the creative development and work of implementation of the cadres, and should not divert them from their active participation in the collective scientific-research process and in teaching work.

-- The scientific degrees should also contribute to the development and implementation of ORIGINAL scientific and technological ideas and solutions in science and in practice, as well as to the application in the most effective manner of BORROWED scientific products, their development, and their multiplication.

-- It is clear that, alongside the classical method (through defending dissertations), the doors should be opened wide for the acquisition of scientific degrees as a result of winning a competition for ideas and solutions or a competition for the solving of important problems in science and practice.

-- Every program collective, provided definite results required by the law are in existence, may propose that its members defend these results for the purpose of acquiring a scientific degree according to the relevant procedure.

-- It is necessary that the forms, methods, time limits, and procedures for receiving scientific degrees and titles be evaluated on the basis of serious analysis of the practices employed hitherto in Bulgaria. It is high time to eliminate the vicious practice of making the award of scientific degrees seem like festive shows, and replacing the critical, in-depth discussion of scientific developments with empty, longwinded praise.

-- Specifically constituted EXPERT SCIENTIFIC COUNCILS, with the participation of the most prominent specialists from the various units, including the consumers, should be employed for awarding scientific degrees. In this way we will overcome routine attitudes, bureaucratism, local patriotism, getting in a rut, and narrow specialization on the part of the relevant councils.

THERE MUST BE NO MORE TRANSFERRING ACADEMIC PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND GROWTH OF THE CADRES TO THE UNITS ATTACHED TO ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE ENGAGED IN PLANNING AND DESIGN ACTIVITIES AND IN THE INTRODUCTION OF TECHNOLOGIES INTO PRACTICE.

-- Why, for example, are those working in such units required without exception to be scientific fellows, to grow in an official and a material respect, to be forced to defend dissertations, and to be diverted in this manner from their direct task? Is it not enough for them to be good planners, good designers, and good technologists with the appropriate material, official, and moral recognition?

-- Here an adequate and simplified system must be introduced for scientific degrees and titles, but with sufficient variety to take accurately into account the complexity of the work and the level of the rights and responsibilities of the cadres -- to have, for example, the grades of leading chief, and senior (planner, designer, or technologist) -- this is sufficient.

-- With regard to the level of rights and payment, these cadres should be brought into line right now with the corresponding titles and degrees in the academies and higher institutes.

IT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE QUESTIONS OF PAYMENT AND ADDITIONAL MATERIAL AND MORAL INCENTIVES FOR THE CADRES ENGAGED IN SCIENCE AND ITS APPLICATION TO BE RESOLVED IN AN INTEGRATED WAY, and for the relevant documents to begin to be brought into application this very year. Here the following is needed:

FIRST. To substantially increase the basic remuneration of these cadres in accordance with their new mission and with the new high responsibilities and demands on this frontline section of the cadre potential.

SECOND. Two pay scales, figuratively speaking, should be applied -- one for people who perform routine activities, and another intended for those who create and design at a world scientific level.

-- An individual or body which fails to carry out its scientific activity the development and solving of important ideas, problems, and tasks (an organization, collective, or scientific worker) should receive a fixed minimum "Working Wage" labor remuneration, while in the event of established inefficiency the individual or body should be reassigned to other work.

-- Everything else relating to the increase of pay should be dependent on the level of the creative contribution and the importance of the plan tasks resolved. Here too there can be no limitations.

-- A new system should be created to provide incentives for great inventions and contributions to the development and transfer of technologies. Special payment should be provided for creativity, for the fact that a highly efficient technology has been created or introduced into practice.

-- This requires the annual certification to be organized so as to become an effective means for stopping the involvement of the scientific workers in party non-plan-related developments and, on the other hand, TO GIVE THE SCIENTIFIC WORKER THE CHANCE OF APPLYING HIS CREATIVE POWERS MAINLY AT HIS PLACE OF WORK.

-- It is also necessary to provide additional incentives for especially high achievements reached in the course of carrying out the plan tasks.

In order words, the payment and provision of incentives for scientific workers should be organized on the principles of PIECE WORK, i.e. we should pay not in relation to the position or post held, but to the results produced.

It is necessary in the near future to ensure the training on a broad front of new scientific reinforcements and longterm goal-oriented specializations of YOUNG PROMISING SCIENTIFIC WORKERS in renowned institutes of higher education, leading institutes, and organizations of the shockworkers of the highest quality, able to take up and solve the new problems -- on the crest of the wave of the scientific-technical revolution.

Here we need a radical change in the work of the competent organs, control, and responsibility.

MORE EFFECTIVE, BOLDER AND FLEXIBLE METHODS ARE EVIDENTLY NECESSARY FOR PROVIDING INCENTIVES AND ENSURING THE GROWTH OF THE CADRES. Given that we have started carrying through a scientific-technical revolution, we must utilize everything of value in the experience of the leading countries in this field too, using this experience in conformity with our aims and capabilities. Of course, this does not mean that we are to draw a line under progressive traditions and experience. Absolutely everything which has outlived its time and is holding up progress, distorting, and deforming the ambitions and results in creative development, must be pulled up "by the roots."

It will be correct for the HIGHER CERTIFICATION COMMISSION to be transferred to the Council for Science, Culture, and Education under the Council of Ministers, and for the necessary alterations to it to be carried out.

With regard to the law for the scientific organizations which will also decide matters concerning the scientific degrees and titles, it is appropriate to continue the preparatory work on the law when it has been submitted for discussion by the First Science Congress.

All changes arising from the consideration set out in this document are to be incorporated in the law; thought should also be given to the question of the appropriateness of the presently existing range of scientific degrees.

THE QUESTION ARISES OF THE SCIENCE CONGRESSES. It is clear that, whatever changes we introduce into the state-social and social-state principle following the formation of the Council of Science, Culture, and Education under the Council of Ministers, it will be necessary for science congresses to be convened periodically. It is evident that the work of these congresses should be chiefly devoted to the discussion of the condition and the tasks of the scientific front, with the country's socioeconomic development in mind.

In conclusion, I want to stress that now profound alternations are needed over the entire scientific front. Otherwise we cannot solve a single problem of our development.

EVERY SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION MUST CARRY OUT AN ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF ITS POTENTIAL AND ADOPT A PROGRAM FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT AND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A RADICAL CHANGE IN ITS ACTIVITY.

IV. CERTAIN PROBLEMS IN THE CADRE PROVISION FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

I consider that the documents prepared in this field should be submitted to the Council of Ministers, which will approve a plan schedule for their implementation, starting already from the beginning of 1986.

The cardinal problem in cadre provision is how, using the existing labor resources, we will implement the scientific-technical revolution. This also determines the chief strategic direction in this field, namely:

-- To drastically increase the quality of the total work force in accordance with the requirements for the development and transfer of fundamentally new technologies, and

-- To achieve the most rational utilization of the active section of the population and to wage a fight against the reckless squandering of human labor, skills, and labor resources, which in Bulgaria has become a true disaster.

This means that we must effect a radical change in the work of developing and most effectively utilizing the most valuable factor -- the humane one, since man's knowledge, practical skills and intellect are the greatest riches of our society. From there stems the task to elevate the human factor -- in the educational, spiritual, social, and political aspects.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, IT IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE A HIGH PROFESSIONALISM AT ALL LEVELS.

Here we are talking not about home-grown professionalism, not about the professional skills of yesterday, but about a qualitatively new level for all cadres. We are talking about a new type of TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING, ADAPTATION, AND THINKING OF THE CADRES, which is a universal and exceptionally important problem, on which the country's future development depends.

-- The chief thing for the EXECUTIVE CADRES is for a fundamentally new organization of professional training and professional skill development to be implemented in practice, as a process carried out in the following three stages:

a) On joining the profession (initial qualification). The stage known in our traditions as APPRENTICESHIP, which will already be carried out, with a qualitatively new content and conditions, at the third stage of school;

b) On maturing in the profession (secondary qualification); when the younger worker, JOURNEYMAN, is initiated into the secrets of his profession; and

c) When, in the course of his working activity, the worker has completely mastered his profession (higher qualification), when he has achieved the stage of MASTERY; then further incentives are also to be created for further improvement and for acquiring new titles and additional job skills.

These three levels are to form the basis for setting up a new system of payment and incentives for labor.

For THE ENGINEERING CADRES it is necessary to provide a type of preparation and organization of work which will bring about a sharp increase in the creative nature of engineering work in the fields of production, science, and administration, and training.

-- There must be a drastic change in the level of qualifications of THE SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, who to the greatest extent determine the possibilities for creating qualitatively new technologies.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, A RADICAL CHANGE IS NEEDED IN THE UTILIZATION OF THE LABOR RESOURCES AND THE WHOLE WORKING SECTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE FULL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT OF THEIR LABOR.

At present we are a country which does not use its labor resources in a rational manner. Organization, order, and discipline is needed in this direction also.

IN THE THIRD PLACE, CADRE ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE SO ORGANIZED AND CONDUCTED AS TO OPEN UP, PRESERVE, ENRICH, AND COMPLETELY UTILIZE THE PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL CAPACITIES OF MAN with his own participation in this process.

-- Work must be speeded up in the prescribed directions and the results obtained immediately applied in practice.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE, THERE MUST BE A DECISIVE REARRANGEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE WHOLE ACTIVITY RELATING TO CADRE PROVISION FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, in order to achieve a qualitatively new structure and balance of the country's labor resources.

-- It must be said that here we have the most typical examples of the style which has already been discussed in the memorandum concerning style and methods of work.

I think that one important conclusion is to be drawn from everything that has been said so far: A SERIOUS REORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY OF THE WHOLE OF OUR ACTIVITY RELATING TO THE TRAINING, UTILIZATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CADRES. For this purpose we have available a complete conception and the relevant elaborations, which the BCP Central Committee has approved as program documents.

CONCERNING THE TRAINING OF EXECUTIVE CADRES AND HIGHLY QUALIFIED SPECIALISTS.

The main direction for the development of SECONDARY EDUCATION is reorganization on the basis of the principles embodied in the theses for the development of education and in the documents of the February plenum.

WHAT HAS TO BE DONE?

FIRST. All necessary conditions must be created for REAL COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION of the younger generation.

SECOND. We must continue to build up THE UNIFORM SECONDARY POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, AND ENSURE THE COMPLETE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF ALL SCHOOLCHILDREN, which must correspond to today's level, and most of all to tomorrow's level of scientific-technical progress.

IT IS EXPEDIENT FOR CERTAIN REVISIONS TO BE MADE IN THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

-- The work is to be carried out at a qualitatively new level IN ACADEMIC-PROFESSIONAL COMPLEXES, the training in which will ensure the mastering of a broad range of modern professions.

-- Changes are to be made in THE CONTENT AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE PROFESSIONS, which are to reflect the technological orientation of the teaching and the professional training of the pupils.

-- In the course of the teaching at THE THIRD STAGE, a start is to be made on THE MASTERING OF INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES. On this basis INTEGRATION OF PROFESSIONS is to be implemented.

-- Particular attention must be paid to the study of mathematics throughout the entire training course, including applied mathematics as a basis of mastering electronic-computer technical equipment and of mastering the processes of contemporary automation.

-- As of the 1986-87 school year we must introduce the subject: "Basis of Information Science."

-- The PRODUCTION PRACTICE of students must be reorganized and sufficient time, as well as necessary conditions must be guaranteed for highly efficient work and for mastering modern technologies and productions.

-- As of 1986, we should accomplish the transition toward a 12-year course of training in the most difficult professions.

-- We must promptly develop a network of PROFESSIONAL CLASSES for young boys and girls, who for various reasons, do not complete the first stage of comprehensive school.

THIRD. A system of MEASURES FOR DEVELOPING A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL DISPOSITION among students and parents and among all our public as regards the social function of the secondary school, as regards solid mastering of professions and self-implementation of all boys and girls, must be realized.

-- The present forms and links of job training and professional training are outdated. They do not conform to the labor traditions of the Bulgarian people and produce considerable shortcomings in the professional training of the young generation.

-- Blatant irregularities exist in this respect and they should be promptely corrected.

FOURTH. The consistent implementation of DEEP QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN THE CONTENTS OF EDUCATION, AS WELL AS IN THE METHODS OF TRAINING are necessary. In this connection, the correlation between the INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND INFORMATION PROCESSING must be assessed.

-- The organization of the educational process must be perfected on the basis of a genuine INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION.

-- It is high time to introduce subjects and methods of training which are appropriate to the goals and character of the uniform school and which should apply to all grades, in particular, to the training-professional complexes.

-- It is necessary to consistently apply the principle of the OBLIGATORY, ELECTIVE, AND FACULTY training from the first to the last grade, and it is necessary to overcome the inexplicable lagging in this field.

-- Work must be accelerated in connection with implementing the comprehensive measures, mapped out in the Theses for the development of education, SO THAT A DECISIVE AND DRASTIC CHANGE MAY BE MADE IN THE WORK OF THE TEACHING CADRES. We must practically implement the postulate that SCIENTIFIC WORKERS -- from research students to distinguished scientists -- AS WELL AS CREATIVE ARTISTS should teach in secondary schools.

FIFTH. As of the 1986-87 period the development of A NEW TYPE OF POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL should begin. THE CADRES WHO ARE GRADUATES OF SUCH POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOLS WILL REPRESENT LINKS BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE CADRES AND THE SPECIALISTS WHO ARE GRADUATES FROM HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, so that the shortage of specialists in a number of branches and in certain areas of the country should be overcome, and so that they may accomplish qualitatively new activities and functions.

The second problem concerns the creation of prerequisites for expanding a general movement aimed at INCREASING THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND OF QUALIFICATIONS, AND AT MASTERING NEW TECHNOLOGIES, SO THAT THE EXECUTIVE CADRES AND SPECIALISTS MAY ACHIEVE HIGH PROFESSIONAL MASTERY.

The scientific-technical revolution will be the cause and the fate of those who are now engaged in national economy and they must be prepared for it.

Within short periods we must implement profound changes in the forms of improving education and qualifications of cadres. These changes must be oriented toward the necessary PROMPT PROFESSIONAL SPECIALIZATION, RE-QUALIFICATION, AND PRE-TRAINING OF THE ACTIVE CADRES, in order to ensure A PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT of each worker and specialist.

-- We must accomplish a critical analysis of the presently existing links and we must improve their activities to perfection in order to ensure AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The network of GOAL-ORIENTED BRANCH AND TERRITORIAL FORMS for the development of education and for an improvement of qualifications must be developed in conformity with the rapidly changing needs of national economy.

-- The entire system of CORRESPONDENCE COURSES AND EVENING SCHOOLS, AS WELL AS OF FACTORY CLASSES must be totally reorganized AND WE MUST PROVIDE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING ON THE JOB especially for workers up to the age of 30. The education must be completed, with or without taking final exams. However, only those who have taken their final exams are entitled to attend institutions of higher learning.

-- The new qualification degrees must be obtained after an organized and periodic accumulation of knowledge, under conditions ensuring the most updated achievements in a given area of studies, or profession, and they must be periodically defended.

-- In the process of transition to a new system of degrees and qualifications, we must introduce respective requirements for education and for the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills in a certain area (mathematics, physics, chemistry, electronics, and so forth) for all executive cadres.

-- By the end of 1986 we must introduce a personal qualification document (in the form of passport, or certificate) which should reflect the professional and qualification development of the cadres throughout the entire period of their working life.

The improvement of the working people's education and qualifications must be THE MAIN CONCERN, DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

-- The changes in the education and qualifications of each member of the workers collective must represent one of the particularly important and obligatory indexes in compiling COUNTERPLANS AND THE INDIVIDUAL LABOR AGREEMENTS.

-- The educational and qualification level must be directly linked to the PERFECTION IN THE ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS WAGES.

-- Education and a higher qualification should be one of the basic criteria in THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM, THE ELECTION PRINCIPLE, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN HIS WORKPLACE.

-- In 1986, we must adopt the necessary documents and consistently accomplish a transition to the TRANSFER of those persons who occupy a certain position and exercise a certain function, without the necessary education and qualifications.

In the field of HIGHER EDUCATION, this backwardness is already acutely felt.

THE TASK WHICH WE ASSIGN OURSELVES IS THAT HIGHER EDUCATION SHOULD BECOME AN ADVANCED FRONT AND A REVOLUTIONIZING, MOVING FORCES OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION, AND OF OUR COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

How can we describe the necessary measures in this respect?

FIRST. The development and functioning of the system of higher education in this respect must be subjected to a dual goal:

-- Training of cadres at the level of contemporary science and culture, training of diversely developed and ideologically and politically tested personalities, who think and work in a creative manner, and who are capable of implementing scientific-technical revolution. In this connection we must introduce a three-level educational system likely to guarantee the integration of the technological training of young specialists.

-- Creation of scientific and scientifically-applied products and their efficient use in all fields of social life, and above all in the production sector, as well as in building the material-technical basis of developed socialism in our country.

SECOND. THE NECESSARY PREREQUISITES MUST BE CREATED FOR THE ASSERTION OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

-- Higher educational institutions must actively participate in shaping the state tasks, they must be assigned goals and resources and be fully responsible for the achievement of determined results.

-- The higher educational institutions must be assigned social tasks, the outset, tasks, likely to represent socioeconomic, ideological, and administrative, as well as other assignments, for the accomplishment of which scientific products are necessary, and for which the appropriate cadres must be trained.

-- Consequently, every educational institution is entitled to determine its own internal structure, its payroll, and the development of its material base.

THIRD. As early as during the 1987-88 period the training of cadres graduated from higher educational institutions on three qualification levels could begin.

-- THE FIRST QUALIFICATION LEVEL will involve the training of the rank and file detachments of our intelligentsia.

-- THE SECOND QUALIFICATION LEVEL will be acquired by those students who have manifested particular talents and capacities as designers, planner, technologists, economists, sociologists, teachers, and so forth. This kind of education will be developed on a more long-term basis.

-- THE THIRD QUALIFICATION LEVEL will be formed by the elite cadres, who have shown that they are capable of producing new ideas and original solutions in science, technology, and culture. Within the framework of their training the MOST TALENTED YOUTHS WILL BE ABLE TO COMPLETE THEIR STUDIES WITH A DISSERTATION. FOR THESE YOUNG PEOPLE THE THIRD LEVEL OF STUDIES WILL BE THAT OF RESEARCH STUDENTS.

All three qualification levels will be acquired through THE THREE-LEVEL STRUCTURE of education.

FOURTH. We must reorganize, consolidate and develop correspondence courses and expand the opportunities of training for those engaged in material production. We must implement the postulate, that THE MOST TALENTED AND MERITORIOUS MASTERS SHOULD BE ENTITLED TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

FIFTH. WE MUST ENGAGE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY AS A VANGUARD TRAINING-SCIENTIFIC AND PRODUCTION-EXPERIMENTAL CENTER, AIMED AT THE TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIALIZATION OF OUR COUNTRY, a university likely to integrate education with science and with new technologies.

-- AT THE FIRST STAGE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM SHOULD BEGIN BASED ON PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATIONS, IN THE "V.I. LENIN" HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, IN THE SOFIA HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, AS WELL AS IN CERTAIN FACULTIES OF THE "KLIMENT OKHRIDSKIY" SOFIA UNIVERSITY. STUDENTS WHO HAVE COMPLETED THE FIRST LEVEL OF TRAINING SHOULD BE ORIENTED TOWARD THE UNIVERSITY.

-- AT THE NEXT STAGE the university should train cadres of the elite for basic technological spheres, in which the People's Republic of Bulgaria specializes. The admission to university will begin as of the first course.

SIXTH. Special care should be devoted to the transformation of higher educational institutions into POWERFUL SCIENTIFIC-TRAINING CENTERS. We must resolutely overcome the underestimation of university studies.

A program should be approved for the building of TECHNOLOGICAL CENTERS attached to the higher education institutions. Small enterprises should be created, which are to be "appended" to the higher education institutions, and in which new ideas are to be tried out, and the students trained in how to create technologies.

-- From the very next academic year, it is necessary to begin interdisciplinary training of cadres in the field of technology transfer.

IN ORDER TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS which arise from the state goals and tasks, the higher education institutions should gradually change over to providing scientific services to whole sectors of industry and become part of branch, national, and international program organizations.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the building of the following FOUR TYPES OF STRUCTURES is to begin:

-- For fundamentally new technological quests in the leading sectors of the technological fields;

-- Organizations for bringing the forefront of production directly INTO SCIENCE;

-- Scientific-production laboratories for pilot production over a broad range of products; and

-- Scientific-production laboratories for short-run production of their own scientific product under contract to other scientific organizations.

To develop the higher education institutions, immediate measures are to be undertaken to provide all necessary financial, material-technical, and cadre conditions.

I believe that the issues which I have raised here can also form a subject for examination at the science congress and the forthcoming national conference on higher education.

CONCERNING CERTAIN PRIORITIES IN CADRE PROVISION.

FIRST. GOAL-ORIENTED PROGRAMS MUST BE SET UP within short time scales TO ENSURE PROVISION OF THE NECESSARY QUALIFIED EXECUTIVE STAFF, SPECIALISTS, AND SCIENTIFIC WORKERS FOR THE STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS and certain fields which are of particular importance at the present stage.

-- Scientific and engineering-innovating cadres are to be provided for the development, production marketing, and multiplication OF THE STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES. As early as in 1986, cadres with higher education up to 30 years of age are to join the system for post-diploma qualification and be trained for the requirements of MICROELECTRONICS, BIOTECHNOLOGIES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS.

-- In order to waste no time and to speed up the training of such cadres, scientific institutes and organizations, including those from production, which are working in the field of the modern technologies and have a modern base available with highly qualified cadres, should engage most directly in this activity.

-- FOREIGN SPECIALISTS in all fields should be brought in on a wide scale to transmit experience and know-how, in order for new technologies and methods to be mastered quickly.

SECOND. Priority should be given to factors and conditions which stimulate qualitative transformations in the structure and qualification of the cadres' scientific and technological potential.

-- Special attention should be devoted to the cadres which are responsible for the material implementation of the products of science: technologists, designers, planners, experimenters, applications specialists, organizers, and so on.

-- The tendency should be overcome for cadres' age to increase, and the absolute increase should be predominantly from selecting young cadres up to 30 years of age. Active work is to develop to speed up the training of young scientific cadres.

-- BRIGHT TALENTS AND CREATIVELY THINKING, KNOWLEDGEABLE, AND CAPABLE SPECIALISTS should be sought out and offered comprehensive support. Opportunities are to be created for them to specialize in the leading world scientific institutes and higher education institutions.

-- The necessary documents are to be drawn up and approved for raising THE SOCIAL STATUS of engineers and technologists.

THE HIGHLY QUALIFIED CADRE POTENTIAL SHOULD BE DIRECTED to those sectors of science which are linked with the industrial branches most susceptible to scientific-technical progress, and a multiple-goal-oriented effect ensured over a broad front of the production or nonproduction sphere.

This requires that the leading sectors be identified which create THE SCIENTIFIC GROUND BASE FOR TOP SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS AND VANGUARD TECHNOLOGIES. Preference is to be given to meeting the cadre requirements of these sectors.

Preference is to be given to directing cadres for the development of scientific fields and technologies on the basis of THE NONMECHANICAL EXERTION OF EFFECTS on objects and processes.

-- A flexible mechanism should be created for the speedy redirection of scientific-technical cadres to new priority directions.

THIRD. In order to provide cadres for THE SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES it is necessary:

-- To train at a fast rate CADRES WITH A BROAD BACKGROUND for administration and production in the small and medium-sized enterprises.

-- Starting from 1986 the possibility is provided for LEADING CADRES AND SPECIALISTS WITH HIGHER AND HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION FROM THE SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE PLANTS WHENEVER NECESSARY to train and obtain a second area of specialization without competition.

-- THE EXECUTIVE CADRES are to be trained and qualified in two or more professions and obtain knowledge on the organization and management of labor and production.

FOURTH. Parallel to the work for comprehensively increasing the qualification the workers, activity is to develop to form in every collective ELITE NUCLEI OF HIGHLY QUALIFIED AND CREATIVELY THINKING WORKERS AND SPECIALISTS who are to be the impetus for the introduction of scientific-technical achievements and the struggle for high quality.

FIFTH. STABILITY AND PLANNING ARE TO BE INTRODUCED TO THE CADRES SUPPLY AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR RESOURCES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

During the period until 2000, the purposeful movement of cadres will be an essential factor in improving the cadre structure of the national economy. It will develop in close connection with the transformations which the scientific-technical revolution will evoke in the entire system of production forces and social relations.

Technological renewal must be accompanied by RESTRUCTURING THE LABOR POWER -- from branch, professional-regional, and qualifications points of view.

-- The system of relieving cadres from obsolete productions and DIRECTING them toward new directions must improve.

-- The complex purposeful programs for developing scientific-technical progress, improving the territorial structures, and constructing MAJOR NATIONAL OBJECTS must be obliged to contain sections dealing with cadres distribution.

-- The economic and legal measures of effectively USING LABOR TIME on the part of every worker and especially on the part of the highly qualified specialists, must strengthen. The system of paying for the work which has been done and not for the place and post which are filled must be introduced at all levels.

NEW AND MORE EFFECTIVE FORMS OF REVEALING ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF LABOR POWER ARE TO BE STUDIED AND INTRODUCED.

Developing and introducing modern quantitative NORMS AND RULES in the nonproduction sphere must begin. The process of COMBINING PROFESSIONS and posts must expand and encompass also specialists in the material production, including scientific activity.

-- The decisive improvement of THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR AND PRODUCTION, including through technological renewal, must begin.

-- The system of applying BRIGADE LABOR must improve. A tentative average annual saving of 25-30,000 people must be achieved by using more flexible forms, by better applying the economic approach, and by achieving a higher material interest of the brigades in the final results.

-- Small brigades of 3-4 people are also to be created and included in permanent labor collectives. The Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee and the interested departments and organizations are to improve the system of brigade labor in 1986.

-- Decisive measures are to be adopted for rationalizing the administrative institutions and administrative services, including on the basis of electronization.

-- The reorganization of the labor of TRAINEES, STUDENTS, AND PUPILS is to improve, and annual savings to the tune of 15-20,000 people, and in the future of 30-35,000 people, is to be implemented.

Better conditions are to be created for better and more rationally utilizing the labor of students, housewifes, and other contingents of uncommitted labor resources in activities connected with investing additional seasonal or part-time labor.

-- The utilization of the work of LABOR-CAPABLE PENSIONERS is to expand.

Limitations are to be removed and the continuation of labor activity after retirement age is to be stimulated for some groups of specialists with a high qualification.

-- Normative conditions are to be created for COMBINING THE ACTIVITIES of persons whose posts do not ensure a complete utilization of the working day (some drivers, janitors, dispatchers, and so forth). For this purpose, the necessary additional qualification is to be ensured.

SIXTH. THE ISSUE OF HIGHLY TRAINING EXECUTIVE CADRES AT ALL LEVELS NOW ACQUIRES A SPECIAL ACUTENESS.

As I have stressed on other occasions, one cannot manage anymore with the help of general culture and intuition. HIGH PROFESSIONALISM is needed in this area too.

-- In the first place, there is the issue of training LEADING CADRES for the economic units, especially for the structure-determining branches of material production. If I may so so, we mean here the training of our own, socialist managers.

-- In the second place, there is the issue of management training for specialists of all units of the management system. The modern conditions require high competency not only on the part of the first leader but also on the part of the entire team with which he works.

-- In the third place, there is the issue of ensuring PERMANENT TRAINING FOR ALL LEADING CADRES. This training must be done on a modern level, encompassing the entire spectrum of the modern methods of training -- from the traditional forms to the permanent self-training with the use of the appropriate consultant assistance.

Of course, measures are also needed for ensuring the appropriate management training of all working people. This stems from the essence of socialist democracy, which, as Lenin said, requires that the millions of working people take part in the management of state affairs.

Turning the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution into a nationwide cause, a cause of the ENTIRE BULGARIAN NATION is a task of a special significance.

With this purpose, political, economic, and intellectual levers are to be activated now, through which THE CREATIVE FORCES OF EVERY WORKER, SPECIALIST, AND LEADER, AND ALL SOCIALIST WORKERS ARE TO BROADLY DEVELOP, MANIFEST THEMSELVES, AND EXPAND:

-- It is necessary to create conditions of developing the MASS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CREATIVITY of the working people and introduce changes in its content, organization, and management;

-- The rich possibilities of the "banner of peace" movement are to be used to create broad space for the children's world and creativity.

Special attention must be further devoted to the MOVEMENT FOR YOUTH'S TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY.

Some 18 years have passed since this movement started developing. However, this area is a stage of the past. After the February plenum we entered the following, new stage.

What is this stage?

Very naturally, this is the stage the modern scientific-technical revolution, which we are to implement.

Now the movement on youth's technical scientific creativity must face no other tasks than the tasks posed by the February plenum.

-- First and foremost is to bring the movement's development into a stage of technological thought, subjected to the natural laws of the scientific-technical revolution, and to search for solutions on the basis of the newest and most vanguard technologies.

-- In this area, innovation of pieces, separate details, or separate constructions, as the situation now is, cannot be a leading factor anymore. Now we have to search for solutions, connected in technological cycles and technological production chains.

-- In this area, too, we have to proceed from transfer of constructions to transfer of technologies.

-- The following wave that the movement must tune in to, is the wave OF TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL IDEAS. Creative boldness, the romance of the unknown, and the penchant for risk are a typical priority of youth. This emotional and creative charge of youth must turn into a powerful upsurge and leading force. Figuratively speaking, an "avalanche" of ideas must conquer every exhibition.

Competitions of ideas, including independent exhibitions and ideas about the future are to be broadly organized. For example, an exhibition could be organized under the slogan "Bulgarian youth and its notion of technologies for the year 2000."

I would like again to draw attention to the issue of ideas, because the creation of new ideas is the nature of youth. Of course, an idea is still not a technology; however, innovative ideas produce revolutionary technologies. Therefore, this aspect of the movement is to be supported and developed.

-- As has been the case until now, so also in the future the movement must be a PARTNER in solving tasks incorporated in the plan. Simultaneously, it must also be a COMPETITOR in developing new ideas, new technologies, and constructions. In other words, it must search for and perform extraplan breakthroughs in scientific-technical progress; this means breakthroughs which are not routinely incorporated in the plan, or at the moment are not even a part of the scope of the state policy.

-- Principled new solutions are necessary in the area of the movement's material and scientific basis. Now, so to speak, it is subjected to the "do it yourself!" principle. It is necessary to bring about a close integration of the movement with the potential, resources, and possibilities of the scientific institutes, higher education establishments, and engineering-innovating organizations in the area of PRODUCTION. They must be the focus, center, and basis of the movement's development, to improve its scientific leadership and its information and resources supply.

-- It is purposeful that a part, say, 10-12 percent of the means of these organizations, are devoted to extraplan issues, including, of course, issues serving the needs of the movement.

-- The rich possibilities of scientific equipment in these organizations must be utilized fully for the needs of the technical and scientific creativity of youth.

-- The movement must gradually create its own basis. I say "gradually," because now we do not have such possibilities.

-- The various forms of the movement must be used to implement COMPREHENSIVE POLITECHNICATION of the young generation. From earliest childhood LASTING INTERESTS are to be created in the area of technique and technology, so that their TECHNOLOGICAL THOUGHT forms and develops, and we are to facilitate the mastering of computer technology.

Also in the future the movement must be constructed on the premise of the social and state principle.

AS FAR AS THE SCIENTIFIC LEADERSHIP IS CONCERNED, IT MUST BE FULLY TRANSFERRED TO THE HANDS OF SCIENCE, WHILE THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP REMAINS AS IT IS NOW, THE RIGHT AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE KOMSOMOL.

The Movement of Youth's Technical and Scientific Search must consolidate as a factor of great significance in the UNIFORM SYSTEM OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION to develop and utilize the unsuspected intellectual possibilities of man, and for the young generation's intellectual development and communist education.

We must remember that THE ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK in training our entire nation and in its activation and participation in implementing the decisions of the February plenum IS GREAT. Now in this area too, a new postulate is necessary. Ideological work must not be reviewed only as a factor which facilitates the implementation of the economic tasks. An organic connection and unity must be established between ideological work, economic development, and forming the socialist personality, culture, and education.

Such are the main issues and tasks which we must discuss.

Now we have a clear NATIONAL STRATEGY of implementing the scientific-technical revolution. We have a COMPREHENSIVE ELABORATION FOR THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW VISIONS AND APPROACHES IN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY, adopted by the February 1985 BCP Central Committee plenum.

We realize that OUR STRATEGY, TACTICS, AND APPROACHES, WHICH WE HAVE EARMARKED FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SPHERES CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE COMBINED ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY, WHICH WE PUT INTO EFFECT WITH THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND FIRST OF ALL WITH THE USSR.

It is our historical task to implement the scientific-technical revolution, and for us, as a Central Committee and a Communist Party, it must be clear what a monumental and consistent task it is, as well as what a mobilization of forces is necessary to solve this task.

We must speak clearly and openly with the people and everyone must know and be convinced that there is no other path to success and prosperity.

On this basis, we must develop a broad-scale activity, and mobilize all material-technical, scientific, cadre and other resources. We must put into effect the work to FORM NEW QUALITIES in the socialist worker, related to technological thought and action.

Now more than ever it is necessary TO STRUGGLE FOR A NEW ORGANIZATION, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE. This is the essence of the simple truth of success, and we must turn this truth into a CREDO AND LAW for everybody -- whether a worker, student, scientist, or leader.

As never before we must now, under the leadership of the party, implement a great and consistent POLITICAL WORK at all levels, and in every collective. This will be a continuous process, accompanied by many difficulties and problems, contradicting the obsolete and the routine, lack of responsibility, and fear of taking risks. Therefore, the party organs and organizations must establish HIGH POLITICAL CRITERIA for the activity of every leader and every executive.

This is where the great ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PARTY stem from, and also of the party organizations, and every communist as we put into effect the decisions we adopt now.

We shall perform this colossal task in full unity of thought and common work with our loyal and tested ally -- the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union.

The role of the Fatherland Front, the Trade Union, the Komsomol, and all public and creative organizations is exceptionally important for this cause.

It is the duty and responsibility of all factors TO PREPARE THE NATION AND MOBILIZE IT FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. For us this is life and there can be no other alternative.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR BCP CONGRESS

30 Mar Arrivals

AU301910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the following delegations arrives in Sofia today to take part in the 13th BCP Congress: From the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana; the Angolan MPLA Party of Labor; the Brazilian Communist Party; the Ecuadoran Communist Party; the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement of Grenada; the Guatemalan Labor Party; the Iraqi Communist Party; the Communist Party of Jordan; the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica; the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party; the Palestinian Communist Party [as heard]; the People's Party of Panama; the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal; the Sri Lanka Communist Party; the Norwegian Communist Party; the Vietnamese Communist Party; the Philippine Communist Party; the Workers Party of Jamaica; a representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Bahrain [as heard]; the Communist Party of Bangladesh; the Lebanese Communist Party; the Communist Party of Syria; and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The foreign delegations to the 13th BCP Congress were met by Comrade Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and other officials.

More 30 Mar Arrivals

AU302029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 Mar

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the following delegation arrived in Sofia today to take part in the 13th BCP congress: the AAPSO; the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria; the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; the Communist Left Party of Sweden; and the Swedish Communist Workers Party.

At Sofia airport the guests were met by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, and by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee.

31 Mar Arrivals

AU311851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee the following delegations have arrived in Bulgaria to participate in the 13th BCP Congress: the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front-- ZANU; the Communist Party of Malta; the Malta Labor Party; the African National Congress of South Africa; the Communist Party of Greece; the Workers' Party of Ethiopia; the Australian Socialist Party; the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People -- AKEL; the Communist Party of Israel; the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; the Yemen Socialist Party; the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador; the Congolese Labor Party; Madagascar's Congress of Indepenence; the Communist Party of Luxembourg; the Turkish Labor Party; the Leftist Union of Turkey and Turkish Kurdistan; and the United National Independence Party of Zambia.

More 31 Mar Arrivals

AU31191 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee the following delegations have arrived to participate in the 13th BCP congress: the Peruvian Communist Party; the San Marino Communist Party; the Tunisian Communist Party; the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; the Canadian Communist party; the Communist Party of the United States; The Communist Party of Great Britain; the Communist Party of Ireland; the Frelimo Party of Mozambique; and the Communist Party of the Republic of South Africa.

RCP Delegation Arrives

AU311931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee on 31 March a RCP delegation led by Emil Bobu, member of the Politburo Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Bulgaria for participation in the 13th BCP Congress. Venerica Patru, first secretary of the RCP Vilcea County Committee, and Liviu Minda, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, are also members of the delegation.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Grisha Filipov, and by responsible BCP Central Committee associates.

TODOROV RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN 31 MAR

AU311925 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received Mr. Thomas Lantos, congressman of the Democratic Party and member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, who is paying a visit to this country.

The two sides discussed the possibilities for a more active exchange in the field of culture and for stepping up of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the U.S. and the contacts between the members of parliament of the two countries.

U.S. RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV ADDRESS CONDEMNED

LD301933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Radomir Horzinka commentary]

[Text] Yesterday's address by Mikhail Gorbachev again surprised all those who blindly rely only on force and want to dictate conditions to others. This is documented tellingly, for example, by the latest U.S. nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert.

The aim of this nuclear test, which was carried out just before the expiry of the validity of the moratorium which was unilaterally declared by the USSR, must be clear even to someone who is not exactly familiar with the fine nuances of high politics. This typical reply by the United States to the Soviet moratorium, in which, at the same time, contempt at mankind and life in general is expressed, was in fact meant to make the USSR yet again resume underground nuclear tests. Western communications media also carried carefully timed articles according to which Moscow has, in fact, long been ready to launch nuclear warheads.

Mikhail Gorbachev demonstrated convincingly yet again yesterday that the USSR approaches the burning issues of mankind with maximum responsibility, according to a firmly set out guideline, although it has extended its unilateral moratorium once already and although it is ready now, after 31 March, when the Soviet moratorium expires, to continue refraining from nuclear tests until the United States carries out yet another underground explosion. The United States has thus been given a new opportunity so that in time, and in the interest of the whole world, it can reassess its intention to continue nuclear explosions.

But what can one think about the attitude of the White House which, only 5 hours after the address by the highest Soviet party figure, confirmed that the United States will continue its nuclear tests? It is unadmissible and highly irresponsible for the government of a nuclear power to devote so little time to the proposals which deal with the future fate of mankind. Why, such proposals should be studied very responsibly and in detail by entire teams of experts! Where did the assurance of the United States go -- that which says that it is only concerned with the preservation of peace?

It appears that Reagan's government always runs out of energy at a time when it has to make some truly important decision in the cause of peace. It also appears that this energy abounds as long as it is concentrated on actions whose only aim is purposefully to create new hotbeds ot tension in various parts of the world, whether armed provocations against Libya or the hateful campaign against Nicaragua.

The White House replied very vaguely also to the offer of Mikhail Gorbachev that he is willing to meet President Reagan anywhere in Europe as soon as possible to discuss questions concerning nuclear disarmament -- as if this were not an issue of the first order. The first reaction to the appeal by Mikhail Gorbachev, is, to put it mildly, far from constructive. The U.S. ruling circles, however, cannot forever ignore reality, dismiss the views of the world community, inasmuch as, according to Comrade Gorbachev's warning yesterday, it is not only a question of preserving peace, but also that of mankind's survival.

CTK Commentary

LD201744 Prague CTK in English 1551 GMT 30 Mar 86

["CTK Commentary on Mikhail Gorbachev's Television Speech by Jan Stejskal" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Moscow March 30 -- The proposal of General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev to include without delay the question of the halting of the nuclear arms tests in the agenda of the Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue is a new proof that the priorities of the Soviet foreign policy consistently respect the most urgent problems of war and peace in the present world.

The world public accepted the Soviet moratorium as an extraordinarily responsible decision which creates optimum conditions for the essential step towards nuclear disarmament. Washington's persistent unwillingness to join the Soviet initiative has on the contrary become a clear proof of the militarist basis of the U.S. political strategy which is in sharp contrast to the obligations agreed on at last year's Geneva summit meeting. By its regional and global policy the United States in fact reviews the Geneva agreement.

While Soviet peace proposals show a realistic road towards peace, the U.S. reaction to them reflects the true essence of Washington's political line. Its propaganda arsenal has failed in comparison with the realistic character of soviet initiatives.

The Soviet Union is well aware of its responsibility and its obligations. It rightly expects that a responsible stand on the crucial issue -- nuclear disarmament - will be taken also by the United States. Not by words but by deeds. This is the essence of the Soviet proposal.

CARDINAL TOMASEK DENOUNCES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

AU301353 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 30 (AFP) -- Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, 86, Roman Catholic primate of Bohemia, today denounced "attacks on human rights and fundamental freedoms -- particularly religious -- everywhere in the world."

In a Easter ceremony in which he also hailed a "growing number" of young Czechoslovaks he said were joining the church "with enthusiasm," he said non-respect for freedoms was behind present problems like the arms race. Cardinal Tomasek, before 3,000 worshippers at St. Guy's Cathedral in this communist capital, also appealed to families to have their children baptised.

Young people joining the church were "asking to receive the baptism after a serious spiritual preparation," he added. He denounced "the pollution of the environment," which he said constituted "a growing threat for life."

'CHARTER 77' ADOPTS DOCUMENT ON YOUTH SITUATION

AU251417 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The "Charter 77" civil rights movement has published a new document which primarily deals with the situation of youth. It contains a number of explosive demands to Parliament: reduction of military service to 18 months, establishment of an alternative national service for conscientious objectors, free development for jazz, pop and rock music, and opportunities for the young generation to travel abroad.

In their analysis of the situation of the CSSR youth, the civil rights activists argue that the young people feel restricted and hemmed in and that any independent initiative is being nipped in the bud by the official policy. Thus the young people feel like they are "on a conveyer belt that takes one straight from the cradle to the coffin." This feeling is one of the reasons why there are more and more young alcoholics in the CSSR, and why the number of drug addicts is going up.

Directly after the publication of the document, two of the Charter spokesmen, Martin Palous and Jan Stern, were summoned to the State Security Service and given a warning.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 17th CPCZ CONGRESS

Poland's Porebski Address

AU292047 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] PAP, Prague -- Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is leading the PZPR delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress, extended warm greetings to congress delegates and to all Czechoslovak Communists and working people from the PZPR and its leadership, from PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish workers class, and all the Polish working people. He also wished the congress successful debates.

The CPCZ is now summing up the achievements of the past 5 years and is doing it on the firm basis of the entire period of socialist construction in Czechoslovakis, T. Porebski said. the achievements of this construction can be seen in the great material, cultural, and ideological progress of the Czech and Slovak workers class and in the consolidation of the socialist satte and its international position and security based on the permanent allied ties with the USSR and all the socialist community countries.

Czechoslovakia of the eighties is a socialist country possessing highly developed industries and efficient agriculture. It is able to meet the individual and social needs of the working people and has to its credit great cultural achievements, which continue to be augmented. Czechoslovakia is a country of enlightneed and industrious people, who look confidently toward the future. Your achievements are results of the indefatigable work and struggle of the Czech and Slovak workers classes, active under the leadership of the CPCZ.

Dear Comrades, we offer you our sincere congratualations in connection with your achievments of all socialist countries. We congratulate you on these achievements as members of the socialist community and as representatives of a neighboring country, one that has had close links with you for over 1,000 years.

Our party, our socialist state, and our people, T. Porebski continued, attach great importance to consolidating and developing our cooperation with the CSSR in all fields. The close cooperation between our two parties, which always continues to develop, is of particular significance. Comprehensive cooperation is in the interest of our countries, speeds up the development of our economies, strengthens the friendship between our peoples, and is an important element of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community. We want to strengthen this cooperation still further and enrich it with new forms and content, T. Porebski stressed.

As you no doubt know, T. Porebski continued, the PZPR continues to make intensive preparations for its 10th congress. The all-party -- actually, a nationwide -- discussion on the PZPR long-term program, which is a very important document for our party and which maps out the main tasks and goals of socialist construction up to the year 2000, has now begun in our country. Our party continues to rebuild its ranks and to increase the force of its influence. Advantageous trends continue to occur in our economy. Trade unionism is becoming stronger and stronger and has attracted over 50 percent of all workers employed by the socialized economy. The socialist youth unions continue to increase their membership and to extend their influence to larger and larger numbers of young people. All this is proof of the resolute and ultimate discomfiture of all the external forces and the internal enemies of socialism who attempted to attack the foundation of our socialist system and to weaken the cohesion and unity of the socialist community countries. You can always count on Polish communists. Poland was, is, and will be a permanent member of the socialist camp, T. Porebski stressed.

As PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the 27th CPSU Congress: "We are aware that the future of People's Poland primarily depends on the daily efforts of our people, who love their fatherland." We are convinced that the development of Poland and of other socialist countries will continue to be increasingly influenced by participation in the international division of production, by intensified cooperation among CEMA countries, including comprehensive cooperation with the USSR, the CSSR, and all the socialist countries, and by the unceasing intensification of integration processes. The comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress of CEMA countries up to the year 2000 is a good example of this cooperation. This will help us to exploit the enormous scientific and technological potential of the socialist countries, to considerably accelerate progress, promote material production, and better meet the working people's needs.

Of great importance are activities to promote further contacts between our peoples, to exchange experience and practical knowledge, to develop tourism, to enable young people to get to know each other better, and to do whatever intensifies our enduring friendship. In this connection we hope that contacts between our individual voivodships and provinces will continue to develop. The best example of these contacts is the cooperation between Katowice and Ostrava and beteween our mines and foundries. We want to expand cooperation between our border townships and we hope that extensive exchanges of vacationing children and youths will continue, T. Porebski said.

T. Porebski stressed that the 27th CPSU Congress had profoundly and creatively analyzed the present stage of socialist construction in the USSR and had mapped out tasks to decisively accelerate socioeconomic progress. The 27th CPSU Congress is of great significance for the Polish communists and for the entire socialist community. The new version of the program adopted by the CPSU Congress is a great stride along the road of developing the theory and practice of socialist construction under the conditions of the present needs and the challenges posed by the future. It is also a great program for strengthening peace and for liberating mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation. It is based on the proposals put forward by M. Gorbachev at the beginning of this year. We attach fundamental importance to these proposals.

The PZPR fully supports the Soviet proposals and will do all it can to implement them.

In conclusion, T. Porebski wished the Czechoslovak Communists and all the working people many achievements in developing their beautiful country and in successfully accomplishing the 17th CPCZ Congress resolutions.

Nemeth Speech

LD271357 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Address by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy general secretary and member of the Party Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the MSZMP delegation, at the 25 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- recorded in Hungarian fading into Czech translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak, esteemed delegates to the congress, esteemed comrades. On behalf of the MSZMP delegation I cordially greet the delegates and all participants in the 17th CPCZ Congress. Allow me to convey to you and through you to all Czechoslovak Communists and the nations of Czechoslovakia a cordial greeting and best wishes from Hungarian Communists, from the Hungarian peoples building socialism, and from Comrade Janos Kadar personally. [applause]

Dear comrades. It is obvious from the congress documents and the report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak that the CPCZ, in the last 5 years, successfully managed and organized work on the construction of its country. As all real friends of Czechoslovakia we are filled with sincere joy over the fact that your people solved important tasks under the leadership of the party, that it continued to multiply its historical benefits, advanced in the building of socialism, and that economy and culture flourished and developed. Living standards improved in your country; the authority of your country in the world grew, as did the respect for your diligent and gifted peoples. The results you achieved embody the communist policy that serves the welfare of the working peoples and enjoys the support of the citizens as a vital force of socialism.

The documents of your congress, as well as reporting the past, pay great attention to the tasks of future. They map out the conditions for the path forward. Your program for the period until the end of the millenium which designates the main directions of future development, sets out tasks which are scientifically justified and demanding. We are convinced that your congress, which is filled with a comradely atmosphere, profound feelings of responsibility for the fate of your people and for peace, and also with the spirit of internationalism, will fulfill its tasks.

In the implementation of its resolution you can lean on your achieved socialist advantages and on the creative force of the working peoples of your country. You can lean upon all the advantages that are provided as a result of economic and political cooperation within our socialist community. We can all draw from the common experience of building work that is enriched with the specific practices of individual socialist countries. Of particular value for us are the theoretical and practical conclusions of outstanding importance and ambitions of the recent 27th CPSU Congress, which reflected a fresh approach and conveyed dynamic renovation.

We congratulate you on your achieved results, which represent much work, effort and well-fullfilled tasks, We wish the people of Czechoslovakia further successes in their work for the flourishing of their homeland.

Hungarian peoples are also building an advanced socialist society. They stood up to the difficult conditions of the past period and, with understanding, took on their shoulders the difficulties that were an inevitable result of a slower rate of economic development, and the necessity to improve the economic balance of the country. Despite this it is a fact that a number of material and spiritual values increased in our country, and that our peoples enjoy security.

Our 13th party congress held in March, set the task to increase the dynamism of social and economic development. The implementation of the economic program contained in our 5-Year Plan -- the aim of which is to accelerate the rate of economic growth and, on its basis, a distinct improvement in living standards -- requires greater effort from individuals and all society. It demands that we uncover and make use of our reserves, the sources of strength that are the result of socialist system and ownership relations: expand the demands for intensive development of all sectors of national economy and management; and that we update the technical base of production on a large scale. And it is also important to reinforce our economic, scientific-technical cooperation with socialist countries. We are aware that we have to cope with many difficulties and overcome a number of problems and concerns that are the results of objective causes as well as of shortcomings in our own work.

In spite of these concerns we are full of confidence, based on the fact that in our society the leading role of the party is asserted, that we follow a realistic program, and that our peoples agree with and support our policy. These are firm bases for the internal stability of our country which makes possible and at the same time requires further reinforcement of socialist features of our society, the further deepening of socialist democracy, faster adaptation to changing conditions in all spheres -- which is also to be found in the management of the national economy -- and better, more organized and more disciplined work in both the managerial and production sphere.

Dear friends, I can say with great satisfaction that the cooperation of our parties is characterized by mutual trust and readiness to help. The relations of our parties, countries and peoples are developing in a many-sided and fruitful manner. We are linked by a common ideological goal, the many threads of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. All this is in accordance with our goodneighborly, friendly, allied relationship.

However, there are important reserves to our cooperation, such as the better utilization of advantages stemming from being neighbors, the exploration of more effective new forms, the spread of production cooperation and specialization. The joint fostering of our peoples' wide-ranging and expanding relations, our progressive revolutionary and cultural traditions, the exhaustive and profound familiarization of one another's intellectual assets, strengthen mutual understanding, trust in one another, and our friendship. In this, a characteristically important role is played by the Slovak nationality living in the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian nationality living in the CSSR, which in the wake of the realization of the Leninist nationality policy create a linking bridge between our countries.

We again proclaim that our party and our government will ceaselessly work for the many-sided development of the two countries' relations, the deepening of our peoples' sincere friendship, which is also a contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries.

Dear comrades, we have the same views on the basic evaluation of the international situation. The key feature of foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is the reinforcement of the unity of socialist countries, and creative participation in the formation and implementation of our common foreign political efforts. Together, and also on our own, we strive for the promotion of peace and security. The international crucial task that will affect the future of mankind is to preserve peace, halt the arms race, prevent the militarization of outer space, and eliminate nuclear weapons. This means the creation of a counterbalance to and limitation of the influence of extremist imperialist circles, of the military-industrial complex and in particular the interests of U.S. groups that strive for armament.

We must mobilize all our strength to enhance trust in international relations so that peaceful coexistence will mean not only a warless situation but also unlimited mutually beneficial cooperation of countries with differing social systems. Therefore we also consider as very important -- and support with conviction -- the flexible proposals of the USSR for disarmament that take into consideration the safety of the other side, and which are proof of a sincere effort to start peace negotiation and to reach agreement. If sober and objective judgment were to prevail in U.S. responsible circles -- and this not only in words but deeds too -- new possibilities for talks and new prospects of international relations could open.

The Hungarian People's Republic is involved in a wide and active international arena. Our foremost effort is to reinforce the ties of alliance with the Warsaw Pact states and to improve the standard of cooperation within the CEMA framework. We are willing to cooperate with any one who sincerely strives for peace. We build our international contacts in the spirit of cooperation of equal partners.

Dear comrades, thank you for your attention. I wish the CPCZ which celebrates the 65th anniversary of its foundation this year, successful implementation of the resolutions of its 17th congress which are directed at succesfully building an advanced socialist society. [applause]

Felfe Address

LD261440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Speech by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague; in German with superimposed Czech translation -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gustav Hsuak, Dear Comrades. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as of all the Communists of the GDR, I convey cordial fraternal combat greetings to the 17th CPCZ Congress. Dear comrades, we wish success to the deliberations of your combat-strengthened CPCZ, which are taking place on the eve of the 65th anniversary of its foundation. The results achieved by the Czechoslovak working people and Communists which were discussed here at the congress, represent a decisive factor for the strengthening of your socialist homeland and socialist community, as well as for safeguarding peace. These successes were facilitated by Marxism-Leninism, by the fact that the party forms a firm, indestructible unity with the people. We congratulate you sincerely on your good results.

Your congress is marked by optimism and a creative spirit. Implementation of clear perspectives as set out by Comrade Gustav Husak in the political report will no doubt contribute toward a purposeful progress in the economic and social fields. Comrade Klement Gottwald put forward a slogan: Build your homeland, you will strengthen peace. This is also followed by the GDR Communists in preparing for their 11th congress. They proceed according to the principle: the stronger socialism, the more secure peace. This is the affair of all the people of your country and of our country, of the entire socialist community.

Comrades, today when the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms race threatens the destruction of human civilization, the safeguarding of peace and the struggle against the arms race and against its spreading into space is of decisive importance. Therefore, we welcome wholeheartedly the proposals submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. They open up a perspective of the world without nuclear arms. The conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress which form a historical program of the formation of a new truly free and honorable society, point out a realistic system of international security. The U.S. Administration, which does not respect world public opinion at all, did not respond to the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to halt all nuclear arms tests, and it conducted a new nuclear explosion which goes against common sense. The present times call for bold political decisions. This cannot and must not be avoided by anyone. There is no other sensible alternative but peaceful competition of social systems. Your side is consistently aware of its responsibility and that is why it is concentrating its efforts, above all, on active dialogue with all political responsible forces in order to exert influence against the nuclear threat and to contribute toward a turn for the better in international relations. In sharp contradiction with this approach is an agreement between Kohl and Weinberger on cooperation in the preparation of the so-called "star wars". Politicians have always been judged not by their words, but by their actions. As communists, we will do everything to make sure that war never again starts on German territory, that pan-Germanic visions may never threaten peace. In firm alliance with the USSR and with the other fraternal socialist states, the GDR will engage all its forces, also in the future, to implement the peace policy of the socialist community.

Dear comrades, the best sons of our nations, Ernest Thelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, and Klement Gottwald fought and worked for noble ideas which have become reality under socialism. The bond of fraternal friendship between our parties, states, and nations in the past years has strengthened even more in recent years. Contributing toward this, to a great extent, are the regular meetings of general secretaries of the Central Committees of our parties, Comrades Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak. We have in time oriented our close cooperation in all spheres toward new, higher demands. Implementation of long-term programs of cooperation development in the sphere of science, technology, and production between the GDR and the USSR, the GDR and CSSR and the other fraternal countries up to the year 2000 will enable us, by joint progress, to step up our forces and cope even more rapidly with scientific-technological progress. Whether we have to solve tasks now or in the future, the basic prerequisite and guarantee of our joint progress is always the close militant bond of our parties, resting on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Dear Comrades, I would like to assure you from the platform of this congress that our party will follow this path also in the future, that it will follow the path of mutual trust and cooperation of the fraternal community and socialist internationalism.

Dear comrades, in a few days, the 11th SED Congress will also start its work. The focal point of the deliberations will be safeguarding the further dynamic growth of the economy by means of great intensification. It is on this basis that we will continue on a well-tried course of connecting economic and social policies. The relationship of firm trust between the party and the people, the all-round initiative of the working people of the GDR in the preparation of our 11th congress has led toward a significant growth in all spheres of social life. By the end of February this year, the national income increased by 4 percent in comparison with the same period last year, and labor productivity increased by 8.3 percent. Expenditure for each M100 of the goods production fell by 2 percent. Agriculture fulfilled and overfulfilled the state procurement plans for animal produce. In all branches of the national economy efforts are being concentrated more and more on establishing key modern technologies which substantially accelerate further economic growth. Good prerequisites have been created so that we may advance boldly in forming an advanced socialist society in close alliance with the USSR, with all the states of our community, and with the forces of peace and socialism.

Dear Comrades, our participation in this congress affirms our conviction that its conclusions will open a new, significant stage of social development of the CSSR. In fulfilling these tasks, we wish you, dear comrade delegates, as well as all Czechoslovak communists and working people, great successes. Long live the indestructible combat community of the SED and the CPCZ, the firm friendship and fraternal alliance of our states and peoples, long live the struggle for socialism and peace. [applause]

LCY Message

LD271927 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1159 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Communists are ready to further develop Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation on the principles of equality, independence, autonomy, and mutual respect and understanding. This is emphasized, among other things, in a message from a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, currently underway in Prague. The message also says that Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and cooperation are successful and stable.

It also notes that Yugoslav Communists are to hold their congress shortly, at which they will reaffirm their fundamental principles and values -- independence, nonalignment, the equality of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities, self-management and the continual democratization of social relations.

The part of the message relating to the international situation underscores the need for constant efforts to reduce the danger of war and intervention, and says that these endeavours are most fully expressed in the policy of nonalignment, to which Yugoslavia has a deep and lasting commitment.

The movement and policy of nonalignment are today the most important factors for progressive changes and in the struggle against political and economic domination in any form, the message says. It also expresses the conviction that these aims are common to all peaceful, progressive and democratic forces.

PRAGUE REPORTS SOLOMENTSEV, DELEGATION DEPARTURE

LD281707 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU which attended the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague left for the Soviet Union this afternoon.

The delegation was led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Control Committee. Other members of the delegation were: Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Boris Pugo, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia; Vladimir Chicherov, member of the Central Committee and team leader of the Leningrad Iron Works; and Viktor Lomakin, member of the Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The distinguished guests were seen off at Ruzyne airport in Prague by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS DEPART

LD282257/LD291150/LD311341 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of delegation departures from the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague broadcast by Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak on the 28th, 29th and 31st of March. Times of broadcasts appear in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 March

The delegation from the LCY headed by Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee departed today. This delegation was seen off by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. (2100 GMT)

29 March

The delegation of the Communist Party of Romania, headed by Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and the delegation of the Korean Worker's Party, headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Central Committee Politburo, vice-president of the DPRK, left this morning. The guests were seen off at Ruzyne airport in Prague by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee. (1100 GMT)

31 March

The delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Cambodia, headed by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; and the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and minister of communications, departed Prague today. At Ruzyne Airport the guests were seen off by Miloslav Dockal, member of CPCZ Central Committee and head of a department of the party's Central Committee, and other officials. (1300 GMT)

Further Departures

LD281618 Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- Further delegations of fraternal parties to the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress left Prague this afternoon.

They included a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by member of its Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Assembly Stanko Todorov, a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by member of its Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary Warner Felfe, and a delegation of the Polish United Workers party led by member of its Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski.

The guests were seen off by Presidium members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Alois Indra, Milos Jakes and Jozef Lenart.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS GREETS CONGRESS

LD232330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] The Central Council of Trade Unions has sent a letter to the 17th CPCZ Congress which greets, on behalf of the 7.5 million members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] the delegates to the congress and wishes full success to its deliberations. It says that scores of thousands of labor collectives adopted valuable socialist pledges on the occasion of the 17th party congress and the 65th anniversary of its foundation.

In the interest of speeding up social economic development of the society, the trade union initiative is mainly focused on lowering material expenditure by .5 percent, increasing labor productivity by 1 percent, and substantial increase in the quality of production. This initiative of other Central Council of Trade Unions is connected in a number of enterprises with the reply to the appeal of other Prague City party organizations and Prague enterprises, aimed at joining science with production, modernization and creative effort of collectives for fulfilling the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The Central Council of Trade Unions expressed conviction in the letter that the 17th CPCZ Congress will adopt conclusions whose implementation will mean a further qualitative step toward building an advanced socialist society. It fully supports the intentions set out in the draft main guidelines of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-1990 and prospects up to 2000. It stresses the co-responsibility of the trade unions of satisfying material and cultural interests of the working people and for further improving the life of the society. It pointed to the significance of education of the young generation in the period of preparation of training for their vocations, as well as during the employment process. It stressed that the members of the RTUM unanimously support the foreign policy of the CPCZ and our state, and fully identify with the peace program contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev.

In the conclusion of its letter, the Central Council of Trade Unions expressed unanimous trust of trade unionists in the general line of the of the CPCZ and full support to its policy. It gave assurance that the RTUM will continue to support the CPCZ and actively contribute toward fulfilling the tasks of its 17th Congress.

U.S. AVOIDS REPLY ON INTERMEDIATE SUMMIT

LD300937 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Elmer Csak commentary from the 7 Days of 5 Continents program]

[Text] The U.S. President has briefly and decisively rejected Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals. In California, where Ronald Reagan is spending his Easter vacation, they gave an official response to the Moscow initiatives late yesterday afternoon, local time. According to the statement, the United States continues to oppose the moratorium on nuclear weapons because, they say, nuclear weapons continue to be necessary for the deterrence of the agressor and the maintenance of peace. On the U.S. side, therefore, they wish to continue the nuclear tests; in place of the moratorium the statement once again extended an invitation to Soviet experts to witness a nuclear explosion in April in Nevada. As is well known, on the Soviet side this would mean the legalization of weapons testing. The rejection of a European summit, in its formulation, is not very categoric, although its essence is nevertheless "no".

The U.S. Government statement recalls the Geneva agreement, according to which Mikhail Gorbachev is expected to visit Washington, and does not give a substantive reply to the idea of an intermediate summit meeting. Analyzing Washington's negative stance, Paul Warnke, the expert from the SALT talks, points out that the attitude of the Reagan administration is leading to the development of a new generation of nuclear weapons and further increases the danger of war. On the other hand, an unnamed member of the government has made a remark to the effect that the President no longer insists on the holding of a summit this year. The economic indicators are good and Reagans popularity figures simply do not require him to make any improvement in the state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

LOGINOV CONFIRMS GORBACHEV'S UPCOMING VISIT

LD311856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Report by Correspondent Jozsef Barat]

[Text] Among Mikhail Gorbachev's upcoming trips this year only one can be viewed as certain now -- the CPSU general secretary will visit Budapest and will participate in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session due to take place there in the near future.

Vadim Loginov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, said this in response to a question from Budapest Radio's correspondent at his briefing held especially for Hungarian journalists accredited to Moscow.

The meetings among socialist country leaders have played no small role in developing the Soviet Union's stance to ease international tension, as well as the so-called Gorbachev proposals, said Deputy Foreign Minister Loginov. Then, he expressed his hope that the Hungarian capital might be the venue of new initiatives of major importance. The Budapest period, as Vadim Loginov described it, hopefully will be characterized by wide international reaction.

Then, the high-ranking Soviet diplomat said that so far an official U.S. response had not arrived to the CPSU general secretary's proposal delivered on Saturday evening, that he and President Reagan meet and discuss issues related to the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet moratorium will expire right now, this evening, and the first White House reactions are negative. Some hope comes from the fact that wide circles of U.S. public opinion, including the majority of members in the House of Representatives, are in favor of an agreement with the Soviet Union.

Along with the experiences of other friendly countries, the Soviet Union follows with great attention Hungary's results in building socialism, said the deputy foreign minister. Hungary's successes are convincing and it is worthwhile for all those who question whether socialism can successfully accomplish the tasks facing it. It is worthwhile to say here that PRAVDA, the central paper of the CPSU, has published in its issue today an analytical article on Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation. The article "Time Presses" outlines the results of electronic-microelectronic cooperation to the readers and urges the quickest possible founding of joint enterprises.

QUALITY, STYLE OF RADIO NEWS COVERAGE EXAMINED

LD222056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2130 GMT 21 Mar 86

["Here Is the News" program with news editors Evelyn Forro and Ivan Bedoe]

[Excerpts] [Forro] This sentence, here is the news, can be heard 36 times a day on Hungarian radio. As a news editor, I was interested in what this most important program is like.

Ivan Bedoe is duty editor of the newsroom. As colleagues, we have often discussed what the news bulletins are like; after all, we work with them day after day. Once you told me that you thought that the information about international affairs had not led to a commensurate rise in the standard of home news. What did you mean by this?

[Bedoe] We are already providing a tremendous amount of information about what is happening abroad. Occasionally, listeners will even phone in to say that we report mine disasters in New Zealand, relate events about the Philippines, South Africa and so on, but we do not talk about -- and then they mention some topical event at home, which might be a genuine event that we have not spoken much about, or just a rumor about which the listener would like to know whether it is true or not. There is a large difference here.

[Forro] Why is it that these news items are missing? After all, the West German radio, Radio Moscow, and the BBC, which counts as the classic radio service, all rely mainly on domestic news. We, on the other hand, report mainly foreign news. Is this because we are a small country?

[Bedoe] This is certainly one of the reasons. In a large country domestic events are more important and there are more of them, and people are less interested in the outside world. The other reason is that there are many events at home which we do not regard as news. There are matters of no great significance which people are very interested in.

Let me give an example from the recent past: one evening I was the presenter of the Evening Magazine program: For several days afterwards people kept bringing up one of the topics we dealt with, saying how interesting they had found it and how glad they were that we had dealt with it. What was the topic? It was the fact that the trolley buses give a very bumpy ride.

[Forro] People are really not interested in protocol events, only if we can say something that goes beyond mere protocol; that is, more than just saying that such and such a session was held and so and so spoke. People are only interested if something was said at the event in question and if it is reported.

[Bedoe] Yes, the protocol aspects really do not tell very much to anyone, and it is only now that we are beginning to provide information on the substance of these matters. In recent years, our news bulletins, as well as the newspapers, have been reporting on the sessions of, let us say, the various committees of the National Assembly. Earlier, such matters were not published.

[Forro] Rather, all that was said was that a session had been held.

[Bedoe] Without, however, actually saying what happened at the session. In this sense there is politics in Hungary as well, politics that can be talked about. For example: Obviously many people would be interested in the preparations for the new health service act, which is now under way. This is both politics and something that people are interested in. So we could also speak more about domestic affairs, but somehow we have not yet found a way of ensuring that it should be interesting, as well as important.

[Forro] I know that it is very difficult to provide an objective evaluation, particularly if one is working on the inside. But what are our news bulletins like?

[Bedoe] We are correct, but this means that we are also rather serious. We are endeavoring, as we must, to say what has happened in a factual, objective manner. It is well-known that the news is no place for personal views, commentary-like elements. That is another genre. But we could probably phrase our material in a less cumbersome way; we could make it lighter and more interesting. We are also rather frightened of broadcasting colorful, entertaining news stories. We are very rigidly keeping ourselves to the view that political news is news: a coup in some faraway place, a disaster somewhere in the world, is given preference over some far less important but entertaining story, such as, for example, that in Thailand a monkey has been given a life sentence. This is clearly not as important as, say, a coup in Burundi. But we must serve the listener to the extent of broadcasting stories which interest him. Naturally, we must ensure that the political significance of the news is not lessened, but I think this could be done.

[Forro] Do news bulletins have to differ in accordance with whether they are broadcast on the main channel, Kossuth, or on Petofi, which has more music and lighter programs?

[Bedoe] We are endeavoring to achieve such a differentiation, but have not yet fully succeeded in doing so. The new bulletin on Kossuth at 2200 [2100 GMT] has been for a great many years the most comprehensive news bulletin of the day, it is also the longest. The only programs that are longer are the chronicle and magazine programs.

In this bulletin we try to give, in detail, the largest number of news items that were important that day. This is something that the listeners are obviously aware of, people know that this is the news bulletin that provides the most detailed information.

On Radio Petofi, where increasingly the short, 3-minute news bulletins are given in the middle of musical numbers, we ought to provide shorter, more interesting new items. Those who listen carefully must have noticed that these brief news bulletins on Radio Petofi now tend to consist of many brief news items and will leave the longer, more detailed news to Radio Kossuth.

NEW INVESTMENTS SLATED FOR FOOD INDUSTRY

AU261705 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Mar 86 p 1

Correspondent's report: "New Investments for Food Industry Development -- 47 Billions Forints for Technological Modernization in 5 Years -- Storage Area for 1 and 1/2 million Metric Tons of Grain"]

[Text] Improving the domestic food supply and strenghtening international competitiveness require a more flexible product-structure modification and more high-standard processed and modern packaged food from the Hungarian food processing industry. In order to fulfill these requirements, new technologies and modern installations are needed; all the more since, compared to the previous plan period, development has slowed down and investments worth only a total of 39.5 billion forints could be implemented in the food industry, almost 12 billion forints less than in the 1976-80 period.

Taking all this into consideration, the food sector's development possibilities in the current period will increase by more than 7 billion forints compared to the previous 5 years, and the food industry will be able to allocate a total of 47 billion forints for investments in 5 years. This year the food sector is able to implement development projects worth 8.8 billion forints.

The aim is to make sure that the food processing industry develops in harmony with agricultural production. In the current 5-year plan, priority continues to be given to profit making investments with a quick return that produce exportable goods, as well as to development projects that contribute to reducing costs and to savings.

The greatest proportion of investments will be carried out in the grain industry. According to the plan, a storage facility capable of holding 1.5 million metric tons of grain will be constructed in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The great amount of exports, however, also make necessary the construction of naval and road loading facilities and the modernization of the existing stock of vehicles, too. In order to improve the domestic supply, possibilities are also now open for the reconstruction of extremely run-down mills and mixing plants.

The modernization of the meat industry can continue in the current 5-year plan with an approximately 9 billion forint budget. As a result of development, the processing level, quality, and packaging of meat industry products will considerably improve.

The investments have already started. The first large credit agreement has already been signed: eight meat industry enterprises took a credit of almost 1 billion forints to be able to carry out the necessary development projects as soon as possible. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan [as published] deep-freeze storage areas with a total capacity of 13,000 metric tons will be built in the meat industry, and the slaughtering, cutting, processing, and packaging capacities will be considerably developed. Production of poultry for slaughter will increase by 17 percent and the processing industry will also be adjusted to this increase. Therefore, new cutting, classifying, and packaging machines are installed in almost every processing plant and the refrigeration and storage facilities are strongly expanded.

The creditor contracts for the development of the stock of exportable goods in the vegetable oil industry were signed last year. Within the framework of this agreement reconstruction work will be carried out in six plants of the sector which will result in an annual 160,000-metric-ton increase in processing capacity and in an increase of capitalist exports through new possibilities for the production of refined edible oil. By putting new bottling machines into operation, the sector will be also able to adjust to the increased domestic demand.

The milk industry is planning to expand the production of long-life milk and to develop ultrafiltration processing capacities. As a result of these investments, the industry is able to produce 75 million liters of long-life milk a year.

The canning industry is planning to introduce the most developed canning systems and, at the same time, a great task involves carrying out investments in packaging and in storage facilities for finished products. The task of the refrigeration industry is to reconstruct the worn-out refrigeration facilities; the task of the distilling industry is to develop the production of starch, biological vinegar, and yeast, and to introduce technologies that promote the production of quality wines; and the task of the beer industry is to accelerate the reconstruction investments in harmony with the increase in consumption and the reduction of imports.

NEMETH, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CPCZ CONGRESS

LD290949 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has returned home from Prague. The Party deputy general secretary headed the MSZMP delegation at the 17th CPCZ Congress.

CARDINAL GLEMP CRITICIZES COMMUNISM IN LETTER

LD311437 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] A news item now from Warsaw in Poland: In a pastoral letter read out in all Polish churches yesterday, Cardinal Josef Glemp criticized the official communist ideology for fighting against Catholic principles and hindering the nation's moral renewal. The cardinal-primate expressed concern that despite the church's efforts, there has been a spread of alcoholism, divorce, abortion and dishonesty to work among Poles. Cardinal Glemp criticized in particular a 1956 law legalizing abortions in Poland, calling it disrespecting life. Although about 90 percent of Poland's 37 million people are Roman Catholics, more than 500,000 abortions were performed in the country last year.

On Easter Sunday, Cardinal Glemp himself celebrated mass at Warsaw's St John's Cathedral. In his sermon he spoke out against the nuclear arms race and environmental pollution, which, he said, were threatening the existence of the whole family of mankind.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KADAR VISIT DETERMINED BY TIMING

LD282124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary]

[Text] Brief, working, and thus modest in protocol, mutual visits by leaders of Poland and Hungary have already become a tradition. Wojciech Jaruzelski's last visit to Hungary was of such a nature and such is the forecast for the visit by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Each summit of this kind is an event of great political significance, first and foremost as an impetus for the development of fraternal relations linking the parties, states, and peoples. The facts that we belong to the socialist community, that Poland and Hungary cooperate closely within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, that we share common social system assumptions and aims -- these facts determine the nature of our links, makes the traditional friendship between the two nations have lasting value, and ensures that the multifaceted Polish-Hungarian cooperation will develop in more and more new forms.

The significance of Janos Kadar's visit to Poland, however, is also determined by its timing: the time of the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and its allies, the time when the most important issues of the world are being decided, the issues of peace and security, Thus, we shall follow the course of the visit with even greater interest. Its results will, no doubt serve both countries, as well as all mankind.

Talks Held; Kadar Departs

LD282036 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a friendly working visit to Poland today at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

During the direct talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar discussed key issues of the current stage in socialist construction in Poland and Hungary and exchanged information about preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress and about the fulfillment of resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress. Both statesmen assessed the prospects for comprehensive Polish-Hungarian cooperation.

The most important elements of the situation in Europe and in the world were discussed during plenary proceedings of both delegations. Particular attention was paid to coordinating joint action and to strengthening the economic integration of the socialist community. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar emphasized the great significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, which conducted an in-depth analysis of the state of socialist construction and mapped out the task of decisive acceleration of the socio-economic development of the Soviet Union, and further, effective action to promote disarmament and strengthen peace and international security.

The joint communique appraised highly the comprehensive development of Polish-Hungarian relations to date, which accords with the spirit of the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. The first secretary of the PZPR Central committee and the general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee stated that the last few years have brought marked progress in the development of Polish-Hungarian economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar expressed their support for the futher, comprehensive development of Polish-Hungarian relations in all spheres, with the conviction that this is in the greatest interest of both parties, states, and nations, and constitutes a significant contribution to the strengthening unity and economic integration of the socialist community.

Both leaders emphasized the will of both parties and states to pursue a common direction in foreign policy, agreed at a conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Committee in Sofia, and in activity to strengthen CEMA as an effective instrument of socialist integration.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary and the MSZMP Central Committee general secretary emphasized that the basic condition for preserving peace in Europe, and for creating a climate for peaceful cooperation, is unconditional respect for the inviolability of territorial and political realities formed as a result of World War II and the postwar development of Europe.

Both leaders stated that the talks, conducted in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of traditional friendship linking our parties, states, and nations, manifested full unanimity of views in all matters discussed. Janos Kadar invited Wojciech Jaruzelski to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The full text of the communique will be published by tomorrow's press.

Janos Kadar arrived at Warsaw's Okecie airport at 1830. A cordial farewell was held with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other members of the PZPR leadership. At 1845 the plane carrying Janos Kadar took off for Budapest.

GDR FARMERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 27 MARCH

LD281711 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 27 -- A delegation of the GDR Democratic Farmers' Party (DED) with its chairman and vice-chairman of the GDR'S Council of State Ernst Mecklenburg arrived here today for a visit of friendship at the invitation from chairman of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) CC and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski.

During the talks, the sides highly evaluated the state of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation linking the nations of Poland and the GDR. The sides expressed a conviction that a joint statement signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker last year creates new inpulses for the deepening and elevating to a higher level the all-round cooperation between both countries and to the further tightening of friendship between the two nations.

Roman Malinowski and Ernst Mecklenburg informed each other about the participation of both parties in the pre-congress campaign for the 10th PUWP Congress and the 11th SED Congress. Much attention was given to social development of rural areas and both parties' responsibility in solving agricultural problems. Chairmen of both parties signed a frame programme of cooperation between the UPP and DBD for the years 1986-1990 and ratified the yearly protocol for 1986. A joint communique was published after the meeting.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD271902 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A meeting of the National Defense Committee was held today, chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The committee assessed the state of defense preparations and outlined directions for actions aimed at further perfecting the state defense system in 1986-90. The committee reviewed the current international situation, particularly emphasizing the threats resulting from the political and military actions of the United States, which create tensions and hamper progress on the path toward detente and the consolidation of peace.

PAP REFLECTS ON GORBACHEV SPEECH, REACTIONS

LD311937 Warsaw PAP in English 1848 GMT 31 Mar 86

["In Wake of Gorbachev's TV Speech" by PAP journalist]

[TExt] Warsaw, March 31 -- Reflections brought about by Mikhail Gorbachev's TV speech delivered last Saturday arise twofold feelings: Pessimistic ones -- if we consider the gravity of the existing threats and optimistic ones -- if we note that a superpower with the most sophisticated mass destruction means at its disposal is aware of the challenge of our times, and assures us -- through the words of its supreme representative -- that it will not cease to struggle to meet this challenge, and especially to eliminate the main threat, that is nuclear arms.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on Soviet TV is both a warning to those who, as if unaware of the consequences of their actions still aim at a further expansion of nuclear armaments and trasferring them into outer space, and an appeal to all the forces which come out in favour of peace and prosperous future for humanity not to give up their efforts and struggle to finally put an end to nuclear armaments.

For every man who, naturally, wants a better future and life free of threats, Washington's stand is incomprehensible, with its immediate rejection of the farthest-reaching proposals put forward by the Soviet side, deeming them openly unfit for U.S. interests. It is being forgotten, at the same time, that the true U.S. interest cannot differ in any way from the interests of the entire mankind. It is high time now for Washington, too, to start thinking in the categories of our times,to understand that the survival of mankind is of supreme importance and links all people regardless of their views, beliefs, ways of thinking and immediate interests.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD282254 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers met. The preliminary draft national socio-economic plan for 1986-90 was examined.

A further improvement in feeding the nation and satisfaction of demand for goods of essential importance for families -- with simultaneous strengthening of market balance, reduction of inflation, improvement in the housing situation, and the development of material base of education -- have been considered as main social objectives. The Council of Ministers also approved a resolution granting pensioners the right to cheap railway fares. The meeting was chaired by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

It has been considered that approval of growth rate of the national income as contained in the draft by 3 to 3.5 percent per annum creates the possibility of ensuring the growth of consumption with simultaneous increase in outlays and investment rate. The achievement of the estimated national income growth demands firm transformation of the economy in the use of intensive factors of management to a much greater degree than to date. About 45 to 50 percent of the growth in national income and 55 percent of the growth in industrial output should be achieved by saving energy and raw materials.

PAP REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE OF PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD281626 Warsaw PAP in English 0020 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 27: Deputy head of the State Planning Commission Franciszek [Kubiczek] told foreign journalists and representatives of the national press today that economic growth related both to industrial and agricultural production and the building industry had been taking place for three years. Kubiczek stressed that changes in the structure of industrial production were advantageous in these years. Reduction in material consumption of production was attained also thanks to progress in modernizational processes. Expected positive changes in the structure of investments also took place and the share of production investments is rising.

The situation of agriculture and results achieved in the past three years both in vegetable production, animal breeding and purchasing can be deemed as favourable. Poland's participation in the international division of labour deepened. Particularly, the pace of turnover with CMEA states grows and its structure improves. But, last year, the planned volume of turnover with capitalist countries was not implemented. This was chiefly due to the reduced coal exports, limited by the needs of national buyers.

Kubiczek deemed the growth of labour productivity to be worth mentioning. The past three years resulted also in a clear rise in consumption. Wages and old-age pensions exceeded the planned provisions. Normalization of the food market is an important element of shaping the economic situation. The rationing of further foodstuffs was cancelled.

Despite winter, Kubiczek deemed the start of this year to be a good one in the economy. The pace of industrial production is satisfactory. Good reaching of export targets and successful purchasing of farm produce made it possible to increase meat rations in March. The taking of a similar decision in the next months is under consideration. This does not, of course, mean that the awareness of many threats to the economic development does not exist. They have been analyzed for three years and their analysis submitted to the government has a bearing on many decisions.

Kubiczek said the government and the State Planning Commission will persevere in their efforts to achieve greater effectiveness of initiating the economic reform. Also, such ventures will be undertaken which will somehow force enterprises to more effectively initiate the mechanisms of the economic reform making it possible to reach socio-economic goals.

Now, about 730 economic units have no credit capacities. We are more consistent in enforcing the capacities of enterprises to incur credits. Commissionery boards operate in 32 enterprises and three are getting ready to be closed down or declared bankrupt, Kubiczek said.

He went on to say that common analyses resulted in discovering the possibility of increasing Polish-Soviet commodity turnover by some 5 billion roubles in the years 1986-1990. Poland obtained a credit of 675 million roubles and over 40 million dollars to increase its production capacities and to complete modernization or building of new projects.

A question was also asked about an opinion on the critical assessment by the Council for Housing Questions voiced recently on assumptions of the programme of the State Planning Commission related to housing. Kubiczek answered that the plan for the coming years was an open one. "If we increase effectiveness in the consumption of materials and the used technologies and improve the organization of performance, we can exceed the planned volume of housing construction," he said.

MINISTER ON TECHNICAL STATUS OF FOOD INDUSTRY

PM281000 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Interview with Vice Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy Edward Brzostowski by INTERPRESS correspondent Marek Kluczek; date, place not given]

[Text] [Kluczek] Minister, why is it that the abundant fruits of our harvests find it so difficult to reach our tables?

[Brzostowski] What do you mean: difficult!? On the contrary, the only market which functions relatively correctly, with well-stocked shelves in sotes, is the food market. This was demonstrated by last year's abolition of flour, cereals, fats, and sugar rationing. And as regards the meat market, we tend to forget that there is no rationing of lamb, horsemeat, poultry, offal, or precooked meat products. Moreover, we can quote figures: Enterprises belonging to branches of the agriculture and food industry generate 25 percent of the value of sold goods and services provided by the whole industry, and market deliveries of foodstuffs as well as tobacco and beverages constitute as much as 46 percent of total market deliveries.

[Kluczek] An yet we still get overwhelmed by high crops which we cannot manage.

[Brzostowski] That is an altogether different matter, exposing the truth about not so much the volume of market deliveries as the state and condition of the agriculture and food industry. No sector of that industry is capable of coping with any kind of high crops. Take, for example, grain. Its production is growing steadily, but we keep coming up against a shortage of grain drying and storage facilities. When contract purchasing used to yield 4 million metric tons there was no problem. However, today we usually buy about 6 million metric tons of grain. Nor are we prepared for wet harvests. This means we need to build new elevators and grain drying plant, and that is what we are doing already. Last year we installed about a dozen new facilities of that type.

We harvest more than 1 million metric tons of rape, but can only process about 750,000 metric tons. Therefore the industry is also in need of new capital investment. At the moment we are planning to build two new plants serving that sector. A similar situation exists in the cold storage sector. We must build five or six large cold stores for the needs of the meat and fruit and vegetable industry.

[Kluczek] In this case should we not direct more resources into developing the food processing industry rather than invest into production of higher agricultural yields?

[Brzostowski] To develop agricultural production with no processing facilities at one's disposal would clearly make no sense.

In order to increase agricultural market deliveries it is essential to provide adequate processing capacities first, since few agricultural products reach the market without having been processed beforehand. A program for the period until 1990, approved by the government presidium, lists nine sectors of the agriculture and food industry which urgently require expansion if they are to cope with the increasing volume of production and deliveries. These are: grain production and grain milling, dairy production, fat products manufacture, potato production, fruit and vegetable production, fishing, tobacco manufacture, food freezing, and food storage.

[Kluczek] If this program were carried out, it would indeed eliminte the problems suffered by the food processing industry, but we know that the government presidium approved it only as a preplan study for the years 1986 to 1990. Is it, therefore, likely that it will be carried out?

[Brzostowski] We will do everything in our power to meet the demands of the agriculture and food industry, although at the moment a full implementation of the program is questionable. We had been estimating that the capital investment outlays for the needs of our industries during the next 5 years would come to about Z707 billion, whereas the actual plans envisage only Z405 billion. We are of course aware of the shortage of funds for capital expenditure in all branches of the economy. Nevertheless,we have established the absolute minimum of capital expenditure that should be allocated for the modernization and development of the agriculture and food industry. This amounts to Z530-550 billion, including Z126 billion's worth of outlays for investment projects already under construction, and Z220 billion for maintaining the present technical level of the food processing industry. If the planning authorities fail to take that necessary minimum into account it will mean a departure from the earlier political decisions of the Sejm and the government, and result in aggravating our difficulties with the utilization of agricultural crops. Recognizing the gravity of this problem, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has even passed a resolution concerning the completion of the program of modernization and development of the agriculture and food industry.

[Kluczek] But why should the agriculture and food industry be the one selected to benefit from such preferential treatment?

[Brzostowski] The simplest answer would be: Because it produces food. This is, of course, true, but also we somehow fail to recognize that the situation of this very important industry is possibly the worst of all. The state's policy on the provision of food for the population entails subsidizing the industry to the value of about Z340 billion. This means that it has no funds of its own to use for development. Considering the present costs of capital investment projects the food processing sector can only hope to obtain funds from the state budget. However, while the overall growth rate of capital expenditure in the economy is currently 27.6 percent, the corresponding rate for the food economy sector is only slightly in excess of 20 percent. Are we, therefore, asking too much?

[Kluczek] What is going to happen if you only get the planned Z405 billion to manage with the current 5-year period?

[Brzostowski] We will then be restricted to dealing only with the most urgent needs, to patching up holes. We will try to solve some questions, such as developing the food-freezing or the rape-processing sectors, by making hard currency payments in our commodities, that is, paying for processing lines, machinery, and equipment with our own produce. We are currently negotiating such schemes with foreign contractors, who are quite interested in transactions of this kind. However, all these half-measures put together cannot bring about the necessary expansion of the processing capacities of our agriculture and food industry. The disparities between the expanding agricultural production and the existing capacities for its utilization will continue to grow.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

AU292105 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 26 Mar 86 p 6

["To the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] In the name of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend to the delegates to the 17th CPCZ congress, to all communists and working people in the CSSR, most cordial comradely greetings together with a message of warm friendship and solidarity on behalf of the communists and all Romanian people.

The Communists and working people in our country are following with keen interest and sincerely rejoice at the important achievements registered in socialist construction by the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party which will soon celebrate its 65th anniversary since its creation. The sustained increase in material production, the construction of powerful and modern economic units, the CSSR's active participation in the world economic flow, and the development of education, science, and cultural creativity have improved the people's standard of living. On this occasion, we convey warmest congratulations to the communists, the working people, and the friendly Czech people, and we express the conviction that by implementing the decisions the 17th CPCZ congress will adopt, the CSSR will travel a further important stage in building socialism.

We also want to stress with great satisfaction that the relations of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ and between the SR of Romania and the CSSR are developing constantly on the basis of esteem, understanding, and mutual advantage.

A decisive role in the constant, upward evolution of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation is played by the meetings of our party and state leaders, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak. The relations established between our parties, peoples, and countries and the common interests of Romania and Czechoslovakia as socialist countries constitute a solid basis to intensify and expand bilateral copperation and collaboration at a political, economic, scientific-technical cultural, and other levels to the benefit of our countries and for achieving an active cooperation in the international arena.

At this point, Romania is firmly engaged in implementing a comprehensive program of peaceful construction. On the basis of a modern socialist industry, a vigorous increase in the forces of production, and the fulfillment of the goals of the new agrarian revolution, the country's cultural assets were enriched and the people's standard of living was improved.

In unflinchingly implementing the policy promoted by the RCP -- which will celebrate its 65th anniversary since its creation -- the working people in our country are firmly acting to implement the 13th party congress decisions. The Romanian people, closely united around the Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are firmly engaged in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, whose basic goal it is to achieve Romania's transition to a new and higher stage of socioeconomic development in implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist sociey and the country's advance toward communism.

In the current stage of socialist Romania's development, the RCP places special stress on the intensive development of the economy, on the optimal use of all available resources, and on improving the qualitative and technological level of production as a basis for the people's well-being. In conformity with the requirements of an intenvise and balanced development of the Romanian economy, great importance is attached to developing the energy and raw material base and to promoting the newest achievements of science and technology in all areas.

The RCP is acting to constantly perfect the organizational framework and management of society and to constantly develop workers' revolutionary democracy, self-management, and self-administration by broadening the democratic framework for the participation of all working people in formulating and implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy.

A particularly grave and tense situation continues to prevail in the international arena owing to the arms race and especially the nuclear arms race and because of the imperialist policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. This increases the danger for a new world war that would turn into a nuclear catastrophe with the most serious consequences for the very existence of life on our planet.

At this point, the basic problem in the international arena if preserving peace, halting the arms race, and proceeding to tangible measures for disarmament and for eliminating nuclear weapons.

Socialist Romania hails and supports the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear weapons and views the program proposed by the USSR on the elimination by the end of this century of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons as very important. The adoption of a realistic attitude by the United States and its NATO allies would open the road to achieving -- on the basis of proposals by both sides -- appropriate agreements to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and halt the militarization of outer space. At the same time, it is necessary for all states to take firm action to substantially reduce military expenditures, troops, and conventional weapons and to eliminate foreign military bases, and it is necessary to for them to act toward refraining from force in the international arena and toward rapidly solving all disputes and conflicts by negotiations.

In the current international situation "it is a vital necessity -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his speech to the 27th CPSU Congress -- to intensify the united struggle by all peoples and progressive forces everywhere to achieve a new trend in the international arena, disarmament, detente, cooperation, and peace."

Our country is actively struggling to achieve security and cooperation among the Balkan countries and advocates the creation of a denuclearized zone in the Balkans free of chemical weapons. We believe that it is necessary that everything should be done to succewsfully conclude the Stockholm Conference on strengthening trust and on disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and weapons in the center of our continent and to achieve positive results at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

In its overall foreign policy, Romania is paying particular attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Our country is actively participating in perfecting the activity within CEMA and acts to implement the decisions adopted by the economic summit session and the long-term comprehensive program of scientific-technological cooperation to the benefit of the socioeconomic development of each country. We also act to expand cooperation with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries, and with all countries, irrespective of social system. Our country is consistently struggling to eliminate underdevelopment and achieve a New International Economic Order.

The RCP is carrying out extensive activity to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of full equality and respect for each party's independence and right to formulate its political line and revolutionary tactics and strategy in keeping with the specific conditions in the given country. We believe that efforts must be made to achieve a new type of unity in the common struggle for social progress, for safeguarding mankind's major interests, for peace, security, and national independence, and for cooperation and understanding among peoples.

We extend, dear comrades, wishes for complete success to the progress of the proceedings of the 17th CPCZ congress and wishes for success in implementing the decisions you will adopt to the benefit, prosperity, and happiness of the friendly Czech and Slovak peoples.

RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZHELNIKOV

AU291408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/3/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on March 29 E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, upon the latter's request.

A talk was conducted on the occasion which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PRC JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW VLAJKOVIC

LD311626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dialogue and negotiation are the only real option for solving the key problems of world peace and security, including, of course, development. Yugoslavia has always advocated the solution of these problems in this way. This was stated by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in an interview with Chinese correspondents in Yugoslavia on the eve of his visit to the PRC.

"However, precisely because these are such vital questions, precisely because by their very nature they cannot be mortgaged to the interests of only the big powers and blocs, multilateral fora, and negotations should never be neglected. Only in this way can the interests of the whole international community be expressed and their participation ensured in the process of relaxing tensions and establishing universal detente," the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed.

Having recalled that Yugoslavia welcomed the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva and the renewal of the dialogue between the USSR and the United States as an important step, capable of having a favorable effect on the international atmosphere and international relations as a whole, Vlajkovic stressed: "Even after the Geneva summit, the basic characteristics of the international situation remain the same: bloc rivalry and distrust between the great powers continue to be present, not one of the numerous crisis points has been removed, no progress has been made in north-south dialogue, nor have there been essential steps toward resolving the major problems of development, especially the explosive question of debt."

President Vlajkovic went on to warn that in this International Year of Peace, which symoblically coincides with a quarter of a century of the Nonaligned Movement's existence, the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries will be held in Harare. "It is understandable that in this world situation, expectations are growing of the Nonaligned Movement advocating even more strongly -- on affirmed bases and principles -- the fundamental directions of its action; it is developing precisely in those most vital areas such as peace and security, disarmament, the democratization of international relations, and general world progress," Vlajkovic said.

As one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations, and according to the essence of its independent, socialist orientation, Yugoslavia, as hitherto, will be involved decisively in strengthening the movement and policy of nonalignment, in suggesting, from these positions, roads of development; and in finding realistic solutions in the interests of world progress. These goals to which we are bound by the UN Charter overlap completely, the president of the SFRY Presidency said.

At the end of the interview, Radovan Vlajkovic stressed that he attaches particular importance to the forthcoming talks in Beijing with President Li Xiannian and the PRC leadership. He expressed his conviction that on this occasion an impetus would be given to new prospects for the development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation.

KOSOVO DELEGATION RECEIVED IN MOSCOW BY ARKHIPOV

LD010357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today a delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, headed by President Nedjo Borkovic, ended its official visit to the Dagestan ASSR. Kosovo and Dagestan have established traditional comprehensive cooperation. On this occasion as well, the guests and their hosts held talks on expanding cooperation.

Both sides judged that there were still many opportunities for this and that they would be validated within the framework of existing cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR.

In Moscow today, the delegation of the Kosovo Executive Council was received by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who, on this occasion, was acquainted with the results of the talks the guests held in Dagestan. Earlier, Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and members of the delegation held talks with Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs. The visit of the Kosovo delegation to the Soviet Union was thus concluded.

This evening, Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to Moscow, gave an official dinner in honor of the delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and their Moscow hosts. The dinner was also attended by Vasiliy Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officials of the RSFSR. The delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will return to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

KURTESI HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD311245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Official talks began this morning in the Palace of the Federation between a delegation of the Yugoslav Assembly and Canadian parliamentarians, led by Ilijaz Kurtesi and John Bosley. In the talks both sides stressed that relations between Yugoslavia and Canada are developing favorably and that contacts have been intensified at various levels. Both sides believe, however, that in economic and in some other fields, there is still room for improvement in cooperation.

Ilijaz Kurtesi stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to relations with Canada. A significant factor and bond in mutual relations are the Yugoslav emigrants in Canada, of which there are about 300,000. Kurtesi recalled that in Canada there are also terrorist groups of hostile emigrants. The Canadian authorities have taken certain steps in crushing their terrorist activities, Kurtesi said, and he expressed the hope that in the future the Canadian authorities would be even more effective in quelling the anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity of hostile emigrants.

The president of the SFRY Assembly briefed the guests on the internal development of Yugoslavia and activities in the international arena. He noted the serious international political and economic situation and recalled that the nonaligned countries would discuss all these questions at the forthcoming summit meeting in Harare.

The speaker of the Canadian House of Commons briefed his host on the basic characteristics of the Canadian political and parliamentary system. With respect to international questions, he said that Canada is advocating North-South dialogue and the strengthening of detente. Yugoslav-Canadian parliamentary talks continue tomorrow.

ELECTORAL CONFERENCE ELECTS LCY CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD312015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The favorable political atmosphere created during the discussions of the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum was not exploited in the best way in the basic party organization in the federation. Too much political sense and responsibility was lacking in their own ranks, especially in the leadership, for there to be improvement in the federal administration, it was stressed at today's electoral conference of basic LC organizations in the federation.

This assessment does not apply to all the basic party oganizations, especially those which have seriously tackled the tasks set them and "undermined" the environment in which they are operating. An argument in favor this thesis is the fact that in recent months a number of ideopolitical measures have been declared and there have also been more expulsions from the LCY than in previous periods. It was stressed at the conference however, that organizations where "nothing happens" are not a rarity either; bureaucratic and monopolistic positions are not changing, and it is not a rarity that individual styles of "unity" in management and political relations are realized and tolerated, Srecko Medic, secretary of the presidium of the basic LC Organizations Committee in the federation, stressed in his introductory address.

In a lengthy discussion, it was stressed that little had been done to transform the federal administration and in numerous areas most attention continued to be given to departmental interests. The federal administration also failed to free iteslf of the complex of "duty culprits" because of slowness in decisionmaking at the federation level and also for fear of being accused of behaving in a bureaucratic and unitarist way.

Delegates at the conference elected seven delegates for the 13th LCY Congress Danjela Korica, Bosa Neneadic, Milutin Marinkovic, Djure Bilbija, Zdravka Marjanovic-Prosic, Marko Kosin and Mihailo Saranovic. About 15,000 communists in the federal administration proposed 124 candidates and the nomination commission reduced this list to 13 candidates.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MEMBERSHIP

LD311959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The number of members in the future LCY Central Committee will remain the same, 165. The decision was passed by the OCY Central Committee, which resumed its 27th session this afternoon. As was reported before, at one of its previous sessions, the LCY Central Committee adopted the decision reducing the number of members of the new LCY Central Committee to 129.

The issue of the number of members in the future LCY Central Committee was raised again by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee during the first part of the 27th LCY entral Committee session held last Friday. On that occasion, the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC noted that the initiative for reducing the number of members of the top party body was set in motion at the start of precongress preparations when the possibility of constituting a conference as the LCY body was also suggested. In view of the fact that the LCY draft statute does not envisage the establishment of a conference as the LCY organ, the decision to increase the number of members in the LCY Central Committee will enable, above, all, more young people and workers to be elected as its members.

The initiative by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee provoked an extensive discussion during this afternoon's session. A great number of arguments for and against the initiative were put forward. Both kinds of argument were characterized by the view that the number of members in the LCY Central Committee was of no crucial importance for the implementation of its social role. However, because the established criteria on social, class, national, and age composition must be respected when electing members of the Central Committee, the overwhelming view was that the greater the number of members of the LCY Central Committee, the easier it would be to achieve this.

Under the decision adopted today, each of the republican LC's will have 20 representatives in the LCY Central Committee while each of the provincial LC's and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army will have 15 members.

INFORMATION MEDIA CONFERENCE HELD IN LCY PRESIDIUM

LD311857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- A meeting was held in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee with members of the presidiums and executive secretaries of the central and provincial LC Committees who are responsible for information and propaganda activities. The meeting also was attended by representatives of the SAWPY Federal Conference; the LCY committee in the Yugoslav People's Army; the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Federal Secretariat for Information; and editors in chief of TANJUG, BORBA and KOMUNIST.

During the meeting, presided over by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, current trends in public information and the immediate tasks facing the public information media during preparations for the 13th LCY congress were discussed. The introductory report was submitted by Marko Lolic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The members of the central and provincial LC presidiums and the executive secretaries gave their opinion of the situation in the public information media in the republics and provinces and explained the measures and activities taken in this regard.

It was stressed that the activity by the majority of the sectors in the public information media reflects LCY efforts designed to provide insight into and to resolve the main social problems and tasks and both the LCY's and all society's specific work and activity in the search for solutions to major issues of future socialist development on the basis of self-management, of the realization of the LCY's leading role, and the consolidation of its ideological and action unity. Despite the intensified involvement on the part of the majority of editorial boards, however, there are still cases of opportunistic bahavior, ideological neutrality, sensationalism, and even of publishing unacceptable messages and views opposed to the ideology and policy of the LCY. Although their number is negligible, these negative tendencies can be very obstrusive, malicious, and provocative in character, and, as a rule, appear in some of the tabloids, magazines, literary and youth papers, as well as in some other forms of information media. They often have a negative effect on our public. The LCY leaderships and organizations cannot afford to assume an indifferent attitude toward these antisocialist pressures, it was said. These phenomena must be explained by producing valid arguments, while in the localities where they appear necessary, ideopolitical measures must be taken to establish the responsibility and carry out differentiation.

During the meeting, some specific examples of such mistakes were given and a warning made to the effect that the situation in the public information sphere is largely affected by circumstances and relations within society and within the LCY, in particular. But it was said that they cannot be used to justify obvious mistakes in editorial policy because, for their part, the public information media have the duty to contribute to the unity and power of the LCY's ideological front and to the comprehensive social action which aims to overcome difficulties and further consolidate the course of socialist development on the basis of self-management.

It was stressed that during the next period it is necessary to continue with and broaden the political action of the information media in line with the conclusions adopted at the 6th session of the LCY Central Committee and the tasks outlined in the platform for the preparation of the congress. It is of particular importance, it was stressed, that members of the LCY and all citizens are informed about the causes of the present situation and about the possible ways out of the crisis; that positive results are emphasized; that efforts are made aimed at finding solutions to the outstanding issues of the political and economic system; that confidence in our own resources is promoted and that a decisive battle begins at the wide self-managing front.

It was stressed in this connection that the public information media should act as a creative and committed factor in democratic and meaningful preparation for the congress by informing the public about the draft documents and by reporting communists' and working people's original views about the documents. All this calls for the heightened responsibility of the source of the information, of the editorial boards and journalists and for a resolute action in order to eliminate shortcomings, abuses, and mistakes in the public information media which, it was stressed, should constitute an important part of the political system of socialist democracy of self-management.

EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTS OPEN FOR PUBLIC DEBATE

LD311336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The drafts of four individual congress resolutions have been sent for public debate this week. These are documents dealing with the tasks of the League of Communists in the sphere of education and upbringing, cultural creativity, in realizing of the platform on Kosovo, and realization of the social position of the younger generation. Ratified at the last session of the LCY Central Committee, they should soon be available to the public.

The general impression is that the individual congress resolutions are much closer to the demands of members and the original intentions of the authors of these documents; that they should be written briefly and concisely and be clear in style and language. Each of the resolutions, just five or six pages long, speaks in very specific terms of the tasks of the LC in these spheres.

The first resolution on the LCY's struggle to realize ideological bases and to enhance the quality of the socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing, underlines that these spheres are unavoidable factors in implementing the development of strategy of our society and its class-based socialist self-management content. It is impossible to implement the long-term economic stabilization program, the strategy of scientific and technological development of the country, and on that basis to ensure more efficient involvement in the international distribution of labor, without the ability of each person and of society as a whole to master fresh knowledge and make the optimum use of the achievements of science and culture.

Proceeding from this, the authors of the draft resolution emphasize communists' obligation to wage a determined struggle to involve all social protagonists in establishing a structure, content and organization of education and upbringing such as will accord with the general demands of the scientific and technological revolution and the accelerated development of productive forces and socialist self-managing production relations. On these bases, there is a need for more consistent realization of the social guidelines in developing flexible and modern forms and ways of vocational education which will correspond to the needs of associated labor and people's individual capabilities; that is, to the strategy of reliance on one's own resources.

This means, the authors stress, that the existing solutions of the reform of upbringing and education must be improved in a critical manner. The LC requires that measures to implement the transformation of education and upbringing be backed up by professional and scientific knowledge, and that voluntarism, localist, and technocratic pressures should be eradicated. "Workers in associated labor must assume responsibility for education and general cadre reproduction in their organizations, and thereby responsibility for their own future and social security and that of their children as well. Without this, the transformation of education and upbringing cannot progress on the set ideological bases."

In the period ahead attention must be focused upon improving the quality of negotiation and contracting between equal subjects in the free exchange of labor, not only on the extent, quality and price of services but also on the conditions for realizing these. The LC stresses that systemic measures and sociopolitical measures within the free exchange of labor must be implemented to halt the further fall of, and gradually to raise the part played by, education and upbringing in the national income.

The problems of impermissible low incomes of education workers, particularly those in primary and secondary vocational education, must be most rapidly resolved by adequate economic policy measures. All social forces must likewise be involved in improving pupil and student standards. Communists advocate, the draft resolution states, that the standard of pupils and students should depend as directly as possible upon the results attained in learning and studying.

Special obligations await the League of Communists in strengthening the scientific Marxist foundations of the entire process of upbringing and education and in promoting the ideo-educative and cultural function of school and faculty. Communists must become involved more intensively and in a more organized way in matters of ideo-educative work in the ranks of the young, and must train the young better to understand, master, and further develop the values and achievements of the socialist self-managing society. In this way they themselves will be better able successfully to resist those who try to impose an ideology at odds with the program guidelines of the LCY and society. "Of particular importance is unified ideo-educational activity by all social protagonists in forming the views of young people and others, requiring them to understand our past, present, and future and critically exposing the glorification of myths, nationalistic illusions, and unitarist or separatist ideas and behavior."

The authors of the draft resolution stress that the LC will fight in the sphere of upbringing and education, too, against every form of isolationism within the framework of national republic of province, as well as against all forms of unitarism and majoritarianism. Communists, they go on to say, insist on the implementation of the content of the joint program, which has already been adopted for the pre-school, primary, and the joint bases of secondary vocational education, and also upon further improvement and adoption of the joint program content for secondary vocational education and upbringing. Inter-faculty cooperation should be implemented to continue and expand the coordination of teaching plans and programs of unified studies.

The League of Communists will work to enhance the social prestige of the teaching profession and will seek from it, as well as from pupils and students, greater responsibility for the effectiveness of overall upbringing and educational work -- so says the draft resolution on the LCY's struggle to implement the ideological bases and for raising the standard of socialist self-management transformation of upbringing and education.

SERB NATIONALISM RAISED AT CROATIAN SAWP

AU291919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 86 p 4

[R. Vujatovic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 25 Mar -- Although the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP was mainly characterized by discussions regarding cadre policy, to which three topics on the agenda were devoted, the session was really marked by some statements expressed in connection with the political security situation in the republic and the country.

The introductory information on this theme was presented by Djuro Pesut, acting deputy republican secretary for internal affairs, who pointed out right at the beginning that last year and in the first 3 months of this year there were no serious problems which could have led to the questioning of the stability of security.

Despite the fact that the political security situation is quite good, this does not mean, Pesut warned, that it is not necessary to point out some hostile activities. After he had spoken about some activities of the Croatian nationalists, Pesut pointed to the great danger of Serb nationalism, which is becoming increasingly more organized. In that respect, he mentioned the distribution of the pamphlet "The Proclamation of the Committee for the Equally of the Serbs in Croatia."

Continuing his speech, Pesut particularly warned against the increasingly more organized activity of hostile emigrants who today publish as many as 200 different publications and newspapers. The activity of these emigrants, it was said, has become particularly noticable since the extradition of war criminal Andrija Artukovic. Concluding the discussion on the political security situation in the republic, Marijan Kalanj, president of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP, emphasized the need for more effective activity of all organized forces in our society.

Continuing its work, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP supported the nomination of candidates from the SR of Croatia to the Federal Executive Council as well as the nomination of candidates for the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP in the Sociopolitical Council of the SR of Croatia Assembly. The following candidates are nominated for the Federal Executive Council from this republic: Egon Padovan, Nenad Krekic, Branko Mamula, and Nevenka Neraic-Milivojevic.

MACEDONIAN SAWP ELECTS ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

LD312014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP, in its capacity as a nominations conference, today held two rounds of voting before approving a list of 60 nominations for delegates to the sociopolitical chamber of the Macedonian Assembly.

During a review of the list there were a lot of sharp retorts. The basic objection was about why the voting list was reduced to only 61 names -- one more than needed for this chamber of the assembly -- out of the total 139 proposed nominations. Originally, 85 of them had been approved and a further 54 additional proposals were received from the municipality. It was stressed in a very lively debate that there were not enough women (only 16 percent) and that there were too many (over half) "professional" politicians, some of whom had been "knocking around" for years, even decades, in fora. It was likewise stressed that there was no assessment concerning the work of the proposed nominees.

After a discussion lasting many hours, once the list of 61 candidates had been approved, they proceeded to vote. In the first round four candidates -- Jovan Bliznakovski, Dzemail Vejseli, Evzi Memeti, and Servet Saliu -- failed to obtain the required number of votes. About 10 candidates only just scrapped home, virtually as if through "the eye of a needle."

As a result, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP, in accordance with the rules, during the break proposed three new candidates -- Tahir Kadri, Afrodita Mimidinovskiy, and Nazife Cazimi -- As many as were needed to make up the 60. In a second round, they then obtained almost all the votes of those present and were approved as nominees for the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Macedonian Assembly.

'BITTER DEBATE' ON CANDIDATES FOR KOSOVO LC BODY

AU302014 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: Milisav Milic report on the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee held in Pristina on 25 March]

[Text] The latest session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo will be remembered primarily for the fact that there was a clear distinction betwen cadres who support changes and a faster pace in the province, and those who support the status quo. Such a clear distinction might not have appeared yet had it not been for a debate on some questions of cadre policy. The generalized wording of the agenda concealed the nomination of candidates for the provincial committee of the LC of Kosovo, Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, and the highest of the LCY. The lists of candidates for the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee passed without difficulties. Excitement started, however, with the establishment of the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee. At that moment, many known Kosovo politicians could not reconcile themselves to the fact that their names were not on the list. Under cover of the continuity of the revolution, Imer Pulja, Academician Hajredin Hodza, Dzevdet Hamza, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Mazmi Mustafa, and some other politicians who have been leders in Kosovo since the war, proposed one another. Therefore, according to them, the continuity of the revolution would be ensured if they are found in the future LCY Central Committee. Fadilj Hodza and Ilijaz Kurtesi were even surprised that no one talked with them about cadre lists and responsible posts.

Fadilj Hodza, the oldest Kosovo politician, who recently celebrated his 70th birthday and who occupied the highest offices of the province and the Federation, up to vice president of the SFRY Presidency, said, noticeably excited, that he is still strong, and that he is surprised that his name is not on any of the lists. He added that he knew that some LC organizations proposed him. He said that Albanian nationalists and Serb chauvinists are working against him, but he failed to give proof for this statement.

At this session as well, there was a conspicuous support that even frequently controversial Kosovo theoreticians -- Ismail Bajra, Kurtes Salihu, Esat Stavilici -- be put on the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee. The bitter debate on the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee was interrupted by Azem Vlasi. He categorically rejected the insinuations that he favors generation sectarianism and warned that members of his generation cannot accept the claim that they are less revolutionary just because they are younger.

This session of the provincial committee has also confirmed that Kosovo also wants a turn in cadre policy. The door has been opened a little to the new people who are not used to peaceful sheltered spots, who do not belong to various clans and well-known Kosovo circles [odaja] and [word indistinct], and have a clear attitude toward Albanian separatism and nationalism. Kosovo candidates for the LCY Central Committee cannot be reproached for a lack of revolutionary experience either, because Ali Sukrija and Sinan Hasani -- revolutionaries who enjoy confidence not only in Kosovo, but also beyond -- are also on the list.

It is also evident that regional representation was also taken into consideration when new leaderships were proposed, because Kosovo leaders have mostly been cadres from Djakovica for as long as 40 years. Most of them were born in Albania and came into our country on the winds of war.

Efforts are exerted now that cadre policy be released from traditionalism, and that the coming people accept the wave of changes that should bring progress. One insists upon capable people who would have a Yugoslav view on the future of the country.

VOJVODINA PUTS UP CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

AU212051 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 86 p 3

[S. S. report]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 18 Mar -- We have not had such a difficult and uncertain situation before the spring sowing for a long time. The sowing on over 1.1 million hectares in Vojvodina is thereby going to be not only the most expensive so far, but also very uncertain, since the financial position of agriculture and farmers has worsened considerably. Thus, there is not enough money to invest in good quality implementation of agrotechnical measures.

Such an assessment was heard at the session of the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium (chaired by Jozef Horvat) during the debate on preparations for the forthcoming spring sowing. The Vojvodina SAWP Conference Presidium extended unanimous support for the Vojvodina Presidium proposal that Jon Srbovan, now member of the FEC, be elected new president of the Vojvodina Executive Council. This proposal was also supported by all communal SAWP Conferences.

The Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium also established the following people as possible new FEC members: Sava Vujkov as candidate for the president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, and Tibor Salma and Zarko Cosic as candidates for members of the new FEC.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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AU261646 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 Mar 86 p 4

["Bohuslav Chnoupek on the Results of Warsaw Deliberations; Cohesion of the Union of Alliance" -- MLADA FRONTA headline]

[Text] At the conclusion of the session of the Warsaw Pact Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondents in Warsaw.

[Correspondents] Comrade Minister, how do you appraise the session of the Warsaw Pact Committe of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which has just ended?

[Chnoupek] The Warsaw session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held under the immediate impression of such a historically extraordinary event as the deliberations of the 27th congress of Soviet Communists. We fully agreed that the ideas and conclusions which emerged from the congress will determine in many respects the contents of international politics and the course of events in the world, both at the end of the present century and at the beginning of the next century.

I can state with gratification that the committee's work -- the work of this, already well-proven, tool of the Political Consultative Committee of the Organization of Warsaw Pact Countries -- has contributed toward further consolidating the unity and cohesion of our union of alliance, toward deepening mutual cooperation, and toward enhancing the efficiency of coordinating the common course of foreign policy. Together with the frank exchange of views on the paths of resolving the topical issues of international relations, this fact was also the main topic of the cordial comradely talk during Wojciech Jaruzelski's reception of the participants at the session.

With regard to the course and contents proper of the committee's session, I must stress in the first place that it unanimously expressed the will and resolve of all fraternal countries to deepen even further the consistent peace policy which establishes a solid foundation for resolving the most urgent tasks of the present -- to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war and to achieve progress in disarmament. The ministers unequivocally expressed absolute support for Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January, which contains a complex of initiatives for the total liquidation of nuclear arms by the end of this century, side by side with a ban on offensive space arms. The essential thing here is the common program of the Warsaw Pact countries. The ministers supported the idea to build a comprehensive system of international security, based not only on the military and political spheres, but also on economic and humanitarian spheres. They fully backed the stand of the Soviet Union that the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations should achieve specific positive results in the nearest future. They called the USSR's decision not to carry out nuclear explosions even after 31 March and up to the first nuclear explosion in the United States yet another expression of goodwill. They called upon the U.S. Government to halt nuclear explosion in the way already done by the Soviet side, and to come to an agreement on the control of their nonrenewal by the two countries.

I consider it particularly important that the session has decisively condemned the plans to expand feverish armament into outer space, as well as their European variant, and that it pointed out the great responsibility of those who are striving to achieve the militarization of space. Our joint and resolute appeal for a total liquidation of the intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and for the creation of nuclear-free zones in various areas of our continent and of zones without chemical weapons, is also highly topical.

In keeping with what has already become an unwritten tradition on such occasions, we also exchanged the experience provided by the results achieved during the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. We stated that both the Ottawa meeting on human rights, and the Budapest Cultural Forum, have aided the development of the all-European process. We also exchanged views on the approaching Bern meeting on contacts between people, institutions, and organizations.

We devoted considerable attention to evaluating the last round of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and on disarmament in Europe; and we expressed the opinion that a real possibility exists for speeding up the work of the conference and for concluding the first phase of the adoption of the extensive final document which was submitted in autumn to the follow-up meeting of the participating states of the all-European process in Vienna. In our opinion, this Vienna forum should substantially contribute toward reviving the policy of detente, toward adopting significant measures aimed at eliminating the dangerous level of military confrontation, and toward deepening the broad mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe.

ATA REPORTS SHULTZ REMARKS ON U.S.-SOVIET POLICY

AU010930 Tirana ATA in English 0924 GMT 1 Apr 86

["Shultz Seeks the Continuation of 'Secret Diplomacy' Between Washington and Moscow -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA) -- The U.S. State Secretary George Shultz declared recently before the reporters that the United States should continue "the secret diplomacy" on the question of armament. Reports point out that Shultz stressed that such a diplomacy was adopted in the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting as well, held in Geneva last November. He stressed that the discussion regarding the U.S. and Soviet "proposals" on the weapons should be held in "a secret atmosphere."

Shultz made the statements right after Moscow's proposal on holding a Soviet-American summit on the question of nuclear tests. In a TV speech, Gorbachev expressed his readiness to meet with Reagan on this problem in "the nearest possible future". The speech, as usually was full of demagogic slogans and was held not accidentally at a time when the term of the Soviet "moratorium" on the nuclear tests is coming to end. According to the observers, it aims to legalise the resumption of Soviet nuclear tests, of which it is reported that intensive preparations are being made in the recent weeks.

MISKA, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ALGERIA 26 MAR

AU271020 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 27 (ATA) -- The delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska, arrived in Algiers on an official and friendly visit on March 26. In the "Houari Boumedienne" airport it was welcomed by the chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Rabah Bitat, the vice-chairman of the Assembly, Djelloul Melaika and other high ranking personalities. Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algiers Nesip Kaci and other embassy officials.

On March 26, the Chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Rabah Bitat gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by Pali Miska, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly. Attending the dinner which passed in a very warm and friendly atmosphere were the vice-chairmen of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and other top officials. Present were also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci.

During the dinner, there were once again expressed the feelings of sincere friendship between our two friendly countries.

Received by Bendjedid

AU301602 Tirana ATA in English 0630 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) -- The President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Chadli Bendjedid received the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Pali Miska on March 29. Present at the reception were the chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian democratic and People's Republic Rabah Bitat. Present was also the secretary of the presidium of

the People's Assembly Sihat Toazj and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to Algeria Nesip Kaci.

On this occasion a very warm and friendly talk took place between them. President Chadli Bendjedid, appreciating the friendly and fraternal relations that exist between the Albanian people and Algerian one and between the two countries expressed his desire that they strengthen and extend further in the future. He wished the Albanian people further successes in the work for the happiness and prosperity of the homeland.

Reception in Algeria Noted

AU301442 Tirana ATA in English 0635 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) -- The Premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Abdelhamid Brahimi received at the seat of the government the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska and had a cordial and friendly talk with it. Attending the reception was the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci.

On March 29 too, the secretary general Cherif Messaadia received the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by Pali Miska. Present at the reception was the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in Algeria the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania led by Pali Miska laid a wreath on the Monument to the Martyrs of the Algerian people on March 29. He also visited the city of Ghardaia where he visited many cultural objects and the industrial town Hassi Messaoud, where he got acquainted with the life and work of the Algerian working people, who extended a cordial and friendly reception to the delegation.

'Cordial,' 'Friendly' Talks

AU010907 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 1 Apr 86

["Talks Between the Delegation of the People's Assembly of Albania and the Delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria Held" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA) -- The Delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, during its visit to Algeria, held talks with the delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic led by its chairman, Rabah Bitat.

During the talks, which were characterized by a cordial and friendly spirit, there were evaluated the close and fraternal relations existing between our two friendly peoples and countries and there was expressed the will and readiness of both sides to develop and carry them further forward, especially the relations between the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on a number of problems of the international situation, in support of the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and apartheid. Present in the talks was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria, Nesip Kaci.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF 13th BCP CONGRESS

Ryzhkov, USSR Delegation Arrive

AU011209 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a CPSU delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chariman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived to take part in the 13th BCP Congress. The delegation consists of Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Gerasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad City CPSU Committee; and Mariya Gromova, member of the CPSU Central and specialist in machine milking at the Kommunarka plant, Moscow Oblast. In Sofia the delegation was joined by Leonid Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov and the members of his delegation were cordially welcomed in a fraternal manner on the steps of the aircraft by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov. The guests were greeted by Comrades Grisha Filiopov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doyovn, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stayanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, Emil Khristov, members of the Soviet Embassy, and other officials.

Received by Zhivkov

AU011927 Sofia BTA in English 1624 GMT 1 April 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today the Communist Party of the Soviet Union delegation to the 13th Congress of the BCP, headed by Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The talks were attended by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke about the political and labor upheaval, with which the Communist and working people meet the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. He stressed upon the support of the BCP and the Bulgarian people for the results of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, for the decisions to accelerate the social and economic development of the Soviet Union, for the strengthening of peace in the world.

Speaking on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov extended best wishes for success of the Congress of the Bulgarian Communists. He spoke about the activities under way in the Soviet Union to implement the wide ranging program of socialist construction, adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU about the creative enthusiasm with which the Soviet people have received this program.

The participants in the meeting expressed their conviction that the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP will help the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states and peoples.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and total agreement of views on all issues.

Jarowinsky, GDR Delegation Arrive

LD011515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 1 Apr (ADN) -- An SED Central Committee delegation arrived in Sofia today to attend the 13th BCP Congress. The delegation, headed by member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Werner Jarowinsky welcomed at the airport of the Bulgarian capital by Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Delegation members include Horst Schumann, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk Executive of the SED, and GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, Egon Rommel.

The 13th BCP Congress will start its work in the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia on Wednesday [2 April].

Vidic, SFRY Delegation Arrive

LD012314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation headed by Dobrivoje Vidic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, arrived in Sofia today to extend the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress from 2 to 6 April. The delegation also includes Mirko Ostojic, LCY Central Committee Member and the Yugoslav Ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Ilija Djukic.

During its stay in Bulgaria, the Yugoslav delegation also will visit the town of Veliko Turnovo, the administrative, economic, and cultural center of the Turnovo Okrug.

The delegation was welcomed in Sofia by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo Member.

Marothy, MSZMP Delegation Arrive

LD012252 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers arrived in Sofia Tuesday to attend the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

The delegation of the HSWP was received at Sofia Airport by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the CPB, president of the Economics Council operating alongside the Council of Ministers, deputy prime minister.

Porebski, PPR Delegation Arrive

LD012232 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary Tadeusz Porebski leads the PUWP delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party to begin here tomorrow. The delegation arrived in Sofia today.

The congress will be attended by representatives of communist and workers' parties from all over the world.

Zhivkov Delivers Opening Speech

AU020714 Sofia BTA in English 0649 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Todor Zhivkov's Opening Speech at the 13th BCP Congress -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)--The Thirteenth Congress of the BCP will focus on the country's development in the coming 15 years: This is how Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, described the topmost items on the agenda of the Bulgarian Communists' supreme forum which opened here this morning.

In his opening speech before the Congress, Mr Zhivkov indicated: "Our first priority now is to carry out the revolution in science and technology, and on its base to promote the advantages of the socialist social system, of socialist democracy."

Mr Zhivkov called the delegates' attention to the three main areas in which important problems are due to be solved. In internal aspect, these are the questions concerning the all round advancement of socialist society.

In respect to international relations, this is the cardinal issue of the preservation of peace and life on earth, of the survival of human civilisation.

In respect to the development of socialism, these are the problems of mastering the dialectic of modern socialist society.

The secretary general of the CC of the BCP called the 27th Congress of the CPSU "a historic event in the development of the socialist world". Dwelling on its importance for the dynamic economic and political progress of the world socialist system, for the peaceful coexistence among states of different social systems, Mr Todor Zhivkov brought into prominence the inspiring effect which the Soviet party forum has had on Bulgarian Communists on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress.

Having made a brief survey of the theoretical and practical preparations for the present congress of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov gave the following nutshell assessment to the five-year period elapsed since the 12th party congress: Despite the difficulties caused not only by the complexity of the problems but also by our own errors and faults, it was a fruitful period. Implementing the BCP programme on building advanced soialism, the BCP and the Bulgarian people have in general terms fulfilled the tasks set by the 12th party congress.

Analysing the results of the practical implementation of the party programme adopted at the 10th congress 15 years ago, Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed as particularly essential the conclusion that "the emerging problems, the diversity and variety of the social practices were manifested within the framework of the general line mapped out by the programme." The immediate historic task set in it -- the construction of advanced socialism in Bulgaria -- is not restricted in time. Its implementation will proceed in the future, too, as the perfection of production relations will continue to play a leading role in the building of the advanced socialist society.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov laid a special emphasis on the party work for upgrading the role of the subjective factor, for the promotion of the enterprise and creativity of every individual, of every personnel groups, of the popular masses.

In his opening speech before the 13th Congress of the BCP the Bulgarian party leader paid special attention to the significance of the April plenum of the CC of the BCP, which started on this very day 30 years ago. This plenum set the beginning of the BCP's general policy, "a Marxist-Leninist policy which took into the consideration the concrete conditions in Bulgaria," noted Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

There are several main positive consequences of the April plenum, which brought about a radical about-turn in Bulgaria's development. Mr. Todor Zhivkov graded them in the following way: The plenum restored the Leninist principles and norms of life of the party and the people; it catalyzed the country's industrialization, socialist agriculture, science and culture; the April policy ensured the development of the socialist democracy and elevated the role of the individual and the people in the management of the economy, the political and public life, and in the development of the social processes.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov supported his conclusions by quoting certain data from the CC of the BCP report, which has already been handed to the participants. The national economy's fixed assets grew 10 times, labor productivity -- 8.4 times and the national income - 8 times in the years following the April plenum (1956-1985). Deep-rooted changes have taken place in the structure of the industry. The most important branches of the national economy, such as metallurgy, mechanical engineering, the chemical industry and the power generation have had the fastest rates of development. Electronics, microelectronics, the manufacturing of robots and ice and electric trucks have also undergone rapid development.

The average annual production of grain in the years of the 8th Five-Year period (1981-1985) amounted to two times the output of the 1953-1957 period. The country's foreign trade exchange grew by 29 times during the last three decades and the exports grew by 33 times in the said period. Bulgaria was consolidated as a mainly industrial partner in foreign trade. The average annual salary grew by 3.3 times. The public consumption funds grew by 12 times. There have also been great achievements in the field of culture and education.

The analysis of the problems related to techno-scientific progress as an objective law of the socialist society was given great prominence in Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech. Noting the significance of last year's February and this year's January plenums of the CC of the BCP, which developed new ideas on the techno-scientific policy and the means for its implementation, the Bulgarian party leader stressed upon the need to have radical changes that would guarantee techno-scientific development. "We are talking now of a radically new situation, of totally new ideas," he said while discussing in detail the factors that would lead to the fulfilment of this aim.

Science comes first and foremost among these factors. In determining its priority significance, Mr. Todor Zhivkov said: "We need a qualitative change in our views on science's role in social life, and in what we are doing and giving to it."

Despite the successes and the efforts devoted in this field, the Bulgarian party leader spoke about certain shortcomings: science is to a large extend divorced from practice in the material, spiritual and social spheres; it has still not become a universal productive force and is still not fully utilized in the production enterprises.

A general restructuring of the scientific front is now necessary. A sharp acceleration of the construction of the technological infrastructure of the national economy is needed. This must be connected with the transfer and development of the technologies. The prestige of the creators and carriers of the techno-scientific progress must be further enhanced.

"Our policy towards scientific and technological development must be a policy directed at the achievement of a closer interrelation with the Soviet Union's techno-scientific front," stated Mr. Todor Zhivkov. "We must look for such forms of cooperation and integration similar to the ones we have already started establishing in the industry."

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke about the need to have a technological updating of production and an improvement of the structural policy aimed at developing the national economy. He referred to this as the second most important factor. A new unit must be established in the national economy, a technology transfer unit, in order to implement these tasks.

The role of mechanical engineering, the main carrier of techno-scientific progress, ust be further enhanced. Priority must be given to the development of electronics and before all to the development and production of cybernetic autmated systems. Bulgarian electronics must be unified to a maximum degree with the similar industries of the C.M.E.A. member-states. The chemical industry must continue to enjoy stable rates of development.

The third important factor for the making of progress in science and technology is the establishment and strengthening of the self-governing socialist organizations. Their functioning and development must be based on the principle of collective and single management and the aim, according to Mr. Zhivkov, is to cut the red tape in the economy and to embark upon a new way of planning and management. The self-governing organizations must be given all the necessary rights in order to make them capable of making their own decisions in respect to the planning and the development of the production, trade, scientific research and transference activities.

The turning of these organizations into true commodity producers is the fourth factor according to Mr. Todor Zhivkov. Their main task is to co-ordinate production with the domestic and foreign markets' requirements for quality, quantity, variety and cost.

These are the conditions that would bolster the competitiveness of the self-governing organizations. They will encourage economic initiative, provide incentives to the personnel groups and make them responsible for the results of their own work. This is in fact the essence of the economic mechanism.

The secretary general of the CC of the BCP spoke with great concern about need to improve the managing of the national economy on the basis of the consistent application and development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, and through the further improvement of the planning principle in the society's economic and social development.

The secretary general stated that the establishment of a professional attitude on the part of the management executives towards their work is a task of prime political importance.

The provision of better economic information plays an important role in the improvement of the management of the national economy. The deforming of this information, the fabrication of reports and the pomposity must be combatted by all possible means. "The overcoming and erradicating of the shortcomings and weaknesses and the improvement of our economy's efficiency, rather than the covering up of these shortcomings, is our task," said Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

The Bulgarian party leader examined matters related to the BCP's social policy, which is determined by the humane nature of the socialist social system. He discussed this issue in connection with the economic development and techno-scientific progress. The principle of social justice is embodied in the foundations of the socialist society. Today the people of socialist Bulgaria are equal in respect to the means of production, in respect to labor as a source and measure of their incomes, in respect to the rights to enjoy the public consumption funds.

The basis of this equality is the social principle of distribution in accordance with the quality and quantity of labor. Every violation of this principle places great difficultires before the implementation of the social policy, before educational and ideological work and leads to stagnation and deformations, said Mr. Zhivkov.

According to the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, these difficulties could be eliminated through a complete review of the pay system, through the establishment of flexible forms of determining the salaries, through a struggle against all negative phenomena, some of which have acquired the nature of social deformities incompatible with the socialist social order. The struggle against these deformities should be conducted everywhere and all the time.

The question of expanding and deepening socialist democracy in the spirit of the April 1956 Plenum occupied an important place in Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech before the 13th congress. Now the personnel, through the collective bodies elected by it, will direct its own self-governing organisation.

"This is a qualitatively new political task and function, for it implies a participation in management, a self-management, a new historic step along the road to the man of labour and personnel turning from a subject to an agent of social managment", Mr. Todor Zhivkov noted, and he explained that this is a question of a step-by-step transition from "rule in the name of the people" to rule by the people itself.

The objective conditions for the development of socialist democracy were classified by the Bulgarian party leader under four categories: The essence of self-governing organisation as a superior form of unity of social, collective and personal interests; the dialogue on equal terms between the state bodies and the self-governing organisations on the basis of ecnomic contracts; overcoming the narrow departmental approach, comprehensive guarantees of the state interests, promotion of the process of an increasing approximation between legislative and executive power.

The availability of these conditions guarantees the successful solution to the practical problems in the coming period. Among these problems, Mr Todor Zhivkov formulated the need to implement the principle of competition and electivity in forming the collective bodies of the self-governing organisation and of the other managerial structures.

The need of responsibility, of order and discipline, the role of social information, of criticism and self-criticism as a major force of social development were also listed by the Bulgarian party leader among the major practical problems facing the promotion of socialist democracy.

The leading role of the BCP in realizing the breakthrough in the country's entire socio-political and economic life, in carrying out the techno-scientific revolution and in perfecting socialist social relations was analysed in detail in Mr Todor Zhivkov's speech. Stressing the need for a qualitative restructuring of the forms, methods and style of party work in conformity with the new conditions, the secretary general of the CC of the BCP pointed out that the upgrading of the party's leading role through the enhancement of the science-based and strategic character in the work of the central party bodies, through the promotion of the enterprise and initiative of the party organs and organisations and paying careful attention to the opinion of the working people.

He characterized the upgrading of the role of the human factor as a foremost priority on the ideological front.

"The development of our Marxist-Leninist ideology should keep pace with the innovative quests of the party thought and of social sciences, it should epitomoze the creative spirit of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and should educate in this spirit", emphasised the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, and he expressed his firm confidence in the triumph of the communist ideal. The main ways and tasks of Bulgaria's development during the next five-year plan and up to the year 2000 are directed at the attainment of this ultimate goal.

"These prospects of ours are part of the world's and socialism's general prospects. They are part of the overall social progress, of the peoples' struggle for a better and fairer life," Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

Analysing the contemporary international situation, complicated by the crisis of bourgeois society, by the line of confrontation on which the U.S. and its allies embarked at the end of the 70s, by the arms race going on through the fault of the U.S., by the strategy of neoglobalism pursued by American imperialism, Mr Todor Zhivkov called the issue of war and peace a "problem above all problems".

"Mankind has one common enemy: the threat of nuclear annihilation, and one common task: to eliminate this threat, to preserve civilisation," the secretary general of the CC of the BCP emphasised. Noting the significance of the peace programme outlined by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, and of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's call for an end to nuclear tests, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the ardent support of all Bulgarian Communists, of the entire Bulgarian people for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and at the maintenance of world peace.

The general secretary of the CC of the BCP stressed Bulgaria's readiness to persevere in her contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, to the realization of the platform which the Warsaw Treaty member states adopted in Sofia on joint actions in the struggle for eliminating the nuclear threat and for a positive turn in the situation in Europe and the world.

Having emphasised that Bulgaria will keep pursuing its line of all-round cooperation and increasing closeness with the U.S.S.R.' with the CPSU , and with the Soviet people, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the immense importance which the BCP attaches to the promotion of interrelations with all socialist countries. Bulgaria will take an active part in the comprehensive programme for the scientific and technological progress of the C.M.E.A. member countries up to the year 2000, he said.

The BCP promotes and will be steadily enhancing its ties with the international communist workers' movement, Mr Todor Zhivkov said. He stressed the need for a further activation of the interaction and solidarity with various trends in the workers' movement, with socialist and social democratic parties, with revolutionary democratic and national liberation movements, with international organisations, with agrarian parties, with trade union, youth and women's organisations, with peace and anti-nuclear movements.

In his speech the secretary general of the CC of the BCP emphasised the stand of invariable solidarity with the developing countries in their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, with their demands for the establishment of a New international economic order.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised Bulgaria's desire to promote equitable and mutually advantageous relations with the advanced capitalist states, to conduct political dialogue with them, to maintain economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation without discrimination, in the interest of peaceful coexistence.

The BCP pays great attention to the relations between the Balkan states, stated the Bulgarian leader, emphasizing upon Bulgaria's principled, constructive and realistic Balkan policy. This policy is and will be directed at achieving peace, good neighbourly relations and cooperation, at the further improvement of the mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral relations.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's readiness to work further for the implementation of the intitiatives to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. He voiced the conviction that the time has now come for the Balkan states to prepare and sign an ecological protection treaty for the Balkan peninsula and to adopt an appeal to all countries and peoples in Europe in this connection.

"History has been kind to us in giving us the honor to construct socialism. It has entrusted us with the responsibility to side along with the nations that would open mankind's way towards the communist society, stated Mr Todor Zhivkov, in referring to the patriotism and internationalism of the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people. Socialist Bulgaria is before all the site of labor and creativity. There is no doubt: The Bulgarian Communists, our faithful allies, the members of the agrarian party, the members of the Fatherland Front organization and the Dimitrov Young Communist League, all Bulgarian patriots will devote their strength, talents, skills and labor to the elevation of our motherland to the level required by our modern age and the struggle for social progress. This is our patriotic and internationalist duty.

Mikhaylov's Press Conference

AU011856 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 1 April 86

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA) -- Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, commented today before Bulgarian and foreign reporters on the agenda of the 12th BCP Congress which will open tomorrow.

He also dwelt on certain questions of the country's socio-economic development.

Opening the congress press centre (to which more than 430 journalists have already been accredited), he said that the supreme forum of Bulgarian Communists will be attended by 2,662 delegates (by some 1,000 more than at the 12th congress), representing 932,055 party members (the BCP membership numbered 825,000 at the time of the 12th congress). More than two-thirds of the delegates will be attending a party congress for the first time.

To illustrate the democratic character of the immense work done before the congress, Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov announced that 260,000 statements had been made at the biennial general conferences of the party, which contained nearly 150,000 suggestions and critical remarks on the whole range of questions concerning social development. He also recalled the nationwide discussion of the draft theses of the 13th BCP Congress, for which more than 50 open party meetings were held. Over 375,000 statements were made at these meetings, and the number of suggestions and critical remarks exceeded 73,000. The working people have submitted about 4,500 suggestions through the mass media, and another 7,000 were sent straight to the Central Committee of the BCP.

The secretary of the CC of the BCP briefs the participants in the press conference on the number of foreign delegations which will attend the congress: 135 delegations, as against 125 at the 12th party congress.

Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov announced that according to the agenda, at their supreme forum Bulgarian Communists are to discuss and approve the theses on Bulgaria's socio-economic development during the Ninth Five-Year period (1986-1990) and for a longer term in certain major areas, the report of the CC of the BCP, and the opening speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, before the congress. Certain amendments and addenda to the BCP statutes are also envisaged which was necessitated by the new stage which the country is entering, by the new conditions in party life.

The secretary of the CC of the BCP explained that the emphasis in the work of the party, of all levels of management, of the whole nation, is laid on carrying out the techno-scientific revolution, on linking it with the accelerated construction of the advanced socialist society in the country. This implies a fulfilment of the resolutions adopted by the February 1985 and the January 1986 Plenums of the CC of the BCP which outlined the strategy of Bulgaria's development for a long period of time. In this connection, he pointed to the need of going ahead with the process of perfecting social management, of changes in the basis and the superstructure, of changing the economic mechanism, a new version of which is expected to be ready by mid-1986. Of course, all this will lead to personnel changes, too.

Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov gave detailed answers to the numerous questions put to him by the journalists.

ANTONOV RETURNS FROM ROME TRIAL ORDEAL

AU020828 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 2 Apr 86

["Sergey Antonov Welcomed Back to Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- Mr. Sergey Antonov returned to Bulgaria late last night 1,222 days after his arrest in Rome on slanderous charges of complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II and three days after his acquittal by the Rome Court of Assizes.

He was welcomed by his mother, wife and daughter and by a large number of friends and colleagues who came to meet him at the airport. Despite the late hour, there were many people waiting in front of the airport terminal who applauded Mr. Antonov's arrival. Greeting addresses were read by Mr. Velichko Velichkov, director general of the Balkan Bulgarian Airlines, and Prof. Boris Spasov, chairman of the National Committee in Defense of Sergey Antonov.

Mr. Sergey Antonov looked tired, deeply moved and his appearance was one of a man who has suffered greatly. "I am very glad to be back to the motherland, to rejoin my family, my friends and all those who have been waiting for me here for so long. The truth of my innocence has finally triumphed, the truth that these are all slanders directed against us Bulgarians, against Bulgaria our motherland," he said quietly while embracing his daughter.

This was the end of a malicious provocation against Bulgaria and socialism, a provocation masterminded by the most reactionary imperialist circles. This is the triumph of truth, a truth of which no progressive man on earth has ever had any doubts about, the truth that Bulgaria and the socialist community could have nothing to do with terrorism.

TOURIST EXCHANGE WITH ITALY REVIVES AFTER TRIAL

AU011931 Sofia BTA in English 1621 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt from poor reception] Sofia, April 1 (BTA) -- The anti Bulgarian campaign, which has been launched in Italy at the time of the investigation and trial for the assassination attempt against the pope, had an unfavourable effect on the tourist contacts between the two countries. A number of firms have cancelled the already contracted trips to Bulgaria, others limited their orders. But the more the truth about the "Bulgarian connection" surfaced, the faster the mistrust and the fear, suggested to Italian tourists, disappeared, the greater the interest in Bulgaria became.

This interest has been expressed at the recent international tourist market in Milan. During the five working days the Bulgarian exposition was visited by more than 40 thousand people. Meanwhile the official Bulgarian delegation at the exchange had a number of fruitful meetings with leaders of Italian tourist firms.

TURKISH MINORITY REPORTEDLY BRUTALIZED

AU011057 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 2 (AFP) -- Hundreds of ethnic Turks have been killed, imprisoned or forcibly resettled in Bulgaria as part of the government's campaign to stamp out their separate cultural identity, Amnesty International charged Wednesday.

The worldwide human rights movement said in a 40-page report that it had the names of over 100 ethnic Turks allegedly killed by security forces during implementation of a campaign to force them to change their names to Bulgarian ones.

Some of the deaths occurred "during armed clashes involving reciprocal violence," but in other cases "available information pointed to the deliberate killing of peaceful demmonstrators," it said.

Amnesty International quoted one eyewitness account of police with dogs and troops with tanks surrounding an ethnic Turkish village in southern Bulgaria and officials visiting every house and issuing identity cards with new names.

Five people who refused to accept the cards were arrested and imprisoned.

Amnesty International said that locals staged a protest march the next day against the name" changing operation and that security forces reportedly responded with tear gas and gunfire, killing six people, including a two-year old child and her mother, and wounding 40 others."

Despite what it described as strict censorship, the Nobel prize-winning human rights group said it also had the names of more than 250 people arrested and imprisoned for opposing the campaign.

In addition some dissidents have been forcibly resettled in other regions. The report cited the case of one man who was arrested and imprisoned for two months for refusing to accept his new identity card and returning home to find his entire family gone. He said he believed they had been forcibly resettled.

Amnesty International said the estimated 900,000 mostly Moslem Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin, comprising some 10 per cent of the country's population, had had their names officially changed to Bulgarian ones, "sometimes at gunpoint."

Other forced assimilation moves, it said, including fining people caught speaking Turkish in public, intercepting phone calls and ordering people not to use Turkish, stamping ?unknown" and returning letters from abroad to ethnic Turks with Islamic names, and forbidding the wearing of "shalvari" -- traditional Turkish trousers.

It said the authorities had also threatened fines and imprisonment for those who followed the traditional Moslem practice of male circumcision.

CHNOUPEK GIVES 5-YEAR FOREIGN POLICY REVIEW

AU261941 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs: "The World and our Country's Active Role; Between Two Congresses" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IF WE RETURN TO THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE 16TH CONGRESS OF OUR COMMUNIST PARTY WAS HELD, WE FULLY REALIZE HOW COMPLEX AND EXPLOSIVE THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WAS AT THAT TIME. NOT ONLY DID IT NOT PROVIDE REASON FOR OPTIMISM BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, IT ELICITED MOST SERIOUS CONCERN FOR THE FATE OF WORLD PEACE. A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT FACTORS ON WHICH THE STRUCTURE TO DATE OF THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS RESTED -- A SYSTEM BUILT THROUGH THE IMMENSE EFFORTS OF THE PROGRESSIVE AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN THE COURSE OF THE 1970's -- WERE DISTURBED AND CAST IN DOUBT.

The most reactionary imperialist forces aggravated to the extreme their policy of confrontation vis-a-vis the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, and the national liberation forces. Involved, in essence, was another relapse into their attempts to resolve with force the historical contradiction between world socialism and capitalism. An integral part of these attempts was a further intensification of the promoting ideologies in international relations which, in fact, grew into overt psychological warefare.

Thanks to the determined, highly constructive and highly active foreign policy of the socialist countries, imperialism did not succeed in upsetting the determining historical trend and in disturbing the military-strategic equilibrium. This fact could not but arouse respect among the realistically thinking politicians in the West. The struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America accomplished new successes, a struggle in which demands for the resolution of social-class tasks of the national liberation revolutions were being asserted with increasing prominence. This expanded the base for the further unification of the forces of the national liberation movement with real socialism, resulting in the strengthening of the united front against imperialism.

In the capitalist countries themselves there came into being an unprecedented wave of the peace movement, which is pressing with increasing emphasis for halting the latest round of the feverish arms buildup unleashed by imperialism, for eliminating tendencies leading to increasing the danger of war, and for improving the international situation.

In this tenacious, truly dialectical encounter of conflicting forces, the Soviet Communists elaborated at their 26th congress a realistic historical alternative, orienting the forces of peace and progress toward a determined struggle against the threat of global war, for asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence, for maintaining and further developing the process of the relaxation of tension, for disarmament, and for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. The 16th CPCZ Congress identified itself in essence with this peace program for the 1980's, and determined that the main task of our foreign policy is to comprehensively assist in the active implementation of this program.

In drawing the balance sheet of the quinquennium of activity of Czechoslovak foreign policy between the congresses of our party, we can note that despite the international situation, particularly aggravated in the past 3 years, THE LINE OF THE 16TH PARTY CONGRESS WAS BEING CONSISTENTLY FULFILLED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CSSR AS WELL AS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

Face to face with the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, not only the bilateral and multilateral peace initiatives of our country, of the Soviet Union, and of the other socialist countries became more important, but also the endeavor for reinforcing the unity, cohesion, and cooperation of the states of the socialist community, the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact, the deepening of the process of socialist economic integration, and the no less important scientific-technological cooperation among the fraternal states. This was quite unequivocally shown in the conclusions of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Prague in January 1983, and to the same extent also in the conclusions of its Sofia session in October 1985.

The World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, which resulted in mighty peace manifestation of the world peace forces, was held in Prague in 1983.

In the spirit of the endeavor to further strengthen the unity of the socialist countries, we made an active appearance at the important meeting of leading party and state officials of the seven socialist countries in Moscow in June 1983.

The signing of the protocol on the prolongation of the validity of the Warsaw Pact by all member countries in Warsaw in April 1985 had a demonstrative and united character.

No less united was the support for the course at the M. Gorbachev-R. Reagan meeting, voiced immediately after that significant event at the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague in November 1985.

We also fully put across the Czechoslovak contribution to unity and cooperation in the course of the very important CEMA consultation on the highest level in Moscow in June 1984, at the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session on questions of scientific-technological progress of the member countries in December 1985, as well as in the course of the regular annual CEMA meetings on the prime ministerial level.

It is definitely not the fault of the socialist countries that in recent years Europe has become a region with serious international tension. Imperialism is to blame for this, above all American imperialism, particularly in connection with the NATO decision to deploy new first-strike nuclear missiles on the territories of some West European countries. With the USSR and the GDR, we responded with defensive retaliatory measures.

With the greatest determination we are in favor of halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear systems and of resolving this problem in accordance with the latest USSR proposals. We are also fully in favor of zones without nuclear and chemical weapons in various parts of Europe, as is, after all, also written in the Warsaw Pact's Sofia declaration on October 1985.

In this connection, one has to recall the joint GDR-CSSR initiative of September 1985, aimed at establishing a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

THUS, IN THE JOINT DIPLOMACY OF THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WITHIN THE WARSAW PACT AND CEMA FRAMEWORK, THE CONTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ACTIVITY FULLY CORRESPONDED TO THE CSSR'S POSITION AND ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Czechoslovakia has always attached great importance to the development of bilaterial relations with the fraternal countries. The model for bilaterial cooperation was and is our relations with the Soviet Union, with which we are united by ties of profound friendship and firm solidarity. Between congresses, these relations further deepened in all spheres.

Comrade G. Husak said from the lectern at the 27th CPSU Congress: "WE SEE IN THEM AN IRREPLACEABLE FACTOR OF OUR COUNTRY'S SECURITY AND PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT, AN IMPORTANT PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESSFULLY BUILDING SOCIALIST SOCIETY."

The political relations between the CSSR and the USSR are close on all levels, including the foreign political sphere, and the economic, trade, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation is extensive. Last year the mutual trade turnover reached more than R13 billion. Now we are putting emphasis on the qualitative aspects of this cooperation.

Since the 16th party congress, our cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania has remarkably increased, be it the development of relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, or in the cultural sphere.

In the 4 years that have elapsed since the 16th congress, the all-round relations with Yugoslavia and the non-European socialist countries have developed further.

During that entire period the development of relations and the multilateral cooperation with the developing countries -- particularly with those that chose the path of socialist orientation -- permanently constituted an important part of the Czechoslovak foreign political activity. IN THE PAST 3 YEARS ALONE, A TOTAL OF 16 MEETINGS WERE HELD AT THE HEAD OF STATE OR PRIME MINISTER LEVEL WITH THE HIGHEST REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNTRIES OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA.

We were striving in particular to further activate the joint procedure with the developing countries in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war. We are systematically exposing the dangerous plans of imperialism to incorporate them in the spheres of their influence and into the strategic plans aimed not only against the socialist, but also against the liberated independent countries. We supported their justified economic demands aimed at achieving and strengthening their political and economic independence. We helped, in particular, their endeavor to assert a new economic order, to resolve issues such as indebtedness, which has become a political as well as social problem, and the other phenomena of the deepening process of pauperization of the developing world. The movement of nonaligned states, whose importance increases from year to year, also enjoyed our sympathies and support.

On the Asian Continent we devoted particular attention to the strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle against imperialist aggression and the plot of counterrevolutionary elements.

We intensively developed traditional friendship and cooperation with great India, which since 1983 has been head of the Nonaligned Movement and is active in the solution of the most important international policy issues.

Friendly relations were successfully developed with the PDRY and other anti-imperialist oriented countries -- Syria, Libya, and Algeria.

We provided full support for the Palestinian people's struggle to realize their legitimate rights, including the right to establish their own independent state. In Africa we especially strengthened the cooperation with socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Angola, and the Republic of Mozambique. We continued to support the people of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle for liberation from apartheid and racist oppression. Our relations with other African states were developing with appropriate dynamism.

We consistently opposed the escalation of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. We supported the people of Nicaragua, who are defending their freedom, independence, and democratic achievements.

Our material and expert assistance to the developing countries served and continues to serve their independent economic and social development, and the elimination of the backwardness they inherited. Our already traditional activity in the construction of investment complexes, in the development of enlightenment, culture, and health care was continued. There are 43 investment projects presently being built in these countries. Another important form of our assistance was the fielding of Czechoslovak specialists who are spreading the good name of our fatherland in the world and whose number exceeds 2,000 every year.

We developed our relations with the developed capitalist countries on the tried and tested Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The extent of this cooperation, especially regarding political contacts with the NATO states, was strongly affected by the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. However, compared with the past the relations with the neutral European countries -- and in the past 2 years, also with those NATO states that strive for a more realistic foreign policy line -- developed more intensively.

We proceed from the fact that the development of bilateral cooperation is also an important stabilizing element from the viewpoint of creating profound enduring structures that are interested in deepening the Europe-wide process of strengthening trust and security. Our relations with Finland and Cyprus have firm foundations.

We achieved progress in the development of relations with Austria, a matter that is documented in particular by the productive results of the deliberations of Presidents G. Husak and R. Kirchschlaeger in Vienna in 1982, and recently in Bratislava. The movement in the development of relations with Sweden and some other neutral countries in Europe is encouraging.

Our good relations with Greece show how successfully bilaterally advantageous cooperation with states belonging to different political and military groupings can develop. Our relations with Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Belgium are solid. We welcomed the revival of relations with France.

We continue an active political dialogue with Italy and Spain. Regarding relations with the FRG, priority here is accorded to issues of security. We maintain a permanent political dialogue with the FRG in the spirit of the treaty concluded in 1973. We established a good basis for expanding cooperation with Australia.

The stagnation of relations with the United States is not our fault.

The principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act continue to be the model for establishing relations among states with different social systems. We strove to further strengthen the Europe-wide process of building trust, security, and cooperation, an important stage of which ended in Madrid in September 1983 with the second follow-up meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. Its final document then paved the way for convoking the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Together with the other socialist states, we were also offensively active at last year's experts' meeting of the signatories of the Final Act in Ottawa, as well as at the important cultural forum in Budapest last fall. All this was with the aim of concretizing Europe-wide cooperation in the spirit of the Final Document of Madrid.

A meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the 35 signatory states of the Final Act, convened in honor of the 10th anniversary of its signing, was held in Helsinki in August 1985. That meeting became a TELLING DEMONSTRATION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE EUROPEAN STATES, FAVORING THE PRESERVATION OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED TO DATE IN THE PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING ALL-EUROPEAN SECURITY.

In the European context, we also strove actively for concrete progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and equipment in central Europe, with the aim of initiating a process of gradually reducing the exceptionally high level of military confrontation, which is particularly dangerous in that region. The share of the CSSR at these talks is also documented by the co-authorship of a series of constructive proposals of the socialist countries, including the latest one -- the comprehensive draft agreement of 20 February 1986.

Great attention was paid to the realization of foreign political tasks at the forums of international organizations, especially the UN, where in 1984 Czechoslovakia held the function of deputy chairman of the General Assembly.

In the past years our country played an active part in asserting a number of exceptionally important initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries such as, for example, the important resolution of 1983 condemning nuclear war, or the resolution calling for the conclusion of treaties totally banning nuclear tests, banning and scrapping chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction. We effectively contributed to the formulation of urgent appeals to ensure peace in outer space and to avert its militarization.

At our urging, the UN adopted resolutions enhancing the role of international specialized agencies in the disarmament sector. At the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, Czechoslovakia fulfilled the function of chairman of the committee for banning radiological weapons, and plays an active role in this conference's deliberations on the General Disarmament Program. Our active role in strengthening the regimen of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was expressed by our chairmanship of the IAEA Board of Governors and the chairmanship of the general conference of that important international organization, and by the deputy chairmanship of last year's important review conference of the participants in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

We also significantly contributed to the work of international organizations in the economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian spheres.

IN THE PAST 5 YEARS, THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH WE HAVE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ROSE TO 134. WE CONCLUDED A FURTHER 732 BILATERAL AND 129 MULTILATERAL TREATIES. All this attests to the prestige and authority of our socialist republic, to our peace-fostering commitment in all spheres of international relations.

The upcoming period, which in a historically short period of time must decide the cardinal question of whether mankind will concentrate on peaceful, creative work, or embark on a path leading to nuclear destruction, confronts the Czechoslovak foreign policy with an unusually demanding and complex tasks. There is absolutely no doubt that in the coming years the main struggle will develop precisely around issues connected with the real [realna] content of policy capable of safeguarding peace.

In this struggle the accelerated movement of qualitatively new political, economic, and scientific-technological factors will certainly dominate when old patterns of political thinking and notions about ensuring one's own and the general security cease to be valid.

It will be a world whose SECURITY MUST NOT BE SOLVED IN THE TRADITIONAL SENSE, RELYING -- AS HAS BEEN THE CASE UNTIL NOW -- ONLY ON PARITY OF FORCES AS A FACTOR OF MILITARY-POLITICAL CONTAINMENT, BUT WITH A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL PROGRAM BUILT ON A TRULY INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY BASED ON QUITE NEW POLITICAL, ECONOMIC LEGAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND MORAL FOUNDATIONS; in the way the Soviet Union proposed to the whole world in the 27th CPSU Congress program documents.

We see the core of these fundamental proposals in the magnificent project for the full scrapping of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000. Such a general line of peace is unprecedented, in its comprehensiveness of content, course, and realization.

The halting of the feverish arms buildup on earth, its non-transfer to outer space, the practical liquidation of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, a radical improvement of the international situation, and the ensuring of peaceful and generally beneficial cooperation are not only an absolute necessity, but also a realistic possibility. This is a proposal which fully shows the will of the Soviet Union to rise above disputes, to take into consideration the standpoint of other states, to work jointly on genuine solutions which would enable an escape from the unrestrained nuclear arms buildup, and achievement of the lowest possible strategic equilibrium.

The active and purposeful policy of the socialist states expressed in that program and supported by all peace-loving forces of the world has contributed to the emergence of a genuine hope for the improvement of the international situation, to the strengthening of nations' hope for a peaceful future. In harmony with the tasks which the 27th CPCZ Congress will determine, the Czechoslovak foreign policy will also orient itself toward the concrete realization of these great goals with all its possibilities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Chnoupek Press Conference

AU280948 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Mar 86 p 2

[Julius Loerincz report: "Press Conference of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, B. Chnoupek; We Want To Actively Contribute Toward Ensuring Peace"]

[Text] Prague -- We are not dramatizing the international situation; deplorably, it continues to be most complicated and the period after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva is not satisfactory -- we attribute this to the consequences of the militarist policy of the United States and other imperialist countries. It is thus that Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, characterized the current stage of the world at yesterday's [25 March] press conference in the congress press center in the International Hotel in Prague.

He stressed the incentives provided by the recent 27th CPSU Congress for international politics, mainly in that it underscored the need for new thinking, for a new approach to resolving the issues of security and peace in the present nuclear age. The realities of our present preclude our solving these problems by military means, and a constructive and reliable way out of them is possible only if political means are used.

This was also underscored by the Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress. The Czechoslovak foreign policy wants to contribute offensively and actively to the solution of key problems in ensuring peace. Minister B. Chnoupek stressed that to act thus not only lies within the possibilities of every country, it is also their direct duty to act thus.

In speaking of the priorities of our foreign policy, he said that we are proud that Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev, head of the CPSU delegation to our congress, called the cooperation and relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union an example of socialist internationalism. On its basis we want to further consolidate our relations with other allied socialist states. Likewise, we will continue expressing solidarity with the national liberation movements and with the large group of nonaligned countries. We are interested in developing an active dialogue with the industrially developed capitalist countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs.

Apart from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the journalists' questions at this very lively press conference were also answered by Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee department head and by deputy ministers of foreign affairs Jaromir Johanes, Stefan Murin, and Stanislav Svoboda. A large majority of the questions were particularly concentrated on the issues of war and peace, and many doubts were expressed about whether the U.S. will be at all willing to come to an agreement precisely on the issues of armament limitation and disarmament. Comrade B. Chnoupek said that in this respect one must naturally view matters realistically, but that he is, on principle, a historical optimist. Thus, he also replied to the question on what Europe would probably be like in the year 2000 by saying that, although he does not think that it will be the sunny state of our dreams, the socialist countries will nevertheless do everything to make the realistic Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament a reality by the end of the century. One must not forget that the influence of an increasingly broader peace movement in the world is growing.

In replying to the question about the latest American aggressive sallies against Libya, Minister B. Chnoupek said that we categorically condemn these acts and that the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be issuing an appropriate declaration in this spirit. In our opinion we have here not only actions against Libya, but a provocation by the U.S. forces, which are opposed to the line of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

The press conference, attended by most of the 248 foreign journalists accredited at the congress, also devoted great attention to the issues of further developing the all-European process that was begun by the signing of the CSCE Final Act more than 10 years ago in Helsinki.

Solidarity With Nicaragua

Our solidarity with the fight waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for freedom and independence and for the right to independently decide on their fate was symbolically expressed by the fact that the first press conference with the foreign guests at our congress took place at yesterday's meeting between the journalists and Luis Carrion, member of the National Command of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and other members of the Nicaraguan delegation. L. Carrion praised cooperation with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries, and declared that international solidarity with revolutionary Nicaragua is a factor which the American Government must respect.

In replying to the journalists' questions, the head of the Nicaraguan delegation to the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress stated that, although the defeat of the American Government in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress during the voting on granting $100 million aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries is significant, one must still not count on a change in the American political line, which is permeated by aggression against Nicaragua. One must not underrate the continuing danger of direct American military intervention or of intervention by proxy, either.

When I asked about the consequences of the economic blockade of Nicaragua by the United States, L. Carrion said that this pressure has produced a difficult economic and social situation in the country. The government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front are striving to cope with this by improving the efficiency of the organization of the country's economic life and by mobilizing Nicaragua's fragile material base. It was a great success to achieve a relative sufficiency of foodstuffs. L. Carrion stressed that cooperation with the socialist countries undoubtedly means a great deal for Nicaragua -- it is an exemplary cooperation without any conditions, an honorable cooperation based on equal rights.

Chnoupek Statement on Poland

AU292052 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] PAP, Prague -- During the 25 March press conference at the press center of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek made a statement on Czechoslovak-Polish relations. Asked by the PAP correspondent about his views on the past and future development of these relations, B. Chnoupek stressed the fundamental role of the meetings between our party leaders in this connection and expressed Czechoslovakia's joy at the great progress of the process of consolidation in our country.

B. Chnoupek said that political relations will continue to develop, that many visits and meetings, including summit meetings, will take place, and that the economies of the two countries have developed many links. He drew attention to the fact that Polish workers continue to assist the Czechoslovak economy, especially in the border areas, and said that plans are being made to exploit unused opportunities for economic cooperation. B. Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia and Poland seek to raise their cultural cooperation to the highest level and that it has been possible to eliminate gradually some obstacles to the development of tourism and people-to-people relations.

Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ international policy department, added that a Czechoslovak-Polish program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 will be signed very soon.

Rohlicek, Urban Comment

LD262329 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 26 (CTK) -- The main objective of the external economic policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the government is development of mutually advantageous cooperation, Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek said today at a press conference for foreign journalists accredited at the congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The deputy premier, who is also Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, said that priority is being given to the development of relations with the CMEA countries but that Czechoslovakia never sought autarky and economic isolation from non-socialist countries.

It regards development of economic relations with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, as a means of strengthening cooperation, understanding and peace among nations.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan period, Czechoslovakia intends to expand its external economic cooperation. Foreign trade turnover is to grow faster than national income. The CMEA countries will account for the decisive share in Czechoslovakia's external economic relations. The Soviet Union's share in Czechoslovak foreign trade is 45 per cent, and 60 per cent in its trade with the CMEA countries. In 1986-1990, Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation will increase substantially in the manufacturing industry, especially in engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industries.

Rudolf Rohlicek underlined the importance of the cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries in the construction of nuclear power plants, and pointed out that Czechoslovakia is one of the few countries capable of building complete nuclear power plants.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan period, Czechoslovakia intends to upgrade its economic relations with non-socialist countries the level of which it does not regard as satisfactory, Rudolf Rohlicek said.

"We will welcome greater activity of foreign firms, especially from Western Europe but also from other advanced capitalist states. For the next five years, it plans modernization of the engineering and food industries, and development of crops production -- there is scope here not only for cooperation with the socialist countries, but also great opportunities for Western firms".

The deputy premier pointed out that the 7th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) was a complex period for the Czechoslovak economy. "Still at the end of the 6th Five-Year Plan, Western banks offered to Czechoslovakia credits in free currencies but at the beginning of the 7th Five-Year Plan, the behaviour of the partners changed abruptly. It is possible to speak of a credit blockade imposed by Western banks. The Czechoslovak economy responded by increasing exports and by regulating imports. However, there were not any infringements of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) -- we adjust international trade to the possibilities of the Czechoslovak economy".

Rudolf Rohlicek pointed out that in the last five years, Czechoslovakia, in order to maintain equilibrium in the balance of payments, had to pay for engineering imports from advanced caitalist states largely in raw materials and semi-finished products.

"This structure of trade with advanced capitalist countries is not satisfactory. In the future, we will raise the technical standard of Czechoslovak products in order to be able to secure engineering imports by Czechoslovak technology exports."

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban said at the press conference that almost 60 per cent of Czechoslovak's trade with capitalist states is with the E.E.C. countries. "We seek further expansion of this traditional cooperation but we deplore the discriminatory practices of certain E.E.C. states. In a number of cases, there are quotas on Czechoslovakia exports of footwear, textiles and glass, for example, and the number of items is growing on the list of prohibited exports to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. These practices are initiated by the United States and taken over by some West European countries. Czechoslovakia has taken a stand against this discrimination. After an interval of ten years, talks are held on cooperation between CMEA and E.E.C. We support these efforts, strive to facilitate them, and expect improvement of our economic relations with E.E.C. countries, Minister Urban said.

Pitra Press Conference

LD282127 Prague CTK in English 1245 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- The positive results of Czechoslovak agriculture in the past five years are an important factor of stabilization of the Czechoslovak national economy and the home market, Frantisek Pitra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee secretary, said at a press conference in the press centre of the 17th party congress here last night. He said that by raising self-sufficiency in food, Czechoslovakia has contributed its share to the solution of the global food problem.

Frantisek Pitra said that Czechoslovakia has definitively abandoned the path of extensive development. In the 7th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), Czechoslovakia started intensification of agricultural production which has yielded positive results. Progress was attained especially in plant crop which was developing, in harmony with the plan, twice as quickly as livestock production. While in 1970, Czechoslovak farmers harvested seven million tonnes of grain, in 1984 they produced a record 12 million tonnes and last year, the output reached 11.8 million tonnes of grain. In the last year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, Czechoslovakia practically became self-sufficient in grain production.

The intensification of Czechoslovak agriculture was greatly facilitated by the improved system of planned-management in the agriculture-and-food complex adopted in 1982. The system raises the independence, responsibility and material incentives of agricultural enterprises, it contributes to the development of intra-cooperative democracy, Frantisek Pitra said.

On January 1986, measures to improve the system were introduced. Their aim is to ensure that the intensification factors -- decrease of energy and material outlays, better economy applied in production, sped-up application of the results of scientific-technological progress in practice and improvements in socialist production relations in agriculture -- take a comprehensive effect in production, Frantisek Pitra said.

He noted that the system of social security and remuneration in Czechoslovak cooperative farms has reached a level of which only a few countries in the world can boast. Gaps between the living standards in town and village have been practically eliminated. Wages of collective farmers grew by 4 per cent more quickly in the 7th Five-Year Plan period than was the average for the whole national economy. Social security of collective farmers is as good as that in industry. 70 per cent of farmers' households own a car, 20 per cent more than the national average.

The significant progress of Czechoslovak agriculture under socialism (the volume of gross agricultural production more than doubled while the number of people employed in agriculture dropped by more than one half) has met with positive response also among young people. Czechoslovak agriculture now has practically no problems as regard qualified personnel.

While 20 years ago, only 2,800 people employed in cooperative farms were university graduates, the figure now stands at 35,400. There are now 24 university graduates and 130 secondary school leavers per 1,000 cooperative farmers, Frantisek Pitra said.

Czechoslovakia has reached a high level in food consumption, Frantisek Pitra said at the press conference here. In the 8th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), Czechoslovak agriculture will focus on raising the quality of nourishment and extension of the range of food products. Great attention will be paid to the liquidation and prevention of negative effects of agricultural production on the environment, Frantisek Pitra said.

SED's Krolikowski Comments

LD281224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] The citizens of many countries are following with great attention the events of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which is nearing its close. Our permanent Berlin correspondent Josef Gafrik has talked with Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

[Begin Krolikowski recording in German, fading into superimposed Czech translation] The whole of the GDR is following the events of your congress with great attention. We consider its session as an important event in the life of the fraternal countries, an event which graphically confirms the successes achieved in the past 15 years. Information from the congress sessions enables us to become familiar in more detail with the great tasks you set yourselves for the future. All this is of importance for us also, because the relations between both our countries are very close and far reaching.

We are linked by many ties. We appreciate the results which Comrade Husak spoke of in the congress report. The socioeconomic gains of Czechoslovakia have also impressed us. We also appreciate the demanding tasks you set yourselves for the period up to the year 1990 and the outlook up to the year 2000, whether in the area of the development of science and technology and industrial production, or within the framework of the complex program of the CEMA countries. We praise the fact that questions of war and peace are also a central point of attention of your congress. Your party expresses itself at its congress in favor of the peace program of socialist states, in favor of the program which was set out by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is important that in this direction all socialist countries, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and others, have identical points of departure. It is a matter of using our efforts to convince all people on the whole continent for the struggle for the removal of the threat of nuclear war, for a peaceful future. [end recording]

Mideast Communist Officials Met

LD281738 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Peter Colotka received here today, in the presence of Party Central Committee member Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party Naim Ashlab, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel George Toubi and member of the Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party Samir Hadad. The Czechoslovak representative thanked the delegations for the participation in the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and voiced support to their struggles against the policy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for lasting and just peace in the Middle East. The foreign guests conveyed to the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people the wish of success in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

Gerle Meets Libyan Delegates

LD272139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] In Prague yesterday, Federal Vice Premier Ladislav Gerle received the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by its secretary Ibrahim Bukhizam, which is attending the 17th CPCZ Congress.

He assured the guests of the CSSR's full internationalist support to the Libyan people in their struggle against international imperialism and reaction and to avert the aggression which threatens the independence and sovereignty of their country. They also spoke about the intensification of all-round Czechoslovak-Libyan cooperation, in particular in the economic field.

RCP's Coman Message to Husak

AU282120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, AGERPRES 28/3/1986 -- During the friendly get-together at the headquarters of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia with the participants in the proceedings of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ, from RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian chief delegate to the forum of Czechoslovak communists, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed Gustav Husak warm congratulations on his re-election to the office of general secretary of the CC of the CPCZ, wishes of good health and power to work, and the Czechoslovak communists and friendly people, successes in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the congress.

On his behalf and on behalf of the Czechoslovak party leaders and communists, Gustav Husak thanked and conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute, warm wishes of good health and the working people in friendly Romania new accomplishments in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

RUDE PRAVO Editor's Views

LD282051 Prague CTK in English 1644 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague [as received] -- The election of new members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee at the 17th party congress was based on the principle that its action ability should guarantee that the congress line will be followed, Zdenek Horeni told foreign journalists at the press centre here today.

The Secretariat member of the party Central Committee and chief editor of the party organ RUDE PRAVO pointed out that about 40 per cent of Central Committee members have been exchanged.

The congress laid down a program corresponding to our realistic possibilities and to the basic interests and wishes of all people, Zdenek Horeni said. The program is based on the general political line of the Communist Party consisting in the speeding up of the economic and social development of society. This idea was reflected in all congress documents and in a prevailing majority of the delegates' addresses.

In the sphere of international policy Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party will further consistently support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Zdenek Horeni stressed. It will seek international cooperation on the basis of equal security of all countries and nations in the interest of ensuring lasting peace for the present and future generations.

The 17th Communist Party Congress has worked out high-principled and far-reaching plans and outlined ways of their implementation. It matter-of-factly and critically evaluated the results achieved in Czechoslovak society and pointed out the existing shortcomings. This frank debate about shortcomings was a manifestation of the party's inner strength, Zdenek Horeni stressed. He added that the energy of plans must now be transferred to the sphere of practical deeds in harmony with the principle of unity of words and deeds which was again stressed by the congress. The further development must ensure a more effective, economic and intensive use of the considerable potential of the country, Zdenek Horeni said stressing that there exists all preconditions for the implementation of these new tasks.

COMMENTARY ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

LD292311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Zdenek Thomas commentary entitled: "To Translate the Resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress Speedily Into Practical Actions"]

[Text] Many of you have surely asked yourself the following question this week: What made our 17th party congress, in contrast to the previous ones, exceptional? We shall probably agree the reply that this is seen already by the preparation that went into it and by the discussion by all the people on the documents submitted. After all, almost 12,000 proposals and observations have arrived on the draft of the Main Guidelines of our Further Economic and Social Development Up to Year 2,000. Their content enriched the conclusions of the congress.

The congress was also significant in its gauging of the results of the past 15 years and the Seventh 5-Year Plan compared to the outlook for the next 15 years, and in fact beyond the current millenium. It was also significant in its support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the intentions of international cooperation with other socialist countries. Concentrated attention was given to social programs and to the possibilities for their implementation, which depends on how shall we face the economic tasks.

On the basis of the stimulus of the congress, a new constitution and many other laws will be drafted, which reflect improvements which have come about. Ahead of us is a broad international cooperation in protecting the environment. The draft party statutes were approved. The critical and self-critical spirit of the congress, carried out in the climate of communist mindfulness of principles and creative activitiy also aroused attention. And I am aware that I have far from exhausted everything that characterized the deliberations and the content of six resolutions and two documents adopted by the 17th party congress.

What, therefore, is the most important thing the 17th congress has brought about? The most important thing is that idea which literally permeates all congress conclusions. It is the requirement for the accelerated forward movement of our society, with the important condition, expressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee in the following words: We do not tolerate anywhere contradiction between words and deeds.

Yes, the most daring plans for the intensification of the economic and social development and our thinking would not lead to the desired result if they did not find support in the deeds of each of us. And as it has arisen from the congress deliberation, the party can continue to lean on the initiative of all those who support through concrete deeds, the party's policy.

These are our guarantees which, of course, are not borne easily. This idea, too, was voiced on many occasions from the congress rostrum. I recall the speech made by Miroslav Valek, national artist and Slovak minister of culture, who said that each new act, each departure from mediocrity and ordinariness meets sometime with a lack of understanding.

But the party does not remain idle. Never before has it devoted so much patient effort n explaining the rudiment of socialism: We can allocate to personal and social consumption only so much as we create in the economic sphere. This is seemingly quite simple. I deliberately use the word seemingly. After all, Comrade Husak did not make any secret of the fact in his speech at the congress that the annual growth of the national income by 3.5 percent secured in essense by the growth of labor productivity, is a minimal task. And despite this, the party Central Committee had had to wage, literally a political struggle for this task with the economic management sphere.

Yes, to push through new things is a difficult process. We have however enough strength to achieve this. This is also because the party program, as we convince ourselves daily, is in harmony with the interests of all of us. We all want to translate the resolutions of the 17th congress as speedily as possibly into practical actions. In other words: actions for the future, this is our daily work, for happy peaceful life for all of us.

COMPARISON OF STROUGAL'S CONGRESS ADDRESS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 March carries on pages 3 and 4 the text of the "Report on the Main Directions of the CSSR's Economic and Social Develo-ment in the Years 1986-90 and the Prospects up to the Year 2000" submitted by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Member, on 25 March 1986 at the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague. The RUDE PRAVO has been compared with the Prague Domestic Service Czech and Slovak version published in the 27 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages D 10-30, revealing the following variations: Page D 13, paragraph one, line two reads...118

Development of Basic Indexes of the Development of the National Economy in the Seventh and Eight Quinquenniums.

	INDEXES		TOTAL VOLUME IN KCS BILLIONS
	1985/80	1990/85	-- 1990
		MAIN DIRECTIONS	
Gross National Income Created	111.5	118-119	731.6-738.0
Gross Industrial Production (in 1984 prices)	113.0*	115-118	923.6-946
Construction (ZSV) Performed by Construction Organizations (in 1985 prices)	98.9	110	104.7
Gross Agricultural Production (in 1980 prices)	109.1	106.3	119.8
Total for 5 Years	109.8	106-107	
Personal Consumption	105.0	111.6	323.8
Material Social Consumption	123.2	131.5	141.5
Overall Volume of Investments		111-114.5	185.7-191.5
Total for 5 Years	102.5	110-112	891-907

*In prices of 1977 the index in 1985/80 amounts to 114.8 (correcting date and supplying development table)

Page D 15, paragraph four, line four reads... degree of self-sufficiency. We continue to emphasize the priority development of plant production at the envisaged 6-7 percent growth of agricultural production for the quinquennium. The average annual grain harvest is to amount to 11.5 million metric tons, 600,000 metric tons more than in the seventh quinquennium; the figure for fodder crops, in terms of hay, is 16.5 million metric tons. The production of oleaginous... (supplying additional data)

Same page, same paragraph, last line reads... degree of their utility. We will continue developing animal production, in harmony with the social needs and bearing in mind our own sources of fodder... (supplying additional passage)

Page D 27, paragraph one, line six reads... through society-wide interests. All that we intend to carry out in the management system has a common denominator -- the activation of working collectives in the socialist economy and the society. That is why the main directions are placing such a great emphasis on the broad implementation of the working people's participation and initiative in management, thus ensuring the harmony of their interests and the interests of society. We must search for new forms and approaches to this; we must make use of the advantages of socialist competition and the inventors' movement and also apply far more demanding criteria in morally and materially appraising the working people according to their contribution to society. For this, it is necessary to utilize and expand the brigade forms of organizing work and remuneration.

It is apparent... (supplying additional passage)

Page D 28, paragraph two, line eight reads... of the national economy. The more rapid development of wages will also stimulate the development of certain, still lagging, kinds of services, as well as help improve the quality of work in trade, building repairs, and maintenance.

The concept of the development of wages in the eighth quinquennium in individual branches proceeds from these basic viewpoints. In the present quinquennium we will consistently... (supplying additional sentences)

Same page, antepenultimate paragraph, lines six to seven read... formalistic one.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the incentive components of wages, they must be consistently oriented toward such aspects as high quality, efficiency, and all-round thrift. Furthermore, we want to strengthen in remuneration for work the viewpoints of long-term evaluation of the performance, quality, and creative inventiveness of every individual. The ministries, economic production units, enterprises, and national committees are far from making full use of the authority entrusted to them for channeling, by means of the wages policy, the rational distribution of manpower and its efficient utilization. We have created favorable conditions... (adding passages and rephrasing)

Page D 29, paragraph three, lines three to five read... of primary importance. From the viewpoint of this demand it is essential that the appropriate central agencies and production, trade, and cooperative organizations adopt effective measures for fully ensuring the consumers' demands, particularly in the range of products in demand. A more marked increase... (adding passage)

GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH SFRY SIGNED

AU261841 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A long-term agreement on the exchange of commodities and services in the period 1986-90 between the CSSR and SFRY was signed on Friday [14 March] at Zbraslav castle in Prague by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and Milko Bojanic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade.

The SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, Dusan Rodic, was also present during the signing ceremony.

The concluded long-term agreement establishes foundations for the further development of mutual economic contacts. Including the deliveries following from the intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, a turnover of more than $7.6 billion will be achieved in the next quinquenium; this represents a roughly 8-percent increase, compared with the preceding long-term agreement. This growth will be particularly manifested in the mutual deliveries of engineering products, consumer goods, and services, including transportation, and tourist services.

Czechoslovak exports will consist mainly of power engineering and mining equipment, machine tools and textile machinery, mills, silos, trams, tractors, trucks, passenger cars, and other products; the Yugoslav exports will include sea going vessels, power engineering equipment, port cranes, bulldozers, machine tools, production lines for the automobile industry, agricultural technology, transformers, and so forth.

In the mutual goods exchange a significant place will be occupied by traditional deliveries of raw materials and semifinished goods. In Czechoslovak exports this applies to rolled material, products of the ferrous metallurgy, electric power, kaolin, and so forth; in the Yugoslav exports it applies to nonferrous metals and semifinished nonferrous goods, bauxite, forged pieces and cast bodies, veneers, and mutual deliveries of chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and products. Mutual deliveries of consumer goods for the enrichment of the two countries' of consumer goods for the enrich enrichment of the two countries' domestic markets will continue, as will the Czechoslovak imports of agricultural-food raw materials and products, such as fruit, vegetables, and tobacco. Considerable attention will also be devoted to the development of tourism.

CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT

LD282132 Prague CTK in English 1404 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 28 (CTK) -- Cuban Minister of Justice Juan Escalona Reguera arrived here today for a working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czech and Slovak Ministers of Justice Antonin Kaspar and Jan Pjescak.

The ministers will exchange views and experience from the implementation of judicial policy and the activity of judicial bodies of their countries. They will pay special attention to the tasks set for the ministries of justice by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

NEW PRC ENVOY PAYS INITIAL VISIT TO KADAR

LD021103 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- Zhu Ankang, ingoing ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary, paid an introductory visit on Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, at the Budapest headquarters of the Central Committee Wednesday [2 April].

MAROTHY-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BCP CONGRESS

LD011434 Budapest MTI in English 1409 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI) -- Headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, a party delegation left for Sofia Tuesday to attend the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The delegation includes Szigrid Peter, first secretary of the HSWP Committee of County Tolna, and Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador to Sofia, who is to join them in the Bulgarian capital.

Present at the airport departure was Georgi Pangelov, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Budapest Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEFEATS MINISTER ON AMENDMENT

WA020620 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Mar p 25

[Text] Breaking with its customary discretion, on 20 March the Hungarian parliament adopted a property transferrence tax bill amendment that Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi had twice refused to accept. A deputy, Frigyes Palosi, proposed the idea of reducing the transference tax twice, but each time the minister opposed it. This refusal did not dissuade the deputy from proposing his amendment again. After the president of the Chamber demanded a vote, the deputies adopted the new law, with the amendment, 193 to 90. The new law reduces from 5 percent to 2 percent the tax on buying and selling real estate, which appears to be a new encouragement to the Hungarian private sector.

The present session is also supposed to discuss liberalization of the press legislation that is now in force.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'PROVOCATION' VIS-A-VIS LIBYA

AU011158 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Mar 86 p 2

[Major Jerzy Markowski commentary: "Maneuvers -- A Calculated Armed Expedition"]

[Text] What is happening off the Libyan coast ceased to be maneuvers long ago, if ever they were maneuvers in the first place. For there is no question here of an unexpected incident, but of a kind of "punitive expedition" against Libya from the very beginning, something that was calculated, premeditated, and planned earlier. After all, it was preceded by a long anti-Libyan psychological and propaganda war, involving a financial, technological, and trade embargo by Washington. The misrable results of this have made the White House and the Pentagon resort to the pirate-like method of sending an armada with the clear purpose of provoking a confrontation. This they have done with complete arrogance and ignorance in the eyes of the world, and not for the first time. Such is the nature of Washington's current confrontation policy on a global scale.

The voices on the other side of the ocean trying to justify the American aggression at any price also sound unconvincing and downright cynical. Let us not shirk from using the word "aggression," because that is the nature of the American intervention. For the military Goliath has set out with no other purpose than to aim a few punches at David. After all, what does a Libyan Army of 73,000 men, of whom 58,000 are land-based, mean against a 2.5 million man American Army armed with the most modern weapons thinkable? The fleet consisting of 3 aircraft carriers, destroyers, frigates, and smaller warships, as well as over 240,000 combat aircraft, is a force capable not only of causing a crisis, but also of waging a local war. It is for this purpose that this armada has been assembled in the Mediterranean and disguised in the cloak of maneuvers. And today is not the first day that the American plan to hold these is known. All that was needed was a pretext, and the Pentagon calculated that Libya would supply the pretext by attacking the American fleet and support aircraft. When nothing of the sort occurred after three routine operations, a fourth maneuver was applied, the crossing of the line in the Gulf of Sidra which is regarded as Libyan territorial waters. Thus, the Americans were clearly guided by a plan to increase the tension and turn it into armed clashes. And this is what happened. It is therefore no wonder that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said at a rally in Tripoli: "We are in a time of war, a time of confrontation. We have decided that the Gulf of Sidra is ours. We have decided to offer our blood for this cause." The extent of the false argumentation of the United States, trying to whitewash its own military operations against Libya, is best illustrated by the fact that Western observers in the Maghreb have said that American aircraft attacked Libyan targets before any Libyan missiles were fired, in other words these attacks were completely uncalled for.

The development of military events, encouraged by the Americans with a lack of concern, has caused justifiable anxiety in the world, especially among the Mediterranean countries. For the provocative military operations in this part of the world threaten peace and security on a much wider scale. The initator of these operations, in the person of the American President, has himself said many times that regional conflicts are a potential danger to the whole of international society. And it is difficult to deny the truth of these statements. If only actions would conform to words...

Let us draw attention to the Soviet reaction to the events off the Libyan coast. One cannot deny their moderate tone and expressed desire for peace. There is hope in the world of M. Gorbachev and in the clearly-formulated proposals to make the Mediterranean a zone of lasting peace. "We are ready to proceed directly to talks on this subject," said the Soviet leader, although the subject at hand is no trifle -- the withdrawal of all nuclear-armed ships from the Mediterranean, including Soviet ones, and a start on confidence-building measures in this vital region. This is a great issue. Its importance is brought to mind not just by the demonstration of American strength, but rather by a feeling of political common sense and responsibility for peace and for the development of the international situation. This is a far-sighted policy. How different it is to the sowing of conflicts beloved by the United States and confirmed in the latest events. The lessons of today teach us that one cannot settle anything by force.

Political adventurism coupled with brute military force has no raison d'etre and no future in a sensitive world like today's. It threatens the world with incalculable consequences. That is why the anxiety concerning the Libyan situation is so authentic and widespread, and that is why the protests and condemnation of the American aggression are not growing silent. Vis-a-vis this issue, the stance of the Government and people of Italy, a country bound to the United States by allied bonds, is highly typical. However, an honest assessment of the situation and of the aggressive American actions has clearly gained the upper hand. Thus, unceremonious disregard of everyone and everything, arrogance, "looking down" on the whole world, and armed expeditions in colonial style are causing not only distaste among the United States' NATO allies, but opposition as well. The slogan for the future is peace, not through force, but along the road of agreements.

GORYWODA PRESENTS DRAFT SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD012139 Warsaw PAP in English 1826 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 1: At a meeting with the press, head of the Government Planning Commission and vice-premier Manfred Gorywoda presented chances for Poland's economic development and better meeting of society's needs, presenting a preliminary draft of the 1986-1990 national socio-economic plan.

The most important task of the plan, to put the economy on the road of a balanced and effective development necessary to ensure steady improvement in society's living standards, must be attained under complex circumstances. The current quinquennium will be a period of the smallest rise in the number of the population in work age over the four decades. It will amount to about 340,000 people (1.6 million in 1971-1975 and 1.2 million in 1976-1980). This is accompanied also by the lingering demographic boom of youth in school age, an increase by about 750,000 and an expected further rise in the number of pensioners by about 1 million. In 1990, there will be 1,026 professionally passive people per every 1,000 actively working people.

We can count only on a small rise in the supplies of inter-mediate and raw materials. The degree to which fixed assets are depreciated is high. All this coincides with Poland's great debt and the necessity to improve the balance of turnover with other countries.

Neither can one ignore external conditions -- permanent tension in international relations and the U.S. stepping up armaments. This also influences our situation despite efforts made to normalize relations. Therefore, many factors making our situation difficult got accumulated.

But despite this, Gorywoda said, we see real chances to develop our economy. They are created both by the economic and social potential and by considerable reserves in many areas. The vice-premier pointed to the fact that the main condition will be to make better use of the existing production factors, to improve discipline and organization of labour, and to more effectively manage production assets, inter-mediate and raw materials, and energy.

Losses of the nominal working time are put in Poland today at 15-20 per cent. They could be limited through better discipline and organization, and the reduction of these losses to 10 per cent would equal the rise in employment by about 500,000 people. The pace of investments is expected to be sped up, and these processes restructured. The adopted line consists in selective modernization and production investments which would create conditions for a swift rise in production and higher labour productivity. The development of modern industrial branches and the processing industry, including agricultural and food processing ones, will be swifter.

The draft programme envisages the development of consumption, an increase in the supplies of foodstuffs and industrial products, and a slower pace of inflation. It also stipulates for gradual solutions to housing problems and those of education and health service. Outlays on the food industry as well as deliveries of means of production for agriculture will grow. The size of new housing construction is to be greater by 10 per cent.

SEJM TO CONVENE 7TH SESSION 9-10 APR; AGENDA

LD011954 Warsaw PAP in English 1912 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, Apr. 1: The Presidium of the Sejm (parliament) decided to call the Sejm's 7th meeting on April 9 and 10.

The agenda of the meeting provides for a report on motions submitted during the parliamentary election campaign, the first reading of a bill on principles of youth's participation in political, social, economic, and cultural life, a government report on implementation of the law on principles of new pay systems in factories, a report of the committee for cooperation with abroad and maritime economy and the Legislative Committee on a government bill on amending the law on maritime code, a report of the Committee for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, the Committee for Self-government Affairs, and the Legislative Committee on a government bill amending the law on mixed-stock enterprises, and questions and interpelations.

In connection with the retirement of head of the Sejm chancellery Kazimierz Switala, the Sejm Presidium recalled him from this post, expressing appreciation and thanks for his many-year work. The Sejm Presidium called Maciej Wirowski, Poland's recent ambassador to the GDR, to the office of the head of the Sejm Chancellery.

MICHALEK, OLESIAK SUMMARIZE JOINT SESSION

LD012322 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] The implementation of the resolution of the joint 11th plenum about rural and agricultural development and also the attainment of Polish self-sufficiency in food was assessed today at a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL.

[Begin recording] [Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Mixed Commission for Agricultural affairs and PZPR secretary] The meeting of the Politburo and the Presidium of the ZDL Supreme Committee has carried out an evaluation of the implementation of the resolution of the 11th Plenum. It comes as no surprise to us both, myself and Comrade Olesiak, that the countryside considers the plenum almost historic, as it is a sort of small constitution of rural rights.

At this meeting of the Politburo and Presidium we evaluated the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation. As regards the advantages, we have what comrades here present and, I presume, television viewers feel -- that the food market has become a decent market. The rebuilding of this market was faster than that of others, but our place of work, that is the soil and the people, was probably least damaged, due to all those changes which have taken place. We judged that, insofar as industry could afford, it supplied means of production which, if we accept that a situation existed in which, I'm sorry to say, it was difficult to work without even the simplest tools -- this has not been solved. [as heard]

More machines have been supplied and it is desirable that they should be still better; we have already, this year, a better situation in fertilizers than last year. That is on the positive side. On the negative side, one would wish more and better means of production and also use of those reserves that exist in Polish agriculture. They exist, I would say, in the material sphere, but still more in the sphere of peoples' consciousness; they should be capable of being mobilized, for the purpose of attaining higher production by 30 percent. All our scientific studies indicate that such higher production is achieved by farmers who are more aware.

[Kazimierz Olesiak, secretary of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL] Yes, but most of these reserves must be mobilized with help and greater effort on the part of the rest of the entire economy. In other words, through increasing the supply of means of production and also maintaining the tempo of increase of investment in the food economy to the same degree as the tempo of increase of investment in the entire economy in the closest future, the next few years, the National Economic Plan for the years 1986-90. And this is probably a fundamental matter, most frequently raised today at the joint session. But not only this. Matters of education, culture, improvements in the living conditions of rural society were raised. Much has been done in this field, but much must still be done.

[Michalek] We have been authorized by the Politburo and Supreme Committee Presidium, both of us, to thank all Polish farmers from all sectors, all agricultural organizations, all those who work in the countryside, and workers in the city who supply agriculture with industrial products, for their work hitherto, and ask them for more, as more would come in useful. If we do this today, omitting 1 April from our deliberations -- which, by the way, is a very good date for me -- we are doing this essentially at the start of spring and its work, and we wish all farmers the satisfaction of their work, which is most frequently expressed during the harvest. [end recording]

At today's meeting the Central Committee Politburo also expressed support for the lofty contents expressed in the Soviet stance as presented on 29 March in a television interview with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Politburo was also acquainted with the report on the official friendly visit of the delegation of the LCY Central Committee headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, and the results of the friendly working visit in Poland of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. The Politburo approved decisions made during these two visits.

BEDNARSKI VIEWS REACTION TO DRAFT PZPR PROGRAM

PM271207 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski by GAZETA POMORSKA correspondent Zefiryn Jedrzynski in Bydgoszcz; date not given]

[Text] [Jedrzynski] The PZPR program -- a program of the nation's leading force -- concerns everyone, and that is why GAZETA POMORSKA has enabled its readers to examine the draft program by printing it in its entirety, and also set up a phone-in consultation position on the subject in its offices. We would like to thank you, Comrade Secretary, for joining us in our campaign action leading up to the 10th Congress. And here is our question: Have any significant additions to the content of the draft program been suggested yet on a nationwide scale?

[Bednarski] The debate is still at an official stage. Let me remind you that we only began publishing the document in TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on 10 February, and that GAZETA POMORSKA carried the last part of it on 1 March. We would, therefore, be deluding ourselves if we expected to see an instantaneous flow of thoroughly thought-out comments and analyses of the draft program. After all, it takes some time to read it and reflect on it. The debate is carried along many times, and it involves the allied parties, social organizations, creative as well as scientific and technical associations, and wide circles of nonparty people, who send many letters expressing their views to the Central Committee and other party echelons. The debate taking place within the party itself is naturally the most widespread, since it encompasses all party organizations and all PZPR members.

Each primary party organization will devote two meetings to the draft party program. At the moment, the first round of meetings is well under way. The whole document is analyzed and its genesis, function, and objectives are discussed. During the second round of meetings, primary party organization members will focus their attention on those selected parts of the draft most relevant to their own communities.

Thus, we regard all the views that we have received so far as preliminary. But we do not doubt that the detailed analyses of the selected parts of the draft program carried out by the primary organizations will combine to provide the editorial team with ample material with which to formulate the version of the document that will be presented to the 10th congress delegates.

As I would prefer not to draw premature conclusions here, I will restrict myself to reporting that interest in the draft program is running high. The views that we hear most often are that the program is topical, that is, it maps out prospects for development to the people and sets ambitious goals. There is, however, some concern over the question of its implementation: residual mistrust still lingers, born years ago as a result of divergences between program provisions and the actual practice of our social and economic reality. The group responsible for the task of formulating the program must draw its conclusions from this and will have to set out clearly the conditions essential for the realization of those ambitious tasks.

[Jedrzynski] The draft program strongly accentuates the party's fundamental ideological principles, the essence of socialist transformations in Poland, and also the need to expand the practice of people's rule. It does this, of course, in general outline, and sometimes uses difficult language, as has been pointed out during some primary party organization meetings to debate the draft....

[Bednarski] Let me recall that the formulation of the program has been going on practically since the ninth party congress, that is, since 1981. The changes taking place within the party are most succinctly expressed in the popular slogan: "Same party, but different." So what is it like now? That is precisely what we must be telling all party members and the whole of our society. A document of this kind is also necessary so that all young persons joining our ranks can glean their knowledge of the party not only from observation but also from their acquaintance with its clearly and precisely detailed objectives, principles, and program guidelines, which they will be obliged to realize together with the party as a whole.

The draft program specifies the strategy for building socialism in Poland. Any party program is a document of an ideological and theoretical nature, and this fact also influences the language it employs. It cannot, for example, oversimplify the wording that denotes particular stages of transformations of the social system. Thus, we do not promise that the final version of the program will make easy reading either. It is certain to require both intellectual effort and some degree of ideological education.

We can see here the consequences of insufficient party training programs over the past years, and of the conscious avoidance or superficial treatment of ideological difficulties. Thus, the debate on the PZPR draft program raises the standards of party members' ideological education. And we must not forget this educational function of the first round of precongress meetings as we point out its effects.

[Jedrzynski] Many readers of the draft PZPR program have failed to find in it any deadlines by which our main social and economic difficulties can be expected to be settled, or by which we should be reaching the successive stages of overcoming the consequences of the crisis. But the draft does set such time limits: I am thinking of the close of the present decade and the turn of the century ...

[Bednarski] The draft program does indeed envisage two such time boundaries. By the end of the 1980's we should, in a sense, "straighten out the front line," catch up with our whole backlog in the restoration of broadly interpreted social discipline, and bring the national income and consumption levels back to normal from what was appropriate for the late 1970's. During that time we will have to build the foundations for a further development of the country, as a result of which it should be possible to raise per capita consumption by some 50 percent. This is the answer to the questions most often asked by our citizens: "When will inflation end? When will we begin the 'upward climb'?" The draft program specifies the sets of conditions which will be necessary to achieve success with these projects.

The existence of these two time limits dictates specific tasks not only for the state and its economy but also for every enterprise, every community, and every region. One often hears a demand for translating concepts into practical terms. In this case the section referring to the next 5 years will be translated into practical terms in the thesis for the 10th party congress. In the same way future theses for subsequent congresses -- which will, of course, mark subsequent stages in the implementation of the party program currently in preparation -- will contain ideas translated into practical terms.

Our plan for the second round of party meetings devoted to consultations on the draft program is to direct the debate into two channels, on a macro- and microscale, to evaluate the program and the directions of the development processes for the whole country, and also to assess our own capabilities and tasks against the framework of the document.

[Jedrzynski] The draft program frequently stresses the vital role of the ideological front as well as that of science, education, and culture in the planned development of the country. Presumably this is not dictated exclusively by a desire to keep those circles happy?

[Bednarski] The new, extremely ambitious and exacting tasks defined in the draft program call for progressively-minded executors who will refuse to bow to routine or stereotyped ways of doing things. We have mentioned the conditions necessary for the success of the ideas contained in the party program. One such fundamental precondition will be the emergence on the "economic front" of people with initiative, with natural and cultivated organizational talents, who understand the demands of the scientific and technological revolution. This must be taken into account in the educational system and in all programs for training personnel for top qualifications. We are not going to reach new objectives by using old methods. It was not by chance that the 24th Central Committee plenum took place so shortly before the date of the 10th congress.

During my phone-in duty at GAZETA POMORSKA many callers talked about the need for higher standards of social awareness. Well, if that is not a task for the "ideological front," whose task is it? Or consider the following dilemma -- one that the party wishes to tackle together with the whole of society: How far, in the existing circumstances, should people's rule extend and what model or level of democracy is best at the present time? After all, the degree of social awareness and the level of democratization of life are two inseparable values. We very much hope that the debate on the draft party program will not pass over this important question.

[Jedrzynski] The party program will define the strategy of Poland's development for several decades after the 10th congress, and therefore it concerns the more distant as well as the immediate future. Can we, then, propose the thesis that the present younger generation is the main addressee of the PZPR program?

[Bednarski] That is the crucial dilemma for the editorial team working on the program: Will we succeed in awakening young people's imaginations, hearts, and minds? Will they see in the program a reflection of their own opportunities as well as those of their whole generation and the entire nation? Will they, as they read the party program, see themselves several years on, living in the circumstances they themselves will have created?

I am far from claiming that this has happened already. The language and the wording of the draft program require some experience of social activism, some degree of familiarity with political matters. This makes it naturally difficult for your people to grasp the program. Therefore it is up to party members, youth organizations, and educators to translate all the weighty essence into concepts that the young people will be able to grasp and absorb.

I answered many calls during my phone-in duty at GAZETA POMORSKA. I did not ask anyone's age, but from the content of the conversation I had with them I guessed that it was mainly middle-aged and mature people who shared with us their deep reflections and suggestions. This confirms my belief that one of the main tasks of the editorial team working on the party program must be to search for a formula that would be attractive and acceptable also to the younger generation. The PZPR program does indeed offer better prospects, not only for our own generation but also for that of our children. It is a program in which the life paths of our young people are mapped out in the broadest outline.

[Jedrzynski] Thank you, Comrade Secretary, for this interview, and also for your willingness to spend a "hot" day answering people's calls during the phone-in duty at GAZETA POMORSKA...

[Bednarski] I value very highly your initiative in organizing consultation posts for the debate on the draft PZPR program. This is precisely what the party needs: to discover the authentic views of the people. That is why, when I heard of your phone-ins, I availed myself of the opportunity to talk directly with the inhabitants of the Pomorze and Kujawy regions. I would like to thank all those who called to talk to me. I will now return to Warsaw enriched by their reflections. And at the same time I wish to apologize to those GAZETA POMORSKA readers who did not manage to get through to your offices on Monday. I trust there will be other occasions to meet with them in the future.

INFLATION REPORTED AT 60 PERCENT

AU281630 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 28 (AFP) -- Inflation in Poland during the last three years totalled 60 per cent compared with a planned figure of 45 per cent, the vice president of the Planning Commission responsible to the cabinet, Franciszek Kubiczek, said here. Mr. Kubiczek was quoted in press reports Friday as saying production plans during the same period had been met overall, with gross national product rising 15 per cent compared with a planned 11 per cent, industrial production by 16 per cent and agricultural production by 10 per cent.

He said pay increases of 83 per cent and agricultural production by 10 per cent. He said pay increases of 83 per cent during the same period, had been higher than the price rises. Observers noted that many companies breach restrictions on pay to satisfy workers' demands for pay increases to compensate for price rises to avoid strikes or slow-downs on production lines.

The press also quoted government spokesman Jerzy Urban as saying supplies of toilet paper would be adequate to meet demand only by about 1990. Production totals some 270 million rolls a year, but demand is running at 450 million rolls, he said.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES HUSAK ON ELECTION

LD291322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has congratulated Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on his election to the highest party office.

ZNAKI CZASU CHIEF EDITOR ON EDITORIAL POLICY

AU020945 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Interview given by ZNAKI CZASU chief editor Andrzej Micewski to Austrian radio reporter Joana Radzyner in Vienna: date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Radzyner] Mr Micewski, the first issue of the first Catholic periodical of the Polish People's Republic abroad has been published, a kind of emigrant periodical. What were the reasons for publishing such an organ?

[Micewski] First of all, I must tell you that this is not an emigrant periodical. I, the chief editor of this periodical, and the other editors intend to return to Poland -- editors of exile publications have no such intentions. We want to remain loyal toward the Polish state -- but we have important reasons for publishing this periodical: You see, the Communist Party has recently launched a Marxist offensive in Poland, indeed even an atheist offensive. To this offensive, an answer is needed on the part of the Catholic Church and on the part of Catholic laymen in Poland.

[Radzyner] And why can this criticism not be made in the country itself?

[Micewski] Well, the criticism is also expressed in Polish periodicals that are published in the country, but they are subjected to censorship -- and here we want to be able to speak with a full voice.

[Radzyner] The new periodical ZNAKI CZASU -- "SIGNS OF THE TIME" -- is being printed in Paris, while the editorial staff works in Vienna. I think this is a relatively complicated setup -- is there a political explanation for it?

[Micewski] Yes, of course, a very important one -- namely, Austria is a neutral country, and we want to struggle here for the plurality of Polish society, without violating the raison d'etat of the Polish state. That is why we deliberately chose a neutral country and the city of Vienna, which is very dear to me personally.

[Radzyner] The periodical appears in Polish only. Who are the readers that you want to reach?

[Micewski] We are publishing this periodical for Poles living abroad, but also for Polish pilgrims going to Rome. It is clear that every year thousands of pilgrims are going to Rome from every one of Poland's 27 dioceses, and these people are to get a picture not only of Rome, of the pope, but should also be provided with literature that deepens their understanding of our being part of the Western occidental [westliche abendlaendische] Christian culture, although we are at the same time politically part of the Eastern bloc.

[Radzyner] Does the Polish episcopate not fear that the founding of ZNAKI CZASU might further burden the already strained state-church relations in Poland?

[Micewski] I, as the chief editor, will personally vouch that this periodical will not negatively affect church-state relations. Naturally we will criticize the government if it takes a stance against human rights or against reasonable social solutions, but we have no intention of doing anything that would violate the raison d'etat of the PPR.

JAILED SOLIDARITY LEADER IN 'VERY POOR' HEALTH

AU011259 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 1 (AFP) -- Former Polish Solidarity underground leader Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 31, sentenced last June to three-and-a-half years in prison, is in "very poor" health, dissident sources said here Tuesday. He had been on hunger strike with other prisoners at Leczyca before being transferred in October to Lubsko, where he was given a month's solitary confinement on March 26, they said. His condition was "extremely worrying."

According to authorities, he was a "difficult prisoner" and had broken prison rules 74 times. Dissident circles said he was struggling for a political prisoner status in Poland, not covered by present legislation. A member of the Solidarity clandestine leadership, he was sentenced as a member and leader of a banner organisation. He is married with two children.

KOZIOL PRAISES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SRV

For Warsaw PAP coverage of the visit by the Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, co-chaired by Poland's Deputy Prime Minister Josef Koziol and SRV Deputy Prime Minister Vu Dinh Lieu, see the Vietnam section of the 1 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU, OFFICIALS RECEIVE U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AU011938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/4/1986 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Tuesday, April 1, a broadly representative group of businessmen from the United States led by George G. Gellert, "Atlanta Corporation" president deputy chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview the atmosphere of which was cordial was attended by Vice-President of the State Council Manea Manescu, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Richard Winter, Vasile Pungan, Petre Gigea, Marin Nedelcu, Alexandru Necula, Gheorghe Dinu, Vasile Bulucea, ministers, Maria Flucsa, first deputy minister of the light industry, Ionel Cetateanu and Dimitrie Ancuta, advisers to the President of the Republic, Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, Nicolae Andrei, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy attended.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the guests a cordial salute and wished them to feel at home in Romania and to conclude mutually advantageous agreements on economic collaboration between Romania enterprises and U.S. companies.

George G. Gellert thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having received them. Pointing to the favourable conditions for the further development of economic relations between Romania and the United States, between U.S. firms and Romanian enterprises, the guest expressed the wish of the businessmen present and of a large number of U.S. firms to expand and amplify the ties of collaboration between the two countries, and substantially increase commercial exchanges.

In his address, the U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest Roger Kirk showed special gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the U.S. Government for having received that significant group of businessmen, underlining that he saw in it a proof of the importance Romania's president attaches to the growth of trade, of economic relations between the two countries.

Addressing the guests President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that Romania attached great importance to the development of Romania-U.S. economic ties, with emphasis on the special significance of the provisions contained in the trade agreement signed by the presidents of the two countries in 1975 for the free unfolding of Romanian-U.S. economic relations.

Showing that the Romanian economy had made substantial progress with every passing year, Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that Romania had a wide-scope development programme for the next five years and until the year 2000, being firmly committed to modernization, to the revoltuion in science and technology, which provides appropriate conditions for the expansion of collaboration with other states, for active participation in international economic exchanges. "Our country", the president of Romania further emphasized, "is interested in a broad collaboration with the United States and is firmly for the observance of the existing understandings, for the encouragement of broader collaboration between Romania and U.S. firms. A special role in a fast growth of economic exchanges between the two countries would be played by the conclusion of long-term agreements, the extension of collaboration forms and the creation of new joint production companies with larger activity.

In the context, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for the Romanian-U.S. ties to further develop broadly in various fields of activity on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, emphasizing that the norms of international trade, really free both ways, entail renunciation of any restrictions, conditioniongs or obstacles. "There are conditions", President Nicolae Ceausescu showed "for the relations between Romania and the United States to get stronger through joint efforts, and prove that countries with different social systems, and different sizes can collaborate on an equal footing".

Romania's president insisted on the fact that the development of international economic relations, of interstate trade was contingent upon the failure to solve mankind's major problems. Stress was laid on the special importance of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, of halting nuclear tests, and the need was underscored that the U.S.A. should give a positive answer to the Soviet proposals for the conclusion of appropriate understandings which would have special significance in the international life, for the world trade included.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the U.S. businessmen success in their activity, in the development of an ever better collaboration with Romanian enterprises.

COOPERATION WITH SFRY AT IRON GATES 'EXEMPLARY'

AU281840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1249 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/3/1986 -- In the Romanian-Yugoslav section of the Danube, along 224 km, the river has a power potential of 8,050 kw per kilometre, the highest in Europe on an average. In the Iron Gates Strait its potential is even higher -- 11,250 kw/km. Through a cooperation considered as exemplary Romania and Yugoslavia build there two large waterpower and navigation systems.

The Iron Gates I has two waterpower plants (one for each of the parties to collaboration) with an installed generating power of 1,050 mw, each (5 thousand million kwh annually), and a navigation system that has considerably improved ship traffic in this sector of the Danube, once a touchstone for sailors. The waterpower plants are unique of the kind owing to the capacity of each hydraulic unit: Each is provided with six 178 mw vertical Kapal turbine sets. A storage lake covering 17,000 hectares and having a volume of two thousand million cubic metres as well as a 441-m long spillway apt to handle 15,500 cu. m of water per second serve the system which was built in seven years, eight months and nine days, the investment (nearly 500 million dollars) being paid off after the first seven years of operation.

The efficiency of this large unit determined the two countries to build another system downstream: the Iron Gates II. It also has two power plants, one on the Romanian bank and the other on the Yugoslav bank, with eight hydraulic units of 27 mw, each. The first five of the Romanian plant are operating, and the other three will add this year. The navigation system is provided with locks apt to handle tug-boats, having a triple berth and basins both upstream and downstream stretching over 40,000 sq.m, each.

Romania intends to further take full advantage of the Danube's potential. A Romanian-Bulgarian waterpower station is envisaged to be built on this river, and the Danube-Black Sea Canal, which shortens sailors' journey by 400 km, was commissioned two years ago.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES CADRE CHANGES

AU011035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the works of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party began on Tuesday, April 1.

The plenum unanimously approved, upon the proposal of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the following agenda:

1. -- Report on the Sum-Up Analysis of the Results Scored Throughout the National Economy, the Formation and Utilization of Financial Resources in 1985.
2. -- Report on the Strength, Composition and Organizational Structure of the Party on December 31, 1985, and the Politico-Organizational Activity Carried Out by Party Organs and Organizations for the Fulfillment of Party Resolutions and Directives.
3. -- Report on the Activity Unfolded by Party and State Bodies and Mass Organizations in 1985 for the Implementation of the Party Cadres' Policy.
4. -- Report on the Solutioning [as received] of Proposals, Intimations [as received], Applications and Complaints of Working People in 1985.
5. -- Report on the International Activity of the RCP and Romanian State in 1985 and the Major Foreign Policy Guidelines in 1986.
6. -- Organizational questions.

Attending the plenary meeting as guests are leading cadres in the party and state apparatus who are not members of the CC of the RCP.

In connection with organizational questions in the agenda, the plenum approved:

-- The election of Vasile Mila, minister of national defence, as alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

-- In keeping with the provisions of the RCP rules, the plenary meeting approved:

-- release of Nicolae Mihalache from the office of alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, as he is to be assigned another office;
-- election of Mihai Marina, first secretary of the Constanta RCP County Committee, as alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP;
-- election of Ilie Matei, first secretary of the Timis RCP County Committee, as alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue

NEW COMMISSION FOR Plans

AU011842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/4/1986 -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the works of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party began on Tuesday, April 1. The setting up of a Commission for Industry, Agriculture, Investment, Construction, Transport and Goods Circulation was approved to debate questions related to the fulfillment of the 1986 plan and of the five-year plan provision. In the afternoon the proceedings were held by commissions. The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue.

BELOVSKI STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN DAMASCUS

LD012244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- "We are very glad to be on the soil of a friendly country, the Syrian Arab Republic. We are paying a return visit at the invitation of Comrade Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Our visit represents a continuation of traditional cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party, as well as between our two countries and their peoples who are connected by sincere and long-standing friendship." This was stated by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee in Damascus upon his arrival yesterday on a visit to the Ba'th Party of Syria at the head of an LCY delegation.

The LCY and the Ba'th Party, as parties of two nonaligned and Mediterranean countries, have always had a great deal in common, which resulted in our close cooperation in bilateral areas and within the international framework. The proximity of our orientations in the international area, as much as through the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and its struggle for peace in the owrld, for equitable international relations, for the right of every nation to freedom and full national and territorial integrity, as through demands for every nation to freely develop their internal system in accordance with their conditions and specific demands, present a solid basis on which relations between our two friendly countries have been developing so far, Belovski stressed.

On this basis, Dimce Belovski went on to say, we wish to continue cooperation and to promote and widen it. We believe that, particularly at this present moment of a very tense situation in the region, it is necessary that we should meet more often, to hold more talks and strive toward making a joint contribution to stabilization for the next summit in Harare, which we also wish to discuss with our host, convinced that this will also contribute to our joint efforts toward a successful realization of the summit. We also believe that there are questions in the area of bilateral cooperation which ought to be discussed and that in this way we shall stimulate its further strengthening.

Received by Al-Asad

LD012230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Syrian relations are developing successfully and there is mutual readiness for their further comprehensive promotion. This was noted during talks in Damascus today between General Secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party and Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad and Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski, who is heading an LCY delegation on a visit to Syria.

During their discussion of international questions, Al-Asad and Belovski pointed out that the arms race must be stopped without delay and that all countries should engage in the struggle for peace, security and elimination of the focuses of crisis. The participants in the Yugoslav-Syrian talks noted that the use of force in international relations, the arms race and the widening world economic crisis are increasingly affecting the developing countries.

They stressed the need for urgent measures, including global negotiations for resolving economic difficulties in the world and establishing a new international economic order. In that context Al-Asad and Belovski underlined the great importance of the eighth nonaligned summit scheduled for next autumn in Harare.

PLANINC MEETS WITH CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD011641 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1539 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Canadian relations are developing successfully and the two countries are ready to further promote bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of agriculture, Vice President of the Yugoslav Presidency Sinan Hasani and speaker of the Canadian Parliament's House of Commons John Bosley stated here today.

Hasani and Bosley, who is heading a Canadian parliamentary delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia, pointed to the need for greater activity by the entire international community, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, for preserving peace and security in the world and for more equitable international relations. The role of the movement of nonalignment, as a global and independent international factor in the improvement of the international situation, was particularly stressed.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc had talks here today with the Canadian parliamentary delegation on international economic relations, especially prospects for the faster development of the developing countries which are burdened with the problem of debts. Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar also had talks with the Canadian delegation. Members of the delegation, were interested in the Yugoslav views on the activities of the nonaligned countries movement, East-West relations, the problems of the world economy and, especially, the position and the debts of the developing countries.

CROATIAN ECONOMY CHAMBER PRESIDENT HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS

LD011906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ante Milovic, president of the Croatian Chamber of Economy, who is in the USSR at the invitation of Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, has had several business meetings in Moscow in the past few days on promoting Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation, and, within this framework, cooperation between the Republics of Croatia and the Ukraine.

Milovic held talks with Kirillovich Zhuravlev, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR; Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry; and also separate talks with his host, Pitovranov.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV RECEIVES SFRY'S UBIPARIP IN ALMA-ATA

LD021017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0753 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Alma-Ata, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina led by Executive Council President Gojko Ubiparip. During a cordial conversation, views were exchanged on all aspects of cooperation between Kazakhstan and Bosnia and Hercegovina, which is taking place in the context of extensive and intensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. Special reference was made to the possibilities of promoting economic cooperation between the two republics.

The delegation of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina arrived in Kazakhstan 3 days ago at the invitation of the leadership of this Soviet republic, which cooperates closely with Bosnia-Hercegovina. The guests from Bosnia and Hercegovina had talks in the republican government with N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with other republican government members. They visited the Chimkent big automobile tire factory, and also the cotton mill in Alma-Ata.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation is returning to Moscow tomorrow morning, where it will continue its visit.

DRAFT RESOLUTION URGES UNITED LCY ACTION IN KOSOVO

LD021046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0016 GMT 2 Apr 86

["From the Draft Special Resolutions for the 13th LCY Congress: United LCY Action in Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- In implementing the LCY platform on Kosovo between the 12th and 13th congress, significant results were achieved in suppressing overt activity of Albanian nationalism and in consolidating organized socialist forces. A process of opening reciprocal economic links between the associated labor in Kosovo and the country as a whole, especially in the SR of Serbia, also began. Despite that, the LC notes that the situation brought about by the events in Kosovo continues to represent one of the most difficult political, moral, and socioeconomic problems in the Yugoslav community.

Processing from this assessment, the draft resolution on the LC tasks for further implementing the Kosovo platform notes that the policy of the LCY and of our society on the fastest possible development of this province is being carried out slowly and incompletely. This aggravates the already difficult problems in the economic structure, the field of employment, and in job creation. Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress continues and represents one of the most difficult problems in Kosovo and throughout our country.

Having stressed that the activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is a direct attack on the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of the SFRY, the draft resolution stresses that consistent implementation of the platform on Kosovo is of special importance for a stable political and security situation in the country and for the consolidation of the international position of the SFRY.

After these general introductory assessments, the authors of the draft resolution speak very concretely about the further tasks of the LC in this province of ours. "The LCY struggle for the further development of socialist self-management, national equality, unity, and togetherness in Kosovo must be carried out through unified action of the LC and of all organized socialist forces in Yugoslavia, in which context the biggest commitments and responsibilities devolve on the Communists in Serbia and Kosovo."

The development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the draft resolution goes on to stress, merits special attention and maximum support of the entire Yugoslav community, not only to arrest its relative stagnation but also start reducing the difference between the general level of Kosovo development and that in other areas of the country. This obliges the communists in the province to make maximum efforts to use more rationally the production resources and means of production already available in Kosovo, as well as the significant resources that our entire society is setting aside for the development of Kosovo.

Kosovo's greater reliance on its own resources will not diminish the need for material support from the resources of the Federation Fund, for additional monies from the federal budget, and also for resources from other sources. Overall development in Kosovo should be based, primarily, on the pooling of labor and resources along self-management lines. The stance implicit in the resolution is that special attention must be paid in Kosovo to the development of the processing industry, agriculture, craft industries, service industry, and tourism, that is to say, the branches that make the biggest contribution to a faster solution of the unemployment problem.

The largest part of this congress document is devoted to the tasks of the LC in the development of intranational relations and brotherhood, unity, and togetherness in this province. The LC stresses that is it indispensable to overcome resolutely nationalistic passions and prejudices and mistrust and intolerance, which lead to intensified emigration under duress by Serbs and Montenegrins. In this context, the greatest responsibility for the state of intranational relations in Kosovo is borne by members of other nations, and nationalities bear their share of responsibility too, just as the biggest responsibility for the relation in the SR of Serbia devolves on the Serb nation.

"Emigration of Serbs and montenegrins under duress, in its political sense, is directed at the gradual implementation of the strategic objectives of the enemy expressed in demands like 'an ethnically pure Kosovo,' 'Kosovo a republic,' and 'greater-Albania'. Consistent implementation of legal, political, and other measures that prevent emigration under duress is one of the basic commitments of LC organs and of communists in state organs and institutions... The communists are duty-bound to fight for economic, political, legal, and other measures that will more efficiently foil the implementation of the aim pusued by Albanian nationalists to "clear" Kosovo of Serbs, Montenegrins, and members of other nations and nationalities."

During the ensuing period, the LC and all other socialist forces must pay special attention to removing the underlying causes of emigration and to establishing a favorable climate for the return of those people who wish to do so. In so doing the LC will stress that the place where all these problems are to be resolved is primarily in Kosovo and in its democratic self-management and state institutions. "They must strengthen and restore their authority and their shaken confidence by insisting consistently that legality and constitutionality are respected in every specific case of the violation of human rights and of the threat posed to personal and social property."

The draft resolution particularly stresses the need to intensify the struggle against Serbian, Montenegrin, Macedonian, and other nationalists who are trying to identify Albanian nationalists and irredentists with the Albanian nation. "It is a task of the LCY, of the LC of Serbia, and especially of the LC of Kosovo to build and develop further the awareness of the Communists and of our working people that Albanian nationalistic separatism is an expression of the class conflict within the Albanian nationality and that the progressive forces of the Albanian nationality can only be fully affirmed and emancipated by having strong links and cooperation with the progressive forces of other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia." Special importance is attached in this context to constant ideopolitical work with young people.

In conclusion the document stresses that, despite the well-known principles implicit in our foreign policy, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania continues to meddle in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Irredentist and nationalistic indoctrination of our citizens, which is inspired and organized from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, represents a serious threat to peace and security in the Balkans and further afield.

"Propaganda and subversive activity carried out on this basis from the People's Socialist Republic of Albanian represents flagrant interference in our internal relations and poses a threat to the territorial integrity of our country, which will go on being met by a resolute condemnation by all Communists, people, nations, and nationalities of Yugoslavia." Nevertheless, the draft resolution notes at the end, despite everything Yugoslavia will continue its policy of good-neighbor relations.

DRAFT LCY RESOLUTION ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

LD011100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0535 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- The realization of the development goals of our society is inseparably bound up with the development of culture as the content and mode of human life. The development of culture thus conceived implies that working people, in controlling social reproduction as a whole, also control the circumstances of the rule of this cultural life and development. This all demands of the League of Communists (LC) that it continue to stimulate and liberate the creative energy of working people in all areas of social life, it is stressed in the draft resolution on the tasks of the LCY in the development of culture.

In the transformation and self-managing organization of institutions and basic organizations in culture, it is essential to become more rapidly liberated from monopolistic tendencies and elitist prejudices about the extent to which culture is imperiled if working people and citizens are involved in the conduct of cultural policy. There should also be liberation from the oversimplified reduction of self-managing linkage and agreement-reaching in the decision-making process about the narrowest and most specialized questions in the realization of a program of cultural activity.

In the coming period, organized subjective forces will direct their activity toward improving the material position of culture and its economic stability. The tendency up to now to seek solutions chiefly in an administrative manner by restrictive and short-term measures has not led, it is stated, to the economic stabilization of cultural activities, nor has it contributed to the integration of culture into social labor. The improvement of the material position of culture should be sought, the draft resolution stresses in the more organized direct linkage of cultural activities with all parts of associated labor.

The congress document pays appropriate attention to the role of the information media and publishing and to their obligations in the control of trash and in the affirmation of true cultural values. The LC stresses that, in view of the cultural and civilizing importance of books, it is essential to strengthen activity in improving the social and economic position of libraries and publishing activity.

The autonomy of the socialist republics and provinces in the creation of the social and material conditions for the development of cultural activities has accelerated the expansion of scientific and art institutions, the organization of education and upbringing, and institutions for information and cadres. Starting from the already created values and the importance of their contribution in the formation and development of a national and social consciousness, the LC stresstes that it will continue, in the future as well, to base its cultural policy and practice on the equality of the nations and nationalities and their culture.

The free development of the creativity of all the nations and nationalities living in Yugoslavia, and realizing their cultural emancipation, enriches our culture and makes it more varied. Togetherness in diversity is a vital term of reference of Yugoslav cultural identity and an important precondition for the development of the culture of all our nations and nationalities. It will be confirmed as our strong point in proportion to the extent to which we control the tendencies and phenomena of the isolation of culture within national and local frameworks and facilitate the linkage and interpenetration of our cultures, and develop more fully the mutual exchange of cultural values and all other forms of cooperation. In the processes of building up a national consciousness, according to the authors, a special place is taken up by the interpretation and valuing of cultural heritage, a field in which communists should be the champions and exponents of an objective scientific and Marxist valorization of this heritage.

The LCY, in its relation to the liberation of cultural creativity, as a process of the liberation of labor and man, has lone since rejected narrow projections pragmatic decrees, and day-to-day political criteria. However, the struggle for a fuller development of cultural creativity has not been accompanied by a suitable critical valorization of what has been achieved, or by an intensification of theoretical and critical insights into the essence of creative currents. To allow blind market forces to determine the conditions of operation in the field of culture, to seek solutions exclusively in terms of administrative measures, would mean, say the authors of the draft, limiting the scope for expanding true cultural values and the development of creativity.

The LC, it continues, resolutely opposes the phenomena of antisocialist ideological and political activity under the mask of cultural, scientific, and artistic creativity. "The struggle against these phenomena should not be reduced to administrative controls and intervention. In this, the LC is not divesting itself of the right and duty to uncover the meaning of the political tendencies and appearances from anti-socialist positions of those who try to use cultural creativity as a smokescreen for implanting such ideas and notions."

It is the duty of all LCY leaderships and organs, communist-creators, and all LC members, in their ideological activity and while not interfering in aesthetic and specific questions of cultural and artistic creativity and while not reducing it to the ideopolitical level, to devote greater attention to the development of ideological unity in the approach to creativity and, in particular, to the greater coordination and better linkage between their activities in this domain.

Appropriate attention in the draft resolution is also paid to the international cultural cooperation of Yugoslavia. It is stressed that our country and the LCY attach great importance to cultural cooperation between countries and people because it contributes to their reapprochement and knowledge of each other. However, in our cooperation with the world, communists must more rapidly overcome weaknesses that have been present for a long time — passivity, disorganization, submissiveness to alien standards and schemes, and the lack of a critical attitude to various forms of indoctrination. These goals require the constant perfection of cadres for international cultural cooperation, it is stressed in the draft resolution on the talks of the LCY in the development of culture.

PLANINC MEETS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

LD012313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a working meeting today with presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils. The meeting focused on the economic trends at the beginning of the year and the most important tasks for implementation of the policy set out in the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1986.

As stated at the meeting, some positive economic results were achieved in the first 3 months, particularly in industrial manufacturing, where growth considerably exceeded the planned. Overall exports recorded in the same period were above the level envisaged by the 1986 resolution. Our foreign financial obligations are also being met regularly. The tourist season forecast is also quite favorable. There are no serious problems in deliveries and supplies intended for the population and industry. The employment rate is also above the planned level. However, negative trends have been observed in some of the key sectors of economic activity which, unless curbed efficiently and swiftly, could jeopardize realization of the fundamental goals of this year's economic policy. This is particularly the case with the accelerated rise in the inflation rate. According to the figures quotes at the meeting, in relations to December last year, retail prices up to the end of March rose by 20.4 percent, and the cost of living by 18.9 percent. This is a considerable discrepancy to the basic objective of the country's economic policy, which envisages inflation growing at a monthly rate of 3 percent.

It was also stressed that inflationary economic activity still continues.

According to a statement issued after the meeting, it was stressed during the meeting that the prerequisites for an efficient anti-inflationary policy can be provided only if all the main factors in the economic policy and subjects economic activity gear their activity toward increasing exports and export-bound production and, in this way, increase foreign currency inflow. Some of the measures designed to achieve this have already been proposed, while others are being prepared. One of the main topical tasks of the economic policy facing all the users of social resources is to limit all forms of expenditure which have already exceeded the envisaged level. There is also a need for continued efforts aimed at unburdening the economy and realizing the tasks of financial consolidation of the economy and banks, which constitutes the basis for increasing exports and curbing inflation.

It was agreed that the proposed measures submitted to the SFRY Assembly, which are of importance for the implementation of financial consolidation in the economy and the accomplishment of economic policy tasks, must be adhered to.

The meeting also discussed some outstanding issues concerning an agreement, to be reached between the republics and provinces, on securing adequate electricity supplies to Montenegro as a solidarity gesture for its decision not to build a hydroelectric power plant in the Tara River canyon.

BREAD, FLOUR, ELECTRICITY PRICES INCREASE

LD012159 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2001 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Prices of bread and flour in Yugoslavia went up 10 percent today, while electricity [words indistinct] cost 17 percent more.

The Federal Statistical Office has revealed that retail prices increased six percent in March compared to February. Prices jumped 88.8 percent in comparison with March last year. The cost of living in the March 1985-March 1986 period went up 81.7 percent.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ALBANIAN REFUGEES

LD012113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG) -- Between 5,000 and 6,000 Albanian refugees have crossed to Yugoslavia since the war. A large number of them went to the West, about 1,300 acquired Yugoslav citizenship, and 599 still have the status of refugees.

A report on the number and status of Albanian refugees was today presented to delegates of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, which also includes the province of Kosovo predominantly populated by Albanians. About 450 children from mixed marriages between Albanian refugees and Yugoslav citizens, who are considered Yugoslav citizens by birth, also live in Kosovo.

The greatest influx of refugees from Albania was recorded in 1948, after the Cominform resolution, when Yugoslavia stood up resolutely against Stalin's dictate and attempts to force it to abandon its own road of socialist development and independent foreign policy.

Integration of Albanian refugees is proceeding with considerable difficulty. In accordance with its international obligations and regulations, Yugoslavia is assisting the refugees in various ways to enable them to earn their living. Land was leased to them and jobs found, but a considerable number chose to continue receiving refugee benefits.

The majority of refugees behave loyally and respect the hospitality given to them, the report said. Criminal proceedings on charges of hostile separatist activity were instigated against 36 persons, while 12 persons were charged with lesser offences. However, no expulsion measures were taken.

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MORE REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

30 March Arrivals

AU021125 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, delegations from the following arrived in Sofia yesterday to take part in the 13th BCP Congress:

-- The Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, led by Khasan Nasor Moyo, member of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee.

-- The Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, led by Aladzhi Idrisu Mahama, member of the council.

-- The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, led by Antonio Zhasintu du Amaral Martinsh, candidate member of the Central Committee Poliburo and deputy chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission.

-- The Brazilian Communist Party, led by Theodoro Melo, member of the Executive Commission of the Central Committee.

-- The Ecuadorian Communist Party, led by Freddy Almeidau Uraga, member of the executive Committee of the Central Committee.

-- The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement of Grenada, led by George Louison, deputy chairman of the movement.

-- The Guatemalan Labor Party, led by Oto Sanches, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee.

-- The Iraqi Communist Party, led by 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Jordan, led by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Utti, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the party.

-- The Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, led by Humerto Vargas Carbonell, general secetary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The New Zealand Socialist Unity Party, led by George Jackson, national secretary of the party.

-- The Palestinian Communist Party, led by Na'im Ashkhab, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the party.

-- The People's Party of Panama, led by Luther Thomas, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Independence and Labor Party of Senagal, led by Amat Dansoku, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Sri Lanka Communist Party, led by Sarath Muttetuwegama, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Uruguay, led by Jose Luis Masera, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Vietnamese Communist Party, led by Do Muoi, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

-- The Philippine Communist Party, led by Jesus Lava, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Workers' party of Jamaica, led by Elin Thomas, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- A representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Bahrain.

-- The Communist Party of Bangladesh, led by Adzhoy Roy, secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Lebanese Communist Party, led by Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, deputy general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Syrian Communist Party, led by Remu Sheykhu, Politburo and Secretariat member of the party's Central Committee.

-- Members of the PLO delegation: Fa'z al-Khalifa, Politburo member of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and Mamduh Naufal, Politburo member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

-- The AAPSO, led by Chita Bisvas, deputy general secretary of the organization.

-- The Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party of Syria, led by Sulayman Kaddah, deputy general secretary of the Regional Leadership.

-- The Lao People's Revolutionary Party, led by Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Front for National Construction of Laos.

-- The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by Tserendashiyn Namsray, Politburo member and secretary of the Central committee.

-- The Communist Left Party of Sweden, led by Brit Rundberg, member of the Executive Committee of the party's leadership.

-- The Swedish Communist Workers Party, led by Alf Lyovenborg, deputy chairman of the party's leadership and editor-in-chief of the NORSHENSFLAMAN newspaper.

At Sofia Airport the guests were met by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; and by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee.

Further Arrivals

AU021936 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, an RCP delegation led by Eunil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, arrived yesterday to take part in the 13th BCP Congress. The delegation also includes Venerica Patru, first secretary of the RCP Vilcea County Committee, and Liviu Minda, the Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

At the Sofia airport the delegation was met by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and responsible fellow workers of the BCP Central Committee.

By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, delegations from the following arrived in Bulgaria yesterday to take part in the 13th BCP congress.

-- The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-Patriotic Front), led by Moven Maachi, deputy secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Malta, led by Anthony Vassalo, secretary general of the party.

-- The Malta Labor Party, led by Renald Dali, deputy secretary for propaganda of the party.

-- The African National Congress of South Africa, led by Lelokhonolo Pekane, member of the party's Secretariat.

-- The Communist Party of Greece, led by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Workers Party of Ethiopia, led by Amanual Amde Michael, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Australian Socialist Party, led by Peter Symon, the party's general secretary.

-- The Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, led by the party's chairman Walid Junblatt, the party's chairman.

-- The Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), led by Evangelos Mamalakis, member of the Executive Bureau of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People (AKEL), led by Andreas Fandis, deputy secretary of the party.

-- The Communist Party of Israel, led by Zahi Kharkabi, candidate member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee.

-- The General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by Bashir Huwayj, secretary of the congress.

-- The Yemen Socialist Party, led by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Muhammad Rafiq, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

-- The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, led by Shafik Jorge Handal, member of the front's General Command and general secretary of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

-- The Congolese Party of Labor, led by Andre Muele, member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), led by Rakotovao Andiatiana, member of the party's Politburo.

-- The Communist Party of Luxembourg, led by Babette Ruckert, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Turkish Labor Party, led by the party's Chairman Bekhidzhe Boran.

-- The Leftist Union of Turkey and Turkish Kurdistan, led by Aykhan Kutlay.

-- The United National Independence Party of Zambia, led by Elidzha Mudenda, member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Peruvian Communist Party, led by Carlos Esteves Ostolasa, member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee.

-- The San Marino Communist Party, led by Otelo Kazaden, deputy chairman of the party's Control Commission.

-- The Tunisian Communist Party, led by 'Abd al-Majid Tariki, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Canadian Communist Party, led by Claude Memer, member of the party's Central Committee and organizing secretary of the Quebec Communist Party.

-- The Communist Party of the United States, led by James Jackson, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Great Britain, led by Terry Wilde, member of the National Executive Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Ireland, led by Andrew Barr, member of the party's National Political Committee and National Executive Committee.

-- The Frelimo Party of Mozambique, led by Jorge Rebelo, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

-- The Communist Party of the Republic of South Africa, led by AESOP Pakhad, member of the International Committee of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Denmark, led by Dan Lundstrup, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; the delegation also includes Jan Anderson, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Norwegian Communist Party, led by Gunnar Wahl, member of the party's central leadership.

-- The Communist Party, of Bolivia led by Hernan Melgar Custenyano, member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Portuguese Communist Party, led by Octavio Pato, member of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Venezuela led by Eduardo Mancera, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The People's Party of Costa Rica, led by Manuel Mora Salas, member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Sandanist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, led by Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the Executive Commission of the Front's national leadership.

-- The Spanish Communist Party, led by Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Commission and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Spanish Socialist Workers Party, led by Salvador Fernandez, member of the party's Federal Executive Commission.

-- The African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, led by Diego Aleluya Lopes Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

The delegation were met by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, and by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee.

2 April Proceedings

AU021244 Sofia BTA in English 1159 GMT 2 Apr 86

["Thirteenth BCP Congress -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- The 13th Congress of the BCP was opened today.

It is attended by 2,662 delegates, 70 percent of whom are delegates for the first time. During the next four days the representatives of 932,055 party members will be discussing the most topical issues related to the country's socioeconomic development, and will be outlining the roads leading to the rapid construction of the advanced socialist society on the basis of comprehensive intensification and the transference of the achievements of techno-scientific progress into practice.

The democratic nature of the socialist society has been reflected in the preparatory work for the congress through the discussions held during the party election conferences, the nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses of the party congress and the new Labor Code, adopted recently, which will play a vital role in the implementation of the BCP strategy, aimed at mastering new technological heights.

The discussions during which hundreds of thousands of people spoke out making proposals and criticisms indicate that the whole country fully supports the party's call to improve the quality and efficiency of the production, to further improve discipline in all fields.

The days preceding the congress demonstrated the Bulgarian people's patriotism and internationalism, their will to continue the comprehensive cooperation with the U.S.S.R., to maintain the cooperation with the other fraternal socialist states [passage indistinct] to strengthen security on our planet.

Following the election of a Presidium and other ruling bodies of the congress, the president of the first session Mr. Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, announced that the Thirteenth Congress of the BCP is attended by 131 delegations of communist, workers' revolutionary, democratic, socialist, social democratic and other parties and movements from 102 countries.

On behalf of the delegates Mr. Georgi Atanasov warmly greeted the CPSU delegation, headed by Mr Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, as well as the envoys of communists and peoples, of the socialist countries and of communist and workers' parties from the developing and the advanced capitalist countries. Solidarity was expressed with the fighters for social progress and national liberation in different parts of the world.

Mr Georgi Atanasov assessed the attendance of foreign delegations as a token of respect for the BCP, as a recognition for its consistent internationalism, for its contribution to the construction of the socialist society and to the strengthening of world peace.

The congress guests also include the members of the standing committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian party (B.Z.N.S.), in which the BCP sees a faithful ally in the process of building the socialist society.

After the 13th congress agenda was adopted, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, took the floor.

The congress' session resumed after the break, was chaired by Mr. Grisha Filopov. He gave the floor to Mr Stoyan Karadzhov,. chairman of the BCP's central auditing commission.

"During this period, the central and the local auditing commissions assisted in the maintaining of strict observance of the program and statues of the BCP, in the safeguarding of the party's unity and purity, in the further improvement of the activity and vanguard role of the communists, in their even stronger unity behind the Central Committee and the Leninist party line," states the summary of the report of the Central Auditing Commission, read by Mr. Stoyan Karadzhov.

He noted that the period, discussed during the congress, (?had been) characterized by new processes and phenomena in the life of the party and the state. New and greater requirements have been placed before the Central Auditing Commission (?and) the party's other auditing bodies. According to Mr. Stoyan Karazhov these requirements are related to the strengthening of the control over the elimination of the obstacles of objective and subjective nature that hamper progress. The main task now is to lead a relentless struggle against all negative phenomena such as malpractices, negligence towards the socialist property and the discipline and the law violations.

"The Central Auditing Commission and the county auditing commissions have imposed different penalties; 60 percent of these penalties have been imposed because of violations of party discipline and the norms of party life. Penalties have also been imposed for violations of ethical and moral norms and for breaches (?of) socialist laws, for not fulfilling the requirement to elevate the role of communists as the political vanguard of the people [words indistinct] is to turn our attention and the control exercized by us towards the forming of an active awareness of social responsibilities, towards the strengthening of the vanguard role of every communist," stated Mr. Stoyan Karadzhov. He noted that indifference, perfunctory fulfilment of decisions, toleration of negative phenomena and suppression of criticism are infringements of the Leninist principles and norms of party life. The chairman of the Central Auditing Commission dwelled on certain weaknesses in the work of the auditing commissions. Together with the party committees, they are still not extending sufficient assistance to the party organizations in the fulfilment of the party policy on the acceleration of techno-scientific progress. This is caused by the fact that the commissions are hardly ever penalizing those communists and senior executives who are responsible for the delays in the transfer of new technologies and the development of new equipment, for weaknesses in planning and [word indistinct], for not fulfilling contracts or for producing low quality goods.

During the period under review, the Central Auditing Commission has always proceeded from the understanding that the careful work with the complaints and letters above all bears witness to a consideration for people's grievances. and people do not trust the Bulgarian Communist Party and its Central Committee, which is evidenced by the fact that over the last five years the CC has received 109,810 requests, complaints and letters. 34,799 of them have been addressed to the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, Todor Zhivkov in person.

The thematic analysis of the personal letters from the citizens shows that chief among the subjects they treat is the housing problem, next come inner-party and cadre questions, before the problems of labour delegation. Mr. Stoyan Karadzhov emphasized that the bulk of complaints are resolved within the appointed term, but along with them, due attention is given to the problems which cannot be solved at a short notice.

The chairman of the Central Auditing Commission also made some critical remarks concerning the commission's work. It has still not abandoned the harmful practice of relegating the working people's requests and complaints to those against whom the complaints are registered.

In a number of cases the control is confined predominantly to ascertaining the infringements and the aberrations, without administering concrete measures for their eradication, which largely accounts for the instances of negative phenomena and breaks of socialist legality and morality.

In keeping with the party decisions, the Central Auditing Commission is improving its structure and functions. (?Five) sections have been established to audit the economy, science and technology, social policy, the intellectual sphere and inner-party life. All this helps enrich the content and diversify the forms of auditing work.

Today, taking into account the fundamental changes under way in the country's administration and in the national economy management, reckoning with the line of accelerated transference of techno-scientific advances into practice, the commission is called upon to fight against the manifestations of routine, fossilization and conservatism and to help assert the modern style of leadership, high discipline and exigence.

After the election of subsidiary bodies, the congress delegates started their statements.

Mr. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP County Committee in the city of Plovdiv, reported on the successes scored in the county's development since the Twelfth Congress of the BCP. Along with that, he pointed to the weaknesses still existing in the economy of the county: the technological level and the quality of output are slow to change, crucial raw material and energy resources are used inefficiently. "Now we have to embark on in-depth criticism and self-criticism," he said, "for time is facing us with high requirements, for we cannot make progress if we take along the old burden of mistakes into the Ninth Five-Year period."

He went on to dwell on certain politico-economic problems caused by the complicated relations and the scope of social production. "We should note with regret," Mr. Ivan Panev said, "that over the last few years, despite the enormous number of documents on the acceleration of techno-scientific progress, they fell short of their targets, as they were followed by orders and instructions which devalued their original ideas. It was a common practice in the work of economic associations to take over the reserves, to concentrate funds in the hands of the superior organisations, and to carry out the technological progress tasks at the cost of tremendous organisational efforts and under constant party pressure.

Mr. Ivan Panev noted that the lack of economic competition has lead to the appearance of monopoly characteristics and insufficient satisfaction of certain social requirements for goods and equipment.

"That is why," he went on, "when strengthening and improving the centralized planning and management of the economy, we must see to it that all the decisions we are going to make here are to give broad independence to the self-governing systems. They must bolster the economic competition between these organizations, who are to make better use of the commodity-money relations, and whose production programs must be elaborated on the basis of contracts. [quotes as received]

Another problem in the country's economy is the somewhat inefficient merging of the principles of sectoral and territorial planning.

"We communists," Mr. Ivan Panev said, "must admit that the drought and the other objective circumstances are not to blame for all shortcomings. A considerable part of the blame falls on us because we did not manage to establish a strong organization and control over the fulfilment of the tasks. We did not manage to impose a dynamic style and method of work in all units of the party structure and the political system."

Mr. Ivan Panev, president of the ISOT Economic Association, analysed the development of the electronics industry in this country. If a quarter of a century ago Bulgaria produced nothing but a couple of types of radio and tv sets, at present the national electronics industry turns out sophisticated computer technology, personal computers, manufacturing control devices and systems, etc. the growth rates of this sector are the highest in the country, and its share in the exports of mechanical engineering products is constantly on the increase.

Speaking of the problems which should be solved in the field of electronics, the delegate listed the development of computer-aided design systems to find a wide-ranging field of application in material production, the introduction of high-speed computer technology and of highly efficient computing complexes, the transition to digital communication equipment already during the Ninth Five-Year period (1986-1990).

Mr. Ivan Panev added that this is the only way to solve the problems related to the construction of a modern national technological infrastructure, to satisfy the new requirements of the socialist states.

What are the difficulties here? The efforts are still not concentrated in the direction of the main trends. The development and transference personnel lacks the necessary training the development of special equipment for electronics is still lagging behind. The way out of this situation is to immediately start the development of a new specialized subbranch: electronic mechnical engineering. There are also problems concerning the state of the raw material back-up of electronics. The manufacturing of materials for microelectronics, electric components and computers has still not been activated to a full degree. The variety of high quality goods supplied by other branches of the economy is still insufficient.

The second session of the 13th Congress of the BCP opened after the lunch break under the chairmanship of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, delivered the greetings address of the CC of the CPSU.

The session continued with statements by delegates. In a marked spirit of criticism and self-criticism they analysed the results of their activities in various spheres of life and put forth concrete proposals for the realization of the techno-scientific revolution as the basis of the mature socialist society.

Mr. Lyudmil Dimitrov of the "Lenin" metallurgical combine works reported of the production of 500 thousand tons of electric steel. The task is to achieve an output of high quality brands of steel of 800 thousand tons a year by the end of the five-year period. However in order to successfully implement this task it would be necessary to cope with a number of weaknesses related to the subjective factor. There is acute need of specialists with a higher education. The educational and qualificational level of the cadres is not high enough.

The reconstruction and updating of the old capacities is progressing at very slow rates and this has a negative effect on the quality of the final product and impedes the doing away with hard and uncongenial labour. Mr. Lyudmil Dimitrov paid special attention to the necessity for a more speedy introduction of scientific ideas into practice.

The issue for improving the science-production dialogue was analysed in detail by Stoyanka Dimitrova, a delegate from Sofia, who dwelled on the activities of the "niprorouda" science research and design institute in the capital. She also reached the conclusion that scientific and introduction work is hampered due to purely subjective reasons. The techno-scientific revolution can be achieved only if the road linking science and production is shortened and if the communists occupying responsible posts are capable of estimating how promising a certain development is and if they take risks, Ms Stoyanka Dimitrova stressed.

Mr. Todor Dotsev, first secretary of the Kolarov District Committee of the BCP in Sofia, dwelled on the issues of the socio-economic development of the capital. He stressed that the criticism of the CC of the BCP on the work of the Sofia party organization was sharp but just, principled and encouraging.

Another important issue, concerning not only this district but the entire capital as well, is related to the improvement of the structure of production. This problem has not found its solution yet, because of narrow departmental interests, because of the fact that responsible factors seem to implement their own policy instead of the state one.

Mr. Todor Dotsev expressed support to the three shift working system, which will eliminate the outage of expensive equipment.

Mr. Ivan Andonov, chairman of the "Pharmachim" economic corporation pointed out that the considerable results achieved by the enterprise entrusted to him have been the outcome of the creative implementation of the new economic approach. The interrelations "market-science" have been placed on new basis, the traditional weaknesses in the chain "trade - science - production" are overcome not through administration, but through the operation of the market mechanism.

The delegate from the County of Khaskovo, a technologist of a work team with an agro-industrial complex and the delegate from the County of Smolyan, Mr. Angel Nikolov, a team leader of a team of miners at the "Gorubso" economic ore-dressing combine, twice hero of socialist labor, spoke of the reviving process related to the restoration of the Bulgarian names of part of the population.

Before the break a representative group of the "Septemvriyche" Pioneer Children's Organization greeted the delegates to the 13th congress.

The second part of the afternoon session of the congress was chaired by Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin County Committee of the BCP, said that the idea about self-managing organizations in the sphere of agriculture may be actualized only in the presence of high level provision with resources. We have to part with the practice "let's start and we will see later what will come out of it", stressed the delegate from the city of Tolbukhin.

Greater clarity in connection with the status of the economic councils and self-managing organizations is necessary. The correct course of the production needs a very good grounding of the question who will hold the three levers: plan, capital investments, supply.

Mr. Dimitur Dimitrov recommended that the plans should be worked out skillfully and comprehensively, in order to avoid any surprise which may disturb the balances. Dwelling on the issue of personnel, he noted that it is time to hold pseudo innovators, sometimes guided by bad intentions, responsible.

The perfection of socialist organization of labor to the field of the textile industry was the main topic of the statement of Mrs. Vichka Stamova, weaver at the Georgi Dimitrov woolen textiles combined works. The delegate spoke before the congress of some of the concerns of the 4,000 employees of the combined works related to the use of the three main elements of labor: equipment, materials and people.

According to her personal observations these weaknesses are common to all the enterprises of the textile industry in this country and they can be reduced to the following: the equipment of the enterprises with up-to-date, highly mechanized and automated machines is slow. The woolen and the man-made fibres do not always meet the new quality requirements. A number of problems of the social infrastructure have still to be solved: The work of the women in the textile industry is still hard, which results in the fluctuation and reflux of manpower in spite of the considerably increased wages.

Citing some of the statements made at the 27th Congress of the CPSU in which proposals were made for introducing a quality standard law, the delegate said: "If this means the adopting of a document which will hold everyone responsible for his fault for bad quality, why shouldn't such a law be issued in Bulgaria?"

The rector of the University of Sofia spoke about the successes of the oldest higher school in this country. Prof. Mincho Semov said that nowadays there are 42 discipline studied at the university, and the students are more than 13,000. The qualitatively new level of the work is proved by the fact that the number of the excellent students has reached 30 per cent of the total number of students.

Considerable amount of scientific research work is also carried out at the university. The laboratories for pure and especially pure substances, for laser and semi-conductor technology are in the front lines of this work. The university is also developing fruitful relations with the Moscow university. The two universities work jointly on 245 topics.

The rector said that a technological center will be established in the near future. Laboratories for mecatronics and a branch for space researches and technologies will also be established. The Sofia University aims at ranking among the leading scientific centers in the world in the near 10-15 years.

Prof. Mincho Semov dwelled on the difficulties which should be overcome so that the work in this higher school be raised to the level of the present day requirements. These problems refer also to the other higher schools in Bulgaria. The important thing is to increase the funds for scientific research work and developing activity, because 29 per cent of the scientific potential of this country works in the higher schools. And the funds are not more than 5 per cent of the budget for scientific activity.

The first work-day of the 13th Congress of the BCP ended at 18.25.

Tomorrow the congress will continue its work.

CPSU's Ryzhkov's Address

AU021609 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Speech in Russian by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, head of the CPSU delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, at the session of the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov. Esteemed comrade delegates. Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on behalf of all Soviet Communists to convey to you, and to the BCP, ardent greetings and wishes for successful and fruitful work to the 13th BCP Congress. [applause]

The Communists of Lenin's party entertain deep comradely feelings toward Blagoyev's and Dimitrov's party. We are united by the heroic traditions of the revolutionary struggle and the noble and inspiring goals of the construction of the new, the communist society. We are linked by firm ties of solidarity and unity, and there can be no firmer alliance than the alliance created by the will, minds, and heart beats of those of the same mind. The congresses of the ruling communist parties and workers parties of the fraternal countries are of enormous importance in the development of our entire community. Their role is especially great in the present sharp turn of history when life raises before the socialist countries large-scale and, in many respects, common tasks, when our parties are engaged in an active and creative search for effectively solving these tasks. Under these conditions the mighty potential of the collective mind of fraternal parties and their joint efforts to accelerate our common advance are of greater significance than ever before.

The accountability report of the BCP Central Committee, the opening address by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and speeches by the congress delegates reveal a most impressive picture of comprehensive progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. These socialist achievements convincingly confirm the correctness of the historical choice made by the Bulgarian people in the memorable September days of 1944. Everything achieved by Bulgaria on the road of socialist development is the result of selfless labor of its people under the leadership of the party of Bulgarian Communists and its Central Committee which has been headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov for many years. The BCP's course of strengthening the unity of the workers class and working peasantry and intelligentsia and the close brotherhood and unity with the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union have firmly united the Bulgarian people.

A high appraisal of the Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation has been made from the rostrum of your congress and kind words have been uttered about our Leninist party and the Soviet Union. The CPSU pays tribute to the BCP's internationalist position. Our principled appraisal of relations between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples is generally known. We consider the Bulgarian comrades as loyal and reliable friends. [applause] Socialist internationalism is the basis of our friendship. Socialist internationalism is a mighty factor of development of every socialist country and of consolidation of the positions of socialism in the world.

The firm determination to continue to strengthen and broaden Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation was once again convincingly demonstrated during the visits by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the USSR and by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Bulgaria last year as well as at the recent meeting between the leaders of both parties during the 27th CPSU Congress.

Paying their due to what has been achieved, the communists always concentrate their efforts on the fundamental tasks and problems of further social development. Lenin's thoughts continue to be relevant for us also today: Not to be satisfied with the knowledge that has been given to us by our past experience but to unfailingly advance further, to continue to unfailingly strive for what is better, and unfailingly move from easier to more difficult tasks. Your congress will direct the party and country to overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings and to attaining new frontiers of socioeconomic and political development. This approach demonstrates the strength of the party and its ability to accomplish increasingly large-scale tasks of building new life. The fulfillment of the new tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and raised by the 13th BCP Congress is directly linked with the utilization of the enormous potential of cooperation and interaction of Bulgaria and the USSR and all countries of the socialist community in various spheres of social life and international affairs.

The question of many-sided Soviet-Bulgarian relations is constantly kept in mind by the Central Committees of our parties. These relations are a direct vital cause of millions of working people of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Herein lies the enormous strength of our cooperation. Its strength also lies in the fact that the fraternal socialist countries are profoundly and selflessly interested in each other's comprehensive progress. The better the affairs stand in Bulgaria, in the Soviet Union, and in every fraternal country, the stronger and firmer becomes the entire socialist community. Our collective success is the result of work of all our parties and peoples. This is the dialectic of our cooperation and the enormous advantage of socialism. Our common goal is to use it to the full extent. The tasks of the contemporary stage of cooperation require the utilization of new methods and forms of joint work and bold search for effective solutions. Precisely this makes it possible to change our cooperation to an intensive path of development and raise it to a new qualitative level and gives a powerful impulse to a further expansion of our trade-economic, scientific-technological, and other relations.

The recent formation of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian enterprises in the spheres of machine tool building, [word indistinct], automobile industry, electronics represents one of the long-term aspects of this work. Of course, these are only the first steps. But precisely they reveal the possibility for expanding and deepening the direct production and scientific-technological relations, for effectively utilizing the scientific-technological potential of our countries. All this will undoubtedly contribute to further deepening the socialist economic integration. Today, in the age of the scientific-technological revolution, the unification of efforts of the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, in mastering the latest achievements of science and technology and their wide utilization in the national economy acquires a special significance. The comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CEMA member-countries through the year 2000 and the Long-term Program of Development of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for that period correspond to the accomplishment of these tasks.

The 27th CPSU Congress devoted great attention to the questions of strengthening the socialist community and developing cooperation between the fraternal countries. Today the fate of peace and social progress, it was pointed out in the political report of our party Central Committee to the congress, is more closely connected than ever before with the dynamism of economic and political development of the world system of socialism. We are convinced of the ability of socialism to solve the most difficult tasks. For this reason what is vitally important in this connection is an ever more active interaction between the countries of the community, interaction that represents a stimulus to our advance.

Comrades. The political report of the party Central Committee and the new edition of the CPSU Program, adopted by the 27th congress, point out, on the basis of a profound class-related analysis, the basic trends of development of contradictions of the contemporary world and the strengthening positions of the socialist system and, by taking this into account, define the main tasks of our party in the spheres of domestic and foreign policies. The creative enrichment and confirmation of the course aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development of our country, set forth by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the course aimed at strengthening peace on earth represents the main political result of the congress.

What has our party proceeded from in determining this course? First, from the vital necessity to accelerate the progressive advance of socialism in the USSR, something that is dictated by the totality of domestic and external conditions of its development. Second, from the realistic possibilities for a rapid advance by relying on the economic and scientific potential created in the country, the cadres educated under the conditions of socialism, and the available resources. Third, from the firm conviction of the advantages of the socialist social system and the need to utilize to maximum extent all the potential opportunities that are inherent in this system. In this connection it is appropriate to state that precisely socialism, as the advanced social system, has given a mighty acceleration to the entire world development. Precisely socialism and its advantages have enabled the peoples of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and other fraternal countries to traverse in a short period such a road in their socioeconomic development which would be simply unthinkable under capitalism. The living practice of socialist construction in each fraternal country provides striking examples of skillful utilization of the advantages of socialism. These advantages not only have not been exhausted, as our enemies try to claim, but, on the contrary, they have even acquired a greater force with the growth of our production and scientific-technological potential and with the strengthening of the political system of our states and the socialist way of life of their peoples. The task is to open up a wide scope for utilizing the advantages of socialism in the interests of socialist construction in the present period that represents a turning point history.

The concept of acceleration, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, is of a multi-level nature. It covers all spheres of our life, that is, the economic and social and the political and ideological spheres. What is involved in the final analysis is a matter of qualitative transformation of all aspects of life of the Soviet society, fundamental renovation of the material-technical base on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, perfecting of social relations, deep changes in the content and nature of work and material and spiritual conditions of living of the Soviet people, and activation of our entire political system.

Taking this into account, it is planned, in the next 15 years, to double the volumes of national income and industrial production and to increase the labor productivity by two and half times, and economic potential will be created which will be approximately equal to the economic potential accumulated during all the preceding years of Soviet power.

Accelerating rates and increasing production and national income volumes are necessary to simultaneously accomplish large-scale tasks: enhancing the people's prosperity, increasing economic potential, and maintaining the country's defense capability at an appropriate level.

Scientific-technological progress is of paramount importance among factors of the intensification of social production. This is the basis on which it is necessary to accomplish fundamental technical reconstruction of the economy, to carry out substantial revolutionary progress in all sectors of the national economy, and to carry out profound structural transformations in it.

A serious restructuring of the economic mechanism, which has already begun and is aimed at creating a complete and flexible management system, is also subordinate to the task of intensification. Its essence is enhancing the efficiency of centralized planning and simultaneously expanding economic autonomy of the basic links of the economy -- enterprises and associations -- and increasing their responsibility for achieving the highest end results.

The fundamental reform of the socialist management system and methods of economic management is a creative business and is new for us in many ways. Therefore, during responsible work such as the restructuring of the economic mechanism, we are laying particular stress on not permitting shortcomings in production and a reduction in its efficiency. Here a serious and considered approach is needed and a preliminary elaboration of projected solutions with the help of experiments in order to ensure an organic transition of the existing structures and forms of management to qualitatively new ones. This is the path we are traversing.

The utmost invigoration of the human factor and improvement in work among the masses are the key to success in each area of acceleration. Therefore now, the task of reorienting social consciousness and overcoming stereotypes of thinking and acting is acute as never before. New forms of ideological work, the development of the education and vocational training systems, improvement of socialist democracy and the socialist way of life, and strengthening the collectivist origins that are inherent to it must serve and be used for this.

The CPSU associates the success in implementing projected plans with inivigorating the party itself and seriously improving all its activities. The work of the 27th congress was a striking example of this approach. It was held in an atmosphere of efficiency, constructive criticism, the absence of window dressing, self-glorification, and any attempts to embellish the situation. To call things as they are, to publicize plans and decisions, and to always manifest great exactingness, responsibility, and honesty in all things are the demands that the CPSU makes on its cadres.

The work of implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress has indeed developed widely. This is the main thing that currently determines the activities of party organizations and all labor collectives. The party has set the task of not losing even a day in carrying out the plans projected by the congress. Decisions of the congress received ardent support from all the working people. The situation of an upsurge in the country and the first results of the work in the new 5-year plan period testify to this.

In the 3 months of this year industrial production growth rates have significantly outstripped planned rates and the majority of national economic sectors are working steadily.

Our party is fully resolved to turn the strategy of acceleration into reality and concrete deeds. We understand how complicated this task is, the extent of the effort and mobilization of our society's material and spiritual potential it will require, and the magnitude of restructuring that lies ahead in all sectors of work, all spheres of public life, and in the activities of every communist and citizen. But the party will firmly and steadfastly pursue the course projected by the congress and it will not deviate from this path.

Comrades. The fraternal parties are united in their approach to all basic questions of international affairs. The proposals of socialist countries, which they advanced at the conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Sofia in October 1985, are aimed at accomplishing the most urgent and cardinal task of our time: removing the threat of nuclear war. The unity of our positions was strikingly displayed in the unanimous support by fraternal countries for the program of the total elimination before the need of the current century of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons and the ban on space strike weapons advanced in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January this year.

The proposal of the 27th CPSU Congress on the bases of creating an all-encompassing international security system was received with complete approval. Radical disarmement, equal security for all, and confirmation of peaceful coexistence as a universal norm In relations between states is the path that socialism offers mankind today. Our party's course in the sphere of foreign policy proceeds from the vital interests of the Soviet people and the entire socialist community and is permeated with a profound concern for preserving and strengthening peace. It has nothing in common with any kinds of momentary considerations because the security of one country cannot in the nuclear age be formed at the expense of the security of others.

In our policy we also take into account the interests of states belonging to a different social system because we really desire the prevention of the threat of war as a basis of improving the international situation.

The cessation of nuclear tests is an important measure which could favorably affect the world's political climate. We have already twice extended our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, counting on the fact that the American Administration would at last display a responsible approach to this problem disturbing mankind. However, the United States had demonstrated a cynical disregard for the aspirations of the peoples and for an opportunity to take a real step to curtail the arms race. The new nuclear explosion conducted by the United States gives rise to legitimate indignation and a wave of protests throughout the world. All this only intensifies the acuteness of the task of stopping nuclear weapons tests. It must be accomplished urgently.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev declared on television the other day, the Soviet Union will not abandon the course of preserving and consolidating peace. Our pledge not to conduct nuclear explosions will remain also after the period of the moratorium has elapsed on 31 March if the United States does not continue the tests.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed an urgent meeting with President Reagan to reach agreement on this issue. One can only regret that the stated proposal did not receive a positive response. Washington again demonstrated a lack of political will to solve this very important problem affecting the destinies of all peoples.

The international situation remains tense and dangerous as a result of the imperialist policy of strength, expansion of the arms race, and interference in the internal affairs of other states. It requires great vigilance from all of us and everyday readiness to defend the peaceful labor of our peoples. It is not characteristic of communists to sink into pessimism, all the more since the Soviet Union and the socialist community have everything necessary not to permit military-strategic superiority over them. [applause]

This strengthens our certainty that an opportunity exists to ensure a turn for the better in European and world affairs despite opposition from aggressive forces. We are ready in future to make our contribution to settling disagreements and arguments between states by peaceful means and talks.

The Soviet Union highly assesses the role of the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic in standing up for our common foreign policy positions and in our joint struggle to settle the key issues of disarmament and international security. We value and support your efforts aimed at developing good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and transforming this region into a zone of peace free from nuclear and chemical weapons. Your active foreign policy work is a considerable contribution to the common cause in the struggle for peace.

Dear comrades. The 13th congress of the glorious party of Bulgarian Communists is faced with adopting important and responsible decisions. We are profoundly convinced that the results of the congress' work will beneficially influence your remarkable country's economic and social development and the comprehensive cooperation between our parties and people, and will promote strengthening the might and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

We wish you great successes in accomplishing these responsible and noble tasks. [applause]

Delegates on Turkish Minority

AU021537 Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 2 Apr 86

["The Hypocritical Tears of the Turkish Nationalistic Propaganda -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- "The efforts of the Turkish bourgeois nationalistic propaganda to fan up negative moods and to spread unrest and insecurity among a part of the Bulgarian population are futile", Mr. Stoyan Bonev, delegate to the 13th Congress of the BCP, said today.

Denouncing the anti-Bulgarian campaign organized by the chauvenistic circles in Turkey, Mr. Stoyan Bonev who is a delegate from the county of Khaskovo (south-eastern Bulgaria), stressed that the reviving process related to the restoration of the Bulgarian names of a part of the population is irreversible and that all attempts to shake the faith in the correctness of the policy of the BCP are futile.

Prompted by the hypocritical tears shed by some Turkish newspapers and rulers over the fate of the people professing the Islamic religion in Bulgaria, the delegate exclaimed: "Gentlemen, why are you "engaging" yourselves so much with us, the Bulgarian citizens, who are here, in our homeland, and who are living and working in conditions, of which your population will still have to dream of for quite some time. [sentence as received] don't confuse our nationality with the Islamic religion.

Mr. Stoyan Bonev spoke about the complexity of the reviving process. But in this way the truth triumphs, the iniquity accumulated through the centuries is abolished, stressed he. "On our own will and with complete conviction we restored our Bulgarian names," said Mr. Stoyan Bonev. "Spontaneously, we expressed our unflinching resolution to confirm our belonging to our motherland - the People's Republic of Bulgaria." Marking that the reviving historical process is irreversible, the delegate emphasised, that the greatest achievement of his native land is the new socialist, working man, brought up in Bulgarian national spirit and devoted to it.

Mr. Angel Nikolov, delegate from the country of Smolyan, spoke about the great creative possibilities of man under socialism.

Stressing the considerable advance in the socio-economic and cultural development of his native place, he said: "A great achievement of ours is the new man, freed from the delusions of the past, with a clear Bulgarian national socialist conscience. Only 10 or 15 years ago there were people who fell under the influence of the foreign propaganda."

"Today all this belongs to the past, stressed Mr. Angel Nikolov. Deeply convinced in our Bulgarian roots, we work with inspiration and results for the well-being of our motherland - Bulgaria."

Iliev Gives Press Conference

AU021845 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- The high dynamism of the Bulgarian economy is not an end to itself, but means for raising the well-being of the people," stressed Prof. Ivan Iliev, Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Commission, at today's press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists accredited to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Prof. Dr. Ivan Iliev, pointed out that from 1956 till now the national income has grown nine fold at an average annual rate of 7.2 per cent. He stressed that the basis of this high dynamism and the principal condition for maintaining of the rate in the priority branches of economy is the integration with the other socialist countries and above all with the Soviet Union.

The chairman of the State Planning Commission paid special attention to the difficulties in 1985, when the national income grew only by 1.8 per cent (at an average increase of 4.3 per cent in 1981-1984). He pointed out that this was due to the unprecedented from the beginning of the century drought, which caused considerable loss to agriculture. Only 5 million tons of grain were produced at an average production of 9 million tons for the five year plan period. The plant growing production was by 21 per cent, and the stock breeding - by 1.8 per cent lower than in 1984.

The drought also created serious difficulties in water-supply and power generation. The hydroelectric power stations which make up one fifth of the energy generating capacities could not be used. This winter's heavy snowfalls made it possible to resume the work of the hydroelectric power stations which guarantees the planned growth of electric power generation.

Prof. Dr. Iliev also dwelled in detail on the perfection of the economic mechanism and the management of Bulgaria's economy. He pointed out that with the closing down of the branch ministries in the production sphere (with the exception of the Ministry of transport) the economic corporations, the economic combine works and the production enterprises turned into self-governing organizations producing goods. They receive their planned tasks straight from the Council of Ministers and their relations with the state are based on the agreement: the state orders and pays.

Radical changes are also taking place in planning which will be based on techno-scientific progress as a means for the implementation of the tasks of the plan. The number of obligatory indices is being abruptly reduced. By means of prices, foreign currency, taxes, duties and wages there are being created economic conditions for the unrestricted resolution of all problems of the self-governing organizations but, in strict compliance with the contracts. The principal criterion for their efficiency are the consumers and the requirements of the market.

Prof. Iliev answered a number of questions put by foreign and Bulgarian journalists. He stressed that in future too, the prices of the basic consumer goods which determine the living standard will be laid down by the state. The other prices will be contracted between the producers and the trading organizations on the basis of norms and principles determined by the state which also preserves its right to making corrections. He pointed out that the new price policy will secure a greater quality standard and variety of the produce. In future it is intended to set only a minimum limit to the wages and not a maximum one and to bring labor in more direct interrelation with its results.

Answering the question whether the unprofitable enterprises will be closed down, Prof. Dr. Iliev pointed out that in the conditions of socialism the enterprises cannot go bankrupt and change their owner because the state is the owner of all enterprises. Therefore all enterprises which function well but are unprofitable because of the low prices of their produce will be aided by the state both by means of subsidies and by means of investments. In the cases when the cause of the inefficiency is poor work or weaknesses in the management of production the state will set terms for improving the situation, will impose sanctions and other measures and when necessary - it will change the management of the enterprise.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH DELEGATION LEADERS

AU021829 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party, leader of the delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) to the 13th Congress of the BDP.

They exchanged information on the tasks standing before the BCP and the SED at the present stage. Mr. Werner Jarowinsky spoke about the preparatory work in connection with the forthcoming 11th congress of the SED the two sides [word indistinct] issues in connection with the further development of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, leader of the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the all-round widening and deepening of the Bulgaro-Polish relations, as well as the readiness of the two parties to cooperate actively for their further development in the name of the well-being of the two peoples and the work of socialism. Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, leader of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

At the meeting the two sides stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between Bulgaria and Romania, are undergoing an upgrade development in interest of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in interest of the work of peace and socialism.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Lazslo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, leader of the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

The two sides discussed issues of the cooperation between the franternal parties which is expanding and successfully serving the interests of the two countries and of the consolidation of the socialist community and of peace.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the National Control and Auditing Committee of the party and vice-president of the State Council of Cuba, leader of the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

The two sides discussed the topical tasks which the BCP and the CCP are currently solving as well as issues of the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed solidarity for fraternal Cuba which is building the socialist society in complicated conditions. Mr. Todor Zhivkov met Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the presidency of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists and leader of the delegation of the League of Yugoslav Communists to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

The two sides exchanged opinions on issues of the cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Yugoslav Communists - an important factor of the further all-round development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations. It was emphasized that these relations contribute to the achievement of firm peace in the Balkans.

Wreath Laying Ceremonies

AU022006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] On 2 April, during the noon break of the congress' work, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, accompanied by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyugerov, Emil Khristov, and delegates to the 13th BCP Congress, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

The ceremony of laying a wreath at the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Markov, and Dimitur Stanishev.

Delegates to the 13th BCP Congress laid a wreath at the Common Grave. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Vasil Tsanov.

A wreath was also laid at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Tanchev, Grigor Stoichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, and Kiril Zarev.

Attends Concert with Ryzhkov

AU022007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A festive concert for the delegates and guests of the 13th BCP Congress took place on 2 April at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture. The concert was attended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman; and by Comrades Georgi Atanasov; Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzhurov; Yordan Yotov; Milko Balev; Ognyan Doynov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; and Chudomir Aleksandrov; candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee. Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, leader of the CPSU delegation to the congress, also attended the concert. Leaders and members of foreign delegations participating in the congress' work also attended the concert.

SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT ISSUED

LD021953 Prague CTK in English 1611 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 2 (CTK) -- The main goal of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the period up to the year 2000 is to raise the living standards of the people, to satisfy the material and intellectual needs of the population, strengthen its existential and social certainties and create increasingly favourable conditions for the harmonious development of man. This was stated in the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the 1986-1990 Period and Outlook Up to the Year 2000 approved by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and published here today.

Attainment of this goal is the fundamental task of the party long-term economic strategy based on speeding up socio-economic development through intensification and on raising the effectiveness of social production, the quality of labour, and on strict economy. By the year 2000 Czechoslovakia's national income is to be raised by more than two-thirds against 1985 and the whole increment is to be covered by increased labour productivity. The Czechoslovak economy will be gradually restructured, its energy intensiveness is to be decreased by at least one-third and the consumption of ferrous metals by 40 to 50 per cent.

All-round intensification of the Czechoslovak national economy will be based on the speeding up of the scientific-technological progress which will concentrate particularly on electronization, comprehensive automation, development of nuclear power engineering, biotechnology and development of new kinds of materials.

In harmony with the conclusions of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) economic summit, Czechoslovakia will strive for all-round development of economic cooperation and socialist economic integration with socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular. Economic relations with non-socialist states are to be developed on the basis of mutual advantageousness. Czechoslovakia will seek a more even balance in the structure of goods being exchanged with industrially advanced capitalist states. Economic cooperation with the developing countries is to be substantially expanded, especially by participation in their industrialization programs.

To achieve the basic goals of the social-economic progress by the year 2000, the 1990 national income will have to be raised by 18 to 19 per cent in comparison to the year 1985. This requires speeding up of the introduction of the latest results of scientific-technological progress into the process of production, decrease of the energy intensiveness of the national economy and better utilization of metals.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990), Czechoslovakia intends to secure a more speedy growth of the foreign trade turnover than the created national income while prior attention will be paid to the development of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. In this five-year period, scientific-technological progress will be the decisive factor of the intensification of the economy. It will be based on state scientific-technological programs and on the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CMEA member states up to the year 2000. A total of 3.9 per cent of used national income will be allocated to the progress of science and technology.

The industrial production is to increase by 15 to 18 per cent by the year 1990. Priority attention will be attached to the structure of production and to the effective use of the output, to improvements in the quality and technical level of the products. Increasing will be the share of the processing industries. Great stress will be laid on the development of engineering as Czechoslovakia's principal export industry. The engineering and power engineering production will be raised by 30 per cent.

In accordance with the long-term policy of gradual conversion to an energy-saving type of economy, follow-up is to be ensured of the current program aimed at rationalizing the consumption and use of fuels and energy sources. Structural changes in this field will be directed above all at continuing the development of nuclear power production and the introduction of central heating. Simultaneously, conditions are to be created for increasing the imports of natural gas.

The gross agricultural production in the 8th Five-Year Plan period will increase by 6 to 7 per cent while priority will be given to the development of crops production. The key task of Czechoslovak agriculture is the grain production in the 1986-1990, a total of 57 to 58 million tonnes of grain is to be harvested in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover with socialist states is to be increased by at least 22 per cent with priority attention being attached to integration actions. In relation to non-socialist states, Czechoslovakia intends to raise the total trade volume above the level achieved in the past five-year period. In trade with advanced capitalist countries Czechoslovakia envisages promotion of cooperation and cooperation on third markets. Further deepening will be economic cooperation with the developing countries.

The overall volume of investments in Czechoslovakia will be 10 to 12 per cent higher than in the 7th Five-Year Plan with a substantial modification of the structure of investments in favour of machinery and technological deliveries. The share of investments in an efficient modernization and reconstruction, particularly in engineering and other fields of the processing industry will be higher.

Further growth of the living standard of the population will be consistently linked to the results achieved by the national economy. The real incomes of the population will grow by 11 to 13 per cent in the 8th Five-Year Plan period. The advanced system of health and social care and old-age security will be further improved. Great attention will be attached to the development of the system of education, of culture, physical training and tourism. A total of 480,000 new flats will be constructed.

The protection of the environment is regarded in Czechoslovakia as an inseparable part of the Communist Party and state policies. The funds earmarked for nature-protecting projects will be twice as high as in the previous five-year period.

In order to implement the objectives of Czechoslovakia's socio-economic progress and assert intensification of the national economy, the planned management of the national economy must be further improved. Further measures aimed at consistent application of democractic centralism, increased effectiveness of central management, promotion of perspectiveness of central planning, economic independence, and powers of economic production units and enterprises will be gradually realized in the course of the 8th Five-Year Plan period, the document said.

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM ENDORSES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD021836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] At today's session of the CSSR National Front Central Committee Presidium expressed deep satisfaction with the high praise for the National Front and organizations joined in it expressed by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The Presidium also endorsed the tasks mapped out for the National Front by the CPCZ Congress documents.

The members of the Presidium and representatives of Central Committee of all political parties and mass organizations associated with the National Front expressed their unconditional support for all conclusions of the congress and the determination of its organizations to contribute fully to their implementation.

The Presidium also discussed the report on the contribution of the National Front to the creation and protection of the environment and topics for the next period. It emphasized that the 17th CPCZ Congress devoted outstanding attention to this vitally important issue. It praised the work carried out by the members of practicallyall organizations for the protection and creation of the environment. It recommended to the central committees of organizations associated with the National Front to pay continuous attention to the implementation of the adopted tasks with the aim of continuing to deepen significantly the participation of the National Front to the creation and protection of the environment in harmony with the Main Guidelines of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and with the implementation of the election programs for 1986-90.

The National Front Central Committee Presidium also discussed preparations for the May elections to representative bodies.

RUDE PRAVO ON CPCZ'S INTERNATIONALISM

AU271447 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Creed -- Internationalism"]

[Text] The CPCZ is a firm and inseparable component of the international revolutionary movement. Loyalty to the Leninist principles of prletarian and socialist internationalism was always the main and pivotal principle it followed, and continues to follow, in its policy. We are proud that Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the international proletariat, the organizer of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the founder of the new type of party -- the party of Bolsheviks -- stood at our party's cradle.

The CPCZ's history in inseparably bound to the consistent implementation of the Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism. Already a few months after the party's constituent congress in 1921, a merger congress was held, which united all detachments of the communist movement in bourgeois Czechoslovakia in a single international and multinational CPCZ. The party has fulfilled its international mission in the fight against the bourgeoisie, as well as in the fight against fascism. It defended the Republic against Hitlerite nazism. The communists stood in the first ranks of the fighters against dictatorship in Spain, and they fought heroically on all fronts of the anti-Hilterite coalition during World War II, and also in the adversary's rear.

After the victory over Hilterite fascism, after the emergence of the community of countries which have taken the path of building socialism, the Czechoslovak people strove together with these countries to build a new life and to preserve peace.

"All that we are doing for the welfare of our people, of our fatherland," Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, said at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "we are simultaneously combining with the awareness of international responsibility.

The years since the 16th CPCZ congress have proved that the party consistently stands on the positions of internationlism. The experience of our party affirms that the attitude toward the Soviet Union is the core of proletarian and socialist internationalism. Our party regards the Soviet Union as the greatest revolutionary achievement of the world proletariat. The successes achieved by us in building socialism depend, to a significant extent, on the fact that we have been drawing on the experience of the first country of socialism and creatively implementing it under our conditions.

The basic of our foreign policy lies in the development and deepening of the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. It is in the interest of the further development of socialism, in the interest of the fight for peace, that we must continue developing this cooperation -- in all spheres and on all levels.

The party is striving to enable us to deepen cooperation with the states of the socialist community in politics and economy, and also in the ideological sphere. This strengthens the unity of the socialist countries, the most effective guarantee of the growing influence of socialism and the protection of peace. In the joint and coordinated economic activity on CEMA territory we see the surest way to develop our national economy. The organization of the Warsaw Pact plays an irreplaceable role in the common effort to ensure a peaceful future.

The experience of the past years has again shown that it is of primary importance to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The prominent need to implement the line that has been jointly agreed on for the sphere of foreign policy is fully topical. As regards the significance of economic cooperation, here again we are entering a qualitatively new phase, since production forces are becoming internationalized and national economy structures are drawing closer to each other. All this demands that we overcome the narrow barriers of national economies.

As a firm component of the international communist movement, the CPCZ systematically develops international relations with the communist and workers parties. It is gratifying that these relations are being so emphatically expanded and deepened. This contributes to the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and to the common fight for peace and socialism.

In harmony with the principle of proletarian internationalism, the CPCZ contributes to consolidating the unity and action ability of all revolutionary, democractic, and peace-loving forces. The threat to peace represented by American imperialism is leading more and more forces into the anti-imperialist peace camp. The base of the anti-imperialist and peace movement is objectively expanding. Even though it is aware of the differences in the ideological and political stances of these forces, the CPCZ is expanding its relations with them further.

We are developing our cooperation with the anti-imperialist, democractic forces in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We are contributing to strengthening the broad anti-imperialist front, which is a significant factor in the efforts for progress and for world peace.

New ideas and incentives for deepening proletarian and socialist internationalism have been yielded by the 27th CPSU Congress. The strategic line of the congress, which was oriented toward accelerating the development of Soviet society and toward intensifying the fight for peace on an international scale, is implementing the noblest principles and traditions of internationalism. The international communist and workers movement has received with great attention the analysis of new world conditions -- analysis contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. Social progress is manifested in the development of the international communist and workers movement, in the development of a new, mass democratic movement of the present, including the antiwar and antinuclear movement.

"I want to stress," Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stated at the congress, "that the Leninist Party has always regarded itself as an inseparable part of all revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces, regardless of which domestic or foreign-political issues it was resolving. We bear in mind that our every success, our every victory in the battle for the goals and ideals of October, strengthens the potential for peace and social progress. As was stressed by the congress, the CPSU sees herein its main international duty, and will fulfill this duty 100 percent."

The CPCZ is marching toward its 17th congress firm and united, and filled with the sense of its responsibility toward our people and toward the international communist and workers movement. We realize that the further phase of the development of our socialist society -- for which the congress will adopt a strategic line -- will signify a strenghtening of socialism on a worldwide scale, and that it will significantly contribute toward fulfilling the ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD311916 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 31 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation led by Finance Minister Jaromir Zak left here today for Moscow where it will attend a special session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Standing Commission for questions of currency and finance. The commission will discuss questions linked to the implementation of the comprehensive program of sicentific-technological progress of the CEMA member states till the year 2000.

URBAN ISSUES DENIAL TO BARCIKOWSKI STATEMENT

LD022222 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 2 Apr 86

["Urban's Dementi" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 2 -- Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban has published the following dementi [official denial]:

"Warsaw correspondent of LE FIGARO Mr. B. Margueritte wrote in his dispatch of March 29 that Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski expressed his satisfaction with the right's election victory in France. He allegedly used the following words to justify his opinion: 'We have always had better understanding with the right than with the Socialists'."

"I have been authorized to declare that Kazimierz Barcikowski made no such statement. It has been fabricated."

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN NEW DELHI

LD022119 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 2 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Krzysztof Mroziewicz]

[Text] New Delhi, April 2: The protocol of the 10th session of the Polish-Indian mixed commission for economic, trade, scientific and technological development of bilateral relations, co-chaired by Polish Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Indian Minister of Steel, Mines and Coal Vastan Sathe, was signed here today.

Polish enterprises participate in developing Indian fuel and power industries, plans envisage Poland's participation in building the Madhuband-Phularitand colliery and cooperation in sinking new shafts and modernization of existing pits.

The two sides decided to develop cooperation in the copper industry, electronics, ship building, and machine tools, farming machines, metallurgical, chemical, and building machines industries. The year 1990 will see a 100 per cent growth in the Polish-Indian trade turnover in constant prices. The trade will increase by 30 per cent this year against 1985. The increase of Polish exports will enable purchases of protein feeds, cotton, iron ore, and machines for the textile industry.

The scientific-technological cooperation first includes those ideas of prospects for economic and trade development for both sides.

PAP REPORTS SEJM ADVISORY 'TEAM' TO BE FORMED

LD022116 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 2: The Sejm (Polish parliament) Presidium has adopted a resolution on the establishment and principles of functioning of a team of Sejm advisers. The team will be composed of permanent advisers and experts, specializing in law, economy, technology, health, culture and social problems, who may be called in when the need for their cooperation arises.

The team of advisers will offer opinions on issues examined by the parliament and its committees. It will ensure scientific consulting to the Sejm and its bodies as well as prepare expert's reports.

MESSNER RECEIVES NATIONAL CULTURAL COUNCIL LEADERS

LD021906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has met with the leadership of the National Cultural Council. Information about the activity of the council during the last term of office was presented, and recommendations were also formulated with the purpose of strengthening the authority of the council in society and in the millieux of artists and cultural activists. Implementing the statutory obligation of the council, its chairman, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, gave the premier the text of a paper: "The Situation in Culture; a Synthesis, Evaluation and Recommendations."

GDR FARMERS PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD030556 Warsaw PAP in English 2217 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 28 -- Roman Malinowski met here today with chairman of the GDR Democratic Farmers' Party (DBD) Ernst Mecklenburg, on the second and last day of the DBD delegation's visit to Poland. Leaders of both peasant parties, referring to the signed frame programme of cooperation between the United Peasants' Party (UPP) and the DBD for the years 1986-1990, stated that it would serve well Polish-GDR cooperation and exchange of experiences in peasants' participation in socialist building in both countries.

Also today, members of the DBD delegations held working talks at the UPP CC.

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES KRAKOW AKTIV ON DEMOCRACY

LD022233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Marian Wozniak met today with the Krakow political and economic aktiv. During the discussion the secretary said that there can be democracy in elections, but not in the economy.

[Begin Wozniak recording] Democracy is a word that has had a spectacular career in Poland, but in certain cases, as in the economy, the word democracy has led to a weakening of what we call indispensible discipline in the functioning of the workplace, almost bordering on anarchy. I am not speaking of discipline of the sort where I arrive for the first shift at 0600 and leave at 1400, but discipline as rules of behavior, starting with dutifulness through to precision; solidarity in work in accordance with the technical procedures and in respecting the rules of the game, that is production. We, on the other hand, have too much discussion. In workplaces, there are a variety of interruptions for which people are to blame, and many for which they are not. The organization of work, which is directed by technology, cannot be decided on in accordance with democratic principles. It must be decided in accordance with the principles which best serve the aim of high-quality production. On the other hand, someone could complain: Where is the person? Well, I do not dehumanize the person, but everything must be in the appropriate place at the appropriate time. Czechoslovak friends once told me: We always practice our politics in the hours after work; you practice yours during work hours when you should be working. Perhaps this is exaggerated, but there is something in it. [end recording]

RCP PLENUM CONCLUDES; CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU021850 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1755 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP was held in Bucharest on April 1 and 2 under the chairmanship of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The debates in plenum and within working commissions approached the items on the agenda which are of special significance for the activity of the RCP and the Romanian State, for a qualitatively better work in all domains, the fulfilment of the 1986 socioeconomic development plans and programes, and of the targets for this year and of the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions.

The plenum agenda included reports on a balance-sheet analysis of the achievements scored in the national economy, the formation and utilization of financial resources in 1985, the number of members, the composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31/85 and the political-organizational activity of party bodies and organizations for the implementation of the party resolutions and directives, the activity of party and state bodies and of mass organizations in 1985 for the implementation of the party cadre policy, the activity for the resolution of working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications in 1985, the international activity of the party and the state in 1985, and the foreign policy guidelines for 1986. The agenda also included organizational matters.

Referring to the achievements scored in 1985 and in the previous five-year plan period, the speakers surveyed critically and self-critically the way in which work is done for the fulfilment of this year's plan, for the mobilization of all human and material forces, the efficient and full use of the potential of the national economy, with emphasis on a series of shortfalls and negative states of affairs, the causes which produced them, and the measures needed to eliminate them.

The Central Committee unanimously approved the documents submitted for debate, and adopted a resolution in connection with them. At the end of the proceedings Nicolae Ceausescu made a lengthy and important speech.

Ceausescu Plenum Address

AU021903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Report on speech made by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu on 2 April, at end of Bucharest plenum of the RCP Central Committee]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1986 -- Speaking on Wednesday, April 2, at the end of a two-day plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP which debated questions related to socioeconomic development, improvement of self-administration and self-financing as well as to party activity and the international life, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that in the difficult conditions of the world economic crisis and of contradictions and shortfalls at home in the 1981-1985 interval, Romania's industrial output increased by 21.6 per cent, the farm output by ten per cent, the national income by more than 24 per cent, and the working people's real incomes by eight per cent. Science, education and culture developed powerfully.

All this reflects the correctness of the RCP policy which successfully fulfils its its role of vital centre of the entire society, of leading political force of the Romanian nation, the speaker said, highlighting that the achievements scored attest to the superiority of socialism, the fact that only in the conditions of the new system can the difficulties occurring at one moment or another be overcome and uninterrupted economic and social progress the development of material strength and spiritual force, the rise of the general welfare of each people ensured. We are convinced that socialism alone opens to mankind the path to the eradication of oppression, inequalities, the path to welfare and happiness, the RCP general secretary stressed.

Noting that the possibilities of the national economy, the force of science, education and culture in Romania are apt to -- and must-- provide for the achievement of better results, Nicolae Ceausescu requested the party organizations, each Communist, all working people to work so as the programme and plan adopted by the thirteenth congress be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled.

Assessing that 1986 marked a "good start" in the national economy and conditions existed for the overfulfilment of this year's plan provisions, the RCP general secretary referred at length to the important targets Romania intends to attain over 1986-1990 which is a new stage in the implementation of the party programme.

In that respect he requested that action should be taken for a new quality of work and life in all fields of activity.

Referring to the modernization and scientific organization programmes of enterprises which are to be applied by stages, Nicolae Ceausescu specified: "In accordance with our development programmes, there is no problem in ensuring working conditions to everybody. We still have sectors where we cannot provide the work force we need." He pointed out that one could not speak about a modern economy, the revolution in science and technology and intensive development without a proper work organization and norm-setting in all sectors, and also insisted on the firm application of the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism.

All sectors should be set on the income-and-expenditure principle, and meet their own expenses to an ever greater extent, fully if possible, so as no longer to resort to credits, Nicolae Ceausescu said, insisting on the measures that ought to be taken to increase material and financial responsibility - both individual and collective - for the socialist property.

Highlighting that in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the country, the Romanian party and state take every measure to ensure that each citizen has a job that fits his training and capability, the RCP general secretary said: We will work most resolutely on that line in future, too, because one of the social laws of our socialist society is to make sure that all people have equal living and working conditions, set on socialist principles. But we can assure no one of income-making without work, we can in no way give anyone the possibility to live from others' work. These are basic tenets of our society that should be understood well, and must take firm action to make them work in all fields.

In consideration of all this, we must develop revolutionary worker democracy, ensure the active participation of the people working in all areas, of the whole people in home and foreign policy-making.

In the speech delivered on April 2 at the CC of the RCP plenary meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu declared for a more marked development of Romania's economic relations and international cooperation. We will take an active part in CMEA activities, in the carrying into effect of the decisions on the improvement and development of cooperation and specialization within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to the end of jointly solving a series of problems related to raw and energy-giving materials, better using production units, the speaker said adding that Romania will actively participate in the implementation of the complex technical and scientific cooperation programme until the year 2000 as it is resolved to do its utmost to fulfil the obligations assumed, to take part in the powerful development of science and technology, in their application to production, in the modernization of the economy of our country, of all socialist countries.

He also specified that Romania would broadly develop its economic ties, its cooperation in production with all socialist countries, intensify economic exchanges and cooperation with developing countries as well as with developed capitalist states, in the spirit of active participation in the international division of labour, in the exchange of material and spiritual assets.

We have a strong party, which gathers in its ranks over 3,550,000 members, nearly 15 percent of the country's population, a genuine mass party, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasised in the speech he made on April 2 at the CC of the RCP plenary meeting, showing that about 61 percent of party members were workers and, proportionately, more than 15 percent were peasants and over 20 percent intellectuals.

Now, when it is 65 years since the Romanian Communist Party was founded and nearly one hundred years since the first worker party was created in Romania, the speaker said, we can assert with justified pride that we have a strong, united party, confidently followed by the whole people.

The cessation of nuclear tests should be the first step towards nuclear disarmament, Nicolae Ceausescu stated on April 2 at the end of a CC of the RCP plenary meeting. That is why, he said, we backed and back the nuclear disarmament programme advanced by the Soviet Union, the recent appeal to put a stop to nuclear tests. At the same time, we are of the opinion that a complex general disarmament program should be worked out to focus on nuclear disarmament.

Romania set forth a series of proposals to this end and we intend to work and insist so that a general disarmament programme be elaborated in consideration of the close relationship between nuclear and general disarmament, of the fact that only in this way can necessary conditions be provided to build a world free of wars, and weapons, a world of peace and cooperation among all nations.

We are firmly for a deminishing military character of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty, and for conditions leading to their simultaneous dissolution, Nicolae Ceausescu told a plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP that ended in Bucharest on April 2. We must do everything we can so that mankind may live without military pacts, without military groups, without shows of force of any kind, he said, stressing: Peace, security cannot be achieved by force, by military pacts. Peace can only be achieved by disarmament, by equal cooperation among all world nations.

We firmly back a more resolute action of the European countries toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, the achievement of peaceful cooperation for a united Europe free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases, a Europe of free and independent nations.

We will continue to work for new relations of good neighborhood in the Balkans and for the creation in this area of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and of foreign military bases.

It is our opinion that we must strengthen cooperation with all the states and peoples in Europe and on all continents to attain the aims of disarmament and peace. Military balance should be achieved not through new arms, but by reducing the existing ones. Balance between the two sides should be at the lowest level of arming. This is the only way to each nation's security.

We are firmly for the settlement of conflicts and disputed issues between states only by way of negotiations. Force and the threat of force ought to be given up as well as big manoeuvers. The great powers should withdraw their fleets from international waters and ensure all states full freedom of navigation in international waters.

3D GNA SESSION BEGINS PROCEEDINGS 3 APRIL

AU030834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- The works of the third session of the Grand National Assembly of Romania opened in Bucharest in the morning of April 3. The agenda of the session includes bills on the country's economic and social development in the 1986-1990 five-year period, other drafts of normative acts, a report of the government on the fulfillment of the national single plan in the first trimester of the ongoing year and measures for the integral fulfillment of the provisions set for 1986. The works of the session continue.

DIMITRU APPOINTED INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

AU030749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0741 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA inform readers that by presidential decree Alexandru Dimitriu has been appointed minister of industrial machine building in Romania.

PUNGAN, VADUVA MEET TURKISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU021914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1986 -- Now on a visit to Romania, the Turkish parliamentary delegation led by Necmettin Karaduman, speaker of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, had separate meetings on April 2 with the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, and with the Foreign Affairs Minister Ilie Vaduva.

Questions were approached during the talks related to the development of bilateral economic cooperation, possibilities and ways of expanding and diversifying those ties, of broadening trade between the two countries.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international matters with stress on the importance of the cooperation between Romania and Turkey for the promotion of a climate of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

BELOVSKI, SYRIA'S KHADDAM HOLD DAMASCUS TALKS

LD022213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2028 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, leader of an LCY delegation visiting the Syrian Ba'th Party, today held talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the Near East crisis, the realization of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people, and the activities of nonaligned countries.

Both sides stressed the need to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Arab countries in this region. Any outside interference in the already complex and conflicting relations in the Near East only aggravates the situation and decreases the possibility for solving problems on a lasting and just basis.

ZARKOVIC GREETS KADAR ON NATIONAL DAY

LD031005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic's national holiday, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, a message of congratulations and best wishes for the continued successful economic and social development of the country and for the prosperity of the friendly people of Hungary. The telegram also expresses satisfaction with the successful cooperation and development of relations between the two neighboring and socialist countries, as well as between the LCY and the MSZMP, and the belief that this cooperation will continue to develop comprehensively in the interest of the two peoples, peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

PETITION AGAINST PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF DISSIDENTS

AU030755 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] In a petition to parliament in Belgrade 76 intellectuals demanded an amendment to the law which would exclude the abuse of psychiatry against dissidents. In this petition the signatories advocate a change in penal law under which people at present can be forced to undergo psychiatric treatment if they are a danger to others.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SFRY ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD022252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG) -- The drop in the value of the dollar, lower interest rates and cheaper oil could be instrumental in bringing down prices and inflation in Yugoslavia and improving the country's economic performance and especially its foreign trade, it was said in a debate on economic trends conducted in the Assembly of Yugoslavia today. It was stressed that the growth of inflation and prices should be somewhat slowed down also by the consistent implementation of the measures for the financial consolidation of the economy which have already been passed by the government. But only the second quarter of the year will show to what degree these solutions have been efficient.

The difficulties on the Yugoslav market, particularly high inflation, have lessened the effects of foreign trade in the first three months of the year, delegates in the Assembly of Yugoslavia assessed. The country's exports in the period were two billion and 264 million dollars, which is 10.1 percent above the corresponding period of last year. At the same time, it's imports rose up two billion and 930 million dollars, a 13.3 per cent increase on the January-March 1985 period.

Stressing that due to high inflation the "credit-monetary policy is bursting at the seams", the delegates stressed that more resolute steps then up to now are needed to curb inflation. In order to make enterprises more efficient and to bring inflation under control, the government has made a number of changes in price controls. A spokesman for the Information Secretariat told journalists here today that coffee, meat and meat products, coal and other products are no longer subject to price controls. The spokesman said that the competent organs are now controlling the prices of 58 per cent of the value of industrial production instead of 61 per cent until now.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES NEGATIVE PHENOMENA

LD021504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and the congresses and conferences of the republican and provincial LC's the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee held a session yesterday (presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic) to discuss some topical issues concerning the LCY and society, in general.

It was stated that under the circumstances, an economic crisis and the failure to implement constitutionally established socioeconomic and political relations might give rise to ideological turmoil and attempts to reexamine the established ideas, concepts, and understandings of our revolutionary movement; they could lead to a negation of the absoluteness of some of the fundamental social and political principles and even to demands for revising some of the LC's basic stands that have been confirmed in practice. In such a complex situation, nationalism in all its hues, as one of the main forms and fulcrum of antisocialist activity, is on the offensive.

It was stressed at the session that all these phenomena call for the LC to counter more actively existing social and ideological problems and, by providing insight into them and explaining them, to create conditions for a stronger assertion of its theoretical concepts. In addition, it is of particular importance that it persevere in carrying out established program goals. This, of course, will call for a broad mobilization of the socialist forces' front. Particular stress was placed on the need for the LC to develop and establish in practice firmer ideological and action unity so as to make it possible for outstanding issues to be explained more successfully, for the existing difficulties to be overcome, and for the prospects for the further constant development of socialist self-management to be created.

The Presidium warned that some LC organizations and leaderships have been insufficiently resolute in the ideopolitical struggle against antisocialist and antiself-management activities, regardless of whether they come from positions of the bourgeois right or are manifested as ideological pressure and activity from positions of bureaucratic dogmatism. As a result of opportunism and vacillation, antiself-management ideas are being openly and aggressively propagated by some sections of the information media, at meetings and public platforms, even those organized by society itself.

However, there has been no well-argued and convincing Marxist criticism from the positions of the LCY program to oppose such ideas. Warnings were voiced at the session that, under the guise of efforts to "implement democratic self-management," liberal-bourgeois tendencies are striving to provide conditions for unhampered activity of those forces oriented toward directly threatening the achievements and course of our socialist revolution. It is obvious that their idea of democracy has no classical dimensions and substance, for them it simply implies freedom to act from counterrevolutionary positions. As for bureaucratic-dogmatic factions, they blame socialist self-management and socialist democracy of self-management for everything that has gone wrong in our society; they are trying to deny and at the same time suppress the open exchange of views within the League of Communists and in society and to label it as dangerous for socialism. It was also stressed at the session that the struggle against these two tendencies will not be successful unless it is accompanied by efforts to develop broad-based democracy both in the LC and in society as a whole.

The LC must not remain indifferent to these and other forms of antisocialist activity and anticommunist ideology since these political aspirations challenge almost directly the LCY's leading role, the democratic and self-management rights and role of the working class and working people, and the federal concept of our multinational community.

The Presidium placed particular emphasis on the need for the struggle against nationalism in all localities to be opportune and specific and not reduced to sporadic condemnations of individual cases of extreme behavior; it must penetrate into the causes and roots and fight the proponents of such behavior; it has to permeate relations in material production and in the sphere of the social superstructure which directly stimulate nationalist tendencies.

Attention was drawn to attempts in the sphere of social ownership to propagate misleading theses maintaining that socialism can be further developed by introducing some kind of mixed capitalist and state ownership. It was also noted that, under the guise of advocating further democratization of society, some individuals and groups have been attacking organized activity on the part of the LCY and other subjective forces and institutions of the political system and proclaimed it as being bureaucratic. The need was also stressed for resolute opposition to the unacceptable thesis of the need to change the constitutional position of the republics and autonomous provinces in our system and for a determined struggle against any other form of destructive activity in the country's political and economic life.

It was stressed during the session that the LC must invest even more specific and efficient efforts to expose and suppress all these attempts, to resist attempts to cause ideological confusion and hamper the activity of antisocialist and antiself-management forces. Only by taking radical and resolute measures against opportunism, passivity, ideological neutrality, attempts to usurp working people's rights, and other forms of antiself-management behavior and by direct struggle against antisocialist tendencies and pressures opposed to the LCY's program orientations, will conditions be created for an even more vigorous promotion of ideological and theoretical work and for consolidating the LC's leading role, influence, and responsibility. It was agreed that the republican and provincial committees should discuss these issues in their own localities and launch a broad-based action in order to solve them. In this they must insist that all LC members, organizations, and forums bear responsibility for the situation and trends in all spheres of economic social, and political life and for the uniform implementation of the agreed-upon policy.

This is one of the most important tasks of the overall precongress activity. The Presidium endorsed the report by the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Vidoje Zarkovic, about the LCY delegation's visit to the Polish People's Republic. The talks the delegation had with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and other top Polish officials were assessed as useful and beneficial for the strengthening of cooperation and understanding between the LCY and the PZPR and between the two countries.

PRISTINA PAPER CONDEMNS LACK OF CADRE MOBILITY

LD021302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- In its issue today the Pristina JEDINSTVO has published a comment on cadre changes in Kosovo and about some unacceptable tendencies and resistance to bringing down the age of cadres.

The author of the commentary, Masan Boskovic, begins by drawing attention to lateral cadre movements during the recent elections, illustrating his point with examples of what happened in some Kosovo municipalities. In Vitina the president of the Municipal Executive Committee was elected president of the LC Municipal Committee; in Podujevo the president of the Municipal Council of the Federation of Trade Unions became the president of the SAWP Municipal Conference while the person who until then was the president of the SAWP Municipal Conference "moved" into the chair of the secretary of the LC Municipal Committee. In Decani the secretaries of the LC Municipal Committee and of the SAWP Municipal Conference swapped places, while in Utrosevac the secretary of the SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia] Municipal Committee became the secretary of the SAWP Municipal Conference. In Suva Reka and Kacanik the president of the SAWP Municipal Conference and the president of the Municipal Assembly, respectively, were elected secretaries of the LC Municipal Committees there, while in Srbica the president of the Municipal Assembly was proposed for the office of the president of the SAWP Municipal Conference. The session of the LC Provincial Committee and, beforehand, the session of the Council of the Federation of Kosovo Trade Unions demonstrated, says the Pristina JEDINSTVO, that they did not fit in with the wishes for genuine possibilities and orientations for a gradual but necessary generation change.

The pleading for compulsory territorial representation and the thesis "that he should be on the list" are not only at odds with the positions of the top party forums but overshadow a fact well known to everyone -- that cadres mainly from the same enviornments have been present on the political scene for many years now. The fact that dissatisfied people are emerging precisely from these environments points to alleged deviation from established criteria. These individuals do not or do not want to understand that a limited number of members in top LC and trade union organs in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia implies that a specific number of present cadres who, during the previous congresses and conferences had been voted members of top organs, should cede their places to younger people and in so doing make it possible for the process of fusion of youth and experience to take place and deepen. Otherwise, as Kacusa Jasari remarked during the last session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, "it would appear that there are no young cadres in Kosovo."

When then, one wonders, are spokes placed in the wheels of cadre changes and why is there a tendency to have candidates from one's own backyard.

Will the success of the work of the LC organs not depend on the ability and willingness of their members to extricate the country from the crisis rather than on whether or not they come from this or that municipality? For this reason the warnings uttered at political platforms like "we shall not be able to explain ourselves to Kosovo communists if... are not on the list" sound rather strange. Do not these warnings possess the undertones of the unacceptable electoral slogan "why he and not me?" However, one thing is clear: There are no irreplaceable people in this society as distinct from there being people with less or more meritorious service. It goes without saying, says JEDINSTVO in conclusion, that the present cadre changes imply both the latter and the former.

SFRY PRESIDENCY CONSIDERS SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LD021517 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- A meeting has been held in the SFRY Presidency (presided over by Vice President Sinan Hasani) among the top officials of the Federation, the SR of Serbia, the Serbian Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo, Montenegro, and Macedonia. During the meeting an agreement was reached about the specific activities and measures needed to implement the stance and conclusions adopted at the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on 5 March this year that was devoted to the political-security situation in Kosovo. The introductory address at the meeting was made by Stone Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency and chairman of the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order.

Proceeding from the assessments and conclusions adopted by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and from the long-term tasks as set by the political platform for LCY action in Kosovo, the Presidency established measures and immediate specific tasks facing, primarily, the state, sociopolitical organs, and organizations in eliminating the causes and effects of the unfavorable political-security and economic situation in Kosovo and hampering the hostile activity of Albanian irredentists and nationalists of all hues.

According to the report issued after the session, the Presidency outlined the priority tasks and agreed on the current tasks and deadlines to be carried out by organs of state administration, judiciary, internal affairs, education, information media, and by other institutions of the system.

Attention was drawn to the problems of population policy and family planning. Also at this meeting, the ending of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the creation of conditions for the return of those who have left were described as priority tasks calling for the involvement of all organized socialist forces, above all those in the province of Kosovo, and of all other factors in the SR of Serbia and other republics and the Province of Vojvodina. The underlying aim is to achieve, more rapidly and efficiently, political and economic stability and thus total security for all citizens in Kosovo by a coordinated action of all state and sociopolitical organs and organizations in the republics, provinces, and the Federation and by insisting on the proper functioning of the state apparatus and on the consistent observation of the law in all spheres of social life.

POLITICAL CRIME IN SLOVENIA IN DECLINE

LD022107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Although more severe economic conditions and the drop in living standards in recent years have created a "favorable climate" for vociferous appearances by opponents of our socialist self-managing system, political crime in Slovenia is constantly declining. This was pointed out today at a meeting of representatives of the Public Prosecutor's office of the SR of Slovenia with journalists.

The most common of such criminal acts are those involving provocations of national hatred, for which in most cases citizens themselves bring criminal charges against the perpetrators, undoubtedly indicating a high patriotic awareness. Such dissatisfaction with the political system was most often expressed by people who enjoy no prestige in their environment, that is, they have been unemployed for a long time, mostly through their own fault, and are pushed to the margins of social reality.

Last year 22 charges were brought against perpetrators of political criminal acts, of which 3 were more serious in nature. All three serious cases involved nationalistic assaults. Two of the perpetrators of these crimes, persons of Slovene nationality, provoked national hatred by writing slogans "Serbs to be put into the willows" [srbe na vrbe] and "gypsies" in Kamnik. In the third case a person of Serbian nationality provoked the same sort of hatred in a coffee shop in Piran by saying that "all Slovenes should be murdered." The remaining 19 defendants spread national hatred, insulting the prestige of Comrade Tito and of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The "Idria case," as was confirmed by the hearing and trial of participants in mass fights and riots in that mining place, has obviously gained nationalistic and chauvinistic characteristics, thereby causing great harm to Slovenia. The issue primarily developed by using unsupported arguments to inform the public about the riots. Unfortunatley, it had disagreeable consequences for the entire Yugoslav community, since the foreign media made good use of it for their own malicious constructions.

According to the information from the republican public prosecutor's office of the SR of Slovenia, other types of crime were also in decline last year: down 3 percent over 1984. Most criminal acts involved property, assaults on private and social property, traffic offenses, and cases involving great material damage. A new form of criminal activity is on the increase, trading in children, whose dark channels mostly lead to Italy and Austria.

The greatest worry for legal organs in Slovenia is still posed by economic crime. Last year a total of 6,217 criminal acts of this kind were registered, up 8 percent compared with 1984. Damage to social property amounted to as much as 270.8 million dinars. Enormous damage was done to ships and also as a result of fires, for which the human factor should be blamed.

Representatives of the Public Prosecutor's office point out that self-managing workers' control groups are still not working as well as they should, a fact best illustrated by the information that these organs brought charges only in one case in Slovenia last year. Working people are obviously afraid that by pointing out speculations, abuses, and theft of social property they might create "unnecessary problems for themselves and fall into the disfavor of those who make decisions on everything."

VLAJKOVIC VISITS DPRK; MEETS WITH KIM IL-SONG

For North Korean coverage of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the State Presidency's visit to Pyongyang 29 March-2 April, including talks with Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, see the North Korea section of the 1 and 2 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORTs.

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Eastern Europe

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CTK ASKS 'WHAT HAS BECOME OF GENEVA SPIRIT'

LD031258 Prague CTK in English 1208 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Jan Stejskal commentary on U.S.-Soviet relations: "Geneva Spirit"]

[Text] Moscow April 3 (CTK) -- What has become of the Geneva spirit -- has it died, is it dying or has it been seriously ill? This is a question which many commentators ask in connection with the development of Soviet-U.S. relations following last year's Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

The list of actions of the U.S. Administration after the Geneva "meeting of hope" gives little reason for optimism. At all fronts, Washington stubbornly hinders all progress in disarmament talks. Its policy focuses at present on "solving" regional conflicts but in this respect it recognizes only two alternatives -- a threat of force or the use of force. There are many examples--agressive actions off the Libyan coastline, increased military pressure in Central America, supplies of new weapons to Angolan and Afghan bandits. In its practice, the White House uses methods "tested" during the cold war period. It used them not only in the Gulf of Sidra but also in its policy of the so-called constructive engagement with South African racists and during the recent stormy events in the Philippines.

Though the Geneva agreement laid main stress on averting the nuclear threat, the White House has quickly forgotten the Geneva order of priorities. Disarmament is to be pushed aside and priority is given to the policy of regional confrontation.

Referring to sources close to the President, the American press has written that Ronald Reagan is convinced that the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations gives Washington scope for more resolution and freedom of actions. The sense of free actions of the USA is to preserve old and create new hotbeds of international tension and expand the U.S. spheres of influence by force. The aim of this global pressure is to provoke Moscow to "slam the door" which will enable the Pentagon and its White House allies to sweep the problem of eliminating nuclear weapons from the table.

The Soviet Union presses for the idea of mutual security in its relations with the USA and of general security at the international level. The Soviet Union is not going to let itself be provoked to stop its efforts for achieving these aims whose validity was also confirmed by the conclusions of the 27th Soviet Communist Party.

The Soviet Union has no illusions about the aims and methods of the U.S. policy. The reactionary U.S. doctrine of neoglobalism only multiplies the significance of efforts to strengthen international security and halt dangerous tendencies to confrontation.

KISKA DELEGATION MEETS ALGERIAN MINISTERS

AU010920 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA) -- Upon its stay in Algeria the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, was received by the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of trade, Benamar Mohamed, the minister of energy and chemical and petro-chemical industry, Belkacem Nabi, the minister of agriculture and fishing, Kasdi Merbah, and by the Chairman of the People's Council of the City of Algiers Faruk Mohamed. At these meetings, which were characterized by a warm and friendly spirit, they talked on the possibility of further extending the mutual relations and exchnages between the two countries in fields of mutual interest, trade, agriculture, oil, etc.

The delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Pali Miska paid also a visit to the car plant in Kuiba, where it got acquainted with the work and life of the workers of the plant, who extended a warm and fraternal reception to it. On occasion of the visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic of the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Albania in Algeria Nesip Kaci gave a dinner at "El Djazair" hotel, which passed in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

Leaves for Home

AU020844 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 2 (ATA) -- The delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, headed by Pali Miska, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, wound up its official and friendly visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and returned home on April 1. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi, the vice chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Jashar Menzelxhiu, deputies etc.

At "Huari Boumediene" Airport of Algiers the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, headed by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, was seen off by the president of the National People's Assembly of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Rabah Bitat, by the vice president of the assembly, Nuauria Abdellah and other top functionaries. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria, Nesip Kaci.

During its visit to Algeria the delegation of the People's Assembly, headed by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, was also recevied by the minister of culture and tourism, Boualem Bessaieh. During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries in the field of culture. Present in the meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Algeria, Nesip Kaci.

NINTH CC CONGRESS SET FOR 3 - 8 NOVEMBER 86

AU251858 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 25 Mar 86

["Decree for Summoning the Ninth Regular AWP Congress" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The AWP Central Committee 14th Plenum on 24 March 1986 decreed:

I. The ninth regular AWP congress will meet between 3 and 8 November 1986.

II. The congress will conduct its proceedings according to the following agenda:

1. Report on the activity of the AWP Central Committee and its tasks for the future, given by Comrade Ramiz ALIA, AWP Central Committee first secretary.
2. Report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, given by Pilo Peristeri, Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.
3. The directives of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1986-90, given by Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.
4. Elections for the central organs of the party.

III. The norms for representation at the congress are to be one delegate with executive voting rights to every 90 party members, and one delegate with an advisory vote to every 90 candidates for party membership.

Let the summons to the Ninth Congress serve as a spur and source of inspiration or the unfurling of the creative energies and initiative of our people, to give impetus to competition and socialist emulation, to develop further the movement of innovators and rationalizers in production, to raise higher the spirit of mass actions, so that we may open thecongress with new achievements and victories. The AWP Central Committee calsl upon all working people, the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, young people, women, veterans, and members of the armed forces, in steel-forged unity and in a lofty revolutionary and patriotic spirit, to mutiply their efforts and mobilize all their strength, to exceed their duties on every front of socialist construction, and to strengthen and raise higher the achievement of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha -- socialist Albania. Let members of the party, distinguished always for their correctness and decisiveness, their self-denial and spirit of justice, their tireless labor and determined struggle, be in the van of these efforts, where the most determination and courage and daring is demanded. Let their example and the wise and zealous words of the party inspire and mobilize the masses, educating them and leading them in the new battles of 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Let the meetings and conferences for evaluating elections to the party also serve this purpose.

AWP Central Committee 14th Plenum

Tirana, 24 March 1986.

ALIA, CARCANI SPEAK AT 14TH AWP PLENUM

AU250852 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 25 (ATA) -- Under the direction of Cormade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the 14th plenum of the Central Committee of the PLA convened on March 24, 1986.

In the name of the Political Bureau, Comrade Lenka Cuko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party of Labour of Albania, presented to the plenum the proposal for the convening of the 9th congress of the party and the tasks arising before the party organisations, all the communists and working people to see to the congress with realisations in all fields. The plenum approved the respective decision unanimously.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialsit Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, informed the plenum of the work made and the successes scored while implementing the decisions of the 13th plenum of the CC of the PLA and laid the tasks for the future. These problems were analysed and discussed widely in the plenum.

Drawing the conclusions at the end of the plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alai, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, spoke of some actual problems of the development of the economy and especially of the agricultural production. He stressed the need of increasing the active role of the economic thinking and consolidation of the state control in all the forms and links and laid down some important tasks of the work of the party with the masses with regard to the realisation of the state plans.

STEFANI GIVES ADDRESS AT RAILROAD RALLY

AU311456 Tirana ATA in English 0630 GMT 31 Mar 86

["Grand Rally of the Youth -- The Beginning of the Work of Milot-Rreshen-Klos Railway Inaugurated" -- ATA headline"]

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) In the enthusiastic atmosphere aroused for and wide our country by the decision of the 14th plenum of the CC of the party on the convocation of the 9th Ordinary Congress of the PLA, the beginning of the work for the construction of Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway, one of the important projects of the 8th Five Year Plan was inaugurated today before noon.

On this occasion, thousands of people, mainly young boys and girls, working people, pioneers of Enver, etc, gathered, in the small town of Skuraj, which will be the first station of the new railway line.

Present to take part in this beautiful celebration were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrades Besnik Bekteshi and Llambi Gegprifti, members of the Central Committee of the party, of the government, etc.

The rally was declared open by the first secretary of the CC of the Albanian Union of Working Youth, Mehmet Elezi, who expressed once again the joy of our younger generation for the great trust displayed by the party charging it with the construction of this project. On behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of the first secretary of the CC of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, Comrade Simon Stefani greeted the volunteers and the whole youth of the country.

Only a few weeks have gone by since the day when Comrade Ramiz Alia announced in the town of Rreshen the decision of the party to entrust the construction of the new Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway to our heroic youth, said among others Comrade Simon Stefani. And today, amidst the indescribable joy of the people of the district of Kruje, Mirdite, Mat and Lezhe, and of all Albania, we have gathered to inaugurate the beginning of the work in this new project.

Educated with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver, tempered in the heat of the struggle for the socialist construction of the homeland, the youth has played a great role to carry out all magnificent transformations that have taken place, he said further on. It has been and is in the forefront of the struggle for the progress of the society. Our younger generation is a generation with lofty revolutionary aspirations and ideals, with great political and ideological maturity, lively and full of optimism, equipped with knowledge and culture. It has always been and is ready to cope with the most difficult jobs where the homeland is in need of. We all are witnesses of the great projects the youth has set up through its physical and mental energies.

The road of actions has been the road of honour for our youth. In the undertakings of constructive work it has manifested those pure moral-political qualities and virtues that have always characterised it such as ardent patriotism, determination to keep the word given, the spirit of heroism and socialist collectivity.

The new railway the beginning of which we are inaugurating today dear young volunteers, he stressed, is of great political and economic importance. It will curve Milot-Rreshen-Klos regions, where once a great backwardness and poverty prevailed. It will play an ever greater role to their economic and cultural development. Comrade Ramiz Alia said in his speech held in Rreshen that the construction of this railway, this new present of the party for these zones, will enliven and will make more dynamic the life of the people and economy, it will serve as a great factor not only for the economic development but also for the social one.

Mirdite, Mat, Diber are districts with great underground riches. Due to the will and knowledge of our people, of the army of specialists trained by the party, mineral bearing sources have been discovered and mines have been commissioned which increases the economic potential of the country. This new railway will powerfully helps in their large scale exploitation and the further strengthening of our people's economy.

In the work to lay the rails of this project there will be manifested and materialized more powerfully in the everyday life the pure moral-political virtues the party has educated our younger generation with. An unprecedented enthusiasm and mobilisation has swept over our entire working masses these days Comrade Simon Stefani said further on. The 14th plenum of the Central Committee decided that the 9th congress which will draw the balance sheet of the magnificent achievements we have attained be convened on November 3 this year. It will set down new tasks which open great perspectives and whil carry further our economic-social development.

Swept over in the powerful movement "standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha "working people throughout our socialist homeland work and create, realise bold targets. The working class, the cooperativist peasantry, people's intelligentsia, the youth, women, our armed forces, our entire people are showing through deeds that they are determined to master and apply the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver, to March always onward on his road. In this context, the youth has undertaken numerous local and national actions such as that of Lukove, the construction of watering-troughs, the clearing of the pastures and repairing of Vjose-Levan-Fier canal etc. It is working with drive in mines, in construction and agriclture and is manifesting at any moment its revolutionary determination to work there where the homeland needs it.

Addressing the volunteers Comrade Simon Stefani said in conclusion: Today you are beginning the work in this great project of the new five year plan which will open new perspectives and will carry further the whole of economic and social development of the country. The new five year plan is based on the correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy of the party, on our revolutionary practice, on the country's great assets, on the unbreakable strength of the people. It will strengthen still more our homeland and will ensure the continous progress on the socialist road. His speech was received with enthusiastic applauses and acclamations.

On behalf of the volunteers, the commander of the central staff of the railway Demir Osmani greeted. A message was sent from the rally to Comrade Ramiz Alia. The rally closed with the parade of the young volunteers, lined up in 10 brigades. Amidst the joy and enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Adil Carcani uncovered the slab dedicated to the beginning of the work in this railway. The chairman of the Council of Ministers wished the volunteers successes in this new undertaking. Then, the party and state leaders together with the volunteers began the work in the construction of the railway line.

MUSTAQI ATTENDS TANK CORPS ANNIVERSARY

AU301434 Tirana ATA in English 0640 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of tanks arms service a solemn meeting was organised in one of the halls of the central house of the People's Army, on March 29. Attending were militarymen, cadres, specialists and veterans of this arms service and other guests. Present were also the members of the CC of the Party Miti Nito and Ali Vukatana.

The meeting was declared open by the vice-chief of the General Staff of the People's Army Simon Ballabani. The militaryman Lili Bullari spoke on the 40 year long road of the tanks arms service and the successes attained by the effective in all the directions of political military training to carry into effect the targets of the revolutionary movement, "standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". The Chief of the General Staff of the Army and the First Vice-Minister of the People's Defense Kico Mustaqi read out the greeting on behalf of the Ministry of People's Defence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

More on Delegation Arrivals

AU031150 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, delegations of the following arrived yesterday to participate in the 13th BCP Congress:

-- The SED, led by Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The delegation also includes Horst Schumann, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Leipzig District SED Committee, and Egon Rommel, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Bulgaria.

-- The PZPR, led by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation also includes Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee; Boguslaw Kedzia, director of the Education, Science, and Technical Progress Department of the PZPR Central Committee; and Wieslaw Bek, PPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

-- The MSZMP, led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The delegation also includes Peter Szijfrid, first secretary of the Tolna County MSZMP Committee, and Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

-- The CPCZ, led by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. The delegation also includes Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party, and Vaclav Janousek, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the guests were met by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Stoyan Markov, and Stoyan Karadzhov, and by responsible fellow workers of the BCP Central Committee.

By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, delegations of the following arrived in Bulgaria yesterday to participate in the BCP Congress:

-- The Japanese Socialist Party, led by Akira Ono, deputy chiarman of the party's Central Executive Committee.

-- The Japanese Communist Party, led by Takashi Shigeno, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee.

-- The National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt, led by Lyutfi Uakid, as the party's deputy general secretary.

-- SWAPO [South-west Africa People's Organization] led by Restur Nakhalo, member of the SWAPO Central Committee.

-- The World Federation of Democratic Youth, led by Valid Masri, chairman of the fed federation.

-- The Indian National Congress (I), led by Kedar Natkh Singh, member of the party's All-India Committee.

-- The World Peace Council, led by the council's Chairman Romesh Chandra.

-- The Chile Communist Party, led by Hugo Fasio, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of India, led by Dzhaganatkh Sarkar, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the party's National Council.

-- The Communist Party of India-Marxist, led by Kharikishnan Singh Surdzhit, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Pakistan.

-- The LCY, led by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Presidency.

-- The Finnish Communist Party, led by Helja Tammisola, deputy chairman and Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- WFTU, led by Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the federation.

-- The Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq, led by Sa'adoun Shaker, member of the party's regional leadership.

-- The KPD, led by Hermann Gautier, deputy chairman of the party.

-- The Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] led by Helmut G. Schmidt, head of the press service of the SPD central leadership.

-- The Italian Communist Party [PCI] led by Luciano Barca, member of the PCI leadership.

-- The International Union of Students, led by Joseph Scala, president of the union.

-- The Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member of the Central Committee, chairman of the party's National Control-Auditing Committee, and vice-president of the Council of State of Cuba.

The Swiss Labor Party, headed by Roger Daflon, Politburo member of the Party's Central Committee.

-- The PLO, headed by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO Political Department.

-- The Chilean Socialist Party, headed by Hernan del Canto, member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The West Berlin SED, headed by Klaus Dieter Heiser, member of the Bureau and secretary of the party's leadership.

-- The Turkish Communist Party, headed by Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of the Netherlands, headed by Fena Bolding, member of the Politburo and organizational secretary of the Central Committee.

-- The Belgian Socialist Party -- Walloon, headed by Guy Coyeme, deputy chairman of the party.

-- The United Socialist Party of Mexico, headed by Gustavo Moran, member of the party's Central Committee Political Commission.

-- The Communist Party of Guadaloupe, headed by Claudie Shipote, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo.

-- The French Communist Party headed by Claude Biar, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo.

-- The Martinique Communist Party, headed by Herichot Roger, member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco headed by Mohamad Musharik, member of the party's Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Argentina, headed by Fernando Nadra, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and Central Committee secretary.

-- The Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, headed by Manuel Vas Alfonso-Fernandes, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

-- The Mali People's Democratic Union, headed by Mohamed Talibe Sumare, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the party.

-- The National Liberation Front of Algeria, headed by Ahmed Ali Gazali, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the party's Central Committee;

-- The Paraguayan Communist Party, headed by Hugo Campos, member of the party's Central Committee Political Commission.

-- The Egyptian Communist Party.

The guests were welcomed at the Sofia airport by the comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov, as well as by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee.

3 Apr Proceedings

AU030849 Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- the 13th Congress of the BCP continues its work here today. During the second day of the work of the supreme forum of the Bulgarian Communists, the delegates will continue to make their statements on the documents of the congress and on the opening speech delivered by Mr. Tudor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP. The leaders of a number of foreign delegations, guests of the congress, are expected to deliver their greeting addresses.

In the afternoon the congress will continue its work in five sections: party-organizational and ideological work; economic and techno-scientific policy; science, culture and education; management and socialist democracy; foreign policy and international relations.

Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP is chairing the third session of the congress.

Mr. Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the BCP Blagoevgrad County Committee, spoke about the need of establishing a scientific potential in this part of the country, of creating conditions for re-orientation of the young people towards engineering and technical professions.

The delegate spoke about the difficulties in the transference of the achievements of the techno-scientific progress into practice. It is hampered by the go-slow policy of some members of the party organizations who think that the changes must be made "from above".

Mrs. Zlatka Popova, principal of the chemical industry technical school in Sofia, spoke of the content, forms and methods of work in education in compliance with techno-scientific progress.

She pointed out that the new requirements make it imperative to engage the teachers in scientific research work, to establish an up-to-date material and technical basis in the schools and to do away with the overloading of the students with information.

The delegate pointed out that the present system of distributing cadres is bureaucratic and out of touch with the actual needs. It is necessary to establish a more direct dialogue between the organizations which employ the cadres and the institutions training them. This will make it possible to specify the present and the future requirements before the cadres and to adequately include the school in the unified system of reproduction.

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) delivered a greetings address on behalf of the managing committee of the BZNS.

If today, at this congress of ours, we are assessing Bulgaria's development not in percentages but in new qualitative measures this is due to the April Leninist revolutionary style, the outstanding public figure, Academician Vladimir Topencharov, said, speaking of the importance of the 1956 April Plenum of the CC of the BCP for the development of Bulgaria in the past 30 years and on its projection in the future strategy and tactics of the party in the management of the country.

Expressing the high assessment given by the veteran communists to the all-round achievements in the socialist development of Bulgaria, Acad. Topencharov expressed his conviction in the victory of the techno-scientific revolution as an integral part of the future national development. And he defined the documents of the current part congress as highways for the upsurge of the country by the end of the century.

Ms. Velichka Radeva, technologist in an agro-industrial complex, dwelled on some issues of the development of stock breeding. Her achievements are great - 5,217 litres average yield of milk per cow. But the aims are even higher - achieving 6,000 litres average yield of milk, till the end of the decade. This is the result from the new brigade organization of labour and the self-accounting. The salaries at the dairy complex are not fixed. The quantity and quality of labour determine the wages.

But the difficulties are not minor, said the delegate. The unsatisfactory quality of the combined fodder, the unsatisfactory state of the material base, and the low level of mechanization of the production processes, which necessitate [word indistinct] physical work, are among the factors which hamper the development. We cannot solve these problems with our own efforts, said the delegate. New economic opportunities are necessary, as well as improvement of the conditions of financing and crediting.

Mr. Goran Ninov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vratsa County People's Council reported that the installation of the basic technological equipment of the fifth power unit of the Kozlodoy nuclear power station has been completed and that its all-round tests have started.

He dwelled on the results and the weaknesses of the economy of the country. The cause of some of the failures is the slow reorganization of the way of thinking and the activities of a number of bodies and managers. The intensive development of the economy of the county necessitates a rapid technological innovation of industrial production. The country's agriculture needs specialists, a better distribution of the crops and a higher quality of the equipment.

Noting the growing role of the people's councils in the resolution of the complex socio-economic problems of the territorial units, the delegate recommended the speeding up of the passing of the people's councils bill.

"We arrived here at a time, which is difficult for our country," said in his greeting address to the congress Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista front for national liberation of Nicaragua, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform. Recalling that the American Administration, headed by President Reagan, has undertaken a dangerous step insisting on granting 100 million U.S. dollars for the continuation of the aggression against Nicaragua, the representative of the Sandinista Front stressed: "This step is an obstacle for the achievement of peaceful political solution in the region, it increases the danger from escalation of the U.S. military intervention and speaks about a course towards Vietnamization of the Central American region, but the policy followed by the Reagan administration will not make Nicaragua bend its head."

Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman stressed that the Central American countries do not want the war which the U.S. tries to impose on them. But Washington rejects the peaceful proposals of the Contadora Group and of the Lima Group, as well as any other initiatives in this direction. There will not be any advance on the road of peace till the U.S. does not stop its aggressive actions against Nicaragua, said Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman, expressing his gratitude for the solidarity and the assistance, rendered by Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries, to his country in this difficult moment.

In his greetings address to the congress, Mr. Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, said that Bulgaria's steady socio-economic development and her consistent internationalism play an important role in the progressive development of the Balkans. He expressed approval for the practical measures for consolidating the overall situation in the Balkans contained in the report of the CC of the BCP to the congress.

The leader of the Communist Party of Greece condemned the activities of certain imperialist circles, directed not only at frustrating the new [words indistince] in the Balkans, but also at taking this region back to its difficult past.

"The Communist Party of Greece is on the opinion that for the Balkans there is no other alternative than the further promotion of peaceful cooperation among our peoples and countries and that this common duty should prevail over isolated differences and disputes", Mr. Kharilaos Florakis stressed.

The Greek representative dwelled of the attempts of U.S. imperialism to step up its influence in the region of the Mediterranean, proved by its recent attack on Libya which coincided with the visit of State Secretary George Shultz to Greece - on the very day on which that country celebrates its independence. Mr. Shultz came with the categorical request for preserving the state of the U.S. bases in Greece, her dependence on Washington and NATO. "To this end U.S. imperialism is using both the military regime in Ankara and the contradictions between Greece and Turkey in order to hold the two countries in its hands by means of escalating tension and armament, the speaker pointed out.

In the second part of the third session of the congress started under the chairmanship of Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

He gave the floor to Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

After that, Mr. Angel Bobokov, chairman of the Credentials Committee of the 13th Congress of the BCP, delivered the report of the committee.

Mr. Do Muoi, member of the Politiburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party, said that Vietnam, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries, together with the working class and the progressive peoples in the world, leads a decisive struggle against imperialism, against old and new colonialism, agaist the other reactionary forces, in the name of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. United with Laos and Kampuchea we struggle for peaceful South East Asia, for stability, friendship, and cooperation stressed Mr. Do Muoi.

Mr. Atanas Stanev, head of the railways board in the city of Gorna Oryakhovitsa, began his statement expressing the joy of the thousands of Bularian transport workers over the release of Sergey Antonov and his return home. "For three and a half years the enemies of socialist Bulgaria tried hard to concoct the version of the 'Bulgarian connection' in the papal assassination attempt', he said. "But they failed completely and had to withdraw the accusations against out fellow countrymen and not because they failed to produce sufficient evidence, as the verdict of the Rome court puts it but because there is no such evidence whatsoever. There are no proofs because terrorism is alien to the policy pursued by Bulgaria and to socialism, because the slander was and remains a vile political rovocation."

Mr. A. Stanev illustrated the achievments scored in the period under review with figures. The 534-km long Sofia - Gorna Oryakhovitsa - Varna electrified double track railway have been set in regular operation increasing the traffic capacity of the railway route 2.5-fold.

The efficiency of the carriages and the engines has been increased by 20 per cent. The tasks for the following five-year period have been set: technological re-equipment of the railway transport on the basis of comprehensive mechanization and automation, raising the quality of rail transport and the efficiency of the loading and unloading work the equipment for which is now 50 per cent is worn out.

Nowadays, the struggle of the communists and democrats in Portugal in defence of the achievements of the April revolution (1974) goes hand in hand with the universal struggle in defence of peace and for national independence, stressed in his greeting address Mr. Octavio Pato, member of the Political Commission and of the Permanent Secretariat of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The representative of the Portuguese Communist Party paid special attention to the contribution of the Portuguese Communist to the barring of the way of the reactionary forces to the state power in the latest presidential elections. Regardless of their critical attitude toward the policy of the president, Maris Soares, the voters-communists casted their votes for him, in order to prevent the reviving of the revenge rightists. In this way they proved their high political conscience, emphasised Mr. Octavio Pato.

In analysing the complicated internal political situation in Portugal, the heavy economic and social crisis, deepened by Portugal's entry to the EEC, the representative of the Portuguese Communist Party stressed that the Portuguese Communists continue to struggle for democratic turn. The spirit of the April revolution has not died -- it is alive and will continue to live.

Mr. Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, stated that side by side with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the G.D.R. is consistently struggling for the preservation of peace on earth and in space. A firm supporter of socialism and peace, the G.D.R. is devoting all efforts to the task of preventing another war on German soil and to the provision of guarantees in Europe for a peaceful future of the present and future generations, he said.

Mr. Werner Jarowinsky noted that these aims are confronted by the agreement signed by the F.R.G. on that country's participation in the "star wars" plans of the U.S. this agreement makes the negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. ever more difficult and will make the relations between the G.D.R. and the other socialist states on the one hand and the F.R.G. on the other [sentence as received]

Condemning the U.S. for their latest nuclear test, which was carried out in spite of the Soviet proposal for a moratorium, Mr. Werner Jarowinsky expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration will take into consideration Mr. Mikhail Gorbachevs latest declaration and will give a positive reply to the constructive proposals in it. This is the most realistic way to halt the arms race, stated Mr. Werner Jarowinsky. He emphasized upon the G.D.R.'s support for Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's program on the freeing of the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Mr. Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the CC and chairman of the National Control and Auditing Committee of the Cuban Communist Party (CCP) and vice-president of the State Council of Cuba, spoke in his greetings address of the common aims and tasks of Cuba and Bulgaria as countries of the socialist community. He dwelled on these aims and tasks in the light of the resolutions adopted at the recently held Third Congress of the CCP and of the outlines of the present supreme forum of the Bulgarian Communists.

The Cuban representative condemned the policy pursued by U.S. imperialism against Cuba and in the region of Central America, the U.S. plans for military superiority and domination in the world leading to the threat of nuclear war. The examples are well-known: cynical revolution, to eliminate the people's revolution in El Salvador, attempts to destablize Angola, machinations against the independence of Namibia and the people of Sahara, activities against Afghanistan and Kampuchea, etc.

And last but not least the Cuban representative condemned imperialism's attempts to accuse the socialist countries of involvement in terrorist acts, such as the totally absurd attempt to charge Bulgarian nationals with the attempt on the pope's life, charges for which there were no proofs whatsoever.

Mr. Juan Almeida paid special attention to the struggles of the people of the so-called Third World against hunger, poverty and unemployment. These countries are suffering from an unbearable burden of foreign debts, which have surpassed 1 trillion dollars. This is an absurd situation and more and more voices are not being heard in support of the cancelling of all these virtually unpayable debts, in support of the establishment of just international economic relations, which would help these countires embark on the road of development. The funds freed as a result of the halting of the arms race could be redirected to the satisfaction of the pressing needs of millions of human beings.

The successes of the Angolan people undoubtedly infuriate imperialism which persists in stopping short at nothing in its desperate efforts to destroy the acquisitions of our revolution, indicated Mr. Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martines, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the M.P.L.A. - Workers' Party.

He indicated that in its futile attempts to destablize Angola's revolutionary development, the Republic of South Africa uses both its regular armed forces and its auxiliary army, i.e. the UNITA puppets. It also relies on the all-round assistance of the U.S.

Condemning the adventuristic and warmongering policy of the U.S., the M.P.L.A. representative stressed that it is expressed in kindling hot spots on tension in different parts of the world, in staging actions of international terrorism against sovereign and independent states.

"The repeal of the 'Clark Amendment' on the part of the American Administration, its recent decision to receive on its territory the ringleader of UNITA, has led to further exacerbation of the already strained situation in the southern part of our continent," Mr Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martines said.

"The proposals on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone match the interests of all peoples in the region", said Mr. Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkey. "Unfortunately, at present our country is entirely turned into a satellite of American imperialism. The U.S. military and political presence is growing with every passing day. There are too many U.S. and NATO bases, and they are constantly being expanded. Under the pretext of modernizing the Turkish army, arms spending is on the increase and nuclear weapons are being deployed. One A.W.A.C.'s station is now functioning in our country. In the past the U.S. used Turkey's territory to fly U-2 spying mission on the U.S.S.R. Now it wants to install on our territory the Voice of America antennas to broadcast subversive propaganda against the Soviet Union and the Middle East countries.

"The U.S. have repeatedly used Turkey's territory to stage aggressive actions against Lebanon," the Turkish representative emphasised in his greetings address to the congress.

In the opinion of the Turkish Communist leader, this situation is alarming, it poses a threat to peace and good-neighbour relations in the region. The escalation of the subversive actions by American imperialism is evidenced in keeping up the Cyprus tensions, in kindling more and more hot spots of danger.

"The anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist campaign is part of the efforts of imperialism," said Mr. Haydar Kutlu.

"The Communist Party of Turkey is categorically opposed to this demagogue and chauvinist campaign. But not a single loathsome campaign can hide from the eyes of the peoples the obvious advantages and achievements of socialism."

The speaker noted that with this conviction, the Communist Party of Turkey is fighting for peace, national independence and democracy. Under the conditions of dictatorship, the Turkish people are fighting for bread and freedom, for a total political amnesty, for the elimination of torture and death penalities. The Turkish Communists want the country's national interests and security to dominate over the interests of the U.S. and N.A.T.O. "We are struggling for the normalizing of the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria on the basis of the principles of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs and peaceful coexistence, said he.

The Turkish Communists do not want an exascerbation of the relations with Greece. They support the peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue that would be in the interests of the Turkish and Greek communities.

The congress' discussions are continuing in the afternoon in five specialized sections.

Credentials' Committee Report

AU031310 Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- The report of the Credentials Committee of the 13th Congress of the BCP, which was read this morning by its chairman Mr. Angel Bobokov, renders an account of the high political and organizational level and of the critical and self-critical spirit of the election meetings and conferences held in the party prior to the congress. These meetings and conferences confirmed that a change has taken place in the way of thinking and work of the cadres, in the activities for improving the style and methods of work, for broadening socialist democracy and for stepping up the struggle against the negative phenomena.

There have been made 263,383 statements and 149,079 proposals and critical notes to the local and central party, state and economic bodies which have been entered into the card indexes of the party committees and of the CC of the BCP. A stand has already been taken on the greater part of them. An important aspect of the election meetings and conferences is the raising of the level of the party leadership and the re-organizing role of the party organizations for the accelerated resolution of the economic and social problems and the wide-ranging introduction of the techno-scientific achievements.

In its analysis of the data about the delegates to the 13th congress the report points out: In compliance with the statutes of the BCP and the established norm of representation there were unanimously elected 2,661 delegates representing the 932,055 party members till approximately January 1, 1986. Of them 1,869, or 70.2 per cent have been elected delegates for the first time. 174 delegates are from the field of production -- 943 from industry and 331 from agriculture. The economic managers number 436 and 1,104 delegates are representiatives of the scientific, engineering, technological and artistic intelligentsia. Delegates of the congress are 14 academicians, 25 corresponding members, 211 professors and associate professors and 271 are doctors and masters of science. 183 delegates are representatives from the spheres of culture, education, health care, sport and tourism.

Of the total number of delegates 2,119 have been elected at the leading party bodies as members of county, city, district, combined works, factory and village party committees and auditing commissions. 185 of the delegates are secretaries and 572 members of the buros of the primary party organizations.

1,366 leading functioneers of the state bodies, 216 deputies to the National Assembly, 1,070 county, city and district councillors and 36 councillors in the city councils are taking part in the work of the congress. Delegates of the congress are 581 representatives of the Fatherland Front organization, of the Bulgarian trade unions and the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

755 or 28.34 per cent of the delegates are women. 241 of the delegates became members of the BCP before the victory of the socialist revolution (September 9, 1944). 12.7 per cent of the delegates are under 30, 17.5 per cent are from 31 to 40 years old, 30 per cent are between 41 and 50 years old, 27.9 per cent are between 51-60 years old, 11.8 per cent are over 60 years old.

Foreign Policy Report

AU040642 Sofia BTA in English 2011 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Foreign Policy and International Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- Democracy, stability, principled approach, flexibility and enterprise: These are the characteristic features of the foreign policy of the BCP and Bulgaria referred to by the delegates who took the floor in the "foreign policy and international relations" section of the BCP 13th Congress.

It was emphasized that Bulgarians international activity, directed at the preservation of peace and security world-wide, at the strengthening of the good neighbor relations in the Balkans and the consolidation of trust between the states, at peaceful co-existence of the countries of different social order, makes the country a positive factor internationally, and explains its great international prestige.

The speakers unanimously approved the documents of the congress. They noted that the in-depth analysis of the international situation, infused with new thinking and a new approach to the problem of war and peace, the vital problem of our time, is setting a creative basis for further dynamic work internationally.

All delegates fully support the policy of fraternal unity and action, friendship and increasing of the closeness with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, a course which is the basis of the foreign policy of the BCP and Bulgaria.

Bulgaria's efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons were pointed to as a convincing demonstration of the country's peaceloving foreign policy.

While discussing the attempts on the part of the bourgeois ideology and propaganda at eroding the values of socialism, some of the speakers commented upon the reactionary imperialist circles' increased "attention" towards Bulgaria, a country that has become a target of malicious slanderous campaigns and open political pressure. A general conviction was expressed of the need to make a reviewal [as received] from an ideological point of view of the international reality in order to develop more effective methods of propaganda.

The delegates, analyzing the international situation, spoke with great concern over the U.S. attempts to downplay the importance of the dialogue with the Soviet Union, to exacerbate tension and avoid disarmament, to destabilize the situation in different parts of the world. "We are now witnessing," said Mr. Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's ambassador to the U.N., "threats", unprecedented in the history of the U.N., political and financial blackmailing of the world organization, arbitrary cutting of the staff of the diplomatic missions, accredited to the U.N. provocations, malicious campaigns by the manipulated media directed against different states, that have for one reason or another annoyed Washington.

An emphasis was laid on one essential trait of Bulgaria's foreign policy: Her active participation in the international division of labour and above all in the socialist economic integration. It was pointed out that the socialist economic integration among the C.M.E.A. member countries has entered a new stage prompted by its own requirements for the further development of socialism, by its high level of maturity and by the need to master the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution seeking a still more dynamic promotion of the productive forces of the individual countries and of the socialist community as a whole. In external aspect, this new stage is necessitated by the competition between the two systems, by the escalating policy of imperialist embargoes towards the socialist countries, by the growing aggressiveness of imperialism.

The open character of the Bulgarian economy is confirmed in its important initiatives advanced over the last few years on an activation of East-West cooperation, in its adopting of modern forms of production and market cooperation with a number of leading firms.

Bulgaria's desire for understanding and cooperation among the nations, for acquaintance and friendship among people is evidenced in her well developed international tourism and in the active cultural ties it maintains with a number of countries.

Management Report

AU040655 Sofia BTA in English 2035 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Management and Social Democracy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- The discussions in the "management and social democracy" section of the 13th BPC Congress were centered on the problem of the optimum combining of the centralized state management of the national econmy and the self-governing of the socialist organizations.

It was emphasized that the whole system of management must be updated in accord with the new role of the work teams as managers of the socialist property.

"Self-government would remain a pretty phrase only, if the central state bodies do not abandon the practice of determining in detail the behavior of the self-governing organizations," stated Mr Ognyan Panov of the Institute of Social Management with the CC of the BCP. It is now necessary to enhance the role of the collective governing bodies of the economic organizations. The key role must be played by the general meeting of the work teams. Its decisions on a number of matters are final and determine the work of the economic organizations. "These are new and extremely great rights, but they presuppose a very well developed feeling of responsibility," Mr. Panov said.

The speakers emphasized upon the significance of the rapid retraining of the senior executives at all levels. "We need managerial professionalism," stated a number of delegates.

It was noted that the first practical steps to cut the red tape and the centralist, sectoral and departmental barriers, that hamper the initiatives and creativity of the work teams, have been met with general approval. The communists and all working people supported this new policy during the discussions before the 13th congress of the BCP.

The requirement to combine the sectoral and territorial principles of work was estimated as one of special importance. The structural changes, carried out through the closing of a number of ministries and the forming of the governments councils, will lead to the elimination of the sectoral and departmental approaches at national level. The development of this process in the lower levels will be of prime importance.

Mr. Trifon Pashov, first secretary of the BCP County Committee in Gabrovo, spoke about certain contradictions between the local authorities of management and the former ministries in the making of decisions, vital for the development of the economic organizations. The experience shows that in some cases the dialogue was transformed into a monologue directed from the top downwards or vice versa. There are also instances when the two sides to the dialogues retain their former positions even after the dialogues are over, as though they had spoken in different languages. It was not so rare that ministries faced county administrations with fait accompli. "The recruitment of work teams from the counties in the elaboration of decrees that concern the respective counties must be turned into a common practice," said Mr. Pashov.

Support was expressed for Mr Todor Zhivkov's idea that the local authorities should pay special attention to the processes of integration in management, in the intellectual sphere, in the utilities and social services. In the county of Gabrovo, for instance, the agro-industrial complexes and the industrial enterprises now function as economically interested partners which exercise reciprocal control. As a result, the county's agriculture, which used to be lagging far behind, has not been in need of state subsidies for three years now. During the Eight Five-Year period, the agricultural production has increased by 55 per cent in comparison with the previous five-year period.

It was pointed out during the debates that structural changes should be made at the county level as a logical continuation of the government reshuffling. Cuts and mergers can be also done in the system of public organizations, where there is currently much red tape, paperwork and waste of time.

Another question which was raised treated the unity of rights and obligations as a dialectical unity and underlying principle in the promotion of socialist democracy. "We can hardly make progress if we stick to the understanding that the main point is to fulfil the plan and not to consider the chronic weaknesses and low quality, the growing costs of probuction, the lowering profitability, the inefficient link between science and production," said Ms Temenuzhka Teofilova, a former first secretary of a district party committee in Sofia who was recently appointed first deputy mayor of the capital city.

In discussing the new concept of the economic organisations' self-management it was noted that "their autonomy does not imply a confrontation between the owner (the state) and the manager (the personnel group) but rather a new, economic and therefore much more reliable means of cementing society," was the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Kosta Andreev of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Science Section Report

AU031846 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- The discussions in the "economy and techno-scientific progress" section of the 13th Congress of the BCP continued late into the afternoon. The delegates -- industrial and agricultural workers, specialists, scientists, economic executives and trade union activists -- made an in-depth analysis of a number of aspects of this vitally important field. They spoke about the successes in the enterprises, institutes and counties and raised a number of issues that are hampering progress.

A number of speakers discussed the development of the strategic trends of the Bulgarian economy: electronics and microelectronics, robot manufacturing and biotechnologies. They noted that the introduction of new highly efficient technologies requires a direct and constant link between science and production, the provision of modern scientific equipment, the improvement of the quality and quantity of scientific information. Special attention was paid to the improvement of the work with the innovators and the incentives to be provided for them. It was noted that it is necessary to make a more efficient use of the "economic risks" fund in order to attain better results from the so-called "risk research" (research which is not guaranteed to yield positive results).

A number of delegates discussed the problems of the application of the new economic mechanism. They spoke about excellent results of the application of the work-team organization of labor and the experimenting with the appointment of the direct chiefs of the work-teams through competition examinations. It was noted that these measures not only bolster the creative initiative but also they create a greater feeling of responsibility.

The participants discussed at length the ways and means to achieve savings in raw materials, fuels and electricity. It was noted that in a number of cases the Bulgarian mining industry and metallurgy are working with raw materials of a very low metal content, with low-calorie coal because the country does not have better resources. However, this must serve as a stimulus in the struggle against waste and for a more efficient utilization of the metals, coal and oil.

The delegate from the Kozlodoui nuclear power plant told about the successful development of nuclear power engineering. He stressed that the plants four 440-megawatt generating units represent 17 per cent of the generating capacities functioning in Bulgaria whereas it accounts for 30 per cent of the electricity output.

Along with that, however, he raised a number of pressing problems: The off-schedule commissioning of the new generating units, the insufficient share of Bulgarian machines in outfitting the nuclear power plant, weaknesses in the training of personnel for nuclear power engineering.

Ms Elena Manassieva, agricultural expert from the County of Kyustendil, told about the close contacts between the agro-industrial complexes in the county with the research institutes, the experimental stations, and the establishment of higher learning. but she also dwelt on a number of concrete problems: The need for more farming machines capable of working in mountain areas, the low yields of certain fodder crops, the insufficient utilization of the available facilities, the lack of spare parts for agricultural equipment. Certain social problems directly dependent on the economic development were also raised. It was pointed out that along with the large cities, greater attention should be paid to the development of small towns and villages and in particular to the borderland regions. It was emphasised that in order to attract young highly skilled specialists there, their housing and cultural requirements should be met, and they should be provided with better living and working conditions.

It was indicated that the mechanisation of certain uncongenial operations is still lagging behind. Economic growth does not always reckon with the need for raising living standards. The manner of planning and measuring the living standards, said trade union activist Mr Ivan Angelov, should abandon the present practice of national averages. It is necessary to introduce a differentiated approach to the management of living standards and to guarantee the social minimum needed. It is necessary, he pointed out, to improve the methods of price formation, so as to establish their influence on the real incomes on the population and the degree of meeting the requirements.

Party Organization Report

AU040703 Sofia BTA in English 2114 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Party Organization and Ideological Work" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- Bulgarian Communists are convinced of the need for a new economic, political and ideological climate to set in the country. The delegates to the 13th Congress of the BCP, who took part in the work of the section of party organisation and ideological work this afternoon, see this need for change in both the basis and the superstructure of society. These changes are called forth not for the sake of change itself but rather because it is the order of the day, requiring a link between the advantages of real socialism with the forefront achievements in science and technology. Academician Nikolay Iribadzhakov, managing editor of the NOVO VREME magazine, emphasised that it is not befitting for communists in the socialist countries to miss the express train of the techno-scientific revolution. "In this field, too, it is our historic calling to play our role as a leading force," he said.

The speakers included party workers at different levels, senior functionaries of the mass media, activists of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, business executives and researchers. They gave a realistic assessment of the situation, and in their innovative quests they proceed from the achievements which make it possible to go ahead with a qualitatively higher stage of development.

The delegates pointed out that the road to transformations will not be an easy one, that it involves ordeals, emotional and moral strains, clashes, but no detours from it are possible.

That is why in their analysis they voiced concern over the open questions in the party work, in the ideological activities, which is called upon to be in the front ranks, to be the instrument which will ensure the realization of the breakthroughs, the success of the undertaking.

And there are quite a few weaknesses in party organization and ideological work, and they occupied the centre of the debates. The session of the section provided an opportunity to analyse both the general, philosophical aspects of the techno-scientific revolution and the concrete forms and methods to realize it by party resources. An opinion was expressed that the revolution in science and technology, coupled with the socialist revolution, provides a real opportunity and an objective need for the further development of Marxism-Leninism in all its parts. The enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist treasurehouse should be accompanied by efforts to counter the exaggeration and the absolutization of the role of the techno-scientific revolution.

The delegates commented upon the issues of the party organization and ideological work from the point of view of the tasks to be solved locally. It can be said that most of the problems are general. Most delegates spoke about the need to assert everything new at grassroots, to shift the center of gravity onto the primary party organizations.

It is obvious that techno-scientific revolution is not a mere combination of machines, technologies and materials, no matter how sophisticated these may be. The decisive role is played by the people and the work teams. That is why selfcomplacency, passive attitudes and fossilized views, as well as all other negative phenomena must be combatted with determination. Mr. Georgi Vanev, first secretary of the Korkov District Committee of the BCP in Sofia, said in this connection that considerable changes in the work of the party are near at hand and that the party extends its work from organizing physical labor to the organizing of intellectual work.

Examples were given of the contradictions, that have been created by life and that must now be eliminated. Among these are the Bulgarian plasma systems, which have been awarded gold medals at the Plovdiv and Leipzig Fairs, and which are manufactured by components made in Bulgaria only. The paradox here is that the country is continuing to import this kind of equipment. How much effort has been wasted on mastering the great potential of plasma into the bureaucrats' files. This is a problem that has to be fought against by all means.

The delegates were unanimous in the view that innovations must be taken good care of, that the senior executives have the important task to support the inventors, to enhance non-conformist approaches.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH VARIOUS DELEGATION LEADERS

Meets With Cuba's Almeida

FL030324 Havana Radio RELOJ Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP, met yesterday in Sofia with Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Almeida Bosque is presiding over the Cuban delegation to the 13th BCP Congress which began today in Sofia.

Meets With RCP's Bobu

AU020644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0543 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- A message of friendship, warm greetings and wishes of health and power of work from Romanian Communist Party general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were conveyed on April 2 to the general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, alongside full success to communists and the entire friendly Bulgarian people in the fulfillment of the important decisions that the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party will adopt.

Thanking for the message, Todor Zhivkov, on behalf of the party leadership, the Bulgarian Communists and on his own behalf, sent to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu a friendly salute and heartfelt wishes of health as well as further and ever bigger achievements to the working people of Romania in the construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The productive summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Sofia were recalled with satisfaction and special reference was made to the potential for growth of the friendly and multilateral cooperative ties, of economic exchanges and trade, and of the cooperation between the two countries in areas of mutual interest.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Todor Zhivkov by Emil Bobu, member of the executive political committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who heads an RCP delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Meets With CSSR's Indra

LD031907 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 3 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, head of a Czechoslovak delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, was received here today by Bulgarian Communist Party General Secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

During their meeting held in a cordial atmosphere the two representatives discussed the tasks which are being solved by the two parties in the present stage, and the possibilities and prospects of the further extension and deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

Meets With SFRY's Vidic

LD022150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today received Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium who is heading the LCY delegation at the 13th BCP Congress.

Dubrivoje Vidic conveyed greetings on behalf of Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the BCP leadership, and expressed the best wishes of the LCY for the succesful work of the 13th BCP Congress.

Both sides expressed the readiness of the LCY and the BCP, the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to continue friendly relations and goodneighborly cooperation.

Reference was also bade to tackling unsolved questions concerning relations between the two countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful realization of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and a wish for a regular exchange of views and experience, including exchanging political visits at all levels.

Gives Dinner for Soviets

AU031926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] On 3 April Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of the CPSU delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, led by Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov. The dinner was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Markov, and Dimitur Stanishev. The members of the Soviet delegation also attended the dinner: Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: Anatoliy Gerasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU Leningrad City Committee; Mariya Gromova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and machine-milking master at the Kommunarka state plant at the Lenin District of Moscow Oblast; and Leonid Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The dinner took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meets With GDR's Jarowinsky

LD022203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov and Werner Jarowinsky today expressed their satisfaction at the high level of fraternal cooperation between the communists of the GDR and Bulgaria. The BCP Central Committee general secretary met the head of the SED delegation on the sidelines of the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia for a friendly talk. Both sides stressed full agreement with the peace struggle.

Meets With Other Leaders

AU040728 Sofia BTA in English 2126 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Todor Zhivkov Meets Leaders of Delegations to the 13th BCP Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Tserendashiyn Camsrai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the state and prospects of the cooperation between Mongolia and Bulgaria. They expressed their satisfaction with this cooperation's development and the desire to develop it further.

Mr. Zhivkov received Mr. Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Pak Song-chol expressed their satisfaction with the strengthening of the relations between the two countries and emphasized upon the need to further develop the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Do Muoi, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam.

The participants in the meeting expressed the two parties' desire to continue to develop the Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations to the benefit of the people of the two countries, to the benefit of peace and socialism world-wide.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The two parties reiterated their desire to promote the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples for the sake of peace and socialism.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr Ney Pena, Politburo Member of the CC of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was ascertained with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Kampuchean relations continue to develop on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, for the sake of socialism and peace.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the National Directorate of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov reiterated the invariable solidarity of the BCP and Bulgaria with the herioc Nicaraguan people, with the struggle in defence of the way of freedom, democracy and social progress for which it has opted.

Mr. Jaime Wheelock thanked cordially to the BCP and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria for the moral, political and economic support for the Republic of Nicaragua.

Mr Todor Zhivkov met with Mr Kharilaos Florakis, Secretary General of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece (K.K.E.).

They exchanged views on the most topical tasks of the BCP and discussed questions of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties. It was emphasized that in the current strained international situation the materialization of the idea on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-free weapons zone will help achieve stable peace in our region, in Europe and the world.

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS CHRONICALED

MSZMP's Delegation Activities

LD031826 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers attending the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria laid down the flowers of respect and honour Thursday at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, outstanding personality of the Bulgarian and international communist movement.

Prior to that Laszlo Marothy and the members of the Hungarian delegation participated in the reception given by Gyula Byovai, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria at the embassy on the occasion of Hungary's national holiday, April 4th. Present at the reception for Bulgaria was Pencho Kubadinsky, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, president of the Office of the National Council of the Patriotic Front; Stoyan Mihailov, secretary of the Central Committee and others.

Following that the Hungarian delegation traveled to the countryside.

GDR's Sindermann Interviewed

AU040853 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Bulgaria - G.D.R. Same Tasks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Berlin, April 4 (BTA correspondent) -- Judging by the draft documents and the publications so far, the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress will follow the guidelines which are the orientation point of our policy, too: A more comprehensive utilization of techno-scientific advances to increase production, a socio-economic development which would ensure steadily growing lving standards for the Bulgarian people: That was the assessment which Mr. Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the G.D.R. Volkskammer, gave in an interview with the BTA correspondent. In this respect, he went on to say, the G.D.R. and Bulgaria are entirely unanimous.

Our two countries cooperate successfully both within the C.M.E.A. framework and on a bilateral basis, Mr. Horst Sindermann emphasized. The percentage of specialisation and cooperation in our joint economic activities is 30 per cent, and this means that the two countries' industries are, so to say, intertwined to their mutual benefit. We can say already now that we will adhere to this policy.

Mr Horst Sindermann said that Bulgaria's National Assembly and the G.D.R. Volkskammer maintain very good ties. He highly commended the international activities of Bulgaria as a Balkan country and as a member of the socialist community and stressed the importance of the idea, advanced by the Bulgarian Government and by Mr. Todor Zhivkov himself, on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans and the Bulgaro-Romanian initiative on chemical-free Balkans.

CPSU, SRV Delegations Meet

AU031043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] As is announced by Vasil Minkov from the International Press Center of the 13th BCP Congress, a meeting with delegates of the CPSU and of the Vietnam Communist Party, who are participating in the 13th BCP Congress, was held here this morning, which evoked great interest among the attending Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and on its historic importance for the further accelerated development of Soviet society and for the consolidation of international peace.

Georgi Razumovskiy pointed out the importance of the basic postulates contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech and of the draft documents which are now discussed by the delegates to the 13th BCP Congress.

[Begin recording of Razumovskiy statement in Russian, fading into Bulgarian translation] Our unity is confirmed by the entire work of the 27th CPSU Congress and by the proceedings at the 13th BCP Congress, Georgi Razumovskiy stressed. Soviet-Bulgarian relations are developing confidently in the economic and in all other sectors, and generally speaking, we have all reasons to state that these relations are based on solid foundations and have good prospects for the future. The goal of the Soviet and Bulgarian Communists is one and the same in domestic policy -- namely to improve the people' well-being and to accelerate economic development. We also have a common goal in international affairs -- namely to [words indistinct]. In implementing all these goals we will also proceed side-by-side in the future, Georgi Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out at the meeting held at the International Press Center of the 13th BCP Congress.

CSSR's Indra on Zhivkov' s Speech

LD031332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bulgaria -- Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, heading the CPCZ delegation to the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress, in an interview for Bulgarian television spoke highly of the first day's proceedings of the Bulgarian communist party congress. He stated that on the basis of a thorough analysis, Todor Zhivkov's opening speech realistically outlined the concrete prospects for the further accelerated construction of advanced socialist society in Bulgaria with the fraternal cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He emphasized that the Bulgarian Communist Party is setting the people of its country ambitious targets for the development of scientific and technical progress and for the rapid assimilation of its results in practice, and noted that Bulgaria has good prerequisites for attaining these targets.

GDR's Jarowinsky Conveys Greetings

LD031533 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 3 Apr (ADN) -- On Thursday at the 13th BCP Congress, Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings from the GDR communists, the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian working people.

Jarowinsky, head of the SED delegation at the congress, praised Bulgaria's extremely active role in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and improving the international situation. The proposals for the creation of a zone free of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons and for the development of good-neighbor relations in the Balkans are of particular importance. They serve the same aim as that of the proposal submitted by the GDR for a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. He stressed that the peoples do not want to live in fear of the further stockpiling of new weapons systems, do not want the U.S. "star wars" plans or demonstration of military might, but a permamentaly secured peace.

The United States' recent nuclear test represents a great provocation to the international community and is strongly condemned worldwide, said Jarowinsky. Peace-loving mankind expects the U.S. Administration to utilize the offer which was again made by Mickhail Gorbachev in his latest statement and give a positive response to the proposals submitted in it. This is the most realistic way of ending the arms race.

At the side of the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR consistently works to ensure that peace in space and on earth is preserved. As a pillar of socialism and peace in Europe, it devotes every thing to ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil, that especially in Europe, reliable guarantees for a peaceful fu-ure for people are established, said the speaker. As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said, regardless of matters which divide them, tose who are guided by reason and realism must unite together for action. In this sense the SED aims its efforts at contributing to a change for the better in international relations through an active dialogue with all forces who carry political responsibility.

In stark contrast to this are the secret agreements recently concluded by the FRG Government on participation in the U.S. "star wars" program, said the speaker. This burdens the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and will also complicate relations between the GDR and the other socialist countries and the FRG.

In conclusion, Werner Jarowinsky stated: the fraternal alliance and friendship between the SED and the BCP, between the peoples of the GDR and Bulgaria is firmer than ev er before.

CPSU Delegation Visits Plants

AU031950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] On 3 April the delegation of the CPSU to the 13th BCP Congress, led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, acquainted itself with the activity of leading scientific-production units. The delegation was accompanied by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov. The representatives of the Soviet communists visited the Central Institute for Calculating Equipment, the Institute on Technical Cybernetics and Robotics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and the Pravets City Scientific-Production Combine on Micro-Processing Equipment.

These leading units of the scientific-technical progress in Bulgaria are working in close integration with scientific institutes, departments, and ministries of the USSR.

COMMENTARY MADE ON FOREIGN DELEGATES' SPEECHES

AU040647 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA) -- Mrs Yordanka Bozhilova, our special correspondent to the 13th Congress of the BCP, has filed the following commentary:

Today the 13th Congress of the BCP went on under the sign of unanimous backing for the new party strategy of perfecting the socialist economy, of a comprehensive restructuring of the national economy on the basis of techno-scientific advances. The lofty goals which the current forum sets to Bulgaria's Communists and people have met with approval and (?support) not only from the congress delegates but also from the foreign guests.
The large number of foreign delegations is in itself evidence of the undoubted prestige which the BCP enjoys in the international communist and workers' movement. And the interest these delegations showed in the proceedings of the congress is evidence that the problems it discusses and solves transcend the confines of Bulgaria's national concerns to reach the level of the great goals of the entire socialist community, of all communist and workers' parties.

There is good reason for one such conclusion in the greetings addresses which the foreign guests delivered in the congress hall and at numerous rallies in the capital city. Bulgarian Communists value particularly the assessment contained in the address delivered yesterday by Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

The importance which the Soviet representative attached to the report of the CC of the BCP, to the opening speech of its secretary general Mr. Todor Zhivkov, to the delegates' statements, as well as to the overall efforts of the Bulgarian people along the road of socialist development, is already a measuring rod for the keen international interest in the policy chosen by the BCP. This appraisal was also observable in all greetings addresses to the congress delivered so far. Still more important is the fact that the universal acknowledgement for socialist Bulgaria's achievements comes side by side with the confidence in her future successes as outlined at the present congress.

The topics of friendship and cooperation, of the integration processes within the socialist community, of communist unity and solidarity in the struggle for peace and security were invariably present in the greetings addresses to the congress by the foreign guests. This is only natural, as these questions have occupied and will occupy a priority place in the foreign policy of the BCP, of Bulgaria. These key issues of the modern world are viewed by the representatives of the fraternal and friendly parties in a most direct connection with the latest Soviet peace initiatives which were most authoritatively reaffirmed from the rostrum of the recent 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Special attention in the documents of the BCP Congress is paid to the great importance of the struggle for radical disarmament and the elimination of the threat of a nuclear conflict, which has become more imminent as a result of the actions of the U.S., to the matters of equal security and the consolidation of the peaceful coexistence as a universal norm in the relations between the countries of different social order.

The foreign delegates assessed highly Bulgaria's initiatives on the turning of the Balkans into a a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The delegates of those parties that are struggling in those parts of Central America and elsewhere in the world that are endangered by imperialism, spoke with gratitude about Bulgaria's internationalist solidarity. The delegates of the developing countries pointed to Bulgaria as the model of their future. Many delegates expressed their gladness over the release of the slandered Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov, who had become a prey to the foiled political provocation against Bulgaria and the socialist Community, masterminded by imperialism.

All these assessments of the foreign guests to the congress, spoke openly and sincerely are views from the, outside, both well-meaning and objective. Therefore these assessments can be considered absolutely true. They are also a stimulus to the Bulgarian Communist Party's future work.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REBUKED FOR 'SLANDER'

AU021954 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (AFP) -- Bulgaria Wednesday claimed it was slandered by an Amnesty International report alleging that hundreds of ethnic Turks were killed, imprisoned or forcibly resettled in Bulgaria in a campaign to stamp out their cultural identity.

The 40-page report by the London-based human rights group said over 100 ethnic Turks were killed by Bulgarian security forces during a campaign to force them to change to Bulgarian names.

The report acknowledged some of the death occurred "during armed clashes involving reciprocal violence." But in other cases, it said, "available information pointed to the deliberate killing of peaceful demonstrators."

It also quoted an eyewitness account of police with dogs and troops with tanks sweeping through an ethnic Turkish village in southern Bulgaria forcing new identity cards on all residents, imprisoning those who refused.

"These incidents never took place," said Boyan Traykov, head of the Bulgarian Government press agency, BTA. This is a benevolent, spontaneous and sincere process by persons who have taken cognizance of their Bulgarian origins."

"Amnesty International reports on our country have always been false," he added.

SINDERMANN CITED ON HONECKER VISIT TO FRG

LD021942 Hamburg DPA in German 1601 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] East Berlin 2 Apr (DPA) -- GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann has spoken favorably of a visit by GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker to the FRG during the first half of this year. During a press briefing in East Berlin today Sindermann said the GDR would adhere to its intention to first wait for the 11th SED Congress which is to take place from the 17-21 April, then see about a visit by Honecker. Asked whether the visit would take place this year, Sindermann said he favored a Honecker trip to the FRG during the first half of the year.

Sindermann stressed the GDR's view that FRG participation in the U.S. research program for a missile defense in space (SDI) would not better intra-German relations. However, the GDR adhered to its policy that a partnership based on shared responsibility existed with the FRG to insure that peace emanates from German soil. He regretted the fact that the GDR's policy was burdened by measures by Bonn such as SDI participation.

Sindermann said that GDR sovereignty had to be fully recognized before GDR citizens travel opportunities to the West could be improved. It was high time for the Federal Government to remove the obstacles on the path of normalization, said the People's Chamber president. He cited the issue of the Elbe border and the registration office in Salzgitter as examples in this connection.

KRENZ CONFERS HONOR ON SEMICONDUCTOR WORKERS

LD032023 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Today the workers at the Frankfurt/Oder Semiconductor Works were presented with an honor banner for their efforts by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. At the same time a new investment project was handed over.

The onetime cradle of the GDR microelectronics sector, the Frankfurt/Oder Semiconductor Works, today produces 75 percent of all switching circuits turned out in the GDR. Another step was made today with the putting into operation of the first preliminary stage of a new sector for the production of microelectronic components on the basis of 100-mm silicon wafers. The largest wafers processed so far were 76 mm in diameter.

Comrade Egon Krenz visited the new production sector and there was then a meeting at which a balance was drawn of the achievements of the workers in the party congress competition. Proportionately fulfilled annual plans in all important sections were recorded and in finished products for the population the figure was 118.2 percent. Egon Krenz today presented on SED Central Committee honor banner for these results and in particular for the efforts to introduce key technologies in our economy to the factory collective of the Frankfurt/Oder Semiconductor Works. He said:

[Begin recording] In the broad popular movement toward the 11th SED Congress, the slogan: My working place is my battle station for peace, has developed. This political attitude, which is also present in your collective, is proof of your experience and your recognition that under our workers and peasants power everyone has an influence through his work on the solution of the most important question, the most important task of the present, the securing of peace.

In view of the enormous arms arsenals in the world, there is no alternative for mankind except peaceful coexistence. To achieve it calls for a new political style in dealings with one another, as Comrade Gorbachev repeatedly stresses. It presumes realism, reason, and the sincere desire for constructive dialogue. And for that reason, dear friends and comrades, all our minds and energies must be directed at further strengthening the socialist social order in our country, because that is our sole, our most important contribution toward once and for all helping to ensure that peace persists. [applause] [end recording]

KROLIKOWSKI INAUGURATES PROJECT AT LEUNA COMBINE

LD022114 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at noon today put into continuous operation at the Leuna Combine a significant intensification project for the complete material utilization of mineral oil residue. The Leuna workers are honorably fulfilling their party congress project and creating the preconditions for a considerable increase in production and the better provision of the economy. When handing over the plant complex, Werner Krolikowski said:

[Begin recording] Dear Leuna workers, dear Comrade Director General (?Erich Mutterliebe), comrades and friends: Two weeks before our 11th SED Congress and in honor of it, I am pleased to fulfill the task allotted to me of putting into continuous operation this latest plant project here at the Walter Ulbricht Leuna Combine, the complex project for the complete material utilization of mineral oil. [applause]

I see in this the outstanding fulfillment of a significant task set by the 10th SED Congress, for which I would like to congratulate and sincerely thank you all. I wish the collective that works here in this plant all the best in their work and lives, and of course outstanding performances daily to the glory of our socialist GDR. [end recording]

Shortly afterward, over 2,500 Leuna workers gathered for a meeting in [words indistinct]. The occasion was the presentation of an honor banner from the SED Central Committee to the working people of the combine for their outstanding competition results to mark the 11th SED Congress. These include in the first quarter of this year an overfulfillment of industrial goods production by 1.3 days, the implementation of 22 industrial robots, and exceeding finished products for the population by 1.5 million marks. Werner Krolikowski paid tribute to the efforts of the Leuna workers in fulfilling their demanding commitments, which are directed at strengthening socialism and securing peace.

[Begin recording] The pertinent workers' saying, by which the Leuna workers are also guided: My workplace is my battle station for peace, is a convincing expression of the complete agreement of the working people with our consistent policy of peace and socialism. On 29 March 1986, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, once again affirmed that the end of nuclear tests is the most realistic path to the end of the arms race. He proposed negotiating on this immediately with President Reagan and achieving agreements to this effect. The decisions to be expected from the 11th SED Congress, dear Leuna workers, will certainly unleash new creative initiatives in socialist competition, to the glory of the GDR, to strengthen socialism, and to secure peace. Allow me to present to you the well-earned honor banner of the SED Central Committee. [applause] [end recording]

41ST ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION CELEBRATED

Losonczi Addresses Assembly

LD032047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Speech by Pal Losonczi, president of the MSZMP Politburo, at National Assembly awards ceremony, place not specified, live; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] This brought into reality not only the centuries-old dream of our national independence, but it also opened up the prospect of social progress to our people. Looking back on the decades since then, we can state with satisfaction that we wrote the most beautiful pages of our country's history by creating Socialist Hungary, through our people's self-sacrificing work primarily, and also, not last but least, with the help of our friends, and among them mainly our Soviet friends; as a member of a community, the community of friendly socialist countries, which is also the main guarantee of our future development.

The knowledge that our liberator, the USSR, together with its allies, struggles unwaveringly both for the improvement of the international conditions of socialist building work and the acceleration of the internal development of the socialist world, gives us indispensable help for our work.

Among our domestic tasks an important goal is the perfection of the nation's political and social relations and of state life, the transformation of the economy into a more modern and efficient one, together with the enrichment of science and culture.

The outstanding stages in this process in recent times were the 13th MSMP Congress, the National Assembly and council elections, the Congress of the Patriotic People's Front, and the congresses of the trade unions. It is our important task to keep awake and turn to account the interest in politics and public affairs and the willingness to act to improve things which these political events affecting all our society kindled in our people; so that every Hungarian citizen can become an active participant in the shaping our our future.

Dear comrades. You who are present here have done a great deal in the service of these noble goals, by taking on in your own professions even more than the average in a manner worthy of praise. On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of our country's liberation, the Presidential Council recognizes this work by its awards and sincere esteem. You contributed with your achievements in your work as well as the personal example you have set to an ever-better implementation of the tasks. Your performance at the same time also demonstrates the efforts made by the community with which you work together daily. When I hand over to your with joy the beautiful tokens of recognition, the decorations, at the same time I convey the gratitude and esteem of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Government for your work. I wish you all, from the bottom of my heart, further success, strength, good health and personal happiness. [applause]

Lazar Attends Ceremony

LD021404 Budapest MTI in English 1121 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the April 4 liberation of Hungary, eminent and merited artist medals were presented in Budapest's parliament Wednesday. The event was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Judit Dsehak, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers. The honours were presented by Bela Kopeczi, minister of education and culture.

Wreath Laying Ceremony

LD031525 Budapest MTI in English 1302 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Hungary's liberation, the Central Committee of the Hungarial People's Republic and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front held wreath-laying ceremonies Thursday in Budapest, at the memorial of Soviet heroes in Szabadsag Square, and at the monument of Hungarian heroes in Hosok Square. In Szabadsag Square, the guard of honour of the Hungarian People's Army lined up for the ceremony. On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Council of Ministers, wreaths were placed by Pol Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The wreath of the HSWP Central Committee was placed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary. Flowers were placed on behalf of the Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union by Ambassador Boris Stukalin, Councillor Nikita Darchiev, and Colonel Vladimir Zotov, military and air attache. Wreaths were also placed on behalf of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, on behalf of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions by President Sandor Gaspar, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth [word indistinc] on behalf of the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-Fascists by General Secretary Marton Ispanovics, on behalf of the Hungarian [word indistinct] Society by President Antal Apro; on behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence; Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs; and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia.

Wreaths were also placed at the monument of heroes who lost their lives for the liberation of Hungary by representatives of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary: Colonel-General Aleksey Demidov, Lieutenant General Anatoly Makunin and Brigadier General Yuriy Vodolzov. Flowers were also placed by representatives of the working collectives of Budapest units, institutions, offices and budapest students.

A ceremony was also held at Heroes' Square, at the monument of Hungarian heroes. The wreath of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic was placed by Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar. On behalf of the HSWP central Committee, a wreath was placed by Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth.

Wreaths were placed on behalf of the diplomatic corps in Budapes by Pantelis Economou, ambassador of Greece; Wachi Kazuo, ambassador of Japan; Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Czechoslovk,Socialist Republic; Brigadier General Jan Franko (engineer), military and air attache of the Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic' Colonel of the General Staff Peter Czak, military and air attache of the Embassy of the Republic of Austria; and colonel of the General Staff Ernest Kuhni, defence attache of the Swiss Embassy. Representatives of social and public organizations, and the Hungarian Armed forces also placed wreaths at the memorial. The wreath of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary was also placed.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremonies were: Gyorgy Aczel, Karoly Grosz, Ferenc Havasi, miklos Ovari, istvan Sarlos, Istvan Szabo -- members of the HSWP Political Committee; Andras Gyenes, president of the Central Control Commission; Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath, Lenard Pal and Matyas Szuros -- secretaries of the central committee, and numberous members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government. Also present were several leading personalities of Hungarian political and social life, and numerous leaders of the Budapest diplomatic corps.

Horvath Marks Anniversary

LD032143 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Festive greetings" by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed television viewers and radio listeners. We are preparing for a festive anniversary. Our country was liberated 41 years ago. It is now the 41st occasion that we celebrate the anniversary of regaining our national independence. Our homeland was kept alive, maintained and advanced through the suffering of a millenium by the work and the struggles of the people in overcoming immeasurable difficulties. The people waged its struggle for the independence and freedom of the nation through the centuries. We fought against the foreign invaders -- Germans, Tartars, Turks; we fought bitter wars of independence against the Hapsburg oppressors. During the present century, as a result of the sins and faults of the old ruling classes, we became involved in two world wars. Toward the end of the World War II, fascism turned our land into a battlefield.

On 4 April 1945, when the forces of the forces of the Soviet Army liberated the entire territory of Hungary from the German occupiers, a new history began. We do not forget, and appreciate within respect, the sacrifices made by those who participated in the liberation of our homeland. On this anniversary the Hungarian people turn to the Soviet people with true friendship and a heightened sense of occasion. Our people will preserve the memory of the liberators from generation to generation. After 1945 many old Hungarian dreams could be realized. What has been realized since then is the result of the hard work of the Hungarian people. Here, in the region of the Danube and the Tisza, where we have lived for more than a thousand years, where at one time it was thought that the grave could be perceived where a nation would disappear, for the last 4 decades, and now, the nation is building a new country for the present and future generations We can think with sober national pride and satisfaction of the irreversible fact that we have, in the words of the poet, fought our country from the depths. From the Hungary of the capitalists and landowners we have created the homeland of workers, peasants and intellectuals, the Hungarian People's Republic.

We have risen from among the ranks of the relatively backward countries to the ranks of the countries with a medium, developed economy; seceral branches of our industry and agriculture are among the best in the world. The people have also become richer, in material wealth, intellectually, and in terms of human relations. Our villages, towns, and the people living in them have, while preserving their traditional character, gained new features. The road which led us here was not an easy one. We have had to overcome not only our adversaries, the backwardness inherited from the past, but also our own faults, weaknesses, mistakes and human shortcomings as well. These decades have have been years of self-sacrificing struggle and tireless work; at the same time, however, these years have shown what the liberated Hungarian people are capable of. Dear viewers, dear listeners. During the past 4 decades our people have made tremendous progress along the road of socialism. We can recall our achievements with pride. We do not forget, but keeping our minds the lessons of the struggle and the work. In the course of 41 years there have been rich and lean. There have been successes and failures as well. The celebration of the 4 April anniversary has not always been the same. There were years when, because words differed from deeds, they appeared faded, and the practice, which did not honor the laws of reality and the rightful endeavors of the people, led to a weakening of the people's power in our country, endangering the cause of socialism. Our party, the MSZMP, has restored, strengthened, and is carefully cultivating the faith of the people of the country in the cause of socialism. This festive commemoration provides scope only for noting some of the experiences, the lessons on which this trust is based, by now lastingly and firmly.

Primarily it is based on the fact that we have learned that in our society it is not the people who exist for the party, but the party exists for the people. People do not live in order for us to experiment on them to find out what the ideal of socialism is like but, rather, socialism is good when it serves the good of the people. In other words, socialism exists for the people. The realization of political goals is not merely a narrow party interest, nor is it the narrow class interest of the working class; rather, it is work for the benefit of all people, all society.

The indispensable preconditions of our progress are the clear indication of the tasks involved in the building of the country, the unity of the party and the people, and the national consensus and joint action necessary for the attainment of the socialist goals. This is now every class and stratum of our society can join together in national unity. It is this policy of alliance that ensures the unity of all those who want the betterment of our country.

Our history also teaches us the lesson that without firm political power the socialist transformation of society cannot be realized. It is therefore important that state power, the Army, and the guardians of public order should protect and defend our country and our system in line with their purpose and profession. This is indispensable. However, we have also learned that this is not the most important means of achieving the stability of socialist society. That most important of our achievements, namely, that people regard socialism as their own goal and its construction as their own case, represents a much more noble support.

We are evaluating our situation realistically. Our transformed life is more beautiful and better than the old one, but we are fully aware that it is not yet what we would like it to be. These days there is more tension, both at home and in the world at large, than we were used to earlier. Although at home, our internal relations are not like a stormy sea, neither are they as calm as still water. We are grappling with difficult tasks. Hungary is now at the crossroads: We will either fall behind in the tremendously strong processes of the reorganization of the world economy, or we will close up in the unofficial but all too real race of countries.

The fundamental precondition of the advance of the country, of the welfare of families and individuals, of the further improving of the circumstances of life, is the acceleration of economic growth. If we do not produce more in a rational manner, if we do not achieve greater profits through our economic activities, we will not be able to fulfill our needs and solve the accumulated tension, even with a more just distribution.

As a result of the consolidation-orientated economic policy of recent years, we have brought about the conditions for moving our economy onto the path of more rapid growth and development. By fulfilling our economic plans, we can ensure that the period of the gathering of strength will be followed by a time of growth, and that the standard of living will improve, modestly but more perceptibly.

It is for this reason, and not to make changes for their own sake, that we have committed ourselves to reforming our system of economic management and its further development. We have to work on this consistently in the future.

My esteemed fellow patriots. If, from our country, we look at the world and view the sky of international relations, we see that while living in a harrassed world, owing to the irresponsibility of extremist imperialist circles, mankind has reached a dangerous point. We see also that, as a result of increasing Soviet initiatives, the clouds may be disbursed, although the sky has not yet become clear. Together with our allies we struggle to enter the next millenium without nuclear weapons. We Hungarians in this struggle are standing on the right side, on the side of those fighting for peace. The highest guarantee of our national independence and social elevation is our cooperation and friendship with the socialist world and its principal force, the Soviet Union. It was in the knowledge of this that our attention and sympathy were directed at the 27th CPSU Congress, which was of world political significance.

Our endeavors are aimed at friendship and goodneighborliness with all the countries along our borders. We share a common past with a large number of these countries, and our allies are among them. We believe that we cannot continue relations with our good neighbors by raking over the real or imagined hurts of the distant and recent past, and we can carry on only in a way in which we prosper together, respect each other, recognize the mutual right to exist and the right to existence of the national minorities on both sides of the border. It is for this reason that we wish the national minorities living in our countries should strengthen the ties between us. In this way the old desire to proceed independently or jointly, while overcoming the scorn suffered by the peoples along the Danube's banks, which affects us all, may be fulfilled.

My esteemed friends. Our goals and endeavors are socialist and internationalist because they are built on the internationally valid principles and experiences of the socialist revolution. However, at the same time, they are Hungarian and national goals and endeavors because they have been growing out of the soil of our homeland and because they serve the prosperity of our country. We trust and we can trust that our hopes will not be infertile and that our endeavor will not be made in vain. Our aims are realistic, but we must work hard for them. The party and the people are not looking at the tasks awaiting solution with blindfolded eyes. The party and the people of the coungry will not be idle in the future; we will continue to be capable of action, viewing initiatives as carrying the seeds of the future. It is in the spirit of these thoughts that we are celebrating -- in the series of excellent spring anniversaries of our history, as a red letter holiday of the people and of the homeland -- the great day of the birth of Hungarian freedom: 4 April.

LAZAR, MARJAI HOLD MEETING WITH FRG'S VOGEL

LD031636 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of the Rhineland-Palatinate Land of the Federal Republic of Germany, in Budapest Thursday. Also present at the cordial meeting was Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, and Ernst-Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary.

PAP REPORTS URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE 2 APRIL

LD021519 Warsaw PAP in English 1352 GMT 2 Apr 86

[By Janusz Dworecki and Jerzy Redlich]

[Text] Warsaw, April 2 -- Poland's complete support for Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, Marian Orzechowski's visit to the FRG and hope for lasting improvement in bilateral relations, Stoessel's unofficial visit to Poland, to see the pope's visit serving the consolidation of Poland's position worldwide -- these are the main topics of the weekly conference held by government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

At the start of the conference, Minister Urban made the following statement: "On behalf of all the authorities of the Polish state, I am authorized to state that we voice complete support for the latest Soviet proposals presented by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, March 29. "The Polish people and Poland's authorities received with disappointment reports on the initially negative response by the U.S. President to the Soviet proposals to further extend moratorium on nuclear explosions if the U.S. also stops them and to hold a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in the nearest future to reach agreement on reciprocal, durable and controlled stopping of nuclear explosions. Together with a majority of governments of the world and all peoples of the world, we expect a change in the attitude of the U.S. Administration for a one to promote peace rather than destruction".

Next, Minister Urban made a statement on Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to the FRG: "The visit by Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to the FRG, to be paid April 7-9, is the first official visit by a Polish foreign minister to the FRG after a several-year break. We treat it as a sign of evident animation of political dialogue, including the inter-governmental one, expressed by Minister Genscher's working visit here in 1985 or Vice-Premier Szalajda's recent talks in Bonn.

"During the visit, Minister Orzechowski is to hold talks with a number of leading FRG statesmen. We expect views will be exchanged to define the present state and think over the possibilities of attaining progress in mutual relations after the period of some stagnation. It is the intention of the Polish side to create conditions for lasting improvement and all-round development of bilateral relations on the basis of full implementation of the treaty of December 7, 1970 and consequences stemming thereof. The visit by the Polish foreign minister becomes all the more significant as it will take place in the period particularly significant for further shaping of international situation. These problems will also be discussed during the talks."

Next, the government spokesman expressed his opinion on some of the statements made by Western mass media on Polish topics. Urban termed the revelations made by French citizen Lazar a revolting rubbish. While being in a Polish prison, Lazar allegedly saw cases of torturing prisoners. The AFP has spread these fabrications, not even trying to check them. The spokesman added that despite what is propagated in the West, Lazar was tried in Poland for financial offences without any political implications. A report by the Swedish paper EXPRESSEN, alleging that a portrait of Father Popieluszko's assassin hung on the wall in one of the militia's stations, is also a lie.

Recently, Radio Free Europe broadcast a thriller-news that Julian Krzywicki, sentenced for one year in jail for drinking at workplace, was allegedly beaten up to death by militiamen in a prison cell. The truth is the following: Krzywicki died under arrest but of heart attack, which follows from an investigation instituted by the public prosecutor's office.

The spokesman said by the by that questions of prisoners in Poland were the main sphere of interest of Western correspondents. An analysis shows that out of the 100 questions asked the spokesman at his conference by representatives of the 5 greatest Western news agencies, over 35 concerned the fates of prisoners sentenced for non-criminal offences. Therefore, Poland is obsessively portrayed as a country of political prisoners.

Minister Urban was asked to comment on Primate Jozef Glemp's statements om his meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski. The spokesman said he learnt about Cardinal Glemp's wish to meet the president of the Council of State from foreign press. Gen. Jaruzelski considered hitherto meetings useful. Now, I do not know yet W. Jaruzelski's stand on the Polish primate's wish.

One of the questions concerned Pope John Paul II's possible visit to Poland next year. We know, the spokesman said, that the Pope voiced such a desire. The Polish pope is a guest whom the authorities of Poland, his homeland, wish to receive with respect and hospitality. However, the Hol See has not yet started talks with Polish authorities on how to plan this journey, its date and programme. It lies in the interests of the Polish state and nation that a possible visit by the head of the Roman-Catholic Church to his homeland should bring on progress in consolidating national agreement and uniting Poles around matters most important for Poland and should contribute to stability and development of positive values in the life of our society.

The visit should also serve to strengthen Poland's position worldwide. We want the possible visit to be preceded by the work to create the most favourable conditions for its course. The preparations should be directed, among other things, to counteract everything that disturbs the state-church relations.

It would be very good if the visit passed in an atmosphere free of such facts and events which bring on conflict situations between the church and the state and burden the mutual relations, which is inconsistent with the interest of the state and church. An example is provided by the abusing of religious places and activities for the purpose of political struggle against the Polish state. Another example is provided by the militant clericalism of some priests, the violation of the principle of the separation of the church from the state, the lay character of schooling included, hitting out at the ideals of tolerance, the attempts at inciting antagonisms in society over the world outlooks. Given the goodwill of the church authorities in Poland, upon which we do count, this needful preparatory work for the pope's visit may and should be done, Min. Urban stressed.

One of the questions reverted to the alleged case of polling Polish teachers for their religious beliefs, which was so publicized in the West. Such a survey was not conducted. Teachers of only one school in Bialystok were asked how they were consolidating the lay character of the school. That was done on the school's initiative. None of the central or local authorities did recommend holding any survey of that type.

Asked about a possible visit by W. Jaruzelski to Italy, J. Urban said that such a visit was not planned in the nearest future. He added, however, that the Polish-Italian relations were developing favourably and it was the intention of the Polish authorities to see them further developed. These relations are also the topic of the work by, among others, diplomats. These relations may and should reach the stage when useful will become the exchange of visits at the highest level. However, all actual speculations on this topic are groundless.

Asked whether Poland changed her stand on the zones of territorial waters in the world in connection with the conflict off the coasts of the Libyan Jamahiriya, Minister Urban said: "We adhere to solutions contained in the 1982 convention on the Law of the Sea. As for concrete issues of historic character, the questions related to the limits of territorial waters are solved among states concerned." In this concrete case, disputes on territorial waters are out of the question in view of a great distance between the Libyan Jamahiriya and the U.S., the spokesman added.

At the request of one of the correspondents Urban discussed a visit by former U.S. Ambassador to Poland Walter Stoessel. This was an unofficial visit, during which the guest met W. Jaruzelski, the spokesman remarked. At Stoessel's request, both sides agreed not to give publicity to the visit, as making a sensation out of W. Stoessel's arrival and talks with the president of the Council of State is unjustified, Urban stressed.

One of the questions concerned drug legal regulations in connection with a postulate to ban the growing of poppy in Poland. Minister Urban answered that the problem was solved by the law on fighting drug addiction. On the other hand, with regard to the cultivation of poppy, steps are under consideration so as to impede the production of drugs made of poppy straw.

Asked about Poland's stand on establishing close relations between the CMEA and EEC, Minister Urban said Poland came out for establishing such ties, although they cannot immediately be close. Establishing ties between the communities does not mean, however, elimination of bilateral economic relations between sovereign states, which is suggested sometimes by Western commentators.

Minister Urban denied that the newly-founded community of metallurgical enterprises does not allegedly correspond to the economic reform assumptions. The creation of the communities of this type lies within the discretion of enterprises which associate themselves. So, this is in rapport with the spirit and letter of the reform.

Asked if the national trade union agreement, OPZZ, has been given the answer to their letter concerning the increased worktime for miners, J. Urban gave an affirmative answer. The answer specified the social-political reasons which make the Saturday work necessary, particularly in the raw-prime-materials industries, as well as listing the regulations on the basis of which the worktime has been extended. In their message the government ask the trade union movement to understand these necessities.

One of the questions suggested that the Central State Administration increased in number this year. The spokesman denied that, giving the following data: In 1986, the number of employees at the ministries and central offices dropped by an average of 6 per cent, in the ministries which were merged together - by 13-16 per cent.

MESSNER, DOBRACZYNSKI AT PRON-GOVERNMENT MEETING

LD031625 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A joint meeting of the government and Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Executive Committee Presidiums are assessing the implementation of citizens' proposals presented during the Sejm election campaign. Taking party are Zbigniew Messner and Jan Dobraczynski. Among the thousands of postulates and proposals, the majority have been directed to territorial bodies of the state administration. The government has placed them under the obligation to examine and implement the proposals carefully. These matters are also currently of interest to PRON cells and councils, which treat the implementation of pre-election proposals as one of the tests of the movement's credibility.

It is worth recalling that the government Presidium has already, on 13 January, concerned itself with pre-election proposals, directing them to individual central departments. The purpose of today's meeting of the government and PRON Executive Committee Presidiums is the establishment of principles for the constant, joint analysis of the implementation of pre-election postulates.

Executive Committee Views Tasks

LD031951 Warsaw PAP in English 1903 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 3 -- The Executive Committee of the National Council of PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) assessed here today the state of the realization of PRON National Council's resolution on the tasks facing the movement in putting to life moral rebirth and social civil education.

The Executive Committee of PRON's National Council adopted a stand holding that the agreements contained in the council's resolution from June, 1983 "on the tasks of PRON in realizing moral rebirth and social civil education" have not lost their validity and that their implementation should continue to be a significant element of the work carried out by PRON. It recalled the importance of such PRON initiatives as the national movement for assisting schools, the forum of the young generation, the forum of social-catholic thought and other forms of dialogue-style meetings.

The committee agreed with the stand adopted by the legislative and law abidingness commission of PRON's National Council and decided to advance to the Constitutional Tribunal a motion on examining the correspondence of executive acts and the law on education in sobriety and countering alcoholism.

A stand taken by the Executive Committee of PRON's National Council concerning the implementation of tasks contained in PRON's electoral declaration and the realization of motions and postulates voiced during the electoral campaign to the Sejm (Polish parliament) was also adopted.

Czyrek Participates

LD022133 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting of collective members of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] has been held at the organization's headquarters. The meeting discussed the theses and party draft program for the 10th congress. During the discussions, in which Jozef Czyrek participated, it was emphasized that the party program is an issue which concerns us all. Its fulfillment will depend to an equal degree on party and non-party members. This is why discussion of this document should encompass all society: Every initiative is therefore valuable.

FURTHER ON GNA PROCEEDINGS; AGENDA CITED

AU031600 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the Ninth Grand National Assembly's [GNA], Third Session started in the presence of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, on Thursday, April 3.

The session's agenda includes questions relating to the achievement of a new quality in all fields of activity, aimed at an optimal fulfillment of the state plan for 1986 and for the whole five-year period.

Along with President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Cainuse, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorge Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet took seats in the official lodges.

Besides deputies, CC of the RCP and government members, executives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, working people's representatives, Romanian scientists and men of letters, artists were invited to attend as guests.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, as well as foreign press correspondents.

Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly Chairman, opened the works.

Upon a proposal set forth by the Grand National Assembly Bureau, the following agenda was adopted for the current session:

1.- Bill of the Single Economic and Social Development Plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986-1990.
2.- Bill of the Agriculture and Food Industry Development Plan of the Socialist Republic of Romania over 1986-1990.
3.- The Council of Ministers' Report on the Fulfillment of the country's Single Economic and Social Development Plan in the First Semester of 1986 and Measures for the Fulfillment of the Provisions Under the Plan for 1986.
4.- Bill of the Personnel's Remuneration by Overall and Direct Agreement.
5.- Grand National Assembly's Declaration on the International Year of Peace.
6.- Bills Concerning the Approval of Decrees Containing Binding Norms Issued by the State Council After the Grand National Assembly's Second Session.

The bills included at items one and two on the agenda are being examined now, and they will be endorsed by the relevant GNA standing commissions.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, read the Council of Ministers' report on the Fulfillment of the Country's Single Economic and Social Development Plan in the First Semester of 1986 and the Measures for the Fulfillment of the Provisions Under the Plan for 1986.

Numerous deputies took the floor during the general debates on the report.

Dascalescu Report

AU031902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- On April 3, 1986, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu read before the Romanian parliament the Council of Ministers' report on the fulfillment of the country's economic and social development plan in the first three months of 1986, showing that the activity carried on during that period had resulted in the fulfillment and overfulfilment of the industrial production planned for the first three months, and that the additional production scored was worth 40 billion lei more than that turned out in the first three months of 1985.

Although a balance-of-trade surplus has been achieved in the first three months of 1986, the export plan for the period has not been fulfilled, the speaker pointed out.

Next, the Romanian premier set forth a package of measures that must be taken by all economic ministries, industrial central departments and enterprises to provide for the rhythmical fulfillment of all the indicators planned for 1986, in conditions of higher quality and economic efficiency. The indicators for the current year, he said, are somewhat higher that the provisions for the ongoing five-year plan period spanning 1986-1990, because they include the recouping of shortfalls in 1985.

3 April Afternoon Session

AU031858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Proceedings of the Grand National Assembly (GNA) Session Part II" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- When proceedings were resumed on April 3 in the afternoon, general discussions continued on the Council of Ministers' report on the fulfillment of the plan in the first three months of 1986.

At the end of the debates, the Grand National Assembly unanimously endorsed the resolution on that report.

Next, Maxim Berghianu, labour minister, read the rationale of the bill of the personnel's remuneration on an overall- and direct-agreement-basis. The report of the GNA standing commissions which approved the bill was read by Iuliana Bucur, secretary of the Commission for Industry and Economic-Financial Activity.

Several deputies took the floor on this item on the agenda. After the discussion by articles, the Grand National Assembly unanimously endorsed the law on the personnel's remuneration on an overall- and direct-agreement-basis, with certain amendments proposed by deputies. The session's proceedings continue.

State Council Changes

AU040937 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Proceedings of the Third Great National Assembly Session of the ninth legislation were resumed in Bucharest this morning. The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu was greeted with loud and prolonged applause by deputies and guests. At the proposal of the GNA Burea, the agenda was completed with the following point: Changes in the composition of the State Council.

Since Comrades Vasile Milea and Gheorghe Pana were appointed as ministers and became members of the government, their release from the function as members of the State Council was proposed. In accordance with the provisions of the GNA operational regulation, Comrades Constantin Olteanu and Dumitru Velicu's election as members of the State Council was proposed. The GNA has unanimously voted for these changes. Then the newly elected members of the State Council took the oath of allegiance and devotion for the SR of Romania.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN MEET PRESS BEFORE DEPARTURE

AU031602 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- A group of businessmen from the United States of America, led by George G. Gellert, Atlanta Corporation president, deputy chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council, have paid a visit to Romania over the last few days.

Before leaving, members of the group met with representatives of the leading newspapers, the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES and the Romanian radio and television.

In their statements, the U.S. businessmen highly assessed their interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu, showing that it had been a great opportunity for a better knowledge of Romania, of its policy of steady economic development, of the efforts the Romanian state deploys internationally in favour of peace, understanding and unhampered collaboration. Sharon Rosner mentioned that during the interview they had been granted they had learnt more than they had ever known before about Romania, and that President Nicolae Ceausescu had made a point of paramount significance, namely, the need for each state's independence to be observed in cooperative relations.

The U.S. businessmen pointed out that the interchange of views which the visit had occasioned had been extremely useful and apt to boost bilateral commercial exchanges. They expressed their conviction that premises were provided for 1986 to be the best year regarding both a growing volume and a better financial performance of Romanian-U.S. exchanges.

George Gellert, Atlantic Corp. president, pointed out that everyone who had relations with Romania was delighted by the Romanian people and had only words of praise. He further showed Romania to be a fair partner who is never reluctant to fulfill the obligations assumed.

In context, the speakers showed that the U.S. companies were vitally interested in concluding long-term business agreements with Romania, asserting, therefore, their resolve to everything they could for Congress to understand the importance of commercial ties with Romania, placing emphasis on the need to eliminate any kind of barrier in the way of a smooth unfolding and expansion of American-Romanian economic relations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS TWA INCIDENT

LD031427 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1354 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- Yesterday's explosion in the TWA airplane flying from Athens to Cairo was condemned by a Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman as an impermissible and senseless act. Aleksandar Stanic said the report on the explosion was received with concern and regret in Belgrade. He recalled that Yugoslavia consistently opposes all forms of terrorism.

Responding to foreign correspondents's questions on Kurt Waldheim's past, the spokesman said he had nothing to add to the statement to TANJUG's diplomatic editor on March 28 relating to the publication in the press of a document sent by Yugoslavia to the U.N. War Crimes Commission in January 1948 when he said no new facts were available. In the March 28 statement, the spokesman also said that some newspapers are attempting to involve Yugoslavia in the Austria presidential election campaign. He underlined that "The elections in friendly and neighboring Austria are the affairs of Austria and the Austrian people."

TANJUG REPORTS XIANNIAN-VLAJKOVIC TALKS IN BEIJING

LD031158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Presidents Li Xiannian and Radovan Vlajkovic today judged that relations between China and Yugoslavia are good and comprehensive and are developing along the road of constant progress. There are no outstanding issues in relations between the two countries. In fact, the only question raised was how to promote the comprehensive nature of the relations and enrich their substance.

This is reported to be the main conclusion reached during today's talks between Li Xiannian and Radovan Vlajkovic, which lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours. Journalists were told that the talks were exceptionally cordial, thorough, direct, and informal. The talks, which took place in the All-China People's Congress building, were attended on the Yugoslav side by Raif Dizdarevic, Mijat Sukovic, Zvone Dragan -- the SFRY ambassador in Beijing -- and other officials; and on the Chinese side by Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister for foreign affairs; State Councillor Zhang Jingfu; and Xie Li, the Chinese ambassador in Belgrade.

President Li Xiannian reiterated that China regards its relations with Yugoslavia highly and that it attaches great importance to them. Recalling the earlier period when relations between the two countries followed a "zig-zag road," he said that today they are developing along a "wide road" of continuity and stability. In both sides' view the positive development in relations between the two countries was considerably helped by meetings between Yugoslav and Chinese top officials, from the big opening of 1977 when President Tito visited Beijing onward.

Explaining that sometime this year another top-level Chinese-Yugoslav meeting is envisaged, Radon Vlajkovic, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, invited the PRC president to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The impression gained after today's dialogue is that Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation is being constantly diversified by the exchange of experiences drawn from the socialist development so far. In this context, President Li noted that Yugoslavia was the first country to introduce wide-ranging reforms, to open up to the world, and the first to embark upon its own way of building socialsim.

The prospects for the further development of economic relations occupied an important place in the present Yugoslav-Chinese talks. Successful results have been achieved in this sphere in the last two years, but the two sides agreed that not all possibilities have been exhausted. In view of the fact that both countries are pursuing the policy of independence, preservation of peace, and cooperation between all countries and peoples, the two leaders called for strengthening of their cooperation on the international scene. In this context President Li said that China is an independent and Yugoslavia a nonaligned country.

The two presidents conducted an extensive exchange of views about the issues of peace and security in the world, East-West relations, disarmament, the role of the Nonaligned Movement on the international political scene, and about the North-South and South-South dialogue.

Voicing their support for a dialogue between the two superpowers, Li and Vlajkovic also advocated the participation of all countries in the process of detente and security in the world. It has been learned that the PRC president said the following in that context: "When the great powers are quarelling, they harm the interests of the entire world. The fate of the world, however, cannot be left in the hands of the big ones alone; we all must have a say in it."

In the course of the talks, reference was also made to the Mediterranean and the Near East, the war between Iran and Iraq, to other trouble spots in the world, and to the position of the developing countries. Particular attention was attracted by the two presidents' view that debts must be repaid but that, at the same time, conditions must be created that will make it easier for them to do so.

During the talks China reiterated its support for the policy as pursued by the movement of nonaligned countries, which is based on independence and self-reliance. According to sources close to two delegations, information about internal trends in the two countries was also exchanged.

Economic Cooperation Talks

LD031833 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing April 3 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic met with Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang here this afternoon. During the one-hour talk, they reviewed ways for furthering stable and long-term economic relations between the two countries.

Vlajkovic and Zhao upheld the commitment to promote advanced forms of economic cooperation with a view to increasing its scope and stability. They noted that bilateral economic relations have markedly improved over the past two years. Bilateral economic relations were also discussed by Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Mijat Sukovic and Director of the People's Bank of China Chen Muhua.

Following the talks, the two sides will specify how and when they will launch concrete industrial cooperation and coproduction projects. The Chinese side recently proposed that a number of projects be chosen which would promote economic relations. The Yugoslav side made several offers in this context.

During a two-hour talk today, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian discussed several international issues and Yugoslavia's and China's activities at the international level.

Dizdarevic favourably assessed China's policy of opening towards the world and its active participation in international affairs. He also informed Wu about the preparations of the Nonaligned Movement for its forthcoming meetings - the ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the summit in Harare.

PLANINC RECEIVES UN ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

LD031252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Klaus Sahlgren, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, who is paying a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

In the course of talks attended by Gavro Cerovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Aleksandar Vacic, deputy director of a commission's department; and Nobuaki Oda, director of the UN Information Center in Yugoslavia; attention was focused on the commission's activities in promoting economic cooperation in Europe. The president of the Federal Executive Council called for an increased UN role in efforts to consolidate positive trends in all forms of cooperation in the world. She emphasized Yugoslavia's efforts in various forums and international meetings aimed at establishing, on the basis of the developed and developing countries' common points, measures for achieving a more equitable multilateral economic cooperation in Europe and in the world as a whole, and cooperation and free domination of bloc approaches.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS CRITERIA FOR AID

LD032118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council, at a session presided over by Milka Planinc, today approved a draft decision on the criteria and indicators for establishing the degree of development of socialist republics and autonomous provinces and borderline values for determining the economically insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo.

According to the draft for establishing the degree of economic development of the republics and provinces, after 1990 two criteria will be used as a basis: the development of production forces and results of the activity of production forces. With these criteria, the following indicators would be used: Social product of the entire economy per capita, the degree of employment in social sector shown through the number of employed per thousand inhabitants capable of work, and the purchasing value of active basic means in the social sector of the economy per inhabitant capable of work. To establish the degree of economic development and assess possibilities for the development of the republics and provinces, other indicators taking into account specific characteristics of the economic structure and other significant elements for assessing development possibilities will also be used.

A proposal was also put forward for borderline values for every indicator below which the republics or provinces should be treated as insufficiently developed. For a social product of the entire economy per capita this would be 70 percent of the country's average. For the degree of employment in social sector, shown by the number of employed per thousand inhabitants capable of work it would be 80 percent of the country's average, and for the purchase value of active basic means in the social sector of the economy per inhabitant capable of work, it would be 70 percent of the country's average.

For establishing economically insufficiently developed republics and provinces in a particular planning period, total material and financial possibilities of the development of each one in particular would be assessed.

When an economically insufficiently developed republic or province reaches the borderline value in two of the three indicators, and one of them is the social product per capita, a transitional period would be introduced, and during this period, and on the basis of assessing development possibilities, the volume of stimulating measures would gradually be reduced in accordance with its total material and financial possibilities of development.

On the basis of comments made by the Committee for Health of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, during a discussion of the proposed law on marketing drugs. the Federal Executive Council approved the proposed amendment. The Federal Executive Council also took stands in connection with a proposal of the republican and provincial assemblies on the draft law on joining the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

In view of the fact that both fixed and fluctuating interest rates have been increased, the Federal Executive Council, in accordance with the adopted policy of interest rates, passed a decision that interest on arrears for financial obligations resulting from the agreement on the economy should be increased from 80 to 86 percent.

The Federal Executive Council approved the proposed law on the ratification of international telecommunication convention with its supplements, which was adopted on 6 November 1982 in Nairobi, and ratified several international agreements.

'MAJOR DIFFERENCES' IN INCREASED PERSONAL INCOMES

LD031956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1834 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavs' purchasing power rose 10.8 percent in the January-February period, said representatives of the federal government at a session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Finance Committee today. There were major differences in the rise of real personal incomes in Yugoslavia's republics. In Slovenia, for example, they rose by 17.8 percent, and in Montenegro by just 1.9 percent compared to last December.

The latest statistics show that, out of Yugoslavia's 23-million population, slightly over 6,600,000 are employed. Government representatives said that earnings outside regular jobs rose at a nominal rate of 123 percent in January and February, which means that they actually increased more than 40 percent when the current inflation rate is taken into account. They also said that retail sales in January were 15.7 percent, and in February 7 percent up on December.

TANJUG REPORTS ON LCY DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

LD031705 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- The main assumption of the draft resolution on the realization of freedoms, rights, and responsibilities of man and citizen in a socialist self-managing system is that the social character and the real dimensions of human rights and freedoms are determined primarily by the position of man in work, in production relations.

In accordance with the program orientations of developing a society in which the "free development of every individual will be the condition of free development for all," the LCY in the draft resolution for the 13th congress devotes greatest attention to the realization and promotion of freedoms and rights of man and citizen in our country. In this document it is pointed out that the historical meaning, social character, and the real dimensions of human rights and freedoms primarily determine the position of man in work and production relations in society.

"It is possible to speak about true human freedom only when people work creatively and jointly manage human issues, when man in a self-managing way decides about conditions, means, and results of his work and life," it is said in the draft congress resolution on realizing freedoms, rights, and responsibilities of man and citizen in socialist self-managing socity. For the LCY, it is pointed out in this document, human rights are the essential question of the development of production relations and socialist self-managing democracy.

From this position, the freedom and rights of man in socialist self-management are not the result of the system. Rather, they are its bases and its historical meaning. Therefore, for the LCY, not only are the freedom and rights of man a program objective, but also the basis of practical activity, while the degree of their realization is one of the basic criteria in assessing total social results of socialist development. However, a negative tendency to politicize human freedoms and rights, and attempts to turn them into a polygon of competitions among blocs are increasingly more prominent in the world.

For the LCY, it is said in the draft resolution, the realization of human freedom is the continuation of the most progressive trends and achievements of the centuries-long struggle of humankind and a condition for realizing relations in which human happiness in the prerequisite of a happy society. Based on this concept, our entire socioeconomic and political system is in the service of man and satisfying his interests and needs for free life, work, and creativity. Therefore, it is pointed out, in order to realize the relations of freedom through the development of production relations and democratic social relations, it is necessary to overcome opposition by individuals and society, as well as negations of personality and its total submission to abstract general interests.

The LCY can realize its historical role only through permanent struggle for the realization of the principle that the border line between the freedom and right of man in socialism is in his obligation to respect the freedom and rights of the other, and on this basis, the created unity of freedom, rights, and responsibilities.

With respect to multinational community, of particular significance is to ensure the full freedom of man to express his national affiliation, cherish and develop his national culture and identity, and to realize the relations of equality in all areas of social life.

One of the key assumptions of the draft resolution is that the position of human equality in socioeconomic and political relations should not be under threat, nor should his possibilities to realize his rights and interests on the entire territory of the country be limited.

In conditions of social crisis, however, it is said in the draft document on human rights and freedoms, antiself-management forces appear on the scene and try to represent themselves as the "proponents of struggle for realizing human freedoms and rights." However, for the LCY, any kind of reactionary aspirations and objectives are unacceptable, no matter under what "freedom-loving" or "democratic" excuses they are hidden. "In socialist self-managing society there can be no freedom for the enemies of freedom," the draft resolution states.

Only the working class, in association with all working people of towns and villages, represents a social force that can ensure development toward the association of free producers, instead of a class-ridden society. For the LCY the essential orientation remains that "there can be no socialism without human freedom, nor is the real freedom of man, as social being in the modern world, possible without a struggle for realizing socialist society."

CROATIAN CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL CHAMBER LISTED

LD032301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Zagreb, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Today the Croat republican nominations conference approved candidates for delegates from this republic for the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. From a list of 17 candidates put forward from delegations of basic organizations of associated labor, the conference approved 16. The following candidates were approved in a vote: Zarko Bautovic (143 votes out of 156); Dragica Bistrovic (151); Ivo Divic (135); Marija Herman (149); Ana Horvat (150); Gabrijela Herman (137); Ivka Ivkovic (142); Milan Jurinjak (134); Blazenka Knjaz (141); Franjo Kostelac (145); Niksa Lunjevic (139); Gjanpetro Musizza (134); Branko Skok (136); Terezija Taradi (140); Antun Velicki (128); Velko Viskovic (131); and Ljubica Zec (130). Antun Velicki did not get a sufficient number of votes.

A total of 20 delegates was put forward from delegations of self-managing organizations and sociopolitical communities; 17 were approved. Candidates from this list got the following number of votes: Ziga Azenic (121); Milutin Baltic (101); Ante Beneti (130); Branko Blazevic (134); Vitomir Bolkovic (126); Dusan Dragosavac (104); Zlatko Grabar (125); Vjekoslava Katavic (132); Josip Koschec (124); Ante Krstulovic (128); Ivo Modronja (126); Stejepan Novakovic (123); Janko Pocuca (120); Sime Pogorilic (125); Petar Starcevic (124); Tomo Skuric (113); Josip Stefan (106); Radivoj Tepsic (126); Lazo Tesla (119); and Vjekoslav Vidjak (112).

Therefore, the following candidates did not get the necessary number of votes: Milutin Baltic, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, and Josip Stefan.

BELOVSKI ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL LC SECRETARIES

LD271110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 26 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Although in its initial stage, the public debate on the draft documents for the 13th LCY Congress indicates that the participation of the party rank-and-file in formulating the congress decisions will not be merely routine and formal. All the meetings held so far have been characterized not only by a high degree of criticism but also by constructive discussions about the ways in which to find solutions to key social problems. Despite dissatisfaction both on the personal and social level, strong confidence has been shown in the League of Communists and the system of socialist self-management.

This was stated at today's meeting between the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dimce Belovski, and secretaries of the presidiums of the central and provincial LC committees. The aim of the meeting was to exchange views about the first results of the public debate and to discuss the ways in which to coordinate activities in all republics and provinces. We must be extremely realistic as to the outcome of the public debate, Belovski stressed, since the economic crisis in the country and the very short time given to the membership to formulate its views about the proposed solutions are limiting factors. For instance, over 30 congresses of sociopolitical organizations will be held over the next 3 months, the public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System in under way, and the elections have just finished. As a result, Belovski warned, both the party and wider social public could become saturated by it all.

In view of this, the League of Communists must adapt to circumstances and organize its work in such a way as to achieve maximum results. We must not expect every basic LC organization to give its view of every single sentence in each of the resolutions, Belovski said. What we want them to do is to judge whether the proposals offered in the draft documents would lead to the right solutions. After all, we have established that the objectives of the 13th congress are to extricate the country from the crisis, to continue to develop the system of socialist self-management and to outline the directions for the country's development at the threshold of the 21st century.

In addition to these aggravating circumstances, there is but one extenuating fact: the all-party debate about the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, which must be regarded as an integral part of the preparations for the congress. Otherwise, questions will be asked as to what the LC has been doing over the last 8 months.

It is of vital importance, it was said during the meeting, that the rank-and-file activity is not reduced to merely polishing up the congress documents. The debate about the documents should be accompanied by efforts at changing the situation in all environments. If this is not done, we could end up with excellent resolutions but with no practical results or changes.

Most of the complaints from LC committees concern the fact that there are not enough copies of the drafts and that they are often received after long delays. It seems that this time, again, the administration and technical services overruled the instructions by the LCY Central Committee, which set the deadlines in very clear terms.

Most progress had been made in the debates about the draft changes and amendments to the LCY Statute. This was probably due to the topical nature of some of the interparty issues, but also to the fact that the membership has been given plenty of time to prepare for it and that the republic and provincial LC organizations received it on time.

It was agreed that the republics and provinces should send their preliminary assessments of the course of the debate to the LCY Central Committee by 10 April. As is known, the public debate is due to end on 20 April. The results will be summed up by the republican and provincial committees, and the LCY Central Committee is expected to establish the proposed documents by end of May, when they will be sent to delegates to the 13th LCY Congress.

CKREBRIC PRESIDES OVER SERBIAN DEFENSE MEETING

LD032327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, presided over by Dusan Ckrebic, the reports of the chief and republican inspectorate of national defense on the executed inspection supervision in the socialist republic of Serbia were considered. The council assessed, it was reported, that progress was achieved in defense organization, primarily in the socialization of the affairs of all-people's defense and social self-protection (ONO/DSZ), especially in the organs of the sociopolitical communities, internal affairs for national defense, in civil defense and command communications. Progress was also noted in the normative-legal regulating of defense and self-protection preparations and their harmonization with federal and republican law on all-people's defense in the majority of subjects examined.

The council, considering the draft plan of all-people's national defense exercises of importance to the socialist republic of Serbia in 1986, stated that the proposed exercises, in which republican organs and organizations together with the organs and organizations of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Kosovo and the commands, headquarters, and units of the armed forces participated, are important in terms of content and thematically up to date. They are a continuation of the further training and preparation of all subjects of the system of ONO/DSZ.

Reviewing the results achieved in the mobilization and tactical exercise "Sumadija 85" the council assessed that the exercise had been successfully organized and carried out. The goals set in the exercise were achieved and [words indistinct] and the work of the republican organs and organizations in eliminating extraordinary circumstances, mobilization and deployment at the location of the exercise.

The council also considered information on the functioning of the system of goods reserves in the republican work program of the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for 1986. In the framework of its competence, the council also considered other current questions in connection with the development and implementation of the system of all-people's defense in the republic.

NATIONALISM IN CROATIA NOT LESSENING

LD271459 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The political-security situation in the SR of Croatia is good. However, it emerged from the information submitted at today's session of the Presidium of the Coratian SAWP Republican Conference by Djuro Pesut, deputy secretary for internal affairs of Croatia, that there was no decline last year in hostile activity, particularly from the positions of all types of nationalism. Clerico-nationalism was also on the increase, and there were a number of public incidents involving young people who, it was said, in most cases were only a weapon in the hands of people acting under cover.

Despite these activities, neither the internal nor the external enemy succeeded in undermining our stability and people's confidence in the strength of the system, Pesut said. The favorable political situation was confirmed by the big turnout at the recent elections.

This does not, however, imply that the people are not aware of the economic and other kinds of difficulties and that they are reconciled with the falling standard of living. The elimination of all social shortcomings is therefore the best way in which to mobilize all working people and citizens against any hostile activity.

After extensive consultations the Presidium of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference decided to submit to the SAWPY Federal Conference the proposed nominations from Croatia for members of the Federal Executive Council. The following are proposed: Branko Maula, Nenad Krekic, Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic and Egon Padovan. It was stressed that they all were prominent champions of self-management and at the same time highly qualified for the tasks before them. The session also approved the list of 26 candidates for delegates to the Croatian Assembly's Sociepolitical Chamber. The candidates come from the Croat SAWP Republican Conference.

SERBS ARRESTED IN KOSOVO FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY

AU032029 Pristina Domestic Oervice in Albanian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Experpts] Sulejman Liami, investigating judge of the Prizren District Court, informed journalists that Radije Spasic, farmer from Rahovec commune, and Kosta Bulatovic, engineer from Fushe-Kosovo have been detained, suspected of having engaged in hostile propaganda according to Article 133, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia.

According to the penal indictment and the material presented, as well as on the basis of the confession of the accused Spasic himself, the suspicion arises that the said person carried out a penal act of hostile propaganda on the basis of Article 133, Paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia; that he has disseminated propaganda material with hostile content, advocating changes in the political system, the abolition of definite federal units in Yugoslavia, the abrogation of the Kosovo Constitution, and the abrogation of the Kosovo Constitutional Court; that he has attacked the constitutional, socioeconomic, and political order of Yugoslavia in the most brutal manner, as well as the highest leaders of Yugoslavia, Serbia, and Kosovo; that he advocated that the Serbo-Croatian language be used as the official language in Kosovo, that military rule should be introduced in Kosovo, and so forth.

Having interrogated Radoje Spasic, the State Security Service in Prizren also detained Kosta Bulatovic, engineer from Fushe-Kosovo, and the Prizren Public prosecutor demanded a fuller investigation against the said person on suspicion of having carried out a penal act on the basis of Article 133, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia. He is suspected of having given to Spasic propaganda material for distribution. Investigations are continuing.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 3 April carries a similar report on the detention of the two Serba, and it adds the following conclusion: "Acting according to requests made by the district public prosecutor, the investigating judge of the Prizren District Court has ordered, after Kosta Bulatovic was brought in and interrogated, that he be held in custody, it is said at the end of the statement. The investigation is to continue. Engineer Kosta Bulatovic is, by the way, the organizer of the well-known petition of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo."

[Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian in its newscast at 1900 GMT on 3 April carries no mention of these arrests.]

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13th BCP CONGRESS

Zhivkov 2 Apr Opening Speech

AU040758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 86 pp 2, 3, 4

["Introductory Speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the 2 April opening session of the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia -- Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrade delegates,

Esteemed representatives of the communist, workers, and democratic parties and movements, Dear guests:

The 13th BCP Congress is beginning its work.

This is our ninth congress since the victory of the 9 September Socialist Revolution, which inaugurated a new epoch in Bulgarian history. Our congresses' work and decisions occupy an important place in developing our country. Each of these congresses reviewed and solved crucial issues of its time, and outlined ways of constructing a socialist society in Bulgaria.

The work of the 13th BCP Congress will focus on the problems of developing the country during the next 15 years, the last years of our stormy and great 20th century.

What are these problems?

FROM A DOMESTIC VIEWPOINT these are problems which face us sharply and urgently, problems related to the comprehensive progress of the socialist society and to fundamental changes in its economy and policy, culture, manner of living, and management of all areas of life.

THE MAIN THING FOR US NOW IS TO IMPLEMENT THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION, AND DEVELOP THIS REVOLUTION ON THE BASIS OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL SYSTEM, SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, AND TO SATISY EVER BETTER THE MATERIAL, SOCIAL, AND INTELLECTUAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE. Such is our course. The party and the entire working people will devote their brains, talent, and energy to its implementation.

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS' this is the cardinal problem of protecting peace life on earth and the survival of human civilization. The arms race, kindled by the most reactionary circles of imperialism, places mankind at the end of the 20th century before the alternative -- to be or not to be, to survive or to die in the flames of a nuclear war.

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF DEVELOPING SOCIALISM these are the problems of mastering the dialectics of modern socialist social development and further expanding and strengthening the connection between the instructions of the communist parties and the aspirations of the millions of working people.

The recent 27th CPSU Congress was a historic event in the development of the socialist world. If we can determine its importance in an extremely short form, then it lies in the following: accelerating and achieving a new qualitative state of the socialist society in the USSR.

The congress will have an exceptionally great role in the dynamic economic and political development of the world socialist system, in implementing the Leninist course on peaceful competition for the benefit of mankind.

As you know, a delegation of ours also attended the 27th CPSU Congress. We returned from Moscow inspired and even more determined to continue the line of socialist construction in Bulgaria, and to put into effect the historic turning point, which we have also begun, in order to lead Bulgaria to the front ranks of human progress.

With this determiniation we commence the 13th BCP Congress, convinced that we have prepared the congress well by the party's theoretical and practical work after its 12th congress, and especially, with the elaborations of the February 1985 and the recent January 1986 Central Committee plenums.

Comrades, the Draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress, which outline the trends of the social, economic, and cultural development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the Ninth 5-Year Plan, and until the year 2000, have been published and discussed throughout the nation. The delegates have been handed the Report of the BCP Central Committee for the period between the 12th and 13th BCP Congresses, as well as proposals on the amendments and addenda to the party statutes.

Therefore I shall dwell on some basic issues in my introductory speech.

IF WE ARE TO SYNTHESIZE THE EVALUATION OF THE PAST 5 YEARS, WE MUST SAY: DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES SPRINGING NOT ONLY FROM THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH WE HAD TO SOLVE, BUT ALSO FROM OUR OWN MISTAKES AND SHORTCOMINGS, THE PERIOD WAS A FRUITFUL ONE. IMPLEMENTING THE BCP PROGRAM ON CONSTRUCTING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM, OUR PARTY AND OUR PEOPLE IN BASIC LINES CARRIED OUT THE TASKS POSED BY THE 12th BCP CONGRESS.

As you know, the BCP Program was adopted 15 years ago. It drew the conclusion that after the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, there exists a stage during which socialism develops on its own basis, so that it can reach the state termed by Lenin "the developed socialist society." Basing itself on this conclusion, our party formulated as its immediate and historic task to construct developed socialism in Bulgaria, and thus clarified its basic characteristics.

Already while adopting the BCP Program at the Ninth BCP Congress we started from the conviction that party thought has not yet said its final word on this issue, and that life is more complex and richer than theoretical postulates. However, the most essential point, which was fully confirmed by life, was: THE PROBLEMS WHICH EMERGED, AND THE DIVERSITY AND VARIETY OF SOCIAL PRACTICE, APPEARED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY OUTLINED BY THE BCP PROGRAM. As far as the theoretical work related to constructing developed socialism in Bulgaria is concerned, it continued even after the program was adopted.

As the construction of developed socialism hitherto shows, this will be a stage during which the basis and the superstructure, as well as the people's consciousness and behavior, and so forth, will mature.

This is a continuous and contradictory process, which will be affected by the level of mastering the social laws of nature, and degree of expanding the international socialist division of labor, the complexity of the international situation, and the dynamics of world progress.

When we prepared the BCP Program, we could not be clear on the issue of how long the construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria will last. Therefore, the program did not specify any term. Life shows that this stage will continue for a longer period than the one we envisaged.

However, what is the main thing?

The main thing is that while constructing the developed socialist society in our country, production relations are increasingly improving, and the advantages vested in soicalism as the first phase of the socioeconomic formation of communism emerging with increasing force.

Simultaneously, already during the construction and perfection of socialism, the germs of communism appear, and preconditions of a gradual transition toward the communist phase of the formation are being created.

Marxism-Leninism is a manual for action, in enternal and living doctrine, which develops and enriches itself simultaneously with the development of the historical process and world revolutionary experience. Our party considers it its international duty to study and analyze the theoretical and practical experience of the communist parties, and first of all, the experience of the CPSU. Simultaneously, our party strives to make its own contribution to the common experience in studying and developing the issues of the socialist society.

The development of the society is subjected to the requirements of objective laws. These laws, as Lenin said, do not depend on the will power and consciousness of the people and the "bosses." We pay dearly for each violation of these laws. Our freedom to act and our possibilities as a subjective factor are incorporated in the study of these laws and in taking their requirements under consideration, as well as in creating conditions for manifesting these laws ever better and for changing reality. It was precisely to this that the theoretical and practical work of our party during that period was directed.

The objective laws of society are manifested through the people and through their actions, as Engels already said. During the course of socialist construction OUR PARTY WORKED CONSISTENTLY FOR ELEVATING THE ROLE OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR AND DEVELOPING THE INITIATIVE AND CREATIVITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL MAN, THE LABOR COLLECTIVES, AND THE PEOPLE'S MASSES.

Comrades, on this day, 30 years ago, the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum began its work. It marked the beginning of the BCP general political line, called by our people the April line. The period covered by this report was a period of implementing, developing, and enriching this line.

THE APRIL GENERAL LINE OF THE PARTY IS A MARXIST-LENINIST LINE, COORDINATED WITH THE CONCRETE CONDITIONS IN BULGARIA. It was brought to life by the difficult situation which emerged after the death of our leader and teacher Georgi Dimitrov. During the period of the personality cult we paid dues to dogmatism, sectarianism, and subjectivism.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL PLENUM BROUGHT ABOUT A DEEP TURNING POINT IN OUR DEVELOPMENT. It restored the Leninist principles and norms in the life of the party and society, and made the party face the requirements of the objective natural laws in economics, politics and all areas of life, as well as the people's needs and interests.

The April plenum produced a new and accelerating impetus for the country's industrialization for developing socialist agriculture, and for the upsurge of science and culture, and it released the forces and energy of the working people.

The April line is a line of developing socialist democracy and elevating the role of the individual and the people's masses in production management, political and social life, and developing the social processes.

BULGARIA WAS RENEWED BOTH IN THE MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL AREAS. This has been recognized by all -- friends and ill-wishers alike.

As the Report of the Central Committee points out, our country has achieved a high and stable pace of economic and industrial growth. After the April plenum, during the 1956-1985 period, the basic funds of the national economy increased 10 times; the soical productivity of labor, 8.4 times; and national income, 8 times. Deep transformations took place in the structure of industry. Branches that are important for the country's economy such as metallurgy, machine-building, chemical industry, and energetics developed with the fastest pace. Electronics, microelectronics, robot-construction, and electric car-production were powerfully developed. The average annual production of grain during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is twice as much as the production during the 1953-1957 period. Over 3 decades the foreign trade exchange of our country increased 29 times, and exports 33 times. In its foreign trade relations Bulgaria is consolidating primarily as an industrial partner.

Our people's social achievements during this period are significant. Average annual labor wages increased 3.3 times. Social consumption funds increased 12 times.

The people's education and culture sharply imroved. The social-state and state-social principle was introduced in the leadership of these areas. Figures in the field of artistic culture obtained room for free creativity, creativity which enriches the world viewpoint and the intellect of the socialist worker, and activeiy facilitates the formation of the new personality.

A great achievement of ours is that the Marxist-Leninist theory is a dominating theory, incorporated in the consciousness and behavior of millions of people in our country.

DEAR COMRADES, PLEASE ALLOW ME FROM THE ROSTRUM OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS, TO EXPRESS MOST CORDIAL GRATITUDE TO OUR HEROIC WORKERS CLASS, THE SELFLESS AGRARIAN WORKERS, AND OUR GLORIOUS PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA ON THEIR GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, AND TO THE PROGRESS OF OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND.

Comrades, our successes are indisputable. Simultaneously, we bear in mind that MANY OF THE FACTORS WHICH FACILITATED OUR PROGRESS HITHERTO HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR POSSIBILITIES. AS A PARTY AND COUNTRY WE NOW FACE NEW REALITIES. Today, one can say that the scientific-technical revolution is a natural law of socialist and capitalist societies alike. This is the question we face today: Implementing the scientific-technical revolution means constructing the developed socialist society; and to constructing the developed socialist society means implementing the scientific-technical revolution.

The place which the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums will occupy in the life of the party and the country is remarkable. At these plenums we elaborated our new visions of scientific-technological policy, and adopted the approaches and means for its implementation.

The reconstruction we began is not only wide-scale and complex, but also difficult. We shall have to march along unmarked roads and face many unknown factors. However, we begin our march firmly determined to complete it in the name of the people and their well-being, and in the name of social progress.

WE UNDERSTAND VERY WELL THAT HISTORY HAS GIVEN US A VERY SHORT TERM FOR THIS. HOWEVER, PRECISELY DURING THIS SHORT TERM WE MUST LEAD THE COUNTRY TO THE FOREFRONT POSITIONS.

The issue is not any more to recognize the significance of modern scientific-technical progress. A DEEP CHANGE IS NECESSARY. TO PUT IT FIGURATIVELY, AS A NATION WE MUST "MOUNT" THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION, to get down to its inner natural laws, and give broad scope to the objective and subjective factors of its development!

At THIS CONGRESS WE SET OUR OURSELVES THE TASK OF ACCELERATING THE PACE OF OUR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OF INTRODUCING EVEN GREATER DYNAMICS TO IT, AND MAXIMALLY UTILIZE ALL FACTORS OF INTENSIVE GROWTH. THIS WILL ALLOW OUR COUNTRY TO DEVELOP FASTER AND MARCH CLOSELY WITH THE MOST ADVANCED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR, AND SECURE THE BETTER SATISFACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S NEEDS.

CONSEQUENTLY, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT A PRINCIPLED NEW SITUATION, AND A PRINCIPLED NEW POSTULATE.

What are the motors and factors for reaching this goal?

IN THE FIRST PLACE -- THIS IS SCIENCE.

Science has its characteristic share in the economic and social-political development of socialist Bulgaria to date.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN THE PRINCIPLED NEW SITUATION IN WHICH WE NOW FIND OURSELVES, ONE MUST CLEARLY UNDERSTAND: WHAT IS NECESSARY IS A QUALITATIVE CHANGE IN OUR THOUGHT ABOUT THE ROLE OF SCIENCE IN SOCIAL LIFE, AND A NEW SCALE OF WHAT WE DO FOR AND GIVE TO SCIENCE. THIS IS NAMELY THE DEEP MEANING OF THE DECISIONS OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FEBRUARY AND JANUARY PLENUMS.

HOWEVER, IF WE FAIL TO IMPLEMENT THE CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN MARKED -- in the material basis of science, in its organization and management, cadre potential, and in the forms and manner of stimulating scientific creativity, and if we do not create conditions for quickly and massively applying our own and foreign scientific products in production and in our spheres of practice -- THEN WE SHALL BRUTALLY GO AGAINST OUR OWN INTENTIONS. And we must openly say: Despite the efforts that have been made until now, and the separate successes that have been attained, our science is to a large degree still detached from practice in the material, intellectual, and social spheres. It has not turned into a universal production power which moves and irresistably draws forward in all areas of society.

True, we have many units which directly service the production enterprises. However, they continue to be astray of the most important and most long-term problems of the relevant production areas.

We still have not built a bridge between the scientific potential of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences on the one hand, and practice on the other. The work of the Agricultural Academy and the Medical Academy must be elevated to a new level.

We still do not realize how much the underestimation of science by the higher educational establishment is costing us.

We still do not sufficiently utilize the accomplished foreign scientific research, which for us, as a country of limited material and human resources, has and will have an exceptionally great value.

We must understand this perfectly and clearly: In our future development there is no place for a "no man's land" between scientific-technical developments and their practical application.

As the Report of the Central Committee stresses, the scientific front must be completely reconstructed. Its organizational structure, material-technical reequipment, cadre development, and especially its thematic content must be brought to correspond with the uniform national strategy on Bulgaria's technological reequipment and socioeconomic development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and until the year 2000.

The construction of our economy's technological infratstructure, connected with the transfer and development of technologies, must sharply accelerate. The creation of technological centers and technological institutes according to set directions must begin without any delay.

As the experience of the USSR and other countries shows, the technological centers in the areas of scientific-technical progress which have priority for us, must organizationally unite the fundamental and applied research and the experimental basis, and have an instrumental unit for developing the necessary unique sophisticated devices as well as experiment-production sections. It is in these centers that the training of the students and the executive cadres must take place.

Significant changes are necessary in the mode of payments and incentives, and in the forms and rules of the professional growth of the scientific workers, technologists, constructors, and highly qualified specialists. THE PRESTIGE OF THE CREATORS AND CARRIERS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN OUR SOCIETY MUST INCREASE DECISIVELY.

The efforts of the fraternal socialist countries are aimed toward creating and adopting the top scientific-technical achievements. The complex program for the scientific-technical progress of CEMA member-states until the year 2000 marks a qualitatively new moment in strengthening our integration in this area. We are vitally interested in implementing at a high level the obligations envisaged for our country, and simultaneously, to maximally utilize the scientific products products created by the socialist countries.

OUR LINE IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT MUST BE A LINE OF EVER CLOSER CONNECTION WITH THE USSR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL FRONT. In this area too we must search for such forms of cooperation and integration as those we are already creating in the area of industry.

IN THE SECOND PLACE -- THIS IS THE TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL OF PRODUCTION AND IMPROVING THE STRUCTURAL POLICY ON DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The modern scientific-technical revolution is first of all a technological one. Naturally, the issue emerges of what OUR CONCEPT OF THE COUNTRY'S TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL will be, and whether we are to accelerate the development of the material, social, and intellectual spheres through its implementation.

It is self-evident how important it is to correctly select the priorities, mark the stages of their implementation, and solve the problems of the transitional period of renewal and the general prospects in this area. It is necessary to create a principled new unit of our national economy -- THE UNIT OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. As the Report of the Central Committee points out, the efforts must be directed toward the area of electronic technologies, biotechnologies, and the technologies connected with producing and applying new materials.

As far as STRUCTURAL POLICY is concerned, it unites as a focus the problems of developing production forces in branch and territorial aspects, as well as the problems of organizing the production and management of the raw material basis and of foreign trade activity.

During the next period the ROLE OF MACHINE BUILDING as a basic carrier of modern scientific-technical progress MUST EMERGE even more sharply. In the future, too, we shall stress the development of electronics and first of all of the production and application of CYBERNETIC AUTOMATIC SYSTEMS. This will allow us to solve the general issue of our industry's automation, an area in which we continue to lag behind. Such systems must be created and applied in management, culture, agriculture, transportation, trade services, and other areas.

A principled issue of developing our electronics is the issue of achieving a maximal unification with the CEMA member-states, and developing ever more insistently the program industry [as published] and expand our integration in creating program products.

We must continue the line of insistently developing the chemical industry. We have to master the capacities of heavy machine building. Every protraction in this area could lead to great losses. Urgent problems related to renewing the technical and resource basis also exist in other branches of the national economy. The issues of production quality, technological and fiscal discipline, and the qualified growth of our labor potential no longer tolerate any delay.

ALL THIS REQUIRES THAT THE ISSUES OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL OF THE COUNTRY'S PRODUCTION APPARATUS AND THE CONDUCT OF STRUCTURAL POLICY BE POSED AND SOLVED AS A UNIFORM UNIT.

IN THE THIRD PLACE - THIS IS THE CONSTRUCTION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS.

I would like to stress again from the congress r strum that if we do not create in practice all the necessary preconditions for the economic organizations and the relevant scientific units to really work as self-governing organizations, this will inflict a heavy blow on our economic and sociopolitical strategy.

The task now is to overcome the departmental approach in economics liquidate bureaucracy, and thus to proceed toward a new manner of planning and managing.

THE DEPARTMENTAL AND BRANCH ATTITUDES HAD A POSITIVE ROLE IN OUR DEVELOPMENT, BUT THEY HAVE ALREADY EXHAUSTED THEIR POSSIBILITIES, AND ENTERED A STATE OF DEEP CONTRADICTION WITH THE NEW TENDENCIES OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

The new conditions are strengthening integrative relations between the branches, and require tearing down the departmental barriers and combining strategic planning with broad rights and the self-initiative of the self-governing socialist organizations.

This means that on the basis of the socialist property given to the self-governing organization for management, and the state assignment and resources allocated to it, the self-governing organization must have at its disposal all necessary rights and adopt independent decisions on planning and developing production, trade, scientific, research, and innovating activity.

We obviously do not have in mind COSMETIC MEASURES, BUT QUALITIATIVE CHANGES, as was categorically stated at the BCP Central Committee February 1985 plenum and especially the January 1986 plenum.

According to the approved statutes of the self-governing organizations and the new Labor Code, the labor collective is a basic factor in the functioning and developing of new organizational structures precisely as self-governing units.

The self-governing organization functions and develops on the basis of COMBINING THE PRINCIPLES OF COLLECTIVITY AND ONE-MAN-COMMAND. The leader of the organization is a member of the labor collective and simultaneously has personal responsibility for the correct management and multiplicaton of the socialist property, for implementing the state orders, and for the results of the organization's work. The one-man-command and collectivity principles of leadership are in dialectic unity, because the interests of the labor collective and the self-governing organization coincide in their main and basic aspects with nationwide interests.

As is known, in connection with all this an ECONOMIC COUNCIL has been created in the Council of Ministers as its auxiliary organ of conducting the country's economic policy. The council is neither an organ of the economy's operational management nor a superministry. Within the sphere of its competence, decisions have the power of acts of the Council of Ministers.

The Economic Council conducts policy related to raw material and energy resources, new technologies, the plan, and the market not from the ivory towers of this or that ministry, or some department, but on the basis of the needs and interests of the entire people's economy. The basic method of developing and implementing the economic policy on the part of the Economic Council is the DIALOGUE with the self-governing organizations. It is upon this principle that mutual relations with the State Planning Commission are also based.

This is the approach which must permeate the methodology and technology of planning, the economic mechanism, normative documents, the style of leadership, and the management of the self-governing organizations and their mutual relations. In one word, these factors must affect the rights and responsibilities at all levels of managing the economy and of all participants in state planning and counterplanning.

The principle of self-government, comrades, to which we attribute a special significance at this state of our development, now encompasses only economy and science. Presumably, life will require to GRADUALLY CREATE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS IN OTHER AREAS OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE, of course, in accordance with their specific character. The goal is to direct education ever more toward science, science -- toward education, culture -- toward science, and so forth.

We have accumulated positive experience in applying the social-state principle in the areas of culture and education. This experience will undoubtedly facilitate the construction of self-governing organizations in this area and will enrich their content. However, in this area too one should allow no reckless speeding or subjectivism.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE -- THIS IS THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS INTO REAL COMMODITY PRODUCERS.

The self-governing economic organizations are the motor of economic activity. It is precisely the socialist commodity producers who put economic policy into effect. Relations of a new type are necessary now between the economic organizations and state organs, relations which will ensure conditions of acting as commodity producers along the entire chain of the reproduction process, on the principles of self-governing. This is the main and the new factor which we must consistently and insistently apply in our managing and producing activity.

The self-governing economic organizations are working under conditions in which THE LAW ON VALUE AND THE LAW ON COMMODITY-MONETARY RELATIONS are also functioning under socialism, although in a different manner. However, this also produces an essential conclusion: economic competition, competition both inside the country and in the international market.

I think that we have no reason to fear when we talk about competition. Nothing forces us to continue and keep the commodity producers under greenhouse conditions. From our own experience we know that they are constantly in a state of competing.

At the introductory stage of the self-governing organization, the state makes the relevant order and supplies the necessary resources. Afterward, inside the organization, it is the labor collective, organs of self-government, the organization's leader, and the trade unions that organize and develop emulation for fulfilling and overfulfilling the order. If the STATE ORDER corresponds with modern scientific-technical progress and with the people's interests, and if it is an order not of yesterday but of today and of the day to come, this will encourage the economic organizations to emulate and compete among themselves.

Supplying the needs of the people is the main motive and the main moving force of production under socialism. THIS OBLIGES ALL OF US WHO DEVELOP AND CONDUCT OUR SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICY, AND ALL SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS, TO MAKE PRODUCTION ACCORD WITH THE NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKET, IN EVERYTHING RELATED TO QUANTITY, ASSORTMENT, QUALITY, AND PRIME COST. THESE ARE THE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL GUARANTEE OUR PRODUCTION'S ABILITY TO COMPETE.

What follows from all of this?

It follows from this that the economic mechanism must be an effective means for developing competition between the socialist organizations and for promoting their competitiveness. It must take into account the interests both of the consumers and the goods producers. THIS IS HOW WE UNDERSTAND THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. Only in this way will it be possible to encourage the economic initiative, interest, and responsibility of the labor collectives by the end production-economic results. Only in this way will the socialist organizations be interested in introducing into practice the achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution and in taking the initiative for speedy technological reequipment, for a qualitative renewal of production, and for winning lasting positions in the international market.

For this reason THE SYSTEM OF BALANCES, THE NORMATIVE BASE, and the economic conditions are needed for fulfillment of their economic tasks of ensuring greater flexibility and maneuverability in the activities of the self-governing organizations. At the same time, the normative documents should POSSESS GREATER PERMANENCE AND STABILITY, IN ORDER NOT TO PERMIT THEIR ALTERATION IN PRINCIPLE THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

OUR SERIOUS CONCERN IS TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY on the basis of the consistent application and development of the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, and to further improve the plan principle in the social and economic development of our society.

It is noted in the Central Committee's Report that the present system of administration still does not create all necessary preconditions for the country's further accelerated socioeconomic development. There is a clear inconsistency between the decisions which have been adopted and the organizational and practical work for their fulfillment.

The development of the national economy and the other spheres is now setting exceptionally high requirements. The production and social interrelationships have become so complex that any dilettantism or improvization in administration is completely ruled out. The guaranteeing of high professionalism in the activities of the administrative cadres at all levels has now become A POLITICAL QUESTION OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

It is necessary to continuously improve the style and methods of leadership. The need has developed to introduce and master modern computer technology and fundamentally new information technologies in administrative practice.

Here I wish to reiterate yet again that a decisive improvement is necessary in THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION. A pitiless war is to be waged against any deformation of this information, against invented reports, and empty show. OUR ECONOMY HAS NO NEED OF EMBELLISHMENT. OUR TASK IS NOT THE COVERING UP OF WEAKNESSES AND SHORTCOMINGS, NOT THE HIDING OF THE REASONS FOR THEIR COMMISSION, BUT TO SURMOUNT THEM AND ROOT THEM OUT, AND TO RAISE THROUGHOUT THE EFFICIENCY OF THE WHOLE ECONOMY.

Comrades, the trends we are outlining in economic development, in scientific-technical progress, and in the further improvement of the organizational structures and administrative mechanisms are not ends in themselves. They are objectively necessary for the implementation of our social policy, at the center of which stands man, his happiness and prosperity. This is the beginning and end of every endeavor of ours, and of every initiative of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

WHAT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE SOCIAL POLICY AT PRESENT?

The stage has passed when our endeavours were directly chiefly toward satisfying the basic living requirements of the people -- the rights to work, free health care and education, equal rights between the sexes, and religious rights.

NOW OUR SOCIAL POLICY ENCOMPASSES ALL ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND HIS FULFILLMENT. Through this policy a concrete and perceptible connection is made between what man gives society and what he receives from it.

The policy ensures the full development of the human factor as the motive force for the comprehensive advance, and creates social conditions for the manifestation of this force.

The central importance of the social policy in our strategy is determined by the humanity of our socialist ideas, and by the humanitarian nature of our order. It is no accident that it is precisely in this policy that the basic principle of the socialist society, in the name of which the society was created and in the name of which it is developing, is manifested -- THE PRINCIPLE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE.

When our party led the workers, the peasants, and the people's intelligentsia into the struggle with the bourgeois order, we promised the people social justice and human equality.

Have we deceived the workers class and the working people?

No, we have not deceived them. The party has kept its word.

TODAY THE PEOPLE IN SOCIALIST BULGARIA ARE ONE WITH ANOTHER, NOT ONE AGAINST THE OTHER; TODAY THE PEOPLE ARE MEASURES BY AN EQUAL YARDSTICK, BY A SINGLE MEASURE.

We know that the socialist type of social equality is not the highest form. But at the present stage, at the present level of productive forces and social productivity of labor it is the only possible form.

THE EQUALITY LIES IN THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MADE EQUAL WITH REGARD TO THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION. The economic basis of the exploitation of man by man has been eliminated.

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THE EQUALITY LIES IN THAT SOCIALISM IS MAKING THE PEOPLE EQUAL WITH REGARD TO LABOR AS A SOURCE AND A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE OF THEIR INCOMES AND OF THEIR POSITION IN SOCIETY.

THE EQUALITY ALSO LIES IN THAT EVERY CITIZEN OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY POSSESSES EQUAL RIGHTS TO UTILIZE THE SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS -- free education, free medical care, and so on.

These are the main elements in quality under socialism.

THE PRIMARY BASIS OF THIS EQUALITY IS THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLE OF DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LABOR. At this state there is no other basis for social equality and there cannot be any other basis.

However, I must not forget that this principle has two aspects:

-- equal incomes for equal labor; and

-- unequal incomes for unequal labor.

THE VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLE "FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITIES, TO EACH ACCORDING TO THE QUANTITY AND EQUALITY OF HIS LABOR" INEVITABLY LEADS TO THE VIOLATION OF EQUALITY.

How often does it happen that a man does not receive that which he has rightly and honestly earned from his labor! And how often do we take part of what has been gained by the better organized and more efficient collective labor of some and give it to others!

These violations of the socialist principle of distribution and manifestations of leveling are creating serious difficulties for us both in the implementation of social policy and also in educative work and ideological activity. They are leading to stagnation and to deformations. Can it be otherwise, if we make the industrious worker equal to the lazy one, the talented worker to the mediocre, and the more highly qualified worker to the less well-trained one?

The problem here at present is for us to reexamine the whole system of payment, and to ensure FLEXIBLE FORMS OF FIXING THE WORKING WAGE of types which will always keep the wage in conformity with the actual results and the actual contribution of each individual worker and specialist.

It is stated in the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress that an important task of our social policy is THE COMPLEX SATISFACTION OF THE WORKERS MATERIAL AND CULTURAL NEEDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GROWTH IN THEIR PURCHASING POWER. THIS POSTULATION REQUIRES US TO STIMULATE THE LABOR ACTIVITY OF THE PEOPLE AND TO SATISFY THEIR STRIVING TO LIVE BETTER ON THE MONEY THAT THEY EARN.

We will continue in the future to preserve the requirement for a considerable portion of the social consumption funds to be spent in accordance with the people's needs. This is just and humanitarian. HOWEVER, THE SOCIAL FUNDS MUST NOT UNDERMINE THE EFFECT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF MATERIAL INTEREST, which is a chief and determining principle for socialism.

As was stressed in the Theses and the Report of the Central Committee, the party will continue to work in the future to continuously improve the people's prosperity and to satisfy its requirements more and more fully; concern will be paid to ensuring a high vitality for the nation, while improving and integrating health care, mass physical education, and rest and recreation; greater concern will be given to the mother and the working wife, to strengthening the socialist family, and to increasing the birth rate; and more meaningful utilization of free time will be ensured.

The new approaches and tasks in the social policy are posing the question of THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN OUR LIFE in a new way. We must admit it: Certain negative phenomena in our life have acquired THE NATURE OF SOCIAL DEFORMATIONS. They profoundly affect the people's feelings concerning social justice and human quality and undermine the strength and attraction of our ideal. Our people, the workers' class, the toilers in agriculture, the intelligentsia, and the youth are within their rights TO DEMAND FROM THOSE IN POWER MEASURES AND GUARANTEES TO PREVENT DISTORTION AND DEFORMATIONS foreign to the nature of our social order.

The frank discussion, unpleasant for some, which we are conducting within the entire party and outside it, demonstrates that the task for a determined struggle against the negative phenomena and the social deformations in our society IS NOT A CAMPAIGN ACTION NOR A ONE-TIME ACTION.

IT IS PART OF THE TASK TO CREATE A SITUATION UNDER WHICH EVERYONE MUST RECEIVE WHAT HE DESERVES -- BOTH THE GOOD AND THE BAD, AND UNDER WHICH EVERYONE MUST OCCUPY THE POSITION WHICH HE DESERVES BY VIRTUE OF HIS PERSONAL QUALITIES AND DEEDS.

Comrades, the April general line of our party is a line of creating conditions for elevating the role of the subjective factor, a role of continuously expanding and deepening socialist democracy.

In fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the party conducted a broad theoretical and practical work in this direction, which culminated with the adoption of the new Labor Code and the ratification of the principles of the self-governing organizations. Without considering that everything has been completed and that from now on the work will go smoothly and without problems, we can say in good conscience: TODAY IN SOCIALIST BULGARIA THE LABOR COLLECTIVE AND THE WORKING MAN POSSESS THE RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES WHICH THEY HAVE NOT POSSESSED THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE OF OUR HISTORY, AND WHICH FEW PEOPLES IN TODAY'S WORLD ENJOY.

This is a remarkable deed and achievement of the party and the people, and we must sacredly cherish and preserve our new labor constitution.

We are entering a new stage of the development and expansion of socialist democracy.

What are the essential and specific elements in this new stage?

Up to now we have sought in the economic sphere to intensify man's social, labor, and individual activity, and to realize the possibilities and capacities of the labor collectives. We were right, because without an economic base the democratic process cannot be effective.

Now the labor collective, through its elected collective organs, will manage its own self-governing organization. This is A QUALITATIVELY NEW POLITICAL TASK AND FUNCTION, BECAUSE WE ARE TALKING NOT OF PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT, BUT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, OF A NEW HISTORIC STEP ON THE ROAD TO CHANGING THE WORKING MAN AND COLLECTIVE FROM THE OBJECT INTO THE SUBJECT OF SOCIAL MANAGEMENT. WE ARE SPEAKING OF A GRADUAL TRANSITION FROM "POWER IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE" TO POWER THROUGH THE PEOPLE ITSELF.

Objective conditions have been created for such a development of socialist democracy.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, this is the essence of the self-governing organization as the highest FORM OF UNITY OF SOCIAL, COLLECTIVE, and INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS of the whole of our previous history.

Through these organizations society will achieve the goals of its development and it is in the interest of everyone that these goals should be developed and strengthened. The labor collectives are profoundly interested in the effective development of the self-governing organizations, because in these organizations and through them the collectives will realize themselves as true sovereign managers of social property, managers who decide how they are to work, who carry out their own decisions, and have at their disposal what they have achieved by their labor. For the individual working man the self-governing organizations must become a place where his vote decides, where his work is valued according to its quantity and quality.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, this is the form of the dialogue between the state organs and the self-governing organizations in the process of planning and plan execution. We are speaking of A DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO SIDES WITH EQUAL RIGHTS ON THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS, a dialogue in which each of the two sides will defend its own interests in accordance with the social goals.

IN THE THIRD PLACE, it is the surmounting of the limited bureaucratic horizon and the complete ensuring of the state's interests.

As you see, we are moving ahead as we creatively apply the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. This, and only this, is the basis for COMBINING THE BROADEST DEMOCRACY WITH CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION, AND THE FREEDOM OF CREATIVE LABOR WITH THE NECESSARY SOCIAL DISCIPLINE. In this way we will protect ourselves against the bureaucratic phenomena which may manifest themselves also in the self-governing organizations.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE, this is the development of the process of an ever greater drawing together between the legislative and executive authority.

We, the Marxist-Leninists, know that the people's masses are the creators of social history and that their practical energy and strength is necessary to achieve changes in society. The importance of this objective natural law increases under the conditions of socialist construction, and particularly at the stage of the implementation on the scientific-technical revolution. NOW WE NEED NOT ONLY THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PREPARED DECISIONS OF THE LEADING ORGANS, BUT ALSO THE INDEPENDENT CREATIVE CAPACITY OF EVERY LABOR COLLECTIVE AND OF EVERY WORKING MAN. The time has come for the broad and many-sided intellectual activity of the masses to create and introduce into practice the new technologies and production processes, to form new elements in social relations, and to govern the production process and the other forms of social life.

From this stems the profound need for us to carry the new decisions for the development of socialist democracy to a successful conclusion.

What are the chief practical problems which we have to resolve in the forthcoming period?

FIRST. It is necessary to ensure a normal, natural process of the formation and functioning of the collective organs of the self-governing organizations and the other leading structures through the application of THE ELECTIVE AND COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE.

The chief thing here is TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT OF EVERY WORKING MAN, EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY AND THE BZNS, AND EVERY NON-PARTY PERSON TO OCCUPY A LEADING POST, DEPENDING ON HIS POLITICAL, BUSINESS, AND CREATIVE QUALITIES.

The new element here is the creative qualities. Political loyalty and the capacities of people to unite together and create an organization to carry out the tasks are necessary, but are already not enough. It is necessary for the leader to be capable of proposing and implementing the application of new solutions regarding the organization of the work and increasing its efficiency.

An extraordinarily important principle now, as I have already pointed out, is also the broad application of the competitive principle. We have practical experience in this context. There are enough successes and enough corrupt competitions in our practical experience. We must therefore state clearly: after the political qualities of the candidates in a given competition have been established, the winner will be determined by competition based on abilities. Here we must have an efficient procedure and public social control.

Here I wish particularly to stress THE ROLE OF THE TRADE UNIONS. In the process of formation and functioning of the collective organs of the self-governing organizations, the trade unions must be GUARANTOR OF THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER'S SOCIAL INTERESTS AND RIGHTS, and of the ideological and moral atmosphere which will ensure the creative freedom and social responsibility of leaders and executors and of the entire collectives.

SECOND. It is necessary for a real struggle to take hold to preserve the rights and obligations of the working people, labor collectives, and every citizens relating to RESPONSIBILITY, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE. A discussion is taking place within our party on this problem. A number of measures have also been taken. However, the truth is that there has been no radical change, that we have not created an atmosphere of intolerance with regard to irresponsibility toward obligations, of the inalienability of the rights of the individual and the collective, and of respect toward these rights.

Cases where a man with no qualms of conscience fails to go to work or is late at work are not isolated. There are quite a few workers, officials, and specialists who have a sloppy attitude toward their work. There are also enough bosses, bureaucrats, trade workers, people from the services' sector, and so on who lose no sleep after they have defrauded the ordinary citizen or have caused damage to the social property and order.

THE SACRED CONCEPT SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN BY MANY PEOPLE. It is high time not only to talk about rights and obligations being inseparable; it is high time to say that order and discipline not be a question of intentions and good will, but that all these things be implemented. It is the duty of our whole society, of all state organs and social forces, of all party organs and organizations, as well as of all Communists to introduce order in all spheres of social life.

RESPONSIBILITY, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE -- THIS IS ONE OF THE IRREVOCABLE SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS OF LIFE, AND LET NO ONE RELY ON LIBERALISM, ON ALL KINDS OF PRIVILEGES, WHICH FREE HIM OF THE DUTY TO BE A TRUE CITIZEN OF SOCIALIST BULGARIA.

Responsibility, order and discipline -- this means, above all, not to promote the toadies, the people without initiative, but the capable and talented people, who are ready to assume responsibility and even to take risk if they are justified in doing so.

THIRD, now, that we are involving numerous new people in the administrative processes, THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INFORMATION is greatly increasing. Without such information neither the leading cadres nor the working people are able to motivate correctly their opinions and initiatives. This means THAT THE DECISIONS AND MEASURES ADOPTED MUST BE PROPAGATED. Such decisions and measures are not and cannot be the privilege of a selective aktiv or of the personal assistants of the leaders.

This means, among other things, that the results of sociological research must be made accessible to the public. Public opinion must sound the alarm whenever it comes across shortcomings and outrageous actions in our life, and must loudly propagate the positive aspects of this life. Polls are an important form of socialist democracy, and the results of such polls, instead of collecting dust on the shelves of offices or in cabinet, drawers, must become an efficient instrument within the hands of the people and the party for the improvement of our society.

In the fourth place there is the question of criticism and self-criticism mean. Nevertheless, we are too forgiving, we are much too lenient toward those who do not listen to words, who do not understand criticism. We also still tolerate the persecution of criticism, as well as the efforts of certain people to place themselves above criticism. We held plenums, we wrote memoranda, we held all-party and nationwide talks, which helped us to get rid of numerous shortcomings in our activities. I think that we now understand each other regarding the fact that it is high time to get rid of the so-called "kindness," of our liberalism, and to raise criticism to the standard which it deserves and to the position it must occupy as one of the moving forces of our development.

OUR PARTY WILL ALSO CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE TO ENSURE EVEN MORE RESOLUTELY AND ACTIVELY THE NECESSARY GUARANTEES FOR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY TO EXERT A FRUITFUL INFLUENCE UPON ALL SPHERES OF LIFE.

Comrades, the change which we must accomplish depends to a decisive extent upon the unity and fighting capacity of our party, upon the level of its leading role.

Our party has everything necessary in order to lead and to guarantee the innovative processes, to shape the new economic, political, and ideological atmosphere, to ensure great social activity and creative spirit of the people's masses in the struggle for the implementation of scientific-technical revolution and in the efforts to perfect socialist social relations.

The present stage of development demand that qualitatively new elements should be introduced both in party-organizational and in ideological work; it demands that the forms, methods, and style of work should be adapted to the newly existing conditions.

What are the basic elements of their reorganization?

The enhancement of the leading role of the party will be implemented not through expanding and increasing regulations, but through INTENSIFYING THE SCIENTIFICALLY FOUNDED AND STRATEGIC CHARACTER OF WORK WITHIN THE CENTRAL PARTY ORGANS, THROUGH EXPANDING THE INITIATIVE AND SELF-INITIATIVE OF THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, THROUGH CAREFULLY LISTENING TO THE OPINIONS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

Today every communist, according to his efforts and skill, must participate in the implementation of scientific-technical strategy in our country. The activities of every individual Communist will be evaluated according to participation in this work and to the results of this participation. Naturally, our party has always been against and will be against a narrow-minded technocratic attitude toward scientific-technical progress. IN OUR OPINION, PARTICIPATION IN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS, ABOVE ALL, A POLITICAL QUESTION, A QUESTION OF MUTUAL HUMAN RELATIONS AND INTERESTS, OF STRICTNESS AND SELF-DISCIPLINE, OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL, OF ENERGETIC SUPPORT FOR EVERYTHING NEW, FOR THE PROGRESS OF OUR WHOLE SOCIETY.

We must mobilize all our efforts against bureaucratic distortions from above, against these distortions which are oppressing the initiative and the creative spirit of the people. We must also wage a struggle against bureaucratic distortions from the bottom -- starting with bureaucratic methods and parochialism and ending with misunderstood liberalism within numerous workers' collectives and basic party organizations.

IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE SERIOUSLY THE WORK WITH CADRES. How, under the new conditions, should we discover and select capable and competent cadres? Such cadres exist everywhere in Bulgaria. We can discover them in practical work. We can select them by relying upon the basic party organizations and workers collectives. Everyone of us is well aware of the fact that the collective accurately evaluates each of its members and is acquainted with his virtues and shortcomings.

We are obliged to manifest understanding and patience, to await the natural period of time for development of the cadres, to inspire with confidence the quest and active efforts of the leading cadres. Naturally, not all initiatives and activities of a certain leader will be successful. THE MAIN THING, HOWEVER, IS TO EVALUATE THE WORK OF CADRES NOT ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL FAILURES AND SUCCESSES, BUT ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THEIR OVERALL ACTIVITIES.

We are obliged to manifest a careful attitude and approach to failures in the work of individual leaders, as well as to adopt principled decisions in each individual case, without taking into account the position and the previous merits earned by this individual. There is an urgent necessity to propagate most widely the real successes achieved as well as the sanctions that have been imposed for failures.

The reorganization of party organizational work also concerns the problem OF THE PARTY'S COMPOSITION. As we can see from the Accountability report of the BCP Central Committee, the party is regulating its composition correctly. WE WILL CONTINUE TO CONSOLIDATE THE PARTY'S WORKERS CHARACTER, TO INTENSIFY THE PARTY PRESENCE IN ALL SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, AND TO INCREASE THE MASS RECRUITMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE. It is now particularly important to establish powerful party nuclei among the young scientific workers, the engineering- technical cadres, and the highly qualified specialists.

In the struggle for drastic changes at the basis and in the superstructure, in the struggle for the party's own development, the party relies for the most part on active and dynamic IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIAL LIFE.

Work on the ideological front is waged in many directions -- from shaping the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint to ensuring necessary conditions and creating a favorable atmosphere for the accomplishment of current economic and political tasks. The postulates existing hitherto demanded that the ideological front contribute to the implementation of the tasks that were being assigned and accomplished in the socioeconomic and cultural sphere. However, this postulate is no longer sufficient.

TO ENHANCE THE ROLE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR -- THIS IS NOW THE BASIC TASK ON THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT.

In the sector of ideological work the party now demands the development of a clear and attractive image of scientific-technical progress and social progress for every individual, an image of what society most appreciates about people and what is expecting of them. The ideological work must be up to the high criteria and measures by which the party and society are evaluating the qualities and merits of every individual. Ideological work must promptly react and publicly unmask any effort of underestimating these criteria and of avoiding them.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY MUST PROCEED SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE INNOVATIVE RESEARCH OF PARTY THEORY AND OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES; IT MUST EXPRESS THE CREATIVE SPIRIT OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY AND EDUCATE PEOPLE IN THIS SPIRIT. At the same time the struggle for preserving the purity of both our ideas and ideals, the struggle against the attempts of bourgeois ideology and propaganda aimed at eroding the values of socialism must be pursued with tireless efforts.

POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK, AS WELL AS THE MASS MEDIA AND THE MEANS OF PUBLIC EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S PERSONAL AND COLLECTIVE OPINIONS MUST CONSTANTLY INSPIRE THE NEW SOCIAL CLIMATE, AND THIS INSPIRATION IS A VITAL NECESSITY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR STRATEGY.

I would particularly like to point out the INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES in the further elaboration and implementation of our political line. I am talking about the enrichment of their thematic contents, as well as the application of social science research results in practical social life. We expect from the social sciences a profound revelation of the natural laws of our development, the comprehensive study of the economic and social aspects of the scientific-technical revolution; we expect research into the dialectics between objective conditions and the conscious actions of people, the dialectics concerning the development of the individual as a creator of material and cultural assets, as a subject and an exponent of permanently developing needs and interests.

These, comrades, are the basic paths and tasks which mark the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria throughout the forthcoming 5-year plan period and during the period up to 2000. These prospects of ours are part of the general prospects for the future of the world and for the future of socialism. They are part of the entire social progress, of the peoples' struggle for a better life and for more justice. WE ARE CONVINCED OF THE TRIUMPH OF THE COMMUNIST IDEAL, AND WE FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT OUR PRESENT-DAY PLANS AND INTENTIONS FOR THE FUTURE WILL BE THE PRESENT OF THE PEOPLE TOMORROW, WHEN THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE WILL GREET THE THIRD MILLENIUM.

For many centuries mankind suffered under the burden of tremendous social and class misfortunes under capitalism. Marx and Engles revealed that capitalism is a society of exploitation of man by man, a society in which national and racial oppression exists, a society of destructive and devastating wars.

Lenin deeply analyzed capitalism and its highest and last stage -- imperialism.

Under the conditions of the advance of fascism, Georgi Dimitrov determined its class essence as an "overt terrorist dictatorship by the most reactionary, most chauvinistic, and most imperialist elements of financial capital."

History fully confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist analysis regarding the antihumanitarian essence of capitalism and regarding the reactionary role of imperialism in the process of history.

THE VICTORY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION PUT AN END TO THE FULL DOMINATION OF IMPERIALISM AND OPENED A NEW ERA IN WORLD HISTORY.

The emerging of the worldwide socialist system basically changed the relation of forces on the international scene and stopped the efforts of imperialism to turn back the development of the objective historical process.

In our epoch capitalism is still a strong and dangerous enemy. The most reactionary imperialist forces represent a direct threat to the very existence of mankind in the world.

The utilization of modern science and technology in the highly developed capitalist countries in the interest of state-monopoly capital is intensifying THE POLARIZATION IN BOURGEOIS SOCIETY. At one pole riches continue to accumulate, while mass unemployment intensifies at the other; the structural crisis of the capitalist economy increases, and the ecological problems deepen. The imperialist states are attempting to coordinate their economic, political, and ideological strategy. They are making efforts to form A COMMON FRONT AGAINST SOCIALISM, against the international communist and workers' movement, against the national-liberation forces, and against all the forces of progress. In brief, THE MONOPOLISTIC BOURGEOISIE IS SEEKING A WAY OUT FROM THE CRISIS IN THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE RIGHTS AND LIVING STANDARDS OF THE WORKERS AND AGAINST THE LIBERTY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF A NUMBER OF STATES.

In recent decades the chief feature has been that THE MOST REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST CIRCLES ARE COLD-BLOODEDLY PREPARING FOR THE ANNIHILATION OF MANKIND. From the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that imperialism is striving to stay in the saddle of history by resorting to all manner of means. Among these means is militarism, "the most deformed and dangerous monster of the 20th century."

It is well known that at the end of the 1970's the United States and its allies once again adopted the course of confrontation, of a furious anticommunist campaign. But they did not dare to cross the frontier on the other side of which the life of humanity would have been staked on a card. Why? Because a world socialist system exists, because the cohesive and battle-ready organization of the Warsaw Pact exists. Because the Soviet Union, with its enormous economic, scientific, and military potential, has attained a historic achievement -- parity with imperialism in the military field. There is no doubt that the fraternal socialist countries will do everything possible to prevent the military parity from being disturbed.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to consolidate its defense and its Armed Forces and will make its contribution to the Warsaw Pact.

In the present world situation there are no grounds for complacency. The U.S. Administration is continuing the arms race, is scorning the calls, proposals, and voluntary unilateral moratoriums, is conducting new nuclear tests, and is preparing to turn peaceful space into a theater for military actions.

While failing to take account of the reality of the present day, American imperialism is attempting to conduct a strategy of neoglobalism which -- as can also be seen from recent events -- is leading to total destablization of the international situation. And here only a single step separates us from a nuclear conflict.

This why the problem of peace and war is not the problem of all problems. It is fateful not only for the socialist countries, but also for all nations, for all the people of the world. Because mankind, irrespective of racial, national political, and religious differences, has one common enemy -- the threat of nuclear annihilation, and one common task -- the elimination of this threat, and the preservation of civilization.

This requires THAT A DIVIDING LINE BE DRAWN BETWEEN THE MILLIONS WHO ARE AWARE OF THE NEED TO PREVENT THE NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE, AND THE HANDFUL OF WAR-LOVERS AND THEIR HELPER, WHO ARE BLINDED BY THEIR OWN COARSE CLASS INTERESTS. Today there exist forces and circles, practically unlimited in their extent, which are interested in saving and strenghtening peace -- workers and peasants; intellectuals; petty middle-class, and even part of the top bourgeoisie; democratic and liberal parties; the Nonaligned Movement; and realistically thinking politicians and statesmen.

The hour has struck when reason and a sense of responsibility to the present and future generations must prevail.

The peace program outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress opens up prospects for mankind to enter the 21st century under peaceful skies, free from the fear of nuclear winter and "star wars."

There is no reasonable man on this earth, threatened with destruction, who fails to be stirred by the call of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to put an end to nuclear tests.

ALLOW ME, COMRADES, IN THE NAME OF ALL BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS AND OF THE WHOLE OF OUR PEOPLE TO VOICE ONE MORE FERVENT SUPPORT FOR THE SOVIET INITIATIVES, WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE ASPIRATIONS OF ALL PEOPLES ON THE PLANET.

FOR US, THE COMMUNISTS, THE PREVENTION OF THE NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE AND THE PRESERVATION OF WORLD PEACE IS THE HIGHEST GOAL, AN EXPRESSION OF THE HUMANITARIANISM AND MORALITY OF OUR IDEOLOGY AND OF OUR ORDER.

Comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to make its contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries. We will work to implement the platform adopted by the Warsaw Pact in Sofia, for joint actions in the fight to eliminate the nuclear threat, to achieve a positive turn in Europe and throughout the world, and for international cooperation in the solving of the global problems of the modern day.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will take an active part in the Complex Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000.

We will continue in the future TO CARRY OUT THE POLICY OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION AND DRAWING TOGETHER WITH THE SOVIET UNION, THE CPSU, AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE. Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation is entering a qualitatively new stage, and exceptionally great opportunitites are opening up before it at all levels and in all fields.

Deeply devoted to the principles of internationalism, THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IS ATTACHING IMMENSE IMPORTANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERRELATIONS WITH ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. The vigorous and fruitful links between the socialist states afe extraordinarily important and necessary in the current tense international situation and in the struggle to defend peace. They are particularly necessary because we are all faced with the great and complex issues concerning the intensification and the efficiency of social production.

The BCP is developing and continuously deepening its links with THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' MOVEMENT, of which it itself forms a part. In this activity the party is guided by the understanding that in the contemporary conditions of our movement there is no more important task than the saving of human civilization.

We support a further intensification of THE INTERACTION AND SOLIDARITY WITH VARIOUS CURRENTS IN THE WORKERS MOVEMENT, WITH SOCIALIST AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, WITH REVOLUTIONARY-DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WITH AGRARIAN PARTIES, WITH TRADE-UNION, YOUTH, AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, AND WITH ANTIWAR AND ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENTS. We are bound to do this by the demand of the age -- to preserve and strengthen peace!

Our position in OUR RELATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES remains unchanged. We are in solidarity with the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and against racism and apartheid. We fully support the demands of the developing countries for a rearrangement of international relations upon a democratic and just basis, for etabblishing a New International Economic Order.

As was emphasized in the Central Committee's Report, WE ARE FOR MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONS, BASED ON EQUAL RIGHTS, WITH THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST STATES; we are for a political dialogue, and for economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation without discrimination, in the interest of peaceful coexistence.

Our party -- and this is fully undertstandable -- is devoting considerable attention to THE MUTUAL RELATIONS WITH THE BALKAN STATES. Our Balkans policy is principled, constructive, and realistic. It is aimed, and will continue to be aimed, at peace, good-neighborliness, cooperation, and toward deepening mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral relations. We will continue in the future to work for implementing the initiatives for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical- weapons-free region. We consider that the need has developed for the Balkan states to draw up and sign a treaty for the ecological protection of our peninsula and to adopt an address on this issue toward all the countries and peoples of the Continent of Europe.

We have stated in the past and will state once more: OUR PEOPLE, OCCUPIED IN CONSTRUCTIVE LABOR, MORE THAN EVER NEEDS PEACE AND DETENTE, GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS, AND TRUST AND UNDERSTANDING!

Comrade delegates, dear guests,

The Bulgarian people has always been famed for their love of their native land. But if our forefathers were patriots of their poor native land, pillaged by foreigners and their own people, and hardly making ends meet, how much more solidly grounded, how much stronger is our filial love toward the present-day socialist Bulgaria!

There is no question that this corner of the earth, in which our forefathers lived and in which we were born, is beautiful!

Like any native region, it has a right to love and devotion. But the land in which you have not merely been born, the land for whose freedom you have fought, which is permeated with your sweat, and into which you have invested everything -- intelligence, abilities, powers, dreams, and plans -- this land is our own motherland, our beloved child, because in it the only life we have is spent. For each one of us, for the whole of our people, such a land is our socialist homeland of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our enemies have accused us of a lack of love toward Bulgaria, because from its foundation our party is a class party -- part of the world proletariat, an internationalist party. However, the slanders are one thing; the hangings and shootings on our heroic path speak of something else, and the fires of the uprisings led by the party of the communists illuminate a different truth. And this truth -- the truth of the patriotism and internationalism of the Bulgarian Communist Party -- we have proven by our deeds, year after year and day after day during the decades of socialist construction, in order for this truth to begin to glow as a powerful motive force for the advance of socialist Bulgaria.

The struggles, defeats, and victories of every national poletariat are the struggles, defeats, and victories of the world communist and workers' movement, and of the whole of mankind. On 9 September 1944 our people cast off the yoke to which it had been harnessed by capitalism. For more than 4 decades we have been building the new socialist life in our homeland. We are aware of our errors and weaknesses, and see well what has not been completed and the path which we still have to cover. But we rightfully take pride in what has been achieved by us in the land of Bulgaria.

History has allotted us the good fortune to be the builders of socialism. It has charged us with the responsibility of ranking ourselves among the peoples who are paving the way of working humanity toward the communist society. In the building of socialism in Bulgaria our people are not alone. They are moving alongside and count on the powerful support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And they themselves make a contribution to their development. They draw inspiration from the heroic struggles of the world proletariat, of the peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence, and of all progressive forces. And they themselves provide an example and support. This in fact is the unity of socialist patriotism and internationalism.

Our socialist patriotism springs from the fervent patriotism of the Bulgarian national revival fighters and fighters for national freedom, from the loftiest peaks of the Bulgarian spirit -- the Bulgarian revolutionaries, patriots, and internationalists -- Rakovski, Levski, and Botev; our patriotism has been enriched by the ideas and unparalleled lives of Blagoev and Dimitrov, by the glorious battles of the workers class; it has been purified and hardened in the fire of three uprisings -- Vladaya, September (1923) and 9 September [1944] insurrections -- in order to flow, like a wide and powerful river, a stranger to the dregs of chauvinism and cosmopolitanism, into the burning love of a people for their homeland -- socialist Bulgaria.

Socialist Bulgaria -- today it is before everything our field for labor and construction. There is no doubt: The Bulgarian Communists; our faithful allies, the united Agrarians; members of the Fatherland Front and the Komsomol; and all Bulgarian patriots will invest their strength, talent, skill, and labor in order to raise our native land to the level which the new times and the fight for social progress insistently and irrevocably demands of us. This is our patriotic and international duty.

From the height of the decisions which the 13th BCP Congress will adopt, before our eyes will open up the image of a Bulgaria in transition toward the 21st century, confidently striding in the front ranks of the peoples.

Because we want to see Bulgaria so and because she will indeed be so -- the dear native land we sing of in our national anthem -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

(COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV'S INTRODUCTORY SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED BY LONG STORMY APPLAUSE. ALL THE DELEGATES AND GUESTS ROSE TO THEIR FEET AND GREETED THE CONCLUDING WORDS OF THE BULGARIAN PARTY AND STATE LEADER WITH ENTHUSIASTIC LONG-LASTING APPLAUSE)

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["Thirteenth BCP Congress in its Third Day" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- The third day of the work of the 13th BCP Congress started with a speech by Academican Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He mentioned some of the academy's successes. The emphasis in his contribution however, was placed on the unsolved tasks. Most of the results of the transference activities are connected with great waste of scientists' time. Researchers are compelled to advertize their work and to do all sorts of other things that have nothing to do with their direct job. The limitations of the narrow departmental approach are especially great obstacles. They have been characterized by academician Balevski as a peculiar form of "neofeudalism". Some obstacles arise from the selfish interests of certain persons who are hiding behind the departmental barries. In a number of cases, people in the production sphere instead of taking a development and bringing it to a stage of practical realization, are proclaiming this development as their own achievement. And this does by no means improve scientists' morale.

The reasons for the low quality of construction work were considered in the statement of the delegate Mr Delcho Penev, assembly work team leader from Bourgas. In the first place, this is the low quality of building materials. Secondly, this is the outdated equipment. What is know as "small-scale mechanisation" is still not introduced, even though it relieves the hard and uncongenial physical labour of the builder and the fitter by providing him with connenient and suitable manual mechanised tools. The administrative provisions on the payment of building work are also outdated . Wall grouting in a stock-breeding farm cannot be regulated by the same quota as wall grouting in a theatre or a kindergarten. The working day is not used efficiently, either: Instead of eight hours, the actural work takes just six or seven hours. If these obstacles are removed, construction will be able to meet people's requirements, Mr Delcho Penev said.

The Bulgarian market must be turned into a consumer's market, stated Ms Elena Zlateva. Analyzing the state of the coutry's light industry from the point of view of her position of chairman of the new association established to work in this field, she said that regardless of the achievements, the consumer goods offered in the market do not correspond to the demand. There are shortages of certain main types of clothe, shoes and household goods. The goods on sale often do not comply with the quality standards.

The solving of the problems in the field of the light industry requires a rapid updating of the production facilities, the organization of the production of machines and equipment for this sector, which have up to now been imported, the introduction of microprocessor systems and robots. The light industry must take into consideration the latest world trends in fashion and combine them with the national traditions.

Mr Tosho Petkov, chairman of the county auditing commission in the town of Vidin, spoke about a number of weaknesses, for the eradication of which the auditing bodies should resolutely step up their work.

In the first place, this is the struggle against misuses, thefts, negligent attitude to socialist property, corruption. There is no agro-industrial complex in the county without complaints about massive misuses and thefts of agricultural produce. Some unscrupulous people take advantage of a number of decrees and decisions on the subsidiary personal holdings to get rich by unfair means. They regard their personal holdings as their full-time place of work.

In Mr Tosho Petkov's opinion, the main reason for this is the inadmissible liberalism of the party committees and organisations and of the auditing bodies, the misdemeanours of senior communists are treated with leniency, they are given token penalities and are transferred to other senior positions.

The second fundamental weakness stressed by Mr Tosho Petkov was the perfunctory and bureaucratic treatment of requests and complaints from the working people, of their suggestions and critical remarks.

The third weakness is rooted in the lack of clarity about the new structure and functions of the auditing commissions, Mr Tosho Petkov stressed.

Having outlined the successes of Bulgarian healthcare, the free medical aid, introduced 35 years ago, the wide application of preventive medicine and outpatient control, the ever more intensive administration of modern methods of diagnostics and treatment, Dr. Stefan Zhelyazkov, a physician from the county of Lovech, dwelled on some problems which are still open.

In these are weaknesses in the style and methods of research and development work. No full information is provided about the achievements of world medical science. The specialists' hours are used inefficiently; as they are largely filled with paperwork. The delegate stressed the importance of moral and material incentives for healthcare staff, the differentiated pay according to the quantity and quality of the work done: These conditions will undoubtedly help a better selection of hospital attendants and provide better care for the sick.

Mr. Lyubomir Levchev, president of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, spoke about the tasks of Bulgarian Literature about the aesthetic and cultural requirements placed before its development. The Bulgarian writers and their organization must become agents of the people's self-government by giving prominence to the great ideas, that determine the behavior of the personality and of society in general.

A number of tasks related to the harmonious development of the socialist personality have already been tackled and Bulgarian literature, inspired by the April plenum of the CC of the BCP of 1956, has a great contribution to this, stated Mr. Levchev. However, despite the undoubted achievements, literature is still not free of cheap mediocrity.

Literature now needs a new type of link between man and his time, a link presupposing greater political activity and ideological maturity. The links with life also require a new interpretation. The BCP slogan "Closer to the people, closer to life" has now been given a new dimension: The link with life today is a link with the problems of the world, with the struggle to avoid the nuclear holocaust, Mr. Levchev said.

Mr. Lyubomir Levchev criticized the Bulgarian education system. He discussed the tendency to fossilize the Bulgarian language and to supplant in the schools the study of the original literary works with the learning by heart of summaries of these works.

The delegate Mr. Petko Danchev, president of the Biotechnical Economic Association, spoke of the problems which have to be solved for the accelerated building of the material and technical base of the bioindustry, for making a rapid technological and market breakthrough in this strategic field.

Stressing the need for uniform technological policy in the spheres of biotechnologies, he indicated that its implementation is impeded by the sort of newly emergent "neo-feudalism" in research and development work, in the transfer of technologies. There is a lack of coordination and of a qualitative balance in technological links, and no technological centres are adequate to the new requirements.

Mr. Petko Danchev stressed that it is high time that we give up the practice of the individual institutes and organisations doing research and development work by themselves. This will put an end to the superfluous duplication and waste of resources, to the restriction of and the failure to use the possibilities to multiply the results achieved. What we need are not sectoral but intrasectoral research and development centres.

The national economy will have to wait long for the multiplier effect of the new biotechnological plants if a whole range of end products are not started to be developed on the basis of their output along with their construction.

Ms Siika Neikova, secretary of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, spoke about the role of this largest public and political organisation in rallying the masses for the realization of the party directions. Unfortunately, a number of new initiatives and forms of work are soon forced into the old stereotypes, into the narrow moulds of outdated notions. Certain realities are still changing sluggishly and tortuously.

The delegate voiced her dissatisfaction with the actual utilization of the possibilities to promote direct democracy. The Fatherland Front, despite its statutory right to require a plebiscite, makes an exceedingly insufficient use of this powerful instrument in the hands of the people.

Mention was made of some cases of disregard of the Fatherland Front by certain authorities and more specifically by their executive sectors. This means to act over the heads of the voters. In this connection, an emphasis was laid on the need to set up an atmosphere in which everybody, regardless of his or her position, should not forget that he is a representative of the people, that there is a public and a public opinion above him with which he must reckon not onlh during the election campaign. Such a social atmosphere should be established which will make it clear that the questions raised by a representative of the Fatherland Front are expression of the people's will.

Mr. Dimo Nikolov, chairman of an agro-industrial complex in the county of Silistra, spoke about his complex's work on elevating the role of the subjective factor in the management of the production which has already yielded good results.

He also discussed certain problems related to the development of initiative and creativity of the work teams and agro-industrial complex managements. "The time has come to limit the scope of the state orders and to let the agro-industrial complexes alone decide upon the structure of their production." After fulfilling their contracts with the state, the complexes must be allowed to sell all extra products to the state or at the free market.

The delegate also commented upon the need to establish equittable relations between the sectors of the national economy. The planning bodies and the supplying organizations must take into account the specific conditions in agriculture when planning the monthly and quarterly material quotas for the enterprizes.

In his greetings to the congress, Mr. Ibrahim Nugud, general secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party, assessed highly the BCP and Bulgarian people's solidarity with the Sudanese Communists and people. He spoke about the current situation in the Sudan, about the tasks standing after the downfall of president Nimeiri's regime. He discussed the need to review completely the policies of the old regime, to restore the relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, to reach agreements on good neighbor relations with all neighboring states. The Arab countries must strengthen their unity in the struggle against the Camp David treachery, stated the Sudanese representative.

Bulgaria is one of the most important stabilizing factors in the Balkans, stated Mr. Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. In greeting the congress, he assessed highly the peace initiatives of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union's comprehensive disarmament program. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party regards it as its sacret international duty to assist in the implementation of the co-ordinated policy of the fraternal socialist states. The Mongolian initiative on the consolidation of the peaceful coexistence and good neighbor relations between the Asian and Pacific countries is a contribution to peace and security on our planet.

The head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea Mr. Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the D.P.R.K., spoke in favour of Bulgaria's constructive and peaceful policy.

Mr. Pak Song-chol analysed the situation in Asia, and he dwelled more specifically on the situation in the Korean peninsula. He sharply condemned the U.S.-South Korean military manoeuvres staged on the territory of South Korea, as they bring about a dramatic exacerbation of the situation in that part of the world. The U.S. and South Korea have responded to the D.P.R.K. - proposed end to sabre rattling by fresh provocations which pose a serious challenge to the entire people of Korea and to world peace.

The speaker said that the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. people will make every effort to check the actions seeking to perpetuate the partition of the Korean people. The militaristic policy of American imperialism must be curtailed.

The extreme right forces in the U.S.; the instigators of the military-industrial complex and their aiders in Bonn have turned the F.R.G. into an arsenal of nuclear missiles, into one of the most dangerous regions of the world.

This was noted with concern by Mr. Herman Gautier, deputy president of the German Communist Party, in his greetings address to the congress. The West German Economics Minister Bangemann and U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger have finalized a secret agreement on the F.R.G. participation in Reagan's "star wars" plans for the militarisation of outer space.

The struggle against the spread of the arms race into space is seen by the communists and by all peaceloving forces in the F.R.G. as a top priority, Mr. Herman Gautier emphasised. They declare themselves for an ultimate and comprehensive nuclear test ban, as proposed by the Soviet Union. The communists position is clear and categorical: that no other war should ever start from German soil. They urge that the F.R.G. pursue a policy of peace and security, of peaceful coexistence, of cooperation with the socialist countries, Bulgaria included. Along with that, the F.R.G. Communists struggle against mass unemployment, for social justice, for environmental protection, for anti-imperialist solidarity. The great ideas and lifework of Georgi Dimitrov, his fight against war and fascism are a model for them.

"The Bulgarian pictorial art is powerful enough, so that we can realistically and sincerely say: Regardless of the high achievements, we have unsolved creative and organizational problems, we are indebted to the modern theme, we still have to make the profound artistic discovery of our contemporaries, close and making impact on them," stressed Mr. Khristo Neykov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Artists.

He expressed concern over the fact that sometimes one may find in the exhibition halls certain works of art which lack the necessary defence of the important theme, as well as works of art in which the desire for "innovation" is a mere imitation or an experiment for experiment's sake. Mr. Khristo Neykov paid special attention to the underestimation of the design. It is alarming that artists who have graduated the art academy abandon their profession because of the unsatisfactory conditions for creative work and realization in the production. "If we want to respond to the needs of our times, we have to take special care for the faculty of applied art with the art academy, for the development of the industrial disciplines", added he.

The high efficiency of the Bulgarian People's Army (BPA) is the outcome of the upsurge of the economy, of science, culture and education and of the constant perfection of the social structure of society, Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defence and head of the General Staff, pointed out in his statement before the congress today.

A lot has been done in the field of the automation of the management of the troops and the weapons; computers are being successfully introduced and military informatics as a whole is developing rapidly. Considerable achievements have been made in the theoretical development and practical mastering of the methods of conducting military activities in different military-political and strategic situations, including in the combating a sudden attack of the enemy.

Colonel-General A. Semerdzhiev pointed out that the strength and the might of the BPA are also [words indistinct] belonging to the defensive union of the armies of the [words indistinct] countries, headed by its mainstay - the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Giving a high assessment to the initiatives and the activities of the USSR for putting an end to the nuclear arms race stepped up by the USA, the Bulgarian military leader stressed the new and higher requirements to the BPA in view of the growing threat of an imperialist aggression.

Readiness to implement these requirements related to the perfection of the fighting and political training was also stressed today in the greetings addresses to the congress of a (?representative) unit of the BPA.

"Reactionary circles in neighbouring Turkey and in other countries continue to fabricate [word indistinct] slanders about Bulgaria and to spread them tenaciously," said Mr. Yasen Ustrenski. He stressed that through the spreading of fables about ruined mosques, about arrested imams, these circles hope to trap some credulous people. These hopes are in vain, said Mr. Yasen Ustrenski, director of amunicipal pioneer complex in the county of Kurdzhali (southern Bulgaria).

The delegate stressed that atheists as well as believers live in Bulgaria, that there are Christians as well as Muslims in this country. All of them have their own buildings where they may practice their religion. There is also a freedom of religion and "not a single mosque has been destroyed, not a single imam has been relieved of his work, arrested or maltreated," said he.

Mr. Yasen Ustrenski pointed out that the reviving process related to the restoration of the Bulgarian names of a part of the population in this country, clarifies the historical truth and the family memory, which have systematically been obliterated by the Ottoman oppressor.

Ms Margarita Mincheva, [words indistinct] country of Ruse, specialist in the sphere of trade, subscribed to the criticism in [words indistinct] of the CC of the BCP, in connection with the fact that trade lags behind the real needs of the market, that it has not turned into a regulator of the production and a barrier for the low quality products.

What are the concrete weaknesses? Most of all in the primitive nature of the studying of the consumer's demands. There is not a system for satisfactory information concerning the rising needs, concerning the modern tendencies and changes at the international and home market. Besides, often certain trade personnel, in interest of the plan for commodity circulation and salary, accepts lower quality products. This will continue until the retail trade is offered only a limited assortment of goods and producers are convinced in the realization of their products.

[Words indistinct] weaknesses as regards prompt and polite service. It should be tied down more closely with economic incentives and sanctions.

The delegate paid also attention to the serious difficulties of the workers in the sphere of trade as regards the satisfying of the consumers needs of children and teenager's goods and foods. We have to tolerate the reproaches of the people in connection with the shoes, coats, cotton fabrics, etc., said the delegate.

Ms Margarita Mincheva proposed that it should be included in the theses as an obligation of the producers, that the production enterprises should increase the share of [words indistinct] in parcels goods under industrial conditions and should increase the quality, functional characteristics and the design of the packing.

Mr. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Poliburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, who is heading the delegation of his party to the congress [words indistinct] the rich fruit of the friendship between Poland and Bulgaria, of the bilateral cooperation of the support rendered by Bulgaria to Poland in the difficult days suffered by the country.

"From 1981 to the present the Polish United Workers' Party has covered a difficult and complicated road. We have repulsed the threat of a counter revolution. Poland has remained a sound unit of the socialist community. The trust, support and fraternal aid rendered at the most difficult moments by the fraternal parties and by the states of the socialist community, including by the BCP and Bulgaria, were of great importance", he stressed.

The speaker pointed out that a lot has been done since the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party in 1981 for doing away with the consequences of the socio-political and economic crisis, that lessons have been drawn from the past and that the Leninist style of work has been restored in the Polish United Workers' Party.

Preparing for its Tenth Congress, the Polish United Workers' Party is enhancing its influence as a result of which there have been observed positive tendencies in the economy. The revived trade union movement and the socialist youth unions are strengthening. The conviction was expressed that the forthcoming congress of the Polish United Workers' Party will play a great role in mobilizing all forces with the aim of [words indistinct] of socialism.

Mr. Vassil Sgourev, head of the Institute of Technical Cybernetics and Robotics, outlined the main preconditions for effecting technological breakthroughs and great achievements in the two priority trends of techno-scientific progress - electronics and robotics. These are above all availability of elite cadres, provision of material and cadre resources, the direct contacts with the separate industrial enterprises, combined works and economic corporations, increasing the competitive power, and encouraging activity and the striving towards considerable and complete results.

The delegate made a proposal to set up a post of "chief constructor" in the basic branches of techno-scientific progress - robotics, electronics, production processes control, etc. Separate state and economic leaders of the respective hierarchical levels should be held personally responsible for the overall implementation of the most important projects - responsible for the successes and for the failures of the project. And this should be made known to the wide public.

He said that it would be expedient to include in the theses a text about the necessity of purpose-oriented resources for the development of experimental physics.

The participants in the 13th congress of the BCP were greeted by Mr. Hugo Facio, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the Chilean Communist Party. He analysed the situation in Latin America and more concretely in Chile. The speaker marked that Latin America is a region, where the contradictions due to imperialist rule have aggravated exceptionally. "Cuba and Nicaragua serve as a perfect example of the possibilities of the peoples in this part of the world to obtain their freedom," stressed Mr. Hugo Facio.

The representative of the Chilean Communist Party pointed out that imperialism and the local oligarchy succeeded to stop the process of the revolutionary transformations carried out by the government of Salvador Aliende, by imposing terrorist dictatorship. Imperialism realizes that the possibilities of the dictatorship are reaching their end, but till it finds someone to replace Pinochet, the dictatorship will be necessary.

The speaker refuted the demagoguish statements of representatives of the U.S. Administration, according to which Washington allegedly had followed one and the same aim in Chile in Nicaragua, namely "establishment of democracy".

The truth is that in their efforts to crush the daring struggle of the Nicaraguan people, the U.S., without any restrictions whatsoever, support the counter revolution, as far as Chile is concerned, because of the failure of the fascist tyranny which is coming up there, Washington is trying to impose a new variant of its rule.

Mr. Hugo Facio said that the idea about people's uprising have engaged various layers of the population and that the probability of mass national uprising is constantly increasing.

Mr. Luciano Barca, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, made a statement at the congress.

Mr. Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of Laos, stressed the urgent need for the solidarity and for the cohesion of all peace loving and progressive forces in the world in the struggle in defence of peace and for the preservation of human civilization.

The situation in Southeast Asia is developing to the advantage of the revolutionary cause of the three countries of Indochina, of the movement for peace and of the tendency towards dialogue in this part of the world, he stressed, noting that the enemies have still not completely given up their intentions of stifling the revolutionary movements in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and to belittling the influence of socialism and the striving onwards dialogue.

Mr. Souphanouvong pointed out that the constructive proposals of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea for a dialogue between the two groups of countries - Indochina and ASEAN, for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation are a contribution to the cause of peace in the region of the Pacific and in the whole world.

Mr. Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, spoke of the responsibilities of the youth in the process of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology into practice, of the role of the Young Communist League in the education of the young generation in the spirit of the new requirements.

The delegate stressed that the greatest enemy today is the "golden mean", life for the day and resignation over the negative phenomena. The Young Communist League organizations cannot be a place of passivity and low responsibility, he said. The struggle for high criteria and exactingness should become an integral part of the life of the youth. In their everyday life the young people should set on a pedestal not only modern dances and clothes but also high intellectual level and creative thought.

Mr. Andrey Bundzhulov pointed out that among the shortcomings which have to be overcome in the work of the Young Communist League is the lack of adequate understanding among the youth of its rights and obligations and of their inseparable unity. Greater economic training and organizational knowledge and abilities are needed. In many places the representatives of the Young Communist League only formally take part in the management of the educational establishments and the work teams and cannot express and defend the [words indistinct] the youth.

The delegate stressed the necessity for improving the forms of ideological and educational work which at present is frequently [word indistinct] the organizing of lectures and meetings, to holding certain events, to an admonishing tone and declarativity [word indistinct] to life.

Greeting the participants in the congress, Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists, voiced the hope that the fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will continue in the future. And this is important, because the overall development of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations has influence over the overall condition of the goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans, as well as on a wider aspect.

"Our two countries may contribute a lot to the [words indistinct] the Balkan peoples or the turning of the region into a zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons," said the speaker.

The responsibility of all governments and other important political factors is great; it is their duty to cooperate actively for the overcoming of the historic disputes and prejudices so that the Balkans should not lag behind the progressive processes in the world.

Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic, expressed the sincere desire of Yugoslavia to develop all-around friendly relations with Bulgaria.

Today's sessions fo the congress ended with this speech. The congress is expected to complete its work tomorrow in the evening.

Gotsev Briefing

AU041215 Sofia BTA in English 0730 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Foreign Policy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, briefed the foreign journalists, accredited to the 13th BCP Congress, on the main elements of Bulgaria's foreign policy. He noted that responsibility, realism and restraint are needed in the settlement of international issues at the current decisive stage in the world's history. These are the guiding principles of the foreign policy of Bulgaria and the whole socialist community.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev criticised the attempts of certain Western circles to tilt the balance of power existing at the present moment. This policy is dangerous and short-sighted bearing in mind the world's current enormous stockpiles of deadly weapons, he said. It is now necessary to understand that the security interests of the East and the West coincide, that the only applicable means to settle disputes are the political ones, that not a single important issue can be settled justly and durably without the involvement of the U.S.S.R. and the other countries of the socialist community.

Deputy Minister Gotsev noted that Bulgaria's foreign policy is based on the integration and cooperation within the C.M.E.A. and on the further strengthening of the Bulgaro-Soviet relations. He noted that there is a complete unity between the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria on all issues: The socialist construction, the foreign and domestic policy. This unity is illustrated by the signing last year of a long-term agreement on the development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation by the year 2000.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev discussed in detail Bulgaria's Balkan policy, which is directed at the achievement of good neighborly relations and cooperation. He noted that imperialism is trying to destabilize the situation in the region by using the historical burdens of the region, a region which had at one time become a symbol of conflicts and wars. With a few minor exceptions these attempts have been futile because the Balkan nations are making a positive assessment of the years of good neighborly relations and cooperation.

Bulgarian policy, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev said, is directed at the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. However, considering the present reality, Bulgaria is ready to aggree to declarations by the Balkan states that they would not deploy nuclear weapons on their territories, while those countries that do have such weapons at present must show willingness to gradually cut down their stockpiles. Political climate in the region could be improved through the signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements on cooperation in different fields and through the signing of bilateral agreements on the non-use of force. He also discussed the new initiative, announced by Mr. Todor Zhivkov before the congress to safeguard the ecology of the Balkans.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev noted that Bulgaria wants to develop her relations with all Balkan states, Turkey included, but only on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and mutual respect.

Bulgaria's policy towards the developing countries, stated Mr. Gotsev, is based on a feeling of solidarity with their struggle for national and economic independence. The country maintains very close ties with those developing countries that have embarked on the road of socialist development. Bulgaria supports the third world countries' demands on the establishment of a new and more just International Economic Order.

In her relations with the advanced capitalist countries, Bulgaria is guided by her desire forarevival of detente, for building confidence, security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide. Certainly, the spirit of Helsinki should not be confined to political and economic cooperation but should be extended to humanitarian matters and to human rights issues as well, without, however, abusing this area for hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. In this connection, he recalled the malicious anti-Bulgarian campaign linked with the framed up "Bulgarian connection" to the papal assassination attempt.

The deputy minister emphasized that for her peaceloving and constructive policy, Bulgaria has won well-deserved prestige in the world. Among other things, this is evidenced in this country's election for a second term as a non-permanent of the U.N. Security Council.

Mr. Gotsev replied to a number of questions concerning Bulgaria's active work in the international organisations, her relations with concrete foreign political partners, etc. He stressed that certain Western countries interested in a destabilization of the situation in the Balkans are also to blame for the deterioration of Bulgaro-Turkish relations, but expressed hope that these relations will improve in the future.

Speaking of the relations with Italy, which have been seriously impaired by the anti-Bulgarian campaign surrounding the aforementioned "Bulgarian connection", he emphasised that now that ntonov has been released, there is every chance for these relations to be rapidly normalized in the political field, as well as in the economic sphere which was less affected.

Asked why no Chinese delegation attends the congress, Mr. Gotsev answered that even though the state-to-state relations between Bulgaria and China are undergoing an upgrade development, there are definite differences on party matters. Perhaps these differences are precisely the cause for the absence of a Chinese delegation from the congress, he indicated.

Mr. Lyuben Gotsev also stressed Bulgaria's desire to expand her relations with Albania, but he added that it is an internal affair of Albania herself to determine her policy and to decide the orientation of this policy.

Kristov's Statement on Trade

AU041354 Sofia BTA in English 1234 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's foreign trade is very important because the country's economy is an open one. The exports amount to over 54 per cent of the national income. This conclusion was drawn in Mr. Kristo Kristov's statement before the foreign and Bulgarian journalists accredited to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Mr. Kristo Kristov noted that foreign trade is one of the most rapidly developing sectors of the national economy. The volume of the foreign trade grew from 17.1 thousand million leva (1 leva is nearly equivalent to 1 ruble or 1 U.S. dollar) in 1980 to 27.7 thousand million in 1985 at an average annual growth rate of 10.1 per cent. The total growth of over 60 per cent by far exceeds the 40 per cent growth planned by the 12th BCP Congress.

This was achieved, stated the minister, thanks to the stable rates of economic development, which have allowed a 20 per cent growth of the national income during the 1980-1985 period, and to the successful adaptation to the changing conditions in the international markets. What is also important is the fact that 54.6 per cent of the 1985 exports was made up of mechanical engineering and electronics' products. This percentage is expected to grow to 70 per cent by 1990.

An important prerequisite for the attaining of these growth rates is the guaranteed market and supply of equipment and raw materials within the C.M.E.A. framework: 54.6 per cent of Bulgaria's exchange of goods is being carried out with the U.S.S.R.. This percentage grows to 75.6 per cent if one adds to it the exchange with the other countries of the socialist community. The country's trade with socialist countries that are not C.M.E.A. members amounts to 1.3 per cent. 11.9 per cent of the foreign trade is being done with the developed capitalist states and 11.2 per cent with the developing countries.

The scope of the foreign trade activities has increased. The earnings from international transport, tourism and engineering projects have grown considerably giving trade a favourable balance.

Bulgaria is a welcome partner in these fields. These results have been achieved through the giving of greater freedom to the economic organizations, to their activities in the foreign markets. All this has led to an improvement in the quality and competitiveness of the Bulgarian goods and has drawn the attention of foreign firms towards Bulgaria.

Mr. Kristo Kristov then noted that the trade with the C.M.E.A. member-states will continue to be in the basis of Bulgaria's foreign trade policy.

The agreement with the Soviet Union for the 1986-1990 period, signed last January, envisages an exchange of goods for 70 thousand million rubles (a growth rate of 40 per cent against the results of the 1981-1985 period). The main exchange items will be electronics, automation devices, robots and biotechnologicies. The first three Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises in these fields have already been established. New joint enterprises with the U.S.S.R. and the other C.M.E.A. member-countries will soon be established.

The trade with the capitalist countries was not allowed to decline during the five-year period, Mr. Kristov stressed. Bulgaria's major trading partners in the West are the E.E.C., Japan and the Balkan countries. There are realistic opportunities to expand these ties, but these are hampered by the protectionist measures and embargoes on a number of commodities, imposed by the West over the last few years. Despite this, 75 general and framework agreements, over 200 cooperation agreements have been concluded so far and more than 100 joint ventures (chiefly in the marketing sphere) have been set up. In 1986-90 Bulgaria will grant additional concessions to the Western firms, including possibilities to form joint ventures in Bulgaria or in third countries.

Bulgaria's trade with the developing countries has registered an annual growth rate of 15.4 per cent: One of the world's highest, the minister pointed out. Especially broad contacts are being maintained with the Arab countries (Libya, Iraq, Syria, Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait etc.), with India, Iran, Nigeria and with certain countries in southern Africa. Along with the counter trade, Bulgaria helps the development of those countries' economies, she builds there industrial and agricultural projects and irrigation systems, and it engages in wide-ranging engineering activities.

Answering the questions of foreign and Bulgarian reporters, Mr. Kristov stressed that Bulgaria's foreign debt is insignificant and does not present problems to the country, all the more since the amount is less that the value of the country's annual export. Bulgaria has a positive trade balance and has retained it even in 1985 when, due to the unprecedented drought, the country was compelled to import cereals and additional quantities of coal.

He also noted the upsurge of trade with the Balkan countries. Along with Romania and Yugoslavia, with which she has long-term agreements for the period up to 1990, trade with Greece is also rapidly growing. Despite certain difficulties in the political relations with Turkey, the trade with that country is developing normally, and in 1985 it reached 250 million dollars in value terms.

Mr. Kristo Kristov pointed out that Bulgaria maintains no trading contacts with the Republic of South Africa and Chile. The trade with Israel is quite limited and consists of importing citrus fruit and other agricultural produce. He also stressed that despite Bulgaria's willingness, trade with the U.S. is too modest and confined to agricultural goods alone. The reason for this are the restrictions imposed by the U.S. on the export of technologies and the fact that the U.S. has not granted Bulgaria a most-favoured-nation trading status.

BTA's Traykov's Statement

AU041343 Sofia BTA in English 0948 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Truth Is Our Weapon" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- The ever more fierce and all-embracing ideological war which imperialism is waging on the socialist community requires the establishment of the necessary system and organisation of comprehensive and effective propaganda measures, stressed Mr Boyan Traykov, BTA director general, in his statement at the foreign policy and international relations section of the thirteenth congress of the BCP.

This is imperative because lies and slanders, false facts and distorted comments, demagoguery and insinuations are no longer isolated imperialist provocations and "cold war" relapses. They have been integrated into an intricately organized global system.

Over the last few years, Bulgaria has also come under this fire, Mr Boyan Traykov emphasised. What is the up-to-date ideological hardware trained on us? It has been craftily adapted and developed on the basis of the most negative phenomena in the life of the capitalist world.

Those who want to keep their peoples in fear and to limit the struggle for democracy in their own countries are the sponsors of terrorism. They are accusing Bulgaria and the other socialist states of being a source of terrorist acts.

Those who are openly or secretly distributing large quantities of arms world-wide in order to upset whole countries and kindle civil wars, to set one country against another and to destabilize international relations, are the ones who are accusing Bulgaria of gun running.

Those who have allowed their countries to host of wide networks for the distribution of narcotics, those who are dimming the consciousness and social feelings of their own youth, are accusing Bulgaria of assisting the drug trafficking in the West.

Those who have exterminated millions of people of different nationalities and religions on their own soil and who are continuing with the extermination of a whole multimillion people, are now accusing Bulgaria of violating the civil and religious rights and liberties of its people.

The aim according to Mr. Boyan Traykov, is on the one hand to divert the people's attention from the shortcomings of the capitalist society, and on the other, to ascribe these shortcomings ahd handicaps to the socialist countries in order to achieve a greater effect of their insinuations by exploiting to their own advantage the by now painful sensitivity towards these matters of the people of the Western countries.

Mr. Traykov referred to the unprecedentedly perfidious and broadly slanderous campaign called the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt on the pope's life. He called it an example of a complicated and bitter ideological conflict whose decisive stage ended with the triumph of truth.

If our aim in the military field is to maintain parity, we must and are able to struggle for superiority in the sphere of international propaganda, stated Mr. Boyan Traykov. He went on to note that this is quite possible and attainable because our weapon, if skillfully used, is the strongest. Our weapon is the truth.

DPA: INDRA ILL; JENNINGER'S VISIT POSTPONED

LD051413 Hamburg DPA in German 1307 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 5 Apr (DPA) -- The trip by Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger to the CSSR, which was to have started on Monday, has been postponed. The Bundestag Presidium announced on Saturday that Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, who had extended the invitation, is ill. A new date will be agreed on later.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES MSZMP'S GASPAR IN PRAGUE

LD062047 Prague CTK in Engligh 1947 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 6 (CTK) -- Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and Deputy Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Karel Hoffmann met here today with member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo, Chairman of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar.

The Hungarian representative has arrived in Prague at the head of a Hungarian delegation to attend the 35th session of the WFTU bureau. The two representatives exchanged information on the tasks of their trade union organizations and discussed several questions of the international trade union movement.

USSR OFFICER ADDRESSES LIBERATION RALLY

LD042033 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The 41st anniversary of the liberation of the capital of the Slovak SR was marked today by the gala rally of the working people and youth of Bratislava in the Mirror Hall of Primatial Palace. Present was a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, led by Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; a delegation of the City Party Committee, led by its Secretary Bohumil Chudy; and a delegation of the West Slovak Regional Party Committee, led by its secretary Ondrej (Saling). Also present were the consul general of the USSR Consulate in Bratislava, Sergey Maryshev, and a representative of the Soviet military command in Bratislava, Colonel Viktor Didyenko.

Those present were addressed by the Mayor of Bratislava, Stefan Bartak. He spoke about the sacrifices made by members of the Soviet Army more than 4 decades ago so we could not live in peace and happiness. Comrade Viktor Didyenko greeted those present on behalf of the Soviet people, and he stressed the continuous need to defend and fight for peace.

PITRA ATTENDS SPECIALIST SEMINAR IN BRNO

LD070130 [Editorial Report] CSSR media monitored at London Bureau have reported the following leadership appearance for the period 31 March to 6 April. Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is attending the 3 April specialist seminar held in Brno to discuss the brigade form of organizing labor and remuneration in agribulture, according to Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1000 GMT on 3 April.

ORZECHOWSKI COMMENTS ON VISIT TO FRG

LD061448 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 -- In a statement made before his departure to the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski told PAP that "an official visit by the Polish foreign minister to Bonn is regarded in Poland as a confirmation of the Federal Government's declared readiness to fully return to political dialogue and to use this instrument to positively shape mutual relations.

"During my talks in Bonn with Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other FRG officials I intend to discuss the state of our bilateral relations and on this basis to determine the directions and possibilities of shaping them further in accordance with the interests of both states and the interest of European cooperation. We appreciate the results attained in the process of normalization inaugurated by the Poland-FRG treaty of Dec. 7, 1970. We, simultaneously, know that a certain stagnation, and in some areas even a regress, occurred in the early 1980's, that a number of issues in our relations await solution.

"We are interested in creating in the Polish-FRG relations proper conditions for their lasting and constructive development. We regard the strict and full realization of the treaty's decisions as the way leading to this goal.

"My current visit takes place at a particularly important moment in the international situation. Owing to the significant initiatives launched by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, there emerges a serious and feasible chance for reducing the arms, gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, overcoming the atmosphere of distrust, and for a return to the policy of cooperation," Orzechowski went on. "However, we still have to deal with adverse phenomena like the forcing of the programme of further dangerous armaments, with all its negative repercussions, by some states and circles in the West.

"I would like to discuss these extremely important issues with the statesmen in Bonn. We believe that Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, situated in the heart of Europe, can do much for using the current chance to reduce threats, strengthen security, and develop cooperation in our continent -- through our own activities, joint international activity and the constructive shaping of our bilateral relations," Minister Orzechowski concluded.

Arrives in FRG, Meets Genscher

LD061915 Warsaw PAP in English 1806 GMT 6 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, April 6 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany today at an invitation from FRG Alternate-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher. After he had been welcomed at the airport, Minister Orzeschowski was entertained to dinner given by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher in his private residence near Bonn.

Commenting on the just starting visit of the Polish foreign minister to Bonn, West German media noted that it may become "the beginning of a new stage" and may "open a new phase of dialogue" between both countries.

These opinions are being based on the recent declarations made by governmental circles in Warsaw and Bonn, a favourable atmosphere surrounding the talks held by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda during another session of the Polish-FRG mixed governmental commission for economic, industrial, and technological cooperation, and on the prosperous development of mutual trade relations.

In spite of the fact that there are also commentaries pointing to the still existing difficulties in the process of full normalization of relations, most political observers in Bonn believe that both the FRG and Poland can make sizeable contribution to the cause of improving the political climate in Europe.

Recalling that the current visit is the first visit paid by the Polish foreign minister on the Rhine since 1979, West German media observed that the group of Minister Orzechowski's talking partners will include not only FRG President Von Weizsecker, Chancellor Kohl, and Foreign Minister Genscher but also all the leading figures of political parties with Brandt, Strauss, and Bangemann among them.

CSSR, POLISH ASSOCIATION HEADS SIGN PROTOCOL

LD041538 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Poland -- Zbynek Zalman, chairman and head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Party, has signed a protocol on mutual cooperation for this year with Kazimierz Morawski, president of the Polish Christian Social Association. During its visit to Poland, our delegation was also received by Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice president of the Polish Council of State.

PAP CITES JAN REM ON 'CLERICAL EXTREMISM'

LD042256 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Jan Rem on Political Activities of Priests in Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 4: Every week one can point to at least several dozen manifestations of purely political addresses delivered by priests or lay people, sometimes atheists invited to churches for this purpose. The texts of sermons on many occasions constitute a breach of law. Let us, therefore, take a look at some examples of these allegedly apolitical sermons.

Since Hitler's Nazism represents the greatest evil in Polish consciousness, socialism is frequently and readily identified with Nazism in some churches, and supporters of socialism with supporters of Nazism. A recurring thesis in the speeches of this group of priests is that socialism is worse than Nazism because Hitler murdered only 6 million Poles, while the Communists as much as 35 million (for example, Father Zwolinski from Rabka, southern Poland, on March 17, 1986). What is obviously meant here are abortions presented in such a way as if the authorities induced or even forced them.

Politicial agitators who, dressed in soutanes, travel thoughout Poland with speeches to visit those churches in which they are welcome, attack the Polish authorities with epithets void of any moderation. After all, the freedom with which they conduct their activities best contradicts their words about persecutions of the Church in Poland.

The leading motif on the aggressive statements is usually a view that the authorities of our state are foreign, non-Polish. The talk about the alien character of the Polish authorities is probably an indirect criticism of the policies of the episcopate as an institution conducting dialogue with the Polish Government and of the Vatican which maintains contacts with it.

In October 1985, Bishop Michalski, the suffragan of Gniezno said at the church in Mogilno, Bydgoszcz Voivodship, that people adhering to socialist materialism must be mentally ill and uneducated. In the Wolsztyn parish, Zielona Gora Voivodship, a monk holding religious classes called the socialist system a red devil and the source of all evil in Poland.

Such statements sound especially harshly on Western territories. It is only through the sacrifice of blood and life of Soviet and Polish soldiers and thanks to socialism that these lands are Polish. Through socialism the Catholic Church has gained about 5 thousand temples on there, expanding its properties and scope of influence to formerly mostly Protestant lands. Slandering, precisely there, the real Poland which exists is pleasing for those forces in the West which are also of the opinion that those territories should be taken away from the Reds, that is from Poles, because for them it means one and the same thing.

Despite the contradiction of these sermons with the doctrine of the Second Vatican Council, thus far one can hardly note the church authorities treating the politicizing glorifiers of Catholic totalitarism as a kind of schism, which also hurts the church.

Father Szyryngo suggested in a church in Suchowola, Bialystok Voivodship, on last January 12 that it was necessary to topple the Polish Government for persecuting priests and destroying the church in Poland. Father Lachowicz said in Goldap (northern Poland): "Religion in Poland is discriminated against and religious people blackmailed with job loss for showing their religious feelings." Father Wlodarczyk, the rector from Skeczniewo (Konon Voivodship) preached untruth by saying that prisons and concentration camps were being build in Poland instead of churches. It is a shame to retort this.

On good Sunday Father Bogucki, speaking in Warsaw at the St. Stanislaw Kostka parish stated, among other things, that Father Zych suffers for the good of his countrymen. As it is known, Father Zych is serving his sentence for complicity in the murder of a militiaman.

Father Henryk Jankowski from Gdansk is the one who most frequently supplies texts which are afterwards quoted with relish by Radio Free Europe. He conducts political activities on a grand scale. This clergyman, as well as Fathers Czuma, Kardasz, Jancarz, Malkowski and many others travel with speeches to various churches in Poland. In this way, thanks to their mobility, they popularize their political passions on the scale of the whole country.

Father Jankowski also maintains constant, direct contact with foreign correspondents, and none of their reports indicates that he talks to them about matters related to religion, but, quite contrary, his statements are of a political type. An especially negative side of this activity arises from the fact that Father Jankowski has his headquarters in Gdansk, and any destructive activities against the real Polish state on this territory are studiously registered and appropriately used by revisionist and revanchist forces hostile towards Poland.

Rem went on to quote other examples of speeches attacking Polish alliances, socialism and communists. Some churches play host to lay activists from the so-called opposition, such as Jacek Kuron and other political friends of his. One could give hundreds more examples of political activities.

As public opinion polling research and numerous letters written to the authorities and work places go to show, this activity stirs growing surprise and even indignation of a majority of believers who go to church expecting religious emotions and not political rallies.

Attacks on superiors -- priests in the Roman Catholic echelon -- are also surfacing in the group of fanatical clergymen. On February 27, 1986 in the church in Krakow-Mistrzejowice (near Nowa Huta) Father Jancarz called the congregation cowards for not supporting his political protests against the authorities. A proclamation was displayed in that church holding the opinion that Cardinal Macharski, archbishop of Krakow, made a concession to the evident wish of the security service in transfering Fathers Palmowski and Chojnacki to other parishes. The proclamation also suggests that some bishops act accordingly to security service wishes. These kinds of manifestations of intra-Church disagreement which is supported if not inspired by a politically haunted group of priests points to their determination in doing harm to the interests of both the Polish state and the church.

But the activity of the politically extreme and rackety portion of the clergy is significantly ruffling and upsetting the relations between state and church, hampers their positive development, and seems to be also doing harm to the church -- on a more than just the Polish scale.

State authorities appreciate certain steps undertaken by, unfortunately, only some of the bishops with the aim of toning down the most flagrant manifestations of political adventurism and demagogy. But no case is known of bishops publicly denouncing at the extreme statements as conflicting with the doctrine, truth of morality, or the interests of the church or state, and the Polish reason of state.

Only one recent case is known that an official church document has assessed as negative the views aired by a priest. One is bound to regret that this kind of an announcement dealt with Father Stanislaw Kudelski who has voiced criticism against some of his colleagues demonstrating political enmity towards the state. Father Kudelski wrote an article headlined "Is It Worthwhile to be more Pious Than the Pope Is?" which he had first sent to the Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, but upon refusal therefrom printed it in Warsaw's weekly POLITYKA. Rev. Kudelski's views prompted local bishops to distance from them from all the pulpits.

Clerical extremism is a heavy borden on the church-state relations. Such a burden reduces the church's credibility in its dialogue with state authorities unchangingly willing cooperation for the benefit of the country and nation.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES WARSAW PRECONGRESS SESSION

LD050846 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 4 -- The PUWP branch at Warsaw University gathered today for a pre-congress conference which brought together about 140 delegates from the 25 party links at this largest of Polish universities grouping now more than 22 thousand students. The conference gave a warm welcome to PUPW First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski who came to attend the meeting.

In a keynote report, first secretary of the university party branch, Witold Kusinski, said the fundamental condition of effective implementation of the tasks posed before the university are the work and attitudes of the people implementing these tasks.

This is why it is so important to work out rational criteria of cadre policy at the university, he added, meaning the selection, education and development of scientific personnel. The functions of academic teachers can be fulfilled by people of different outlooks and political beliefs, provided that these outlooks and beliefs do not become driving force for anti-state, anti-party, antisocial and amoral activities, he stressed.

The university party secretary said one must not forget the impact which is exerted on young people by events which take place outside university premises. "New forms of work with the youth must be developed, involving being close to young people, knowledge of their concerns and joys, and posing before them tasks to be solved together." He noted that the diminishing support for anti-state and anti-socialist activity in Poland has prompted the political opponent to focus on the intelligentsia, including the academic world.

Warsaw University has ceased to occupy [a] pivotal position in clashes and struggle against state authorities, and signs of calm can be noticed, though opposition moods are also seen, he said. The causes of the unrest should be sought among the attitudes of some people and their aversion to the socialist state, Kusinski went on, but added that the feelings of contestation and opposition among a part of the university community were also facilitated by deficiencies in the policy on science, not always consistent with the decisions of the ninth congress of the party.

Until recently, the condition of the university party branch was not very good, and is not satisfactory today either, in spite of some improvement, he said, adding that a factor consolidating and activating party members at the university has been the ongoing debate on PUWP draft programme and congress guidelines.

A debate which followed mentioned the need for closer tying of the university's work to the objectives of the country's socio-economic development. Stressing that young people have been observed to display increased interest in social and political issues, speakers said the time had come to start an all-round discussion over ideology and outlooks. An ambitious programme of the party that would offer young people clear perspectives and live up to their aspirations was also called for.

One speaker told the conference that Warsaw University too had the conditions to tune the intellectual potential of the scientific world more effecitvely into implementing party policies. He said such a chance comes, among other things, from the present rules of academic self-government cooperating with university leadership and the collegial bodies.

The final part of the debate heard Wojciech Jaruzelski who took a stand on some of the main themes in it, saying the debate was open, fit in well with the tradition of the university, and rich in matters of importance both to the whole party and country, and those concerning internal university issues.

Jaruzelski stressed that conclusions from that exchange of views would be used in the work preceding the Tenth Congress of the PUWP. He also praised the amount of attention the conference had given to the draft programme of the party. He elaborated on what the programme, whose final version will be given for discussion and adoption by the congress, should reflect and fulfill, especially in the context of the role of science as envisaged in Poland's further development and further building of socialism.

MESSNER SPEAKS AT KATOWICE STEEL MILL MEETING

LD050847 Warsaw PAP in English 0602 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 4: Party members at the "Katowice" steel mill in southern Poland gathered for a pre-congress conference here today to review the results of the hitherto campaign preceding the upcoming party congress and discuss the draft programme of the party. Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner attended.

In private conversation as well as debate over the draft programme of the party, people from among party ranks and outside them singled out strengthening party discipline at all levels and greater combativeness of propaganda as the most important tasks. The conference assessed the socio-political and economic developments at the mill as good and stable. For three years, the complex has noted good production results, including a 25 per cent increase in the output of pig iron, over 21 per cent more steel and above 23 per cent more of finished rolled products.

Some 70 per cent of all that the mill produces is exported. Production facilities are now to be supplemented by a coking plant erected thanks to Soviet credits.

At the close of the debate today, the conference heard Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner who said the atmosphere of it reflected the positive processes observed throughout the party. "Your branch has revived, consolidated and has asserted its leading role, and so are things all over the country," Messner told the conference.

He said the upcoming tenth congress of the party would mark an important phase of moving out of the socio-political and economic crisis, and will evaluate the achievements and lay down directions of work for the future. The congress would also carry political significance that will extend beyond Poland, Messner said, recalling that the party programme is being worked out both by party members and broad masses of people outside party ranks.

Party internal interviews were an opportunity to calculate the strength of every member of the party, as they offered possibility to express views and assessments and specify one's own capabilities and role in active participation in implementation of the final version of the programme which will be formulated by the party's highest forum, Messner said.

GLEMP INVITES JARUZELSKI TO 'PRIVATE MEETING'

LD051506 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] From Warsaw according to news agency sources from the Polish capital, Cardinal Jozef Glemp has invited the head of state General Wojciech Jaruzelski, for a private meeting. The situation in Poland at the moment is quite tense after a press conference yesterday at which the government spokesman Jerzy Urban critized some of the Polish clergy from being extremist. The Polish Government, news agency sources say, appealed to the good will of the bishops to resolve the problems in church-state negotiations. Cardinal Glemp has appealed to General Jaruzelski to reestablish dialogue was interrupted after the last meeting in June in 1985.

JARUZELSKI VISITS ONCOLOGICAL CENTER

LD051510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the Maria Sklodowska-Curie Oncological Center in Warsaw. The visit, paid before the day of the health care service, expressed appreciation and respect for 700,000 employees of the health care sector who perform a difficult and socially important duty. They chairman of the Council of State, together with representatives of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the government who accompanied him, were greeted by Professor Tadeusz Koszarowski, the plenipotentiary of the minister of health and social welfare for the construction of the oncological center.

The guests acquainted themselves with the progress of the construction project, prospects for its completion, and the functioning of the wards that have already been completed.

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER ON 1986 PRICE HIKES

LD051623 Warsaw PAP in English 1454 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 5: "This year's plan envisages a 9-percent price rise, and considering the effects of last year's price hikes, the prices are to grow by 13 percent. Actually, whatever happened to the prices this year never went beyond the plan's assumptions," Poland's Fanince Vice-Minister Wojciech Pruss told PAP.

"It must be remembered that the annual average price increase rate results from certain calculations. According to the plan, the prices of some foodstuffs were to grow by 12 percent, with staggering hikes introduced since February. Hence, the average price rise over the intire 1986 would reach some 8.5 percent.

"The first hike was introduced in the middle of March, and its was lower (8 percent). The hikes of meat prices, to be introduced in August, are also to fall within the 8-percent limit. In result, the overall annual increase of food prices will amount to a mere 5 percent.

"The plan also envisages a some 30-percent increase in natural gas, electricity and central heating payments, the hikes, to be introduced in April, will result in an annual increase of these payments by 20 percent. As it is known, the range of fuel and energy price hikes, as well as the final date of their introduction, are currently being the main topic of additional government works. The increase of railway and bus fares to be introduced this autumn will bring an overall annual growth of some 5 percent."

"The pricing policy is aimed to keep the price hikes within the limits planned. However, I would like to recall that the Central Annual Plan for 1986 makes price shifts conditional on the shaping of incomes. For in this aspect, the policy serves the purpose of protecting the market balance, among other targets," Poland's Finance Vice-Minister Wojciech Pruss continued.

"This year, the economic and financial mechanisms were provided with a number of barriers preventing excessive pay and income rises, going above the plan. If these measures proved insufficiently effective, we would have to apply the price instrument to a degree outscaling the plan. Obviously, what we only mean here is an additional price rise, proportional to the unexpected rise in pays and incomes. The adoption of such a principle means in practice real pays remaining on an unchanged level with regard to the plan.

PROTESTS ERUPT IN KOSOVO OVER BULATOVIC ARREST

LD032316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2125 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- News of the detention of engineer Kosta Bulatovic, from Kosovo Polje, for hostile propaganda activity has provoked disquiet among the inhabitants of this Pristina suburb. The local inhabitants, while not provoking any sort of disorder, gathered in the hope of talking with some of the municipal and provincial officials and to seek the release of Kosta Bulativoc, one of the organizers and signatories of the well-known petition of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo.

By 2000 [1800 GMT] the group had reduced in number, but a short time later, they were joined by local from Klina, who arrived by bus. The Pristina Committee for All-People's Defence and Social Self-Protection met following these events.

Pristina Presidium Statement

LD042124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium today discussed the present political-security situation in Kosovo Polje and issued a statement deeming impermissible the efforts of individuals who organized gatherings yesterday and today with the aim of bringing pressure to bear and of expressing their protest at the detention of their fellow citizen, Kosta Bulatovic, against whom there exists a well-founded suspicion of involvement in the distribution of propaganda material of hostile content. This behavior, the statement says, was described at the Presidim session as pressure on the organs of the prosecutor's office with the aim of preventing those organs' normal activities within the framework of the law and their jurisdiction.

The statement says that the LC Municipal Committee Presidium was informed by the authorized organsof the prosecutor's office that, in the course of the proceedings being conducted, "the facts and nature of Kosta Bulatovic's illegal activities will be established and a decision will be made on the basis of these on the length of his detention, after which the case will be referred to the competent organs for further regular proceedings."

The statement also says that the situation surrounding this case is being misused by certain circles for spreading disinformation to the effect that the authorized organs allegedly are taking this measure because of certain complaints and dissatisfaction on the part of citizens which have recently been brought to the attention of the public in various forms. This, the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium feels is being maliciously and tendentiously confused with Kosta Bulatovic's illegal activities. The statement concludes that the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium established measures and activities for further political activity aimed at providing LC members and citizens with correct information and explanations in connection with this case.

Protest Continues

AU042104 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] At about 1700 [1500 GMT] today, many people of Kosovo Polje gathered at the house of Kosta Bulatovic, first signatory of the petition of 2,011 Serbs from Kosovo.

A column of people then marched to the center of this settlement, on the outskirts of Pristina, and reached the Culture Hall. Some 5,000 people gathered there, waiting peacefully and in a dignififed way for an official of the Province of Kosovo and the Republic of Serbia to address them and explain why their compatriot was detained. The participants in this gathering especially requested a meeting with Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia.

When no official appeared after a 2-hour wait, the participants returned to the house of Kosta Bulatovic. There, some 7,000 people gathered. Several people spoke from an improvised rostrum requesting that Kosta Bulatovic be released. A delegation was formed which will visit the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo. It was announced that unless some of the requests are met, the participants in the protest will go the SFRY Assembly.

The printed speeches contained some unacceptable requests. While we are reporting this, the participants in these peaceful demonstrations or protests are waiting for the return of a delegation sent to the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo.

Spasic Released

AU042016 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] The detention ordered for Radoje Spasic, farmer of Velika Hoca, in the Orahovac commune, because of a well-founded suspicion that he committed a criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article 133, Section 1, of the SFRY Criminal Law, was lifted today by order of the investigating judge of the Prizren District Court at the proposal of the district public prosecutor of Prizren.

This is said, among other things, in a statement issued to the press by the investigating judge of the district court this evening. The statement also says that Radoje Spasic described and explained the circumstances under which (?he committed the acts) of which he is now accused, so the reasons for his detention no longer prevail. In the proceedings, Radoje Spasic will defend himself while being free.

Defense Body To Act

LD052000 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Committee for All -People's Defense and Social Self-Protection (ONO/DSZ) of the 16th local community in Kosovo Polje, meeting today at an extended session, assessed that the situation in this region not far from Pristina, is complex and that maximum efforts are essential in order to stabilize it.

Activities and manifestations directed against brotherhood, unity, and togetherness, which endanger the fundamental values of the socialist revolution, are impermissible a session announcement states. The ONO/DSZ committee and other socialist forces in Kosovo Polje will undertake all measures to frustrate any hostile activity and its stimulation, as well as the holding of meetings and manifestations whose organizers are not residents of Kosovo Polje. Misinformation that exerts pressure on the state organs and cause trouble will also be blocked.

The inhabitants of Kosovo Polje, well-known for their revolutionary traditions, will not allow individuals, proven opponents of LCY policy, to besmirch their traditions by unacceptable and nationalistic activity or to impede further socialist development, brotherhood, unity, and the togetherness of the nations and nationalities who live in this climate. In conclusion the announcement stresses that any attempt at outside interference in the political security situation in Kosovo Polje will be prevented.

Coverage Criticized

LD052242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo Journalists' Association, at today's extraordinary session, assessed that the reports in one or two public information media on the situation in Kosovo Polje following the detention of Kosta Bulatovic contained lies and half-truths which do not contribute to the calming of the situation in that settlement. The announcement from the session says that, in one or two public information media, despite the fact that an immediate announcement was made on the reasons for Kosta Bulatovic's detention, it is stressed that the situation in Kosovo Polje is being made more difficult by the paucity of information about these reasons. The detention is even "connected with the Kosovo Polje citizens' petition," although Kosta Bulatovic, as it says in the report of the Prizren District Court examining judge, was detained because of evidence that he was involved in spreading propaganda material with a hostile content.

Some media carried false information that municipal, provincial, and republican leaders would speak to the citizens gathered in Kosovo Polje, although in a talk in the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, representatives of the citizens gathered were expressly told that there could be discussion about the real problems of Kosovo Polje but only in the legal structures of the place.

The presidium of the Kosovo Journalists' Association believes that these failings by individual journalists do not contribute to the objective provision of information to the public and that they impede efforts at stabilizing the situation in Kosovo Polje, Pristina and beyond. The Presidium notes the need for journalists and editorial boards to invest even greater efforts in the struggle against every impediment to the further development of socialist self-managing relations, brotherhood and unity, togetherness, and equality and against all forms of nationalist and other antisocialist and anti-self-management phenomena and tendencies. The necessity of timely and objective information about the events in Kosovo Polje, as well as about other events in the province, is also stressed, the announcement ends.

Bulatovic Released

LD052300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2143 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Prizren District Court examining judge today decided to release engineer Kosta Bulatovic, as it has been established that there are no reasons for his continued detention, so he will be able to conduct his defense while at liberty. Kosta Bulatovic was detained on Thursday on suspicion that he supplied material of a hostile nature to Radoje Spasic for distribution.

The detention of Kosta Bulatovic in the last 2 days has provoked mass protests of Kosovo Polje citizens and relatives and friends of Kosta Bulatovic, who sought his release and a discussion of the whole case with the most responsible personalities in the province, the republic and the federation.

The Prizren District Court examining judge issued the following statement this evening in connection with the above: "The Prizren District Court examining judge, in the criminal proceedings against the defendent Kosta Bulatovic from Kosovo Polje, owing to the existence of evidence that he committed a criminal act of hostile propaganda in contravention of Article 133, Paragraph 1, of the SFRY Criminal Law, at the suggestion of the District Public Prosecutor in Prizren, on this day, 5 April 1986, has withdrawn the detention order on the defendent Kosta Bulatovic, because the reasons for the detention order being imposed have ceased to exist."

Stambolic Meets Activists

LD062203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- Kosovo Polje has been afflicted with many problems for years. In this suburban environment, there have been several attacks from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism against individual Serbs and Montenegrins. Dissatisfaction with the overall situation in this settlement and in the province as a whole has been smouldering for a long time. On the other hand, there was not enough foresight or strength, either in Kosovo Polje or in the municipal structures in Pristina, to recognize and resolve the problems in time and to prevent negative influences and nationalistic tendencies. This empty space and lack of activity is used by individuals acting from alien positions. The gathering of several thousand people in the past 3 days because of the arrest of Kosta Bulatovic was an excuse for a mass expression of dissatisfaction with the existing situation.

This is the essence of the warnings given in the talks today between about 200 activists of the two local communities in Kosovo Polje with Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee. Also taking part in the talks were Branislav Skembarevic, president of the Kosovo Presidency; Kilj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; and several other procincial and Pristina officials.

The meeting in the local cultural club was opened and chaired by Daut Jasanica, president of the SAWP municipal conference, who first noted the development and results, as well as the problems, of this environment 17,000 inhabitants. He noted that the problems have existed for some time, but that an effort has only recently been made to resolve them in an organized manner. He added that there are individuals in this environment who are consciously avoiding involvement in actions aimed at overcoming weaknesses and who resort to petitions, complaints, and organized visits to Belgrade, although in this way they do also indicate the objective problems. Jasanica said that individuals maintain contact with destructive circles obsessed with Serbian nationalism. Disinformation has been spread to the effect that Kosta Bulatovic was allegedly arrested for signing the petition and that others will meet the "same fate" as well. Measures were taken against Bulatovic, Jasanica said, because of the well-founded suspicion that he had come into conflict with the law, and those who complain that the competent organs are not functioning wanted to exert pressure on these same organs for his release and to divert us from resolving the real problem.

Daut Jasanica said that "the organized socialist forces, with the LC at their head, had been quite mobile in the past 2 or 3 days" and that meetings had been held at which working people and citizens were acquainted with the situation in order to stabilize the state of affairs. According to information from these meetings, the majority of citizens had shown their readiness to come to grips with the problems.

In the discussion that ensued, in which 20 or so locals took part, many examples were cited of relations and the state of affairs in this environment, and critical and self-critical comments were made on everything that has been worrying them for years and about their own behavior in the past 3 days.

Young activist Veljko Odalovic remarked on the composition of the meeting, because, he said, most of those invited were those in whom the people of Kosovo Polje had no confidence. 1951 partisan fighter Spiro Samardzic, 86, called for responsibility to be taken and the purging of the LC of all nationalist elements, and for an energetic struggle against the irredentists.

Stanoje Milosevic did not agree with some of the introductory remards of Daut Jasanica, and recalled that several meetings had been held with municipal representatives but that it had been impossible to find a common language. He considers that the irredentists deliberately want to destroy Kosovo Polje because it is the heart of the Serbian populace.

The other activists, inhabitants of Kosovo Polje and other surrounding villages, also spoke in a similar vein. They stressed their demands for a determined struggle against the irredentists, the more effective work of the judiciary and administrative organs, and above all the halting of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

According to Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, the problem lies in the fact that we communists, oriented toward a common policy, are increasingly being recognized by our national affiliation. It is a mistaken view that for the Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo the most important thing is to "get out in one piece" by emigrating, and that the communists from the ranks of the Albanians will find a common language with the irredentists. What impressions will those Serbs and Montenegrins leave on histroy who move away from Kosovo and thereby contribute to the realization of the irredentist goals of an ethnically pure Kosovo, Vlasi asked, adding that the most important thing now is for the passions and "ghosts" to be placated and for the disinformation which introduces confusion to be prevented.

"It is clear to everyone," Vlasi continued, "that the vast mass of the people in Kosovo Polje have always adhered to the line of the LC and that they have taken various pressures upon themselves. They should be protected from attempts at manipulation from outside, though. And in all these events there have been emissaries from outside who have spread disinformation and attempted to incite national intolerance. We should beware of this," Vlasi stressed.

Taking the floor, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, first noted the results achieved in the stabilization of the situation in the province, the difficulty of the struggle the Kosovo LC was waging with the help of the progressive forces of Yugoslavia and Serbia, and also the delays and failings in this struggle.

Turning to the latest events in Kosovo Polje, he stressed that the first condition for avoiding chaos, unbridled forces, and anarchy is that we must work through the system and its institutions, and that those who are in control, if they are not good, should be replaced, but only through the system of legal and organized institutions. Only in this way can we reach just solutions, while anything else is playing into the hands of the irredentists. We do not underestimate any problem, nor do we avoid it, but neither do we underestimate everything that we have done in this 5-year joint struggle. You can get yourself into trouble, Stambolic warned, if you thing that things can be resolved elsewhere, especially with rallies and demonstrations. This is a great evil and is playing with fire. These events can only be objectively understood and assessed within the framework of the general state of affairs in Kosovo, as part of everything that has been happening here for seve al years.

At this juncture we should not isolate nor push to the fore the content of assorted writings, nor this arrest, Stambolic added. There will be various writings and actions, but the irredentists will not succeed in achieving its separatist aim by creating a republic of Kosovo, nor will the Serbian unitarists and nationalists be able to bring us into conflict by questioning the autonomy of the province. Neither will succeed, but we must succeed with the policy of brotherhood and unity, because without this we cannot survive. Thus, if we are concerned with the full truth, we cannot ignore or push into the background the circumstances which were the cause of these very events we have witnessed in the past few days and which we are discussing today.

That this is so is best borne out by the fact that in all the republics in Yugoslavia, and in all national environments, there have been arrests for similar acts, but nowhere and never has it happened that several thousand people demonstrated to seek an explanation and express protest. What is more, nowhere up until now have there been on behalf of the perpetrators of such acts of this nature manifestations of public doubt, not even in Kosovo, where lately and for understandable reasons, because of the activity of the irredentists, there have been most such arrests. This is because all our peoples, all our working people, disagree with nationalists, and are opposed to those who are against equality, who are against brotherhood and unity, against the federal system. Thus it is clear that our citizens do not support individuals or acts aimed against the legal system, the foundations of our state system, our joint existence in harmony.

Naturally, we leave the investigators to do their job, the indictment to show whether there is a criminal act, and no one should dispute the right of these organs to carry out their work legally and to strive for public order and peace. Otherwise, Stambolic stressed, lawlessness and anarchy would prevail with all the negative consequences. If it is sown that this is carried out without foundation, that it is perhaps done rashly, fabricated, or that the social and political advisability of the use of the law at this juncture and in this way was not given sufficient or the right consideration, then we can draw lessons from this.

However, how is it that a detention evokes such a revolt, such dissatisfaction? We must get to the causal factors of this. It is clear that we have discussed many problems here that have not been reacted to on time. We should no longer simply talk of these facts and causes. We must be far more concrete in taking the appropriate measures, Stambolic stressed.

We should also talk about Serbian nationalism and its exponents, about the individuals and groups that try to abuse the situation and the justifying dissatisfaction, to spread and deepen the conflict and hatred, to work against the Serbian and other nations and nationalities. How it has been best shown, Stambolic said, how nationalisms encourage each other, how they nurture and incite each other, how they play into each other's hands, plotting against the people.

Clearly, much that has happened recently and in the past few years in Kosovo objectively plays into the hands of the Serbian nationalists, not only in Serbia but also throughout Yugoslavia, plays into the hands of the pro-Chetnik and Chetnik emigres.

The threat to the security of the citizens in Kosovo, the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, Stambolic continued, compromises one of the basic principles of the Yugoslav system -- the equality of nations and nationalities. But this can by no means justify opportunism, or refraining from the struggle against Serbian nationalism. It is precisely for this reason that it is the great responsibility of all communists in Kosovo, and in the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia, to continue and strengthen the planned, organized and full struggle against all nationalisms, Albanian and others.

The Serbs and Montenegrins must remain here and struggle together with the communists and progressive Albanians who are in the great majority. Is this not the greatest guarantee that we will succeed in this difficult struggle, Stambolic asked.

Turning to the activities of Kosovo Polje, Stambolic gave them the following message: The aim of the irredentists is that you should abandon your homes, and it depends on you more than on anyone else whether Kosovo Polje will become ethnically pure. We all know that you have difficulties and that your patience is fraying, but you must not lose patience. Do not allow anyone to provoke you, neither Serb nationalists nor irredentists. Do not permit anyone to manipulate you, [do not allow] any enemies [to do so]. You are not their concern because they have different objectives. They want to divide and then to rule, and you have heard here among them that individuals are turning to foreign powers asking them to resolve our problems. Is there a betrayal clearer than the request that others should resolve our troubles? This handful of Serb nationalists operating from Belgrade does not work and does not operate for things to turn for the better, because their slogan is "The worse, the better."

Stambolic then briefly addressed a rather large group of citizens that was waiting outside the Kosovo Polje Club of Culture, and which accompanied his words with applause and by chanting: Tito-Party. Ivan Stambolic stressed that this settlement had to draw lessons first from past events and that the problems can be resolved only by concrete work and through involvement.

We know that you have problems, but you must be patient. You must bear in mind the fact that the place where you can resolve these problems is here, in your local community, with legal organs of authority. Do not look for other places outside the legal institutions and do not allow anyone to manipulate you. It depends on you and on your awareness, and on us too, whether Albanian irredentists will attain their objective. Do not allow Kosovo to be a "mine" and someone outside to control it, said Stambolic.

He also spoke in favor of equality of everyone in Kosovo before the law and stressed that judiciary organs, ranging from municipality, province, the republic and up to the federation, must cooperate with the solution of the problems in Kosovo, instead of behaving in a bureaucratic manner.

Let us unite and organize, and we shall win. Let us not allow a group of irredentists, losing ground and becoming more insolent, to poison intra-national relations, or a handful of Serb nationalists to exploit your dissatisfaction. We must understand that concord and unity are above everything else. Demand, ask us in Belgrade to come here, instead of you coming to Belgrade. Stay here and remain dignified, just as you were during the last events in Kosovo Polje. Let us change those who in organs and services and institutions who do not work as they should. Demand that things be done in accordance with the law, but do not suspend legal institutions, said Ivan Stambolic to the inhabitants of Kosovo Polje and the surrounding area, who had gathered there and who greeted his statement with stormy applause.

COMMENTARY ON FAILURE TO DEAL WITH INFLATION

AU061843 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The April wave of price increases reminds one in all respects of the record-breaking January, and this is what causes most concern at this moment. The new prices of flour, electricity, coal -- let us not enumerate any others -- are only a link in the long chain of high costs which strain household budgets. What has been omitted in the efforts to avoid this? Here is a commentary by Slavisa Stojkovic:

It is even now clear that the anti-inflation program of the Economic Resolution for this year will not be implemented. The planned monthly rate of inflation of 3 percent was doubled in each of the preceding 3 months. Personal incomes are rising faster than inflation although they are not covered by higher productivity. Public, common, and personal spending increased in January and February 107 percent as compared with the same period last year. In the SFRY Assembly, one heard predictions recently that this year inflation may amount to as much as 90 percent.

What is to be done in such a situation? The choice of the roads to overcome the market disturbances in the short term is very restricted, unless one takes administrative measures. Fortunately, politicians and economists agree in considering this to be the worst possibility.

As regards the Economic Resolution for this year, it is obviously being neglected. In this way one is actually admitting that one did not even count on it when it was adopted. The resolution says what economic measures should be taken to eliminate the disturbances in the market either when shortages appear or when prices are rising at a dizzying speed. However, until now no intervention has been made from the commodity reserves, no credits have been stopped to those who exaggerated in price raising, no anti-inflation tax has been imposed on those who have a monopoly position, and the price system has not been changed. If something of all this has been undertaken in some cases in some places, this has been more of an exception that confirms the rule that the federal government has lifted its hands off the market long before its official term has expired.

The latest example, when alleged changes occurred a few days ago in the price system, shows best how much one is in fact marking time in this field. Nothing specific was done, but it should have been done.

It was said 6 months ago, when the system of price control was retouched, that this was a temporary measure and that after a deep analysis at the beginning of April -- which is to say now -- appropriate solutions will be proposed. However, it is more and more obvious that no solution will be reached as long as compromises are made between the alleged unified Yugoslav market and the actual power in the markets of republics and provinces, and even the communes. There also will be no result until a break is made with those who constantly make losses, until investments are no longer decided upon outside the economy, until stable conditions for business operations are created, and finally -- and perhaps one should have said it at the beginning -- until labor productivity exceeds production, and the quality of production is a reliable admission ticket to the world market.

At this moment, one thing is certain: inflation will be a many-headed monster for the new federal executive council, too, and it will have to wage a long and difficult struggle against it.

SERBIAN SAWP APPROVES CANDIDATE PROPOSALS

LD042102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The presidium of the republican conference of the Serbian SAWP at today's session approved the proposal that Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, be a candidate for president of the Serbian Presidency. Vukoje Bulatovic, vice president of the Republican Executive Committee, was nominated as vice president of the Presidency.

The following candidates were proposed as members of the republican Presidency: Svetsilav Bozic, Ljubisa Igic, Sefcet Jasari, Veljko Markovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Dr Zoran Pjanic, and Dr Ljubinka Trgovcevic.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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ALIA TALKS TO WORKERS IN KRUJE DISTRICT

AU061550 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Comrade Ramiz Alia Meets With Working People of the District of Kruje" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 6 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the Party of labour of Albania paid a visit to the district of Kruje where he met and chatted with workers and cooperativists, cadres and managers of the cooperatives and economic was young boys and girls. At these meetings Comrade Ramiz Alia was accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee Xhelil Gjoni.

Firstly, Comrade Ramiz Alia met with working people and managers of "partizani" agricultural cooperative of Fushe-Kruje. He was greeted by cooperativists and inhabitants of this economy: Comrade Ramiz Alia asked the cooperativists for their health, work and the results attained in production. He took particular interest in the results in the stockraising. The cooperativists acquainted him with the state in this sector and the task they have set to themselves for the future. Comrade Ramiz Alia gave valuable instructions and advices on the increase of the number of heads of cows and small cattle in the herds created in the brigades of the agricultural economies, the increase of nutritious base for the livestock, something that will lead to the further growth of livestock products.

Chatting with cooperativists, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that it is of special importance to attain high results everywhere, because this is a memorable year and full of great events. The new elections to the people's councils and courts of all levels lie in store. As always, as it has become a tradition by now, in these elections too, our people will certainly display their unbreakable unity, the love for the party, its power, that have brought and will bring many blessings. Voting for the candidates of the democratic front, our working people will further consolidate our democratic power of the people.

Two other important historic events lie in store for us: the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding. We must see to these events as we are always used to: with great victories and fresh achievements. By fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks, the party and people will see to the November celebrations as our unforgettable Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted.

Comrade Ramiz Alia thanked the working people of this economy for the frank chat and valuable information. He was seen off by them with love, applauses and enthusiasm.

Likewise, in continuation of his visit to the district of Kruje, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the higher type agricultural cooperative of Fushe Milot. The working people of this economy, who took part in the chat, informed him of the results they have attained in their seasonal works. After congratulating them on the good achievements, Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke to the cooperativists on the need of further intensifying the spring sowing. In the end of the talk , he dwelt particularly on the role of the economists and financiers in the agricultural enterprises and economies.

The chat of Comrade Ramiz Alia in these agricultural economies was listened to attentively. The cooperativists thanked the leader of the party and state, Comrade Ramiz Alia, for the visits and promised to attain still higher results, advancing some of the planned targets.

Comrade Ramiz Alia paid a visit to the chemical-metallurgical combine of Lac. Here he met and chatted with workers and specialists of this project. In the conversation with them he stressed the importance of the production of chemical fertilizers for agriculture. The party, he said among the other things, in its plans for the future envisages the further extension of the industry of chemical fertilizers by setting up new objects. In continuation, the first secretary of the Central Committee, underscored that the chemical-metallurgical combine of Lac has become an important center for our industry in general, particularly for the chemical and metallurgical one. here, he said, we have the most advanced technology of the country for the production of blister copper.

The director of this combine, after thanking Comrade Ramiz Alia for the very valuable instructions he gave, informed him of the pledges and targets of the working people in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress. In the end of his visit to the district of Kruje Comrade Ramiz Alia met and held a talk with the main cadres of the party, power and economy in this district.

AWP PAPER ON DEFENSE OF FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE

AU061635 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 6 Apr 86

["Freedom and Independence Won Through Blood Are the Most Sacred Thing for the Albanian People -- article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 6 (ATA) -- Tomorrow, 47 years are completed since the day when the Italian fascists attacked and occupied Albania, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes among others in its article.

The Albanian people was alone in those difficult days, but the long military history had taught them to fight and resist the numerous and big enemies being even solitary. Albania received the occupier with gun, showing to Europe that this was the road chosen by her to gain freedom, just as the road of all to save themselves from the fascist plague.

The founding of the Communist Party of Albania by the Albanian Communists with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head on November 8, 1941, would raise the whole people on foot, arms in hands for freedom and independence not only against the occupiers but also against Albanian reaction, traitorous organisation and the Quisling ones. The development and the triumph of the national liberation war is closely linked with the name of its legendary leader, its outstanding commander and strategist, with the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Albanian people have waged many struggles and have shed much blood in the course of their history; therefore they consider freedom and independence they enjoy today as their most sacred thing. They have never done harm to anybody and have never attacked any other people or country. On the contrary, assisting the other peoples with concrete deeds in their struggles for liberation, our people have gained their love and respect. At the same time, they have not allowed and will not allow the others to do harm to them, to impair the lofty national interests, the sovereignty, dignity or national integrity, to interfere in the home affairs and to hinder them on the road of freedom and socialism chosen by them themselves.

Albania is successfully building socialism self-reliantly, being stronger than ever during all its history. She does not depend on and is not linked with the military and economic alliances of the superpowers, their bases and soldiers, missiles, credits and their enslaving aids. These have made our country independent, free and at the same time they also serve the peace freedom and independence of the other peoples.

The firm principled stand of Socialist Albania in defence of freedom and national independence, its consistent struggle against the hegemonic policy of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and other imperialist powers is also a correct internationalist stand in support of the just cause of the peoples. It assumed a great importance and is more relevant in the present conditions when the growing imperialist aggressiveness, interferences, plots, intrigues, political and military clashes, etc, make the present period the most turbulent and dangerous during the whole time following the Second World War.

The military provocation of the American Air Naval Forces of the 6th Fleet of the Mediterranean against Libya some time ago, is a fresh example that testifies to this policy of war and aggression.

The Albanian people safeguard their freedom and independence the victories of the revolution, and are determined to march forward on the road chosen by them themselves, united in steel unity round their glorious Party of Labour. They are able to cope with everything sudden and every situation. "Under this complicated situation," Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "our duty is to enhance the revolutionary vigilance, in order to be always on foot and always ready to cope with every thing sudden, to further steel our people's defence, to make more solid the foundations of our socialist system," ZERI POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

KORBECI HEADS TRADE DELEGATION TO FINLAND

AU080828 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 8 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, left for the Republic of Finland.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

Zhivkov's 4 Apr Meetings

AU061457 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, met with today chairmen and general and first secretaries of communist, workers, and socialist parties, as well as leaders of international democratic organizations who arrived in our country to participate in the 13th BCP Congress.

At the meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on the most topical tasks of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the present stage of development and stressed the urgent necessity of further consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement, in order to consolidate the unity of action of all democratic and peace-loving forces for preventing a nuclear disaster, for disarmament, for ensuring peace on earth, and for guaranteeing the peoples' social progress.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received today Evangelos Mamalakis, member of the Executive Bureau of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], leader of the PASOK delegation to the 13th BCP Congress. They exchanged opinions on the activities of the two parties and on their cooperation, which is developing and serving the intensification of Bulgarian-Greek relations and the idea of transforming the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

BTA Notes 'Critical Spirit'

AU050649 Sofia BTA in English 2115 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Critical but not Cavilling Spirit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- Our special correspondent to the 13th Congress of the BCP, Ms Yordanka Bozhilova, comments:

The necessity has long been ripe for a discussion, such as the one that has been carried out for a three days now at the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Each new statement, each new word, delivered from the tribune of the congress, shows clearly that the Bulgarian Communists are at a crucial moment in their activity as builders of the advanced socialist society. Crucial is the way they see and estimate the problems they have to solve. Crucial is the approach in which they outline the ways for overcoming of the weaknesses.

If we have to define the spirit of the present supreme party forum with one word only, then this word will be: critical. And even more precisely and more concretely: self-critical. But this spirit does not derive from the lack of achievements worthy of notice and approval - a lot of countries would have been proud of the successes and the prestige of modern Bulgaria. It derives from today's high criteria of the BCP and the entire people towards the tasks concerning the future development of this country and towards the most important of these tasks -- techno-scientific revolution as a factor for raising of the living standard of the nation.

The report of the CC of the BCP to the party congress and Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech to the congress, bravely and uncompromisingly pointed out the main weaknesses, which are an obstacle to the shortening of the way toward the high living standard, guaranteed by techno-scientific progress. All the delegates, with no exception, not only spoke straightforward about those weaknesses but analysed in depth their causes and consequences in the different spheres of life.

The problem about the detachment of science form life continues to be of primary importance. The delegates have noted with concern that the negative effect resulting from the non-transference of one or another technology is not related only to the lower economic results of one or another big plant, enterprise or agro-industrial complex. Most often from the lack of automatization and mechanization suffer the workers, especially those engaged in hard and unattractive physical labour. One worker in the sphere of construction from the city of Burgas has spoken about the lack of the so called small-size mechanization in the work of the builders. It is only called small-size, because for the workers in the sphere of construction it is the biggest one, because it would have replaced the old manual tools, inherited from their ancestors, with new ones more convenient and more efficient, it would have made their work easier. A textile worker from Sliven has said that the thunder from the old, worn out weaving machines tires the workers, makes them look for another profession. The worries of the metallurgist from the town of Pernik, and of many other delegates have been similar.

The consequences are already apparent: Where the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution have not been introduced there is a reflux -- mainly of young people, there is labour fluctuation and poor production results.

At this congress the critical and self-critical spirit has not been reserved for the techno-scientific sphere alone. The agricultural workers also spoke critically and self-critically of their work and of the negative social phenomena, as well as the writers, the workers in the field of trade, the artists, the physicians and the academicians. Everyone without exception. What is more their statements not only reflected the manifestations of the mistakes but also their roots and origin.

The critical and self-critical spirit of this congress reveals concern and it is well-grounded. But there is no pessimism. Because this critical spirit is a constructive one and not a juncture spirit of cavilling for its own sake. There is concern but there is no pessimism. Because the present congress documents with their serious and scientifically based guidelines give all grounds to believe that the Bulgarian Communists will once again succeed in taking the most correct decisions for their peoples and to realize them.

5 Apr Proceedings

AU051242 Sofia BTA in English 0915 GMT 5 Apr

["The Closing Day of the 13th BCP Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- Today, the fourth and final day of the congress, continued with the statements of the delegates in the spirit of constructive criticism and realism.

Mr. Stoyan Markov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, was the first to take the floor.

The delegate stressed that the innovatory style of work of the CC of the BCP, its efficiency and perseverance and its consistency should be transferred at accelerated rates in the activities of the state and economic organizations and in the work and party teams. This is particularly true for the activities related to the technological innovation and re-equipment of the economy.

Now the aim is to work out a well-balanced and coordinated plan which would guarantee the proportional and synchronous development of the interrelated branches and productions. All this is directed towards the securing of a high use value and quality of the output for the home and international market and towards the deepening of production specialization and the multiplying of its effect.

Mr. Stoyan Markov pointed out that the plan for the technological innovation of production cannot be implemented if we rely on our own potentials and experience alone. The national programmes also rely on the scientific and production potentials of the fraternal socialist countries.

The delegate analysed the methods and forms, the ways and means for the carrying out of technological re-equipment of the economy. He stressed the need of providing homogeneousness of the interests of the people developing the technologies, the producers and the people working in the sphere of trade. If there are "someone's territories", if the interests do not coincide, one of the conditions for solving of the problem is that the work teams' income should depend on the realized effect from the development of the new technology or on the selling of the new product in the market.

Another important problem is the increasing of the efficiency of labour of the engineering and technical personnel. Still the time necessary for the development of new products and the technologies for their production in many cases is longer than their life in the international market. Highly qualified specialists are wasting a lot of their labour and time for carrying out of experimental research and processing of the results, and what is more their equipment is outdated.

In conclusion Mr. Stoyan Markov said that the backbone of the system for control and management of the national economy should turn into a national network for collecting and processing of information, which should include the computing capacities of the large scale organizations. There is a real possibility for the construction of the main part of this system in the near two or three years.

Without risk, without creative search, without courage to hold one's own, no one will be able to achieve anything important, said Ms Neshka Robeva, senior coach of the Bulgarian rhythmic gymnastics national team, a team who has won a number of times the world and European championships.

Stressing the priorities of sport for the progress of all-around developed personality, for the training of ethical and tolerant winners and worthy losers, she expressed regret that there are people, who sometimes carried away by club partiality, by unexplainable over enthusiastic support, show the ugly face of excesses, of belligerent shouting, of thrown bottles, of intellectual and moral crippling of people. It depends on us, on the people working in the field of sport, together with the whole public, which face of sport will prevail, stressed Ms Neshka Robeva.

She paid attention to the difficulties, still existing in the development of mass sport. The number of halls is limited, many of them stay closed because of the high rents, the number of coaches is small and they can work only with the most talented.

Ms Neshka Robeva noted as a shortcoming the fact that during the recent seven years, when the Bulgarian rhythmic gymnastics is enjoying the greatest popularity in the world, the higher institute for physical culture has received students for this discipline only two times.

What we have so far called techno-scientific progress is lagging far behind the new requirements, Mrs Stoyanka [name indistinct] first secretary of the Municipal Committee of the BCP in Pazardzhik said. Without underrating what has been achieved so far she reviewed the economic development of municipality in a critical spirit. The negative tendencies related to the unsatisfactory use of the production funds, to decreasing profitableness, to high prime cost, to inadequately large energy and material consumption have existed for years and the efforts for overcoming them have not yielded results. To a great extent these shortcomings are the outcome of moral and psychological barriers. The problem lies not so much in open resistence but in concealed resistence which we ourselves sometimes do not even realize.

"We fail to perceive the difference between stereotype and realistic thinking between the fear from the unknown and the reasonable economic caution and between groundless exaltation and the recreative thirst for innovation", she said.

The delegate spoke of the oversights in the work of the party bodies. It does not suffice to declare that the issues of techno-scientific revolution should underlie the work of the communists. The question is how these issues are raised and discussed and what decisions are taken and how they are realized. What we have is a confusion between party and state functions and an aberration towards bureaucratic administration.

Mr. Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the BCP county committee in the town of Kurdzhali, touched upon some basic questions: the raising of the abilities of the cadres as active organizers of the wide-ranging technological innovation of all industrial and agricultural branches represented in the county, the perfecting the normative basis founded not on sanctions but in the care and support for all actual creators and introducers of the innovations, the encouraging of the activities of the primary party organizations as the cores of the work teams, the ever more full introduction of the new economic approach, the reshaping of the approach to the investment process by bringing the contribution to the national income in compliance with the growth of the investments.

However, both in industry and in agriculture the investment process is confronted with one and the same problem, Mr. Georgi Tanev pointed out in order to achieve a greater national economic effect it is imperative to establish and ground an approach for flexible production reflecting all requirements and principles of the automated production system in the very technological construction draft. In this respect the only way out for the county is to set up project teams with the participation of experts from Sofia and from other parts of the country. Unfortunately, Mr. G. Tanev noted, these specialists gladly respond to partial solutions are reluctant to agree to design complexly. [sentence as received]

Today we need real and sound project teams and not formal ones, Mr. G. Tanev stressed.

In spite of the considerable achievements which we have scored in our work there are also harmful habits, incorrect styles and ways which are alien to our society, which have been rejected by it with which we are obliged to part, the delegate Kiril Zarev, fitter at the "elektronika" plant in Sofia, said. He spoke of what has been completed only half-way and of the resignation which seized the workers of the plant when they realized the fact that the brigade organization of labour was being introduced only half-way their enthusiasm dropped and the realization of this new form of labour entered the still waters of shifting responsibilities and of the quest for existent and non-existent excuses for what has not been done.

Mr. Dobri Dobrev, first secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee in the town of Kazanluk, expressed concern over the not sufficiently fast reorganization in compliance with the new conditions. Today we need learned and able cadres with creative ambitions, cadres who do not wait for instructions but do their everyday work modestly and without showiness.

Mr. Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, delivered a report of the commission on the personal requests and applications sent to the 13th Congress of the BCP. The report says that the BCP has always paid special attention to the letters sent by the citizens, because they supply the party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations with important social information about the needs of the people, about the public opinion and the political moods of the working people. Moreover they assist to the duel discovery of the shortcomings in the work of the state apparatus, in the style and methods of work of some leading party and economic personnel, and to the taking of efficient measures for the elimination of these shortcomings.

In connection with the nation-wide discussion on the documents of the congress and on other issues, a total of 5,546 letters have been addressed to the 13th congress by individual citizens and workteams from all parts of the country.

All requests and proposals of the citizens have been duly card-indexes and carefully examined, and in this connection the congress adopted a resolution for: restoration of the party membership of persons expelled from the party; the Central Auditing Commission should examine certain persons' requests on the review of their party status.

The chairman of the session, Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, announced that a total of 132 delegates have already taken part in the discussions of the congress. 40 of them spoke at the plenary sessions and 92 at the sessions of the sections. These delegates are representatives of the working class, of the farmers, of the workers in the field of science and culture, public figures and leading party, state and economic cadres.

The discussions dwelled upon all trends and spheres of party work and leadership and of the social, economic and cultural development of the country. Another 21 delegates have applied for making statements but on the motion of the chairman, the congress voted for ceasing the statements. The prepared but unmade statements will be included in the short hand records of the congress.

After the closing of the discussions the floor was given to Mr. Georgi Atanassov, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who read the report of the commission in charge of the resolution on the opening speech by the Secretary General of the CC of the BCP Mr. Todor Zhivkov, on the report of the CC of the BCP to the congress and on the Theses of the 13th BCP Congress on the party's work for the social, economic and cultural development of Bulgaria in the Ninth Five-Year period (1986-1990) and up to the year 2000.

The delegates unanimously voted a resolution of the 13th Congress of the BCP on the report of the CC of the party and on the opening speech of Mr. Todor Zhivkov to the congress.

The congress fully supports the policy and practical work of the CC of the BCP after the 12th party congress, the resolution reads. The congress approves the CC of the BCP report to the 13th BCP Congress and assesses Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech as a document outlining the BCP strategy to be pursued till the end of the century.

The congress calls on all party bodies and organizations to co-ordinate their activities with the tasks set by the opening speech and the CC of the BCP report, it appeals to all communists and working people to devote their creative endeavors, initiative and work for the practical implementation of the strategic tasks set by the congress in the name of the further development of socialism in Bulgaria.

After that the delegates unanimously approved the Theses of the 13th BCP Congress on the party's work in respect to Bulgaria's social, economic and cultural development during the 9th Five-Year period and by the year 2000.

The delegates approved the proposals for amendments and addenda to the statutes of the BCP, which were presented by Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

He stressed that the addenda and concretizations moved refer to the further democratization of the inner party relations, to the further development of critical and self-critical spirit, to the elevation of the prestige of being a member of the BCP, to the enrichment of the functions of the primary party organizations, to the improvement of the interrelations between the BCP and the state and public bodies and organizations.

"All of them are aimed at increasing BCP's leading role, at raising the political character of the party leadership. at rallying and directing the party members, bodies and organizations in the accelerating of techno-scientific advance, at the full development of socialist democracy," stressed Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov.

A closed session of the 13th Congress of the BCP took place this afternoon. The session elected by secret ballot the membership of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission. The first plenum of the newly elected Central Committee was held immediately after the closed session. The Central Committee unanimously reelected Mr. Todor Zhivkov as secretary general and elected members and alternate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CC of the BCP.

The last plenary session of the congress was held after the plenum. The newly elected full and alternate members of the Politburo, the secretaries of the CC of BCP, and the chairman and vice chairmen of the Central Auditing Commission were announced during the plenary session.

The floor was given to Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, who read the closing speech of the congress.

With this the congress ended its work.

Central Committee's Main Report

AU051125 Sofia BTA in English 1057 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The Central Committee of the BCP reports to the congress: "During the period under review the Bulgarian Communist Party carried out an enormous amount of political, organizing and ideological educational work among the working people in fulfilment of the highly important tasks set by the twelfth congress," reads the report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress.

The document says that the 13th congress of the party has the task of taking stock of what has been achieved during the last five years, of analysing the unsolved problems, of charting the directions of the development of the party and the country over the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990) and over the long term up to the year 2000.

The report points out that the plan for social and economic development during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) has been fulfilled in its entirety, despite the unfavourable natural and climatic conditions during the last two years, and regardless of the complicated international situation brought about by imperialism. Additional difficulties have been caused by "the weaknesses and mistakes due to the subjective factor in certain sectors," reads the report. In such complicated situation far from allowing the positions which have been won in the development of the economy to be jeopardized, new conditions and prerequisites for further progress of our society have been provided.

The report points out that because of the fact that the 13th congress begins its work on the date on which exactly 30 years ago the historic April plenum of the Central Committee of the BCP has been opened, the report of the CC of the BCP is at the same time a balance-sheet of the achievements of this country during the last 30 years. The document stresses that the Leninist April line of the BCP has proven that it is not a code of dry rules and norms formulated once and for all. It is a policy open to life.

The report reads that during the last 30 years of particular importance to Bulgaria have been the formulations concerning the material and technical base of advanced socialism and the ways of its construction, concerning the differentiation and manifestation of the functions of the state as the owner and of the work team as the manager of the integral socialist property, concerning the operation of the law of value under socialism and the use of commodity-money relations, concerning the improvement of quality as a key issue of our all-around development, concerning the perfection of the political system and the expansion of socialist democracy, concerning the role of spiritual cultures in building up an advanced socialist society, concerning the utilization of the public consumption funds and the further raise in the people's living standards, etc.

The document stresses that the greatest contribution to the identification and the political and theoretical exposition of the new problems has been made by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Among Bulgaria's most important achievements over the last 30 years the report points out: The increased industrial potential, the large-scale concentration of agricultural production and its intensification, the grown foreign barter, the raised living standards of the population, the development of science, culture and education.

The report reads that "today Bulgaria ranks among the industrially developed countries with an up-to-date agriculture."

The report assesses the 27th Congress of the C.P.S.U. as "an event of crucial significance for the progress of the Soviet Union, a powerful accelerator of the development of the world socialist system and of social progress throughout the world." The documents of the 27th Congress of the C.P.S.U. are estimated as "an invaluable treasure-trove of ideas and practical experience, a voice of wisdom and common sense for saving the world from a nuclear holocaust".

The report of the CC of the BCP to the congress points out that the course of fraternal interaction, friendship and all-sided closeness with the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Union underlies Bulgaria's foreign policy. Due notice is taken of the stabilizing role played by the socialist community countries for world peace and security. The position of the BCP and Bulgaria is that the most important thing now is not to allow any actions that would lead to a discontinuation of the dialogue started in Geneva. A new approach is needed to prevent the nuclear war, namely to rise above the narrow understanding of class and national interests, above ideological and other differences, the report emphasises.

The document dwells extensively on Bulgaria's Balkan policy stressing the reality of the proposals for turning of the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zone. The following practical steps are proposed: The Balkan countries' governments should make unilaterally a solemn declaration not to deploy nuclear weapons on their territories, not to add new ones where such weapons are sited and to reduce the existing stockpiles of such weapons; an assembly of the Balkan countries' peoples should be held; a meeting of members of parliaments of the Balkan countries should be held. Bulgaria maintains her proposal advanced at the twelfth party congress: to sign with the Balkan countries bilateral agreements that will include a code of good neighbourly relations.

Bulgaria is seeking to further develop equal and mutually advantageous relations with the advanced capitalist countries. She supports the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and states of Asia, Africa and Latin America to independent development. She attaches great importance to her relations with the countries which have adopted a socialist orientation and highly commends the role of the movement of the non-aligned countries. In the relations it maintains with 91 communist and workers' parties, the BCP regards with respect the efforts in seeking new political and theoretical solutions in compliance with the national specifics and concrete conditions.

As regards the socio-economic development of the country, the report stresses that the major task of the 8th Five-Year period (1981-1985) has been fulfilled. An all-round intensification of the economy is being carried out. Special attention has been devoted to the accelerated transference into practice of the achievements of science and technology and of Bulgarian and foreign vanguard experience, to the perfection of the socialist organization of labour and to raising the qualification of the cadres. The techno-scientific and economic potential of this country has increased considerably and the party programme for the increasingly fuller satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people is being fulfilled. Bulgaria's participation in socialist economic integration has been broadened. The structure of the national economy has kept improving. As a leading branch industry accounts for 60.2 per cent of the national income, as against 51.3 per cent in 1980.

Regardless of some shortcomings mentioned in the report, as a whole the results scored in the Eighth Five-Year period confirm the correctness of the strategic course of the BCP for the all-round intensification of the economy outlined at the 12th congress.

The report points to the development of a new approach in conducting the techno-scientific policy as a major achievement in the political and theoretical thought of the BCP in the period between the two congresses.

Considerable financial and material resources were allocated for the promotion of science and techno-scientific progress, the updating of products has been stepped up, the role of standardization and metrology has increased and the country's participation in international and techno-scientific cooperation has expanded. Electronics and the complex automation of the technological processes have been guaranteed priority development. Considerable successes have been scored in the chemicization and biologization of the national (?economy and the development) of optoelectronics and laser technology.

But the report states clearly and categorically that this country is still at the very beginning of the difficult path leading to the peaks of modern techno-scientific progress. The report points to the perfection of the planning system in the management of scientific and technological progress as well as to the raising of the interest of the self-managing organizations in techno-scientific progress as major problems which still have to be resolved. The report stresses the necessity for the working out of a unified national concept of technological renovation of the economy as well as the need for overcoming the shortcomings in the investment policy.

Analysing the various branches of the economy the report stresses the leading role of mechanical engineering. It notes that the structural and techno-scientific policy should be conducted in organic unity.

The report emphasizes the deep qualitative changes which have taken place in the organization of agriculture with the organization of work teams of a new type operating on the principle of cost accounting and self-support. The balance of the development of agriculture during the Eighth Five-Year period is positive "Under different conditions a prolonged drought like the one in 1985 would have had catastrophic consequences", the report reads.

Listing the weaknesses in the field of the economy the report points out that the necessary breakthrough in improving the quality of the goods has not been achieved and that the manifestations of departmental approach in the management of the national economy had an adverse effect.

The report stresses that conditions have been created for the ever fuller satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the people. The per capita real incomes of the people have increased by 19.5 per cent. In spite of the measures which have been taken, the demographic problem continues to be one of the most important problems of our society. The report stresses that the social prestige of motherhood and of large families should be enhanced and greater care should be lavished on strengthening the family and on raising and instructing a sturdy and efficient young generation. The report pays special attention to trade, public catering, housing construction and public health services.

Bulgaria's development has brought to the fore the necessity for an organic synthesis between science, education, culture and the mass media. The report of the CC of the BCP assesses the restructuring of the guidance of the spiritual sphere on the basis of the public-cum-state principle as successful and outlines measures for its more efficient application above all in the field of science and education. The report points to the overcoming of bureaucratism in management and in the solution of fundamental theoretical and applied problems as one of the main requirements before scientific front. [as received]

The report stresses that with the growing professional skill in the diversity of individual styles the creative process of art is developing on the ideological and aesthetic foundations of the method of socialist realism. The nationwide movement for aesthetic education has been further developed and enriched as well as the material and technical base of culture.

The report emphasizes the growing international prestige of Bulgaria's culture.

As regards the field of education, the report points out that its restructuring has been given a successful start but that it has proceeded at very slow rates. It emphasizes the necessity to change the style of ideological and educational work in the schools and higher educational establishments.

In the last five years the necessity has transpired for deep, qualitative changes in all spheres of management. In the socio-economic sphere it is necessary to make full use of the achievements of the revolution in science and technology as well as of the commodity-money relations in the interest of society and for enhancing the role of the work teams as managers of the socialist property entrusted to them. In the political sphere it is necessary to improve the structure and the functions of the state bodies and the public organizations so that they actively assist the application of the economic and political approaches and so that they combine centralism and decentralism. The report stresses the necessity of a closer and organic combination of centralized state-planned management of the national economy with the plan answers of the separate work teams. In the last five years an extensive experiment has been carried out of a new economic approach in management. Its perfection is continuing. The report points out the measures for further improving the economic relations with a view to turning the socialist organizations into self-governing ones.

The BCP CC report stresses that new wider opportunities have been created for the working people's participation in the management of the social and economic processes, but that in some sections of the state apparatus the overcoming of the centralist bureaucratic style and methods of work has been an arduous process. The transformations which have been made recently in the council of ministers have opened up new possibilities for coping with narrow-minded departmental interests.

The last five years have seen a stepped up struggle of the BCP against outdated notions and methods of work and leadership. "The BCP quickly and purposefully gained control when the country's economy faced serious difficulties in the Eighth-Five Year period, allowing no confusion or pessimism to slip in and imposing a dynamic style and businesslike atmosphere of work," the report emphasizes.

The document comments on the BCP's course of promoting party democratism and the fact that the stress is laid not on directive leadership but on providing the most favourable conditions for the manifestation of enterprise and creativity. The changes effected in the style and methods of work are indeed significant yet it should be noted that the manifestation of indiscrimination, bureaucracy, showiness and liberalism in the work of some bodies and functionaries are slow to overcome, the report points out. The new conditions under which the party carries out its activity necessitate some amendments and addenda to be made to the statutes of the BCP. They should be aimed at the further enhancement of the party's leading role, at democratizing inner party relations and at upgrading the prestige and the moral conduct of communists.

The report of the CC of the BCP notes the role of ideological work in the further strengthening of the Bulgarian people's moral and political unity.

In the period since the 12th Congress of the BCP 157,837 people have joined the ranks of the party. Today the total number of the party members is 932,055 persons.

Report on Foreign Affairs

AU051301 Sofia BTA in English 1132 GMT 5 Apr 86

["The International Activities of the Party and the State -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- In the period since the 12th BCP Congress, the foreign-policy activities of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conducted in close interaction with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, were aimed mainly at eliminating the danger of a new war, at consolidating peaceful coexistence among states of different political systems, says the report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress.

The course of fraternal interaction, friendship and all-sided closeness with the CPSU and the Soviet Union underlies Bulgaria's foreign policy, the report says. That course was further encouraged by last year's meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow and Sofia. The 27th Congress of the CPSU provided a new impetus to the deepening of these relations.

An analysis is made of the international situation, complicated as a result of the reactionary policy of imperialism and of U.S. imperialism in particular. The report says that the key element in the strategy of tension is now U.S.A.'s preparation for "star wars", or the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative. Due notice is taken of the stabilizing role played by the socialist community countries for world peace and security, as well as of the broad and comprehensive platform drawn up by the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Sofia for solving the most pressing international problems on safeguarding peace in the world. An emphasis is laid on the broad international response to and the strong political effect of the numerous proposals and unilateral steps made by the Soviet Union, among which Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986 stands out prominently.

The position of the BCP and of Bulgaria is that the most important thing now is not to allow any actions that would lead to a discontinuation of the dialogue started in Geneva.

A new approach is needed to prevent the nuclear war, (?namely to) rise above the narrow [word indistinct] of class and national interests, above ideological and other differences, the report emphasises.

The report of the CC of the BCP reaffirms Bulgaria's determination to contribute to the strengthening of the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty organisation and to work energetically to raise socialist integration on a qualitatively new level in compliance with the resolutions of the Moscow top-level economic conference of the C.M.E.A. member countries in 1984.

It is pointed out that Bulgaria's trade with the C.M.E.A. member countries increased by 49.8 per cent in the 1981-1985 period, and that these countries take up 78 per cent of Bulgaria's total trade, including the Soviet Union which accounts for 56.3 per cent of it.

Bulgaria expresses her readiness for the further development of bilateral relations with the People's Republic of China, for cooperation with that country in the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism.

The report points out that the assessment of the twelfth congress of the BCP of the situation in the Balkans as relatively stable and peaceful is still true. At the same time, notice is taken of the attempts by the reactionary forces to change it.

The document dwells extensively on Bulgaria's Balkan policy aimed at the promotion of goodneighbourliness and cooperation and on the proposal on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone. In the party's opinion, the following practical steps could be taken towards its realisation:

- The Balkan countries' governments will make unilaterally a solemn declaration not to deploy nuclear weapons on their territories, not to add new ones where such weapons are sited and to reduce the existing stockpiles of such weapons;

- An assembly will be held of the Balkan countries' peoples with the participation of politicians, representatives of the peace movements, of trade union, women's, youth and student organisations, of the churches and other quarters to discuss the problems related to ridding the Balkans of nuclear weapons;

- A meeting will be held of members of parliaments of the Balkan countries to discuss those problems.

The report notes the favourable response given to the joint proposal of Bulgaria and Romania to turn the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone.

Bulgaria maintains her proposal advanced at the twelfth congress: to sign with the Balkan countries bilateral agreements that will include a code of good neighbourly relations. As a first step and in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act, bilateral agreements should be signed on the non-use of force and on the peaceful settlement of disputes which constitute a threat to peace and security in the region.

Over the period in review, Bulgaria has sought to further develop equal and mutually advantageous relations with the advanced capitalist states. Thanks to her constructive actions and to the realistic positions of the governments of most of them, the regular political dialogue at different levels has continued despite the complicated and tense international setup. What had been achieved in economic, scientific and technological relations and in cultural cooperation was preserved on the whole.

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian public have resolutely parried the malicious attempts to smear this country's name, the slander campaigns of unprecedented scope and intensity, anti-Bulgarian in direction and anti-socialist in character, to which Bulgaria was subjected. The fraternal parties and states and broad segments of the democratic public in many countries help actively to unmask and thwart those attempts, the report says.

It also indicates that the attempts of imperialism in recent years to speculate with the human rights issue exclusively for the ends of its "psychological war" on socialism, are fruitless and futile.

The report expresses Bulgaria's support for the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and states of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independent development, genuine national independence and equal international relations, in their struggle against the neocolonial policy and the hegemonistic and expansionist actions of imperialism.

An emphasis is laid on the major importance which the BCP and Bulgaria attach to relations with the countries that have adopted socialist orientation.

This country highly commends the growing role and significance of the Non-Aligned Movement in present-day international relations.

True to its internationalist traditions, over the period under review the Bulgarian Communist Party has been making continuous efforts for the further expansion and strengthening of relations and cooperation with the communist and workers' parties. It maintains regular contacts with 91 communist and workers' parties.

The BCP gives its share to the communist parties' creative quests both in theory and practice, which have particularly intensified recently. It regards with respect the fraternal parties' efforts in seeking new political and theoretical solutions and practical approaches in compliance with their own and the international experience, the national specifics and the concrete historical conditions.

Taking into consideration the lasting significance of Marxism-Leninism as an ideological and theoretical foundation of the communist movement, the report stresses that the party will continue in the future to give a rebuff from principled positions to opportunism, dogmatism and sectarianism, to the manifestations of anti-Sovietism, to attempts at distorting the essence and role of real socialism.

The foreign policy of the BCP and this country was pursued consistently and dynamically. Bulgaria maintains diplomatic relations with 120 countries throughout the world. Over the period under review, 43 heads of state had a summit dialogue in this country, and the State Council president made 34 visits to different countries.

Economic, Science Report

AU051345 Sofia BTA in English 1206 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Socio-economic Development and Techno-Scientific Progress -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress emphasises that during the 8th Five-Year period (1981-1985), the country's economy has continued its stable and dynamic development. In general terms, the major socio-economic task of the Eight Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled.

Over the period under review work has continued on the intensification of the national economy, for the transference of techno-scientific advances into practice, for the perfection of the socialist organization of labour. The December 1972 programme for the increasingly fuller satisfaction of the people's material and cultural requirements is being successfully fulfilled.

During the five-year period, the national income has increased by 20 per cent the structure of the national economy has kept improving: Industry already accounts for as much as 60.2 per cent of the national income, as against 51.3 per cent in 1980. Social labour productivity has gone up by 18.3 per cent, and in 1984 and 1985 its entire growth was achieved through increased labour productivity. Nearly 40,000 million leva were invested during the 1981-1985 period. By the end of 1985, fixed assets were in excess of 104,000 million levas, while productive assets alone amounted to 71,000 million leva.

Primary attention has been devoted to the progress in science and technology. The February 1985 and the January 1986 plenums of the CC of the BCP worked out an integral concept for carrying out the techno-scientific revolution in this country.

The spending on science and on research and development services has grown by 20 per cent. The updating of production was stepped up. The country's participation in international scientific and technical cooperation has expanded, and a new stage in it was marked by the Comprehensive Programme for the Scientific and Technological Progress of the C.M.E.A. Member Countries up to the Year 2000 and by the Long-Term Programme for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R.

Electronics and electronization were guaranteed priority development during the past five-year period. The first Bulgarian high-capacity computer of the fourth generation was developed.

Complex automation of technological processes has also received special attention. Definite progress has been made in the mechanization of production, as a result of which some 140,000 workers have been relieved from manual and hard physical labour. Considerable success have been scored in the chemization and the biologization of the national economy. Opto-electronics and laser technology have been pioneered in this country as a new trend in techno-scientific progress. On the basis of Bulgarian discoveries and inventions, the method of counter-pressure casting has been introduced in the production of non-ferrous metal castings and plastic articles. The practical application of hydroplastic metal working, centrifugal casting and some new methods in the textile and pharmaceutical industries have also yielded notable results.

There are still a lot of unresolved problems along the road of techno-scientific progress. These include the need to perfect the planning principle in the management of scientific and technological progress, to create greater motivation and encourage open-mindedness in the self-governing organisations to innovations in science and technology, to work out a unified national concept on the technological updating of the national economy.

Further on, the report of the CC of the BCP lists the technologies which most adequately suit the specific conditions of Bulgaria's economy and which therefore have a priority and strategic importance for this country. These are electronics, biotechnologies and the technologies related to the production and use of new materials. Special attention is also devoted to the questions of the investment policy and of the economic, social and cultural implications of techno-scientific progress.

The country's technological updating policy cannot be implemented separately from the structural policy aimed at boosting economic development, the report emphasises.

During the 8th Five-Year period it was again industry that has registered the fastest growth. Its share in the 1985 gross national product came up to 70 per cent from 66.4 per cent in 1980. Substantial changes took place in the industry's internal structure. The output from subbranches and types of manufacturing providing means and conditions for the intensification and intellectualization of production has increased at priority rates.

The per capita output of electronics and electrical engineering reached 610 leva as against 331 leva in 1980. The annual per capita output over the same period exceeded the respective 1980 values by 716 kwh for electricity, by 37 kg for steel, by 23 kg for rolled ferrous metals, by 3 kg for nitrogenous fertilizers, and by 6 kg for paper. Small and medium-size enterprises are establishing themselves as indispensable production units, built on the basis of advanced technologies.

Mechanical engineering's leading role as the main exponent of techno-scientific progress has become increasingly manifest. Its output has grown by 52 per cent, or twice faster than the overall industrial output. Within the framework of mechanical engineering, the electronics industry developed at priority rates. In 1985 the output of computer technology grew 2.6-fold as compared with 1980. Minicomputers, high-capacity disk memory storage devices, personal computers etc. have gone into serial production, and they sell well in the international market.

The production of communication equipment has increased 1.9-fold. The making of complex automation equipment has expanded. The first flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems were produced and went into operation.

The manufacturing of mechanical handling equipment, I.C.E. trucks in particular, has marked an increase. The building of heavy engineering facilities has continued. Shipbuilding has started the production of multipurpose and special-purpose ships.

A total of 41,600 million kwh of electricity were generated in 1985, which is 19.5 per cent more than in 1980. The electrical energy produced by the Kizloduy nuclear power plant has doubled to reach 31.5 per cent of the country's total power output in 1985. The difficulties in electricity supply in 1985, which were caused by the severe winter and the long drought as well as by some subjective weaknesses, have been almost entirely overcome. Coal production has reached 32.5 million tons.

During the five-year period, the output of cast iron has increased by 10.8 per cent, of steel by 14.1 per cent, of rolled ferrous metals by 7.6 per cent, and yet their production range and quality fail to meet the consumers' growing requirements. The raw material base of the non-ferrous metallurgy has continued to be expanded during the eight five-year period. The existing technologies of extracting copper from lean ores by chemical and bacterial means were improved, and new ones were introduced. By 1990, the country should be producing 85 to 90 per cent of its ferrous metal needs and almost 100 per cent of its non-ferrous metal needs.

The chemical industry developed at faster-than-set rates, and its output increased by 40.5 per cent over 1980.

The light industry's output marked an increase of 17.6 per cent.

Construction put in place grew by more than 26 per cent during the period under review. Fixed assets to the value of 35,000 million leva went into operation during the five-year period, including the third and the fourth reactor of the kozloduy nuclear power plant, the extensions of the maritsa-iztok and the Traycho Kostov thermal stations, of the neftochim petro-chemical works in Burgas, etc.

Agriculture has continued to develop intensively. Good results were achieved in grain production and stock-breeding. The animal production rose by 13.2 per cent, that of milk by 17.4 per cent and of eggs by 20.9 per cent.

The growth rate of the country's foreign trade during the five-year period was higher than that of the national income. The barter with the Soviet Union grew by 70 per cent.

This performance of the economy has created conditions for the ever fuller satisfaction of the people's material and intellectual requirements. The per capita real incomes have increased by 19.5 per cent, and the average wage went up by 17 per cent. The minimum monthly wage rose from 100 to 120 leva. Vocational school leavers and university graduates had their starting wages raised, and doctors, teachers, farming machine operators, etc. got pay rises. Public consumption funds went up by 31 per cent.

The monthly child benefits were increased, the additional paid leave granted to working mothers was extended until the child completes two years of age. Children under six years of age are entitled to free medicines. In spite of these and a number of other measures, however, the birth rate is low and the natural population growth is small, the report points out.

The minimum monthly retirement pensions, old age pensions, survivor and personal disability pensions, as well as the pensions of cooperative farmers were increased.

Great efforts have been made towards the comprehensive satisfaction of the population's needs of goods and services. Commodity stocks have marked a total growth of 25.9 per cent during the five-year period, and the retail turnover grew by 21 per cent. The per capita consumption rose to the following values in 1985: meat 71.3 kg, fish 8.3 kg, eggs 239 pcs., milk 215.2 liters, cotton fabrics 26.6 sq.m., woolen fabrics 3.8 sq.m., silk fabrics 4.4 sq.m., knitwear articles 132 pcs., shoes 2.2 pairs. At present there are, on the average, 93 tv sets, 89 washing machines, 94 refrigerators, 37 motor cars, and 42 telephones per 100 households. Still, the standards of the trade services are unsatisfactory.

The report points to the ways of improving trade services and public catering. The development and updating of utilities is to continue.

Special attention is paid to increasing the scale of housing construction and to solving the housing problem. A total of 343,000 dwellings have been built during the five-year period, and the per capita living space has grown by 1.8 sq.m. about 360,000 dwellings, of which 100,000 in the capital, are planned to be built during the Ninth Five-Year period, and they will be mainly three-room and larger flats.

Health care occupies an important place in the social policy of the BCP. In 1985 there were 35 doctors and dentists to every 10,000 of the population. Pregnant women and children up to the age of three undergo regular medical check-ups at the 2,500 gynecological and pediatric consultation rooms. Infant mortality in this country has dropped to 15.8 per one thousand live-born babies in 1985 as against 20.3 in 1980, but this is still far from the world's best achievements in this respect.

Holiday and recreation schemes have made a considerable headway. New holiday houses were built, the number of holidaymakers all the year round has increased.

The report of the CC of the BCP also takes notice of the promotion of mass physical culture, sports and tourism as an important prerequisite for improving the health and fitness of the nation. It is also pointed out that the technological updating of production should ensure a substantial improvement in the organisation of labour and in working conditions.

Cultural Section's Report

AU051429 Sofia BTA in English 1259 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Spiritual Culture -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The report of the CC of the BCP emphasizes upon the fact that Bulgaria's development has brought about the sharp need to have an organic synthesis of science, education, culture and the mass media. The restructuring of the management of the spiritual sphere on the basis of the state-cum-public principle is assessed as successful and measures are outlined for the more efficient application of this principle, especially in the field of culture and education.

The spending on science and science back-up amounted to 2.8 per cent of the national income in 1985, against 2.1 in 1981. The selective strategy of development of science requires the solution of certain problems related to the raw materials and energy, the improvement of the technologies and the quality of the production, and the neurobiological and psycho-social development of man.

The report notes that the present system of management of science is to a great extent bureaucratized. The main requirement placed before culture in the coming years is the solving of fundamental problems theoretical and applied nature [sentences as received]: The technical reequipment of the national economy, the intensification of the economic complex, the improvement of the efficiency of the socialist economic and techno-scientific integration, the elevation of the scientific level of social management.

A national program of fundamental research should be elaborated following the principle that the social, natural and technical sciences should interact and complement each other. This should be done on the basis of the development of the cooperation with the U.S.S.R. a special task is set to consolidate the self-governing essence of the research organizations which should help strengthen the relation between science and production. Measures are envisaged to provide incentives to the personnel and to pay special attention to the selffulfilment of young specialists.

As far as art and culture are concerned, the report states that the improvement of the professional skill, the variety of individual styles and the wide scope and richness of the creative process constitute a valuable acquisition of Bulgarian culture which should continue to develop on the ideological and aesthetic foundations of the method of socialist realism. At the same time the report notes that the public, artistic and economic sanctions against poor quality works of art, and such lacking thematic and ideological merits, against dull and manneristically complicated works of art are not strong enough.

That is why the requirements set before literary and art criticism are very great. The acceleration of techno-scientific progress, a generally undeveloped topic, must also find its reflection in art.

The report states that the comprehensive program for nationwide aesthetic education is being constantly enriched and that the material and technical base of culture has been broadened in recent years. Better co-ordination is necessary of the use of the facilities and of the provision of modern technical aids to the cultural institutions.

Measures are recommended for the improvement of the musical artistic activities in the public catering institutions and discotheques. The work of the museums and libraries should be further improved.

Special attention is paid to the growing international prestige of Bulgarian culture and to Bulgaria's participation in the enrichment of the world socialist culture.

The section about education states that the restructuring of the systems of secondary and higher education is under way but is being conducted at slow rates. There is a certain stagnation in the realization of the vocational training of secondary school graduates. The report believes that what has been done about the schools material and technical facilities during the last five years is far from sufficient despite the fact that 2,300 [figure as received] classrooms have been constructed during the said period. The ministry of public education is criticized for allowing the setting in of a stagnation in the restructuring of the educational system, which was started in 1979.

The report emphasizes upon the need to change the style of educational work with school and university students, to overcome the empty rhetoric and petty patronizing.

The report recommends measures for the improvement of the systems of education and qualification improvement of the people working in the national economy. "The cardinal problem now is to link the personnel policy with the needs of the economy, science and culture even more closely and to enable it to answer the country's rapidly changing needs. It is necessary to ensure an adequate inflow of qualified personnel in all sectors and branches of the national economy to pay special attention to the needs of techno-scientific progress, to the mastering and application of new and progressive technologies, to the strategic trends in production and science," reads the report.

Report on Management, Democracy

AU051409 Sofia BTA in English 1321 GMT 5 Apr

["Social Management and Socialist Democracy -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress stresses that during the last five years the need has arisen for deep, qualitative changes in all spheres of management. The party has spent particular attention on the questions of the establishment of a correct proportion between the rights and responsibilities of the central and low-level units in management, between the economic and administrative methods.

Socialist democracy and self-management have also been a period of confrontation between the new decisions and conservatism and inertia, between the objective opportunities for intensive development and the incompetence of the subjective factor of implementing them fully.

The improvement of social management has two aspects: In the socio-economic sphere, it consists in making full use of the achievements of techno-scientific revolution, as well as of commodity-money relations in the interest of society and for enhancing the role of the workforces as managers of the socialist property entrusted to them. In the political sphere, it consists in improving the structure and functions of the state bodies and the public organizations so that they actively work out and assist in the application of the economic and political approaches, so that they creatively combine centralism and de-centralism.

The analysis stresses the necessity of a closer and organic combination of centralized state planned management of the national economy with the plan-answers [as received] of the personnel. During the last five years an extensive experiment has been carried out: The application of the new economic approach and its mechanism.

The report reads that the improvement of the mechanism has continued with a view to encouraging the economic initiative, material interest and responsibility of the work teams for the final results of the economic and production process. New criteria of assessing economic activity are being established which provide incentive for the application of the achievements of science and technology, higher quality of products, economy of material and energy resources and high economic effectiveness.

The process of gradually adjusting economic organizations along the lines of complete self-support has begun. The budget has started to play a diminishing role in the financing of economic activity. The principle of final result regarding pay is applied more extensively. The contest principle in receiving credits is being introduced. Links between producers and the home and foreign market are becoming ever more direct. The socialist enterprises establish themselves as relatively autonomous manufacturers which are linked with the other units of the national economy through the socialist market.

The report of the CC of the BCP criticizes those bodies, which apply the economic approach perfunctorily, the Council of Ministers and the ministries which frequently introduce unwarranted changes in the economic mechanism and the other normative documents and often high-handedly violate the rights of enterprises. The report stresses that still outstanding is the problem of raising the level of the juridical, economic and managerial training of senior executives.

The document points out the measures for further improvement of the economic relations with a view to turning the socialist organizations into self-governing ones. They should function on the basis of orders determined by the state, on the basis of economic conditions and norms and in complete accord with the principles of cost accounting. The report emphasis the need to raise the role of the system of balances as economic levers ensuring the most efficient variants of planning.

The BCP CC report stresses that new wider opportunities have been created for the working people's participation in the management of the social and economic processes, but in some sections of the state apparatus the overcoming of the centralist bureaucratic style and methods of work has been an arduous process.

The main trends in the future development of the socialist state should be the further expansion of direct and representative democracy, improvement of the organization and the activity of the state apparatus and increasing control on the part of the people. In this respect the document lists concrete tasks in connection with the work of the National Assembly and the State Council. The report points out the need of modifying the structure and organization, as well as the style of work of the Council of Ministers. The transformations which have been made recently open up new possibilities for coping with narrow-minded departmental interests.

The report points out the tasks standing before the people's councils -- the bodies responsible for the socio-economic development of the settlement systems. The document also stresses that the work of the prosecutors', the court and arbitration bodies should show even greater intransigence to crime by activating crime prevention.

The report of the CC of the BCP analyses the work and outlines the future tasks of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, as the BCP's ally carrying out tasks with special importance in the field of agriculture, the Fatherland Front, the trade unions, the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and the other public organizations. "These organizations establish themselves as public guarantors in implementing the party policy in the various walks of life," reads the report.

The document lists also the tasks standing before the Bulgarian People's Army and the organs of the ministry of the interior in the present complicated international situation, when the threat from the forces of imperialism is constantly growing.

Report on Party Work

AU051433 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 5 Apr 86

["The Theoretical and Organizing Work of the BCP -- From the BCP CC Report to the 13th Party Congress -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April (BTA) -- The last five years have seen a stepped-up struggle of the BCP against the outdated notions and methods of work and leadership, says the report of the CC of the BCP to the 13th party congress, the section devoted to the BCP theoretical and organizing work stresses the upgrading of the party's role as a factor paving the way for the new progressive tendencies and processes of social development. The successful work of the BCP was best demonstrated in the last year of the Eight Five-Year [Plan] period (1981-1985), when the country's economy faced serious difficulties. "The party quickly and purposefully gained control over that complicated situation, allowing no confusion or pessimism to slip in and imposing a dynamic style and businesslike atmosphere of work," the report emphasises.

The document comments on the BCP course of promoting party democracy. This involves a consistent expansion of the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the party organisations, a cut down on instructions, directives and information given and required from above. Notice is taken of the need to eliminate the cases of duplication and replacement of other bodies at all levels of the party structure, and an emphasis is laid not on directive leadership but on providing the most favourable conditions for the manifestation of enterprise and creativity.

Some practices currently observed in party life and activity are conducive to supplanting democratic centralism by bureaucratic centralism.

The positive changes effected in the style and methods of work are indeed significant, yet it should be noted that the manifestations of indiscrimination, bureaucracy, showiness and liberalism in the work of some bodies and functionaries are slow to overcome. Party work should uncompromisingly be relieved of glossing over and untrue reports, of administrative advancement of initiatives and of taking solemn pledges.

The Central Committee emphasises that in the new conditions, characterized by launching an all-out effort for carrying out the scientific and technological revolution, the militant viability of the party organisations should be assessed on the merits of their energetic and principled struggle against the outdated practices and of their readiness to defend steadfastedly the interests of society. The new conditions under which the party carries out its activity necessitate some amendments and addenda to be made to the statutes of the BCP, which are aimed at further enhancement of the party's leading role, at democratizing inner party relations, at upgrading the prestige and the moral conduct of communists.

In a critical spirit the report discusses the quality and efficiency of ideological work, certainly without underrating the still closer interaction achieved between Marxist-Leninist theory and social practice, the increased pointedness and practical orientation of the ideological activities. The communists and the working people in this country accept the party concepts about a speedy transference of techno-scientific advances into practice as an urgent necessity, but along with that, the qualitative changes are taking place slowly and are not yet widespread. Many party workers stick to their outdated ideas, to fossilized practices and methods of work.

The instances of contradictions and difficulties, of persisting outdated and routine practices, of downgraded political and moral responsibility and of fear of taking risks in creative work testify to the unsatisfactory rates at which the renovating process is developing on the ideological front with its tenacious manifestations of boring sluggishness, red tape and pompous rhetoric. The swift adaptation and improvement of the ideological front, the upgrading of the control functions of ideological work and increasing its militant pointedness is further necessitated by the attempts of bourgeois propaganda to increase its influence among certain groups of the population, by the fact that there are people who get away with breaking some of the basic rules of behaviour under socialism and who have a passive attitude to negative phenomena.

The report of the CC of the BCP notes the role of ideological work in strengthening further the Bulgarian people's moral and political unity, in the development of the Bulgarian socialist nation and in heightening its patriotic and internationalist consciousness. "The socialist self-confidence and national pride of those compatriots of ours, who in the past had to some extent been alienated from the Bulgarian people due to tragic vicissitudes of history, have been further enhanced and consolidated. This process, which is revolutionary in essence, heals some of the sorest national wounds left from the five long centuries of Ottoman domination," the report emphasises. The feeling of international solidarity, of unity and cohesion with the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community has grown stronger.

On the whole, social experience of late shows that the contradictions arising in the accelerated development of Bulgarian society and the economic difficulties generate a degree of moral agitation in public opinion, which sometimes is accompanied by the formation of simplistic or erroneous views on the role of the subjective factor under socialism.

The disturbances in public opinion in many cases reflect real problems and anxieties, but at the same time they are indicative of shortcomings in the propaganda activity, in the work on the timely study and [word indistinct] occurring in the mass mentality.

The section comments on the composition of the BCP and on the party work with cadres. In the period between the two congresses, party membership grew by 12.8 per cent. 157,837 new members joined its ranks, to bring their total number to 932,055. More than 90 per cent of the newly admitted members hold senior and junior college degrees and high-school diplomas. Today there are 413,000 workers in the party ranks, and they make up 44.36 per cent of its composition. The share of agricultural workers within the party is 16.31 per cent. About 61 per cent of the party members work in the key sectors of material production.

Many young people have joined the party. About 70 per cent of the members admitted since 1981 are young people under 30. At present 11.9 per cent of the party members are people under the age of 30, 38.6 per cent under the age of 40, and 60.6 per cent under the age of 50. Of the newly admitted communists, 44.2 per cent are women. Women now represent 32.7 per cent of all the party members.

Today 64.6 per cent of the party members have graduated from higher institutes of learning, junior colleges and secondary schools.

The majority of party activists come from among the working class and the agricultural workers. Nearly 82 per cent of the secretaries and members of the bureaus of the primary party organisations, 87 per cent of the secretaries and members of the municipal party committes, 75 per cent of the secretaries and 82 per cent of the members of party county committees are sons and daughters of industrial workers and farmers.

The document quotes some statistics about the educational standards of party cadres: 76.3 per cent of the secretaries of primary party organizations have higher, junior college and vocational secondary school education. 88.8 per cent of the secretaries of the municipal committees and 99.5 per cent of the county committees secretaries are university graduates.

The section emphasises that the BCP will persist in expelling from its ranks each member whose work and conduct brings dishonour to the party's name.

Documents Report

AU051552 Sofia BTA in English 1517 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Report on the Documents of the 13th BCP Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- The congress documents: Mr Todor Zhivkov's opening speech, the Report of the CC of the BCP, and the Theses of the thirteenth congress, match the nature and the requirements of Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the new conditions, they correspond to the working people's vital interests, says the report of the commission in charge of the resolution on these documents, which was read at the congress by Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov's opening speech is assessed as a landmark document asserting the innovations by which the techno-scientific revolution will help build advanced socialism in Bulgaria.

The congress documents outline the major areas and the concrete tasks for radical reforms in all spheres of life: A technological reequipment of the material and technical base, a comprehensive improvement of the national economic management, a promotion of socialist democracy, and a further enrichment of the people's spiritual culture.

The congress documents emphasize upon Bulgaria's peaceloving foreign policy and set the tasks in the field of international relations. These documents clearly outline the course of the BCP for the elevation to a qualitatively new level of the comprehensive cooperation and increasing closeness of the U.S.S.R. for the broadening of the unity of action with the other socialist states. The fulfilment of these aims and tasks in the ninth five-year period and till the year 2000 is connected with Bulgaria's active involvement in the implementation of the comprehensive program on the techno-scientific progress of the C.M.E.A. member-states.

The report notes that the proposals made before and during the congress must be used efficiently. Those of them that are not directly related to the Theses of the 13th congress must be handed over to competent institutions.

Closing Session

AU051545 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1515 GMT on 5 April begins a live relay from Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture of the closing session of the 13th BCP Congress. The entrance of "party and state leaders" is reported by the announcer.

Yordan Yotov opens the concluding session of the 13th BCP Congress and announces that "all comrades proposed for membership in the BCP Central Committee and BCP Control-Auditing Commission were unanimously elected." He reports that the first Central Committee session has taken place and "Comrade Todor Zhivkov has been unanimously elected general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. [prolonged applause]

"The following members have been unanimously elected as Politburo members, alphabetically: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Zhivkov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov." [applause]

"The following comrades have been unanimously elected candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo: Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Stoyan Markov. [applause]

"The following comrades have been unanimously elected secretaries of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat: Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. [applause]

"At its first meeting the Central Control-Auditing Commission has elected Comrade Nacho Papazov as its chairman. [applause]

"The following comrades have been unanimously been elected deputy chairmen of the Central Control-Auditing Commission: Stamo Kerezov, first deputy chairman; Aleksandur Todorov, Vladimir Sandev, Georgi Minev, Docho Shipkov, and Kiril Nestorov. [applause]

"The following comrades have been unanimously elected members of the Central Control-Auditing Commission Bureau: Aleksandur Bogdanov, Asen Marinchevski, Velko Semkov, Evtim Stoimenov, Zapryan Tashev, Ivan Delev, Kostadin Ivanov, Mikhail Kolev, and Petur Bozhikov. [applause]"

At 1520 GMT Yorday Yotov gives the floor to Todor Zhivkov, who begins his concluding speech and who is greeted with stormy applause.

Zhivkov's Closing Speech

AU041709 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1520 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the closing session of the 13th BCP Congress on 5 April 1986 at the Lydmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia--live]

[Text] Comrades delegates, dear guests:

The work of the 13th BCP Congress had ended. What can we say, along the most general lines, about it?

First, the congress specified and enriched the program of the party, under the newly existing conditions of the domestic and international situation. It mapped out the paths and assigned the tasks which will ensure the further construction and perfection of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria until the end of the century.

Second, the decisions of the congress are raising the Leninist, April general line to a qualitatively and march side by side with the most developed socialist countries in the construction and prosperity of socialist civilization. [applause]

Third, our congress is heading for the future. By the changes which we are carrying out both in the basis and in the superstructure, we are creating the necessary prerequisites for Bulgaria to become a highly developed socialist state capable of meeting the challenge of the 21st century. [applause]

Comrades, the congress was focused on the problems of accomplishing the scientific-technical revolution in our country. With deep satisfaction we can say that the party's readiness to head this great deed manifested itself in our people's constructive activities following the 12th BCP Congress, and in particular during the period following the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee. This readiness manifested itself during the time of the accountability-election campaign. This readiness was also convincingly manifested here, at the 13th BCP Congress. This shows that we are following the correct path, filled with confidence in our success. This is a realistic confidence. This is because the communists, our splendid youths, and the Bulgarian people are prepared well for the deeds in which we are engaging. This confidence is realistic because we are more and more actively participating in socialist specialization and integration with the fraternal socialist countries. This confidence is realistic because we are, above all, relying on the tremendous opportunities which the policy of cooperation and comprehensive drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is opening to us. [applause]

Comrades, as you know, in recent years we emphasized greatly the problems of the scientific-technical revolution. We are talking about technologies, about structural policy, about economic mechanism, and so forth. Perhaps someone could ask the question, is our party not too much carried along by fashionable trends, is it not manifesting a technocratic deviation? Are we not separating ourselves from the problems of man, from the problems of the working people in our country?

The historical credit earned by the creators of our teaching is that they revealed and showed the decisive elements of man's development, of our system, and these elements are economy and its progress. As Lenin stated, every intention of ours in the social sphere is not worth a penny if it is not economically secured. This is precisely why, in implementing the decisions of the present congress and in multiplying the material and intellectual wealth of our country, we will create ever improving conditions for the expansion of the vital and creative potential of the nation, of its strength and capabilities.

Simultaneous with all our work accomplished in the past and with the decisions of the congress, we are raising socialist democracy to a higher stage. This is done not only with good wishes, but with political, economic, and legal guarantees. This is done by the new labor code, the Labor Constitution of Bulgaria, which reflects the social problems of labor and of labor relations and which legalizes the role of the workers collective as the manager of socialist property. This is done by the establishment of self-governing organizations, to which we are granting vast rights and responsibilities so that they may become real, socialist commodity producers. This is done by the measures against levelling, against the violation of the principle of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of labor. This is accomplished through our approaches and actions, through our intentions, which were developed here at the congress and which are dealing with the reorganization of the administrative apparatus from the top to the bottom so that it may begin to live with the new tasks, so that it may live with the problems and aspirations of the people.

As one can see, we are conducting serious changes in the structure, style, and methods of the work of many units, in accordance with the principle of self-governing. We attribute great significance to this principle and will gradually expand its application in all areas of social life. [applause]

In the name of man, the congress posed the issues of social policy in a new manner. For the socialist society, the complete satisfaction of the people's material, intellectual, and social needs must be accomplished in accordance with the growth of their buying power. We stressed here that as a rule it is no longer sufficient that only buying power grows. It is necessary to break the barriers of production monopoly, remove the shortage of goods, and stop compelling the workers to purchase with their money, earned by honest work, not what they want to purchase, but what is being forced upon them. This applies also to the production of consumer goods, trade, the area of services, and everything related to the labor, everyday life, and rest of the citizens of socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

The social policy adopted by the 13th BCP Congress is far from dealing only with the material needs of the working people. It is subjected to the ideological-political and cultural growth of our youth and our people and to the struggle for enriching and satisfying the intellectual needs of the people. [applause]

For us, for the BCP there is no higher asset than man. The care for man permeated the entire work of this congress. Developing the socialist personality, respecting and increasing the merits of man, forming comradely relations, and consolidating the socialist way of life will further be the core of our policy. [applause]

Comrades, we understand well that we shall inevitably encounter difficulties in implementing the tasks posed by the congress. I mean first of all the difficulties connected with the complex character of the tasks. Those of us who will leave the congress hall with the illusion that everything decided here will be served to them on a plate, are going to be bitterly disappointed. The scientific-technical revolution will not automatically solve our problems. The creation of our own and the transfer of foreign scientific products and their application in practice require a struggle, insistence, and consistency. It is true that now the soicalist commodity producers are given much freedom of action. However, this does not mean in any way that as a result of this they will be left alone. The great rights also impose great responsibilities. We must look at things realistically. Despite the fact that we have worked out a modern scientific-technical strategy, we must clearly understand that we shall not be able to fully introduce as early as tomorrow modern equipment and technologies everywhere. the equipment of some of our plants has become outdated and physically obsolete. In some places the equipment is even in a state of utter ruin. Yes, in many plants we must continue to work with the same equipment and technology, but even there we must work according to a new manner. As many comrades stressed, even under such conditions, serious work is necessary for improving the organization of labor and renewing the articles, as well as for fully utilizing the resources and improving production quality.

When we speak about difficulties, I also mean the concealed and overt opposition of these cadres who either are unable or do not want to change their style of work. A part of the cadres simply are not prepared for the new factors and thus they halt progress. This is understandable and surmountable. We have noted this and adopted measures in this direction. However, it is for more difficult to deal with the mentality of those cadres who are used to commanding and not to leading, and especially those of them who in the present reconstruction are taking under consideration only their personal interests and are afraid that power is slipping from their hands.

Of course, our country has a great amount of trained, honest, and devoted cadres, who know to listen to the voice of the working people, rely on them, and enjoy their confidence. It is namely these cadres who will organize the implementation of the congress' decisions.

Comrades, it is required from all of us to overcome a certain specific, perhaps, purely Bulgarian contradiction, which has become part of our life. This is the frequent lack of coordination between words and deeds and the inability to fully implement our designs and decisions. We must overcome this contradiction both in ourselves and in everybody. We need now practical deeds, order, discipline, and organization. We need a kind of work which is purposeful and great in its scope, intensity, and effectiveness. We want to openly say to everybody: We cannot and shall not retreat from the line outlined by the congress. We shall put it into effect consistently and firmly. [applause]

Comrades, it is a valuable tradition of the BCP to widely publicize its decisions, to conceal nothing from the people, and to always march with the people. The work of the congress -- from its opening to its closing -- became known by the wide people's masses. This is so because it was broadcast by the radio and television and covered by the press. We can say that all our people were with us, in this hall of the People's Palace of Culture. [applause] We are firmly convinced that the millions people of our country accept the congress instructions as their own and will struggle for their implementation as their own vital deed. [applause]

Please allow me once again to express my most cordial gratitude to the workers' class, the agricultural workers, the people's intelligentsia, and the entire Bulgarian working people for the support and for everything done untile now. [applause]

Let us wish ourselves new successes in the construction of the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

Allow me also to express most cordial gratitude to the foreign guests for their participation in our congress and for the support which their parties, movements, and countries are rendering to us.

[applause] I would like to assure them that the Bulgarian Communists and people shall always be loyal to their international duty and will make their contribution to developing understanding and cooperation among nations, for lasting peace throughout the world. [applause]

On behalf of the newly elected BCP Central Committee I would like to thank you, dear comrade delegates, for the confidence which you have shown in us by your votes. [applause] I would like to assure you, and all those who sent you here, that we shall spare no forces in trying to justify this high confidence. [applause]

I close the 13th BCP Congress! [applause]

Atanasov Meets USSR's Ryzhkov

AU051856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] On 5 April a meeting took place between Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leader of the CPSU delegation to the 13th BCP Congress.

During the talk which took place the two sides noted with satisfaction that the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP Congresses have confirmed the incommutability of the principled course of the two parties toward further strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR and all countries of the socialist community. The determination of the two countries was stressed to further actively cooperate in the interest of improving the international situation and protecting peace.

Georgi Atanasov and Nikolay Ryzhkov exchanged opinions on issues related to further strengthening Bulgarian-USSR economic and scientific-technical cooperation and placing it upon an intensive road of development, as well as on more broadly utilizing new and progressive forms of common work.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Leaders Attend Reception

AU051946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] On 5 April at the Boyana residence the BCP Central Committee gave a reception in honor of the foreign delegates to the 13th BCP Congress. The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dorbri Dzhurov, Youdan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrev Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, Stoyan Mikahylov; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee; members of the Central Control Auditing Commission; and members of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. The representatives of the communist, workers socialist, national liberation, and other progressive parties and movements from all continents, also attended the reception.

At the instruction of the newly elected BCP Central Committee, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, most cordially greeted the foreign guests to the congress.

On behalf of the foreign guests to the 13th BCP Congress Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, leader of the CPSU delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, greeted
successful completion of their highest forum. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Decision on BCP Theses Adopted

AU051905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Decision of the 13th BCP Congress of the Theses of the BCP Work for the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period 1986-1990 and Until the Year 2000: The 13th BCP Congress, taking under consideration the results of the nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses and the statements and propsoals of the congress' delegates, decides: To approve the Theses on the BCP Work for the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period 1986-90 and Until the Year 2000.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with the report of the BCP Central Committee, the introductory speech of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and the congress' Theses, is to prepare a final draft of the plan on the socioeconomic development of the country during the Ninth 5-year Plan Period and submit it for approval by the National Assembly.

The proposals made during the nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses and at the congress' debates, which have an operational-executive character, are to be filed by the appropriate departments and organizations and the necessary organizational-political measures are to be adopted for their implementation. The 13th BCP Congress expresses confidence that the communists, the united agricultural workers, member of the Komsomol, Workers class people's intelligentsia, and our entire working people will vest their work, creativity, and energy in implementing in life the tasks incorporated in the Theses for the comprehensive progress of our dear motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF LABOR COMMITTEE ELECTED

AU080959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] A plenum of the Committee of Labor and Social Work took place in Sofia on 8 April. Organizational matters were discussed.

Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council at the Council of Ministers, took part in the plenum.

The plenum released Georgi Evgeniev from his post as chairman of the Committee of Labor and Social Work. Georgi Nachev, member of the BCP Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Committee on Labor and Social Work.

TURKISH MINORITY PROBLEMS WITH 'BULGARIANIZATION'

AU071121 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Laurence Lecallier report]

[Text] Kardjali, Bulgaria, April 7 (AFP) -- Citizens of Turkish origin who have refused to change their names to Bulgarian ones as ordered by the government have been vicitimized, jailed, and in some cases killed, residents charge here.

Sofia officials claim that Bulgarians have "Spontaneously and voluntarily" changed their Turkish names, and stressed there have been no incidents.

The Turkish minority in Bulgaria, which is no longer listed separately by the government, numbers about 800,000 in a country of nine million inhabitants.

This town and the surrounding region have been reported as having problems over "Bulgarianisation", and serious incidents are reported to have broken out. Last Saturday eight Western journalists were taken by officials to Kardjali, a town of 260 kms (150 miles) south-west of Sofia, in the mountains in southern Bulgaria, only 50 kms (30 miles) from the border with Greece.

The journalists were able to get away from official guides and talk to locals.

The name change process, according to witnesses here, started at the end of 1984.

The occasion was a nation-wide campaign for renewing identity cards and passports.

Bulgarians of Turkish orgin had all their old documents confiscated and burned. They were ordered to take new Bulgarian first names, beginning with the same letter as the Turkish name. A Slav new name was given to those who refused to choose one.

Some witnesses in other parts of Bulgaria said they had to announced publicly their new Slav names at their work places. Many security men were drafted into the region at this period. Young men who refused to adopt a Slav name risked being conscripted into the army.

Witnesses in Kardjali said that those who refused to bow under pressure were sent to prison in another part of the country, and had not been seen since.

Some claimed that "many people" had been shot and killed.

Amnesty International, in a report issued in London last week, said that 100 had been killed and 250 arrested.

Identity cards and passports are essential in Bulgaria for everyday acts, for instance applying for entry into a university.

In some regions, Bulgarians of Turkish origin have to show their passports when they enter a cafe or postoffice.

Local people here, when questioned, said they were forbidden to speak Turkish in public places, but did so when they were at home.

As one drives into Kardjali one sees a sign commemorating the 110th anniversary of the 1876 uprising against the Ottoman Empire which drove the Turks out of Bulgaria, occupied by them for five centuries.

The government these days explains that during the period of the Ottoman Empire, Bulgarians were forced to assimilate by taking Turkish names and sometimes even converting to Islam.

Therefore, officials argue, the present campaign is really a "return to original Bulgarian names".

Kardjali, which was a population of 45,000 has been reported in the press as having one of the highest birth rates in the country. Fear of this could be at the root of the present campaign.

Meanwhile one young local said that some people had been "very glad" to change their names, "so they could feel really Bulgarian."

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH NICARAGUA, SYRIA

AU061413 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA) -- Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr. Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the National Leadership of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Front for National Liberation, signed a cooperation plan for the two parties for the 1986-1990 period.

The cooperation protocol, signed by Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr. Sulayman Qaddah, depty general secretary of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party (Syria), envisages a further strengthening and broadening of the relations between the two parties during the 1986-1987 period.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARCH CPCZ CONGRESS

Kapek Address

AU021232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Antonin Kapech, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee at the 26 March session of the CPCZ congress in Prague]

[Text] Just like the party as a whole, the Prague party organization, too; approached the preparations of the 17th congress with great activity and generally positive results. We fully identify with the tasks arising from the discussion of the Political Report submitted by General Secretary Comrade Gustav Husak. I would like to emphasize, in particular, the importance which the report placed on criticism and self-criticism, which have always been among the fundamental principles of the work of a communist party. Allow me, therefore, to open my statement in the discussion with self-criticism and to draw attention to that which we in the Prague party organization have failed to fulfill in implementing the conclusions of the 16th party congress.

Compared with the conclusion of the 16th congress, we have not fully succeeded in activating the work of party organizations, party agencies, and the party aktiv to such a degree as to make every party member fight consistently, day after day, for the fulfillment of all party resolutions and to make him alway set an example of activity, initiative, and the determination to fulfill even the most exacting tasks. We have not succeeded in achieving party members always setting an example at their workplace, their place of residence, and in observing discipline. We have also not succeeded yet in turning all members meetings and aktivs, various gatherings, and institutions, of party education into places that deal with the most burning problems of our life, paces that equip Communists with knowledge and experience for political work among peoples, places from which they depart with a clear and concrete idea of the tasks which each of them must ensure and fulfill.

We have also not succeeded in all cases in guiding all managerial and supervisory personnel toward firmly cementing, under any circumstances, their work collectives for the fulfillment of the increasingly demanding tasks of the plan, toward being always energetic, courageous, and enterprising organizers of production and research, and toward accomplishing a timely and good-quality meeting of the requirements of their consumers. That which I have just said is not a balance sheet of the overall results of party work; I only wanted to point out that, aside from undeniably very good results, there also exist a great many untapped possibilities in the activity of party agencies and primary party organizations in the capital.

Shortcomings in party work are not confined to primary organizations and party agencies in the municipal districts, but they are to be found at all levels of party management. Party members take part in members meetings of primary party organizations not merely by listening to reports or lectures but, above all, by participating in their deliberations. These deliberations are a product of an enormous wealth of political experience, which, in turn, is rooted in party members' active political work among the people. However, at meetings of high-level party bodies, deliberations frequently proceed from previously drafted discussion speeches, which are drawn up without any profound knowledge of the report's contents. Reports and lectures, too, are often not specific enough in reacting to genuine problems and real life. The most urgent task of party work is thus to constantly improve party agencies' authentic links with party organizations and with the party's membership base. A great deal of formalism exists in organizing party education. It is no exception that for many years a party member attends the same, or a similar, course of study.

This establishes, and promotes, his formalistic attitude to theoretical knowledge and political knowledge in general. And I have not even mentioned that in some cases the participation is just a nominal one, for the sake of record-keeping. On the other hand, we frequently force many comrades who have successfully passed esaminations in Marxism-Leninism to attend evening university again, and other forms of long-term political education, as a prerequisite for holding certain posts. In both cases we are good at demonstrating that the task has been fulfilled, but deficient in that which is most fundamental -- in actually improving the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, enhancing the actual ability to creatively apply this knowledge in work, and in promoting genuine, profound understanding of our party's policy.

The criticism of the excessive number of various formal party meetings, aktivs, and schoolings must not be applied just to the work of party organizations and committees, but it also concerns individual departments of the party's Central Committee, party, economic, and state agencies, and, very often, also the offices of social organizations. We also feel the urgent need to make sure consistently at all levels that the enactment of the party's leading role is not confused with immediate managerial and organizational activity, which is the domain of state and economic agencies. I stress again that by criticizing these shortcomings in party life I am not out to belittle the dedicated work of functionaries and members of the party, but merely want to point to the existence of great potentials to raise the efficiency of the entire work of the party.

The Prague party conference very frankly and critically assessed the results of the activity of the state and economic bodies and national committees in securing the resolutions of the 16th congress and the tasks of the 7th 5-Year Plan in the capital city of Prague. Serious critical words were also said about the address of some departmental authorities. We proceed from the premise that criticism said once does not have to be repreated if the facts criticized are changed for the better. I can assure you, congress delegates, that targeted specific criticism has not weakened the unity of Prague Communists, but on the contrary has generated the necessary effort to remedy shortcomings.

The high positive and very important results of the socialist rebuilding of our capital city of Prague, achieved with the effective support of the highest party and state bodies, are truly visible and recognized by all, and there is no need to list them at today's deliberation. The needs of the further development of the capital city of the federation, too, were expressed very significantly in the Political Report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak and in the draft of the main guidelines of the economic and social development. The people of Prague appreciate this highly.

We follow with critical eyes the results of the Prague economy. In agreement with the article in RUDE PRAVO we criticized the situation in the Wilhelm Pieck plant of the CKD enterprise, which had been rebuilt very rapidly following a fire, but which had been very slow to give back to society that which has been expected from it.

In Prague this is not a unique case. In Hostivar a new plant of the Barvy Laky national enterprise has been built in order to meet much better the requirements of society and the population. Its capacity, too, has not been used at the appropriate level. During January and February it fell behind the production target to the tune of KCS 70 million; in March it had its plan cut by KCS 30 million; and in June its plan will probably be reduced by KCS 300 million.

Beside other causes this is because not enough components have ensured. We are asking, what kind conclusion will the General Directorate, Ministry of Industry, both the Czech and Federal State Planning Commission draw from this?

The Bratislava Automobile Works and many other works and enterprises on the territory of the entire CSSR are not fully utilized. The question necessarily arises: What are those who were fighting so vehemently for new capital investment doing today; are they fighting with the same forcefulness for their full utilization and do they also feel and bear the necessary responsibility?

I have begun my speech in the debate with self-criticism, and have had to cite critically, many other shortcomings. I see the basis for their solution, in the sphere of the national economy above all in those conclusions that have been drawn in the Political Report delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. I would like to mention at least three congress conclusions, which are in my view especially important for the tackling of these, out tasks. In the first place the issue is to push through a new look at the social aspects of our development, and this above all from the viewpoint of ensuring a faster economic development and growth, economic effectiveness. In our society a one-sided view is still surviving and in many aspects prevailing of the tasks and aims of social development, and this above all as an instrument of leveling out living standardes and social conditions. Behind such 1-sided views, and in their essence tendencies to idealize things, are concealed in reality only various local, departmental or group interests, which are necessarily antisocial. We must be continuously mindful, in that in the current conditions of socialist management of the economy egalitarian redistribution of the results of work profoundly undermines initiative, financial autonomy, good quality, and effective work. In order to improve the economic mechanism it is necessary to limit the redistribution processes in the economy only to that degree which promotes structural changes and speeds up technological progress; at the same time it is necessary to strictly apply distribution according to the criteria of national economic effectiveness.

With even greater exactingness, direct managerial and economic workers to make use of all possibilities in applying the socialist principle -- from each according to his wo own ability, to each according to his work. Many directors and managerial workers have done useful work in this direction. But it is equally well to list many examples of how insufficiently rewarded are the results of work of highly qualified manual workers, designers and other professions. One could also cite many instances of how well we have paid for shoddy workmanship, low quality projects, low performance or for defective goods. It is even more apparent that the requirement to abandon the uniformity of income between individuals in accordance with the amount and real results of work will remain a mere wish unless it is linked to the abandonment of uniformity between enterprises and working collectives, and this, naturally, unless it is linked with such an abandonment of uniformity which is based on the criteria of national economic effectiveness of production and the ability to compete in foreign markets. This is a finding from the deliberations of Soviet Communists which I wanted to mention.

I believe that in line with the conclusions of our congress, the relevant economic authorities and institutions will work out and prepare for discussion a proposal to rebuild the economic mechanism, which will enable our integrated national economic complex to achieve a state in which every enterprise, regardless where it is located and to which departmental authority it is subordinated, would give to society the same return for the production assets entrusted to it, meet fully the costs society expends on the reproduction of the manpower employed by it, and, naturally, would gradually produce at costs and prices which would hold their own also in international comparison.

Thus no one can avoid or alter the objective and therefore highly exacting and merciless criteria of national economic effectiveness. It came out strongly from the deliberation of the 27th CPSU Congress that out of all dangers standing in the way of improving planning and management, bureaucratism is the most dangerous kind of subjectivism. It feigns activity and a constructive approach to party resolutions, which in reality it

undermines by merely inventing new names for old attitudes and activity. You will surely say I am right, that an experienced bureaucrat will always prove very readily that what he has been doing up to now fully corresponds to all new conditions.

The danger of bureaucratism does not pose a threat in the area of management alone, but also in the sphere of control. In exposing its causes we cannot ignore the fact that it finds the most favorable conditions where coupled with little-demanding targets which seek only to maintain that which has been achieved. The most effective measure is a strict definition of the terms of reference and accountability of every segment of management. This is why it is necessary to demand that all proposals to improve management strictly respect the harmony between powers and responsibilities and also includes a specification of the consequences derived from the responsibility for the results of work.

I am convinced that these approaches will help solve our problems and tasks and will accelerate the socioeconomic development of our homeland.

Interior Minister's Address

AU031348 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 86 p 5

[Speech by Vratislav Vajnar. CSSR minister of interior, at the 26th March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague]

[Text] The Central Committee's political report that was presented by Comrade Husak provides a sober, realistic, and objective assessment of the activity of our party and of the development of Socialist Czechoslovakia since the 16th congress. At the same time the Central Committee very frankly and critically points to shortcomings in our work so far and energetically guides and mobilizes the party and all working people for a struggle to fulfill the basic strategic task which the 17th congress will set for the forthcoming period -- the task of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our homeland.

Communists and the entire staff of the Ministry of Interior fully support the CPCZ's policy as a policy expressing the vital interests of our people. A conclusive expression of this attitude is their dedicated, responsible work in implementing the party's security policy. The absolute majority of members of the National Security Corps. Border Guards and state Order Protection Units, and the troops of the Ministry of Interior conscientiously fulfill their tasks in protecting the socialist system, the inviolability of the borders of our homeland, public order, citizens' security and calm and peaceful life, and social and personal property property.

The civilian-administrative divisions of the Ministries of Interior of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics also play an important role in developing socialist democracy. They do so in the key area of improving the activity of national committees and in the sensitive area of providing services for the public. The conscientious work of the National Security Corps thus significantly contributes to the stability of the security situation, to ensuring public order and people's calm and peaceful life. It is appropriate to stress, however, that the consolidated political situation -- rooted in the successful implementation of the CPCZ's policy, which in turn is based on the active support of the working people for this policy -- represents the decisive factor, a factor that establishes favorable conditions for the successful activity of the National Security Corps. A permanent part of the CPCZ's policy is its line aimed at the unconditional compliance with socialist legality in all sectors of our state's life, a line which our party leadership enforces with great resolution.

We approach the 17th congress with the awareness that the duties that will arise from its conclusions for the security bodies will require an even more demanding and responsible approach by all their members. An objective, critical review of the results achieved shows that there still exists considerable room for improvement in a number of sections of our work. It is necessary, above all, to further improve managerial work, an improvement that must be backed by greater competence of the managerial staff, and to ensure a better-thought-out and efficient utilization of human and material potentials, resources, and means. Our task is also to apply more promptly the results of scientific and technical development in the work of security organs. We must transfer as much staff as possible to the direct execution of service and overcome and remove trends toward red tape, bureaucratic management, trends which are generated by some bloated divisions and management structures. It is becoming apparent that even some sectors of the Ministry of Interior are not completely immune against the red tape disease.

Ranking high among the tasks of security bodies is the effective protection of the socialist system against the enemies of socialism, particularly against the operations of Western intelligence services. Our security bodies have at their disposal abundant evidence proving that these services are constantly trying to destabilize our socialist system and to obtain classified information about vitally important matters of our state. They try to undermine people's trust in the policy of the party, to thwart the fulfillment of the program of further socioeconomic development, to upset the unity and cooperation of states of the socialist community, and to weaken their defense potential. They also sharply attack the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community, which was reaffirmed with new emphasis by the 27th CPSU Congress, whose deliberations and conclusions have become a great inspiration for the communists of the Ministry of Interior, just as for our party as a whole.

An important place in the antisocialists allies of imperialism is occupied by ideological subversion, which is intensively projected in all spheres and areas of ideological suprastructure. The spreading of fabrications and slanders about the alleged violation of human rights in socialist states has been for decades a favorite topic of misuse by the enemies of socialism. They pay great attention to efforts to exert ideological influence on the young generation. Their arsenal also comprises attempts at exploiting for their own ends religious issues, people's faith, and state-church relations. They tenaciously try to bring to life the residues of nationalism in the minds of some people. What is involved in all these, and other, cases is a futile endeavor to incite the moribund remnants of elements that are hostile to socialism to revive their subversive activity and to obtain for them the "right" to violate with impunity laws protecting the socialist system and the interests of our people. The security bodies effectively face up to this hostile activity of Western intelligence services and successfully thwart their designs. Individuals or small groups of renegades in socialist countries are a welcome ally in the adversary's subversive activity. Out of hatred for the socialist system or for profit reasons, they lend themselves to fabricating and compiling all kinds of slanders, half-truths, and demagogical anticommunist pamphlets, which mass information media in the West -- controlled or influenced by special services -- then distribute worldwide. Those who demonstrate the greatest zeal in attacking socialism, in besmirching and sullying our country and people, receive generous pay for their services. It is, however, right to stress that these are isolated elements that are politically declasse and insignificant. Yet this is not to say that it is possible to ignore or neglect their existence. Security bodies devote the appropriate attention to this subversive activity.

In accordance with long-term policy, we resist the activity of these apostates and antisocialist elements chiefly by political means.

However, we have always stressed with absolute clarity -- and this will fully apply also in the future -- that once their enmity for socialism brings these elements into conflict with the law, sanctions provided for by the valid legal order will be applied against them. Neither they nor their foreign patrons and bread-providers should harbor any doubts or illusions in this regard. We again emphatically remind them of the words of Comrade Husak, who said in the Central Committee's political report: "We will not permit anyone to violate our laws and undermine our political system, no matter how ostenatious the phrases about freedom, democracy, and so-called struggle for human rights he may use as a mask."

Aside from protecting the social system from external and internal enemies, security agencies exert considerable efforts to secure public peace and order and to expose criminal activity and its perpetrators. In this area, too, some positive results have been recorded in the last few years. However, this does not mean that we succumb to self-satisfaction. We fully realize that the forces and resources which our society spends on combatting crime do not yet bring the required results everywhere, that they have not led to the necessary positive turn in the development of the crime rate, that is, to its reduction.

The fight against criminal offences against property, especially burglary of apartments and other buildings, has been a weak spot for many years. The number of these offences continues to increase. The clear-up rate, on the other hand, and the speed of apprehending offenders remain unsatisfactory. The necessary results have not yet been achieved by the National Security Corps and other bodies active in criminal proceedings in their measures against criminal acts committed by recidivists, who still account for roughly 50 percent of all resolved crimes.

A more effective course of action against juvenile delinquency, against the excessive use of alcohol and drug abuse, remains a very grave problem from the social viewpoint.

Another important mission of the National Security Corps is to protect the socialist economy against criminal activity that upsets the functioning of the economy and also to prosecute instances of common economic crime, especially theft of property in socialist ownership. An urgent task facing the security bodies is to substantially raise the effectiveness of their work in exposing this type of criminal activity and its perpetrators. It is also necessary to take steps toward a much more consistent exposure and, above all, elimination of the causes and conditions that make this criminal activity possible.

In the decades in which the National Security Corps has served our socialist system, certain basic principles have been formulated, and have proven their value, in its practical work, by which the security bodies of a socialist state must be guided in their activity. In the past, the violation of these principles led to serious mistakes and errors, which had grave consequences not only for the security bodies themselves, but also for the implementation of the party's political aims. Great efforts of party and service agencies were necessary to gradually overcome them. It is therefore a primary and permanent duty to strictly see to the consistent respect for and compliance with these principles in all activities of the National Security Corps.

The application of the party's leading role in the structure and entire activity of the National Security Corps, as in all other sectors of our society's life, is of crucial importance. The party defines the basic directions and sets the main tasks of security policy, it supervises and controls the activity of security agencies, and devotes permanent attention to safeguarding optimal conditions for the work of the National Security Corps. On behalf of all members and employees of the Ministry of Interior I would like to convey thanks to the Central Committee and the party leadership for their systematic care and profound interest in our work.

The party's leading role is finding its full expression also in the consistent application of the Leninist principles of cadre policy within the National Security Corps. Members are selected from among workers and other working people who are fully dedicated to the party and the socialist system and who have the requisite character traits and moral qualities. One of our permanent tasks is to systematically enhance their political and professional preparedness. In the years to come we will have to place even greater demands on the overall standard of the National Security Corps, especially on the political and professional preparedness of chiefs and commanders at all levels.

The absolute majority of members is up to these high demands. However, we realize that even the National Security Corps is not completely immune against the infiltration into its ranks of politically or morally unstable characters who, by their conduct, damage the authority and good name of the corps. The strictest possible conclusions are being drawn from such cases. There is no place for such people in the corps.

Among the key principles of the structure and activity of the National Security Corps is also the constant enhancement and promotion of full mutual trust and close cooperation with the working people, as well as the consistent application of proletarian and socialist internationalism. The concrete expression of this internationalism is, above all, the systematic development of firm, steadily deepening relations of friendship and cooperation with the security agencies of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

Finally, among the cardinal principles of the corps' structure and activity is also strict respect for socialist legality, based on thorough knowledge of laws and their unconditional observance in all activities of the security bodies. In this respect, too, it will be essential in the future to further raise the responsibility of all chiefs and commanders.

The demand for new approaches, a new mode of thinking, and a substantial rise in the efficiency and quality of work that was formulated at the 16th congress fully applies to the entire activity of the party, in every sector. It is with an even greater urgency that this demand comes to the fore today as a fundamental prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of tasks that will be approved by the 17th party congress. The criteria of a more demanding approach and better and more responsible work will be fully and consistently applied also in the activity of security bodies.

I would like to assure the 17th CPCZ Congress that members of the National Security Corps, the Border Guards and State Border Protection Units, troops of the Ministry of Interior, and employees of other departments of the Ministry of Interior will continue to approach the fulfillment of coming tasks with the full awareness of their great responsibility toward the party, our working people, and the socialist state.

KURIER: NEW AIR FORCE BASE NEAR BORDER AT BRNO

AU071521 Vienna KURIER in German 5 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Just a mere 50 kilometers away from the Austrian border a new, gigantic military airport is being built in the south of the CSSR -- near Brno. It is to serve not only the CSSR Air Force but also the Soviets and other Warsaw Pact planes.

According to information that reached Austria from Brno, the villages of Slapanice, Brnenske Ivanovice, Turany, Chrilice, and Cernovice will have to give way to the military airport. There is indignation and even despair among the population of these Moravian villages, since most of the inhabitants will be evacuated within the next 5 years and will have to give up their -- frequently newly built -- individually owned owned houses. Not all of these houses will be demolished, though: Some of them will be taken over and adapted for the families of Soviet Air Force officers. The Turany pilgrimage church is also to be demolished, according to church circles in Moravia. Around the new military airport a large military security zone is expected to be established.

CTK: VISIT BY BUNDESTAG PRESIDENT POSTPONED

LD071716 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 7 (CTK) -- An official visit of chairman of the FRG Bundestag Philipp Jenninger to Czechoslovakia, which was planned for April 7 to 10, has been postponed after mutual agreement until a later date, it was announced here today.

FRG DISARMAMENT ENVOY MEETS WITH MURIN

LD071827 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin today received Ambassador Friedrich Ruth, envoy of the FRG Government for disarmament, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. In the context of the present international situation they exchanged views on basic questions of disarmament and reviewed the situation at the disarmament conference in Geneva, at the Vienna talks on troop and armament cuts and at the Stockholm Conference.

Stefan Murin stressed the extraordinary importance of the latest Soviet initiatives concerning a nuclear weapons test ban, the program of liquidation of all nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century and the proposal to build the foundations of a comprehensive system of international security.

POTAC RECEIVES VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART

LD072057 Prague CTK in English 1624 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac received here today his Vietnamese counterpart Do Muoi. They evaluated the economic and scientific-technological cooperation successfully developing between the two countries.

Do Muoi was acquainted with Czechoslovakia's system of management and planning. The Vietnamese guest was also received by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. Their talks focused on the possibilities of further extension of cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990, mainly in the economy.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION LEADS GROUP TO MOSCOW

LD080922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Milan Vondruska, minister of education of the Czech Socialist Republic, arrived in Moscow yesterday. Members of the delegation will discuss with Soviet partners topical questions of education, above all tasks which for this sphere proceed from the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT MARX, ENGELS FORUM

LD041835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 4 Apr 86

["Text" of speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State at the opening of the Marx-Engels forum on 4 April in Berlin]

[Text] In the heart of Berlin shortly before the 11th SED Congress, we are today opening an urban and artistic complex dedicated to the greatest sons of the German people. The Marx-Engels forum in the heart of the GDR capital speaks of the masterly ability of the artists and construction workers who were involved with it. It will become a further attraction for Berliners and their guests from all over the world. This forum announces through artistic means that the ideas of the founders of scientific socialism have for ever found their home in the GDR, the socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil.

We honor Karl Marx and Friendrich Engels as two great revolutionaries and genial scientists whose world historical significance consists, above all, in the fact that they discovered the laws of human societal development and proved the logical victory of socialism. They recognized the force required to complete this historically necessary revolution in the working class. They transformed their knowledge into action, organized the revolutionary vanguard of the international workers movement in the form of the League of Communists and in the international workers association and armed the working class and its parties with theoretical weapons for the fulfillment of its historical mission.

The foundations were laid here in Berlin for a great deal of the knowledge from which scientific socialism emerged. Only a few hundred meters from this place, Marx, and Engels, as young men in the auditorium of Berlin University, acquired important prerequisites for the later discovery of the scientific philosophy of the working class and for the valiant struggle with the shadowy figures of their age. I want to recall that in 1893 Engels honored the workers of Berlin by saying that they had placed themselves at the pinnacle of the revolutionary workers centers of Europe.

The ideas of Marx and Engels were further developed and enriched by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. For the first time in history, they were implemented in the Great October Socialist Revolution by the Russian workers and peasants under the leadership of the party of Lenin. After the victory over fascism of the Soviet Union and the peoples allied with her in the anti-Hitler coalition, these ideas became social reality in large parts of Europe, Asia and in Latin America, and they took root in Africa. Today, the socialist world system represents the most significant achievement of the international working class.

We are joyful and proud that the revolutionary legacy of Marx, Engels, and Lenin also is being realized in the GDR. Here in the socialist German state, the working class is fulfilling its historic mission, is successfully creating, in alliance with the peasants and all other workers, the advanced socialist society, and is guiding the state, economy, and culture. Everything is done here for the well-being of the people, for the happiness of people.

At the center of the theoretical and political activity of Marx and Engels was their struggle for the creation and strengthening of the revolutionary militant party of the working class. Under this, they understood a conscious vanguard of the working class which, as Marx and Engels had already made clear in the "Communist Manifesto," has "no interests separate from the interests of the whole proletariat."

The SED has always been guided by this knowledge. It incorporates the famous traditions of the League of Communists and of revolutionary German social democracy. It continues the works of Ernst Thaelmann and fulfills the legacy of the antifascist resistance struggle. Everything we have achieved in the past few decades whil building socialist society was possible only under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist militant party, clear of purpose, and closely linked with the masses, which was created in April 1946 with the unification of the KPD and the SPD to form the SED.

At this rally, we can not with satisfaction that the creation and growth of our workers and peasant state, the socialist achievement of all workers are inseparably linked to the achievements of the SED. It has met, as shown in life, at all times its responsibility as the leading force of society. In the GDR, too, socialism has proved itself as the social order which alone serves the interests and prosperity of the people; which guarantees social security and a high educational level, freedom, democracy, and human dignity for all the workers.

Certainly, a great amount of work is still to be done to realize the SED program in the various areas. But the results achieved so far, the mass initiative in preparing for the 11th party congress, involving millions, strengthen us in our conviction that we will reach our objectives step by step. The flourishing of the GDR capital also testifies to this. Berlin has added to its traditions of the fight against militarism, fascism, and war many impressive chapters of socialist development. It bears the name "city of peace" in honor and with justification.

Today there is no more important vital question for mankind than the safeguarding of peace, the prevention of a nuclear inferno. All our efforts are directed at that. Marx and Engels already proved scientifically that the working class does not need war, but peace, in order to achieve its objectives. To this testifies the history of the revolutionary workers movement and of socialism, from Lenin's 1917 peace decree to the current peace program of the USSR and the socialist community.

The proposals submitted by our friend and comrade, Mikhail Gorbachev and affirmed by the 2th CPSU congress, for liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the turn of the century, for creating a system of international security, are of truly historic import. They show mankind the path to a future without fear of destruction, without nuclear threat, either on earth or from space. They thus correspond to the yearning of the peoples for peace, of all those who feel responsible for the future of mankind.

With all our strength, with all the opportunities at our disposal, will we strive always for peace. It remains true for us communists, as so appositely put in the old workers song "Brothers, Look, the Reg Flag:" "Work, Bread and International Peace - That is Our World."

All of them and the visitors to the capital from near and far in the future, when entering these rounds, will view this artistic work reflectively and with spiritual and esthetic profit. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany I thank all those who have helped to create the Marx-Engels forum most cordially.

The impressive memorial of Marx and Engels, created by the sculptor Ludwig Engelhardt, the reliefs in the foreground and background of the park created by Margret Middell and Werner Stoetzer, and the stele created by an arts team with the help of a new technology, with historic photos of the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism show us how the work of Marx and Engels serves one purpose: to liberate the working people from exploitation and oppression, of crises and wars, ignorance and want, to create for them a life in freedom and human dignity, in peace and security, a life truly worth living. The policy of our party serves solely and only this objective, as will be proven by the resolutions of the 11th party congress.

Our party congress will set the communists, all citizens of the German Democratic Republic new, beautiful tasks. Based on the creative, advanced theory of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, encouraged by the enthusiastic initiative of the workers in town and country, fraternally allied to the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, we will tackle the new tasks. We will do so with zest and optimism, which are commensurate with our great work of socialism and the fight for peace. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1627 GMT adds that: "Taking part with Erich Honecker in the opening of the Marx-Engels Forum were, politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber. Among the guests were ambassadors, attaches, and other diplomats."]

HONECKER RECEIVES SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD071300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 7 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received today at the official Council of State building Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain. The guest presented greetings from King Juan Carlos I and Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the government, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez assessed the visit as important for the continuation of political dialogue and as an expression of the interest of both states in the further shaping of bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker stressed during the talk that the most important issue in international policy is the preservation and consolidation of peace. The 11th SED congress, which begins in a few days, will make decisions which will mark out further the role of the GDR as a stable factor of peace in Europe.

Today it is a matter of the survival of mankind, which was threatened by the monstrous arms escalation, which is now to be extended into space, according to the desire of certain political circles. A rethinking and a new approach to international policy are necessary. Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January proposals offered a real basis for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

This historic opportunity, which has impressively been kept open by the CPSU General Secretary's 29 March offer, must not be wasted. Above all, an end must be put to nuclear arming and nuclear tests. This would ease the stopping of the arms race on earth and the prevention of its extension into space.

Erich Honecker noted that the GDR welcomed the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Ronald Reagan. It is now important for the words to be followed by corresponding deeds by both sides. The USSR has repeatedly proven its good will for this. The world would be relieved to a great degree if the other side were also to show a corresponding will and readiness for the peaceful solution of all conflicts.

Erich Honecker and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez agreed that especially now, in the International Year of Peace, the political dialogue must be continued, apart from everything that divides, for the benefit of all in the spirit of Helsinki. All states should strive more vigorously for progress to be achieved in arms limitation and disarmament.

The talk, which took place in an open atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State.

Dr Harry Spindler, ambassador of the GDR to the Kingdom of Spain, and Alonso Alverez de Toledo, ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to the GDR were also present.

Fischer Meets Foreign Minister

LD072236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Spain, Oskar Fischer and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, this evening emphasized that the preservation of peace is the most important contemporary task. In this connection dialogue is the only way to ensure the survival of mankind. This was reaffirmed at a dinner that Oskar Fischer gave for his guest in Berlin. Many representatives of GDR social life and the members of the Spanish foreign minister's entourage were present in the Unter Den Linden Palace.

Oskar Fischer began his dinner speech by saying: "With your visit we are continuing the exchange of views based on reason and realism." The current complicated and dangerous world situation makes it especially apparent how necessary a constructive approach to one another is. It is, above all, a matter of lessening tensions, halting the arms race on earth and preventing its spread to space.

Referring to the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations, he pointed to King Juan Carlos I, who had described this year as a challenge for achieving a better world in which, in the final analysis, war and every form of violence has been eliminated. In this connection Oskar Fischer recalled Erich Honecker's words that statesmanlike wisdom must be combined in our time with the understanding for a new approach in international politics. The GDR believed that the lessening of political and military confrontation, the reduction and elimination of nuclear arsenal, and the banning and destruction of weapons and mass destruction was the key to peace and happiness in Europe.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, he continued, awakened hopes and people are now awaiting agreements that do justice to these longings. The USSR was demonstrating its good will in a way that is verifiable for everyone. The Soviet Union's proposals of 15 of January of this year for freeing the world from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and the decision once again not to carry out any nuclear explosions if the United States acts in the same way should prompt the other side to show a sense of responsibility an choose this path, too, Oskar Fischer stressed. The Spanish Government's policy of keeping its territory free from nuclear weapons could have a positive influence on the international situation.

Oskar Fischer also called for the urgent elimination of centers of conflict in the world. Like Spain, the GDR supports the efforts of the Contadora states. Its stance on the independence of Nicaragua and on the right of its people to self-determination also corresponds with the GDR's standpoint.

Touching on bilateral relations, Oskar Fischer noted the growing economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation, which once more proves the vitality of peaceful coexistence. These relations deserved, therefore, to be preserved carefully and expand for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries. There was a promising future for cooperation in all areas of interstate activity. Oskar Fischer said he is sure that the increasing political contacts will lend fresh and strong impulses to relations.

Francisco Fernandes Ordones said: "Especially because we belong to different groups of countries in which we are working for common goals such as detente, cooperation and peace, we are obliged to get to know one another better and to exchange thoughts, viewpoints, and experience." In this respect he is convinced that the talks with his counterpart are of the greatest value, as are the talks he has had and will have with other high-ranking persons in the GDR.

His visit is taking place at a particular point in the history of relations in Europe that were inspired by the principles of the CSCE and where the Stockholm Conference is shortly to be concluded. The Berne meeting is in preparation and eyes are already directed toward the Vienna meeting that will be a continuation of the meetings in Madrid, Belgrade, and Helsinki.

We are now living in a climate of hope that has its origin in the Geneva meeting of Reagan and Gorbahcev, a climate to whose preservation we must contribute without letting ourselves be discouraged by the difficulties which, unfortunately, could still arise on the way, he said.

He recalled a quote from Karl Marx that mankind only sets itself tasks that it can solve. People all over the world have now set themselves a task -- peace. This task can and must be solved. It can no longer be said that war is the continuation of politics by other means. "Today peace must no longer be a utopia, and the dialogue about peace is the sole means of safeguarding our survival." His country will continue to spare no effort inthe implementation of this task, to which the entire generation is duty-bound.

With regard to other spheres, including trade, relations between the GDR and Spain will offer many more realistic possibilities for cooperation. In the areas of culture and sport there is also useful scope. He expressed the hope that greater content will be given to these relations in all spheres. He said he is sure that, if his host were to visit Madrid it would be possible to draw up a positive balance sheet.

GYULA HORN INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD040920 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1915 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Interview with Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- live or recorded; from the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Questions following cautious optimism -- this is perhaps how one might be able to summarize the development of the Soviet-U.S. relations, which so greatly concern the whole world, since the Geneva summit. On the basis of the Geneva spirit, which expresses the desire for cooperation, it is difficult to understand why the thaw is so slow in the relations between the two leading powers, or, indeed, if there is a thaw at all. This is the topic of the following conversation with Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

[Unidentified correspondent] Hardly more than 4 months ago, on the closing day of the Geneva summit, we were talking about Soviet-U.S. relations on television. If I remember correctly, at that time we were talking about some sort of very cautious but nonetheless definite optimism. Of course, one would not like to renounce this optimism on the basis of the developments since that time. Nonetheless, it appears that not too much of substance has remained to support this optimism. For example, rearmament is continuing.

[Horn] It is a fact that, if we were to look at the situation from the point of view of rearmament alone, then it would appear worse today than it was earlier. I am thinking first of all that there is a continuing increase both in thermonuclear and traditional weapons. This is shown, for example, by the fact that the ability of both the Soviet Union and of the United States to destroy each other has roughly quadrupled during the past 10 years. Yet, during the past year or year and a half the political conditions of arms limitation have improved somewhat. I am thinking first and foremost of the contents of the joint communique on the Geneva summit, as well as of the new Soviet security policy initiatives and proposals aimed at their realization, which provice a more favorable basis than existed before for making progress.

[Correspondnet] When you say new, do you mean it in the temporal sense, namely, meaning more recent, or do you seem them as qualitatively different?

[Horn] My evaluation is that what is involved here is the reformulation of the concept and requirements of international security policy. Essentially, according to the Soviet interpretation, no nation can feel itself threatened from either the military, political, or economic aspect. International security can be guaranteed only by political means. Another part of this new concept is that there is a need for maximum tactical flexibility and a willingness to reach an agreement without which there are no compromises, and, last but not least, that there is a need for the preservation of the existing system of negotiation on arms limitation.

[Correspondent] These are, however, proposals that for the time being exist only in principle. There are no practical developments.

[Horn] There are, however, practical developments as well, for example in the sense that the present Soviet proposals pay maximum cognizance to the expectations of the Western side.

What I have in mind is that, in the sphere of medium-range weapons, the Soviet Union has seperated the entire topic from all other armaments and has proposed the immediate and complete elimination of all the European missiles, including U.S. and Soviet ones. It is also a new practical element -- one which NATO has urged for a long time, and the Soviet Union agrees with it -- that the implementation of disarmament measures necessitates the provision of on the spot verification.

[Correspondent] Yes, it occurs to one that in Geneva, at the actual negotiations on the reduction of armaments, it appears that there is no progress being made. I do not know. Do you have any information about what is going on in Geneva?

[Horn] Well, we do have information, after all, there is regular consultation within the Warsaw Pact concerning the Geneva negotiations. One has to take two fundamental factors into consideration here. One of these is that, at negotiations of this sort, the comparison of the technical and military elements is an extremely difficult task because, for example, defining the strategic weapons systems that are to be radically reduced requires the comparison and, one might say, verification of very complicated quantitative andqualitative indexes. This in itself is a lengthy process.

Naturallly, the decisive factor is the other one, namely, the political intention demonstrated by the negotiating partners. Unfortunatley, I think that the primary cause of the Geneva negotiations are not making substantial progress is that the United States has not demonstrated a willingnesss to be flexible, to come to an agreement. A situation has somehow arisen in which whatever is proposed by the other side is immediately rejected by the Americans. There is practically nothing that they regard as a basis for negotiation. In my opinion it would help a great deal if the nuclear tests were suspended at least temporarily; after all, the journey away from rearmament can only begin if the increases stop and a start is made toward reduction, toward disarmament.

[Correspondent] There is another matter I think must be emphasized, namely, the Strategic Defense Initiative, or the militarization of space. If I remember right, the Soviet leadership has stated on many occasions that this is something whose development must be prevented at all costs. Now, instead of this, one sees that the Americans are urging their allies, with greater or lesser success, to join this program.

This is, indeed a key issue from the aspect of putting a stop to rearmament. I am shocked at how much the Pentagon insists on realizing the militarization of space, despite the disapproval of the sober world and the great majority of the public opinion of its own country.

It is senseless even from a military aspect. According to the opinion of U.S. experts, this program, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, does not completely protect the country. Even in the next 20 or 30 years, it could provide at the most, 90 percent protection. We know that there are now about 8,000 warheads on Soviet ICBM's and of these 10 percent, that is, about 800, would penetrate the umbrella they are planning to erect. This would be quite sufficient to destroy the United States.

What I regard as very serious in its consequences is that, in practice, this matter makes the other side question its ability to respond to a first strike. What can be the reaction to this? The reaction can only be either that it also develops these space defense or space war means or, at a much lesser cost -- hardly one-fifth of that -- it very markedly expands the number of its attacking missiles.

In my opinion, the only way possible way out of the present situation is to prevent the experiments from going beyond the laboratory walls, that is, to prevent the production and particularly the deployment of these means. If they carry out the plans for this program, they will continue the present situation -- the present extremely dangerous military tension -- for years.

[Correspondent] But what can the allies of the respective sides do in order to move this situation away from the stalemate?

[Horn] Changing the whole present situation is not just the concern of the Soviet Union and the United States. Thus, beyond the ideas of the U.S. leadership, it is at least as important what the other member states think and do within NATO. This is all the more the case since a situation has developed whereby the Geneva talks show...the contents of the Geneva talks show that the current situation is probably unique in world history; the fate of the entire world depands on the negotiations and possible agreement between two powers.

Now, within this, the activity a country undertakes is quite independent of its size or social system. What I regard as outstandingly important, however, is the way in which the European states relate to this matter. Well, it must be said that we have very positive experiences in this sphere; for example, the European countries accepted Helsinki Final Act in 1975; in 1984-5 they preserved East-West relations and their normal continuation by maintaining the dialogue, which played no small part in the realization of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. summit. Thus, on this occasion as well the developments in the arms issue depend on them, or depend on them to a great extent.

I would like to add to this something that I regard as very important, namely, the actual content of the relationship within the Warsaw Pact and NATO alliances.

I think that it is well know for example that the experiences and results of the consultations with member states are included in the new Soviet initiatives and proposals. We hope that within NATO the member states will also exert great influence on the leading force of NATO in order to change its behavior positively.

[Correspondent] In other words, the SDI can actually be identified as the greatest danger, albeit remote by serval decades, while European threats such as medium-range weapons can be sent as the immediate danger. If I understand you correctly in this area, it's the creation of a kind of all-European cooperation or a system of relations may help. You have thought or written somewhere if I remember correctly, that a European economic forum should be convened.

[Horn] Yes, the all-European process has an extraordinarily important role, not only in military but in other aspects as well. We call it all-European because the United States and Canada are also included. [sentence as heard] In other words, the all-European process may be defined by saying that, if all elements of the Helsinki Final Act materialized without exception, then this itself in practice would guarantee world peace.

The successful experiences of the cultural forum -- I can say this with justification, because our homeland hosted the forum -- encourages us to provide greater incentives for East-West economic cooperation, even from a security point of view because without economic security there is no military or political security either.

In such an economic forum, diplomats, scientists, and businessmen would be able to debate the possibility of overcoming protectionist, discriminatory, and limiting measures, which are constantly increasing and which obstruct the development of economic cooperation. I think that in the situation that has evolved in this way new approaches are undoubtedly needed.

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD021936 Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Transport Lajos Urban paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China on invitation of Chinese Minister of Railways Ding Guangen. He came to agreement with his partners on the expansion of transport ties between the two countries and outlined the opportunities for creating direct cooperation between Hungarian and Chinese transport companies. Agreement was reached on the signing of a technological and scientific cooperation agreement. The partners to the negotiations analyzed the manner in which Hungarian transport designing and construction companies can participate in Chinese transport development programs, principally as concerns road development. An aeronautics agreement is being prepared to advance transport ties.

Lajob Urban was received by Li Peng, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Hungarian delegation arrived home to Budapest Wednesday.

FRG'S VOGEL MEETS LEADERS, CONCLUDES TOUR

LD031905 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- Bernhard Vogel, prime minister of the Rhein-Pfalz region of the FRG paid an official visit to Hungary March 31st to April 3rd, on invication of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

At their talks Jozsef Marjai and Bernhard Vogel exchanged views on topical issues of international political policy and the world economy. They exchanged opinions on the factors which determine the relations between the two countries and on the general situation of relations. They discussed chances for further advancing economic and industrial cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, for expanding them to new areas and for enrichening the forms. In connection with this they concluded that they will expand deliveries and cooperation between firms in Rhein Pfalz and Hungary.

The political figure from the FRG was received by Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, Ferenc Havasi secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, both members of the Political Committee and by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Bernhard Vogel held talks with Peter Varkonyi foreign minister, Peter Veress minister of foreign trade, and Laszlo Kapolyi minister of industry, and he met with Zoltan Juhar minister of home trade, with heads of industry, foreign trade and cooperatives, with Mihaly Kornidesz president of Hungarian Television, wiht Cardinal Laszlo Lekai archbishop of Esztergom, chairman of the Hungarian Bishop's Bench, as well as with representatives of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary.

Bernhard Vogel and the personalities accompanying him left Hungary Thursday.

SFRY'S STOJANOVIC ARRIVES FOR 'FRIENDLY' VISIT

LD061946 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI) -- On Sunday Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the board of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, arrived on a friendly visit in Hungary on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

HETENYI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM CEMA TALKS

LD022045 Budapest MTI in English 1930 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI) -- The Hungarian delegation headed by Minister of France Istvan Hetenyi attending the special session of the CMEA Standing Committee on Currency and Financial Matters arrived home from Moscow Wednesday. At the session the delegates of the member countries discussed the financial issues of the CMEA's scientific and technological comprehensive program.

LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD032056 Budapest MTI in English 1954 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Hungary's liberation, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a reception in parliament in Budapest Thursday evening. Present at the reception were Janos Kadar general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Csaba Jamori, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos, and Istvan Szabo members of the Political Committee of the HSWP, Andras Gyenes chairman of the Central Control Commission of the HSWP, Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath, Lenard Pal and Matyas Szuros secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Also appearing were numberous members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, as well as many other leading personalities in political, economic and cultural life. Present were many outstanding workers from factories, enterprises and institutions. Also there were numerous heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Hungary.

At the reception, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Pal Losonczi greeted the persons present.

MSZMP'S OVARI ON SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

LD080952 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI) -- Naturally, the real importance of the 27th Congress will show up in the acceleration of the Soviet Union's social and economic development, Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, pointed out in an article contributed to the April issue of the HSWP periodical TARSADALMI SZEMLE (SOCIAL REVIEW).

However, some important tasks have become abundantly clear by now, immediately after the end of the congress -- that had been one of the forward-pointing paramount congresses of the CPSU, one that we can justly call an event of outstanding international importance.

The countries and the peoples of the world differ on many points. They have their different historical past, and differ on the standards of economic development, experiences gathered in the course of social struggle, and natural features. It is also natural that the time, tempo and concrete form of the transition to socialism differ from country to country. This has been so until the present, in the course of the gaining of ground by socialism, and it will be even more so in the future. The victory of the socialist revolution and soicalist construction in the Soviet Union have had their specific features -- while, at the same time, the generally valid laws of socialist construction are being simultaeously taken into due consideration.

Many of the questions discussed at the congress relate not only to construction in the Soviet Union itself, but touch on the essence of the general development of the socialist social system as well. The emergence of and the practical approach to these questions, and the summing up of the related experiences, constitute a help for the countries that have embraced socialism, and for their peoples, in promoting a course in which each of them contributes in its own way toward the enrichment of the achievements of the socialist system as a whole.

All Hungarian supporters of the socialist ideals, to quote words from Janos Kadar, welcome "in all warmth and without any reserve" the CPSU's policy of internal political strategy, setting as its aim the acceleration of social and economic development. (From the daily DAILY NEWS.)

BRIEFS

SPACE EQUIPMENT WITH USSR -- A Hungarian-Soviet joint research group which has just been formed in Budapest will develop an on-board computer for satellites. The Hungarian and Soviet engineers and physicists will solve tasks that are mainly connected with electronics. They will also design and prepare for manufacture space equipment other than computers. The activities of the Hungarian-Soviet research group form a part of the complex programme of the CEMA [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 86 LD]

PAP REPORTS ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEW ON FRG TV

LD072242 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, April 7 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski granted an interview Monday for the second programme of FRG TV, during which he stated, among other things, that the main target of his visit, paid on the invitation from the federal Foreign Minister Genscher, is to draw up a balance sheet of achievements and wasted possibilities created by the treaty of December, 1970, and to determine the prospects for the relations between Poland and the FRG.

An example of this kind of wasted possibilities and lost time in the Polish-FRG relations was, for instance, the first half of the eighties, which brought not only stagnation, but also retrogression. It resulted, on one hand, from the NATO and FRG Government's reaction to the internal events in Poland and, on the other hand -- from the repeated attempts to question the principles of the treaty jointly signed in 1970, and especially of the final character of Poland's western border. Obviously, this had to lead to certain reactions of Poland's government and public opinion, said Orzechowski, expressing his hopes that the wasted chapter of the history of mutual relations would thus definitely close.

Answering questions on the state of economic relations, Minister Orzechowski noted that despite positive signals, advantage has not been taken of all the reserves and possibilities in this field. It is our target to restore normal financial-credit relations, which constitute a premise for the stable development of economic cooperation and for the gradual settlement by Poland of her financial obligations, noted the minister, indicating the necessity to approach the issue of bilateral relations with more imagination.

Minister Orzechowski said that the talks also concerned international situation. Alongside chances for its improvement created in result of the momentous disarmament proposals tabled by the USSR and other socialist states, there still exist many facts and phenomena which arouse our anxiety and concern, he said. I think that medium-sized countries, such as Poland or the FRG, also could and should make a constructive contribution to the improvement of relations between East and West, to making use of the existing chance, noted the head of Polish diplomacy.

[Mainz ZDF Television in German at 1945 GMT on 7 April carries a broadcast of the interview with Foreign Minister Orzechowski which adds the following: [Jauer] The FRG side, too, Mr Minister, has desires. For example the exchange of young people, city partnerships, a cultural institute is being planned, and there are numerous wishes to leave the country. Are things advancing in these respects?

[Orzechowski] In our talks here we do not exclude any one of the subjects that you have mentioned. We know very well the importance that the issues you have just mentioned have for cooperation, for our overall relations. The results of cultural and scientific cooperation and city contacts and youth organizations are good, in our opinion. We want to put all those matters into the context of the general climate of our relations. The improvement of that climate will then entail further advances. In this respect, there are vast opportunities. As to emigration, it is known that the Polish side has always fulfilled its obligations. We will approach those outstanding issues in a spirit of humanity and by observing the relevant Polish regulations.]

MESSNER RECEIVES TURKISH MINISTER 7 APRIL

LD072053 Warsaw PAP in English 1543 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 -- The talks here between Polish Mining and Power Industry Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski and Turkish minister for energy and natural resources Sudi Tuerel ressulted today in an agreement opening broader cooperation on energy projects built by Polish companies in Turkey, with Turkish participation. Among others, the agreement covers expansion of the Polish-built power plants and brown coal mines in Turkey. There are also possibilities for Polish exports of other complete energy projects and machinery for the Turkish strip mines.

Also today, Sudi Tuerel was received by Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. They reviewed cooperation between both countries in the power industry and mining, and discussed possibilities of its further development. During his stay in Poland, Sudi Tuerel saw the fuel and energy complex in Belchatow and a transformer plant "Elta" in Lodz.

MESSNER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR

LD072053 Prague CTK in English 1542 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 7 (CTK) -- Former Premier Zbigniew Messner will arrive shortly on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Premier Lubomir Strougal.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES MEETING ON MORAL HEALTH

LD072249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Representatives of state authorities, scientists, social and professional organizations, lay and religious associations, met today in the Belweder Palace to discuss the shaping and strengthening of the moral health of the community. Wojciech Jaruzelski opened the discussion:

[Begin recording] The time is ripe to speak openly and frankly about problems which arouse social concern, and which demand more firm, and at the same time integrated joint actions. We know that the moral condition of the community is determined by the socioeconomic situation, and certain basic, material, ideological and upbringing values. Hence we, this group of people, like to discuss basic actions which would serve most successfully and fully the achievement of the objective which to us seems so important. Thus I again stress the need for consolidation of everything constituting the basic socioeconomic structure of the life of the nation. The structure of the political system should objectively serve the consolidation of this moral condition, but particular stress should be laid on ideological and upbringing factors, on subjective factors which shape, in a considerable way, the attitudes of the community. This is of particular importance where the young generation is concerned.

We do not wish to forget -- considering it to be an important, supplementary factor -- that all this should be done in the organizational, administrative, and legal sphere so that the law is the law, so that legality is fully observed. For us it is vital that we, from a Marxist, Christian, or generally humanist stance, are able to speak and to serve the supreme cause of the good of our nation and state in combating all kinds of pathologies, and all that harms and injures relations between people, and to build and consolidate everything that makes these relations more noble.

I would like to express my conviction that today's talks will contribute toward the achievement of this goal. [end recording]

PZPR POLITBURO DECISIONS ON HEALTH PROTECTION

LD071433 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 7 Apr 86

["PUWP CC Political Bureau Decisions on Health Protection (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau perceives the necessity to take prompt, comprehensive, and long-range preventive measures which should make it possible to reach a major improvement in the nation's sanitary standards and check the degradation of the natural environment, to more effectively combat alcoholism and drug addition, to limit tobacco consumption, to prevent accidents and make up for the losses they cause, the eliminate the preventable diseases, to check the incidence and reduce mortality from circulatory disorders and cancer, to further reduce infant mortality, and to improve the basic and specialistic health care.

The Political Bureau obligated the government to review and assess, by the end of this year, the existing base, personnel reserves, organizational structures, and the functioning of units responsible for medical, occupational, and social rehabilitation of patients.

The country's sanitary conditions should decisively improve and this issue should be raised to a national rank. Concrete definitions of relevant tasks should be specified in the programmes of the ministries involved and local administration bodies. The changing demographic social situation results in the necessity to improve the system of social welfare. Measures in this field should be focused on the expansion of forms of community-based aid and prudent social work, as well as on developing and improving the efficiency of welfare institutions. The government should speed up its work on submitting a bill on social aid to the Sejm (Parliament).

Appropriate funds must be secured in the state budget each year for the development of the health service's material base and for the necessary supplies of pharmaceuticals, toiletries, medical equipment and instruments, and for inter-ministerial support projects. As a particularly significant task, the Political Bureau regarded a tangible improvement in the supplies of pharmaceuticals and toiletries as well as of medical equipment and [passage indistinct].

LEADERSHIP APPEARANCES FOR 31 MAR TO 6 APR

LD070125 [Editorial report] Polish media monitored at London Bureau have reported the following leadership appearances during the week of 31 March to 6 April.

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GTM on 4 April reports that Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski met participants at the World Federation of UN Societies Executive Committee session being held in Warsaw. No date is specified for this meeting.

Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the Mazowsze Region Refinery and Petrochemical Plant's party organs conference held in Plock, according to Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1005 GMT on 5 April. The Plock petrochemical plant party members planned to select their delegate to the 10th PZPR congress.

UNION REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS PRICE INCREASES

LD051832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] A Meeting of chairmen of national trade union organizations and voivodship trade union accord branches was held at the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] to discuss the announced price increases of fuel and energy.

The meeting was chaired by Alfred Miodowicz and was attended by Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol and representatives of ministries. On the whole, trade unionists have not disputed arguments concerning economic conditions for the decisions; however, they expressed doubts whether planned objectives will be achieved, whether waste of energy will be reduced.

Particular attention was devoted to undertakings which aim to protect the economically weakest groups of the population from the results of price increases. Conclusions from the discussion, prepared by the economic and economic policy commission, will be presented at the nearest session of the OPZZ presidium which will convey the trade unionists' remarks to the government.

1,000 DEMONSTRATE IN GDANSK AGAINST PRICE RISES

AU062029 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 (AFP) -- Security forces made several arrests as an estimated one thousand people demonstrated in Gdansk on Sunday against the latest rise in food and transport prices, a union source said. The protest began after a mass, when demonstrators gathered at the foot of a monument to former King of Poland Jan Sobieski (1629-1696) making the V for victory signs associated with the outlawed Solidarity trade union and shouting "down with price rises."

Poland has seen the price of basic foodstuffs rise by 10-20 per cent accompanied by a price hike of 80 to 100 per cent for public transport.

WALESA APPEALS TO WHO ON BEHALF OF FRASYNIUK

HK070254 Hong Kong AFP in English 0224 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 7 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, winner of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, appealed Sunday for international action on behalf of detained Solidarity militant Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 31, who Mr. Walesa said was in poor health because of ill treatment.

A group of former Solidarity health officials in Wroclaw (south west Poland) also appealed publicly on Sunday to the World Health Organisation to send representatives to Poland to examine Mr. Frasyniuk, whose condition, they said, was "very worrisome". Mr. Walesa, in a telephone call from his home in Gdansk, expressed his "concern" about Mr. Frasyniuk, the former Solidarity chairman in Wroclaw, and said he planned to "ask the government for an explanation" about him. The Wroclaw group protested at the "brutal treatment" they said was meted out to Mr. Frasyniuk by his guards and said he could be "in danger of dying."

Mr. Frasyniuk was sent in October to Lubsko Prison near the East German border to serve a three and half year prison sentence given him last June in Gdansk for "leadership of a banned organisation". His wife, Krystyna, recently said she had been told her husband had been "severely beaten up" on March 26 by about 30 prison guards. After that, she said he had been "shut up for a month in an unheated cell with rats in it".

According to independent reports from the same jail, Mr. Frasyniuk has also been submitted to "degrading treatment" -- and when he rebelled, was deprived of visits and mail and banned from going to confession on Sundays at mass celebrated for the prisoners.

Mr. Frasyniuk was earlier held at Leczyca Prison in central Poland, where he and other detained solidarity militants took part in prolonged hunger strikes. Opposition sources said he was trying to obtain the status of political prisoner, which does not exist at present in Polish law.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BREAKS OFF SESSION

LD041924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, April 4 (TANJUG) -- Romania's Grand National Assembly broke off its regular spring session today after deputies had turned thumbs down to a draft law on the country's socio-economic development in the eighth five-year period (1986-1990).

The same fate befell a draft law on a programme of agricultural and food industry development during the same period.

The assembly will not resume before the plan targets have been modified, it was said. The drafts in fact met with the disapproval of the state leadership.

It is still unclear, however, just which indexes and directives were not to the leadership's liking because the drafts had not been published before.

Percentages of envisaged production growth had been cited by the press and President Nicolae Ceausescu several times before but not the entire plan.

Endorses Peace Document

AU041153 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/4/1986 -- The first part of the works in plenum (the third session, the ninth term) of the Grand National Assembly of Romania came to an end in Bucharest, on Friday, April 4.

The parliament endorsed a document that expresses the whole Romanian people's will and aspirations for peace: The Declaration of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the International Year of Peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH STATESMEN 3 APR

AU031606 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1549 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- On Thursday, April 3, President Nicolae Ceasuescu of Romania received a parliamentary delegation from Turkey led by Necmettin Karaduman, speaker of the Grand National Assembly, who are paying a visit to Romania.

The chief delegate conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and the best wishes, good health and happiness on behalf of Turkey's President Kenan Evren.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed President Kenan Evren his salute as well as the best wishes of good health and personal happiness.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the fine relations were highlighted of friendship and collaboration between Reomania and Turkey which witness continuous development, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Ankara. It was considered that the two countries' economic potentials offered further possibilities for the expansion and diversification of bilateral ties set on full equality, mutual esteem and respect and the conviction was expressed that their development was in the interest of the Romanian and Turkish peoples, of the cause of security and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The contribution was underscored which parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries had made and could make to the expansion of the Romanian-Turkish ties.

During the interview aspects of the international political life were also approached.

The Romanian head of state showed that the international situation continued to be extremeley serious and stressed that everything possible should be done to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to halt outer space militarization and safeguard peace -- mankind's most valuable asset. The Romanian president emphasized the significance of real and efficient understandings in the field of disarmament in the interest of the establishment of a lasting peace on our planet.

The need was stressed for the achievement of new-type links of good neighbourliness in the Balkans and the creation in this area of nuclear- and chemical-weapon free zone, without foreign military bases.

The important role was brought to the fore of parliaments in strengthening international collaboration and cooperation for the constructive settlement of the major issues of the contemporary age, for the assertion of a new policy of detente, security and peace among nations.

'RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP' WITH HUNGARY REVIEWED

AU031045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1019 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- The celebration of Hungary's liberation from the fascist domination, to which an important material and human contribution was made also by Romania, occasions a reviewing of the Romanian-Hungarian relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and collaboration that have witnessed a continuous development on multiple planes in the socialist years. A decisive role in deepening and amplifying these relations have been played by the understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as well as by the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, renewed in 1972.

Outstanding among the bilateral relations are the economic ones over the 1981-1985 period, for instance, the trade between the two countries marked an ascending evolution. In 1985 the volume of these exchanges went up nearly 15 percent as to the previous year. High rates of growth of the mutual deliveries are also planned for the current five-year period, so that by 1990 they may be by 50 percent higher than over the 1981-1985 period.

The largest part of the exchanges is planned to continue to consist of products of the machine-building, electronic and electrotechnological industries, that are meant to promote constantly a high technological standard in the structure of the two countries' economic production.

Yet, considering the conditions created by the development of the two countries' economies, last year an agreement was reached to enhance the volume and number of co-operation and specialization ventures so that the amount of exchange of products resulting from this may account for approximately one third of the total volume of the bilateral trade over the current five-year period.

An important place in cultivating the progressive and revolutionary traditions of the Romanian-Hungarian relations, in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples is held by the amplification of the exchanges in the fields of culture, science, education, press, radio, television sports and tourism.

In the international arena the two countries work firmly together with the other states member in the Warsaw Treaty and the other socialist countries, with all the states in the world to halt the arms race, the nuclear one in the first place, for disarmament, to safeguard peace and develop a wide mutually advantageous international collaboration.

CEAUSESCU VISITS TWO INDUSTRIAL UNITS 5 APR

AU051921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/4/1986 -- On Saturday, April 5, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid a working visit to the heavy-duty machinery works and the "Vulcan" enterprise in Bucharest, two modern units of Romania's machine-building industry.

Accompanying were Constantin Dascalescu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Olteanu, Stefan Birlea, Ion Ursu, Silviu Cuticeanu, Romanian Deputy Premier Ion C. Petre.

The working dialogue conducted with workers, specialists and ministers concentrated on the results scored in the first three months of the year; the main ways and lines of action were set for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the planned production for 1986, for the on-time and efficient manufacture and delivery of the machines, plant and equipment either for the national economy or for export.

At the Bucharest heavy-duty enterprise, a unit that has attained the principal planned indicators for the first three months of the year, and which delivered substantial additional amounts of alloy and superalloy steel, metallurgical plant and heavy forged or cast parts, the measures were outlined that have been taken for a more intensive use, through additional facilities, of the existing production areas, for the creation of new capacities, as well as the preoccupations for the implementation of the production modernization programme, the improvement of technological flows, for a better organization and specialization of production and of the manufacture of high-preforming products, in compliance with world standards, for a more marked growth of production and for labour productivity to double in the ongoing five-year plan period.

The heavy plant and welding section, where a survey was made of the organization of nuclear power plant equipment manufacture, the turbines hall, the heavy-bar casting section were seen round, the RCP and Romanian State leader showing appreciation at the results scored by the enterprise's collectivity.

Next, the visit went to a factory of the "Vulcan" works specializing in manufacturing equipment for thermal power plants, one of the major economic units built after the Ninth RCP Congress.

The RCP general secretary's dialogue with the workers of the enterprise, its managers, the executives of the relevant central industrial department and of the relevant ministry focussed on a number of questions relating to the production of high-performing power plant apt to turn to account Romania's resources, ensure a rational utilization of metal and boost overall economic efficiency.

In the first quarter of the year the unit turned out a production nearly 16 per cent higher than that posted over the same interval last year, and broadened its manufacturing list. Starting 1986 the enterprise manufactures new types of plant [as received], including fan-type coal crushers, boilers of 1,035 tons of steam per hour, parts for waste-heat boilers in the equipment of the metallurgical and wood-working industries. As early as last year the unit put to production nuclear power plant equipment, whose production will make a steady rise over the five-year period.

Surveying the production processes, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that efforts be further perseveringly deployed for the improvement of power plant equipment both towards a better use of low-grade fuels and as concerns a better performance of the boilers.

Highly assessing the collectivity's achievements, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the concerns further concentrate on a stepped-up organization of the technological flow with a view to turning out high-tech products, to rationally using the production areas.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH SWEDEN MEETS

AU041856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/4/1986 -- The session of the Joint Romanian-Swedish Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical-Scientific Cooperation and of the Joint Romanian-Swedish Commission for Trade was held in Bucharest over April 2-4, 1986.

The delegation analysed the current stage of economic relations between Romania and Sweden, and the possibilities of further developing them. At the end of the proceedings, the cochairmen signed the sessions' protocols which provide for new actions and measures apt to further expand economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Swedish firms, to increase and diversify goods exchanges between the two countries.

BELGRADE RADIO VIEWS VLAJKOVIC'S PRC VISIT

AU072031 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of our state delegation are concluding their several-day visit to China today. Our special correspondent Milorad Denda tells about the talks that were held and impressions on this visit:

Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to China was the first top-level visit since President Tito's visit to Beijing in 1977. The recent meetings of the highest leaders of the two countries have contributed to the comprehensive development of relations, mutual understanding, and confidence between Yugoslavia and China. They have today -- and this has also been confirmed by this visit too -- many common views, on both world events and the need for every country and party to decide about its own development, or the belief that different experiences and ideas in building socialism only enrich socialist thought and practice in the world. Thus, Yugoslavia also carefully follows the processes begun in China, the reforms in the economy and politics by which China expands on the inherited foreign model, and seeks inspiration in Chinese specificities and conditions for its own socialist road and way out into the modern world. Chinese leaders point out the results already attained in this -- Chinese villages and industry have revived -- but they also do not deny having difficulties, which, it is the impression of an observer, partly stem from what follows from everything new and unknown in practice, and partly from the opposition of old consciousness to changes and to the new. The highest Chinese leaders stressed, however, that there will be no changes in the strategic orientation of modern China, by which means one wants to be as qualified as possible for entering the 21st century.

After the 1-year reformation steps in town enterprises, in industry, and trade 1986 will be -- it has been decided here -- a year of rest, in order to put together both positive and negative experiences, in order to be able, they say, to set about new reformation actions during coming years.

An accelerated opening up to and connecting with the world has increased trade, but a high deficit -- nearly $15 billion -- was recorded last year; domestic funds for investment are lacking; and there is also uneconomical spending of investments. These are some of the reasons why reexaminations have been started here in these spheres, and why criteria for priorities in foreign trade have been sharpened. To an even greater extend -- and our economic difficulties are also known -- Yugoslav economic trade with China demands a more organized approach, but also both sides' efforts, with a view to making better balances in this sphere than has been the case so far and better than last year's record of $189 million.

International topics in the talks passed mainly with the two sides' agreement, in particular when discussing the need for preserving peace and the indispensability of measures to improve the position of developing countries and to start to solve international economic problems. China confirmed its respect and support for the Nonaligned Movement as an independent international force, reiterating that it highly respects the role nonaligned Yugoslavia plays in the world.

Radovan Vlajkovic's talks with the highest Chinese leaders have confirmed the enviable results attained in the relations between Yugoslavia and China, and the two sides' readiness to ensure their stable and comprehensive development.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON U.S. -SOVIET SUMMIT PROSPECTS

LD071845 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary -- uncertainty continues about the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. A possible meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz could provide a more complete answer to this question. Milika Sundic speaks about this:

According to announcements from Washington, Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, could, during this month, have a meeting with George Shultz, his U.S. colleague. According to the same sources, the initiative for the meeting of the two ministers came from Moscow. This proposal by the Soviet Union was allegedly noticed by Hartman, the U.S. ambassador in the Soviet capital, who immediately informed Washington of it. The meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz, if it happens, will be devoted to preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the problems that could affect its course and outcome. Recently, in fact, rumors have increasingly been heard, and this is confirmed also by Mikhail Gorbachev in a recent interview to the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, that a new cooling in Soviet-U.S. relations has come about that could jeopardize the meeting between the two leaders.

Moscow, or so it seems from what the Soviet press has been writing and from statements from official circles, is very dissatisfied with U.S. behavior and particularly about the blocking [zbijanje] of Soviet initiatives aimed at disarmament. The last such initiative related to the banning of nuclear experiments, which the United States, without thinking twice about it at all, rejected. For the time being, it is true, no one is questioning the likelihood of a Soviet-U.S. summit, but no agreement of any kind has been reached on the date for it. The United States is suggesting that it will be in June or July, but the Soviet Union prefers September or October.

One has the impression, however, that there are many more important things concealed behind ties which relate to the future of Soviet-U.S. relations. Moscow, for example, believes that a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev would be superfluous if no agreement were to come out of it. In Moscow's assessment there is no reason for not going ahead immediately with the nuclear test ban and a reduction, by stages, of nuclear arms, in keeping with Gorbachev's proposal of 15 January this year.

Reagan's approach to these problems, however, is quite different. The United States claims that nuclear disarmament is the goal toward which they aspire, but at the same time they claim that conditions are still not ripe for the complete halting of nuclear tests and the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, as is being proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev. Washington, otherwise, is not giving up on a summit meeting, but it does not want to commit itself to anything in advance that would tie the hands of the United States in any way, especially when it is a matter of Reagan's star wars, in which the United States also wants to involve its allies, primarily, Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, and Japan. In fact, Washington, in this respect, has already realized some deals, to the great disatisfaction of Moscow.

The meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze could, among other things, clarify many disagreements between the two superpowers, because it is evident that by means of messages, speeches, and interviews, the desired progress in the preparation for the summit meeting cannot be achieved.

Furthermore, one has the impression that the United States, by its rejection of Soviet initiatives, regardless of the extent to which some of them are realistic -- such as the one on withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean -- are intentionally making the position of Mikhail Gorbachev more difficult. This could drive the Soviet side to different approaches to relations with the United States.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UNREST IN KOSOVO

RILINDJA Article

AU071743 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 5 Apr 86 p. 9

[R. Rugova and H. Syla article: "Pristina Commune LC Presidency Evaluates Situation at Kosovo Polje -- Unacceptable Protest of a Group of Citizens"]

[Text] The demand for the release of Kosta Bulatovic, who three days ago was detained on well-founded suspicion of participating in hostile activity, represents pressure upon the judicial organs. All sociopolitical forces in Kosovo Polje and in the commune of Pristina have carried out and are continuing concentrated ideopolitical activity with the purpose of preventing any kind of disinformation or other tendencies in connection with this issue.

Yesterday the Pristina Commune LC Presidency considered the present political and security situation in the Kosovo Polje district, and judged unacceptable the attempt of some individuals, who yesterday organized a gathering of citizens and who are continuing with this activity with the aim of exerting pressure and expressing their protest against the decision of the competent organs of the investigator's office to temporarily detain Kosta Bulatovic from Kosovo Polje, against whom exists the well-founded suspicion of taking part in the distribution of propaganda material with hostile content, and has thus entered into conflict with the disposition of the law.

Such a protest by some Kosovo Polje citizens is unacceptable behavior, because it represents pressure upon the judicial organs with the aim of making impossible the normal functioning of the organs within the framework of the law and their responsibility. The Pristina Commune LC Presidency was informed by the appropriate judicial organs that in the proceedings now being conducted, the facts and the illegal activity of Kosta Bulatovic would be verified, and in accordance with this, he would be put in detention for the appropriate period, after which the matter would be handed over to the competent organs for the customary further proceedings.

As the meeting of the Pristina Commune LC Presidency, it was also judged that the situation surrounding this case was being misused by some individuals and some ill-intentioned circles, with the aim of spreading the disinformation that the competent organs had supposedly undertaken this measure because of the complaints and the dissatisfaction of citizens, who recently, in various ways, presented their opinion. These citizens' complaints were and remain a matter for the sociopolitical activity of subjective forces and constitute, it was observed in the meeting, tendentious and ill-intentioned interference in the illegal activity of Kosta Bulatovic, against whom the judicial organs on 2 April 1986 pronounced the measure of detention.

The Presidency laid out measures for further work and political activity with the purpose of giving complete information and explanations to LC members and to the public, and to prevent any kind of disinformation, the communique from the Pristina Commune LC Presidency meeting concluded.

Tendencies and Manipulation

It must here be stressed that all kinds of tendencies and manipulation, especially those not in accordance with the way of deciding issues in our political system of socialist self-management, are unacceptable. The evening before last, in Kosovo Polje, in the yard and in the street near the house of Kosta Bulatovic, several hundred people of this suburb of Pristina gathered, while there were also those who had come from some other districts of Kosovo, to protest against the supposedly unjust detention of Bulatovic. Meanwhile, yesterday evening a crowd many times greater gathered in the space in front of the railroad station. The citizens who gathered the evening before last did not commit any excess of violence, but unacceptable judgments of LCY policy, and especially of the policy of the equality of peoples and nationalities in the SFRY were heard from the mouths of those who lined up and rose to speak before the crowd. Active in the efforts to overcome the present situation were also LCY members and activists from Kosovo Polje itself, who tried through constructive dialogue to calm down this group of citizens, who dispersed of their own accord the evening before last, towards midnight, after their representatives had returned from Pristina where they were received by the Chairman of the Kosovo Provincial Committee LC Chairman Kolj Siroka.

Yesterday and the day before in Kosovo Polje, particularly in communities 16 and 17, there was concentrated political activity by all social-political organizations and other organized socialist forces.

Masses 'Manipulated'

LD071650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Manipulation of the Masses in Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Following the latest events in Kosovo Polje where, allegedly in protest at the arrest of Kosta Bulatovic, the last 2 mornings several thousand people have gathered, the Pristina LC Municipal Committee has approved a program of ideopolitical activity with Communists and citizens of this and other local communities. From today in Kosovo Polje and other places, meetings in branches of the SAWP and LC organizations will be held at which the background to these events and everything, public or concealed, surrounding them will be explained.

On this occasion it was assessed in the Pristina LC Municipal Committee today, in a conversation with chief editors and accredited journalists, that the majority of journalists and public media had reported correctly the events in Kosovo Polje, but one part of them had submitted to the misinformation heard at these mass gatherings. It was observed that some information had even "contributed" to the large size of the gatherings!

It is, however, a fact that the events in Kosovo Polje are more complex than the journalists suggest, and it is also true that not much was done to prevent their escalation. It is now obvious that there is something deeper underlying these gatherings. In the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, they are stressing that precisely those who have insisted on an "explanation" for the detention of Kosta Bulatovic, know it best. Their goals, however, are quite different, and it is quite clear that there is a desire to manipulate the masses by this action. Hence the motive itself is not important in this instance.

Thus it now turns out that the organizers of the gatherings in Kosovo Polje invented last night's alleged meeting of citizens and representatives of the province and the Republic of Serbia. They manipulated, both last night and the preceding evening, the names of several leading people in the province and the republic and their alleged promise. [passage indistinct]

Committee Reports on 'Events'

LD071626 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium reported that at its session today, which was presided over by Kolj Siroka, it discussed information and endorsed the assessments of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium on the events that took place in the last few days in Kosovo Polje.

As reported, the LC Provincial Committee Presidium endorsed a program of measures and activities to be taken that are to stabilize the situation and relations. It also pointed to the need to intensify ideolopolicial activity in the LC and other sociopolitical organizations because this event, as the report says, gave rise to concern and various commentaries in the province and elsewhere.

At the session it was pointed out that the "appearances of Comrades Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee, and Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, as well as Stambolic's address to the assembled citizens of Kosovo Polje, had a positive effect on the directions of future activity and on overcoming the situation that had arisen."

In forthcoming ideolopolitical activity too, as was said at the Presidium sesion, any further penetration by nationalist, antisocialist,and antiself-management forces and tendencies which, the report says,want to take advantage of certain real problems in this and other areas for their own malicious intentions, must be prevented by means of forceful action in Kosovo Polje, Pristina, and elsewhere.

Together with organs of the Serbia LC Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium will achieve agreement on joint actions to be taken not only in that area, but more widely, in order to carry out more effectively the tasks of the LCY from the platform on Kosovo and from other documents of the LC, the report concludes.

Bulatovic Statement

AU081032 Belgrade POLITIKA in Sero-Croatian 7 April 86 p 5

[Z.Z. Report]

[Text] Kosovo Polje, 6 Apr -- Last night about 2200 hours after he had been released from his detention and brought home in a police car, Kosta Bulatovic spoke to a group of gathered friends:

"I have most probably made a mistake, though not with a malicious intent, and something has happened that should not have happened: I gave something to a friend to read that he should not have read. During the first interrogation session I did not say anything, and then I decided to give my statement. Soon after I had done that, I was released. My statement is eleven pages long. May I ask all journalists for the sake of truth, and in the name of truth, to inform the Yugoslav public that all information about my mistreatment is incorrect.

When my daughter came to prison to visit me, she told me that there are stories about my being beaten and mistreated. This is incorrect because all those involved, the investigating judge, the prison governor, and the prison staff, treated me very correctly."

"I think that this gathering is not good, and I think that is against us. We should take the right position and not think that if some demonstrated in the past we Serbs and Montenegrins should do the same." "We must not now make a drama out of it. Although the people have come here and although they are my friends, if they wish good for their country I beg them not to go to Belgrade. It is not all as black as some would like to present it", Kosta Bulatovic said as he arrived home and to Kosovo Polje from his detention.

Activists Meet With Mojsov

LD071939 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, April 7 (TANJUG) -- A talk was held at the Belgrade Sava Centre today between a group of around 550 inhabitants of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, a part of the Republic of Serbia, with Yugoslav State Presidency member Lazar Mojsov, Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic, League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee President Ivan Stambolic, and Republic of Serbia and Province of Kosovo officials Bogdan Trifunovic, Medjo Borkovic, Bajram Seljani, and Svetomir Lalovic.

The group of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo came to Belgrade, as set out at the opening of the talk, once again to present the problems they encounter in the province of Kosovo. Thirty-nine Kosovo inhabitants took the floor at the Sava Centre, presenting numerous examples of an unsatisfactory situation in their local communities and communes, and in the province as a whole.

They demanded that the full equality of the members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo, and the protection of their personal integrity and property be insured. They also urged that a more decisive and concrete battle be pursued against Albanian irredentists and Albanian nationalism, and also against all other nationalisms and activities which endanger the fellowship, brotherhood and unity, and integrity of the Yugoslav community.

The speakers -- Serbs and Montenegrins from different parts of Kosovo, and those who have already moved out of the province -- spoke about numerous injustices, including those committed by official organs and officials in charge of safeguarding law and order in the province. On the basis of all they said, with dignity and faith that their problems would be resolved, it was evident that trouble and delays in the solution of their numerous problems had driven them to come to Belgrade.

Members of the group from Kosovo underscored that the fact that Serbs and Montenegrins were discriminated against before the law in Kosovo was a problem necessitating a most urgent solution. They were unanimous in assessing that judicial organs in Kosovo were inadequately efficacious, and even biased in some instances.

The Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo emphasized that, despite all the problems, they remaind committed to socialist Yugoslavia, and were ready to do their utmost to contribute to an energetic solution of the problems in the province. They did, however, express a lack of confidence in individual officials in Kosovo and called for their replacement.

Mojsov Address

LD072357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- After he heard 40 speakers at today's meeting of citizens from Kosovo and some places from Serbia, who spoke about the troubles that have brought them to Belgrade to complain, Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency spoke to the citizens present. Mojsov said:

Today's confrontation between us sitting at this table and you who have come to put forward your problems, to give your comments, and to inform us about your views of the situation, has already been going on for 6 hours. I had this sort of confrontation in 1971 when, in tens of towns and places in Kosovo, I spoke with many inhabitants of Kosovo of all nationalities, after the eruption of the greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

It would have been better had we heard you in the place where you live and work, I think it is much better if we come to you, rather than you to us. We will come. We will be coming much more often, so that we can assist you in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo in all directions, to achieve peace, stability, and progress for everyone.

We heard many of your worries here. We heard about the traumas you are undergoing. I can assure you, comrades, that there will only be isolated cases. A working group has been formed, and with its help and with the help of others, we will realize and undertake measures to correct injustices and to assure that they are not repeated, that the situation in Kosovo is calmed, and that the brotherhood and unity of all people who live in Kosovo strengthen.

You are full of anxiety, fear, and mustrust and I have been deeply moved as a man who fought for this to be a period of trust and security for all people, citizens of Yugoslavia, for all of us, for future generations. I want to reassure you that no one will touch a hair on your heads because you have spoken here. We guarantee this to all of you. Here there are leaders of the province, the republic, the federation, and you can rest assured and trust us.

We listened to many of your bitter and sharp words, very often rough ones; we listened patiently; we did not blow up. I experienced something that moved me deeply. I wish to begin my speech with it. if there is something not right in your words and complaints, something I felt very deeply while listening to you, it is that I see that we are facing something that lives in you, something that you should reexamine yourself to see if it is true, to see if it is the right attack, and to settle accounts with this sort of attitude. It is that in many of your words prominence was given to the feeling not only of the loss of trust, but also of hopelessness, desperation. One cannot live in this country without hope. There is hope and prospects for all of us; we shall live better, be happier, more free every day, every year that is before us.

We all heard your shouts that you yourself will emigrate. How is it possible, comrades, for you to reach such a state of hopelessness, an attitude that you yourself say is no good. This is not good. Kosovo, like the entire SFRY, is the common land and belongs to all of you as well as to all of us, to all nations and nationalities who live in Kosovo -- to Albanians and Serbs, to Montenegrins and Turks, and all other citizens. No one will ever drive anybody away from there. We are all there, and this land of ours, this brotherly community of all nations and nationalities will be our common country forever.

All of us together should strive to ensure that confidence between you and the organs in the province, in Serbia, in the federation, which has been undermined, becomes strong again and that, in particular, certain administration organs in the province establish necessary democratic relations with all citizens of Kosovo, regardless of their nationality, social position, the relations worthy of citizens and self-managers, since these organs exist because of citizens and self-managers. They were formed and exist for citizens and self-managers, and not for themselves. We are aware that a lack of confidence in organs, in what we call techno-bureaucratic and bureaucratic behavior in them, is present everywhere, not only Kosovo. It is our obligation to correct this. We should not speak in general terms about all organs and all individuals. There are honest people who are doing their work, and we should not cast a bad light on all organs because of some individuals.

The state of affairs in Kosovo and all difficulties that manifest themselves through sharpening of intranational relations are a constant care of the organs of the federation and the SFRY Presidency. At numerous sessions of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and particularly joint sessions of both bodies, very often, and particularly recently, discussions have been held on the situation in Kosovo. We are not just expressing our worries, but rather we have agreed to undertake a series of concrete actions in order to prevent the wild behavior of nationalists and irredentists, halt the emigration of Serbs And Montenegrins under duress and undertake effective measures to prevent pressures of all kinds and correct many irregularities in the organs of state administration and in their action toward citizens in solving their vital problems.

Since 1981, when the greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism erupted, up to the most recent weeks, we have enriched a series of conclusions, and stands and have made a series of appeals. It is clear to us that concrete actions are necessary, that we should move from words to actions, as somebody among you said, as much in the political area and in the activity of the Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists, and other sociopolitical organizations,as in the work of the organs of state administration, from local communities, from every village, every street, every municipality, all the way up to the province, republic, and federation. In doing so we will eventually overhaul the situation in Kosovo and correct the undermined intranational relations and remove threats to basic rights of citizens of all nationalities who live in Kosovo, so that we establish confidence and security, as much in Kosovo, as in our entire community.

Our community is a community of equal nations and nationalities and all of them must live in it. We must ensure in it full freedom, equality, brotherhood and unity, peace and security, together with constant efforts for a better life and for the elimination of all difficulties in developing our self-managing socialist community.

We must live together and tackle all our problems together, in both the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia and in our entire SFRY. Not only should no one's rights in our community be under threat, but we must all make efforts to get out of the crisis and difficulties we are facing as quickly as possible, and through joint efforts we must eliminate all obstacles on the way to seeking better and more correct systemic solutions and adopting measures, so that our system of socialist and self-managing relations is improved, the drop in living standard is halted, and our economy as a whole gets out of the period of stagnation in which it has been for a long time.

This type of life together, our brotherly community of equal nations and nationalities, we have been creating together through the great revolutionary and liberation struggle. There is no force in the world, neither internal nor external enemy, which we will not oppose with all our strength if it wishes to threaten it. All those who, in their dark plans, aim to put obstacles before this revolutionary way of ours; those who intend to create new difficulties for us; those who invoke ghosts from the past and sharpen their criminal knives for a new provocation of hatred, can with certainty count on us to oppose them as we have been doing during our entire revolutionary way. He who pulls a knife at the revolution will himself die from that same knife. We shall not, and we should not, only make such statements and fear to do it. We must courageously face every concrete case you talked about, every case involving duress, injustice, provocation of hatred. We know that Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo are exposed to this, that greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism is still wild there, and that a great majority of Albanians in Kosovo oppose it. Together with Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins and with all other citizens in Kosovo we will struggle to prevent all types of pressure and obstinacy, to establish relations characteristic of freedom, equality and security for all citizens, particularly for Serbs and Montenegrins who feel threatened, and we will struggle for the establishment of full trust, harmony, and life in togetherness, brotherhood and unity.

I assure you, comrades, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, that we will oppose every type of violence with determination, and that in doing this we will undertake a series of concrete measures upon which we have already agreed. We can understand your dissatisfaction so far and your disapproval because of the lack of concrete measures in the territory where you live. We know that it is difficult to re-establish undermined trust. All of us, together with you, aspire toward this aim of establishing a peaceful and harmonious life, respect for equality and freedom for Albanians, Serbs, Montegegrins and members of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo, the further economic ascent and comprehensive development of Kosovo. However, this aim cannot be realized through unconstitutional methods, violence, and protest actions, nor through stirring up national hatred. This can only aggravate the state of affairs and make the solution of concrete problems more difficult, and thereby enable all sorts of manipulations by those circles who do not wish the best for our socialist community and in whose interest it is that we return to the old, long-overcome relations, so that our difficulties increase even more.

Comrades, we live in a world full of violence and injustice, in a world in which a bitter struggle is taking place between the forces of emancipation and big centers of the worlds' military, economic and financial power. Shots are being fired and people are being killed in all directions. In these 40 years of our development, despite all the troubles and difficulties which we confront all the time -- since it is not easy to settle accounts with the inheritance from the past, which has left us so much backwardness, distrust, hatred and unsolved questions -- we have successfully moved forward on the way of socialist development and establishing of equality and progress for all our nations and nationalities. We shall ensure peace, security and progress for all our nations and nationalities, for all future generations, and nobody will be allowed to upset this, our brotherhood and unity.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as part of the SR of Serbia, and all other socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, are unbreakable foundations of this our SFRY. Progress and comprehensive development of each of our republics and provinces, further consolidation and development of self-managing relations, socialist democracy, equality, brotherhood and unity in each of our republics and provinces, and in particular in Kosovo, are the pledge for our better life tomorrow and for our way out from the present difficulties.

The working class of Yugoslavia, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all working people of Yugoslavia are, as a matter of fate, interested that, eventually, greater Albanian nationalism, irredentism and nationalisms of all colors, which only push us into many other difficulties, should be stopped.

Rest assured that the SFRY Presidency and all organs of the federation, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, together with the organs of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will undertake all measures so that the situation in Kosovo becomes stable, so that it improves and we all progress together in harmony and brotherhood.

Comrades, I conclude this short commentary of mine on your speeches with our well-known slogan. We often repeat it, but I would like to end our meeting today with it, since the few words of the slogan contain all our past, present, and our only future: Long Live the SFRY.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON YOUTH'S PLACE IN SOCIETY

LD041113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0448 GMT 4 Apr 86

["From the Draft Special Resolutions for the 13th LCY Congress: Young Share the Fate of Society" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The young generation, and particularly some parts of it, face a difficult socioeconomic situation characterized by social tension and elements of crisis in the area of politics, morals, and the overall social awareness. Young people share the fate of society in this, but they are hit a great deal more by crises that lead to dissatisfaction and justified demands for change in which they will also take part. Starting from this, the LC must make an opening for socialist self-management involvement of young people among its own ranks and for a higher number of youth in LC leaderships, from the basic organization up to the LCY Central Committee.

This, among other things, is stressed in the draft resolution on the tasks of the LC in realizing the social role of the young generation, which discusses the most important problems of youth and envisages directions of the LC activity in tackling these problems.

The LC is approaching unemployment as the first-class economic, social, and political problem, which, in spite of great efforts and results achieved, has in recent years become more severe, the draft says. Solving this problem is society's priority task, while speedier employment must be the strategic direction of the country's development policy. Primarily, it can be realized through more dynamic economic development, strengthening and widening of the work's material basis, and strengthening of self-managing integration on the united Yugoslav market. Communists must struggle so that tasks established in the long-term program of economic stabilization are developed in development plans of all self-managing organizations and communities, as well as the tasks envisaged in the social compact on the joint basis of the employment policy in Yugoslavia.

It is the task of the LC to see that obligations and responsibilities of workers in organizations of associated labor are realized in practice and that, through self-managing association and linking, more rational utilization of social assets conditions and opportunities for new, productive employment are created. This orientation can be realized only if the best cadres are employed for each new job, cadres capable of carrying out and developing production and increasing income, thereby creating material conditions for further employment of young people.

This demands that criteria for employing workers be consistently applied in organizations of associated labor, also including the obligation to employ trainees and to realize a program that would enable them to join the work process. A decisive struggle must be initiated against widely-spread manifestations of malpractice in job advertising and privatization and in other malpractices in employment, because for Communists this is an issue of highest social importance.

The priority tasks of the LC, it is stated in the draft resolution on the LC tasks on realizing social role of young people, also include the accommodation problem of young people, primarily through creating more favorable conditions for young people when apartments are allocated. Other ways must be developed, however, to solve accommodation problems, such as the use of loans on the basis of saving, the participation of personal assets, and the creation of conditions whereby loan policy and land policy can enable the acquisition of apartments. Manifestations of illegal utilization and trade in socially owned apartments, such as having several of them, must be prevented and made completely illegal.

According to the authors of the draft resolution, the education and upbringing of the young generation is the question that most highly determines their start in life, possibilities for development and work, and all their prospects. In order to realize these objectives, the most essential thing is to develop long-term projections of cadre requirements as a constituent part of economic and technological development. Without this, the education system cannot know what sort of experts are required, nor can students know what sort of job they should work toward. Present production requirements cannot be the only factors determining enrollment and the profiles of experts that will evolve much later. Such a practice hits young people most seriously, not only in choosing jobs but also with respect to the methods and content of education. The resolution's section on education concludes that, for the position of pupils and students in the education process, the primary importance is that this process is being improved and developed in its entirety on a united ideological and socioeconomic basis.

In the resolution, it is also pointed out that a young person should not be an object, obedient and unquestioning, in studying Marxist science. It is stated that the most important task of ideological work should be to prepare young people for the realization of basic self-managing rights. Therefore, the organs and organizations of the LC must devote special attention to a more successful work of youth political schools and all other forms of theoretical work, so that they achieve a standard that would be as high as possible. Marxist centers and organizations publishing Marxist literature should be involved in and should cooperate on these questions on a more responsible basis. This also implies higher participation of the best scientific cadres.

The nature of self-managing society is best suited by a youth organization that is a democratic mechanism of communication and mass sociopolitical action and through which young people exercise their influence on social trends, since only as such, would it become a real sociopolitical subject, the authors of the resolution state. The main obstacle on this path is still the strong element of class mediation and representation, as well as the practice whereby narrow forum organs are the creators of "youth policy." Therefore, a struggle against bureaucracy and the separation of the organs of the Federation of Socialist Youth from its grass roots is cited, among other things, as one of the main tasks of Communists.

RADOVIC SPEECH ON YOUTH AT LCY SESSION

LD080908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- A crucial question for the LCY today is to what extent the young are the bearers of the ideas and aims of the revolution; to what extent and in what way they take part in developing and realizing the historical interests of the working class. In today's debate we should proceed from the question of whether the LC and its leadership, seen as a whole, is conducting sufficiently successful and concrete actions for the realization of the social role, and the sociopolitical and existential aspirations of the young generation. We must openly admit that we are often not up to the level of our principled orientations in this. This is why we have decided that there is an urgent need for a full debate in the LC on the social and living conditions of youth, on the trends and processes among young people, and on the tasks of the LC in resolving the problems that are limiting the possibility for the creative fulfillment of the young generation. This is all the more topical when we consider the complexity of our economic and social situation and the international relations which we are facing and which are reflected to the full extent among young people.

The LCY Central Committee committee for the preparation of the documents for the 13th LCY Congress has for these reasons suggested that the stances you have before you should be adopted at this session as a draft resolution for the 13th congress, with of course all the changes and amendments on the basis of today's debate.

In our approach to and selection of the issues in the proposed text, the working party and the Presidium proceeded from the fact that most of the tasks of Communists in the struggle for the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system, for sceintific and technological progress, for the development of education and culture, and for the solution of other key problems of society, are contained in the draft resolutions already submitted for public debate. These tasks are also the basis for resolving the essential questions of the social role of the younger generation. That is why, in today's debate and in further preparations for the congress, we cannot consider these problems in isolation, and cannot accommodate them in just one document. Thev can only be fully considered and resolved in the context of all the key problems of society.

We can say with certainty that the continuity and prospects of our revolution will be guaranteed to the extent to which its basic values, achievements, and goals are accepted as their own and are carried and developed further by our young people. The younger generations can only fulfill themselves as a revolutionary subject if room is made for their own critical consideration of our self-management reality. This above all depends on whether young people will identify themselves with the essential contents of the revolutionary changes on the road to a communist society.

Experience has confirmed that no generation has been given a better, more certain, and happier future as a gift. Each has had to and must persistently wage an organized struggle for it. Today's younger generation can fall back on the results of our socioeconomic development and the gains of our revolution, which have lasting value, such as freedom and independence, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, and the federal system, the equality of nations and nationalities, and our independent and nonaligned policy. These values are the framework and foundation in the development of the ideological and political consciousness of young people.

It is their duty and responsibility not only to preserve these gains but also to develop them further, to enrich them and give them meaning from revolutionary and class positions and according to the demands and needs not only of the present but also of the future in which young people objectively have the greatest interest.

I am stressing the question of ideological awareness in general, and of the ideological awareness of young people because this, particularly today in the conditions of multiplying economic problems, has and must have still more importance for the productive material forces of society in the Marxist sense. In this way it will contribute a great deal to the reaffirmation and the further enrichment of the overall ideotheoretical fund of the LC. The revolutionary struggle of the LC for a new society, which is being created and developed on the foundations of socialist self-management, is constantly under threat from various conservative ideological tendencies and platforms, which to a greater or lesser extent can also be a subjective expression of opposition to the basic currents and processes of self-management, but which are basically and to a great extent in fact the objective expression of the discrepancies in that development itself, in the social entity as a whole. When society is experiencing a relative upsurge, particularly in regard to material development, these inconsistencies and their ideological repercussions are not so noticeable. They are also less present in the focus of attention of subjective forces, but in crisis situations such as the one through which we are passing at present, they become considerably exacerbated and antagonized, and are reflected in the consciousness of people in various ways, and in particular among young people.

I am convinced that it is essential throughout the precongress preparations to make further efforts to analyze more thoroughly and comprehensively the ideological and political trends and relations of forces in society, in the LC, and in the younger generation. A realistic assessment of the situation in this area and a concrete plan of action aimed at changing the existing situation and relations on the ideological front would give a powerful impetus to the more successful and more rapid solution of the major problems in society.

The need for such action is all the greater since the counterrevolutionary pressure of bourgeois forces and the forces of bureaucratism and etatism directed against the basic values and foundations of our socialist self-managing society are continuing. Hesitation and delay in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the considerable confusion about the character and extent of changes in the political system, expressed as well in the debate on the critical analysis, and the increasingly pronounced aggression of right-wing conservative anti-communist forces in the world, are playing into their hands. The lack of timely, well-argued and in-depth Marxist analyses of the social inconsistencies which cause this state of affairs and the lack of unified and energetic ideological and political actions to remove these causes, offer considerable room for anti-social and anti-Communist ideological positions and activity.

It is characteristic that such ideologies are not content simply with an attack on the present state of affairs and difficulties, but particularly of late, they use these difficulties as an occasion to make increasingly open and aggressive charges against the revolution and the LCY of dogmatism and a Stalinist syndrome, to negate the revolutionary works and personality of Comrade Tito and Marxism in general, to seek "national reconciliation" with the forces of betrayal and counterrevolution.

It is precisely in this area that they seek to influence the young generation, in the hope that here they can most easily gain ground with their falsifications of history and strike at the foundations and continuity of the revolution. The main weapon of these ideologies are increasingly chauvinistic nationalism and militant clericalism. Nationalism today is clearly the most widespread and most aggressive antisocialist platform, increasingly affecting young people and within which the forces of quite different and even opposing ideological views and political goals find common ground.

In this situation the political activity of the church has increase as well. Extreme clericalism is very aggressively taking over and misinterpreting national heritage, history and tradition, to the extent of identifying the religious with the national, imposing national mythology and attempting to use it to suppress the historical and critical awareness of the nation. Removed from social reality and history and raised to the level of mysticism and religion, national consciousness is thus deprived of its class foundation and critical capability, and becomes exposed to manipulations of all kinds. Such consciousness is the most fertile ground for nationalism. For this reason there should be no compromise with all these forces nor hesitation in the open confrontation argued, public and decisive struggle against their causes and exponents.

In this struggle young communists, particularly from the ranks of the intelligentsia, should involve themselves in a much more direct and concrete manner in the organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation, in schools, at universities, in public debates, and in youth and other newspapers. These newspapers have become a very powerful means of expressing and forming the awareness of the broadest strata of the younger generation. Thus it is all the more important that their editorial policy should be developed along socialist self-managing guidelines, that certain newspapers should cease to be a voice for the minority in the ranks of young people who often see their purpose in the uncontrolled expression of rebellion and lack of prospects, or to sometimes be a battleground for such political struggles which do not concern young people and have no connection with their real preoccupations and interests. The greatest responsibility in this is borne by Communists in the editorial offices and councils of these newspapers and by the organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation.

If Marxism is offered to the younger generation as a definitive knowledge, and not as a method of investigating social reality, as a constant search for something new and better, then is loses its topical content and link with reality, and ceases to be a revolutionary way of thinking. Thus Marxist and ideological education must be imbued with reality, must be founded on constant examination of our own and world socialist thinking and practice and should be a creative process for the development of scientific knowledge and the new self-managing relations, new culture, and new socialist reality based on it. Such an approach to Marxism will facilitate the active, creative involvement of the young. It will draw them out of the passive position of classical learning and memorization of ready theories, which is the approach belonging to the dogmatic and bureaucratic understanding of Marxism and the similar kind of social practice.

Although the LCY has been and remains the greatest anti-bureaucratic and anti-etatist force, in realizing its leading role in society in conditions of socialist self-management, it has clearly not quite succeeded in practice and still has to win the battle with these forces in society and within its own ranks. The main danger from etatism and bureaucratism in our society lies in the fact that it is deep-rooted in all political and state structures, in close alliance with the technocratic powers in organizations of associated labor, banks, and self-managing communities of interests.

These forces control most of the important levers of decisionmaking in society, on surplus labor, investments, the self-managing pooling of labor and resources, and in adopting decisions, in this way blocking self-management and self-managing decision-making, the initiative of capable and educated workers, and the great production and scientific potential of society. For this reason, etatism and technobureaucratism are the main cause of the economic crisis and of many elements of the political and moral crisis.

Plans for scientific and technological development have particular and long-term importance for practically all young people. Such modern development cannot be borne by narrow groups and individuals -- the scientific elite -- but should be based on much broader scientific work, a mass movement of innovation and invention, expert knowledge in every job in production and other activities. The lack of such plans and development policy is one of our greatest weaknesses at present. This is way we must make far more social and material efforts so that with the support of modern and above all our own scientific and technological progress we make room for all creative forces and for young people.

Often, and I would say increasingly frequently, the room for workers to have a decisive influence on development plans, investment, new technology, distribution and rewards, and employment, is being reduced, and this, as a rule, hits young people, and their ambitions and needs, hardest and prevents them from determining their own future. We cannot seriously talk about their role, if on this basic question we do not live up to in practice what we have established in words. This is why we have placed these questions to the fore in the drafts of all the resolutions and in these stances, and why it is crucial for the whole LCY, and not just young communists and the younger generation, that we resolve them more successfully and decide to do this straight away.

We cannot talk any more in the LC about bureaucratism and technocratism as the greatest evils if we remain unprepared to change ourselves as well and to really effectively and concretely fight against those causes, the eradication of which would also mean the eradication of the possibility of any kind of power over people. Young people have the greatest interest in breaking down the group-property isolationism of collectives, wage-leveling and averages, in building into economic life firm criteria and motives for work and remuneration, for introducing quality and competitiveness in knowledge and ability and the prevalence of workers' and self-managing morals. The LCY will only realize its leading role if it sets in train and succeeds in leading the united action of Communists to bring about such changes in the position of workers in associated labor. This is at the same time the thing that will most certainly activate and fulfill the socialist self-managing revolutionary spirit of the present-day younger generation.

We must also create much broader material and other social possibilities for the more active and freer expression of the younger generation in the whole sphere of creativity. Young people should be the creators and introduce new historical values into culture and the intellectual production of the whole of society. This will also more comprehensively fulfill and enrich the personalities of young people themselves. It should not be allowed that young people, instead of being active creative forces, become mere consumers of cultural activities and values, including those which are false. Much more must also be done to develop and foster physical culture and sport, the culture of work and technical culture, the culture of living, social communication and dialogue, and to enrich living and work environments.

Within the framework of such activities the LC must do much more in the area of critical Marxist evaluation of creativity and the affirmation of the lasting aesthetic values of all forms of this creativity and the activities of the young, including the phenomena of mass culture which particularly attracts and occupies the young. Any dogmatism and enslavement to traditional, false idolatry should be rejected, and monopoly of and resistance to the new spirit of the times which young people introduces into creativity should be prevented. But at the same time there is a need for a complete critical approach to whatever does not have these real values, and intellectually and culturally improverishes and alienates young people, imposing false values opposed to the socialist, self-managing humanism of our society.

These are just some of the most obvious problems in the economy and society in which the younger generation, or at least its greater part, is trying to concern itself, as its existential preoccupation. The LCY, the working class and the whole of our society are naturally fighting with them. For this kind of involvement the young generation must be much better organized, more ideologically and politically united, and included in self-managing life and decisionmaking. There is no more pressing task for young communists than to work on this.

The LCY will support all efforts of the young aimed at widely and fully establishing the Socialist Youth Federation in the basic cells of society where young people are most numerous and where there is a need for them to organize themselves politically and involve themselves directly. This is how the youth organization should be developed and this is where its social power to influence the self-managing and delegate organs and the entire political life is created.

These are the key questions of the political system and the role of the organized forces of socialist awareness within it, which are covered in the drafts of the other Congress resolutions, and into which we do not need to go in detail today. I would only like to stress that we cannot talk about the role of the young generation if we do not prevent major deformations and holdups in the political system, and if we do not prevent the bureaucratization in our own ranks and in society which breaks down not only the economy, but also science, education and culture, and all social forces, dogmatizes a consciousness which attempts to put monopolies and privileges above all other interests, particularly in the crisis which has arisen. If we prevent this we will have opened up a space which naturally belongs to the young for their work, self-expression and self-management.

We must also create such space more rapidly in the LCY as well, both by consistently realizing the permanent orientation towards the rejuvenation of our own ranks, and by training young communists and creating the conditions for them to show their full revolutionary enthusiasm in the LC. This country and this LC needs youth -- this remains the truth of our revolution no less today than it was yesterday, and we must keep to this truth not only in words but also in actions.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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WARSAW TREATY APPEAL ON NUCLEAR-FREE EUROPE

AU081233 Sofia BTA in English 1222 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Address of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA) -- Having been coordinated with the Warsaw Treaty member states, an address of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the European states, the U.S.A. and Canada on the issue of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe was handed today at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Embassies of Austria, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the F.R.G., Greece, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal, the U.S.A., Turkey, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The document will be delivered to the rest of the European states and to Canada through the Bulgarian Embassies in Moscow, Belgrade, Bern, London, Luxembourg, Paris and Rome:

-- In their address, the Warsaw Treaty member states:

-- Address the states of Europe, the U.S.A. and Canada, with an appeal to undertake energetic actions for the implementation of the proposals to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones on the European continent;

-- Call for support, including backing at the respective international forums, to the efforts of the states which favor the establishment of nuclear-free zones;

-- Voice their readiness to participate in an in-depth and concrete exchange of views among the countries concerned, so as to help implement practical measures for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans;

-- Declare themselves for starting negotiations between the states concerned on the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe.

The address points out that "today the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe is as topical as it has ever been."

According to the allied states, the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe would be conducive to the consolidation of the security of the states participating in these zones and of European and universal security. It would help achieve greater stability and mutual confidence, revive the detente process, reduction in the armed forces and armaments, consolidate the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and expand the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The establishment of nuclear-free zones is closely interrelated with the promotion of good-neighbours relations, mutual understanding and cooperation.

The address says that "the governments of other European states have also declared themselves in favor of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different regions of Europe. This idea is supported by parliaments, political parties, and broad segments of the public. Proposals to set up such zones on the continent have been made at the Stockholm Conference and are discussed at other international forums.

"The Warsaw Treaty member states proceed from the fact that the implementation of the proposals for establishing zones completely free of nuclear weapons in different regions in Europe depends on the political will, on the joint decision of the countries concerned in the respective regions."

The address emphasises the conviction of the Warsaw Treaty members states that "the establishment and the effectiveness of nuclear-free zones depend largely on the attitude of the other states, especially of the nuclear powers, towards them." The Warsaw Treaty members "note that the U.S.S.R. resolutely supports the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe and is ready to provide the necessary guarantees to those zones, and they expect that the U.S.A., as well as the United Kingdom and France, will follow suit.

"The undertaking of a reciprocal obligation by the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. to refrain from the deployment of any nuclear weapons in countries where there are no such weapons and not to replace them with new weapons in the countries where such weapons are already deployed, would be of great significance for the realization of the idea to establish nuclear-free zones in Europe," the address reads. "Along with that, the non-nuclear states on whose territories there are no nuclear weapons, should not allow any future deployment of such weapons on their respective territories."

The address of the Warsaw Treaty member states is a concrete manifestation of the coordinated strategic line, mapped out at the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. It conforms to the proposals advanced at the session of the foreign ministers' committee in Warsaw. It is in full harmony with the latest all-embracing Soviet initative contained in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

Central Committee Members

AU071221 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 8

[List of "BCP Central Committee Full Members" elected by the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text]

Aleksandur Petkov
Aleksandur Fol
Aleksandur Yankov
Anastasiy Donchev
Angel Balevski
Angel Bobokov
Angel Tsvetkov
Andrey Lukanov
Atanas Dimitrov
Atanas Konstantinov
Atanas Maleev
Atanas Semerdzhiev
Atanas Stoykov
Belcho Belchev
Blagoy Penev
Bogomil Raynov
Boyko Dimitrov
Boncho Mitev
Boris Karamfilov
Boris Todorov
Boris Tsvetkov
Boyan Traykov
Vasil Vasilev
Vasil Zikulov
Vasil Kolarov
Vasil V. Tsanov
Vasil I. Tsanov
Vasil Yanakiev
Velichko Petrov
Velko Palin
Venelin Kotsev
Vera Nacheva
Veselin Andreev
Veselin Yosifov
Veselin Nikiforov
Vladimir Bonev
Vladimir Zhivkov
Vladimir Kalaydzhiev
Vladimir Topencharov
Gancho Ganev
Georgi Atanasov
Georgi Georgiev
Georgi Grigorov
Georgi Dzhagarov
Georgi Dimitrov -- Goshkin
Georgi Yordanov
Georgi Karamanev
Georgi Karaulanov
Georgi Kardashev
Georgi Manev
Georgi Nachev
Georgi Pavlov
Georgi Pankov
Georgi Petkov
Georgi Stoilov
Georgi Tanev
Girgin Girginov
Grigor Stoichkov
Grigor Shopov
Grisha Filipov
David Elazar
Demir Borachev
Dimitur Bratanov
Dimitur Vasilev
Dimitur Dachev
Dimitur Y. Dimitrov
Dimitur Zhulev
Dimitur Kosev
Dimitur Metodiev
Dimitur I. Popov
Dimitur Stanishev
Dimitur Stoyanov
Dobri Dzhurov
Drazha Vulcheva
Elena Lagadinova
Emil Khristov
Zhivko Zhivkov
Ivan Ganev
Ivan Gruev
Ivan Dobrev
Ivan Dragoev
Ivan Iliev
Ivan Maslarov
Ivan Panev
Ivan Pekhlivanov
Ivan Popvasilev
Ivan Popov
Ivan Prumov
Ivan Stanev
Ivan Stoyanov
Ivan Tenev
Ivan Shpatov
Iliya Gunchev
Iliya Kashev
Ilicho Dimitrov
Yordan Abrashev
Yordan Yotov
Yordan Katrandzhiev
Yordan Kostov
Kamen Kalinov
Kiril Zarev
Kiril Ignatov
Kiril Kralev
Konstantin (Dicho) Atanasov
Kostadin Andreev
Kostadin Dzhatev
Krum Vasilev
Krustyu Stanilov
Krustyu Trichkov
Lazar Prichkapov
Lilyana Vasileva
Lilyana Dimitrova
Luchezar Avramov
Lyuben Gotsev
Lyubomir Kabakchiev
Lyubomir Levchev
Lyubomir Pavlov
Lyubcho Blagoev
Mako Dakov
Maksim Paskalev
Mariy Ivanov
Mariya Zakharieva
Milko Balev
Mincho Yovchev
Mincho Chuntov
Mircho Asenov
Mitko Grigorov
Mitko Mitkov
Nano Lalov
Nencho Stanev
Nikifor Stoichkov
Niko Yakhiel
Nikola Kalchev
Nikola Manolov
Nikola Stefanov
Nikola Todoriev
Nikola Tsonev
Nikolay Dyulgerov
Nikolay Zhishev
Nikolay Iribadzhakov
Ninko Stefanov
Ognyan Doynov
Orlin Orlinov
Panteley Zarev

Panteley Pachov
Peko Takov
Penka Astadzhova
Penko Gerganov
Pencha Kubadinski
Petur Balevski
Petur Georgiev
Petur Danailov
Petur Dyulgerov
Petur Mezhdurechki
Petur Mladenov
Petur Petrov
Prodan Stoyanov
Rada Todorova
Radi Kuzmanov
Ruben Avramov
Sava Ganovski
Sava Dulbokov
Svetlana Dilova
Svetlin Rusev
Siyka Neykova
Slav Karaslavov
Slavcho Trunski
Stanish Bonev
Stanka Shopova
Stanko Todorov
Stefan Ninov
Stefan Rangelov
Stoyan Zhulev
Stoyan Karadzhov
Stoyan Koshulev
Stoyan Markov
Stoyan Mikhaylov
Stoyan Stoimenov
Stoyan Stoyanov
Tencho Papazov
Todor Bozhinov
Todor Zhivkov
Toncho Chakurov
Trifon Balkanski
Trifon Pashov
Khristo Bonin
Khristo Dobrev
Khristo Maleev
Khristo Orlovski
Khristo Ruskov
Khristo Khristov
Tsola Dragoycheva
Chudomir Aleksandrov
Yancho Georgiev
Yaroslav Radev

Candidate Members

AU071257 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 April 86 p 8

[List of "bCP Central Committee Candidate members" elected by the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text]

Aleksandur Kolev
Aleksandur Raychev
Angel Karlov
Andon Traykov
Andrey Bundzhulov
Anni Spancheva
Anton Musakov
Atanas A. Atanasov
Atans I. Atanasov
Atanas Popov
Bistra Avramova
Blaga Tatarova
Borinka Tsvetkova
Boris Anastasov
Boyanka Strakhilova
Valentin Karamanchev
Vasil Zanchev
Vasil Nedev
Vasil Tsurvenkov
Velin Kharizanov
Velichko Velichkov
Vichka Stamova
Vladimir Lambrev
Gancho Nedelchev
Geno Toshkov
Gencho Popov
Georgi Bakharov
Georgi Venev
Georgi Ivanov
Georgi Iliev
Georgi Kostov
Georgi G. Pirinski
Georgi Stoyanov
Goran Ninov
Gospodin Yordanov
Grozyu Grozev
Delcho Penev
Delyana Chavdarova
Diko Fuchedzhiev
Dimitur D. Dimitrov
Dimitur Naydenov
Dimitur Nenchev
Dimitur D. Popov
Dimo Uzunov
Dichka Slavova
Dobri Dobrev
Evtim Krustev
Emil Petkov
Zhlyu Dobrev
Zhelyazko Kolev
Zapryan Georgiev
Zlatka Pavlova
Ivan Angelov
Ivan Andonov
Ivan Vinkov
Ivan Vrachev
Ivan Dimitrov
Ivan Ivanov
Ivan Kanurov
Ivan Ovcharov
Ivan Ruzhev
Ivan Stefanov
Ivan Tonev
Ivan Khristov
Ivan Chengeliev
Ivanka Vasileva
Ivanka Gineva
Iliya Geovgiev
Yordan Kostadinov
Yordan Tsanev
Kiril Zlatkov
Kiril Petkov
Konstantin Rusinov
Kostadin Lyutov
Krasimir Vulkov
Kuncho Kunev
Lazar Donchev
Lalyu Dimitrov
Lyuben Georgiev
Lyubcho Toshkov
Marin Marinov
Mincho Pankov
Mincho Semov
Nadezhda Kozleva
Nadya Asparukhova
Nanka Serkedzhieva
Nenko Goranov
Nikola Nenov
Nikola Tonchev
Nikola Fotev

Nikolay Kosev
Nikolay Todorov
Nikolay Tsonev
Ognyan Panov
Pavel Matev
Panayot Panayotov
Panka Babukova
Penyo Astardzhiev
Petko Danev
Petko Danchev
Petur Bashikarov
Petur Kisyov
Petur Maksimov
Petur Nikolov
Petur Obretenov
Petur Peykov
Radi Semov
Radnyu Minchev
Radoslav Radev
Radoslav Rodorov
Rumen Serbezov
Rusi Karatusinov
Rusi Rusev
Rusi Rusev
Svetozar Petrushkov
Stamen Stamenov
Stancho Mitev
Stefan Angelov
Stefan Vuchkov
Stefan Dosev
Stefan Slavchev
Stefan Staynov
Stoil Ferdov
Stoycho Banov
Stoyan Savov
Stoyan Subev
Stoyanka Krustenova
Strakhil Khristov
Temenuzhka Teofilova
Tencho Kunev
Todor Kyurkchiev
Trendafil Martinski
Filip Ishpekov
Filyu Chakurov
Khristaki Kunev
Khristo Mishev
Khristo Neykov
Khristo Petkov
Khristo Radonov
Tsvetan Nikolov
Tsvetan Petkov
Tsvetana Maneva
Tseno Khinkovski
Tsotso Tsotsov
Yuriy Danailov
Yanko Ortakchiyski

Control Commission Members

AU071329 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 8

[Membership list of the "Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP," elected by the 13th BCP Congress] [Text]

Aleksandur Bogdanov
Aleksandur Todorov
Angel Petrov
Asen Marinchevski
Asen Yankov
Atanas Ivanovski
Bozhidar Zhivkov
Boycho Ivanov
Boris Velchev
Boris Popov
Vasil Zlatev
Vasil Terziev
Velko Semkov
Velichka Ilieva
Vladimir Sandev
Vulka Goranova
Ganka Andreeva
Georgi Anachkov
Georgi Andonov
Georgi Barakov
Georgi Evtimov
Georgi Minev
Georgi G. Petrov
Georgi P. Petrov
Georgi Pirinski
Georgi Sharkov
Georgi Shekhtov
Grigor Vulev
Delcho Lulchev
Delcho Cholakov
Dimitur Vasilev
Dimitur Ganev
Dimitur Gogov
Dimitur Kasakov
Dimitur Mikhaylov
Docho Shipkov
Evtim Ovcharov
Evtim Stoimenov
Elena Chavdarova
Zapryan Tashev
Zdravko Mitovski
Ivan Arakliev
Ivan Beshev
Ivan Bosev
Ivan Delev
Ivan Nikolov
Ivan Todorov
Yovcho Gospodinov
Yordan Enchev
Kiril Botsev
Kiril Dochev
Kiril Kalyonski
Kiril Marinov
Kiril Nestorov
Kolyu Kolarov
Kolyu Yovchev
Komnya Sotirova
Konstantin Michev
Kostadin Ivanov
Lilyana Pavlova
Lola Biserska
Margarita Delina
Marin Dzhermanov
Marin Kiryakov
Marin Kolarov
Mariya Milenova
Marko Milev
Maryan Stoykov
Minko Minkov
Mikhail Kolev
Mikhail Tsonev
Mladen Kostov
Nacho Papazov
Nedyalka Kostova
Netso Garvanski
Nikola Ganchev
Nikola Nikolov
Pavel Yordanov
Paun Savov
Petur Bozhikov
Petur Buchakchiev
Petur Iliev
Petur Nikov
Petur Panayotov
Raycho Penchev
Sava Bozhilov
Sasho Demirev
Slavko Nikolov
Slavcho Vasev
Slavcho Radomirski
Stamo Kerezov
Stoyo Nedelchev -- Chochoolu
Stoyna Maneva
Stoyu Kyosev
Stoyan Draganov
Tatyana Koleva
Tosko Yanev
Khristo Tsachev
Tsanyo Bakalov

MILOS JAKES RECEIVES VIETNAM'S DO MUOI

LD081550 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Do Muoi, member of the Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In the course of the conversation, the current level of relations and cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Vietnam, as well as between the two states, was appreciated. Mutual interests in the further deepening and development of ties, for which broad possibilities exist, were expressed.

Both representatives expressed full support for the Soviet peace initiatives. They condemned the attempts of world imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and to hinder their progressive development.

FOJTIK SPEAKS AT THAELMANN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD072151 Prague CTK in English 1904 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Prague, April 7 (TCK) -- The historical struggle being fought by the world of socialism with the world of capitalism is more important today than ever because averting of the threat of nuclear war is at stake, Jan Fojtik said here today.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium candidate member and party Central Committee secretary was speaking at the opening of an exhibition marking the 100th birthday anniversary of Ernst Thaelmann, one of the most prominent personalities of the German and international workers movement who was insidiously murdered at Hitler's order in summer 1944.

The road to averting the threat of nuclear war was shown by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Jan Fojtik continued. It is the road of nuclear disarmament by the end of this century, the road of building a system of international security based on the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems. Consistently pursuing this road means putting an end first to nuclear explosions, to tests of weapons of mass destruction, and never permitting the arms race to extend to space. The Soviet Union is constantly making constructive proposals for this. The Warsaw Treaty states fully identify themselves with them and they are also approved by peace-loving people all over the world.

However, the U.S. Administration is constantly turning its back on these proposals, apparently under the influence of the reactionary forces of imperialism, the arms monopolies, the military-industrial complex, those who make fat profits from armament and hope that they will one day restore the domination of imperialism over the world, Jan Fojtik went on to say.

"It is the very hotbed from which fascism, the strike force of the most reactionary and expansionist forces of imperialism ...once grew. It was to destroy the communist movement and the Soviet Union. However, it logically became a threat to all progress, to the freedom of nations and, as our experience demonstrated, in some cases also to their existence."

"Today it is crystal clear that unleashing of a war into which regional conflicts that are constantly being provoked by U.S. imperialism threaten to grow, a war which can also start by an unexpected failure of technology, would result in complete and irreparable destruction of civilization, in extinction of humankind and perhaps also of life on our planet. The constant piling up of nuclear weapons and the psychological war being incited by imperialists against our countries, terrorism that the United States has made part of its foreign policy (and that it is cynically masking by its alleged mission to 'take up the struggle for freedom anywhere in the world'), provocations accompanied by demonstrations of strength, as we are currently witness to in the cases of Nicaragua or Libya -- all this is heightening international tension and dangerously bringing closer the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. There is nothing more important today than to prevent it. There is nothing more important than the cause of peace at present".

To save peace means to unswervingly block the path of imperialist reaction and the militarist forces of imperialism, to unite in an anti-war front all those sincerely desiring peace, to isolate world reaction. Socialism, liberation anti-imperialist and democratic movements and all anti-war forces can form an insurmountable barrier against which the plans of militarists will crash. This call for action is being made by the peace policy of the Soviet Union, Jan Fojtik pointed out.

He stressed that the worst enemies of peace defenders are illusions and belittling of difficulties which must be overcome in the effort to preserve peace. Jan Fojtik noted that the Soviet Union has given clear reply to imperialist reaction: It will consistently pursue the road leading to the preservation of peace and does not underestimate its complexity. The USSR has given the world its peace message and is convinced that the balance of forces in the world gives the possibility to put it into life.

The socialist community relying on the Soviet Union is the most important force in the broad anti-imperialist front, the Presidium candidate member said.

The authority and influence of the Soviet Union is growing as the community is developing and growing stronger, as it proves capable of countering the expansionist plans of imperialism, Jan Fojtik continued and stressed the duty to protect and strengthen the unity of the states of the socialist community.

He added that reactionary forces are joining hands to disrupt the unity of the countries of the socialist community. Class enemies constantly use anti-Sovietism and nationalism, search for differences and exaggerate them and attempt to turn natural differences and pecularities of each country into obstacles to cooperation and integration, in an effort to prevent joint action of the socialist countries. This is dangerous in view of the prejudices left in the heads of many people by the past. However, it is doomed to fail. Despite various difficulties the community is developing and cooperation between the countries brings fruit and proof of the advantages stemming from the common system, from the common system, from the common basic interests, from common ideology. An important impulse to promote this unity will be undoubtedly the long-term comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress approved by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow last year.

Jan Fojtik went on to speak about revanchism which has reawakened and is being incited in the Federal Republic of Germany. Official support it is given by top officials of the Bonn government is a warning signal.

The more so that the West German Government, despite lessons from the unfortunate past, is too willingly and eagerly coming to assist the U.S. Administration in its militarist plans, as its approval to join the preparation of "star wars" being organized by the Pentagon shows. "We must naturally be alarmed, our experiences gained after Munich cannot be erased from memory", Jan Fojtik pointed out.

LENART CHAIRS CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD071251 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee met in Bratislava today. The proceeding was opened and chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The CPSL Central Committee discussed a report on the preparation of the elections into representative bodies in 1986, which was delivered by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The Central Committee voiced the convinction that the election will become an expression of the unity of the party, the whole national front and the working people and will contribute to the further deepening of socialist democracy, the development of political and working activity in implenting the programme of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the resolution passed by the CPSL Congress. He paid tribute to the activity of political, social and state bodies and organizations in the preparation of the election, in fulfilling election programs and drafting the new ones, in selecting National Front candidates as deputies in representative bodies. He emphasized that it was necessary to continue to develop effective pre-election mass-political, organizational and agitation activity, direct the activity of citizens to speeding up the economic, social development and the development of society, towards intensifying and raising the effectiveness of production and quality of work, towards the fulfillment of the tasks of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The Central Committee approved the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the preparation of elections into representative bodies in 1986 and the report on the activity of the CPSL Central Committee presidium and Secretariat for the period since the last meeting of the CPSL Central Committee. The meeting was concluded by the singing of the Internationale.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CPCZ CONGRESS IN PRAGUE

Drafting Commission Report

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 March carries on page 2 the text of the "Report of the Drafting Commission," presented by its chairman, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the closing of the session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 28 March. The RUDE PRAVO version of Jakes' speech has been compared with the Prague Domestic Service Czech and Slovak version published in the 31 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 4, revealing the following variations:

Page D 4, last paragraph, line 2 reads... by the 17th CPCZ Congress approached its... (changing "CPSU" to "CPCZ")

Page D 5, first paragraph, line 2 reads... to the 17th CPCZ Congress proceeds from... (changing "CPSU" to "CPCZ")

Page D 7, paragraph three, anti-penultimate line reads... the mobilization of resources and reserves, the... (changing "machines" to "resources")

Members of Committee Listed

AU020945 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 86 p 3

[List of members of the CPCZ Central Committee, candidate Members of the CPCZ Central Committee, and members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission elected at a "closed congress session" on 27 March]

Members of the CPCZ Central Committee:

Adamec Ladislav
Bauer Miroslav
Bejvl Frantisek
Belokostolsky Jozef
Beno Mikulas
Beranek Karel
Bezel Vaclav
Bilak Vasil
Blahnik Miloslav
Bobkova Marie
Bruckner Jiri
Businova Anna
Ceza Josef
Colotka Peter
Cserge Karol
Cermak Vaclav
Ceska Zdenek
Cizek Josef
Cmolik Otto
David Vaclav
Demcak Andrej
Dockal Miloslav
Drabek Josef
Drabova Marie
Ehrenberger Vlastimil
Erbes Karel
Fojtik Jan
Garajcekova Maria
Gerle Ladislav
Graif Frantisek
Hajek Jaroslav
Hajko Vladimir
Haman Josef
Hanes Dalibor
Hanus Frantisek
Havlin Josef
Herman Vladimir
Himl Antonin
Hlozek Zdenek
Hocko Michal
Hoffmann Karel
Horacek Vaclav
Horakova Marie
Horeni Zdenek
Honig Bohumil
Hruskovic Milosav
Husak Gustav
Huscava Miroslav
Hvizdosova Eleonora
Chnoupek Bohuslav
Indra Alois
Jakes Milos
Janak Ignac
Janik Jan
Jeneral Jaroslav
Jindrak Rudolf
Kabrhelova Marie
Kapek Antonin
Kempny Josef
Klicha Jaroslav
Klima Jiri
Klimesova Margita
Klukanova Jarmila
Klusak Milan
Korcak Josef
Kozak Jan
Kozak Milan
Kozesnikova Hana
Kozik Viliam
Kral Josef
Kravaricikova Anna
Krc Zdenek
Krupauer Vladimir
Kubes Frantisek
Lenart Jozef
Lucan Matej
Ludvik Jan
Luhovy Ladislav
Macek Jaroslav
Madl Jaroslav
Maly Miroslav
Mamula Miroslav
Marko Jan
Markova Ludmila
Mertl Vlastimil
Mevald Josef
Mlady Antonin
Mracek Karel
Musilkova Marie
Muzikarova Ludmila
Novak Jan
Novotny Ladislav
Novy Antonin
Obzina Jaromir
Ondracek Jaroslav
Pacuta Vasil
Peska Rudolf
Petrincova Valeria
Pezlar Ludovit
Pirc Jan
Pirosik Vladimir
Pitra Frantisek
Polednik Jindrich
Potac Svatopluk
Polhos Karol
Risko Jan
Rohlicek Rudolf
Rusov Karel
Rehorek Jindrich
Riman Josef
Saul Eduard
Slavik Miroslav
Snitil Zdenek
Sojak Zbynek
Salgovic Viliam
Sipek Vaclav
Slapka Gejza
Spak Michal
Stafa Frantisek
Stefanak Michal
Strougal Lubomir
Svorcova Jirina
Tesar Frantisek
Tesar Jaroslav
Tomasovic Jaroslav
Travnicek Tomas
Urbanck Karel
Vaclavik Milan
Vajnar Vratislav
Valek Miroslav
Varga Julius
Vedra Vladimir
Zabranska Marie
Zavadil Miroslav
Zelenka Jan

Candidate Members of the CPCZ Central Committee:

Bahyl Pavol
Barlova Paulina
Bartackova Jirina
Bejda Vasil
Benda Bretislav
Blechta Vladimir
Bochenek Miroslav
Bochova Danuse
Cermakova Emilie
Cizmarova Valeria
Dragula Jan
Dundacek Jiri
Fajmonova Jana
Frk Vratislav
Gajdica Josef
Hronec Rudolf
Hynkova Adela
Jisa Jaroslav
Jonas Pavel
Julis Karel
Jung Josef
Kneppo Peter
Kocandrle Vladimir
Korinkova Zuzana
Kovac Michal
Kovar Karel
Kovarova Kvetoslava
Krizova Ludmila
Kubat Milan
Kubik Stanislav
Kutik Stefan
Litvak Mikulas
Lukacik Jan
Lukas Wilibald
Matousu Ladislav
Mohorita Vasil
Mynar Vladimir
Navratilova Maria
Nenadalova Zofia
Nemcova Miroslava
Nemec Zdenek
Pilik Jaroslav
Pisl Petr
Polednik Vladimir
Poukar Frantisek
Purs Jiri
Radimska Justina
Remek Jozef
Riha Miroslav
Skorinska Marie
Skoda Vladimir
Spaniel Miroslav
Stechova Stanislava
Tesakova Marie
Theis Jan
Toman Miroslav
Tyser Frantisek
Urban Bohumil
Vacek Miroslav
Vokrouhlikova Marcela
Zika Miloslav
Zak Jaromir

Members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission:

Becka Jan
Boda Miloslav
Cas Antonin
Cerveny Ladislav
Eged Frantisek
Hajn Jaroslav
Hasana Julius
Hron Jaroslav
Hutterova Marie
Hyza Kvetoslav
Charvat Miloslav
Jarabek Tibor
Jarosova Marie
Jelinek Jan
Kadlecek Josef
Kasakova Vlasta
Kesiar Alexander
Kortanova Hana
Kostalova Marta
Kretova Anna
Krizko Augustin
Kuryl Vaclav
Lauroskova Anna
Magyarics Vincent
Mahdalik Rudolf
Masek Jindrich
Molik Jaroslav
Muller Miroslav
Ondrej Josef
Ondrich Frantisek
Oravova Anna
Pelc Jiri
Pragrova Marie
Prochzaka Jiri
Pudil Ladislav
Randak Jiri
Stejskal Jan
Salda Frantisek
Sevcikova Eva
Sprocha Stefan
Stancel Miloslav
Tlapak Jaroslav
Trmal Josef
Truhlikova Vlasta
Turzo Eugen
Uher Jakub
Valenta Josef
Vecker Miloslav
Voslarova Zdenka
Zelingerova Libuse
Zollpriester Vaclav
Zidkova Eva

CPCZ Resolution

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 March carries on page one the text of the "Resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress." The RUDE PRAVO text has been compared to the Prague Domestic Service Czech and Slovak version published in the 31 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 11, and found to be the same.

MORE ON VISIT BY SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Meets With Willi Stoph

LD081349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1032 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, in Berlin on Tuesday.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on the GDR's successful development in all areas of social life as well as on the numerous initiatives by GDR workers in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Speaking about relations between the GDR and Spain, he noted that the visit by Francisco Fernandez Ordonez was a sign of the progress in the development of bilateral relations and also created the necessary foundations for the expansion. Both politicians expressed their satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and Spain had developed into a stable and predictable element in Europe.

Peaceful coexistence, Willi Stoph emphasized, comprised more than the rejection of threats, boycotts, and interference for the GDR. It was the sole reasonable alternative in the nuclear age to an arms race on earth and in space. The GDR constitutes an honest partner for everyone who strives responsibly for peaceful coexistence.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, also took part in the talks. Dr Henry Spindler, GDR ambassador to the Kingdom of Spain, and Alonso Alvarez de Toledo, ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to the GDR, were present.

Concludes Talks With Fischer

LD081440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and the Kingdom of Spain, Oskar Fischer and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, continued and concluded in the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday.

In the course of their exchange, the ministers agreed that the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear conflagration are vital questions for mankind. Oskar Fischer emphasized that a turn for the better is possible if all peace forces in the world actively work toward it. In this sense, the GDR supports the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. Both foreign ministers welcome the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

The GDR foreign minister spoke of the Soviet resolve to follow the declarations of intent arrived at in Geneva with practical deeds. This was particularly exemplified by the program to liquidate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century, to stop the arms race on earth, and to prevent it from spreading into space. Oskar Fischer praised the exemplary willingness of the USSR for immediate negotiations on a nuclear test ban. Francisco Fernandez Ordonez expressed the hope that the Geneva summit meeting will find positive expression in the near future in the practical policy for the preservation of peace. Spain is willing to make its contribution to further promoting the positive tendencies in international relations.

Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR will do everything to prevent a war ever again emanating from German soil in accordance with its historical obligation and with its responsibility as a state on the dividing line between social systems and the two largest military alliances.

During the talks, both ministers reaffirmed their intention to further expand bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields. They agreed on increasing cooperation between the GDR and the Kingdom of Spain for their mutual benefit and in the interest of peace and the improvement of the situation in Europe and the world.

Taking part in the talks, which passed in an open atmosphere supported by mutual understanding, were leading members of the Foreign Ministry as well as official accompanying the Spanish foreign minister. Also present were Harry Spindler, ambassador of the GDR to Spain, and Alonso Alvarez de Toledo, ambassador of Spain to the GDR.

After the official talks, Oskar Fischer and Francisco Fernandez Ordonez signed an "agreement Between the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain in the Field of Health, Medical Science, and Research."

OSKAR FISCHER MEETS WITH CSSR COUNTERPART

LD032051 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 3 (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer met here today with Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Hohanes for talks on international topics, including the questions of ensuring peace and disarmament. The two representatives called for the realization of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to liquidate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and avert the militarization of outer space.

They appreciated the latest Soviet initiative aimed at an immediate ban on nuclear explosions as a new expression of responsibility and will for disarmament from the side of the Soviet Union.

Jaromir Johanes and Oskar Fischer emphasized that the realization of the joint proposal of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to create a chemical weapons free zone in central Europe would undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of security in Europe. Jaromir Johanes arrived here for mutual consultations on topical international issues.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH SWEDEN'S HELLSTROM

LD072151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN) -- The high level of trusting good-neighbor relations between the GDR and Sweden and their significance for peaceful international cooperation were praised by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Sweden's Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom.

During a talk in Berlin on Monday [7 April] they expressed the conviction that the forthcoming visit by Sweden by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will give these relations new impuse.

Oskar Fischer noted that securing peace is the basic condition for the prosperous development of relations between states. He emphasized the historical significance of the comprehensive program to free the world from nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons presented by the USSR. Both politicians emphasized in agreement the urgency of the immediate end to all nuclear explosions as an important step on this path.

Fischer emphasized that the GDR is in agreement with Sweden and its striving for arms limitation and disarmament in its efforts to create a chemical weapons free zone as well as a nuclear battlefield arms free corridor, as initiated by Olof Palme.

LORENZ ATTENDS OPENING OF SILICON WAFER PLANT

LD030542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt 31 Mar (ADN) -- The first section of a new manufacturing plant for silicon wafers went into operation at the Spurenmetalle Freiberg works in Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk today. It was handed over by Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED area executive.

The new production plant, which will quadruple the capacity for manufacturing silicon wafers for the GDR economy, includes so-called zone floating installations and a computer-controlled abrasive cutting-off machine. This enables the Freiberg works to supply silicon wafers with a larger diameter and higher quality.

The further rapid construction of the new manufacturing plant will make it possible for the GDR to cover its silicon wafer requirements by 1987.

HONECKER ATTENDS MEDIA INTENDANT'S FUNERAL RITES

LD072051 East Berlin of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Relatives, comrades-in-arms, and riends took their leave of the communist Erich Jungmann [former intendant of Radio Berlin International], who died on 29 March, at a moving funeral ceremony held by the SED Central Committee in Berlin today. Together with the family, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid his last respects to the meritorious fighter against imperialism and war for peace and socialism. The funeral address was given by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission.

URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD081852 Warsaw PAP in English 1519 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 8 -- Widespread support among the public in Poland for Mikhail Gorbachev's peace proposals, causes of postponement of the foreign ministerial trip to Britain, possibility of a Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting and, the conduct of father Henryk Jankowski of Gdansk, were the main topics raised at government spokesman Jerzy Urban's news conference for foreign correspondents here today.

Asked about the proposal from Poland's Roman-Catholic Primate Jozef Glemp for a meeting with Gen. Jaruzelski, Urban said he did not know the contents of the general's planned reply, but in line with hitherto experience with respect initiating such meetings, one can expect that such a contact will take place.

Urban presented the results of a TV public opinion polling centre survey concerning how Polish society sees Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to completely eliminate nuclear arms by the year 2000. A total of 96 per cent of those polled said they personally supported the proposal, one per cent rather not, and three per cent had no opinion, the spokesman said, but added that no-one said they refused support for the Soviet proposal.

This is an almost unanimous stand of Polish society, a result hardly ever met in opinion polls in Poland, he said, stressing that Polish public is strongly divided in their views, but has turned out almost unanimous on that issue.

Urban went on with the results of a poll concerning chances for implementation of Gorbachev's proposal, saying that the majority were of the opinion that proposal had chances to become reality, one fourth were pessimistic, and 22 percent had no opinion. Asked if the proposal would positively affect the disarmament talks, 65 per cent replied in the affirmative, 12 per cent said rather not or not, and 23 per cent had no opinion, Urban said.

Urban replied the following to a question concerning the postponement of an official trip to Britain by Polish Foreign Minister Orzechowski. "The official visit to Britain by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, the initiative of which was put forth by the British side, was fixed for this April 28-29. In the course of arranging the programme of the visit, the Polish side invariably reiterated its interest in the development of relations in all realms, expressing the conviction that a partner-like political dialogue is an important instrument for promoting cooperation. It was a natural thing for us that the visit of the Polish minister of foreign affairs would take place in tune with reciprocity principles, in the spirit of non-interference in our domestic issues and that it would reflect the achieved level of relations and the good will for their further development. These were precisely the principles which beckoned us when we were playing host to British Foreign Secretary G. Howe here last April. As it is known, it was at the wish of the British side that he was received by the president of the Council of State and the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In its preparations for the visit by Poland's foreign minister the British side -- using different kind of excuses -- and in a discriminating way tried to downgrade the visit, not ensuring such a level of interlocutors as provided for by the programme of the visit. It also made attempts to make the programme of the visit dependent on Poland's internal situation. All these activities boiled down to lowering the meaning and results of the visit by Poland's foreign minister. Such an approach impelled the Polish side to put off the visit till later. Naturally, enough, we come out in favor of further all-round development of relations with Britain on equal-footing principles of reciprocity and mutual interests."

Next, Urban referred to an interview granted by Father Henryk Jankowski from Gdansk and carried by the Austrian KLEINE ZEITUNG, in which the latter spoke about oppression allegedly existing in this country, about the growing support by society for the opposition, etc. Producing a copy of the paper in question, the government spokesman listed a string of yet other statements by Father Jankowski, irritating and fomenting hatred as they were, and recalled that during one of his past conferences he had asked the question what were the motives behind the Austrian paper's decision to disseminate such extreme views. At the same time Urban read a letter by Father Jankowski in which the clergyman denied he had granted the interview or had known its author, Herr Herbert Boeck.

The interview, supplemented by photos, was also published by West German magazine BUNTE. One of the photos featured Father Jankowski in the company of Boeck. In view of these obvious facts and the univocal denial by Father Jankowski, Polish diplomats in Vienna got in touch with Boeck who confirmed he had met Father Jankowski and said he viewed Father Jankowski's dementi as not serious and incomprehensible. He also said he was able to evidence his talk with Father Jankowski by supplying photos. He ruled out the possibility of distorting Father Jankowski's statement because the clergyman spoke good German.

Urban denied reports by Western news agencies to the effect that some 1,000 people marched in Gdansk in protest against a price rise. The spokesman said such a march had not taken place. After a mass at St Brygida's Church an estimated 300 persons stood near the church and chanted slogans but this, however, is the regular practice following the masses of political rather than religious character.

Asked about Poland's stance towards a successive nuclear test in Nevada, planned by the U.S. for today, Urban said: I expressed the attitude towards the Soviet proposals to stop nuclear tests and blasts provided the U.S. did the same. It can be said that the blast in question is meant to torpedo the Soviet plans aimed at curbing armaments. Poland resolutely supports consistent Soviet policy and individual steps take by the USSR. We would like very much to see the U.S. administration taking a favorable approach to the practical Soviet steps aimed at checking nuclear tests. Unfortunately, there are all indications that the U.S. does not intend to take such steps.

Asked to comment on yesterday's meeting of representatives of different milieux and organizations in the Belweder Palace, held with the participation of General Jaruzelski, Urban said the gathering was a symptom of a firmer struggle against the phenomena which are not in line with the moral principles of socialism. Urban underlined that the crime rate in Poland was dropping, there were many favourable tendencies but there were also many concern-raising symptoms. The point is to improve the pattern of social relations and curb the ills which have been pestering society for a long time now, to mention incorrect attitude towards work and alcohol abuse.

Answering another question Urban confirmed that representatives of Western commercial banks arrived here today for talks with the Polish Bank Handlowy SA concerning Poland's indebtedness. According to general practice there is no news release on such talks as they are confidential.

Urban confirmed that three FRG citizens had recently been arrested in Szczecin after customs officers had discovered that their van contained a large number of concealed publications in Polish, Czech and Russian, of mostly anti-Soviet character, as well as 157 recorder cassettes. He said all of the stuff uncovered proved that the group's activity had not been confined to Poland.

Asked about a letter sent last February to the Polish authorities by 12 officials of different French political parties (except the Communist Party), and dealing with better conditions for the so-called political prisoners in Poland, Urban said: "I do not know if a reply has yet left the Chancellery of the Council of State, but myself as well as

other representatives of the authorities have had an opportunity to dispel the doubts of everyone, including those 12 personages from France, and indicate that the situation of the prisoners is not bad and allegations of any harassment untrue.

"I believe that if AFP had related the words of the head of Poland's penitentiary institutions in a matter-of-fact way, the French officials would have had no reason to worry over the fate of prisoners precisely in Poland," the spokesman said.

Asked about the dispute over Catholic convent the Church is planning to establish within the former premises of the wartime Nazi death camp Auschwitz in Oswiecim, southern Poland, Urban said: "This is a dispute between two denominations, and I hope these denominations will arrive at an agreement. He also recalled that not only Jews had been killed in Auschwitz, and added that there has been one Catholic convent over there for forty years now, as is a convent at the former Nazi death camp at Dachau where it provokes no protests. The Polish authorities had no reason to refuse the Catholic Church a right to locate a place of Catholic cult in the vicinity of a site of martyrdom, the spokesman said.

He also answered a question about the reception of excerpts from an illegally published novel in the weekly POLITYKA, saying the weekly has received many letters from readers who expressed indignation and disgust with such underground publications and their authors. People wrote: "They do not think but just hate, do not criticize, but just throw mud at one. Their writings, which know neither any restraint nor limits, is now showing pure madness."

"This is just what POLITYKA and I wanted to show and prove before the Polish public: political, moral and literary ugliness of one of the most aggressive underground lampoon," Urban said. "Polish society is diversified in their views, but hardly anyone thinks along the lines of the author who produced 'The Dead and Resurrect' published in excerpts by POLITYKA," he added. "To argue with that text would be below dignity. Experience tells that absurd, hateful and stupid statements by our opponents are best to publish with no comments. The Poles do not like to be led by the hand and prefer to judge and draw conclusions on their own.

"When in the fall of 1981 radio beamed a recording of a Radom conference of 'Solidarity' leaders, no comment was needed either. It sufficied to broadcast statements in which a confrontation had been heralded, people's authority threatened with being 'pulled by the jaws,' and an announcement made that socialism in Poland would be dealt with the 'last battle.' It opened the eyes of millions of people. Thus the intention behind the printing (of the excerpts) was clear: To expose the essence of illegal anti-socialist publications and to show their unadorned face to society.

"That this goal has been met can be seen not only from the letters, but also the first reaction from Radio Free Europe, full of embarrassment and vague explanations. Also the Western correspondents have been embarrassed. The embarrassment among people unfriendly to socialism could be seen even from a question asked in this room last week: Was it not a provocation?

"No, not a provocation. Just as Aleksy Dalcz, the author of the novel, so do think, feel and write people whom some forces in the West consider as political allies. It is just such lampoons which are facilitated by dollars and photocopying machines sent in from the West," Urban stressed.

PAP REPORTS ON ORZECHOWSKI-GENSCHER TALKS

LD081253 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Correspondent Juliusz Solecki report]

[Text] Bonn, April 7 -- Current problems of international situation, with special

consideration to the state of relations between East and West and the issue of disarmament were the main topics of the first day talks conducted by Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski in Bonn.

Minister Orzechowski, currently on a visit to the FRG on the invitation from FRG's alternate chancellor and foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was received Monday by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, met with chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, and co-chaired the first part of plenary talks between delegations from the Polish and FRG's Foreign Ministries, held at the Foreign Ministry headquarters in Bonn.

Presenting Poland's stand at the talks held at the Foreign Ministry, Orzechowski stated, among other things, that he considers peace and security inseparable from the point of view of all nations. Indicating the both states' common responsibility for the entirety of relations in Europe and the world, the head of Polish diplomacy declared that Poland was determined to do all in its power to consolidate the detente tendencies.

[Passage indistinct]

The same also concerns the planned, subsequent meeting between the states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act, which in Poland's view should be inaugurated at the level of foreign ministers. Both Orzechowski and the head of Bonn diplomacy, Genscher, who discussed the main directions of West German policy during the meeting, came out in favor of continuing dialogue. Both sides agreed upon the necessity to introduce a system of expert consultations on the issue of European cooperation.

In the course of a dinner given in honour of the Polish guest, the Federal foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted that in Orzechowski's visit he perceives the evidence of the continuation of political dialogue between both states, which did not break even during the difficult period.

Referring to the important anniversaries in the FRG-Polish relations last year, i.e. 20th anniversary of the famous memorandum issued by the Protestant Church in Germany and of the messages sent by Catholic bishops of both states, and the 15th anniversary of signing the treaty on the bases of normalization of relations between the FRG and Poland of December, 1970, the head of Bonn diplomacy said that these events became not only the cornerstones for permanent peaceful coexistence and for the development of normal, good relations between both states, but simultaneously they constituted a programme for future activities, aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe, hence securing peaceful future to the future generations.

The treaty of December 7, 1970, has been, and still remains a firm basis for our relations, determining the framework of our political activities, noted Genscher, stressing that the treaty's provisions and targets are supported by an overwhelming majority of FRG's society.

Peace in Europe, as stressed in the treaty's preamble, is based on inviolability of borders and observance of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states within their present borders. We do not have any mutual territorial claims and shall not file any today or tomorrow. Our dialogue demands credibility and cooperation of all responsible political and social forces, stated the head of Bonn diplomacy.

We must shape our today and our tomorrow in full awareness of the past, while scepticism and disbelief towards the motives the others are guided by could cause harm, said Genscher, pointing to the need for patient efforts on behalf of understanding and agreement, as evidenced by the Krakow debates of the Polish-FRG forum, and the recommendations adopted there.

Minister Genscher attached much attention to development of cooperation with Poland in economy, industry and technology and said, inter alia, that the FRG came out in favour of Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund. He added that the FRG expected with interest a Sejm law on establishing enterprises with foreign capital shares which can bring new impulses for the further development of cooperation between small and medium-size enterprises of the two countries.

Pointing out that the state of bilateral relations was a part of the state of West-East relations, Genscher said that the FRG positively assessed the outcome of the summit of General Secretary of CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan which set the switches towards a better climate in the international relations. Minister Genscher also stated that the government of the FRG is interested in continuation of the efforts for implementing the CSCE process which he described as a central instrument of politics between East and West.

Speaking in favour of a further increase in all kinds of interhuman contacts, including continuation of the process of re-uniting families and facilitating of departures of people of German origin, Minister Genscher appealed for a further broadening of cooperation and cultural exchange, as well as expansion of the youth exchange.

In reply to the address delivered by the head of FRG diplomacy, Marian Orzechowski stressed that his visit to Bonn constitutes a practical expression of readiness to seek possibilities for further normalization and development of the bilateral relations, and simultaneously to bring a maximum contribution to the improvement of international climate, to the consolidation of the tendencies favouring detente and cooperation on our continent.

The state and prospects for the Polish-FRG relations are closely related to the development of international situation and the relations between East and West. Alarming phenomena still occur in many fields of international co-existence, stated the Polish foreign minister. We consider the escalation of the arms race, and of nuclear arms in particular a special threat to world peace.

Orzechowski also declared that Poland, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist states persists in its efforts to save the world from tumbling into a nuclear abyss. This purpose is being served by comprehensive peace initiatives of our alliance, tabled in Sofia in October, 1985, he said.

During the last session of the committee of Warsaw Treaty member states' foreign ministers held in Warsaw in March, 1986, we again presented the extensiveand realistic proposals to limit the arms race, improve the international climate and return to the policy of cooperation. A special chance to all the nations of the world, stressed Orzechowski, was created by the programme tabled by Mikhail Gorbachev in January, 1986, for the total elimination by the year 2000 of all nuclear and chemical arsenals and for the ban on space offensive weapons.

Poland supports the idea to create atom- and chemical weapon-free zones on our continent. We invariably come out in favour of the continuation and consolidation of the CSCE process, of creating conditions to extend and deepen the cooperation between European states. We think that Poland and the FRG, in full awareness of their responsibility for the destinies of their own nations andof those of our continent, can and should do everyting for the emerging chance to make Europe a secure continent, a territory of peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation to become reality.

Recently we celebrated the 15th anniversary of signing the historic treaty of December 7th, 1970. We fully appreciate the hitherto achieved results of normalization, perceivable in interstate relations, and in the scale of entire societies, of individual citizens. We simultaneously realize that this process could be much faster, and its results larger. There still occur a number of issues which arouse our concern and

await positive solution.

Orzechowski Assesses Visit

OD082227 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 8 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, April 8 -- On Tuesday, the second day of his official visit to the FRG, Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski co-chaired another plenary session of delegations from the Polish and FRG's Foreign Ministries, which dealt solely with the evaluation of bilateral relations. Orzechowski also continued his talks with Bonn's top political figures.

Minister Orzechowski met with chairman of FRG's Budestag, Philip Jenninger, and attended a dinner given by Polish ambassador to the FRG, Tadeusz Olechowski in honour of the Federal foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Orzechowski also met with chairman of the German Communist Party DKP, Herbert Mies.

Making a preliminary assessment of his visit at a meeting with journalists, Orzechowski noted that it was a confirmation of readiness, declared by the FRG, to resume full political dialogue. Minister Orzechowski stressed that the representatives of government coalition, as well as those of the opposition underlined their will to continue the process of normalization of relations, based on the treaty of December, 1970, which constitutes the starting point of the entire process.

It should be hoped for this stand not to be subject to fluctuations or fresh hesitations, Orzechowski said, stressing that in result of stagnation, and even clear retrogression noted in the Polish-FRG relations at the beginning of the eighties, both sides still find themselves at the beginning of a long and difficult road.

In addition to many untapped chances created by the treaty of December 1970, we have to get rid of many new obstacles and accretions, which piled up over the recent years, when certain political circles hoped to exploit Poland's internal difficulties for their own purposes by blocking the normal political and economic cooperation with our country, and reaching for various sanctions, or even attempting to undermine the spirit and letter of international treaties and to force through their own interpretation of them.

During my talks in Bonn we tried to work out a balance sheet of sorts of all these matters to "clear the foreground" to define and name all that is harmful to our relations, all that hinders them or is necessary to give them new impulses, stated Orzechowski. He also indicated that no topics were avoided and both sides strove to seek possibilities and ways leading to a full normalization and comprehensive development of cooperation.

Minister Orzechowski noted that an important place within his talks was taken up by the problems of international situation, and in particular the issues regarding the disarmament and the necessity to halt the arms race. In this context he recalled Poland's stand, according to which the realization of the so called "star wars" programme, forced through by the U.S., would not only fail to contribute to increasing security, but on the contrary -- it would create new threats, and insoluble ones, too.

Underlining the paramount importance of the latest disarmament proposals tabled by the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the head of Polish diplomacy indicated the joint responsibility of all states, including the ones like Poland or the FRG, for maintaining and consolidating peace. Minister Orzechowski said he invited Hans-Dietrich Genscher to visit Poland, and that his invitation was welcomed with satisfaction. The visit's date will be set by diplomatic channels.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ATTACKS JANKOWSKI INTERVIEW

AU010746 ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Mar 86 p 2

[Colonel W. Zielinski commentary: "The Battle for a Prize Has Started . . ."]

[Text] In an interview for the Austrian paper KLEINE ZEITUNG, Father Jankowski [Walesa's father confessor] announced that he would use the rosary as a weapon against the authorities which he does not like and against imagined occupants. Together with Walesa, he met with an Austrian journalist to praise their mutual services in the struggle against "communist heresy." The interviewer praises them as well, saying that "Father Jankowski is not only a confessor, but also Walesa's most trusted and influential friend and the second most important person in Solidarity."

The KLEINE ZEITUNG reader must be quite confused when he reads this interview. For example, he learns from Father Jankowski that "physical and psychological terror from the government reigns, and the entire nation is under pressure. Communism is tying its knots increasingly tighter in Poland and young people have to be brought up without faith, without morality, in the spirit of the communist world outlook." The more intelligent reader no doubt asks himself: If there is such terror, how is Father Jankowski able to meet with a Western journalist and grant him an interview? Where is this clergyman telling lies?

To answer this, let us look at the question of raising children. In one place, he speaks of "upbringing without faith in a communist spirit," and in the next sentence he declares: "More and more families are not giving a single grosz to bring their children up in a Marxist spirit the way the government dictates. Today, children are brought up the way the families want, not the way the government wants."

First of all, it emerges from this that the government has not only raised children in a Marxist spirit, but even ordered families to pay for this service. Besides, if families are indeed educating their children, as this statement suggests, then the schools ought to be empty. Yet the case is exactly the opposite. Well, where are these children being educated? Has Father Jankowski opened a parish school?

Let us examine another issue. When asked "what convenient solution he sees in light of existing possibilities," Father Jankowski replies: "The so-called third way -- neither communism nor capitalism, but a middle way with freedom, independence, and self-determination for the Poles." In other words, "neither one thing, nor the other, but something in between." One must say, however, that he could not have answered this question any other way because no one in the world and no politician, President Reagan included, knows what this "middle way with freedom" is. No doubt, he would like to have answered that he finds the "other side," in other words capitalism, the most suitable. But he prefers not to aggravate the huge majority of Poles who would have lost out on this "business," meaning a return of capitalism. Hence, he answered a concrete question with a meaningless slogan.

I, for my part, would very much like to know whether Father Jankowski personally hates communists or whether he likes them a little. The Austrian reader would no doubt also like to know, though it is difficult to determine from what the priest says. On the one hand, he threatens communists with a rosary, and on the other, he assures us that it is all the same to him whether someone is a communist or not, because "at the center of my attention is man, whatever the ideology he professes and whether or not he believes in God."

However, at the end of the interview, we hit the bull's-eye of the matter, for we learn why Father Jankowski is turning himself and his friend from Gdansk into rosary victims and why he is making the Poles a nation of martyrs in whose defense he is baring his breast. But let us give the final word to Walesa, noting, by the way, his

"beautiful" turns of phrase: "My confessor is not working for Poland in order to receive some international prize. But the time has come to make efforts to recognize his importance for democratic life. That is why emigre representatives of the existing Christian Party of Poland have decided to recommend Henryk Jankowski for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize."

Here "the cards are on the table." While presenting himself to Austrian readers as a martyr, he is suggesting at the same time that he deserves the Nobel prize. And his efforts in this direction are avidly supported by the one with whom he shares "power." The man in black and the man in colorful dress have both been recorded for posterity in joint photographs that are sold at the Church of St. Brygida [Jankowski's church in Gdansk].

One more, hitherto less known personality, has been included in the above candidate's propaganda campaign. But let us allow Father Jankowski to speak: "One of my closest colleagues and my right hand is Lech Lanchorzynski. . . . No one writes applications as well and effectively as he. . . ." We will find out whether the application written by this "right hand" was really effective. For my part, I wonder what wrong Walesa has done to his confessor to get himself demoted to a left hand.

PAP REPORTS START OF SEJM MEETING, AGENDA

LD091053 Warsaw PAP in English 1002 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) gathered here today for two-day debates which will cover, among other things:

-- information on the motions and postulates advanced during the electoral campaign to the 9th Sejm and the ways of their realization;

-- a report of the Committee for Foreign Economic Cooperation and Maritime Economy and the Legislative Committee on the government bill on amending the Maritime Code;

-- a report of the Committee for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, the Committee for Self-government Affairs and the Legislative Committee on the government bill on amending the Law on Joint-Stock Companies;

-- question period.

Present are Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner. The debates were opened by Roman Malinowski.

FOREIGN MINISTER ORZECHOWSKI'S VISIT TO FRG REPORTED

For Hamburg DPA reportage on the visit to the FRG by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, including his meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 7 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LCY Presidium Discussion

LD082121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, heard reports from Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, on the latest events in Kosovo. In this connection the Presidium agreed on measures and activities to be undertaken in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia, and in the Federation.

The Presidium also approved reports from LCY Central Committee Presidium members Milan Kucan, Ali Sukrija, and Dobrivoje Vidic, on the attendance of LCY delegations at the congresses of the Communist Parties of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, and a report from Hamidja Pozderac on the visit of the LCY delegation to the Ba'th Party of Iraq.

Stambolic Address

LD081819 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1916 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- As we have reported, a meeting of the political aktiv was held yesterday on the situation in Kosovo Polje and the province over the past few days in this suburban settlement of Pristina. The political aktiv was addressed by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbia LC Central Committee. Today we are carrying Ivan Stambolic's report in total. The text of his address is as follows:

The discussion is difficult, for the circumstances are difficult,and the struggle we are waging is difficult. The challenges are difficult, and the truths with which you are confronted, but the discussion is honorable and sincere, as Comrade Vlasi said. That is the most important thing, for the discussion to be useful, and this one is useful. That is why I am pleased that I was able to hear your sincere and difficult statements about the conditions, circumstances and surroundings in which you are fighting to overcome all the difficulties.

For 2 months Comrade Kolj and I have been talking about coming here for discussions. However, our arrival here has now been forced a little by these latest events and the difficulties with which you have been confronted. The pity is that we do not come as much and as often as is possible. The pity is that more of us do not come here to hear and see at the source, and on this basis assess the situation here.

After this meeting, and from everything I have heard, although we all view the situation as serious, I must say sincerely that nevertheless I do not think that it is so fraught with political, material,communal and all other difficulties. It cannot be solved rapidly. Much resolve and persistence by all of you, and most of all by you here, will be needed. The main problem is that in these 5 years we have not done everything we could and should have done. Therefore we must judge our responsibility in this way and assess the whole situation.

I would like to say that in the last few months, or month and a half, we have analyzed and discussed the topical situation in Kosovo in the top leadership of the province and republic, and finally at the joint session of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia and the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium.

The conclusions of the joint session were formed into about 30 groups of the most urgent tasks, in which the exponents and executors of those tasks and the deadlines by which they should be completed are set out precisely. I wish to say that up to now we have never been so united in our assessment of the situation in Kosovo, and even more importantly, of the measures and actions which need to be further planned and implemented in Kosovo.

Last night we met in Belgrade. Comrade Kolj was there. We noted that we have never reached such a level of agreement and specificity in planned actions. It would have been very useful if we had achieved this earlier. But when it is a question of a realistic assessment of the situation in Kosovo, and the processes and tendencies stirred up and stimulated, although you are witnesses of all this, I would like nevertheless, because of the realities, to direct your attention to some things which seem to me to be true.

In these 5 years since the Kosovo LC underwent its greatest test, its most difficult test in 40 years, the test of fighting to eliminate the irredentists and causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary outburst of 1981, several very important things have happened. Several prerequisites for the continued and more successful struggle have been achieved. Without them there could not be such a struggle.

With the help of the whole of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, above all through the struggle of the Kosovo LC and its leadership, there has been a turning point in political orientation and political practice in the Kosovo LC and the Province of Kosovo. There has been a change in that orientation which also created the causes of the counterrevolution. A new political orientation has been achieved on the platform of the LCY, a Yugoslav orientation.

Of what am I thinking when I say this? We all know that relations and cooperation between Albania and Kosovo have been developing in the sphere of culture, education and science. This has now been cut off decisively. We all know of Kosovo's isolationism in the sphere of the economy and economic development, and how individuals in Kosovo have thought it necessary to be isolated and to try to equip themselves for integration in the context of Yugoslavia and Serbia through integration with foreign firms. Such a means of integration is not for anyone in Yugoslavia, and not for Kosovo. Such an integration is certainly dangerous, for it neglects integration in Yugoslavia.

Not only has there been a turning point in concepts, in consciousness and orientation. More than that, when it is a question of the pooling of labor and resources in the past 2-3 years we can talk about a dozen factories which are appearing or have already appeared in Kosovo. And not only that. There has been a major turning point in the policy of economic development, a change is taking place from the earlier megalomanic and bureaucratic concept of development to a quite different orientation. A change is taking place in favor of work-intensive areas, which will be directed above all to solving the problem of unemployment in Kosovo, the cause of many sociopolitical and not only economic disturbances.

I think that, as a result of this turning point in development policy, suitable differentiation within Kosovo and all its structures, not only in the LC, but in the Albanian nationality itself, has also been carried out. This differentiation is in progress and must be resolute. I agree that it must reach as far as the leadership.

I am convinced that the vast majority of the population favors this Yugoslav orientation. Differentiation between irridentists and separatists and honorable progressive people in Kosovo is much clearer today; the line is drawn more clearly.

We now face the question of which problems remain. These are, above all, intranational relations. These are even deteriorating. The most important differentiation in the Albanian nationality is between communists, honorable people, patriots, and people who are oriented toward Yugoslavia and the minority that is irredentist and hostile. It is clear, however, that the degree of differentiation has not led to an improvement in relations between the Albanian nationality and the Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo. We must give a correct political reply to why this is so as soon as possible.

It seems that the irredentists are increasingly losing ground and therefore becoming more nervous and increasingly more unscrupulous. Their arrogance creates a tense atmosphere in Kosovo and a state of insecurity and fear. Subjective forces are, however, still not sufficiently organized or effective to deal resolutely with the irredentists. You, the LC and all organized socialist forces face the task of persistently struggling for resolute blows against the Albanian irredenta. We know that this is not simple. Recognizing and exposing the irredenta in time is not easy, but we must set this as a task for ourselves. In this context we need to intensify penal polich and punish every offense that threatens personal security and integrity, especially when the offense is on a national basis. Such crimes must be punished more severely than all other offenses.

The conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, of which you will soon be informed, also speak in this way. However, there is a problem here too. That problem is that, while the positive orientation I mentioned has already started to triumph in the LC and its leadership, and while certain services have achieved a step forward -- such as the state security service -- the situation in management, administration, and other parts of the system of justice is bad. Who does this favor?

We have still not dealt with that section of arrogant, overbearing bureaucracy that contains people who prevent justice from being the same for everyone and everyone being equal before justice. This is most evident in those state services that serve all citizens. These are attitudes and procedures that give rise to the greatest dissatisfaction among people, and this justified dissatisfaction is expressed for the most part among Serbian and Montenegrin populations. We must therefore deal with this; We must cut things off and turn them around. We must relate to this as to something hostile.

If we do not solve this problem, it will be difficult for us to solve the problem of emigration. Emigration is the most serious problem for Kosovo and Yugoslavia, for the Serbian people, and for the SR of Serbia. The conclusions of the Presidium, representing an urgent program for action in the next few months, provides for a whole series of measures. This is one plan to end negative trends and to expedite new relations in economic development that should ensure the resolution of problems, from employment to how to ensure the return of those who have left.

The first condition for the fight we have started is for us to avoid confusion and error, to avoid chaos, and to go through the system and its institutions, not any other way. We need to fight to ensure that those who rule work as they should. If they do not work in this way, if we do not believe them, if they are no good, we should change them. Any other way favors the irredentists.

When we think about the overall situation in Kosovo, we must not underestimate or conceal a single problem. At the same time we should not underestimate what we have achieved in these few years on the path taken by the LCY.

After all, I wish to say that you have adopted criteria in connection with cadre policy in these elections. According to these criteria, those who have fought against the irredenta and counterrevolution and those who have been tested in this struggle and proved their steadfastness and orientation are the ones who must gain preference in the elections. Such criteria must be respected consistently. In these conditions, even those who are silent can be far worse than those who speak against, and so it can turn out that we do not see the enemy. The great thing is for us to notice this. Everything that has been done up to now and that is being done should contribute to achieving the said criteria and to you and all of us having reasons to believe more in a new leadership that will emerge, because of the greater degree of unity that will exist in it and will be even greater in accordance with this situation and this struggle that is being waged in Kosovo today.

In the events of the last few days, and during these events themselves, the most important thing is that you have been dignified. You should persevere along these lines. You have forced us to come here so as to allow us to solve problems because it is only here that they can be solved in practice. This is the best way, better than some kind of meeting or demonstration. Nothing is solved that way. That can only cause great harm and bring about dangers. Everything about which we are talking can be viewed objectively and measured exclusively within the framework of the overall situation in Kosovo, in the context of everything that has been happening in Kosovo for a number of years.

The highest political and state organs, both in Kosovo, in the republic, and in the federation, as well as all progressive members of the public, have assessed and are constantly assessing these complex problems and contradictions of Kosovo resulting from tensions in intranational relations, pregnant with conflicts resulting from the unceasing activity of irredentists and pressures which, in various ways, continue to be exerted on the Serbian and Montenegrin population, forcing them to emigrate. This has been a long-standing problem, and despite efforts, there has still not yet been a true turnabout nor results which would indicate that the situation is under control.

It is only possible in this context and, in this concrete case, realistic, to pass judgement on it and take a principled political stance on it. I believe, this is how you should operate.

This means that at this moment we cannot view only the content of various writings or even that act of arrest in an isolated way or in the forefront of things. There have been and there will continue to be various writings and actions. The irridentists have not succeeded in realizing their separatist goals through the "Kosovo-republic" slogan, nor will Serbian unitarists and nationalists be able to sow dissention among us by bringing into question Kosovo's socialist autonomous nature. Just as the former cannot succeed, neither will the latter. Neither one nor the other will succeed. We must succeed with the policy of equality and brotherhood and unity, otherwise we will not survive.

If this is clear to us, then we cannot ignore or relegate to second place the overall circumstances causing these very events we have witnessed in the last few days. And you have spoken honestly about them today.

That this is so is best testified to by the fact that there have been, in all the republics in Yugoslavia, in various national environments, arrests for similar acts, but nowhere has it ever happened that several thousand people have sought, in a demonstrative way, an explanation and are protesting as a result of these arrests.

Furthermore, for perpetrators of acts of this nature up to now, even in Kosovo itself, where in recent times and for understandable reasons -- because of the irredentists -- these arrests have most frequently occurred, nowhere have we had demonstrations and a public gathering. For our peoples and our working people do not subscribe to the view of the nationalists, they even oppose them, and they do not concur with those who are against equality, against brotherhood and unity, and against our federative organization.

Well, it is clear from this fact that our citizens support neither individuals nor acts aimed against public order, against the foundations of our state social order, against our common life in harmony.

Of course, let us leave an investigation to do its job, let us leave it to an indictment to prove guilt or innocence. Nobody can deny the right of the appropriate organs to do this and to maintain public order and peace, but this must also be according to the law. If we do not work like this it will lead to lawlessness and anarchy, with all the consequences that this implies. Therefore, we should not prejudge anything that is a matter for the appropriate organs.

In the last resort, if it is proved that things were unfounded, that one acted rashly, that the social and political suitability of the use of law in this moment and in this way was not assessed in sufficient measure and in the proper way, then we must sit down, analyze the matter, and draw lessons and establish responsibilities from there.

We must start from the causes of the state of affairs about which you spoke here today, pointing out that most often we have not reacted in time and in the proper way. We must no longer only talk about these and other causes. We must be more concrete in taking appropriate measures. We must do exactly what comrade Sinan Hasani said -- replace verbalism -- the forum-type of work, and opportunism by efficient action. Nobody any longer asks us what we have said, but what we have done, what we have changed. We must fight for concrete results, for concrete changes. And there is inadmissibly too much of the forum-type of attitude,verbalism, opportunism.

Because of all that we are discussing today, we must also bear in mind Serbian nationalism, its proponents -- individuals and groups -- who try to take advantage of this situation, to encourage despair, spread hatred, work against both the Serbian and other nations and nationalities. Nationalisms feed upon and provoke each other, play into each other's hands, and plot against the people. Do not allow anybody to deceive you, to manipulate you. If matters are left to be solved by the relation between nationalistic forces not only in Kosovo but also in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the consequences would be fateful, unforeseeable for everybody.

Of course, a great deal of what has happened in Kosovo these days, after all the recent years, objectively plays into the hands of nationalists, and not only in Serbia, but throughout Yugoslavia. Threats to citizens' security in Kosovo, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, all this also plays into the hands of the pro-Chetnik and Chetnik emigration; it discredits one of the basic principles of the constitutional order of the SFRY, the equality of nations and nationalities.

Precisely because of this, all communists in Kosovo, they more than anybody else, and of course also in the socialist republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia, bear great responsibility for continuing and strengthening what has been planned, and organizing for maximum effect in the struggle against all nationalisms. Therefore, regardless of the various circumstances and causes of some phenomena of which I spoke, and which must be taken into account, analyzed, and on the basis of which we must plan and conduct our actions in order to be more successful, never and nowhere shall we, nor can we, waive the use of law and sanctions in the struggle against the enemy.

However, such actions must be preceded by a political offensive and in a political way by the League of Communists. Serbs and Montenegrins must stay here and struggle together with communists and progressive, honest people, and with Albanians. This is the best guarantee that we shall succeed in this difficult struggle. We are not retreating, since this is the objective of irredentists. We will not allow them to realize this, to make Kosovo ethnically pure.

We all know that this is a difficult situation for you. Your patience is running out but you should not lose it. Do not allow anybody to provoke you, neither irredentists nor Serbian nationalists. Do not allow anybody to manipulate you. The ones who want to do it are the greatest enemy of our country, of all of us together. You are not dear to them. They are playing their own game. They wish to divide and govern. Mention was also made of foreign forces, that they could tackle our problems. Is it not clear that this means encouraging treason, that somebody else should tackle our problems; Serbian nationalists who act from Belgrade, they do not act to make things better for you. Their motto is: The worse for you, the better for nationalistic aims.

Abroad, Kosovo is considered a mine beneath the Yugoslav community. Various appetites and various interests have emerged. I think that you all know very well that they believe the time has come to fish in troubled waters. As you know, for years, and at this time as well, hatred for the Serbian people has been spread and stirred, stimulated and helped, and pretensions toward Yugoslav territories are being manifested.

Our struggle and our harmony will be the best answer to them, so that they will never realize such aims. The best answer to them will be harmony and struggle for equality, brotherhood, and unity as in 1941, 1945, and 1948. This is our last word and we are prepared to pay any price for it. And, therefore, we should all persevere, both in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO YOUTH FEDERATION PRESIDENT VIEWS 'PROBLEMS'

LD081728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Sekibe Tabuku commentary]

[Text] Pristina, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The young people of Kosovo, preparing for the 22d youth conference of this province, are more organized and better prepared and equipped for involvement in all fields. Despite the many problems and difficulties, in the last 4 years the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation has succeeded in winning back the confidence of the young generation, stressed Hasim Redzepi, president of the province's youth organization in a talk on the occasion of the forthcoming conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation to be held 10-11 April in Pristina.

In the period between two conferences, the Kosovo socialist Youth Federation made a full contribution to the stabilization of the political-security situation in the province, especially in the eradication of the indoctrination of one section of youth, according to Redzept. The primary tasks, following the counterrevolutionary events of 1981, were differentiation within the membership of the organization and the revealing of the goals and demands of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in order to win over every young person to membership in the organization. This was achieved by organized work and by acquainting young people with the real goals of the irredentists on the one hand, and the LCY program and our orientations on the other.

This was confirmed, Redzepi stressed, by the mass participation of young people in the welcoming and farewell ceremonies for the youth baton relay, in the celebration of the day of work actions, and in a series of other events which bear witness to the orientation and loyalty of young people in Kosovo to brotherhood, unity, and Tito's work.

On the question of the extent to which young people in Kosovo of different nationalities associate with each other, Redzept said: After the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentistism, there was a cooling of intranational and interpersonal relations. However, with the stabilizing of the political-security situation, confidence is gradually returning. The young of different nationalities now associate with each other more, and are aware that it is only by common work and living that they can solve the problems and difficulties.

The youth of Kosovo, Redzepi stressed, are particularly worried about individual excessive phenomena, such as rapes, the desecration of tombs of members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, and other atrocities traditionally unknown. Young people are reacting to these excesses by expelling the perpetrators of these crimes from school, isolating their families, and publicly condemning these phenomena. However, Redzepi's view is that the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation must devote more attention to ideopolitical work in schools and universities. Young people must also be told what lies are concealed behind the hostile propaganda emanating from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and from various emigre groups.

Turning to the problem of unemployment, Hasim Redzepi observed that it is no longer solely of a socioeconomic nature, but is increasingly taking on political dimensions. Out demands for more rapid development, he stressed, are met mainly with support, but that is all. Initiatives of the socialist youth federation toward the employment of all young university graduates in work organizations, the advocation of the introduction of more shifts in factories, and part-time employment have remained only initial actions. In addition, institutions are to a large extent putting on a show of competition for jobs, while nepotism and other negative phenomena provoke revolt among young people.

Of the approximately 120,000 young people waiting for work, 78 percent are under 30, and 40,000 have been waiting for work for up to 10 years. This means that vast cadre potential is "mortified" at a time when we are fighting for economic stabilization and when these young people can give most to the economy of the province. In terms of capacities, more rapid development of agriculture and the retail economy, Redzepi believes that the problems of unemployment cannot be solved without the help of the broader Yugoslav community. The greater employment of young people from Kosovo in other parts of the country should be facilitated, and the process of the pooling of labor and resources of collectives from Kosovo with organizations from the other republics and the province of Vojvodina should be accelerated. In the meantime the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation has supported an initiative urging a national loan to aid employment, although there is a feeling that this will not solve the problem. An initiative has been set in motion to found youth collectives for the activation of old machinery and engines which young skilled workers and engineers would repair in cooperation with factories. Next month a youth factory is starting operation in Klina which will employ 130 new workers.

The youth mottoes "Get going" and "Wake up, something is happening" have been understood by Kosovo youth as a call to struggle against all the inequalities and negative phenomena in society which exacerbate problems, Hasim Redzepi said in conclusion, while advocating greater unity in the organizations of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation.

LCY GREETING MESSAGE TO CPCZ CONGRESS

AU021322 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Prague, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- "We would like to stress with pleasure that Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and cooperation are successful and stable. This kind of development of all our bilateral relations is of mutual interest and is an expression of the wishes and aspirations of the workers class, working people, and the peoples of our countries. We are ready to further enrich and advance this cooperation on the principles of equality, independence, autonomy, and mutual respect and understanding. There are significant opportunities for the development of this cooperation, which is not only in the interest of our countries but in the interest of peace, social progress, and socialism." This was stated in a greeting message from a delegation of the LCY to the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Recalling that the LCY is to hold its congress shortly, the message states that the congress will reaffirm the basic principles and values of our system and adds: "To us, there is no alternative to these values: independence, nonalignment, equality and the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, self-management, and the continuous democratization of social relations. These strategic tenets we have built together with Tito, and they represent our historic heritage and the lasting interest and orientation of all working people and the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY."

"We live in hard times full of dangers. This is witnessed by a continuous arms race, local wars and military interventions, various pressures and interferences in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. This complex and increasingly more dangerous situation," the message continues, "could, according to our assessment, be overcome only through a persistent struggle for the formation of a new system for international economic and political relations.

"The struggle on this international level is expressed most comprehensively and most profoundly through the policy of nonalignment to which Yugoslavia has a deep and lasting commitment. This policy expresses the vital interests and class and revolutionary bases of our revolution and is opening wide opportunities for Yugoslavia to contribute to world of peace, security, and equality. The policy and the movement of nonalignment -- which are built into the historical process of people's emancipation -- are today the most important factors of the struggle for progressive changes in the system of international political and economic relations, changes that would found this system on the principles of independence and equality of peoples. The Nonaligned Movement is fighting against all forms of political and economic domination and exploitation, against all kinds of old and new forms of dependence and subjugation in relations between countries and peoples," the SFRY delegation message states.

LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ITALIAN CONGRESS

LD081829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation, which will attend the 17th Italian Communist Party Congress, left today for Florence. The delegation is headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and among its members are Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Franc Setinc, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium; and Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the section for foreign relations of the LCY.

At Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

TANJUG FINANCIAL CONDITION 'EXTREMELY SEVERE'

LD081012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- TANJUG's material position is extremely severe, even critical and is jeopardizing the execution of the program of information activity vis-a-vis the country and the world. Without an understanding that TANJUG represents the backbone of our information system, it is difficult to solve questions in connection with the functioning of this body, it was said today at a session of the federal conference of the SAWPY for information and public opinion, which discussed the material position of the agency.

The TANJUG director, Mihailo Saranovic, produced some indicators of the difficult material position of this organization. At the moment, the federation finances only part of TANJUG's foreign service, far short of the commerical price of programs the agency offers to the federation, the republics, and provinces. As for the press, radio, and TV, last year only 17 percent of TANJUG's total revenue came from license fees for the general service. But despite all the difficulties we are facing, Saranovic said, TANJUG does not have any ideopolitical failings and problems.

(Jak Koprivic), president of TANJUG's Social Council, advocated that a lasting systemic solution to the financing of TANJUG be found and that programs be self-financing, instead of there being a percentage increase of budget funds. He said that in this matter it is essential to adopt changes in the current law on TANJUG and renew the work on the adoption of a social compact on TANJUG as an agency of the federation, the republics, and provinces.

Ivica Lovric spoke of the current attitude toward TANJUG, calling it incomprehensible. All factors in the country are pointing to the need for strengthening TANJUG and its importance, but they are not solving TANJUG's concrete material questions. Stanislav Marinkovic noted, in particular, the responsibility of the founders, having stressed that the media, together with the founders, should find a way of covering the difference between the real price the media can pay and the economic price of the general service. Rastko Guzina also stressed that the full price of the general service is 2 to 3 times greater than what papers, radio and TV are paying. The question is, how is it that they are able to pay this, when it is known that the majority of papers live on grants and have similar problems to TANJUG's. It is also his view that the founders of the media must be more concerned about this.

Milan Vukos also believes that TANJUG's material position is extremely serious. Having agreed with the proposed conclusions for improving this position, Vukos said that united criteria for determining the volume and price of the general service should be worked out. It is necessary to make a concrete and quantitative analysis of TANJUG's demands so that concrete decisions can be adopted, instead of principled support, said Trpe Jakovlevksi. In the view of Jorgovank Milojevic, it is necessary to emphasize more concretely the obligations of the republics and provinces toward TANJUG. She recalled that the burden of responsibility on the backs of people employed in TANJUG is such that no excuses -- it is difficult in the whole of society -- can be valid any longer.

Pero Vacic advocated special consideration of the question of the work, financing and further development of the pool of news agencies of the nonaligned countries in the framework of TANJUG's participation in the exchange of information in this system. He stressed the significance of the otherwise unfulfilled law on TANJUG, agreed in the republics and provinces and the SFRY assembly, on the modernization of the technical base and the development of TANJUG's production center.

We must be clear that without a strong agency it is not possible to develop our information system because TANJUG is its very backbone both internally and externally, Milan Rakas said. Unless we realize this, we will rapidly give in to the arguments of the public media with respect to TANJUG, because they too are in a difficult material position, he added.

It was concluded today that TANJUG's problems must be solved along two lines; urgent intervention to restore the current situation with respect to the responsible tasks TANJUG is expecting this year, above all the reporting on the congress and the summit of nonaligned countries, and long-term systemic measures able to facilitate its further development.

There will soon be a discussion in the Presidium of the Federal Conference of SAWPY and in the SFRY assembly, as the founder of TANJUG, on TANJUG's material problems, with the elaborated and concrete demands and measures, it was concluded. It was said that these proposed measures should be taken to the republics and provinces.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ALBANIAN REFUGEES

LD081036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Information on the solution of the status and position of Albanian refugees did not satisfy delegates of the Serbian Assembly All-chamber Joint Commission for Foreign Affairs today. The very fact that the Serbian Assembly Executive Council is suggesting to delegates that it is not essential to adopt new conclusions and that those adopted in 1983 continue to be appropriate was sufficient for delegates to ask themselves what this means. It may mean, they said, that the conclusions have not even been implemented.

Yugoslavia is even carrying out its international obligations toward the refugees to a greater extent than is necessary, delegates concluded, on the basis of this information of the Executive Council. Delegates believe that this hospitality toward Albanian refugees sometimes even goes too far. A number of refugees from Albania, it transpires from the information, are (?not) choosing, and rejecting, any kind of work and are not accepting Yugoslav citizenship, nor are they moving on to settle in another country. Apart from this, a number of these refugees of indeterminate status are even working in education, in the legal profession and in other sensitive places.

This Assembly commission believes that the conclusions offered, which in any case insist on the effective, energetic and consistent respect of the law, should be supplemented by a conclusion that refugees may not be allowed to educate young Yugoslava.

Delegates are particularly troubled by the fact, noted in the aforementioned information, that refugees from Albania can illegally acquire property, which indicates that the environment in which they enjoy hospitality is too generously disposed toward them. Serbia with its state attributes, can and must do much more to ensure that regulations are respected, the delegates believe. So, in their assessment, there should be more energetic action toward refugees who take advantage of this hospitality and those who avoid work, and they believe that financial assistance to them should be restricted.

This information will be discussed at the next session of the chambers of the Serbian Assembly on the initiative of Savka Javorina, a delegate in the Sociopolitical Chamber.

VLAJKOVIC RETURNS FROM DPRK, PRC VISITS

LD082234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic returned to Belgrade this evening from official and friendly visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. Vlajkovic held talks with the highest officials of the two friendly countries on topical international questions, and possibilities for further advancing bilateral cooperation.

In the D.P.R. of Korea, the talks encompassed also the activities of the non-aligned countries prior to their ministerial meeting in New Delhi this month and their summit in Harare in September. Vlajkovic's visits to the D.P.R. of Korea and the People's Republic of China were the first Yugoslav state visits at the highest level to the two countries since Pyongyang and Beijing were visited by the late Yugoslav president Josip Broz Tito in 1977.

ADM MAMULA VISITS BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT UNITS

LD081546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 7 Apr 86

Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, the federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by the Belgrade Army District commander, Lieutenant Colonel General Zdravko Dimic, Major General Konrad Kolsek [Commander of the Titograd Military Area], and Vladan Sljivic from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, visited units and garrisons of this Army district on 4, 5, and 7 April. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula stayed first of all in units commanded by officer Andrija Silic, and inspected a unit commanded by Officer Zivorad Milivojevic, which in last year's competition, "We Select the Best Unit," was declared the best unit of the (?closed formation) in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA). On the last day of his stay in the Belgrade Army District, Admiral Mamula stayed in Belgrade among soldiers and officers of a unit which is cherishing and developing the tradition of the first proletarian national liberation shock brigade in the 4 July barracks and the unit in the Vasa Carapic Barracks.

During his 3-day stay in units of the Belgrade Army District, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula acquainted himself in detail with the problems, results, and level of development and combat readiness, the moral-political situation of military collectives in terms of leadership and command, and the living standard of soldiers, officers, and citizens serving in the JNA, and measures being taken in this area. He also acquainted himself with the conditions for the preservation, location, maintenance, and the training with and use of modern weapons with which the units are equipped, and other questions of the everyday life of military units in the barracks.

The federal secretary for national defense, in the framework of his visit, also attended some of the units' practical activities: training and education, the performing of technical examinations, and the testing of the combat-readiness and preparedness of units for achieving military tasks. He paid particular attention and took great interest in the commemorative rooms of some of the units he toured.

The federal secretary for national defense, at the end of his visit, expressed satisfaction with the results the above-mentioned and other units of the Belgrade Army District had achieved, and are daily achieving, in the construction and strengthening of military preparedness, the moral-political situation, security and social self-protection, and generally in the organization of life and work and in the carrying out of duties.

While staying in the units of the Kragujevac Garrison, Admiral Mamula also visited a workers' collective of the Crvena Zastava Institute and had talks with the leaders of this collective.

AMENDMENTS TO KOSOVO PROVINCE CONSTITUTION

LD081535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Summary] Pristina, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Constitutional Questions of the Kosovo Assembly today approved draft amendments to the provinces' Constitution relating to the length of terms for responsible posts in the province and in the municipalities. The president of the Kosovo presidency and the president and vice-president of the provincial assembly will be elected for a 1-year term and may be reelected to the same post but not more than twice consecutively. The president of the Kosovo Constitutional Court, according to the draft amendment, will serve a 1-year term of office with the possibility of being reelected for a further year. The president and vice-presidents of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Committee will be elected for 2-year terms with the possibility of remaining in office for a further 2 years.

SKOPJE OFFICE CHARGES NINE WITH 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

LD071502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Skopje, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- The district public prosecutor's office in Skopje today submitted an indictment for the criminal act of "association for the purpose of hostile activity" against Bajram Limani from Kosovo Polje, Paso Maksuti from Kicevo, Fatimir Ibrahimi, Biljal Serifi and Afrim Ibrahimi from Tetovo, Safet Useini and Muadin Bajrami from the village of Zajas near Kicevo and Emini Zekir and Emini Veli from Kicevo.

As is stated in the indictment, from 1978 to October 1985 the accused, as members of the "Marxist-Leninist" hostile organization, acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kicevo, Tetovo and Pristina. They took part in hostile activity aimed at threatening the territorial integrity of the SFRY and fought for an anticonstitutional change in the federative system of the state and the destruction of brotherhood, unity and equality among the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. The aim of this hostile organization was to gain for Kosovo the status of "republic", which would be joined by parts of Macedonia, Serbia, and Montenegro in which Albanians live. This "republic" would then secede from the SFRY and join the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

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3 Apr Papazov Speech

AU091738 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 April 86 p 5

["Statement of Comrade Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship," made on 3 April at the 13th BCP Congress and relating to the section of the BCP Central Committee Report: "Foreign Policy and International Relations"]

[Text] The 13th congress of our party, by its work and decisions, will go down in the party's history as a congress of optimism, of the organic linking of socialism with science and technical progress.

The introductory speech on the Central Committee's report delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov reflects in real terms the path we have covered, which is marked by the conquest of new peaks in the building of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

I wish immediately to emphasize the especially active and comprehensive international activity of our party and state during the accountability period, aimed at strengthening good-neighborliness in the Balkans and peace throughout the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has gained even greater authority in the international arena.

Our congress coincides with the 30th anniversary of the April 1956 plenum. One of the fateful features of the April line is the concern for the flourishing of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. This is the testament of our victorious revolution, the testament of Georgi Dimitrov. The party's April line has continued and, under the new conditions, has developed this inheritance in scope, depth and insight.

The April policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union is being realized. This policy was developed in the basic guidelines drawn up by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the July 1973 plenum of the BCP Central Committee as a manifestation of socialist internationalism in action. The policy has become a vital credo and an element of the Bulgarian people's national consciousness.

As a motive force for building socialism in Bulgaria, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship finds real expression in the dynamic development of productive forces, in the faster growth of the national income, and in the raising of the people's living standard. The drawing together in the material, scientific, and spiritual fields is creating conditions for the accelerated building of the developed socialist society, and is drawing up the prototype for new higher relations between our peoples.

Life confirms the place and role of friendly links as one of the main directions for the drawing together of the PRB and the USSR. They open up wide opportunities for unconstrained intercourse, exchange of ideas and experience, and comradely mutual aid between the two countries' millions of citizens, and play an important role for international education, getting to know one another, and for consolidating the political alliance between the two peoples. Expansion of the direct links between the labor collectives is an effective and promising form, both in the production-economic and scientific fields and in the sociopolitical and cultural ones.

At present, out of a total of 6000 labor collectives in Bulgaria more than 1500 have friendly links with Soviet partners. Approximately the same number again of our collectives wish to establish such links. We must be more energetic in solving these questions.

I wish to point out that the All-National Committee and the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship committees, offspring of the party's April line, as the party's helpers and specialized, coordinating, and representative organs in the system of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement, are making their contribution toward the drawing together between the PRB and the USSR and toward developing the nationwide character of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement.

The forms and methods of the work of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship committees will be still further enriched and improved in the future. The new conditions require us to develop our activity and to carry it into the labor collectives, the higher education establishments, the institutes, through the town districts, etc., and to activate the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship clubs, which already number over 7000, as a basic form for work among workers and youth, and at people's places of residence. And all this is coming about, and will increasingly come about as we develop, in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's words, an apostolic movement and an apostolic spirit among all generations, especially among the youth.

In saying all this, I do not believe that we have no weaknesses or shortcomings. In the spirit of the requirements for a businesslike attitude and efficiency in the work of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship committees, it is necessary to change our approaches and further improve the forms in order to embrace all strata of the population and especially the youth.

On the other hand, we are actively cooperating with the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship in the Soviet Union -- a mass organization of the Soviet public which has over 5000 primary organizations and encompasses more than 60 million Soviet citizens with its activity.

As is emphasized in the congress documents, our friendship with the USSR is entering a qualitatively new stage, which is dictated by the need to combine all forces and all possibilities of the two countries and the entire socialist community in order even more widely and more successfully to place the scientific-technical revolution at the service of socialism. The Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PRB and the USSR in the Period up to the Year 2000 is opening up new paths and prospects for our comprehensive cooperation and drawing together. This is a development strategy up to the end of the century, and one which requires new forms of integration and joint activity. The first swallows of the future summer have already been born. These are the joint scientific-production trusts in machine-building and electronics. They have been formed as a result of the meetings and conversations between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev last year. But this is only a beginning. It should not be forgotten that every fourth scientific worker in the world is Soviet and that Soviet science is an inexhaustible source of ideas and solutions. Nor should we forget that the largest scientific-technical information system in the world, with over 1 billion 250 million titles, belongs to the Soviet Union, and that this Soviet system is linked up to the most powerful and well-known state and private information systems in the world.

Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is an antidote to anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism. Whether in the family, the school, the higher education establishments, or in the other educative and ideological institutes, we should never forget for a moment how powerful and cunning the means for penetration of anti-Sovietism are.

1986 is a leap year for our party and for the international communist and workers' movement. Without doubt it will enter history because of the unrepeatable event of the 27th CPSU Congress. For the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind, the congress marked the beginning of a new stage of the renewal and dynamic advance of Soviet society along the path of socialism and communism, a stage of bold creative development of Lenin's testaments and the glorious traditions of October.

This year, delcared the Year of Peace by the UN, congresses of the fraternal communist parties are being held in most of the socialist countries. At these congresses expression will be given once again to the will of the communists and all those laboring for peace and understanding.

This coincidence demonstrates to mankind with still greater force that the salvation of civilization comes from the world of socialism, which is raising still higher the banner of peace and progress, because this is its historical mission and sacred ideal.

5 Apr Statute Amendments Report

AU071648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 9

["Report of the Commission on Amending the BCP Statute," delivered on 5 April to the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia by Chudomir Aleksandrov, chairman of the Committee on Amendments and Addenda to the BCP Statute and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat]

[Text] Comrades:

The Commission on Amendments and Addenda to the BCP Statute carefully reviewed the draft submitted by the BCP Central Committee as well as the considerations included in the statements of the delegates and the written proposals which have been submitted.

There is a unanimous opinion that the proposed changes and addenda fully reflect the new conditions under which the party is living and working, as well as the ensuing tasks and requirements for a high level of ideas and organizational life, and for an active style and effective methods of work, and the tasks and requirements resulting from the experience of the fraternal communist and workers parties and especially the CPSU.

In the years after the 12th BCP Congress, great and deep qualitative transformations took place in our society. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov points out, now we have a different level of social maturity of our socialist society's higher degree of conscious utilization of the laws of the historical process; we are strugging for a new qualitative development production forces and social relations and strive toward deeply and comprehensively perfecting the political system under the conditions of the dynamically developing scientific-technical revolution. The social-class structure of our society is changing, its homogeneity is strengthening, and we are marching toward a fuller development of socialist democracy and turning the working people into a subject of management.

This is a period of intensively elaborating the exceptionally important problems and approaches of our economic, social, and cultural development, and of further concretizing the key postulates of the party program on constructing developed socialism.

There is an obvious necessity by following the April line to reveal in a timely manner the new processes and phenomena in life and in the basic law of the party -- its Statute -- so that the progressive changes may find their place in the development and activity of the party and society, so that the Statute can turn into a stronger weapon of expressing the party's revolutionary-transforming role, so that the organization, unity, and cohesion of the communists can strengthen, and so that their relations with the working people can expand.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress made a new and important contribution to the treasury of Marxist-Leninist theory, enriched party construction, and expanded the notions on the principles and norms of party life.

All this was reflected in the amendments and specifications of the Statute, which have been submitted, and permeates its political, ideological, organizational, and moral norms. The commission considers that the partial amendments and addenda which have been elaborated are necessary and well-grounded. They are an expression of the achievements of the party's theoretical thought and political activity, and they simultaneously create conditions for further developing the party as a living and independent socio-political organism, and for reaching a new degree of ideological and organizational maturity as a political vanguard not only of the workers class but of the entire people.

Comrades:

Many of the proposals on amendments and addenda to the Statute have important content and are connected with enriching the characteristic of the April line as Marxism-Leninism in action, strengthening the living unity and cooperation between theory and practice, and better determining the role and responsibilities of the party organs, organizations, and the communists in implementing the modern scientific-technical revolution. Amendments and specifications have been submitted which relate to further democratizing inner-party relations, developing criticism and self-criticism, elevating the authority and meaning of the title member of the BCP, enriching the functions of the primary party organizations, and perfecting mutual relations between the party and the state and public organs and organizations. They all aim to increase the leading role of the party, elevate the political character of party leadership, mobilize and direct the party members, organs, and organizations toward implementing the scientific-technical revolution, perfect the political system, and better develop socialist democracy.

In short, the proposals aim to create in party members' activity such qualities, merits, and criteria as will allow the party to march in the vanguard of the innovating processes, both in the foundation and in the superstructure, to form a new economic, political, and ideological climate in the country, and to develop the energy of the workers class, the agricultural workers, and the intelligentsia.

Comrades:

The draft of the amendments and addenda to the Statute were discussed by the party aktiv at all levels.

Purposeful remarks and proposals have been taken into consideration and reflected in the draft which we are discussing. Precisely because of this we can say with justification that the amended and supplemented Statute is the deed of the entire party and reflects the modern requirements for its comprehensive activity.

Comrades:

After the BCP Central Committee plenum and during the congress' sessions, 3 delegates made 22 proposals. The majority of these proposals are of a purely editorial nature, and the commissions finds it necessary to reflect them in the final text of the Statute.

Comrade Tosho Petkov, delegate from Vidin Okrug, proposed to change the number of the meetings of the okrug and city control-auditing commissions from 3 to 2 a year. The commission does not support this proposal, because it contradicts our line of elevating the role of the collective party organs and increasing control inside the party. In this particular case the paper work grows not so much because of the number of plenary meetings, as because of the manner in which they are prepared and conducted, as well as because of the paperwork, [as published] and often, because of the lack of a business-like approach in the work of certain commissions' bureaus.

Because of these considerations and on behalf of the commission, I propose that the congress adopt the following decision:

The 13th BCP Congress adopts the proposals on amendments and addenda to the BCP Statute.

5 Apr Resolutions Report

AU081535 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 9

["Report of the Commission on the Resolution on the Introductory Speech, BCP Central Committee Report, and Theses of the 13th BCP Congress on the Party Work For the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990), and Until the Year 2000," read by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 5 April session of the 13th BCP Congress -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] Comrade Delegates,

The 13th BCP Congress is to adopt the documents which have been submitted for discussion -- the Introductory Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Report of the Central Committee, and the Congress' Theses on the Work of the Party for the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990), and Until the Year 2000.

THESE DOCUMENTS MADE A PROFOUND AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PERIOD REPORTED AT THE CONGRESS AND COMPREHENSIVELY REVEALED THE RESULTS AND TASKS OF THE NATIONWIDE WORK AND STRUGGLE TO IMPLEMENT THE PARTY PROGRAM ON CONSTRUCTING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. Despite difficulties of differing character, this was a period of dynamic development and of further increasing the people's material and intellectual wellbeing.

The party conducted great theoretical and organizational work to study the new qualitative processes in socialist development and to expediently create conditions and preconditions with the view to mastering and applying the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. The work began at the 12th BCP Congress and continued with the adoption of many constituent documents -- such as the party concept of the new Labor Code -- and with the elaboration and conduct of major undertakings for perfecting approaches in the economic, social, and cultural development of the style and method of work in the struggle against the negative phenomena in our life. A special place belongs to the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums, which marked a new stage in developing the party's April line.

THE CONGRESS' DEBATES REFLECTED THE TOTAL AGREEMENT WITH THE EVALUATIONS, CONCLUSIONS, AND TASKS ELABORATED IN THE DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION. The delegates who took the floor and the public consider the introductory speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to be a DOCUMENT OF GREAT PROGRAMMATIC SIGNIFICANCE. IT OUTLINES BOLD TRANSFORMATIONS IN PUBLIC LIFE TO ASSERT WHAT IS NEW, PROGRESSIVE, AND EVERYTHING WITH WHICH THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION WILL FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. The line elaborated in the introductory speech is our general April line -- a class and people's line, permeated by fierce patriotism and socialist internationalism. Therefore, the introductory speech will be the core of the congress' decisions and of our work to put them into effect.

The congress' documents CORRESPOND WITH THE CHARACTER AND NEEDS OF OUR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS, AND WITH THE WORKING PEOPLE'S VITAL INTERESTS. They determine the most important trends and concrete tasks for implementing deep transformations in all areas of life: the technological renewal of the material-technical basis, the complex improvement of the national economy's management, the development of socialist democracy, and the further enrichment of the people's intellectual culture. The task of maintaining the high vitality of the nation and improving the conditions for the multisided development of the personality and the expression of creative abilities has been placed in the center of party policy.

The development of the economy will be based on the leading achievements of the scientific-technical revolution in electronics, biotechnology, and creation of new materials, as well as on the accelerated growth of machine-building and other industrial branches. It is upon this foundation that the material and cultural wellbeing of the people will grow further.

THE CONGRESS DOCUMENTS REVEAL THE PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY OF THE COUNTRY, THE TASKS IN THE SECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATONS ARE SET. The trend of the party toward increasing the comprehensive cooperation and drawing together of our country with the USSR is clearly mapped out, and the same applies to the expansion of our cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries. The achievement of the goals and tasks that were mapped out during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and up to 2000 is connected with our active participation in implementing the comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries.

The Congress documents show the unmistakable and unrelenting party line, its resolve to ensure a comprehensive reorganization at the basis, as well as in the superstructure. Attention is focused on creating optimal sociopolitical, organizational, material, and cadre conditions for the successful implementation of the decisions which the congress is expected to adopt.

THE ENVISAGED RATES AND PROPORTIONS FOR OUR COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUARANTEE THE HIGHLY DYNAMIC SPEED OF DEVELOPMENT, AND ARE CONFORM TO OUR POSSIBILITIES. They show that the party is boldly revealing the maturing problems. The BCP is assigning mobilizing tasks, it organizes the communists and the working people for the creation of a new economic, political, and ideological atmosphere in the interest of social progress, in the interest of the working people in our country.

Comrades,

On the eve of the 13th BCP Congress, the Central Committee published the Draft Theses for the Congress, submitting them to nationwide discussion. This discussion was transformed into a peculiar type of referendum serving the country's development for the forthcoming period up to the end of the century.

The party organs and organizations, with the active participation of the social organizations, held over 50,000 open party meetings and gatherings of workers collectives, in which all communists and millions of non-party people participated. The Theses were also actively discussed at the meetings of the BZNS organizations. More than 358,000 people made statements on the Theses, and over 72,000 proposals were submitted.

The work accomplished by the mass media, which participated most actively and in a timely way in the nationwide discussions, deserve high evaluation. They played the role of a high rostrum for the people's opinions. RABOTNICHESKO DELO received over 2,000 letters with opinions and proposals, while radio and television received over 2,500 such proposals and suggestions. The participation of other mass media was also very active. Over 7,000 letters containing proposals and suggestions on the Theses were directly submitted to the BCP Central Committee. Many proposals were also submitted in the process of the debates during the congress itself.

How can we describe the characteristic features of the nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses?

As a basic result we can point out the UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR THE DRAFT THESES BY THE ENTIRE PARTY AND THE ENTIRE PEOPLE.

The Draft Theses attracted the attention of all strata of the population. The discussion which took place on a large scale distinguished itself by its concrete, meaningful, and businesslike character. The thorough changes in the economic sector, as well as in the entire social life, envisaged in the Draft Theses are considered to be necessary and a justified prospect for further development. The discussion was distinguished by its lofty sense of civic responsibility, by the fact that the proposals submitted were thoroughly justified and meaningful, as well as by the irreconcilable attitude toward bureaucratic indifference and ostentatious activity.

The proposals made distinguish themselves with their realism and expedience. They are permeated by the willingness to respond to the requirements of our dynamic time.

The opinions and proposals which have been expressed during the discussion, as well as at the congress' sessions, relate to all parts of the theses. The majority of them are directed toward the issues of SOCIOECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, AND AIM MORE CONCRETELY:

-- to accelerate socioeconomic development on the basis of the scientific-technical progress; to utilize the existing reserves and master new technologies and types of production; to renew production and improve its quality and competitiveness; and to increase labor productivity;

-- to develop the self-governing organizations and expand their rights and economic responsibility; and to perfect the economic mechanism by paying special attention to planning, price-setting, and labor wages;

-- to improve the housing supply of the population, especially in big cities, as well as health protection and rest; to quickly develop the production forces in urbanization of the small conurbation systems with a view to decreasing the migration process;

-- and to adopt decisive measures on protecting the environment and utilizing the waste and by-products of industry, agriculture, and everyday life.

THE PROPOSALS IN THE SECTION DEALING WITH SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION PREDOMINANTLY RELATE TO:

-- turning science into a production force, improving the organization and mechanisms of management on the scientific front; increasing the effectiveness of and the relation between science and production; and developing the material-technical basis of the scientific organizations and units;

-- elevating the ideological-artistic level of literature, arts, and culture; and increasing the role and contribution of artistic culture and its creators in educating the people and youth;

-- increasing the political sharpness, competency, and emotional charge of the mass media;

-- improving the planning of training young specialists, and securing their highly effective placement in accordance with their qualifications;

-- improving the ideological with the young generation and increasing the role of the ideological front in the comprehensive development of society, and;

-- developing the material-technical basis of schools and the higher education establishments in accordance with the requirements of the tasks which are to be solved.

In connection with FURTHER IMPROVING THE PARTY-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY, SOCIAL MANAGEMENT, AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY, SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO:

-- expanding the competition-election principle at all levels of management;

-- reducing the hierarchical chain of units in management and the quantity of administrative personnel, and improving the work of the administrative apparatus;

-- increasing the role of the territorial organs in developing production forces and infrastructure and;

-- elevating the role of the primary party organizations as political nuclei of the labor collectives, and increasing their initiative for implementing the qualitatively new tasks in socioeconomic development.

The great wealth of proposals made is to be fully utilized. We propose to reflect the most essential proposals in the Theses, in specifying and adding to separate postulates, and in forming new tasks. This way, all sections of the draft will be enriched.

The second group of proposals concretizes many of the Theses' formulations. Reflecting them will contribute to better editing the separate texts.

There is also a third group of proposals, which contains concrete ideas, proposals, and critical notes related to various spheres of activities, which are not directly connected with the Theses. These proposals must be filed and submitted for an operational decision to the party, state, and economic organs, the mass organizations, people's councils, and the competent institutes. The task is: TO LEAVE NO INNOVATING THOUGHT AND NO RATIONAL PROPOSAL UNREALIZED.

Comrades,

Putting into effect the instructions incorporated in the congress' documents, requires more than ever creative thought and mobilizing all forces of the cadres and the working people for maximally and most effectively utilizing the great reserves and possibilities of the socialist society. High discipline, socialist consciousness and responsibility, and irreconcilability toward negative phenomena and bureaucratic obstacles, as well as initiative and innovation are needed always and everywhere.

We march along the correct April road outlined by the BCP. We march together with the CPSU, the USSR,and the countries of the socialist community, and with revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the whole world. All this fills us with optimism and faith in the future. This is a guarantee that we shall fulfill the great tasks which we set ourselves during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and until the year 2000.

The Commission on the Resolution on the Central Committee Report and Theses proposes to the congress that it adopt:

1. RESOLUTION ON THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT AND THE INTRODUCTORY SPEECH OF COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV:

2. DECISION ON THE THESES OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS ON THE WORK OF THE PARTY FOR THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1986-90), AND UNTIL THE YEAR 2000.

5 Apr Personal Requests Report

AU080940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 9

["Report of the Commission on Personal Requests and Petitions to the 13th BCP Congress," read by Stoyan Karadzhov, until 5 April chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, at the 5 April session of the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Delegates,

The BCP has always paid great attention to the personal letters and contacts with the working people.

Through them the party constantly maintains and expands the living connection with the masses, regularly consults with them while adopting important decisions on the accelerated development of the scientific-technical revolution and the country's socio-economic strategy, implements in practice the democratic essence of our social system, and creates conditions of increasing the working people's social activity and public consciousness and the citizens' participation in governing the country.

The letters of the citizens provide the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations with important social information about the people's needs, public opinion and the political moods of the working people, and the problems of social life, and indicate the ways of solving them. In addition they facilitate the timely revelation of shortcomings in the work of the state apparatus and in the style and methods of some leading party and economic cadres, and adopt effective measures for their removal.

Springing from the important political and social importance of the work with the letters of and contacts with the working people, the BCP Central Committee adopted a concrete decision (6 December 1977), on further improving this activity. The April 1982 decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the recent 7 March 1986 decision of the Secretariat on the work concerning the letters of the citizens to the 13th BCP Congress, were an expression of the attentive and careful attitude toward the letters of and contacts with the citizens.

A total of 5,546 letters from individual citizens and working and creative collectives from all parts of the country have been sent to the 13th BCP Congress in connection with the nationwide discussion of the congress' materials, and other issues. Hundreds of letters continued to arrive during the congress days. They contain proposals of public significance for the socio-economic and scientific-technical development of the country, and for decisive struggle against some negative phenomena in our life.

In a significant part of the letters the citizens make proposals related to the 13th BCP Congress' documents. In others they demand their recognition as active fighters against fascism and capitalism, the regulation of the party status of expelled or dropped party members in accordance with Article 8 of the Statute, the recognition of party service length, and they complain about unsatisfied needs in areas of social-everyday life, housing, legal, labor-rights and others.

All requests and petitions of the citizens have been filed and carefully studied in a timely manner. The letters connected with demands of the citizens to recognize them as active fighters against fascism and capitalism have been directed for study to a working group, established by a decision of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat. Some other letters have been directed to the relevant social, state, and economic organs and organizations, ministries, and departments, to be checked and to make a practical decision. An additional control will follow these decisions. A response to a larger part of the complaints, requests, critical notes, and signals of the citizens to the congress, which have been received, will be issued by the BCP Central Committee and Central Control-Auditing Commission, in accordance with the decision of the Secretariat.

After most carefully reviewing the available materials and collected data on the requests and proposals of the citizens, the Commission on Personal Requests and Petitions proposes to the congress to adopt the following decision:

1. Adopt the information contained in the report of the Commission on Personal Requests and Petitions of the working people and positively evaluate its work related to reviewing the letters of the citizens to the 13th BCP Congress.

2. Restore the party membership of 40 party members, punished by expulsion from party ranks, and recognize the uninterrupted party service of five members.

3. Instruct the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP to study and discuss the requests of 102 citizens, about whom the commission thinks that there are clear arguments for a new review of their party status, and adopt appropriate decisions.

4. Do not grant a positive answer to the requests of 178 citizens on restoring their party membership, or canceling or shortening their party penalties, because the penalties have been justifiably imposed in accordance with the requirements of BCP Statute.

5. Grant a positive answer to the requests of 212 citizens to recognize their active antifascist activity, and a negative answer to the requests of 363 citizens, because of their insufficient activity.

The list of the approved requests has been attached to the commission's protocol.

6. Instruct the BCP Central Committee and Central Control-Auditing Commission to most carefully check the requests, complaints, signals, and proposals which have been submitted after the conclusion of the work of the Commission on Requests and Petitions, and control their further solution and utilization of the significant ideas and proposals of the citizens in social practice.

7. Instruct the BCP Central Committee and Central Control-Auditing Commission, as well as the organs charged with profoundly studying the issues raised by the letters, to inform within a month all citizens on the decision of the congress and the other organs on the issues raised by them.

5 Apr Markov Speech

AU081804 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 7

[Speech delivered by Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies at the 13th BCP Congress on 5 April]

[Text] I fully support the basic conclusions, evaluations, and trends for the future work of our party developed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech. This speech was permeated by a deep, scientific analysis and foresight and, together with the other documents which we will adopt and with the debates which took place here, it is transforming the present party forum into an event of historic significance for our party and state. The 13th BCP Congress will occupy a special place in our party's history, because it is mapping out the goals of our socioeconomic development for the period up to the end of this century.

The goals expressed at the congress are indissolubly linked to the tasks of the socialist community, specified in the adopted comprehensive program for the CEMA member-countries' scientific-technical progress for the period up to 2000. The implementation of this program will ensure economic parity for our countries and in several fields of technical, technological, and human knowledge -- even their leading position. If Bulgaria is an equal partner of the other socialist countries in implementing this program and if we confidently engage in the solution of numerous crucial problems, then the solid basis of such participation is represented by our country's industrial power, by the scientific potential of Bulgaria, and by the knowledge and experience we have accumulated in numerous fields of human activity. This tremendous capital which we have at our disposal today is the result of the BCP general line which was adopted at the historic April plenum, a result of the correct and constantly expanding economic and scientific-technical policy of our country, a result of the April spirit in our political and social relations, a spirit which opened wise opportunities for the intiative and creative elan of our entire people. Today we are justifiably proud of the fact that contemporary socialist Bulgaria was built up within a period of 30 years, as a country endowed with great potential and with the possibility of marching side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries throughout the period up to the end of the century, as a country which enjoys the opportunity of taking its place among the highly developed states of this world.

We must now engage in practical activities for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 13th BCP Congress and the February and January plenums of the BCP Central Committee. The example set by the BCP Central Committee and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally as regards the spirit of innovation, the businesslike character of work, and perseverance and consistency in implementing the decisions adopted, must be transferred to all sectors of work -- to state and economic organs, workers collectives, and party organizations. This applies, in particular, to the activities in connection with the technological innovation and technical equipment of our economy, which is the basic task of the newly established State Committee for Research and Technologies.

The balance of technological links for strategic productions, as a basis for the preparations of the 5-year plan which was worked out in recent months with the joint efforts of economic organizations, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the State Planning Commission, and the State Committee for Research and Technologies, represented an experience for this approach. The balance involved the basic technologies along the chain of production from the raw material to the finished product, as well as the development of production linked to these technologies in the supply branches. Thus, for example, along with the technological reequipment of the electronics industry we are developing the production of new materials, we are consolidating the plants in the sector of electronic precision instrument making, and we are allocating considerable resources for the mastering of nontraditional technologies in the sector of material processing. The goal is to compile a well-balanced and linked-up plan likely to guarantee a well-proportioned and harmonious development of the mutually interconnected branches and productions, in order to guarantee a high consumer value and high production quality for the domestic and international market, and with the purposes of intensifying the specialization of production and multiplying its results.

The many-sided and dynamic development of technologies throughout the world demands that we focus our research activities upon those sectors and along those trends which are of decisive importance for our technological strategy, as it is expressed in the Draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as in the decisions of the February and January plenums of the BCP Central Committee.

This is precisely why we are devoting particular attention to the future balance of technological links as a nucleus of the comprehensive long-term program for the technological reequipment of the national economy.

The technological innovation of production envisaged in the draft plan cannot be implemented with our efforts alone. Our programs include the potential of the fraternal socialist countries, just as the industrial and scientific capacities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria play an active role in their plans. This mutual permeation is expressed in our integration processes with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries, above all in the implementation of the comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries for the period up to 2000.

We must devote particular attention to long-term planning in the technological reequipment of production and in the innovation of production. This permits us to integrate totally the entire cycle -- from scientific research activities to the mastering of technology and the marketing of the products. A natural form of organization for the implementation of this process are the program collectives which consist of specialists from research departments and from the producer plants. In view of such an approach the problem of the integration of a "no man's land" in mastering production and technologies in our country will gradually disappear. Hitherto the different stages of this uniform process used to be divided between the research worker, the producer, and the tradesman, whose interests, as a rule, hardly coincided.

The uniformity of interests can be achieved mainly through economic levers. One condition in fulfilling this task is that the incomes of the collective should be established in connection with the effect obtained from a new technology, or from the marketing of a new product. This will make the members of the collective responsible as well as interested in the final result of production.

In order to transform the results of scientific research into industrial technologies, we must unite the efforts of basic science, technological institutions, and research units belonging to economic organizations, as well as the efforts of the producers of technological equipment. A form of such methods of combining efforts already exists in the technological centers which were established in our country. In order to train for these centers the needed experts, who have to be endowed with high professional qualifications, the higher educational institutions must be involved in this cooperation, and other institutions engaged in the training of cadres must join. We must point out that the aforementioned centers are organized on the basis of the association principle and that each of the organizations preserves its own administrative and economic affiliation.

A decision has already been adopted on the organization of a laser technical center, as well as of centers for optoelectronics and biotechnologies in Plovdiv, and a center for microbial synthesis in Razgrad, as well as a center for new materials in Burgas. A proposal has been submitted to create a vacuum technologies center in Ruse, a center for genetic engineering, biochemistry, and molecular biology in Sofia, a center for plasma technologies and plastic processing of metals in Gabrovo, and others. These centers will deal with the respective technologies, they will plan and produce the necessary, specialized technical equipment for the wide application of technologies in our national economy.

In order to be able to fulfill the great tasks which we have assigned ourselves in technological reequipment, it is necessary within the short term to increase the productivity and effectiveness of the work of our engineering-technical cadres. It is no secret that in our country the time employed for research on new products and on necessary technologies for their production, in many cases exceeds their life-span on the international markets. Much time and effort of highly qualified cadres is wasted in experimental research and in the processing of its results on the basis of outdated technical equipment. We are already capable of producing the necessary computer equipment and electronic instruments and a considerable part of the measuring equipment which represent the material base for the application of contemporary methods of automatic designing and planning, necessary for experimental research, for mathematical modeling, and for the evaluation of the characteristic features of the future products, as well as for research on the opportunities of the existing technologies. One of the basic tasks of our electronic industry and scientific instrument making is to participate in technically reequipping scientific and technological institutions and in creating a modern material base for the technological centers.

The Accountability Report of the BCP Central Committee and the introductory speech stressed that the economic mechanism must become an effective instrument for expanding competition between the economic organizations and for improving their competitive capacities on the international markets. I would just like to dwell on one of the economic levers which are likely to be used as an effective factor for stimulating the interest of the producers and of economic organizations in the large-scale utilization of the results from the development of science, technical equipment, and technologies. As is known, one of the basic motivations for all producers in innovating their equipment and in the technical reequipment of production is the necessity of constantly improving the relation between "consumer value" and "price," as regards the product, service, or technology they offer. The law of competition is to obtain better quality, higher reliability, and better functional possibilities at the same, or even at a lower, price. This is the path of preserving the position conquered on the market, through which a high economic level of production is guaranteed. This pattern of economic behavior is valid for all those who are participating in international trade relations. As a result of this, it is possible through the price formation mechanism in our country to reflect the real conditions of work existing on the international market and to stimulate our economic organizations toward competition and emulation with the world producers, as regards the quality, the functional characteristics, and the prices of production. Precisely this will direct the economic organizations toward a wide use of the achievements of science and technical progress as a means of reducing primary production costs and improving the structure and economic aspect of production in the long run.

Naturally, in shaping the relation "price versus consumer's value" in the case of our production, we must take into consideration the technical and technological level of our production, but under all circumstances we must see to it that it is in direct conformity with the relation between the "price" and the "consumer value" of the corresponding production on the international market.

Considerable opportunities for reducing production expenditures and for an efficient utilization of the existing funds and the the human labor resources can also be realized by using contemporary planning methods and updated production management methods.

The automated systems of control and management in economic activities, in coordination with the methods of economic modeling, with the methods of evaluating the state of the economy and of identifying emerging processes in the economic sector, are making it possible to exert an accelerating effect upon the input and output of production systems and to ensure stability in their work. In addition, the automated systems make it possible to uncover with thoroughness the weak links and shortcomings in production, as well as in supply, in coordinated deliveries, and in the technological links. To put it briefly, the automated systems enable us to discover shortcomings throughout all production activities.

A nationwide network for the collection and processing of information -- which should include the computer capacities of large-scale producers, the trade and supply organizations, and the banking and financial-credit system -- must become the backbone of the control and management system in our economic sector. We are producing the necessary computer equipment for these activities and we have sufficient means for the transfer of information, so that within 2 or 3 years we can build up the basic part of our national information system.

Our entire party and all working people actively participated in the discussion of the decisions adopted at the February and January plenums, as well as in the debates on the Draft Theses for the Congress. The chief conclusion from these discussions is that the party program for the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country is wholeheartedly supported by our people. This is a program pursuing one chief goal; namely, to satisfy more fully the peoples material and cultural needs, to create political and social relations of such a character as to promote the creative elan and daring of each individual. This program shows how to use the advantages of the socialist social system for the benefit of our accelerated development on the basis of scientific-technical progress and for the construction of a national economy in conformity with the stage of a mature socialist society.

In order to achieve the goals set by the congress it is necessary to adopt bold and energetic actions; it is necessary to reorganize deeply the thoughts and consciousness of our people. However, there is no doubt that these goals are feasible, that all prerequisites exist for the implementation of the tasks that have been assigned.

KUWAIT PAPER INTERVIEWS ATANASOV ON GULF ISSUES

GF081931 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 7 Apr 86 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov by unidentified AL-ANBA' correspondent; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [AL-ANBA'] Your country has political and economic relations with Kuwait based on cooperation, friendly, and non-alliance. Have you made contacts with other Gulf countries to establish similar relations?

[Georgi Atanasov] We have no objections to the establishment of diplomatic relations with any of the Gulf countries. If those countries show the same desire, we will be ready to receive or commission envoys to hold serious talks on the basis of non-interference in each others' domestic affairs, mutual respect, and cooperation in the name of international understanding and safeguarding of international peace.

[AL-ANBA'] President Reagan announced economic sanctions against Libya recently, following the Rome and Vienna operations. He accused Libya of supporting international terrorism. Your country has strong bonds with Libya. What is your stance toward international terrorism in general and toward Libya following the departure there of the American experts and advisers, and does Bulgaria have military advisers in Libya?

[Atanasov] Our country is against all types of terrorism, despite the goals behind some of the terrorist operations. The Bulgarian Communist Party was against terrorism, even during the years of the bitter armed struggle against fascism in Bulgaria. Bulgaria is currently taking very strict measures to prevent terrorist operations on its territories, and it is also participating in the struggle against terrorism on the international level.

The United States and Israel found an excuse, through the tragic events of the Vienna and Rome airports, to make baseless accusations against Libya and carried out hostile acts against it. It is no secret that the rapid Libyan campaign was a result of the insolent U.S. acts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries and to punish those countries which adopt an independent and anti-imperialist policy, and which pave their way towards progress. This is something which the United States does not approve of.

The recent piracy acts against Libya in the Gulf of Sidra were another expression of the policy adopted by U.S. imperialism, which openly and clearly terrorizes a state and ignores the UN Charter and all the principles, norms, and international laws. Thus Bulgaria joins the international community in its protest against and denunciation of this armed aggression against the sovereignty of the Libyan territories. The international relations are already uncertain as a result of threats and do not need a new element of tension which will have disastrous effects on international peace, which are difficult to predict.

In addition, Bulgaria has very strong cooperation relations with Libya, which are witnessing continued progress. Those relations are not qualitative relations, because they take into consideration the interests of the two countries and are based on legal bases within the framework of clear and firm agreements. For years there have been representatives of Bulgarian companies in Libya. Those representatives were working in Libya long before a decision was made to call back the U.S. experts and engineers. Our comprehensive cooperation with Libya contributes to bolstering Libya's national independence, which consequently supports the defense capabilities of this friendly country. However, there are no Bulgarian military experts in Libya.

[AL-ANBA'] What is your country's stance toward the recent developments in the PDRY?

[Atanasov] The relations between our country and the PDRY are developing within the framework of the spirit of friendship and cooperation treaty signed in Sofia in 1981, on the bases of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and joint mutual cooperation.

DOYNOV LEADS DELEGATION TO FRG HANNOVER FAIR

AU071825 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Hannover, April 7 (BTA correspondent) -- In connection with the Hannover '86 Technical Fair, where Bulgaria is a partner country of the F.R.G., a Bulgarian Government delegation arrived here led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Mrs Birgit Breuel, minister of economics and transport of Lower Saxony, by Dr Goermann, director general of the Hannover Fair, and by other officials.

A socialist country, member of the C.M.E.A., is taking part in this important venue of international technological and industrial cooperation as a partner country of the F.R.G. for the first time in its history. On an area of more than 5,000 square meters of exhibition space, about 150 Bulgarian economic associations, foreign trade organisations, separate combined works and plants, as well as joint ventures will show their up-to-date technological research and developments in major economic branches. The display is centred on Bulgaria's achievements in the sphere of machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, transport engineering and communication technology.

The Bulgarian participation at this year's Hannover Fair is met with enormous interest by the business community in the F.R.G. and a number of other countries. These days many West German dailies and special issues carry extensive articles and features on Bulgaria's stable socio-economic development, on her grown potential as a reliable trading partner, on our country's desire to promote mutually advantageous business and techno-scientific cooperation. This year's participation of Bulgaria is accompanied by a rich cultural programme with the participation of well-known Bulgarian companies of musicians and artists. A large exhibition of modern Bulgarian painting was opened in the presence of the city's chief mayor, Mr Herbert Schmalstieg, and representatives of the intellectual circles. The town hall lobbies house a photo exhibition on our country's socio-economic development, and a week devoted to Bulgaria as a centre of international tourism was inauguarated at one of the best hotels in Hannover this evening.

Speaks at Fair Opening

AU081942 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 8 Apr 86

["Promoting Trade and Economic Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Hannover, April 8 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian governmental delegation headed by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, attended the official opening of the "Industry-86" International Technical Fair in Hannover at which this year Bulgaria is a chief partner state. He made a speech on behalf of the Bulgarian government and all foreign exhibitors at "Industry-86": "We regard our participation as a continuation of the policy of promoting business relations with all countries in the world on an equal footing. The changes which have been adopted have created better conditions for Bulgaria's participation in the broadening and deepening of socialist economic integration and for promoting the trade and ecomomic relations with the advanced capitalist countries."

Dwelling on the open natue of Bulgaria's economy, Mr. Ognyan Doynov expressed the hope that in the normalization of the CMEA-EEC relations the cooperation with the countries of Western Europe will be given a new impetus both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis.

ATANASOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN POWER MINISTER

AU081521 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Ioan Avram, the minister of electric power of Romania. They examined questions of building joint complex installations on the Danube River and of further cooperation in the field of electric power.

TRADE STATISTICS WITH GDR SHOW UPSWING

AU091342 Sofia BTA in English 0643 GMT 9 Apr 86

["G.D.R.: Bulgaria's Second Largest Trading Partner" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA) -- A 1,300 million foreign currency levas worth of countertrade have asserted the position of the G.D.R. as Bulgaria's second largest trading partner, after the Soviet Union. This has become possible thanks to Bulgaria's industrialisation, in which the G.D.R. has a considerable share. At present more than 50 per cent of the goods exchanged are machines and equipment, and this figure is expected to rise to 60 per cent for Bulgaria and to 70 per cent for the G.D.R. during the ninth five-year period (1986-1990).

The trade between the two countries has registered a very high dynamism: 9.9 per cent of annual average growth since the beginning of the 1970's. This percentage is higher than the overall growth rate of the foreign trade in the same period.

Last year alone, the deliveries of computer equipment were 15-fold larger than the overall exports to the G.D.R. in 1950. Thirty-six years ago, these exports consisted of 75 per cent of agricultural goods and 25 per cent of raw materials. Mechanical handling equipment and machines are now being exchanged under specialisation and cooperation agreements. Such agreements are being fulfilled in the chemical and the electronics industries, in the manufacturing of metal working and woodworking machines, farming and textile machinery, high- and low-voltage equipment, etc.

After the Soviet Union, the G.D.R. is Bulgaria's largest supplier of machines and equipment. Opencast mining machines take up a significant share in these imports, and 72 such devices are functioning at the coalfields of the Maritsa Iztok power engineering complex. The first steps towards joint industrial production in this field have already been made.

Contacts in science and technology also receive serious attention. During the eighth five-year period, the two countries have been working on 28 subjects which were assigned to more than 50 organisations. Particularly fruitful are the ties between 15 purpose-oriented enterprises in the two countries, which have channelled their joint efforts into solving problems concerning the rationalisation of manufacturing processes, the transference of new energy technologies into practice and making highly competitive commodities.

During the ninth five-year period, the two countries will barter 22 per cent more goods and services than in the previous five-year period, and the share of the production exchanged under specialisation and cooperation agreements within the overall countertrade will reach 40 per cent as against 30 per cent in the 1981-1986 period.

RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. 'PRETEXT' FOR 'ARMED AGGRESSION'

LD100645 Prague CTK in English 0551 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK) -- "Washington intends to use the recent attacks on a TWA civilian plane and a discotheque in West Berlin as a pretext for a new armed provocation against Libya," RUDE PRAVO said today, adding that warships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are heading again to the Libyan coast.

"Libya is being overtly threatened once more. Striking again is the non-existence of any proof whatever of the country's share in the base attacks on civilian targets. On the other hand, much evidence can be easily provided of terrorist activity of the United States and its aid to terrorists," the paper said and stressed that the USA takes part in the murder of women and children by arming Nicaraguan and Angolan counter-revolutionaries.

The United States tried to involve its West European allies in its anti-peace adventure, asking them to impose stricter economic sanctions against Libya, close Libyan diplomatic missions, and expel many Libyan diplomats, RUDE PRAVO said and added that this "naturally has serious effect on their independence and decisions of fundamental foreign political questions."

HUSAK ADDRESSES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD091530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The second session of the CPCZ Central Committee was held today in the Spanish Hall at Prague Castle. The session was opened and chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The session discussed the preparation of elections for legislative bodies and national committees, which will take place on 23 and 24 May this year.

The submitted drafts, documents and tasks of the party in the pre-election period were explained by Comrade Gustav Husak. The Central Committee appreciated the activity of party, social and state organs, and organizations in the selection of the National Front candidates for the deputies to representative bodies, in the preparation of election program, in the development of the broad working activity and initiative of citizens in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of its founding.

The CPCZ Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution. In it, all party organs and organizations, Communists active in organs of the national front and affiliated organizations, representative bodies and other organs of the socialist state, in mass information media, in all spheres of our social life, are obliged to continue, with great responsibility and with high demands, to carry out effective political, organizational, and mass political work for the elections to bring a decisive victory for National Front candidates and for the program of acceleration of socioeconomic development of society, set by the 17th CPCZ Congress to meet with the broad and active support of all the people.

The Central Committee expects, the resolution stresses, that the entire pre-election preparation and the successful proceedings of the elections would strengthen further the unity of the party and the people, woud contribute to the deepening of socialist democracy. It expresses conviction in the elections, the joint determination of workers, cooperative farmers, and other working peoples, to implement conscientiously the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, aiming for the further prosperity of our socialist homeland, happiness and well-being of its citizens, preservation and strengthening of peace in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee then also adopted some organizational measures and a report on the activity of the presidium secretary and the commission of the CPCZ Central Committee since the 17th session of the Central Committee of the party in February 1986.

Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the end of the session. He appreciated the unanimity of the Central Committee when deciding important questions on the agenda of its session. He stressed that the most important task of the party now is to implement consistently, step by step, the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the political, economic, and social spheres in the organizational, cadre, and political-educational work, and in other sections too. This requires purposefully overcoming manifestations of routine inertia in the assertion of new thinking, approaches, and solutions which the congress set. The most important is to win over the broadest strata of working people for an active and initiative-filled participation in the implementation of the program worked out by the congress. It is necessary to develop also in this spirit the preparation of the general elections to representative bodies of all levels, Comrade Gustav Husak said. The CPCZ Central Committee's session ended with the singing of the Internationale.

HUSAK ADDRESSES WFTU DELEGATION HEADS

LD092301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today, in the presence of Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, heads of delegations attending a session of the WFTU Bureau.

Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the WFTU, informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the activity of the WFTU in the present period and about the session of its Bureau curently discussing the content and organizational preparation of the 11th World Trade Union Congress. The congress, which will be held under the slogan: "Working people and trade unions for peace and for work," in Berlin in September, will assess the fulfillment of conclusions of the 10th World Trade Union Congress and will set the main directions of activities of the WFTU for the next period. In conclusion, on behalf of all delegates, Sandor Gaspar conveyed gratitude for the all-round help and support given to the WFTU by the highest Czechoslovak organs.

At the beginning of his address Comrade Gustav Husak paid a high tribute to the activity of the WFTU, the biggest and most influential association of working people in the world, which, since its birth 40 years ago, has consistently waged a struggle for the interests of working people on all continents. It is in the front rank of fighters against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and for peace, democracy, and social progress. Czechoslovak trade unions also take an active part in its work, Comrade Husak stressed, because the great goals of the WFTU correspond fully with the concept of activities of our trade unions. Recently, Comrade Husak went on, at the 17th CPCZ Congress, we approved a program of acceleration of socioeconomic and public development. Its implementation will assure a richer life for our citizens, an improvement in their living and working conditions, the further development and perfection of socialist democracy, the broadening of the participation of working people in the management of state and public affairs.

Our trade unions, the National Front, the whole of society identify with the congress conclusions because they correspond with the interests and aspirations of our working people.

In the present complex international situation, Comrade Gustav Husak went on, the main issue for all working people is the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear disaster, for the achievement of progress in the efforts to halt armament on earth and to prevent its spreading to outer space, for a return to a policy of detente and peaceful cooperation. He stressed that Czechoslovakia resolutely supports the Soviet proposal for the complete and total liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century and its initiative for a ban on all nuclear blasts. These ideas were heard again yesterday in a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev at a meeting with the working people of Kuybyshev and Kuybyshev Oblast.

Czechoslovakia is also a co-author of the appeal of Warsaw Pact member countries to all European states, to the United States, and Canada for the creation of nuclear weapons-free zones on the European continent. We are deeply convinced, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed, that the vast human and material resources used for the production of arms can be used much more sensibly for the solution of global problems of mankind, for improving economic and social conditions of working people, and for the further extention of aid to developing countries. In this connection he appreciated highly the WFTU's determination to fight even more actively for the solution of the most topical questions of the present, to unite the forces of working people for the further strengthening of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished many successes to the deliberations of the WFTU bureau and expressed the conviction that the results of the session will help good preparations and successful proceedings at the 11th World Trade Union Congress.

HUSAK, ENVOY TO USSR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD092157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union. He discussed with him some topical questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

HUSAK MEETS WITH REGIONAL, CITY SECRETARIES

LD081800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the presence of the members and the candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium and the members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, chaired a meeting held in Prague today with the leading secretaries of the party regional and city committees of Prague and Bratislava.

Those present discussed the work of the party in implementing the conclusions of the 17th Party Congress with regard to the concrete conditions and work of party bodies and organizations, including all parts of the National Front, and the active participation of citizens. They also discussed the course of preparations for elections to representative bodies, and progress in the implementation of the political guidelines approved by the Party Central Committee Presidium. They also praised the widely developing working and political activity and initiative of the working people in honor of the 17th Party Congress and the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ, as well as the successful fulfillment of the demanding tasks of 1986 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

DISSIDENT GIVEN JAIL TERM FOR ANTI-COMMUNIST JIBE

AU081242 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Prague, April 8 (AFP) -- Czech dissident Petr Cibulka has been jailed for four months for "insulting the beliefs of citizens" during a quarrel in a restaurant, a dissident group here said Tuesday. The committee for the defence of unjustly accused persons (VONS), said Mr. Cibulka, a 35-year-old worker, was jailed in Brno-Bohunice, southern Moravia, and was sentenced to three years of internal exile in Brno and banned from residing in Prague for a further three years. It said the verdict "must be seen as a reprisal for Petr Cibulka's recent membership in VONS."

Mr. Cibulka was arrested in March 1985 after a dispute with waiters in a Prague restaurant, when he reportedly said: "If nobody protests, the communists will still be here in 100 years."

CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ITALIAN CP CONGRESS

LD071405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, left for Italy today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party. It will attend the deliberations of the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, which will take place in Florence between 9 and 13 April. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

LD091110 Prague CTK in English 0852 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City April 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia believes that it is necessary to push for a halt to the arms race on all fronts, Dalibor Hanes, head of the Czechoslovak delegation stated at the session of the 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union here yesterday. He pointed out the extensive and concrete program of complete and general liquidation of nuclear weapons proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev last January. There are also other important initiatives such as a commitment by nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to establish nuclear-free zones in the world, to liquidate chemical weapons and reduce conventional armament.

Dalibos Hanes recalled the joint proposal of the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to the West German Government last year to create a zone without chemical weapons in Central Europe.

In another part of his address the deputy chairman of the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union resolutely rejected terrorism which is spreading in the world and recommended that efficient methods be worked out to eradicate it. He said that Czechoslovakia together with other socialist countries supports the struggle of the nations of Latin America for independence, social and economic progress. It condemns aggressive actions aimed against sovereign Nicaragua. An international conference under U.N. auspices would be a practical road to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

SPOKESMAN DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN DISCOTHEQUE ATTACK

LD091052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 9 Apr (ADN) -- In the German Democratic Republic every form of terrorism has been condemned for political and humanitarian reasons. This was reaffirmed by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday. He expressed disgust and anger over the bloody terrorist attack on a West Berlin discotheque that claimed lives and left many injured.

The spokesman decisively rejected attempts to link the GDR in any way with this criminal act. The hope was expressed that such criminal acts would not be used to poison the international atmosphere.

The GDR believed that every nation had the inalienable right to choose its political, economic and social system free from any form of outside interference and imperialist dictat. At the same time, the GDR has taken the view that individual acts of terror do no more than provide excuses for the most aggressive imperialist circles to discredit revolutionary movements, to strengthen the apparatus of suppression, internally and externally, as well as to embark on a policy of state terrorism.

The spokesman underlined the GDR standpoint that it was necessary to remove the causes of terrorism and to solve disputes and conflicts by peaceful means. He reaffirmed the willingness, on the basis of principle, of the GDR to participate in the fight against international terrorism.

REPORTAGE ON MITTAG VISIT TO FRG, MEETINGS

Tours Hanover Fair

LD092143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Hanover, 9 Apr (ADN) -- In the interests of the further promotion of mutually beneficial economic and trade relations between the GDR and the FRG, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, visited the Industrie '86 Hanover Fair on Wednesday.

In the course of his visit to the fair, Guenter Mittag had a meeting with the minister of economics and transport of the state of Lower Saxony, Birgit Breuel. The talk focused on current questions on expanding economic relations. Minister Birgit Breuel noted that there has been success recently in giving more Lower Saxony firms the chance to participate in economic cooperation with the GDR, and that this path is to be continued.

Guenter Mittag emphasized the principles of the GDR in business and trade policy to expand relations both with large enterprises from industry and trade as well as with healthy medium-sized FRG firms. In the interests of improving the structure of reciprocal trade, the GDR is aiming, above all, for a rise in exports in the field of machine construction and electrical engineering/electronics, and at the same time, in 1986, will import machines, plant and equipment from the FRG, as it did in 1985. That is why GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises are taking part in over 50 fairs in the FRG this year. CDU Presidium member Walter Leisler Kiep was also present at the talk.

At the Fried. Krupp GmbH exhibition Guenter Mittag had a friendly talk with the Supervisory Council chairman, Dr Berthold Beitz, and with the executive chairman, Dr Wilhelm Schneider, who expressed the great interest of their firm in the further expansion of relations with foreign trade enterprises and combines in the GDR. It was noted in the talk that since the conclusion of the basic treaty between the two German states, trade and economic relations have developed in a stable and steady manner. This was shown by the turnover which has risen from 5.6 billion in 1973 to 16.7 billion in 1985. Dr Beitz spoke in support of continuing this positive development, all the more so because it has become a central support for overall GDR-FRG relations and because mutually beneficial trade serves peace.

This fundamental view was also shared by the Executive Chairman of Salzgitter AG, Ernst Pieper, and by the chairman of the supervisory council, Dr Guenther Sassmannshausen, who welcomed Guenter Mittag at the company stand and showed him a selection of products from the concern. In the talk which followed between the GDR delegation and leading representatives from the firm, Ernst Pieper expressed his satisfaction with the talk he had held with Erich Honecker at the Salzgitter stand at the Leipzig spring fair, where he spoke in support of an expansion of existing good business relations. The chairman reaffirmed this wish to Guenter Mittag along with the intention to develop cooperation with the GDR even more closely. There are still many opportunities for this.

Guenter Mittag emphasized the active role of Salzgitter AG in the development of economic relations between both German states. In GDR, he said will consistently continue its path of steady economic growth for the benefit of the people. The forthcoming 11th party congress will make the necessary decisions for this. This clearly defined economic policy offers good prospects for the expansion of relations in business, science, and technology.

On Wednesday afternoon Guenter Mittag and his entourage travelled on to Bonn. The GDR delegation was welcomed at Cologne-Bonn airport by the state secretary in the federal economics ministry, Dr Dieter von Wuerzen. [East Berlin ADN in German on 9 April at 1221 GMT, in a similar item, adds the following: "Guenter Mittag had a friendly meeting at the exhibit of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers."]

Meets With FRG President

LD092109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Hanover, 9 Apr (ADN) -- At the end of his visit to the Hanover Fair, Industrie '86, a meeting took place between Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and the President of the FRG, Richard von Weizsaecker. The federal president expressed pleasure at the presence of Guenter Mittag at the fair and said: "Please convey my greetings to Mr. Honecker."

Guenter Mittag expressed thanks for the opportunity of the meeting and emphasized that the GDR supports mutually beneficial trade relations, which are a firm part of its policy for the safeguarding of peace. Trade between states with differing social orders should serve peaceful relations and further strengthen them.

Richard von Weizsaecker replied that all cooperation has to contribute to the solution of the most important question, the safeguarding of peace.

Present at the talk were state secretary "Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; the head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt; as well as on the FRG side, the prime minister of Lower Saxony, Earnst Albrecht; and the Lower Saxony economics minister, Birgit Breuel.

Talks to Journalists

LD092213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Hanover, 9 Apr (ADN) -- On leaving the stand of Fried. Krupp GmbH, Guenter Mittag answered questions from journalists. Asked whether the lively economic and trade talks at the Leipzig and Hanover fairs are a sign of the further expansion of economic relations between the two German states, Guenter Mittag said: "I think that both the Leipzig Fair and the Hanover Fair show that the expansion of economic and trade relations is important for the development of relations between the GDR and FRG."

With reference to the press release issues by the GDR delegation, Guenter Mittag was asked whether the SDI agreement between the FRG and the United States is a burden. He said: "Certainly it is a burden. You know that just as well as I do."

In response to a journalist's query whether Guenter Mittag has also come to determine a date for a visit by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the FRG, Guenter Mittag said he has not come to join in speculations but to promote relations between the two states. Naturally this also includes political issues. But he wanted to say that he had no intention of discussing dates for the general secretary when he did not know of the details.

Asked about the possibilities opened up by the GDR's new 5-year plan for the expansion and deepening of trade relations between the GDR and FRG, Guenter Mittag said: According to our present commitments, an annual economic growth of 4 to 5 percent is planned for our country. This, of course, means that the possibility exists to expand trade and economic relations with individual countries.

Asked to what extent the reduction in oil prices poses difficulties for the GDR, Dr Mittag said: "The GDR has not come into any difficulties either as a result of high or low prices. As is known, production in the sphere of the lignite industry is extremely well developed. We have a production volume of over 300 million metric tons of lignite a year. Our enterprises, to a large extent, work on the basis of lignite. In this respect I don't think this will cause us any difficulties."

A journalist wanted to know whether any specific matters regarding trade were discussed during the visit and Guenter Mittag answered: "Our talks here are always concrete when we meet." "We always discuss possibilities for the development of trade relations."

In reply to an interjection from a journalist that the GDR does not perhaps always have available the goods to be delivered the Federal Republic which are in demand, Guenter Mittag said: "I regard that as a rumor since at the Leipzig fair agreements on GDR deliveries worth over M600 million were concluded. And if this continues we will shortly achieve the entire volume. I think it is right to proceed from the realities since trade volume reached a level of M16.7 billion in 1985, and that is an amount worth shouting about."

In response to a further interjection that after many years of surplus, the GDR last year had a deficit in bilateral trade for the first time, Guenter Mittag said: "It was our wish to have a balanced trade after having a surplus of over M1 billion, and we have kept to that. We keep out word when we say something."

A further question was whether Swing [interest-free credit facility] was discussed. The reply was: "That was not a topic and is no topic for discussion."

Asked about any concrete projects discussed in Hanover, Guenter Mittag replied: "Of course we discussed concrete projects but I don't want to go into that in detail now. Naturally cooperation with Salzgitter is involved here. We have good relations with Salzgitter; it is an internationally-respected firm and we have had, as I said, good relations with it for years."

Talks With Kohl

LD092047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was received on Wednesday afternoon by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a talk. Guenter Mittag conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated.

During the talk, Guenter Mittag underlined the great importance of the joint statement adopted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in March 1985.

Referring to current international issues, Guenter Mittag underlined the special importance of a halt to all nuclear tests for the safeguarding of peace, and in this connection pointed to the GDR's standpoint on SDI.

Guenter Mittag again pointed out that trade can continue to play a stabilizing role in overall relations between the GDR and FRG, and the GDR is prepared, for its part, to create the necessary preconditions for its further expansion.

The talk was attended by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt. It was attended on the FRG side by Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and the chief of the Federal Chancellor's office Wolfgang Schaeuble.

HONECKER RECEIVES SPORTS ASSOCIATION DELEGATION

LD091952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1556 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Wednesday received a delegation from the German Gymnastics and Sports Association (DTSB), headed by its president Manfred Ewald. The delegation included well-known athletes such as Heike Drechsler, Sylvia Gerasch, Lutz Hesslich, Wolfgang Hoppe, Carola Hornig, Karin Kania, Marita Koch, Sylvio Kroll, Dietmar Schauerhammer, Ulf Timmermann, and Frank-Michael Wahl, meritorious exercise leaders, trainers, sports functionaries, and the members of the DTSB Secretariat.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the DTSB president spoke about the results of the "sports relay race 11th party congress." Manfred Ewald thanked the Central Committee and its general secretary Erich Honecker, for the successful policy that benefits the people and also offers physical culture and sport very good opportunities for development. Since the 10th SED Congress and particularly during the sports relay race which has now ended, the membership of the DTSB has increased to 3.5 million.

Erich Honecker received the report on the successful work of the DTSB with pleasure. The socialist sporting organization has great political responsibility and is making an important contribution to the development of the socialist way of life in accordance with the SED program.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee praised the sportsmen and women of the GDR as active ambassadors of peace. The declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev to free the world from nuclear and other weapons of destruction, affirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as the Soviet Union's efforts for a nuclear test ban support the world conscience in the joint struggle for peace and security. This constructive policy receives the unqualified active support of the GDR. In contrast, the FRG is damaging the international situation by its participation in the U.S. SDI program, as well as damaging relations with the GDR and the other socialist countries.

Damage is also done, Erich Honecker said, to relations between states by attempting to credit with terrorist crimes those states that condemn terrorism as a matter of principle, because it solves nothing and plays into the hands of the reaction. The German workers' movement knows many such provocations, whose string-pullers remained in the background: against Emperor Wilheim I in Bad Ems, the Reichstag fire, the orchestration of the cloak and dagger operation against the editors of DER SPIEGEL using the excuse of a major treason plot, and many other attacks whose string-pullers remained in the background.

We express our honest sympathy with the victims of the terrorist attack in West Berlin, Erich Honecker emphasized. We mourn with their relatives. In view of such events, we also favor the West Berlin police being given permission from the occupation authorities concerned to undertake the checking of persons at the frontier between Berlin (West) and the GDR.

It is known throughout the world today, Erich Honecker continued, what great gains have been made possible by socialism on German soil in the field of physical culture. In view of the great tasks we face in the future, it is even more necessary to make the pursuit of sport a matter for all the people to a greater degree.

The forthcoming 11th party congress will make decisions for the second half of the 1980's and up to the turn of the century they will be of far-reaching importance, the SED Central Committee general secretary emphasized. Their realization would take the GDR a good deal further along the path shown by the party program for the development of advanced socialist society. The course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy will be consistently continued. This calls for and makes possible the further blossoming of socialist physical culture.

Also taking part in the cordial meeting in the Central Committee building were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Rudi Hellman, head of the Sports Department in the Central Committee; and Guenter Erbach, state secretary for physical culture and sport.

REAGAN SUSPECTS LIBYA BEHIND RECENT TERRORISM

LD100855 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[By correspondent Elemer Csak]

[Text] Reagan stated that there is no undeclared war in progress against Libya and that the fleet maneuvers are scarcely of a provocative nature. The United States wishes to prove to the world that it does not recognize the Gulf of Sidra as Libyan territorial waters, the President added.

In connection with the most recent terrorist actions, Reagan said in the evening that he definitely suspects the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi. However, at his morning press conference he said that at the moment the collection of evidence is still in progress.

On both occasions the U.S. President sharply attacked Nicaragua, urging military support for the counter-revolutionaries. He stated that without that aid, Nicaragua would become a Soviet beachhead. For the first time, he said that the purported Nicaraguan attack against Honduras took place with the approval of Cuba.

In connection with the fall in oil prices, Reagan expressed his hope that the situation would stabilize; at the same time, he took a stand in favor of the assertion of free market competition.

The President did not deal substantially with Soviet-U.S. relations, and he also (?omitted) hostile expressions. Regarding the summit conference, he said that June is entirely out of the question. According to U.S. opinion, the high-level meeting can only take place in July or in late autumn, after the congressional elections, Ronald Reagan said at his press conference.

KADAR ATTENDS MEETING AT DEFENSE MINISTRY

LD101001 Budapest MTI in English 0845 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI) -- The leading staff of the Hungarian People's Army met for a meeting Thursday at the Ministry of Defence. The meeting is attended by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Also present are Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peter Varga, department head of the HSWP Central Committee; and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

At the meeting, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, summed up the results that the Hungarian People's Army has achieved over the last five years in the development and the preparation of the Army. In the introductory part of his speech he emphasized that the Hungarian People's Army, as a member of the Warsaw Treaty, and with the allied armies, is capable of and ready to defend the socialist achievements of Hungary. In connections with the targets set down at the 13th Congress of the HSWP, the minister spoke of the circumstances that determine the further development of the People's Army and which face the Hungarian People's Army in the next years in the interest of maintaining battle preparedness on a high level.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE 10TH CONGRESS THESES

AU010601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU (Supplement) in Polish 22-23 Mar 86 pp 1-31

["The PZPR Central Committee Theses for the 10th Party Congress"]

[Text] Preamble:

The PZPR continues to prepare for its 10th congress, which will sum up a difficult stage of Poland's most recent history and will make decisions that will open a new phase in the development of our socialist fatherland.

The subject of the present precongress discussion is the PZPR draft program, which is based on the achievements and the experience of the past 40 years and which lists the political, economic, and social goals as well as the values that determine the foundations of our activity. These theses concretely define these goals and tasks in 1986-90. Analyzing the needs and opportunities of our development as well as the dangers threatening it, the theses discuss the complicated conditions of this development and show that the successful solution of our country's difficulties requires the unification of all the patriotic forces of the people.

Convinced that party members bear special responsibilities, the PZPR Central Committee appeals for efforts to see that the 10th congress theses attract closer to the party and its program all those who want to see a secure, efficient, modern, and law-abiding Poland.

I. Along the Road to Socialist Reforms, Accord, and Struggle

1. The tasks that the 10th congress will map out result from the needs and determining factors developed during all the years of People's Poland and primarily determined by the situations and sociopolitical consequences of the past 5 years. The road we traversed in 1981-85 makes it possible to lay down new goals and tasks.

The political line of the Ninth PZPR Congress -- the line of socialist renewal -- has passed its practical test and will therefore certainly be reaffirmed for further continuation by the program approved by the 10th congress.

2. We have successfully passed the dramatic test of our country. We have restored regular development conditions for our socioeconomic life, and Poland has again become a strong link in the socialist community. Our achievements of the past few years continue to create socioeconomic conditions for further development. The consolidation of the worker-peasant backbone of power and the ever increasing social acceptance of our resolutions and main lines of activity have made it possible for the party to regain its capacity for playing its constitutional and leading role among people. The authority of the Sejm, which fulfills its constitutional functions, has increased. The people's councils are more efficient in playing their roles as masters of their respective areas with the help of new legal enactments which have raised their authority. The coalition method of government has developed and consolidated. The process of socialist renewal can be seen in the development of independent and self-governing trade unions and workers self-management bodies. PRON has become the most extensive platform for cooperation of all organized social forces and of citizens working to strengthen and develop People's Poland.

The process of socialist democracy has been enriched, the rule of law has been strengthened, and the struggle against social wrongdoing has been intensified.

Production decreases have been halted and the economy has been set on a development course. The economic reform continues to be implemented and improved. Agriculture continues to achieve better results and to improve the food supplies for the people. The flow of goods to shops has clearly improved. Although our economic situation continues to be difficult, the state's budgetary expenditures on health and social care continue to increase.

Positive changes continue to occur in social awareness. We have promoted ideological work and, as a result, we have strengthened the position of Marxism-Leninism and have increased the effectiveness of our struggle against the adversaries of socialism and against imperialist subversion.

These achievements must be strengthened and enriched. The party will continue the activities mapped out by the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee plenums on various topics, especially on the leading position of the workers class in socialist construction, on the worker-peasant alliance, on the role and tasks of the intelligentsia, on stimulating young people's militancy, and on efforts to strengthen the state and socialist democracy.

3. The factors that favor our development go hand in hand with difficulties which are a result of a particular concentration of complicated problems in the past few years.

The bloc of imperialist forces led by the United States has taken and continues to take various measures to make it difficult for us to cope with our problems. Sanctions continue to harm our economy, to hinder the process of its reconstruction, and to prevent improvements in our people's conditions.

Our economic development is being made difficult by small increases in basic raw and other materials, cuts in working time, the reduction in the retirement age of many categories of workers, and unfavorable changes in the structure of the population. The ecological threats in a number of the country's regions and in some branches of industry are an additional liability of our economy.

Great losses continue to be caused by inability, bad economic management, poor work discipline, and the frequent practices of putting individual and group parochial interests before public interests. The attitudes of apathy and helplessness stimulated by our political adversaries as well as ossified and conservative thinking create mental barriers to development. It is the party's task to mobilize extensive sections of the social forces in order to overcome these difficulties.

4. Submitting the 10th congress theses to nationwide discussions, the PZPR Central Committee presents in them the goals of the 1986-90 period, during which our country should be able to definitively overcome the remnants of our crisis and to create conditions for regular comprehensive development. The PZPR draft program stated that the main goal of that period is to "overcome the results of political tremors and the economic breakdown, to consolidate the foundations of socialism, social justice, and people's rule, and to implement the forward-looking socialist reforms of the functioning of the state and the economy." The implementation of this task will create conditions for improving living standards, for intensifying the socialist changes in our people's lives, and for developing and strengthening the foundations of socialism.

Socioeconomic development is the material basis for intensifying the socialist substance of social life, the activities of the state and self-government groups; changes in education, science, and culture; and improvements in health care. The social content of this process should be expressed by the working people's increasing occupational activities and by efforts to intensify social justice in line with the socialist principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his performance."

II. Poland in the Contemporary World -- The Party in the International Communist and Workers Movement

5. The fate of world peace is in the balance. The struggle between the tendency toward returning to the policy of detente and the tendency to continue the policy of confrontation, intensified tension, and increased armaments is continuing. People continue to be increasingly more aware that the only way out is to gradually reduce mass annihilation weapons until they are completely eliminated. The 27th CPSU Congress defined in detail the ways and means of achieving this goal. We fully support this congress. Our people's vital interests make it necessary for our country to make a worthy contribution to implementing the policy of detente and peace.

6. All patriotic forces should foster one's profound knowledge of Poland's interests and one's ability to distinguish between what helps and what harms our fatherland. Efforts to this end should be focused on a number of fundamental truths.

One, we should always resolve Polish problems and contradictions in good time. Our entire history, including Poland's decline and partitions, national uprisings, and the helplessness of the Polish state reborn after World War I and abandoned to its own devices in the tragic September of 1939, tells of this lesson. The defense of Poland's vital interests makes it necessary for us to achieve internal stability, to achieve the patriotic unity of all working people, and to ensure the leading role for the workers class and the guiding role for the party. Every attack against the state's constitutional foundations and every attempt to weaken the state amount to objective antinational activities. Poland means the unity of the country and the people as well as of the state and the fatherland. This unity must not be torn asunder.

Two, the socialist system has ensured Poland's secure and strong international position. Poland's present borders and their guaranteed inviolability and general recognition in international law are our people's historic achievement, which is closely related to socialism and to the alliances of our socialist state.

Three, thanks to the socialist constitutional community, for the first time in his history Poland has been able to develop and consolidate relations of friendship with all its neighbors. Our alliance with the USSR is the foundation of our country's foreign policy. In the present world there is not and cannot be any security for Poland without this alliance, the basis of which is the PZPR's and the CPSU's ideological community based on a common Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Four, the fate of our people is closely related to peace in Europe. The two world wars were waged on Polish soil and World War II began with the invasion of Poland. Our country suffered proportionately the largest losses in that war. Every large-scale conflict in Europe would certainly involve Poland. Hundreds and hundreds of nuclear missiles are directed against our country from the NATO countries. We must be fully aware of these dangers and do all we can to completely eliminate them.

7. Polish foreign policy, which is unchangeable in its general principles and which we continue to implement consistently, is a result of these facts, which involve Poland's vital interests. Our task is to create external conditions that make it possible for us to accomplish the tasks of the country's socioeconomic development planned until 1990. The main task is to fully rehabilitate and strengthen Poland's place in Europe and the world.

8. We must be aware of the challenges that the present world, including Poland, is facing.

In his speech in the United Nations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of this organization, PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski defined the following main goals and lines of our foreign policy: consolidating allied ties and cooperation within the socialist community; halting the dangerous arms race and preventing its transfer into space; reinstating the policy of detente in East-West relations; extinguishing hotbeds of war; supporting the aspirations of Asian, African, and Latin American nations toward complete emancipation; creating a system of international economic relations that facilitate the development and flow of modern science and technology; solving the problem of debts because it stranges the development of many countries and threatens the world economic situation; protecting the natural environment; and promoting exchanges of scientific and cultural achievements.

9. People's Poland is a reliable member of the community of socialist countries, which is now entering the stage of development based on intensive factors of development. This will accelerate the socioeconomic development of CEMA countries and will make it possible to exploit the virtues of socialism more fully. We must increase Poland's share and role in this organization. While carrying out a profound economic reform, we continue to watch with interest various methods of improving economic mechanisms in other socialist countries. Modern methods of economic management enrich opportunities for socialist integration and are stressed in our accords on cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries up to the year 2000. The present first 5-year period of implementing these accords will create decisive conditions for the success of the entire program for intensive development.

People's Poland will expand its friendly political and economic relations with the developing countries and the Nonaligned Movement, whose role in shaping the international situation continues to develop. We will do our best in supporting these efforts. Most of these countries have shown understanding for the difficulties we experienced at the beginning of the eighties. This understanding is one reason for accelerating the development of mutually favorable bilateral relations and extensive multilateral cooperation.

10. We are ready to go back to good partner-like relations with all Western countries, including the United States, and we hope that realism in their approach to Poland will win the upper hand. We have always taken the view that the principles of the CSCE Final Act have become a lasting foundation of peace, security, and cooperation. Resolutely opposing the ever lively trends toward undermining the territorial-political order in Europe, we will vigilantly guard the Polish-FRG treaty of 1970 and the subsequent accords and we will demand that they be fully implemented.

11. The PZPR actively participates in the international communist and workers movement, which continues to develop in an unceasing confrontation with life.

Our party takes the view that the differences of opinion and evaluation coming to the surface in these complicated processes should not undermine the unity and weaken the cooperation of the entire movement. This is necessary, especially in the present international situation. In view of the dangers inherent in the imperialist policy of aggression, the international communist and workers movement bears great responsibility for the effectiveness of the struggle in defense of peace. Our party, which has always developed bilateral contacts with all parties in the communist movement, still wants to develop them in the spirit of internationalist solidarity, agreement on basic principles, and respect for differences in conditions and action methods. This is how our party views other parties and expects other parties to do the same.

We will continue to attach great importance to restoring and expanding our contacts with the socialist and social-democratic parties, especially those in Europe. We regard dialogue with them as an important element of detente policy and of the construction of all-European security and social progress.

The PZPR will continue its contribution toward accomplishing these goals and toward the defense of peace in Europe and the world.

III. Socioeconomic Goals and Conditions for Achieving Them

Intensive Economic Management as a Response to Challenges of Development

12. The following are the socioeconomic goals in 1986-90:

-- strengthening and consolidating the economy's ability to develop effectively and uniformly;
-- ensuring gradual improvements in our living standards (which have deteriorated despite protective measures during our economic breakdown, measures effected mainly through retrenchment of investments.)

Before these two goals can result in increasing our national income in the 5-year period by 16-19 percent, we must make crucial progress in the effectiveness of economic management. This is indicated by our past experience, by the analyses of the process occurring in the world economy, and by the evaluation of the current determining factors in development. The most difficult of them are:

-- the burden of debts incurred in the seventies and the results of sanctions, which have reduced our ability to import the goods most necessary to sustain our economic development;
-- the large incidence of wear and tear on our machines and equipment as a result of the fact that investments were halted at the beginning of the eighties;
-- a small increase, (maximally 8-9 percent), in the flow of raw and other materials and the 5-percent increase in the supply of fuels;
-- manpower increases that are 3-4 times lower than in the previous 5-year periods and the simultaneous manyfold increases in the number of people at the pre-production and post-production ages;
-- greatly reduced nominal working time.

These determining factors must not lead us to pessimism and passivity. We must be rational and militant in drawing the necessary conclusions from this in order to correctly formulate social goals and development principles, as well as ways and means of implementing them in this 5-year period.

13. The overriding goal of the party's policy, one that stems from our constitutional principles, is to raise our living standards in line with a realistic evaluation of our economic potential. Proceeding from this, the party formulates the following social goals for the present 5-year period:

-- to increase consumption of food by about 12 percent;
-- to improve the flow of industrial goods to shops by increasing their supply by 17 percent;
-- to restore the balance between the flow of money and the flow of goods, and to reduce inflation to below 10 percent in 1990;
-- to increase by 42 percent the funds for social benefits, primarily for those who need help most and are unable to increase their wages through work;
-- to gradually solve the housing problem by increasing the number of new apartments by 10-12 percent and by other means;
-- to expand the material base of education and to radically increase education funds;
-- to meet more fully people's needs in health care, culture, recreation, and communal services;
-- to improve the working conditions and social facilities for work-forces;
-- to halt the process of the destruction of the natural environment.

14. In the face of the present determing factors the extent to which social goals are accomplished will be governed to a decisive degree by progress in the effectiveness of economic management. Analyses carried out in connection with the 5-year plan and the results of social consultations last year show that success in attaining the socioeconomic goals of the present 5-year period is possible by improving the effectiveness of economic management, by promoting economic growth, and by expediting social goals.

The effectiveness of economic management can be improved by reducing the material intensiveness of industrial production by 8-10 percent and building production by 10-12 percent; by reducing the energy intensiveness of the national income by 9-11 percent; and by increasing industrial labor productivity by 16 percent. These improvements can boost our overall national income by 16-19 percent, our national income to be shared by 14-17 percent, industrial production by 16 percent, and investments by 19 percent. As a result, overall consumption will increase by 13-14 percent, the flow of food by 12 percent, services by 28 percent, and apartments for occupation by 10-20 percent. The difference between the increase rate of the overall national income and that of the national income to be shared is a result of the necessity to service our debts.

The foregoing figures illustrate the extent to which we must make progress in the effectiveness of economic management in this 5-year period. We must accomplish these tasks because only in this way will we be able to ensure the country's steady development and to improve our living standards.

Accomplishing these tasks calls for resolute efforts to promote intensive development. This is a necessity and a law of development. Failing to exploit this law would call into question the implementation of our appointed social goals and would result in the stagnation of the economy and in the worsening of Poland's position in the world.

Intensive methods of economic management are the key to speeding our development and to fulfilling the aspirations of our society. We are able to overcome the obstacles along this road. One such special obstacle is the psychological barrier of frustration. The party must focus its strength and ideological commitment on the task of overcoming this barrier.

The following are the main levers of our program:

one, accelerating scientific-technological progress and using its achievements in practice;

two, increasing our economy's export potential and intensifying economic cooperation within CEMA, especially with the USSR;

three, expediting structural changes in the economy;

four, decisively reducing the energy intensiveness of production;

five, improving the use of manpower and boosting people's production militancy;

six, stimulating innovations, enterprise, and initiative through more effectively exploiting economic reform mechanisms and through other means;

seven, modernizing production assets and halting the process of their disinvestment.

The effectiveness of these levers depends on consistent efforts to restore and strengthen economic balance.

We have listed the levers that may speed up economic development and improve our living conditions. Making them work is the essence of our program. Progress in this field must be much greater than so far, and this depends to a large extent on the performance of enterprises, scientific research centers, self-government bodies, trade unions, and administrative bodies. Everyone must be active and try his hand at innovations, and the party must guide these processes and blaze trails for them. Working out specific ways of exploiting the levers with the help of which development can be accelerated should be the basic goal of precongress discussions in every party organization. If we are able to achieve greater progress along the road to economic effectiveness we will increase our opportunities for better results than envisaged by the initial draft of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90. In such a case we will be able to better meet the needs of the people. We can do this if we fulfill a clear condition, which is difficult but feasible -- if we improve our economic management and if we use more effectively the resources we possess.

Mainsprings of Increasing Effectiveness -- Ways of Employing Them

15. Man is the chief promoter of economic progress. Honesty in work, conscientiousness in discharging duties, and militancy and creativity in accomplishing tasks are the fundamental factors in progress. This means that our top task is to create conditions for developing and maximally utilizing the skills and talents of workers, to boost their responsibility for their work, and to strengthen their participation in producing results. The entire system of moral and material incentives and the criteria for selecting and promoting cadres must encourage the growth of the social forces dedicated to innovation and progress and must help trigger creative militancy of the most extensive sections of society, foster work competition, and achieve vocational and professional mastery.

In the present 5-year period, the increase in the population of productive age will amount to about 340,000 persons, four times less than in the previous 5-year period. In 1971-75 this increase amounted to 1.64 million and in 1976-80 to 1.25 million persons. At the same time, for every new worker there will be almost three persons of pre-production and post-production age. The largest part of this small increase in manpower will have to be employed in the nonmaterial sector.

Initial estimates indicate that the economy and services need to increase their manpower by about 600,000 persons. In the face of the present growth of our population, it is therefore necessary to make good the manpower shortages by reemploying at least 260,000 persons.

That this task is feasible is shown by the experience of other socialist countries in which the demographic situation has been similar or even more difficult for many years. They continue to solve manpower problems by rationalizing employment and increasing its intensity. The fact is that our development is being hindered not so much by the objective demographic situation as by the wrong methods of utilizing manpower reserves, by poor organization, and by loose discipline.

In defiance of economic realities, at the beginning of the eighties, large-scale reductions in our labor force took place, primarily because of the lowering of the retirement age for many categories of employees, because of a large increase in the number of retired workers, because of the institution of long-term leaves to attend to the education of children, and because of reductions in working time. This reduced manpower continues to be exploited with an effectiveness that leaves much to be desired.

The share of industrial employees in nonproduction jobs, (including administrative and office work) increased from 29.9 percent in 1980 to 31.8 per cent in 1984.

In construction trades this ratio went up from 23.7 to 26.4 percent. Last year, a production worker lost on average over 200 working hours as a result of absence [absencja]. Every day some 1.2 million workers are absent from work throughout the economy.

About 2 million persons change jobs annually and about 1 million of them do it for no valid reason and thus disorganize production and employment. This fact shows that the administration of manpower is ineffective and that there are large manpower reserves to be properly employed. For example, if we restored the proportion between administrative and production workers that existed at the time when manpower was managed from above, we could additionally employ over 70,000 persons in production. This figure amounts to some 50 percent of the increase in production employment envisaged for the entire 5-year period. Lowering absence from work by 25 percent means increasing employment by about 300,000 persons, which is almost what our enterprises now need. Cutting the daily losses in working time to the same extent would increase employment by 400,000 more persons.

Tapping this fact depends above all on radically eliminating the long-standing habits of wasteful manpower administration and of increasing manpower instead of employing it rationally. We cannot be satisfied with the present results of the implementation of the economic reform in this regard. The mechanism of economic compulsion forcing enterprises to rationally administer manpower is not effective enough. Two enterprises are glaring examples of this situation: The construction combine in Konin and the general construction combine in Szczecin. Both employ the same numbers of workers, but in one of them there are twice as many administrative workers as in the other.

Large numbers of managers and worker collectives are very reluctant to realize the truth that tapping unused production reserves in their own enterprises is the only feasible and profitable way to overcome manpower difficulties. There is no other way than improvements in work organization and discipline, and in exploiting working time. Administrative manpower in enterprises should be cut and employees should be redeployed to work in the production sectors equipped with more modern machines, which are frequently not fully exploited.

In line with the relevant decisions, it is necessary to universally employ the novel method -- novel under our conditions -- of verifying various jobs in order to reveal superfluous employment. The extent to which jobs in Polish industry have been verified has continued to diminish in the past few years, reaching the 47-percent mark in 1985. In the USSR this verification continues to be done in over 90 percent of jobs. True job norms requiring the necessary amounts of working time must be universally employed as an elementary condition for the effective organization and harmonization of production processes. That is why the services responsible for defining work norms and organization must be refurbished.

We must be more energetic in exploiting the ever-increasing ways of encouraging people to take up jobs. Economic teams are one such way. If we could employ these groups as they are employed in Hungary, we could recruit about 900,000 persons for them. Assuming that each person would work 10 hours a week in an economic team, we could obtain an additional workforce of 200,000 fully employed persons.

If we could double the number of retired people now actively employed we could additionally obtain a work force of some 380,000 persons working part-time, or 190,000 persons working full-time. Compared to the overall number of retired people, this doubling would account for merely 12-14 percent of such people, some 50 percent fewer than in other socialist countries.

Failing to take measures to induce more people to work would mean that we do not mind that our production machines and equipment continue to be exploited to an ever decreasing extent and that production stagnates in sectors where producer materials are available, but where only manpower shortages hinder growth. For example, machines and equipment in the electroengineering industry work for less than one work shift nowadays.

Only simultaneous measures aimed at attracting to jobs all those who are able to work and aimed at rationally exploiting the manpower already in jobs will be able to create conditions under which the planned increase in our national income can be achieved. The social effects of such measures can be illustrated by the following example: If every industrial worker were to work 1 hour longer every week under the present working time norms, the value of our production would increase by Z350 billion, equivalent to the sum spent by our people on purchases every month.

During the precongress discussion, every party organization should ask itself: What has been done to improve work organization and discipline? Have all the internal reserves of manpower been exploited? Have all the internal reserves of manpower been exploited? Have preparations been made to verify how much manpower is needed in every job? Have offers been made to retired workers to come back to work in their enterprises? Replies to these questions will make it possible to formulate specific tasks to streamline the administration of manpower resources.

16. A much more economical exploitation of energy, raw and other materials, machines, and equipment will be another key mainspring of growth in the present 5-year period. We must achieve such progress in this regard that a 1-percent increase in our national income can be obtained through an increase in material and energy outlays that is no higher than 0.5-0.6 percent. In the seventies this increase amounted to 0.8 percent. We should reduce the material outlays necessary to produce Z1,000 of the national income from about Z460 in 1985 to about Z430 in 1990.

The planned increase in the national income calls for reducing material intensiveness in industry by 8-10 percent and in construction trades by 10-12 percent, and for reducing energy intensiveness in industrial production by 9-11 percent. It will be necessary to obtain some 50 percent of production increases in industry through conservation of energy and materials. The requirements in this regard for construction trades are even more severe. Rationalizing the consumption of coal, rolled goods, nonferrous metals, cement, and deal is an especially important task, because we want to obtain more products from the same amount of producer materials.

The present achievements of enterprises in the rational consumption of energy and materials are considerable but still insufficient. As a result of implementing the conservation program, in 1983-85 we created an economic and organizational system of encouraging conservation of energy and materials, which helped to reduce the material and energy intensiveness of the national income. The material and energy intensiveness of industry was reduced by almost 6 percent, but there was no reduction in the material intensiveness of construction trade. These results mean that the negative trends in the national economy at the beginning of the seventies have been reversed, but that the extent of these results is less than required by the conditions, needs, and potential of our economy. The experience of our neighbours, especially the GDR, shows that it is possible to achieve these results to the necessary extent, provided the conservation program is consistently implemented.

Measures in favor of the effective utilization of materials, fuels, and energy will be implemented with regard to structural changes in production, to rationalization of consumption, and to improvements in the quality of products.

The main implementors of these tasks are enterprises that have been equipped by the economic reform with the necessary economic and fiscal facilities. They include 14 varieties of fiscal concessions, the system of bonuses for workforces for proven material economies, and the availability of additional bank loans and loans from the central funds. Opportunities are there, but not every enterprise is willing to take them. The precongress discussion should produce answers to the following questions:

Why do enterprises fail to exploit these facilities to the necessary extent?

Why are no incentives being created to promote economies?

What is to be done to increase the interest of work forces in conserving materials, fuels, and energy?

The Politburo resolution of December 1985 set forth comprehensive conservation lines to be followed in order to intensify thrifty economic management and to fight waste. Conservation activities should become a universal conservation movement -- a matter for all our people. Precongress discussions should reinforce our plans for economic effectiveness and clearly outline specific tasks for enterprises, sectors of the economy, self-government bodies, and sociopolitical organizations. It is necessary to propagate the best solutions and to identify lagging enterprises, ones that fail to promote conservation measures. Waste should be condemned. During precongress discussions we should search for answers to various questions, including the following:

Does the present economic-fiscal system enforce effective management of production factors? How should this system be further improved? Why do some voivodships achieve good results in purchasing producer scrap and others very much worse results? What is to be done to better exploit the enormous material reserves present in producer scrap? How can one promote profitable recycling of spare parts and subassemblies?

The people concerned are still not enough aware that improving the quality of products is one way to economize. Improved quality means better performance and longer wear and tear of products and in the case of machines and equipment it means reliability and longer production life.

We have still too few quality products. The share of products bearing the "q" and "1" marks in 1985 general sales amounted to merely 3.1 percent, whereas in 1980 it amounted to 7.2 percent. Observance of technological norms, regulations, and specifications continues to be inadequate. Individual buyers continue to submit hundreds of thousands of complaints about the quality of goods they buy, and this is responsible for high losses, which exceed Z50 billion a year in industry alone. The volume of materials incompatible with production requirements that are used in production continues to increase.

In order to improve production quality we will perfect the systems of economic and fiscal directives for producers. The primary aim of these directives is to relate more effectively the quality of products to prices and fiscal advantages. We will introduce obligatory procedures for verifying the quality of products regarding the material and energy intensiveness during their manufacture and regarding their practical uses.

It is primarily the producer enterprises that determine improvements in production quality. They must take action to increase technological discipline and the discipline of the services responsible for production conditions and for observing the deadlines of cooperative and other supplies of producer materials. Relating wages to production quality, setting up the proper base of quality norms, eliminating the anonymity of production, and ensuring the good functioning of enterprise control checks on quality are of great importance.

Precongress discussions should search for the best and most effective solutions, and should stress the connection between the quality of work and the quality of living standards.

17. We must make science and scientific-technological progress one of the mainsprings of economic development, and we must effectively join the technological race. At the present time Poland is facing the most formidable challenge ever in this regard. Being equal to it will call for maximum efforts to exploit our technological potential and creative technological ideas, to introduce these ideas into practice, and to base production processes on the most advanced designs and organizational techniques and systems. Being aware of all this, in our precongress discussions we continue to search for specific solutions to accelerate this process in every scientific research unit, in every enterprise, and in every echelon of the economy and science.

Much was done in 1984-85 to create conditions for speeding up scientific-technological progress. We introduced basic changes in the planning and organization of the central management of the development of science and technology, in the methods by which scientific research and practical work are financed, and in the legal rules of the functioning of research-development units. We have created conditions for promoting long-term international cooperation within the framework of "The Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific-Technological Progress up to the Year 2000" and within the framework of bilateral accords between socialist countries. For Poland the most important of these accords is "The Polish-Soviet Long-term Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technological Progress," which is especially important in view of the Western policy to isolate Poland and to impose a technological embargo on it. The achievements of the third congress of Polish science are of great importance for scientific development and technological progress. Exploiting these achievements is the task of scientific communities and institutions, the appropriate government bodies, and the entire economy. Poland's strategic development needs make it necessary to constantly care for development of basic research and for its being of high standard and up-to-date. This is a special responsibility of Polish scientists, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and universities.

Of key importance for the development of science and scientific-technological progress are cadres of designers, technologists, organizers, and economists with their knowledge, creative talents, ideological prowess, and civic virtues. We will continue to improve the working and living conditions of the intelligentsia, expecting it to display creative initiative and commitment.

Research programs should be governed by the goals and tasks of the national socio-economic plan. In 1986-90 the scientific potential should be concentrated in the following sectors: microelectronics and data processing; comprehensive automation and robotization; flexible production technologies; biotechnology; nuclear power; and new, highest-quality producer materials for the production of new generation goods.

The central research-development programs and government orders regarding the development of technology in 1986-90 will be concentrated in these sectors and will include over 100 central research-development programs and about 100 central programs for basic research. In connection with these programs alone, over 4,000 new designs, machines, and equipment, about 2,000 new and modernized technologies, and about 1,200 new producer materials will be devised in 1986-90.

The share of science and technology funds in the national income will increase from about 1.7 percent in 1985 to over 3 percent in 1990. In 1986-90 the central funds for the development of science and technology will amount to about Zl trillion.

The party appeals to scientists and technologists to ensure that these enormous funds are used as effectively as possible, because there are many bad examples of poor use of these funds. These issues should be given special attention during precongress discussions and in the activities following the third congress of Polish science.

We charge the central bodies responsible for managing scientific and technological development with the task of boosting militancy in creating economic-fiscal conditions for innovative activities and in improving organizational structures. This is why we have created many incentives for the enterprises that accept government orders for new technologies. These incentives include cuts in income taxation, priorities of material supplies, and grants from the convertible currency fund and from the central fund for promoting new production lines.

In order to further increase the effectiveness of scientific-technological achievements in practice it is necessary:

-- to increase enterprises' interest in the practical application of new products, techniques, and technologies;
-- to devise effective indexes of technological progress in individual branches of production and industries, together with the necessary incentives to encourage the practical application of the most modern technological and organizational achievements;
-- to improve the effectiveness of the performance of departmental scientific research units and the technological base in production enterprises;
-- to increase the share of universities in implementing the most important research-development programs;
-- to promote theoretical and experimental and, especially, technological research in the branches of the Polish Academy of Sciences and in universities, research that ensures the development of technologies of world standards;
-- to radically strengthen and stimulate the base of technological research, practical implementation of research results, and control of quality in production enterprises;
-- to further develop the advisory functions of Polish science and of the chief technical organization, the Polish Economic Society, and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration as associate organizers and creators of scientific-technological and organizational progress.

Let us decide during precongress discussions the best way to enrich the above tasks and to rally talented and committed cadres for their accomplishment.

How can one increase the impact of self-government bodies in science so as to raise the quality of scientific research? How can one increase the party's initiating and sponsoring role in scientific and engineering communities? Are the incentives for new solutions effective and sufficient? How can one increase the enterprises' hunger for new technologies and their militancy in implementing them in practice?

We expect enterprises to radically promote their activities aimed at practical implementation of new technological solutions and designs with the help of the institutional facilities that came into force at the beginning of this year. These facilities will be further developed. For example, we will lay down the principles in accordance with which innovating enterprises are set up for the purpose of testing inventions, designs, and new technical and technological solutions. The impact of the fiscal system will be increased, and the state system of scientific-technological information will be expanded in order to meet the development needs of enterprises.

The procedures in line with which inventions are submitted to and examined by enterprises will have to be streamlined in order to weed out the present large amount of red tape. How can one eliminate and shorten the prolonged procedure under which

inventions and rationalizing ideas are tested in practice? How can one eliminate aversion to new technologies? How can one counter attempts to strangle creative initiative, especially insofar as workers inventions are concerned? How can one promote a mass movement in favor of technological progress in enterprises?

Party organizations in enterprises must assume the duty of facilitating the passage of inventions and rationalizing ideas toward practical implementation and the duty of assisting those who create technology. They must see that suitable conditions are created for promoting the movement of rationalization and inventions, the most prolific sources of workers creative technological talents. During precongress discussions we should honestly review the situation and establish specific forms and methods of stimulating action wherever scientific-technological progress continues to be created and to be applied in practice.

18. Considerably increasing the advantages flowing from the share of our economy in the international division of production is an important method, one that has not been fully exploited by us as yet, of overcoming development barriers, raising technological standards, increasing effectiveness of economic management, and accelerating our country's economic development. Increasing our exports to the necessary extent is the indispensable condition for exploiting these potential opportunities and for successfully resolving the problems of our debts.

That is why it is necessary to intensify our efforts to boost our exports as directed by the 3-year economic plan. We should also attach increasing importance to raising the effectiveness of our efforts. The present level of our exports is too low with regard to our needs and the genuine potentials of our economy. Many countries continue to reap much more intensively the advantages of participating in the international division of production as attested to by the fact that the per capita value of exports in the GDR and Bulgaria is four times and in Czechoslovakia and Hungary three times as high as in our country.

We propose to increase our exports by an annual average of some 5 percent and imports by an annual average of some 3 percent in fixed prices between 1986 and 1990.

Processing industries must increase their exports to a particularly high degree, and, as a result of this, the export of our raw materials should continue to decrease.

Our economic policy should seek to promote development of our exports. The implementation of this strategy must be more effectively encouraged by economic-fiscal solutions and by improvements in organizational structures.

Precongress discussions in production enterprises and foreign trade units should help to find the necessary answers to the following questions: Are the opportunities for increasing exports and improving their effectiveness being exploited to the maximum extent? How to eliminate the obstacles hindering the boosting of exports? What can still be done to rationalize imports? Enterprises that produce export goods are granted taxation concessions, loans, premiums, convertible currency funds, and other facilities provided for by the economic reform. Why is it then that so many enterprises fail to engage in any export production, although all opportunities are there?

The party attaches fundamental importance to further efforts to tighten our comprehensive economic ties with the USSR and other CEMA countries. Poland is an active participant in implementing the important decisions of the Moscow summit economic conference of CEMA countries. We continue to make efforts to help implement multilateral accords signed by CEMA countries with regard to individual production sectors and to the development of science and technology.

In our bilateral relations with the socialist countries we follow the decisions made in the long-term programs for economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. These decisions were spelt out in detail for 1986-90 during the coordination of the 5-year national socioeconomic plans.

Our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the socialist countries is favorable to the best development of the international specialization of our economy, primarily on the basis of advanced cooperative links and other developed forms of cooperation, including the establishment of joint economic bodies. Direct links between Polish enterprises and scientific research units, on the one hand, and the corresponding agencies in CEMA countries, on the other, continue to develop. We view our trade with the CEMA countries, especially with the USSR, as very important sources from which our economy receives modern production technologies, raw materials, fuels, semi-finished products, and consumer goods in demand.

We declare our desire to develop partnerlike relations with the capitalist countries. Such relations with the developed capitalist countries depend to a large extent on the solving of the problem of our foreign debts. These amount to $300 billion. The problem of our foreign debts.

We have made a great effort to alter the proportions between imports from and exports to these countries. In the previous decade, the excess of imports over exports, amounting to almost $2 billion a year, increased the national income available for distribution. Today we are importing over $1 billion worth of commodities less than we are exporting. Due to this fact alone, we have almost $3 billion less to distribute each year than we had in the seventies.

The level of exports, in particular the level of foreign currency available to service our debts and pay for imports for the economy, will be one of the most difficult problems in the coming years. It means having to choose the best compromise between a growth in exports and a growth in consumption; between the speed of economic development and the degree of our indebtedness.

We believe that our debts cannot be serviced at an excessive cost to the development of the economy and to the standard of living. Our debts can only be serviced if production rises and exports increase. For this to happen, understanding and realistic cooperation are required from the creditor countries, and they must restore normal financial-credit relations. Some states must also abandon all the restrictions and difficulties hampering our mutual cooperation. Poland is consistently in favor of removing all elements of political pressure and discrimination from international economic relations.

19. An important fulcrum for economic development is to steadily improve the system of economic functioning. The economic reform initiated as a result of the ninth congress will be continued.

In line with the changes in the economy and in the situation of enterprises, economic mechanisms and instruments will continue to be improved. At the same time, the basic principles of the reform will be made stable. The essence of the institutional changes is to strengthen the strategic function of central management and planning and, at the same time, make enterprises independent, encourage initiative and energetic activity by them, and increase their responsibility for economic results. This should be encouraged by greater economic pressure to make their work more efficient. The chief criterion for assessing the solutions introduced will be their effectiveness, their real influence on improving management, and their conformity to the goals of the 1986-90 national socioeconomic plan.

The practice of implementing the economic reform shows that the results obtained while reducing production costs, introducing new science and technology, improving the quality of products, and rationalizing employment -- generally speaking, permitting a halt to rising prices -- vary from one enterprise to the next. When publicizing the best experience, the following questions should be asked: Why is it that some enterprises are able to make effective use of the economic reform solutions, while others in similar conditions cannot or do not want to do so? What should be done in order to include more and more enterprises in the first category?

The primary duty of managerial cadres and enterprise workforces is to display a socialist spirit of enterprise which speaks in favor of an ability to guarantee development, make the most of the chances available, and prevent losses. What should workforces, their self-management bodies, and administrations do in order to propagate a spirit of enterprise understood in the above sense?

Enterprises should improve material and ethical incentive systems with greater determination. Good pay should be given for good work, and bad pay for bad work. Equal wages is a false understanding of the principle of social justice. A strict wages discipline, based on wages dependent on productivity and work quality -- this is the basic method of reducing production costs. This is the basic weapon in the battle with inflation, and this is the basic precept contained in the socialist principle of "to each according to his work." Inside workers collectives, this principle may be applied best by means of the system of work brigades. Right now, these occur infrequently. But in those places where they do exist, they serve to increase work discipline, increase workers feeling of responsibility, and improve work organization. Brigade members supervise most effectively a just distribution of wages among the brigade.

It is essential to continue the process of improving the system of management at all levels of the national economy. The structure and methods of action of central bodies of economic administration will be improved in particular. The new solutions that are being introduced should coordinate the interests of economic units with the implementation of general social goals.

The party and its organizations and cells will see to it that the reform process is more dynamic, encourages greater workers initiative and enterprise, and thus brings increasingly better social results. Workers self-management bodies and trade unions should play a greater role in propagating the reform inside enterprises. A growth in the participation of workforces in running their enterprise must be accompanied by greater responsibility by them for the production results achieved.

The activity of managerial cadres should be made more effective. This should be encouraged by an improved cadres policy and by a model of proper cooperation with self-management bodies. Cadres policy must be based on honest, objective criteria for selecting and assessing managers. The system of competitions will be improved in order to ensure the selection of truly the best candidates. The status of manager will be raised by introducing this position inside work places.

Objective assessments of the activity of economic units will be the basic criteria for assessing their managements. The party will permit promotion and wage increases for those cadres who achieve the best results, seeing to it that their social prestige rises at the same time.

20. The party is in favor of consistently increasing the role and responsibility of state and cooperative enterprises -- the basic cells of the economy. It is inside enterprise that ways of making use of production resources, increasing production, and coordinating individual and group interests with collective ones are determined.

This objective truth has found clear expression in the rules of the economic reform. The altered economic mechanisms have guaranteed enterprises the right to solve the economic and social problems of workforces on their own. They may establish development plans and programs, determine the profile of production, solve organizational problems, establish incentive systems, and lay down work rules on their own. This whole structure of rights is clearly expressed in the three "s": independence, self-financing, and self-management.

However, the right to independence must be accompanied by a responsibility for the production results achieved -- the results of using social production resources. The influx of resources must be restricted concerning enterprises which work badly and lose their self-financing capability -- a signal to the workforce that the enterprise is losing its raison d'etre. Social interests demand that the assets in the control of individual enterprises be managed rationally. Thus, a consistent balancing of rights and duties is becoming an essential condition for economic progress.

Experience shows that work quality differs between enterprises. Enterprises possessing identical technological-economic conditions often achieve glaringly different results. Some enterprises display innovative energy, increase their exports, and achieve good financial figures -- whereas others look for outside help in order to alleviate their financial difficulties. More consistent practical conclusions should be drawn from objective assessments of the work of enterprises.

Units possessing the same powers and conditions must bear the same responsibility. Such is the logic of economic processes. It emerges from this that it is the quality of an enterprise's work that determines more than anything else the possibilities of higher wages for the workforce and of a higher standard of living. Similarly, the fortunes of a worker, the development of his personality, his material prosperity, and his chances of fulfilling life's ambitions are inseparably connected with his work and its organization, quality, and productivity. Workforces should be made thoroughly aware of the fact that the standard of living depends on the work of enterprises. Rooting this belief in the minds of workers collectives should be the unchanging goal of educational activity.

Trade unions, the largest representatives of workforces, cannot be absent during the process of educating an employee of a socialist enterprise. A concern for working people's interests and for their standard of living must reach to the very roots of creating national income, in other words improving professional abilities and increasing work discipline and culture, encouraging inventiveness, and respecting public property. The feasibility of trade union programs will be measured by the extent to which the workforces have been involved in activity which brings economic and social progress.

The duty of party organizations inside work places include inspiring all the forces of progress and leading them in practical activity. In particular, they should inspire and encourage people to join the struggle for more efficient management. In this struggle, helplessness and powerlessness, which block social energy, must be overcome.

21. Changes in the structure of the economy are important in order to intensify development. More effective management and lower economic development costs will be the chief objectives for these structural changes. Therefore, it is necessary to speed up the development of those branches of the economy on which the modernity and efficiency of the economy, the extent of losses during the harvesting and storage of agricultural produce, the production of modern technology, the level of exports, the elimination of "bottlenecks" in the economy, and the processing of domestic raw materials and fuels depend.

Structural changes will therefore be expressed in a faster development of manufacturing industries than that of extracting industries, especially those branches of the manufacturing industries that produce high-quality and fuel- and energy-efficient products. This applies to: electronics, electrotechnology, control and measuring apparatus, pharmaceuticals, and so on. Greater output by these industrial branches will cause a general reduction in the materials and energy intensiveness involved in producing the national income. If we regard the average industrial growthrate during the present 5-year period as 100, then the growth indicator for the electrical machine industry can be envisaged as 150; that of the precision instruments industry about 230; that of the electrotechnical and electronics industry about 190, that of the machine industry about 160, and that of the chemical and building materials industry about 140.

The right conditions will be created in order to electronify the national economy. This will be an important incentive for structural changes throughout the entire economy. The modernization of the automotive industry will permit the greater production of diesel-engined vehicles and the production of new types of passenger cars.

In the chemical industry, emphasis will be laid on the development of selected modern production branches and technologies. Preference will be given to products which protect human health, serve the needs of agriculture, and help boost exports.

Bituminous coal will continue to be the basis for satisfying the economy's fuel needs during the next 5-year period. It is necessary to guarantee the technological, economic, and personnel conditions necessary to maintain coal extraction during the next 5-year period at the same level as the present period, and the consumption of this coal must be rationalized.

It is envisaged that the extraction of lignite will rise. The production of basic raw materials, especially copper and sulfur, will be maintained at the present level.

In 1986-90, steps will be continued to counteract the depreciation of means of transportation and the entire transportation infrastructure. The technical condition and use of means of transportation will improve thanks to an expansion of the technical service base and greater rationality in transporting goods. This will serve to satisfy the demand for transportation services.

In the telecommunications sphere, it is necessary to expand the communications network so as to permit a rise in the number of telephone subscribers by at least 750,000 over the next 5-year period, which would be over 40 percent more than the increase during the present period.

The primary task of the maritime economy during the next 5-year period is to increase the production potential of refitting docks and achieve a 25-30 percent rise in exports while satisfying the needs of domestic clients. It is essential to maintain the transportation and loading capacity of shipping and adapt it to the needs of our foreign trade, as well as maintain the present level of fishing and modernize the fish processing industry.

Restructuring the economy will be one of the basic ways of improving its efficiency. Nevertheless, simplified and extreme views on to how to do this should be avoided. Restructuring is a long and complex economic process, with many difficult social aspects. It involves a series of undertakings, such as an exchange of machinery for more modern equipment, the introduction of new technologies and products, the expansion of already existing modern plants, the building of new plants, the introduction of automatic production lines, and robotization. It also involves socially more

difficult tasks, such as removing outdated products and technologies, which means interrupting production. It also involves a new production profile and the retraining of workforces. This is therefore a process that cannot be rushed through without proper preparation.

Investments policy must be a factor which encourages these structural changes. In 1990, investment outlay in the national economy will be 19 percent higher than in 1985. During the first years, the greater part of this outlay must be allocated for the completion of tasks that were started earlier and are therefore in an advanced stage. Later on, there will be greater outlay on new undertakings.

The most important task of investments policy is to improve the investments process and, in particular, reduce the time it takes to complete projects. Only then will it be possible to reap the benefits of outlay still within the present 5-year period. For this reason, preference must be given to investments which cause savings in materials, even if this means reducing outlay on the expansion of the raw materials base. An unchangingly important task is to increase the number of modernization projects carried out by enterprises. The technical investments process must be restructured in such a way that more funds can be allocated for the purchase of machinery and equipment, at the expense of building and refurbishing work.

A primary task is to make the best possible use of existing production assets. There are large reserves inherent in the use of these assets. These are illustrated by the low shift incidence in industry, which is at the level of 1.29, whereas in 1980 this indicator was 1.42. A particularly low shift incidence -- about 1 -- is displayed by the machine, electrical, and electronics industries, which are meant to be a basis for modernizing the economy and boosting exports. A low level of exploitation of assets raises production costs.

An improper use and care of production resources often leads to their premature expiry. There are still frequent cases of irresponsibility, slovenliness, and even vandalism in looking after production assets. How should economic sanctions for such behavior be increased, and how should administrative action and social pressure designed to prevent such cases be stepped up?

The Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas

22. The purpose of agricultural policy is to satisfy the growing food needs of society, while achieving self-sufficiency in this sphere and raising the standard of living of rural inhabitants. Agricultural policy foresees identical treatment for all sectors of agriculture, and gives them identical development chances. While implementing this principle, farms should be assessed according to their production and economic results, regarding those farms that make the best use of their possibilities and actively shape economic progress and the rural standard of living as good ones. The improved economic mechanisms will encourage good farmers and speed up the disappearance of bad ones.

There are still many shortcomings and unused reserves in agriculture and the food economy. However, positive trends are dominant. These illustrate the effectiveness of the party's agricultural policy, which has been planned and implemented jointly with the United Peasant Party [ZSL]. Therefore this policy should be continued and improved. In particular, an increase in agricultural output, especially of plants, should be encouraged, because this determines the level of animal production and guarantees the profitability of production, greater supplies of agricultural resources for production purposes, an expansion of the economic and sociocultural infrastructure of rural areas, greater knowledge and qualifications by farmers, and greater self-management and efficiency for social and professional organizations in rural areas.

The party will support the creation of the material and social conditions necessary for the full use of all existing resources in agriculture and the food economy, with particular reference to farmer's inventions, farming land, and fixed assets. The development of garden plots for workers will be encouraged.

We regard the following as the most important tasks during the present period:

-- An increase in investments for the needs of the food economy by at least the same level as the one foreseen for the entire production sphere, with special reference to the needs of the food and chemical industries and other industries working for the benefit of agriculture;
-- An increase in the area of drained farming land from 448,000 hectares between 1981 and 1985 to at least 700,000 hectares during the present 5-year period (depending on the type of soil);
-- Achieving in 1990 a level of mineral fertilization of 210-230 kilos per hectare and of lime fertilization of 180-200 kilos per hectare, by making broader use of dolomitic lime and applying fertilizers on the basis of soil quality assessments;
-- Increasing scientific research for the needs of agriculture and the food economy, most of all by introducing the achievements of science and successful agricultural practices;
-- Increasing the quantity of and quality of the spare parts and machinery available to mechanize agricultural work;
-- Increasing the level of utility of technical production resources in agriculture and the food industry, and reducing the energy intensiveness of the entire food economy by means of new technologies;
-- Speeding up the laying of water pipes and sewers serving rural areas, and modernizing the electricity network.

In 1990, Polish agriculture has the possibility of producing about 25 million metric tons of grain, 17-17.5 million metric tons of sugar beets, and 1-1.1 million metric tons of oleaginous plants. In addition, it can supply between 2.2 and 2.4 million metric tons of meat to state procurement points, as well as about 12 billion liters of milk. Agricultural land is a target of special care. It will be better protected against spoilage, unjustified nonagricultural use, and improper management.

The party supports the combing of plots of land, especially in extensive peasant farms, because this is a basic way of increasing productivity and the standard of living of rural families. That is why knowledgeable farmers view this process as essential. How should we break the technological and legal barriers and the mental barriers in the minds of many Polish farmers, the effect of which is that increasingly modern machines and implements are not being used rationally on plots of land that are scattered around villages?

The development of various forms of state farming will be supported, and the size of productive family-run peasant farms will be increased. The output of worker-peasant farms will be boosted by means of guaranteed mechanical services and broader cooperation ties with the processing industries and state farms.

Agricultural producer cooperatives and state farms will become centers of high agricultural output, technological and organizational progress, and social and cultural advancement for their members and employees, and will thus exert influence on the whole of agriculture by passing on their experience, transferring agricultural sources of production to other economic units, and extending cooperation with private farms. The peasant cooperative movement, enriched with various flexible forms of collective activity by private farmers, will be improved. As part of the economic reform, state farms will aim to perfect their economic systems in line with the principle of one single, well-functioning agriculture.

The correct economic and technological conditions will be created in order to develop the most important sectors of food production and processing. The effectiveness of this activity will be increased by means of closer geographical and organizational ties with the food industry and by means of the introduction of flexible forms of management over these sectors of the economy.

Economic rules, the type and size of investment projects, and supplies of production resources will take into account the country's regional variations. There will be a growth in deliveries of consumer goods to rural areas, and there will be greater investments for production and sociocultural purposes in order to improve the living and working conditions of the rural population. The network of social and cultural premises will be expanded. The more this expansion is supported by social pledges, the quicker it will be.

People's councils, agricultural circles, and village and cooperative councils have a decisive influence on the level of social activity in rural areas. Therefore, further progress in improving the standard of living and eliminating social pathology in rural areas depends on them. The party is waging a resolute struggle against these phenomena.

In forestry, the supreme task is to improve the health and increase the utility of forests. This requires a rational collection of timber and a reduction in atmospheric pollution, as well as improved methods in the struggle against harmful agents, action against damage caused by predatory animals, improvements to the genetic make-up of trees, and a greater number of plantations containing rapidly-growing trees. During the next few years, the shortcomings in forestry work should be overcome.

There will be a further comprehensive mechanization of foresty work. Construction inside forests, including housing, will be encouraged. This should improve the standard of living of forestry workers. The use of forest raw materials will be rationalized and the extent of timber processing will be increased.

Higher Efficiency -- Higher Standard of Living

23. An important condition for economic progress, greater efficiency, and a fuller and more rational satisfaction of human needs is economic equilibrium. In the past, a failure to appreciate the importance of equilibrium has led straight to increased tension in the economy and to a rise in social dissatisfaction. Today, the lack of equilibrium is also slowing down the economic reform and weakening the incentive for honest work. For only when there is equilibrium can the mechanisms which determine efficiency both on a microeconomic and macroeconomic scale function.

However, the process of stabilizing the economy is not easy. It requires great resilience and consistency, as well as difficult choices made on the basis of a knowledge of the problem and its social and economic effects.

The experience so far shows that equilibrium on the domestic market is the nerve center of this process. Of all the factors that determine this equilibrium, price increases cause the greatest emotion and disputes. Even though price increases are becoming more gentle from one year to the next, they still encounter universal criticism. The party shares its concern over the negative social and economic effects of inflation. It is trying to combat them.

However, prices rise for both subjective and objective reasons. The cost of extracting coal and other raw materials is rising because these items are becoming less accessible. The rise in world prices is creating pressure for us. We are burdened with the need to establish a permanent excess of exports over imports. The ageing machinery of

extraction and the growing technological gap are making it necessary to increase investment outlay, which was seriously cut at the beginning of the eighties. Yet the effects of all this will only be visible in a few years time. The prices of many important goods and services do not cover their production costs, which in turn does not encourage a rational consumption thereof. This applies to, among other things, coal, energy, and transportation. These are the objective factors behind the price rises.

On the other hand, however, despite all the changes we have made, there is still an insufficient interdependence between wage rises on the one hand and greater production and better productivity on the other. In addition, some enterprises are ignoring this. There are still numerous cases of waste of human work, energy, and materials. It is worth knowing that a 2 percent rise in the prices of materials caused a 1 percent rise in prices in general.

We will suffer great losses because of low quality production. All this leads to higher production costs and therefore higher prices. In light of this, we are faced with many difficult questions: Should we freeze prices, regardless of whether or not this is justified by the objective and subjective conditions at hand? Or should we restrict price increases by administrative means, even if this leads to the kind of market disruptions that we know from the past? May we approve a freeze on prices, and hence create work incentive? Or should we attach greater importance to maintaining market equilibrium and permit essential price rises in order to attain this equilibrium if it is not possible to do so by other methods?

During discussions on these problems, we should clearly explain to ourselves which of the price-boosting factors inside every enterprise and in the entire economy are of an objective nature, and which are the result of incompetence, inefficiency, and improper solutions both on an enterprise level and on the level of the entire economy. Most of all, however -- and this is a primary task -- we should indicate what should be done in order to eliminate these subjective factors behind inflation. In light of our experience, the greatest danger to market equilibrium is posed by wages that are excessive in relation to production and productivity. Therefore, particular attention during discussions inside enterprises should be devoted to the solving of this problem and to removing the reasons behind this state of affairs. A curb on inflation should also encourage an improvement in investment processes, especially credit policy and the balancing out of the state budget.

Apart from this, we must seek an answer to the question of how to use all the possibilities of raising production and supplies of goods and services -- a basic condition in order to stabilize the market. The road to this goal leads via a proper use of existing production potential, a lower materials-intensiveness of production, and a better quality of products. In other words, this road strictly involves management efficiency.

24. In wages policy, the principle of distribution according to one's work possesses fundamental importance. Observing this principle is a condition necessary to increase the incentive function of wages, counteract inflation, and strengthen market equilibrium. During the present 5-year period, wages policy in the material sphere will aim to:

-- Establish, inside individual work places, wage funds that are strictly dependent on management efficiency;
-- make wages more dependent on work quality;
-- spread the system of assessing work and supervising work posts, which would permit objective work reports;
-- restrict those parts of personal wages consisting of benefits independent of personal work effort and results;

-- alter wage rules for managerial cadres so that they become more interested in the economic results of their enterprises.

In the nonproduction sphere, wage funds will be created on the basis of the wage structure in the material sphere. At the same time, wage principles will be altered in such a way as to make them more dependent on work effort and results. Such a wage policy, which foresees that wages will be clearly dependent on work results, will require a reevaluation of the simplified views on fair wages under socialism still held by some people.

Incomes policy is an area where the implementation of the principles of socialist social justice is under particular observation. The primary task remains to guarantee fair wage proportions in the state economy and make sure that incomes in private farming and in the nonagricultural sector of the private economy depend on work effort and results.

Selectivity should be the primary principle of social benefits policy in the coming years. Benefits should be organized in such a way that they are received by persons and families who really need care and protection, especially pensioners; group 1 and group 2 invalids; and families with many children, babies, or handicapped children. A constant review of benefits will preserve the real value thereof, and will make sure at the same time that the funds allocated for pension purposes rise more quickly than wages.

Social benefits policy should not restrict vocational energy. It is necessary to examine the possibilities of modifying benefits out of the alimony fund and strengthen the obligation of paying alimony.

The system of taxing the population and private economy will be an important tool of incomes policy. Taxation policy will favor the development of production and service activity that is important for the satisfaction of basic social needs. Direct taxation of high incomes will play a greater role in the shaping of private incomes. Taxation will be based on wages records to a broader extent than so far.

25. During the present 5-year period, deliveries to the market will rise by 14 to 15 percent. The market will be further stabilized and enriched with varieties of products, stocks in trade outlets will be replenished, and a continuity of sales will be ensured, especially concerning those goods of fundamental importance.

The food market will improve. Food deliveries, higher by 12 percent, will be better adapted to the needs of consumers as far as quality and choice are concerned. A better feeding of society requires a better management of food resources during storage and processing, and at home. It is essential to expand the processing industry and perfect the technology on which high quality and flavor depend. In particular, it is necessary to increase the potential of the dairy, milling, baking, oil, potato, cold storage, fruit and vegetable, and fish industries.

It is necessary to continue a prices policy that permits a proper relationship between the costs of agricultural production, procurement prices, and retail prices, so that the development of the food economy, market stability, and rational consumption may be encouraged.

During the period 1986-90, deliveries of industrial articles will rise by 17 percent. The demand for footwear, clothes, furniture, and products involving cleanliness and personal hygiene will be fully satisfied. There will be a tangible improvement in improvement in supplies of suits, hosiery and kitchen utensils and equipment.

Deliveries of refrigerators and freezers will rise by 40 percent, those of automatic washing machines by 15 to 20 percent, those of sewing machines by 20 percent, stereo radios by 30 to 40 percent, and tape recorders by 20 to 25 percent.

As a result of the scientific-technological progress, better production organization, and more modern production technology, the market will receive more goods of a high technical standard whose quality and modernity are the same as those of products produced elsewhere in the world. The electronification of the national economy should start the production of modern market products such as a new generation of TV sets, video recorders, compact disc players, personal computers, and microcomputers.

Considerably higher demands will be made of producers of market products. These will be products of a considerably higher utility. They will be less material-intensive and more economical to use.

Small-scale production will play an important back-up role on the market. It is essential for regional authorities to be more energetic in order to boost the development of this production and better gear it toward satisfying the most pressing needs of society, especially as far as services are concerned. A rapid development of services, especially laundry facilities, transportation, and housing, will be a basic factor in improving the daily lives of families. Together with the Democratic Party [SD], the PZPR will continue to encourage the development of essential economic and service activity. At the same time, a firm struggle will be waged against all irregularities and distortions in the private sector, and the sanctions to be applied will be severe enough to frighten off potential violators of the law. The system of granting concessions to handicraft workshops also requires a modification that is socially justified.

The coming years should bring a tangible improvement in the organization and functioning of trade, services, and all institutions which serve the population. Consistent aims to reestablish and preserve market equilibrium should be accompanied by a faster development of the material-technical base of trade and services, especially in new housing districts. The principle should be observed whereby at the same time as the completion of new residential quarters, there should be an accompanying growth in the trade and service infrastructure.

Firm action is necessary in order to improve the work of trade, services, and all institutions serving the population. The quality of their work depends to a considerable extent on society's standard of living. Inefficient and unpleasant service in shops, post offices, and railroad stations; faulty work by the housing administration; irregular transportation service; dirt in public buildings; and many other burdens to which the citizen is exposed every day all require firm counteraction.

We cannot accept the numerous shortcomings in serving the population, carefree attitudes, and shabbiness. This is all the more so because they can be removed. Desire, initiative, and boldness are required here. The party must be first in line in criticizing these negative features and must lead the struggle against them. Party organizations inside public service institutions should initiate and supervise consistent activity in this sphere. A low standard of service to the population cannot be a matter of indifference to self-management bodies and cooperatives involved in trade, housing, and services. As joint managers of common property, they cannot be passive observers of faulty organization, low work discipline, waste, and lack of culture in relations with people.

26. Improving housing conditions is one of the chief goals of party policy. In order to speed up a solution to this problem, it is necessary to build more and more apartments, achieve progress in refurbishing work, modernize existing buildings, and improve housing policy. Efforts should be concentrated on solving the following problems:

-- rationalizing and shortening the design process;
-- involving to a greater degree new and more efficient building techniques and technologies;
-- consistently reducing the level of building costs during preparation and actual construction;
-- improving methods of preparing building sites;
-- permitting a greater participation by the population in solving its own housing problems;
-- further improving housing allocation policy, with particular attention to families in the worst situation;
-- making rational use of housing by creating more flexible rules for changing accommodation.

Comprehensive activity in this sphere should lead to a steady rise in the construction of apartments, and should pave the way for the building of about 300,000 apartments per year. It is envisaged that between 1,050,000 and 1,150,000 apartments will be built during the period 1986-90, which is 10 to 20 percent more than during the present 5-year period. As a result, housing stock will increase by 10 to 11 percent by the year 1990, and the total area of housing accommodation will increase by 12 to 13 percent. For the first time, the population indicator will fall to less than one person per room.

This program requires a reduction in the materials intensiveness of construction and a reduction in building costs. Taking into account construction efficiency so far, plus the existing reserves and extent of irrational use of building materials, these tasks are essential. One come across numerous examples of waste. For example, the use of cement is irrational. Some enterprises use up 50 percent more cement than normal, use of glass is about 20 percent above the norm, and the use of paint exceeds the established limit by an average of 12 percent. Materials should be saved on the building sites by eliminating disorder and waste, and they should also be saved during production, transportation, and storage. This is a priority task for enterprises and their party organizations. It will be supported by the activity of inspection bodies.

An important condition behind the rational use of materials is an improvement in their quality and durability and an availability of a wide range of commodities, especially metal and chemical products. An urgent task is to use the reserves inherent in plants and increase the potential of manufacturers of those materials that cause delays during building; mainly sanitary installations, electrical fixtures, and finishing materials.

The development of the production and supply of building materials and implements needs to be better coordinated. The development of enterprises which produce materials will be encouraged through the use of local raw materials. During the precongress discussion, it is necessary to consider all the possibilities. We should examine whether all relevant parties realize that it is possible to supplement supplies of materials from local sources, and whether or not attitudes in this regard are too conservative.

Rational planning and design is an important method of reducing materials consumption. Particular responsibility for reducing the social costs of housing construction rests on the design process. It is important to create the proper organizational and material incentives for the work of designers, and at the same time make high demands of their work. This, together with improvements to the system of establishing norms for building costs, should break the power of contractors to make demands.

Excessively long construction processes have a considerable impact on building costs. Their length varies from over a dozen months in some voivodships to over 30 months in others. We cannot afford to tolerate the building of a block of apartments over

several years. Publicizing the experiences of the best enterprises during the precongress discussion should serve to generally shorten the building process.

It is essential to raise productivity and improve work discipline by means of effective organizational solutions. It is necessary to publicize the brigade method of building work. This requires suitable supplies of materials and proper technical equipment. Therefore, the question arises of what every participant in the building process may do in order to remove irregularities, waste, delays, and the feeling of powerlessness so that building work may be more extensive, better, and more economical. There can be no shortage of questions like this during the economic precongress debate. A constructive reply to them will be the simplest way of reestablishing the prestige of the majority of conscientious builders.

Cooperative housing construction, accompanied by an increase in private ownership of housing, will be an elementary way of satisfying housing needs. It is also useful to allocate more funds for construction out of factory housing funds. People's councils will instigate communal housing construction intended for families in the most difficult material circumstances. There will be a further growth in private construction, which should be the basic way of satisfying housing needs in rural areas and small towns. Support will be given to the kind of construction in which the future occupiers take part, for example, by forming youth housing cooperatives or building teams.

New financial-organizational solutions involving greater resources of the population, factories, and people's councils should encourage the solving of the housing problem. The forms and level of state financial aid will also be made dependent on the material circumstances, jobs, and civil status of persons applying for an apartment. Institutional changes concerning rents and charges for utilities will be continued. These will permit state grants for refurbishing and modernization work. The depreciation of existing housing stock requires an urgent and considerable increase in the scope and extent of refitting and modernization work.

The basic task of the communal services economy from 1986 to 1990 is to prepare building sites for housing construction and develop the communal infrastructure. As a result of communal investments, the size of the rural population with running water and drains will increase by almost 700,000 by 1990. During this period, the number of communal drains leading to municipal sewers will rise by about 15 percent, and the amount of sanitary piping by about 40 percent.

Greater attention will be paid to improving the quality of communal services, especially in large conurbations, among other ways by improving public transportation. A broader range of repair services for the population will be promoted.

Particular emphasis should be laid on greater cleanliness, hygiene, esthetics, and tidiness in cities and rural areas. Firm rules should be applied in order to maintain order and cleanliness in public buildings and places such as bus and railroad stations. During a time of restricted possibilities of investment and repair work, all the more attention should be paid to inculcating a proper respect for public property and a concern for the common good. The billions of zlotys spent on repairing wrecked street lamps, coaches, transportation stops, benches, telephone boxes, and road signs is money grabbed from society by vandals working in a climate of indifference toward these facts.

27. In satisfying social needs, priority is assumed by the expansion of the school network so that even after the acquisition of relief premises, the density in classrooms does not rise and is reduced wherever possible. During the present 5-year period, the network of kindergartens will be expanded so that the percentage of children in them may rise from 50 percent to at least 59 percent.

The basic goal of health care will be to guarantee society full access to primary medical and hospital care. In this connection:

-- The level and range of medical benefits should be improved;
-- the standard of medical care for children, young people, and families should be raised;
-- prophylactic activity at one's place of work should be spread;
-- various forms of home care for chronically ill or handicapped persons should be developed;
-- Social pathology, especially alcoholism and drug addiction, should be firmly counteracted.

In order to ensure a proper performance of the above tasks, a further development of higher and secondary-level medical training and a better use of specialists is envisaged. It is planned to develop the health service's material base by 25,000 hospital beds during the present 5-year period. Supplies of drugs and medical equipment, mainly domestically-produced, will increase; care in sanatoriums and health resorts will be developed; and the use of the resources at our disposal will be made more efficient.

As far as environmental protection is concerned, the chief goal during the present 5-year period is to halt the spoiling of the environment. It is essential to create effective legal-financial mechanisms for this purpose. The responsibility of enterprises and other units for the effects of pollution will be increased. A halt to the deterioration of the environment and its subsequent improvement should be a basic objective during the work on a long-term environmental protection program.

An important goal of economic policy will be to eliminate the factual and potential shortage of water, a raw material that is essential for agriculture, industry, and the population. As a result of the building of filter installations, it will be possible to improve the cleanliness of waters by 1990.

IV. Tasks in the Development of the Life of Society

28. Strengthening the leading and decisive role of the workers class is the goal of constructing a socialist system and the measure of social progress. Workers can fully attain the goals of the system when the Marxist-Leninist party gains the support of all working people. The alliance of the peasants' and workers' classes is of fundamental importance for the construction of socialism. Poland's contribution to the creation of contemporary civilization is also directly dependent on the fruit of the intelligentsia's creative work. Strengthening the alliance between the workers' class, peasants, and the intelligentsia constitutes a social base for development processes. It is the duty of the party, the state authorities, social organizations, and all working people constantly to seek out more effective means for achieving this goal.

29. Social organizations and associations which represent the interests of their members and communities integrate various social and occupational communities; encourage them to be active; beneficially influence changes in the state of social awareness; disseminate the humanist values of socialism; and arouse cultural aspirations. Social organizations are an important ally for the party in the realization of socialist goals. We will continue, therefore, to create conditions for the development of these organizations, for expanding their activities and their independence in organizational matters and the formulation of programs. The party will support the development of the association movement and promote the emergence of new initiatives which organize social activeness for the realization of socially important goals.

30. The rebirth of trade unions is an important sociopolitical fact. They grew up in a political struggle and have become an organization which integrates a significant section of the workforce. The 6-million-strong trade union movement has grouped together the majority of Polish working people in more than 25,000 factory organizations.

The movement's program and structures have emerged from below. The movement is characterized by self-government and democracy. The program of the reborn trade union movement makes reference to the progressive traditions, and the various, and genuinely pro-worker experiences of the Polish and international trade union movement; the program affirms the socialist orientation of the trade union movement.

The party gives active support to trade unions in the realization of their primary role, that of defending the rights and interests of workers. The feasibility of this function depends, however, on trade union co-responsibility for the creation of national income, and for inspiring social and occupational activeness which contributes to better work organization and a feeling of responsibility for work results, to economizing, rationalization, and innovativeness, to raising the quality of output, shaping workers' feeling of dignity, and fostering a feeling of pride in one's work.

The process of rebuilding the trade union movement has not been completed. The trade unions have a difficult period of development ahead of them which entails expanding their influence, broadening their membership, and extending the range of their program activities aimed at raising work efficiency and the cultural and educational level of workers. The position and authority of the trade union movement will be determined by the program and everyday activeness engaged in by factory union organizations; their presence among the work force; and their ability to respond to and solve everyday problems experienced by working people. The ideological and political unity of the trade union movement must be cherished, for a division of the trade union movement must be cherished, for a division of the trade union movement means a division within the workers' class and manipulation of it in the name of nonworker goals.

Party members have a duty to be ideologically and politically active in the trade union movement; to disseminate party policy; and to expand program activity. Party cells and organizations ought to undertake systematic political and educational work with party members in the trade union movement, and assist the trade union movement in training a social aktiv. They should also seek the opinions of the trade union movement on matters concerning the interests of working people, and encourage their activities aimed at strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist state.

The party recognizes the achievements of farmers' representative bodies -- The Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles and Organizations. We would like the organization of agricultural circles to give bolder inspiration to social and productive activities and to play a greater part in the introduction of progressive transformations in the Polish countryside.

31. The granting of broad statutory powers and responsibilities to self-management bodies has created a system of institutions which organizes the civic and occupational activities of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia. Work force self-management bodies play the most important role in the development of this system. The establishment and development of these self-management bodies have become an important element of the economic reform. More than 95 percent of enterprises authorized to establish self-management bodies have realized the right of work forces to participate in management. The majority of the 450,000 persons involved in the running of self-government organs are workers.

Workers self-management is socialist in character and gives expression to the workers class's aspiration to participate in running the economy. The party expects self-management to result in the socialization of enterprise planning and management processes, and the self-management will assume responsibility for efficient management and work results. The effectiveness and efficiency of self-management bodies depends first and foremost on the attitude and work of self-management activists, and party and non-party members of employee counsils.

32. A special place in the system of self-management organizations is occupied by cooperative organizations which are a practical school for management and combine group interests with those of all society. Self-management activity in cooperative organizations ought to be the subject of lively interest on the part of party cells and organizations. Cooperative organizations should strive to harmonize cooperative activities with tasks stemming from national and regional socioeconomic development plans to ensure that the direction of cooperative development contributes to the satisfaction of public needs and to counter the exploitation of cooperative status.

The party will use particular force in combatting the threats posed to self-management body solutions by bureaucratic deviations in the economic management apparatus and in combating passivity and despondency on the part of work forces, as well as attempts at political penetration of certain self-management bodies by antisocialist forces. Party organizations ought to create conditions for appropriate cooperation between self-management organs and trade unions by preserving the separate identity of both work force representative bodies and by respecting their statutory powers.

33. The women's movement plans a particularly important role among socialist organizations by expanding the activity of women, and creating conditions for them to participate directly in realizing the ideals of a socialist system. Women's organizations are undertaking a continually broader range of activities aimed at providing assistance to the family -- in the areas of health education, the rearing of children and young people, the provision of advice on household management, and in disseminating smallscale forms of production. The party will support all these activities which result in the social and occupational activization of women, which strengthen their position as partners in all areas of social life, and at the same time make it easier for them to discharge their family duties.

34. Poland's prosperous development will be determined by the socialist upbringing of youth. Socialist training should cultivate an increasingly stronger patriotic and internationalist attitude, a feeling of co-responsibility for the future of the country, and a desire to be engaged in the struggle for peace. Socialist training should inculcate a feeling of respect for law and social property; respect for work; higher standards of work ethics; the ability to work independently and creatively, respect for older people; and responsibility for oneself and others.

In the socialist training of youth we will be guided by the principal that it is the responsibility of youth itself to make full use of the opportunities that exist in education, work, and social life, and that these opportunities must be created by party and state policy.

An improvement in the living conditions and the social position of young people during the years 1986-90 will depend, on the one hand, on increasing the economic ability of the state to solve the key problems faced by the younger generation and, on the other hand, on an increase in the activeness of youth itself and its involvement in executing socioeconomic tasks in national development.

The following are of particular importance in this respect: creating and using opportunities for the broadest possible participation by young people in implementing the economic reform and in scientific and technological progress; expanding the range of economic activity engaged in by youth and social organizations by, among other things, entrusting young people with concrete tasks; creating a social movement of youth self-help in solving youth's basic problems; developing forms of youth cooperative work and cooperative housing; a continual and close interest by the party and state organs in the problems of the younger generation, and the elimination of bursts of feverish activity of a temporary kind.

The following steps need to be taken in particular:

-- the ideological and upbringing functions of workplaces ought to be accorded their appropriate status so as to ensure the correct social and occupational socialization of young workers; the development of various forms of socialist competition; and the humanization of work;
-- the strengthening of the socialist training front, whose cells will inspire and complement each other;
-- increasing youth participation in the organs of power -- in the state and economic administration, in self-management bodies, in trade unions, and in party organs of authority; this must be accompanied by increased activeness on the part of young people themselves;
-- cultivating inventive, innovative attitudes among young people, and boldly favoring young people who attain better than average results in education, work, culture, and social activity;
-- eliminating the unfavorable disposition of a section of the state authorities to youth initiatives and ensuring that they are treated as partners.

Youth organizations -- the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the Rural Youth Union, the Polish Scout Union, and the Polish Student Association -- are of great importance in the field of training, and in promoting youth socioeconomic activity. The youth movement ought to be regarded as the party's closest ally in ideological and training work among young people. The party's influence on its ideological and political character should be primarily exercised through young PZPR members.

The basic tasks of socialist youth associations should be seen as lying in the fields of ideological and political influence and socialist upbringing; in encouraging youth sociopolitical activity and preparing a young and ambitious generation which will take upon itself the duty of meeting the challenges of the future.

35. Party and state cultural policy should serve to disseminate and preserve the socialist value system as the dominant one. Cultural policy should also preserve the achievements and progressive traditions of national culture. These tasks are related to a fundamental goal of socialist construction, which is to form a personality that unites creativity with civic responsibility in work and social life. Society's level of general intellectual and artistic culture has a bearing on its creative capabilities and its power to influence social development.

It is the party's task to inspire artistic creativity connected with ideas of progress; creativity which disseminates socialist personal values and models of behavior and facilitates national accord. At the same time the party does take account of differences of world outlook in society and recognizes humanist inspiration and cultural patterns which refer to the democratic tradition and the diverse sources of Polish culture and the diversity of its reality in a manner which respects the highest good of the nation and the state. The party will support and inspire artistic criticism in its struggle for appropriate evaluations of works of art, its place in socialist culture, and its social functions.

The party will support the development of mass and active social participation in cultural assets and will combat phenomena limiting this participation, including those caused by the growth of financial barriers. In connection with this it is essential to evolve forms of participation in culture which are financed from public funds, particularly libraries and houses of culture, and to provide greater support for the social and cultural movement. Large editions of books of merit which would be available to low-wage earners, and whose production costs would be subsidized, ought to be produced. In order to remove barriers limiting access to culture and to ensure that all citizens of the people's Poland enjoy their right of participation in culture the following steps are essential:

-- Introducing aesthetic education and subjects related to cultural knowledge into the education system at all levels and in all types of schools;
-- creating and realizing programs for the dissemination of culture and aesthetic education throughout the whole of society by way of the mass media and the system of cultural and educational institutions;
-- intensifying party, trade union, and workplace department activities aimed at disseminating culture, and maintaining and enriching the work of houses of culture, clubs, community centers, and libraries;
-- intensifying activity engaged in by the party, political parties, the rural community, state farms, agricultural production cooperatives, the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" publishing house and the Ministries of Education and Agriculture and aimed at disseminating culture in the countryside and developing institutions for the dissemination of culture;
-- raising book production to 8 copies per capita by the year 1990 and full-length film production to 50 by the year 1990, raising record production and expanding production of video cassettes and video equipment as well as video cameras while simultaneously ensuring that the level of books and films is commensurate with social and educational needs;
-- increasing spending on culture while taking the fullest possible account of the needs of cultural institutions at a time when artistic aspirations are rising and leisure time is growing;
-- developing the network of libraries, increasing the number of library cadres and increasing library holdings (this is the joint responsibility of the ministries of culture, education and upbringing as well as those of science and higher education).
-- intensifying the work of the existing and adequately developed network of museums so as to raise the number of visitors to museums.

The realization of these tasks calls for the restructuring of the system of training cadres for the dissemination of culture so as to tailor the system to real needs; support for the development of the social movement in culture, including, among other things, regional cultural associations as well as rural and worker cultural associations; and support for various aspects of the amateur arts movement, including folk arts.

The party will harmonize its forms of cooperation with artistic associations, advisory organs, the National Council for Culture in particular, appropriate cells of the Patriotic Movement for National Birth, and the aktiv of the social and cultural movement.

To enrich cultural life, empirical examinations and theoretical speculation on culture needs to be expanded at centers of Polish humanist studies, especially at the Academy of Social Sciences, and the Cultural Institute at the Ministry of Culture and Art. The party will conduct an ideological struggle in defense of the socialist value system and the cultural achievements of socialism in the field of culture.

36. At the present stage of socialist construction the Polish education system faces qualitatively new tasks which spring from the need to educate and bring up young people in accordance with the humanist values of socialism and to meet the challenges of the scientific and technological revolution. The active and consistent realization of this goal is the duty of every school.

Why then do so many schools and teachers realize these tasks in a routine and ineffective manner? Teachers themselves should answer this question during the precongress discussion.

We regard the postulate of raising educational and teaching standards in the entire education system as being the main task facing Polish schools. We consider the following to be essential for the efficient realization of these tasks in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 24th PZPR Central Committee plenum:

-- the creation of conditions and an appropriate atmosphere for introducing program changes in post-elementary level schools;
-- ensuring that teachers and pupils have textbooks and teaching assistance;
-- the strengthening of schools' upbringing functions by, among other things, the universal introduction of the program entitled "The Main Lines and Tasks of Upbringing Work in Schools" and the expansion of the domain of upbringing by way of a system of well organized work for the school and the community;
-- raising the status and importance of vocational schooling and improving working conditions in this area by, inter alia, more closely linking instruction in these schools with the technical base of workplaces.
-- advancing the introduction of technology into the teaching process and its application in information and computer education;
-- every school and center of education should produce separate teaching programs for gifted children and young people;
-- the debureaucratization and reordering of the system for directing education so as to raise its efficiency;
-- increasing cooperation between parents and schools, and between pedagogical councils and school self-government bodies;
-- the integrated resolution of problems connected with the education of teachers, the provision of additional training, and raising the vocational and general skills and qualifications of teachers;
-- the greatest possible acceleration of the school construction program and the renovation of educational centers;
-- the commencement of draft work for a program for the future development of education and starting up the research program "model of an educated pole".

Our schools -- Polish, socialist, and secular schools -- should consistently undertake activities aimed at the ideological shaping of a youth able to meet all the challenges of civilization in the age of science and technology. Enhancing the prestige of the teaching profession and the authority of outstanding educationalists and pedagogues ought to be our common concern. We stress once again that schools are particularly important institutions of social service for socialist Poland.

37. It is essential to raise the social effectiveness of higher education, which continues to be inadequate, and to ensure the participation of the academic community in the modernization of production processes and in the resolution for the most important socioeconomic problems.

For the realization of this goal the following are necessary:

-- greater receptivity to involvement in socioeconomic practice on the part of higher schools and an increase in their role of creating culture.

-- the creation of conditions for ensuring broad access to higher education for talented young people, especially those of worker and peasant backgrounds;

-- the introduction of essential changes in the direction and content of instruction, the development of forms of additional training for persons already in employment, and the creation of new types of studies linked with vocational work; the modernization of study programs and schedules;

-- the improvement of the system of directing higher education so as to ensure conditions for the existence and development of school self-government and the effective realization of state and regional goals.

The Marxist-Leninist social sciences occupy an important place in the educational process. Standards must be raised in the teaching of these subjects and the training of cadres.

The character of higher schools is determined by academic teaching cadres. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the present cadre situation in higher education requires the accelerated development of young, able, and committed teachers and preference for such teachers. The improvement of material conditions in higher education needs to be the subject of continual concern along with the material base of higher schools and the application of this base to new tasks in education, upbringing, and instruction.

Party organizations and socialist youth associations ought to play an active role in raising the quality of education and the socialist upbringing of pupils and students and in improving cadre policy. School party organizations should inspire the formulation of a plan for the development of higher schools until the year 2000 which will contain a concept of cadre development and scientific research; give concrete form to ideological and upbringing tasks, and improve education. The realization of these tasks calls for the strengthening of the ideological and organizational forces of the party in the education system. This means that it is necessary for party members to play a leading role in raising work standards in the fields of ideology and upbringing, instruction, and research.

38. Under present-day conditions, changes in the mass media will play an increasingly important role in influencing the shape of social life and the spiritual development of the individual. The contemporary world is standing on the threshold of a civilization of information in which audiovisual technology and satellite and cable television will create new conditions for the circulation of information, ideas, and values. This process can, however, have negative consequences. it can give rise to a danger of social disintegration and open the way to irrationalism. This presents us with the task of creating a system of modern audiovisual technology and preparing an efficient cadre to operate it, skilfully realizing a program of socialist upbringing, and disseminating progressive culture.

V. The Development of Socialist Democracy Is the Cornerstone of Strengthening the State

39. The Polish People's Republic is a socialist state which gives expression to the interests of working people -- the workers class, the peasants, and the intelligentsia. It is the broadest possible form of the nation's political organization, which in it and through it, ensures an independent and secure existence, social and cultural progress and development in accord with the collective will of the nation.

Sovereign statehood has a particular value for our people. Bitter and painful historical experience has shown that without a strong, well-governed, and efficient state there can be no independent and successful national development.

The party considers the strengthening of the state a particularly lofty duty toward the workers class and the nation. We closely link the idea of a strong state with the principle of its class character with the development of socialist democracy, social control, and openness in public life, and a single law for state institutions and every citizen.

40. Sovereignty, independence, and security are supreme values for our nation. Universal and active service in national defense is the constitutional duty of every citizen. The party attaches appropriate importance to the continual improvement of the state defense system in line with economic possibilities and the level of external threat posed to the state.

The party consistently displays concern for strengthening the state's defensive power, for ensuring that the armed forces maintain a high level of combat efficiency, and for developing the patriotic and defense training of society, and of young people in particular.

Under the ideological leadership of the party, the Polish People's Army steadfastly serves the fatherland, guards the borders of the socialist state, ensures that the nation enjoys a peaceful existence and guarantees the socialist development of the country. By strengthening its ties with working people the Polish People's Army makes a significant contribution to the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Fatherland. It contributes to the creation and application of scientific and technological progress and to the training of highly qualified, committed, and selfless cadres.

Poland's participation in the political and defensive coalition of socialist states -- the Warsaw Pact -- is of fundamental importance for Polish state interests. The maintenance of comradeship-in-arms and cooperation between the Polish People's Army and the Soviet and other armies of Warsaw Pact member-states increases our country's defense capacity and gives our country an indispensable guarantee of peace and security.

41. The party operates within the constitutional framework of state socialist norms. Being the leading social force in the construction of socialism and exercising a leading role in the state, the party strengthens and develops socialist democracy.

The Sejm constitutes a particularly important forum for cooperation between the PZPR and the United Peasant and Democratic Parties, and between the PZPR and lay Catholic and Christian associations and independent deputies. It is, therefore, a forum for the evolution of a framework for and forms of governing in a coalition-like manner. The party will continue to realize its policy in the Sejm through the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club, which ought to work for the full realization of the program of socialist renewal.

The party asserts that the process of strengthening the constitutional position and function of the Sejm is proceeding in line with the intentions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. Consistency in discharging responsibilities toward voters by deputies, socializing the legislative process, and strengthening the Sejm's supreme role in relation to the executive organs of the state are of particular importance in this process.

42. We will work consistently to strengthen the statutory role of people's councils and to ensure that people's councils perform their functions as organs of state power and regional self-government bodies. The new law on people's councils and other legal documents have accorded people's councils a series of essential powers and extended their authority and field of responsibility. The material foundations of council operation have been strengthened by placing regional economic enterprises under their

supervision and by ensuring that they have new sources of finance. A real foundation has been laid for councils to perform the function of regional manager. The party will consistently strengthen the position of people's councils in the political system of People's Poland.

The attention of party organizations and cells ought to focus on problems connected with the functioning of teams of party members which are on people's councils; on the links between council members and the electorate and with workplace collectives in particular; and in fulfilling their social mandates.

43. During the period between congresses the legal system and the dissemination of legal knowledge have been improved. Many initiatives aimed at raising the authority of the law and the organs applying it have been undertaken. New legal acts and the organizational actions accompanying them have made it possible to combat crime and social pathology more effectively and improve public order more efficiently.

During the years 1982-85 amendments were introduced to laws governing, among other things, the structure of the supreme court, general courts, public prosecutor's offices, and lawyer's offices. The principles governing the profession of legal adviser were regulated, and the process of integrating the judiciary was begun. The law on the office of minister of foreign affairs created a legal basis for raising the effectiveness of actions undertaken by the organs of this ministry, which plays an important role in protecting the security of the state and its citizens. At the present time it is necessary to concentrate attention on increasing law observance, applying the law, and creating conditions which will aid its effective and socially accepted functioning. Efforts should be made to reduce crime and other negative social phenomena in such a way that the results will be clearly felt by society. This concerns, among other things, crimes against the person and property, economic waste, and the unsatisfactory protection of the state's economic and financial interests.

44. The maintenance of respect for the law and the principles of socialist coexistence and the enhancement of ethical norms in inter-personal relations and civic conduct will, in the coming years, be the main goal in the program of the struggle against manifestations of social pathology and the strengthening of moral values in society. To this end, it is essential to combine the efforts of sociopolitical, administrative, economic, and educational cells.

The actions undertaken during the years 1986-90 constitute a long-term process and should lead to active civic participation in enhancing observance of the law, public order, and social discipline. The consistent and principled actions of state organs will strengthen social efforts aimed at effectively reducing manifestations of pathology, and in particular by firmly applying the laws concerning the fight against alcoholism, social parasitism, drug abuse, and the moral depravation of young people. This will lead to a serious and lasting decline in crime and other violations of the law and socialist morality.

During the coming years we must attain a significant improvement in public hygiene. Cleanliness and hygiene in the home as well as in public institutions are important yardsticks of the general level of culture in society. The resolute actions of the appropriate institutions and services must be supported by social activeness, resolute efforts to ensure order, and responsiveness to manifestations of untidiness, messiness, and the failure to observe the principles of hygiene.

45. The strengthening of the state must be accompanied by an improvement in control activity. This will lead to the creation of a cohesive and effective system based on existing control organs and their experience in which professional discernment and

expertise as well as grass-roots social sensitivity will lend control operations a new quality.

The state control system, which has been intensified and made more effective by the creation of the worker-peasant inspectorate, should function in a significantly more efficient manner.

The further development of the worker-peasant inspectorate is of considerable importance. The inspectorate's class character, its growing authority in the eyes of society, and, above all, its effectiveness indicates that it is fitting to strengthen its position and role in perfecting the state control system.

46. The party is firmly committed to the observance of constitutional principles in the conduct of religious policy. The separation of church and state and the freedoms of conscience and creed are a political and cultural achievement of the Polish nation. All churches and denominations are equal under the law. The party is for maintaining lasting good relations with all churches and denominations. Relations between the socialist state and the Catholic Church are of importance for national accord. We are for the constructive development of these relations. A basic principle underlying these relations should be cooperation on the basis of the realities of a socialist state; cooperation which enriches national moral, social, and material values in the name of the supreme good that is the prosperity of the fatherland and the all-around development of its citizens. At the same time the party will counter all violations of law in religious policy and will also oppose intolerance and militant clericalism.

Recognizing the unity of working people's supreme goals and interests regardless of their attitude toward religion, the party will strive to extend the common front in socioeconomic activity. To this end, forms of partner-like cooperation with the "pax" Association, Christian Social Association, the Polish Catholic Social Union, and other groups of believers who are committed to national accord will be enhanced.

47. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is exercising an increasingly important influence on the substance and form of socialist renewal and on the development of socialist democracy. Bringing together communities and groups on the PRON platform on the basis of national goals and the goals of the national state is not a one-time process but a process of continually arriving at agreement in the face of a diversity of world outlooks in society and differences in the interests of the social groups that comprise this movement. PRON's growing authority in sociopolitical life is a result of its great initiatives in terms of program and substance, and its readiness to address itself to serious political and social problems as well as to the affairs of communities, regions, and individual citizens.

Can one, however, say that the reserves present in the open model of the social movement have been fully exhausted, that all PRON's possibilities in the process of accord and national rebirth have been exploited? What should be the next stage in the development of the movement?

Every community should consider what types of initiatives and forms of putting them into practice evoke the greatest social response and give PRON the character of a broad social movement in practice. These efforts to find effective methods and forms of activating society to involve itself in the resolution of current and future tasks connected with the country's development ought to receive the committed assistance of party members, and in doing so the leading role of the PZPR in this broad forum should be realized; party members should teach themselves and others the principles of partnership, the culture of political dialogue and civic action which is in keeping with the line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms.

VI. The PZPR Is the Guiding Force in the Development of the Socialist Fatherland

48. The resolutions adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress focus party activity on enhancing the party's workers class character, strengthening the party's ideological and political unity based on Marxism-Leninism, restoring the balance of democratic centralism, improving the manner in which the party exercises its leading role in society and its directing role in the state, and strengthening its ties with the people.

The party creates conditions for workers' assessments and initiatives to exert a broad influence on its activity. Being concerned about the affairs of working people, the party ensures that the needs and interests of working people are accorded the highest place in its programs and policies. The party develops direct contacts with work forces and communities, acquaints itself with their opinion and needs, and listens to critical observations and constructive proposals. In realizing these tasks the following are desirable and effective: open primary party organization meetings, conference of worker aktivs, meetings between party authorities at all levels and work forces, inviting workers to attend party committee meetings; and the conduct of consultations on key socioeconomic problems. We will intensify the process of strengthening ties between the party and the workers class, strive to increase worker participation in its ranks, and ensure that the party is active in all worker millieus, and in large industrial plants in particular. What methods must be adopted to attain these goals under difficult social and economic conditions? What is worker support for party policy determined by? What activities should be undertaken by primary party organizations in this field, and what actions should party committees undertake?

49. Representative organs and self-management bodies constitute the broadest platform for the workers class to exercise its leading role. It is the duty of the party to ensure that workers participate directly in the work of these organs and to increase their influence on the activity of the Sejm, people's councils, and regional and workplace self-management bodies. It is a party committee task to ensure that Sejm deputies and council members maintain links with worker communities and to prepare and support workers who are involved in representative organs.

What kind of activities should party organizations undertake to increase the influence of workers on the work of regional and workplace self-management bodies. It is a party committee task to ensure that Sejm deputies and council members maintain links with worker communities and to prepare and support workers who are involved in representative organs.

What kind of activities should party organizations undertake to increase the influence of workers on the work of regional and workplace self-management bodies? How can the position and role of the worker self-management body in the socialist enterprise be strengthened as well as its function as an organ which reconciles the interest of the work force with those of society in general? What role do party committees and organizations have to play in this area?

50. A basic condition for fulfilling the party's role as the vanguard of the workers' class and the leading force of working people is to base its activities on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. This calls for the creative development of theory and the skilfull application of theoretical principles in providing explanations of the socialist development of society. The party must be uncompromising in its struggle against all manifestations of revisionism, which undermines the basic principle of our ideology, and against dogmatism, which attempts to apply these principles in a mechanical manner.

The party social science community should provide answers to the questions: How can the theoretical foundations of party activity be developed in a more effective manner?

How can a contribution be made to strengthening the party's Marxist-Leninist identity? How can theoretical and scientific activity exert an influence on party life?

The ideological activeness of Marxism in the social sciences -- which is essential to ensure that it occupies a dominant place in social awareness -- should be supported by solid and long-term research, by the practice of pertinent criticism and by creative discussion which springs from the nature of Marxism-Leninism. An important role in realizing these postulates is played by the Academy of Social Sciences which creates the institutional and cadre foundations of the Marxist current in Polish learning.

The strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party requires every party member to know the fundamental principles of our ideology well, to distinguish himself by displaying a class understanding of contemporary political, social, and economic processes and problems, and to possess ideological motivation in his own activities. These goals are to be served by internal party ideological activity.

The party will counteract the introduction of reactionary ideas into social awareness and will actively reveal their antiworker character. It will expose the hypocrisy and demagogy of those who advance such views and will combat the opponents of socialism in a consistent fashion.

What has to be done so that statutory ideological requirements will galvanize all party members and candidates into activity? What methods should be adopted in the cultivation of their ideological attitudes and to prepare them better for the conduct of agitation and political struggle?

51. The party attaches the greatest importance to strengthening the confidence of the workers class and working people in its program and policies and increasing their support. This is the most important condition for improving the party's leading and directing role, and a condition for realizing system goals.

To what extent have these principles been assimilated by individual party organizations? What direction should the development and improvement of their activity take so as to strengthen links with nonparty people and to win their confidence and support? What should be done in party practice and the political language of the party to make it more convincing and to serve dialogue and accord more effectively?

Increased knowledge of living conditions and the moods and opinions in society which these conditions give rise to is served by a developed system of public opinion research and the careful examination of letters, complaints, and suggestions directed by citizens to party organizations and committees. How can the mechanism for identifying the state of social needs and moods be improved? How can the opinion-forming function of party organizations and committees be improved?

52. At the ninth extraordinary congress the PZPR set out the directions, goals and fundamental principles of cadre policy, and expression was given to them in the program document entitled "The Main Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy," which was adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. A good start has been made to the process of implementing the principles of cadre policy, although the degree to which they have become universal and the quality of their implementation by party cells and organizations, and cells of the state and economic administration is not uniform.

Cadre policy is an exceptionally important element of intraparty work. The activity of primary party organizations and branch party organizations should stand out in terms of the objective evaluations of cadres, their social and occupational results, and their ideological attitudes. Attitudes toward all managers without exception should be characterized by trust and be based on uniform criteria for evaluation and having

nothing to do with unjustified tolerance and closing one's eyes to incompetence and wrong attitudes.

Cadre policy creates conditions for the advancement of all those who are best and support socialism regardless of party affiliation, age, or sex. Ability, political and vocational knowledge, organizational ability, innovativeness, modesty, and honesty receive preference.

Particular responsibility rests with leadership cadres. In cadre selection the following principle is observed: The more senior the position the greater the requirements and the responsibility from the vocational, political, and ethnical point of view. To what degree have the principles of PZPR cadre policy become widespread and how consistently are these principles being implemented? What can be done to accelerate the efficient operation of all these elements? What difficulties and obstacles do party organizations and cells encounter in realizing the principles of cadre policy?

53. The strength of the party and its internal political and organizational bond is determined by the degree to which the Leninist principles of democratic centralism are observed. The maintenance of this system is served by: the democratic principles governing the election of party authorities; collectivity and openness in their functioning; the supremacy of elected bodies over executive bodies, and discipline in the execution of statutory norms and resolutions that have been adopted. The development of participation by party members in the decision-making processes is additionally served by intraparty consultations, obtaining the opinions of party members on important matters, examining proposals made by party organizations and committees, and a whole series of other methods. Concern for the maintenance of high standards in the party apparatus has led to the drawing up of an ideological and ethical code and regulations for full-time party workers which embody the principle of the subordination of the party apparatus to party ruling bodies and party organizations. It has become obligatory for PZPR party workers to become members of primary party organizations in plants and institutions.

How are the mechanisms of intraparty democracy implemented in practice and how effective are they? How can these mechanism be maintained and improved? We will strive to increase the effectiveness of party work and to consistently and effectively realize resolutions adopted by party cells and organizations. The attainment of these goals depends on improving forms and methods of work and increasing the level of commitment and involvement of all party members. There are still organizations which are insufficiently active, have a weak influence on their environment, and are not expanding their ranks. There are still certain party members who maintain a passive attitude. What is the cause of these negative phenomena? How can the process of reviving the activeness and effectiveness of all primary party organizations be accelerated? How can the level of party work in the rural communities be raised?

Increasing the effectiveness of party activity calls for the continual improvement of work carried out by party committees. Primary level committees should direct the work of primary level party organizations and plant committees more effectively and provide them with assistance in developing local initiatives. It is the continuous task of voivodship committees to improve the formulation and planning of party work and to check the implementation of party resolutions. How are committees discharging these tasks? What needs to be improved in the functioning and operation of these committees?

The development of criticism and self-criticism constitute an important means for raising the effectiveness of party work, a condition for intraparty democracy, and an element strengthening the ability for the party to eliminate mistakes and shortcomings, to overcome undesirable attitudes, to raise discipline and organization, and to

increase responsibility for the execution of resolutions. Self-criticism and criticism are also an important instrument for the ideological self-definition of party members and for reviewing the performance of leadership cadres. What use is made of these mechanisms in the everyday work of party committees and organizations? What kind of obstacles and constraints exist? What should be done for criticism and self-criticism to become a powerful weapon and an element which leads to a real improvement in party work and enhances the militancy and effectiveness of party work?

54. The party must ensure that the Leninist norms of party life are fully observed. It must care about high ideological and moral standards among its members, respond to violations of legal norms and the socialist principles of collective life in a resolute and principled manner, and consistently condemn conduct which is unworthy of a party member, especially when such conduct is displayed by persons who occupy posts on party recommendations. These tasks are the responsibility of basic organizations, committees, and the responsibility of party control and auditing commissions at all levels in particular. How can the party disciplinary system be improved? On what problems should party control and auditing commissions focus particular attention during their next term? Assess whether your primary party organization is capable of drawing the appropriate statutory conclusions when it is established that a misdemeanor has been committed. Is your primary party organization capable of preventing a negative phenomenon from occurring in good time?

55. The continuous expansion of party ranks based on criteria which take account of quality is the measure of party effectiveness and evidence of the activeness of every party cell. In 1985, 63,000 candidate members were admitted into the party -- as many as for the entire preceding 4-year period. Workers and peasants comprised 51.5 percent of those admitted. The party ought to strive to be actively present in all social and occupational millieus and particularly among the workers' class in large industrial plants. Appropriate party involvement with peasants, the intelligentsia, and youth is necessary. It is the task of party committees and organizations to work consistently at expanding and creating new party cells, particularly in those places where its influence is limited or unsystematic. What kind of methods of operation should be applied by party organizations and committees in shaping the size, class composition, and quality of party membership in a manner that is appropriate and proportional to conditions?

Primary party organizations should gain committed, selfless, and socially engaged people for their ranks. The period of candidate membership should be used to examine and shape the moral and political attitudes of candidates and to instill in candidates a feeling that they are linked to the ideas of the party, its goals and policies, and its traditions and experience.

How should the recruitment and the course of admitting candidates into the ranks of the PZPR as well as work with candidates be improved? Why do certain party organizations fail to make appropriate use of the period of candidate membership? What kind of experience have individual party organizations obtained in this field?

In work with candidate members and recently admitted full members expanding and improving political and ideological knowledge is particularly important. For young PZPR full members and candidates to be able to convince other people, they themselves must possess much knowledge and many skills. What is the best way of preparing them for this role? What can be done so that youth groups of the party aktiv better fulfill the expectations placed in them?

Since April 1984 the number of young people among those admitted to the party has been increasing. However, only half of them have belonged to socialist youth associations. What can be done to encourage the youth movement to recommend its best members to the party? How can a more effective influence be exercised on socialist youth association circles which enjoy the right to issue recommendations?

The Central Committee has submitted the draft PZPR program for general party discussion. Party members have been called upon to participate in the formulation of the final edition of the program and an invitation to participate in the discussion has been extended to all people who have the future of Poland close to their hearts and who link this future with socialist development, with the policy of renewal initiated at the ninth congress, and with the line of socialist reforms, accord, and struggle.

The congress theses give concrete form to the tasks outlined in the draft PZPR program and describe the goals that have to be attained in the upcoming 5-year period in order to create a firm foundation for the realization of the program that will be adopted at the 10th congress.

The results of the discussion on the theses will serve as a basis for the resolution which will be passed at the 10th congress. Whether we attain the condition of the country awaited by the workers class, the peasants, the intelligentsia, and by the nation will depend on this resolution and on mobilizing the energies of the entire society on its basis. The long-term future of Poland will be settled during the current 5-year period.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee

[Dated] Warsaw, March 1986

ORZECHOWSKI ENDS FRG VISIT, COMMENTS

LD092357 Warsaw PAP in English 1747 GMT 9 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Julius Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, April 9: Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski wound up his official visit to Bonn today. Minister Orzechowski, who visited the FRG on the invitation from the Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was received by the federal president, Richard von Weizsaecker, the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and the Bundestag president, Philip Jenninger.

Orzechowski also held talks with top government and opposition politicians, including Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, the Socialist Party of Germany chairman, Willy Brandt, and the Christian Social Union (CSU) chairman, minister-president of Bavaria, Franz Josef Strauss. Minister Orzechowski also met with chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies and representatives of the Green Party to Bunndestag. The head of Poland's diplomacy invited the federal foreign minister to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

In a statement for PAP, the head of Poland's diplomacy positively assessed the outcome of his visit to Bonn, describing it as useful and contributing to better mutual definition of stands. The visit's setting provided by the hosts, and my talks with the leading FRG politicians confirmed their interest in the necessity to overcome the recent impasse, and in giving new impulses to the process of normalization of relations between both our states, whose improvement and further development are not only in the interest of both states, but also of the political climate on the European continent, said Orzechowski.

We consider this visit a consequence of the openness of our policy and of our readiness for talks, Minister Orzechowski continued, stressing that without giving up principles, Poland is ready to seek agreement plans serving the cause of peace and peaceful international cooperation.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

AU091902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 9/4/1986 -- An intersession reunion of the joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission was held in Washington. In the spirit of the summit understandings and starting from the agreements existing between the two countries, the sides looked into the stage attained by the bilateral economic relations, as well as identified and looked into new opportunities to develop further the trade and the economic cooperation between Romanian enterprises and U.S. companies.

The Romanian delegation was headed by Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the U.S. delegation by Bruce Smart, U.S. deputy secretary of commerce. The Romanian chief delegate had working interviews with leading representatives of the U.S. State Department, Commerce Department and Chamber of Commerce, with the assistant commerce adviser of the U.S. President as well as with parliamentarians. In the context the sides expressed the wish of the two countries to provide, with joint effort, an expansion and diversification of the Romanian-American economic collaboration.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS CULTURAL TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU092007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 9/4/1986 -- An event marking the anniversary of 30 years since the signing of the cultural agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union was organized at the House of Friendship in Moscow under the auspices of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association (APSR).

In their addresses P.I. Sabanov, deputy minister of culture of the USSR, and Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador in Moscow, referred to the lasting, traditional links of friendship and manysided cooperation between the two countries and in context to the continuous development of cooperation in culture and the arts highlighting the determination of the RCP and of the CPSU, of Romania and the USSR to work steadily so that bilateral relations expand continuingly for the benefit and in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace. Reference was also made to the fruitful exchange of spiritual assets and artistic creation made throughout the 30 years elapsed since the signing of the agreement.

Moscow artists performed a show.

On the same occasion a pictorial exhibition was organized showing moments from the development of the collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in the fields of culture and art.

BORDER AGREEMENTS WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU092002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 9/4/1986 -- A convention between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR Government regarding the collaboration in the management of frontier waters and a protocol on the way of crossing the Romanian-Soviet state frontier for the enforcement of this convention were signed in Moscow, on April 9. The convention and protocol were signed by Ion Badea, chairman of the National Water Council of Romania, and N. Vasilyev, minister of land improvement and water conservancy of the USSR.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SWISS PAPER

AU091533 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1514 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/4/1986 -- President Nicolae Causescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received, on April 9, Alain Penel and Ferdinand Polly, special envoys of the Swiss newspaper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE. On the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview with the newspaper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE.

COMPOSITION, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RCP

AU080734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0646 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1986 -- On December 31, 1985, the Romanian Communist Party numbered 3,557,205 members, almost 15 percent of the country's total population, a summary of the report on the membership, composition and organizational structure of the party -- endorsed by the April 1-2 CC [Central Committee] of the RCP plenary meeting, and released today -- specifies.

Stressing that the RCP is the vital core of the Romanian society, the leading political force of the entire nation, the document shows that it became a genuinely mass party with powerful ramifications, strongly influencing all the spheres of the economic and social life, working permanently in close relationship with the people and for the people.

Throughout 1985 -- the report specifies -- over 132,000 working people became party members, 65.9 percent of them being workers, 15.7 percent farmers, 18.4 percent engineers, economists, people working in research, design, education and other domains, percentages falling within the orientations set by the March 1985 CC of the RCP plenary meeting, an appropriate social composition by age and nationality being ensured.

Next, the document shows that at the end of 1985, of the party membership 61 percent were workers and over 15 percent farmers -- which illustrates the leading position objectively held by the working class in alliance with the peasantry in the country's sociopolitical life -- whereas more than 20 percent are engineers, technicians, people working in research, designing, education, health protection, culture, the arts, other intellectuals and clerks. On the same date the number of women in the RCP membership was of 1,185,351, by 59,189 more than on December 31, 1984, their share rising to 33 percent.

Mentioning that 50 percent of the RCP membership is aged up to 40, the document stresses that orienting the activity of receiving new members particularly from the ranks of the members of the Union of the Communist youth has resulted in providing the youth and vigour of the party. The document brings to the fore the vast political and organizational activity carried in 1985 by the RCP for the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th congress of the party (1984), of the special programmes for the country's economic development, the actions taken to improve the style and working methods of the party bodies and organizations, to enhance continuously their leading political role in all the domains of the social life, and establishes a series of measures meant to provide the advancement to a superior qualitative level of all these activities of the party.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN ROTATION OF LEADERS

LD092327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- The sequence for the election of cadres to the most responsible duties in the federation, which was established on the basis of the social compact of 1982, has been adhered to up until now, and there have been no difficulties in its implementation. In the coming period, however, the application of the established sequence would result in a concentration of cadres from Bosnia-Hercegovina in these positions, which has prompted this republic to propose certain changes in the sequence. A special working group in the SAWPY Federal Conference has been assigned to the preparation of a new, amended sequence, which will be discussed at the next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

As amended sequence for the election of the presidents and secretaries of their organs and organizations will also be considered by the organs of sociopolitical organizations and other participants in the agreement on cadres policy at the level of the federation. A changed sequence will be applied to the election of top officials in the federation for the next 8 years.

It does not appear that it will be necessary to change the existing sequence this year. There is no major "coincidence" of cadres from the same republic. As envisaged, the new president of the SFRY Presidency with a 1-year mandate will be from Kosovo, the president of the SFRY Assembly will be from Croatia, and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will be from Bosnia-Hercegovina. The new president of the SAWPY Federal Conference should be from Montenegro, and the secretary from Macedonia. The president of the Conference of Women of Yugoslavia will also be from the latter republic, while the president of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Presidium will be from Kosovo. Bosnia-Hercegovina will this year provide the president of the Yugoslav SUBNOR federal board, and Serbia the president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia council.

It should be recalled that the position of president of the Federal Executive Council is not included in the aforementioned sequence. However, Bosnia-Hercegovina feels that this position should also be taken into consideration, since this year it has also provided the candidate for the new premier. The republican-provincial "key" for the top positions in the federation should, according to the proposal of Bosnia-Hercegovina, be altered in the case of the sequence for the election of the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference and of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. This will avoid the possibility of too many cadres from this republic being in the most prominent positions in the federation till the end of the decade.

The established sequence for the election of the top officials can also be changed for selecting the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. If the established sequence is strictly adhered to in the future, only presidents from two republics (Montenegro and Croatia) will carry out preparations for the LCY Congresses, a situation that can be avoided with certain rotations. In discussions on the cadres policy in the federation, proposals were also made for consideration of the possibility of a more equitable time sequence for cadres from the provinces in the top positions, so that it would not happen that candidates from the two provinces are carrying out the most responsible duties at the same time.

KORICA GIVES ECONOMIC REPORT AT ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD092254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the period between 1 January and 7 April this year exports increased by 9.5 percent (a 9-percent growth was envisaged), and imports rose by 12 percent (an 8-percent increase was anticipated. Because import growth outstripped the increase of exports our trade deficit was about 29 percent, or $150 million up on last year. This was said by Sinisa Korica, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, at today's session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. During this period all our commitments vis-a-vis foreign countries were met on a routine basis. During the first quarter of this year more than $100 million more was paid out than in the same period last year, and the overall payments amounted to $2.4 billion. Within this $658 million more were paid for the principal and the interest than during the same period last year.

Initial predictions of this year's tourist season indicate an increased interest of foreign tourists in our country; the estimated increase of foreign tourists' overnight stays is about 6 percent, of tourist foreign currency inflow about 11 percent and of domestic tourist trade about 2 percent.

The finished goods stocks at the end of February were reduced by about 3 percent, compared with the month of December, and the consumer goods reserves were reduced by as much as 10 percent.

Retail prices in March rose by 6 percent, and the manufacturers' cost prices by 6.3 percent.

The situation in the economy is much more complex, Korica added.

Apart from a whole series of positive results achieved in the last few years, not enough was done to improve the efficiency of economic operations. In the past 5 years the average annual rate of growth amounted only to a mere 0.7 percent. The effects of the invested outlay resources were rather modest. It was on this stagnating growth rate and on the inadquate volume of revenue that the repayment of annuities had to be secured and the needs, realistically established at this level of our socio-economic development, covered. To cover these requirements a portion of income was extracted from associated labor, and the material basis of organizations of associated labor whittled down. In this context when we are assessing the developments during the last year and at the beginning of this year then we can state that the battle to change the quality of economic operations was being won slowly. We failed to take appropriate advantage of the comparative advantages inherent in our self-management production relations in which we could have merged more efficiently the direct and personal motives of the workers and linked them up with broader social orientations to change the situation for the better. Apart from the fact that we were winning this battle slowly in associated labor itself, we must make the critical assessment that economic policy too played a part and carried its responsibility in this slow process.

From the available data about the economic developments during the first 3 months of this year one cannot reliably assess whether the appropriate changes in the better quality system of economic operations has in fact started, but it has to be stressed that the key task this year is to overcome the slowness, and the labor-intensive aspects in the quality of the way the economy is run.

This one of the central points on which the struggle to reduce inflation and attain other objectives of our social and economic development this year rest. Instead the mood that the change can be brought about merely through the appropriate economic policy measures was to some extent being nurtured in our society.

In Sinisa Korica's view the essential characteristic of economic developments at the end of the last year and at the beginning of the present one is reflected in the increase of all aspects of expenditure. This continued last year's tendency when general and joint expenditure exceeded the framework laid down by the resolution. In the distribution of the revenue earned by the economy the unfavorable tendencies of reducing the reproductive capability and the material basis of associated labor were continued -- by 2.1 structural points to the disadvantage of the economy in relation to 1984. Last year organizations of associated labor in the economy set aside the resources to finance general and joint requirements which were 92.6 percent up on 1984. In addition, it is characteristic that in the financing of these requirements the point of gravity is shifting towards the income of the economy and the commitments by associated labor instead of asking for additional payments for that part of the population which has at its disposal financial resources which are the result of inadequately taxed labor, property and the like. According to the State Accountancy Service's preliminary information the share of the population in financing general and joint requirements is declining -- from 35.2 percent in 1984 to 32 percent in 1984. At the same time a significant portion of the income of the population remains unrecorded and untapped for the financement of general social requirements. The faster growth of the so-called "other types of income" by the population was recorded again during the first 2 months of this year. The cumulative increase of personal income was 103 percent, while the other income on the basis of compensation for work carried out or on some other employment basis rose by 122 percent. In this way social issues in our society continued to be aggravated, there is pressure on demand and prices and in substance the burden of stabilization continues to be unloaded on those categories of working people and citizens who base their material position on the income from their employment, and this happens also in the cases when this income is insufficient to cover even the bare subsistence requirements, Korica stressed.

Korica stressed that significant shifts have taken place in the internal distribution of income to the advantage of personal income and to the detriment of accumulation and development. Here too it is important to realize the tendency that a few years back, and inclusive of the second quarter of 1985, we had a faster growth of accumulation, at least as far as internal distribution is concerned, in relation to personal income. However, these relations balanced themselves out in the first quarter of last year and deteriorated in the fourth quarter. According to the final accounts accumulation increased by 57.8 percent and resources for personal income by 82.8 percent. The shifts toward current expenditure and to the deteriment of development and expansion of material basis of associated labor are obvious. This narrows further the room for maneuver for some changes in our economic structure through the changes in the structure of the economy and for emerging more quickly from the present situation. Apart from the fact that a portion of the accumulation will "flow" again this year to enable us to pay off our commitments to foreign countries, accumulation, and therefore also the ability of our economy to self-finance itself, is now being reduced under this heading as well. Personal income last year rose realistically by 2.8 percent compared with 1984. The growth of real personal income in non-economy was slightly up on the growth in the conomy.

Characteristic is also the above-average growth of personal income in the banks, insurance, foreign trade, and associated labor or associations, that is, in those areas where the employees already had a substantially more favorable socioeconomic position which they went on to improve as a result of the above-average increase of the personal income. These developments were not reacted to in good time and in a proper manner.

SFRY FEDERAL CHAMBER REVIEWS SERBIAN COMPLAINTS

LD091117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- In tackling the problems that Serbs and Montenegrins have recently complained of to the president of the SFRY Assembly, there have been a great many cases of omission, illegalities, and formalism while judicial organs, organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and municipal organs have been very slow in their work. Effectiveness in implementing verdicts has often also been lacking.

This is the main statement of the working group of the Federal Chamber investigating statements from the petition of Kosovo citizens on the spot for a week. The statement, as it is specified in the report, does not refer to the entire work of competent provincial organs, but to the ones whose activity has been reviewed by the working group. On the basis of information gathered through examining individual cases, the group has also established that there exists pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins who are emigrating, and that it manifests itself in physical attacks, threats and insults, infliction of damage in fields and other material damage, violation of graves, and lack of protection by judicial organs.

From the voluminous amount of material, which will soon be the subject of a discussion in the Federal Chamber, it can be seen that at times Serbs and Montenegrins have been denied the right to use their mother tongue, as well as that the state of affairs in the area of property and legal relations is rather unregulated. For example, on concluding agreements on buying and selling real estate, the legal procedure is not consistently respected, upsetting relations among neighbors, leading to long court cases and eventually to the sharpening of intranational relations. Competent organs do not react sufficiently against the remnants of common law among the Albanians, which, among other things, allows them to prevent Serbs and Montenegrins from freely selling their houses or estates.

The working group has established that, on the basis of their common law, Albanians insist that the right to buy real estate is the right of the previous owner or of the first neighbor. Such a customary norm is used as an aspect of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins.

Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo have said in the SFRY Assembly, and the working group staying in several places in the province has confirmed, that a great deal of illegal building is going on and that competent organs are insufficiently involved in preventing it. There are also injustices with respect to expropriation. On this, the working group is very precise and says: In some cases the possession takes place before the owners have been served with the appropriate order. The working group also established a prominent problem of the failure to pay taxes on selling real estate and the failure to pay taxes for communal services; employment, a problem of the whole country, is more severe in Kosovo; it is worrying that principle of national parity and a demand for bilingualism are applied.

In sharp statements made by people from Kosovo in the SFRY Assembly, one of the main targets of their criticism were municipal organs. Some of the statements even seemed incredible. Behind them loomed the question: Is it possible that competent organs harass Serbs and Montenegrins to such an extent and favor members of the Albanian nationality? This was also one of the most interesting questions for the Assembly's working group. Its findings are sufficiently definite and they read: While in individual municipalities, there is readiness to tackle problems at the initiative of Serbs and Montenegrins, in others there is evidence of bureaucratism and an alienated attitude toward Serbs and Montenegrins.

Concluding that this kind of practice justifiably results in Serbs and Montenegrins distrusting official organs, the working group states the need for this problem to be urgently dealt with and for bureaucratic and formalistic attitudes to be replaced by more frequent contacts with citizens. In tackling these and other problems it would be a good idea to involve reconciliation councils and sociopolitical organizations in local communities and in the municipality.

A very significant observation of the working group is that, during talks with citizens of Kosovo, no antisocialist and anti-self management declarations have been made, that is, from a position that would question certain constitutional orientations. It has also been assessed that citizens have not made declarations from nationalistic or retaliatory positions. The quoted statements come from the facts established by the working group.

The extent to which the pressures on the Serbs and Montenegrins cause their emigration from Kosovo cannot be precisely assessed, because purely economic and other reasons are also cited. it is quite certain, according to what the working group of the Federal Chamber established, that the Nesic family from the village of Donje Ljupce, near Podujevo, emigrated under nationalistic pressure from their immediate neighbor Berisa Imer.

The working group has drawn up an extensive report of some sixty pages on everything it found out in which it gives a neutral picture of the situation in Kosovo. Many injustices toward members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities were confirmed, which may serve as a new impetus for more energetic opposition to the irredentists and all who are destroying togetherness in Kosovo, which is the condition for the existence of all the inhabitants of the province.

The working group will propose to the Federal Chamber that it adopt the report and the concluding assessments and recommend to all the competent bodies that measures be taken to improve the situation in the province.

TECHNOLOGICAL BASE OF ALBANIA'S ECONOMY OUTDATED

LD091230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0027 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 9 (TANJUG) -- The technological basis of Albania's economy is outdated, and it is estimated that just the essential modernization would cost the country 2.5 billion dollars. At the present level of import-export and formal barriers for receiving foreign credits, however, no possibilities exist for such investments, says a commentary by Radio Yugoslavia on economic trends in Albania.

The need for essential changes in Albania's economic policy is becoming more and more obvious. Leading to such a conclusion is the very fact that Albania is suppressing information on the implementation of development plans, economic stagnation and even backwardness.

The indicators available show that only one-fifth of the planned growth is being achieved in the field of agriculture. The production of the country's staple export items -- chromium, nickel, oil, electricity and copper -- has also been cut. The sources of Albania's economic difficulties, Radio Yugoslavia considers, are in low productivity which, among other things, causes over-employment. On the other hand, the policy of opening new, often superfluous, jobs is dictated by the highest birth rate in Europe.

The value of Albania's total trade with the world is only about 700 million dollars. Trade is based on the principle of balanced exchange, i.e. a modern form of barter. That is why large quantities of foreign goods, mainly equipment and semi-manufactures, often lie in warehouses and ports, because the Albanian economy cannot deliver agreed on products to foreign partners.

In view of the complexity of the economic situation, the Albanian leadership is increasingly stressing the need for reducing production costs, increasing investments and operational profitability and effectiveness. This does not mean that an economic reform is involved, but even drawing attention to problems in Albanian circumstances is a step ahead.

Those familiar with Albanian economic trends consider that the country will invest efforts to revive its foreign trade. Last year, it signed an agreement on a considerable expansion of trade with Yugoslavia by 1990. Besides Italy and Greece, Yugoslavia is Albania's biggest economic partner. The forthcoming opening of the Titograd-Skadar railway line, linking Albania through Yugoslavia with the European railway network, will also contribute to Albania's gradual opening to the world.

PLANINC HOLDS TALKS WITH ALGERIA'S IBRAHIMI

LD092222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of Algeria, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In cordial talks both sides expressed satisfaction with the steady strengthening of traditionally friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria. Particular stress was laid on the positive development of economic cooperation between the two countries, which is on the ascent and is beginning to encompass wider economic areas. In view of the lasting interest and benefit to both Yugoslavia and Algeria in intensive international economic links, the participants in the talks devoted greatest attention to the efforts which should jointly be made to maintain and further promote fruitful economic cooperation on a long-term basis within existing conditions in the world, particularly those caused by the drop in oil prices. In this connection it was pointed out that the forthcoming meeting of the mixed committee for economic cooperation will be significant in achieving these aims.

The talks were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Borisav Milosevic, SFRY ambassador to Algeria, and by Abdallah Fadil, Algerian ambassador to the SFRY.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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FOREIGN DELEGATES DELIVER SPEECHES AT CONGRESS

3 Apr TCP's Kutlu Speech

AU071511 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 86 p 11

[Greetings speech by Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the Communist Party of Turkey to the 13th BCP Congress, delivered on 3 April 1986]

[Text] Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey [TCP], on behalf of the Turkish Communists and on behalf of the workers class in our country, I cordially and warmly greet the 13th BCP Congress.

At its 13th congress the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov will accomplish new steps forward in following the April trend and in following the path mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress which specified the line. It will adopt new documents for accelerating the socioeconomic development of socialist Bulgaria. The TCP wishes great success to the Bulgarian Communists, to the people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in implementing these tasks. We are convinced that the successful implementation of these tasks by our neighbor, socialist Bulgaria, will once more confirm the superiority of socialism and its capability to resolve all problems that arise.

We listened with great interest to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech, the speech of the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and we became acquainted with the BCP Central Committee Accountability Report to the congress. The data provided on the country's socioeconomic development specificially demonstrate how far a country that has chosen the path of socialist development can advance within a short period of time. The new Labor Code which was recently adopted following nationwide discussion is a new confirmation of the fact that man and his health are the focus of all activities.

Dear comrades,

Your congress is taking place in a period when imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, are trying to play with the fate of mankind, to stop the process of social progress on a worldwide scale.

The TCP completely supports the program of Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU general secretary, submitted on 15 January 1986 and concerning the liberation of the World from nuclear and chemical weapons. It supports all the USSR's initiatives, for stopping nuclear tests, as well as its proposals to resolve the question of Cyprus, which also concerns Turkey as a participating side, and his proposal on a temporary withdrawal of both the Soviet and the U.S. navies from the Mediterranean.

The proposal submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the proposals submitted by both the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the liberation of the Balkans from chemical weapons -- all these proposals reflect the interests of our people.

Unfortunately, our country today has become a satellite of American imperialism. The military and political presence of the United States in our country is increasing from day to day. Numerous American and NATO bases exist in our country today and are constantly expanded.

Under the pretext of modernizing the Turkish Army, armament expenditures have increased and nuclear weapons are deployed. An AWACS espionage center is now functioning in our country. In the past the United States carried out espionage operations against the USSR through U-2 aircraft which used the territory of Turkey. Today the Americans intend to erect the antennas of the "Voice of America" radio station in our country in order to conduct subversive propaganda against the USSR and the Middle East countries. The United States, on several occasions, used the territory of our country for aggressive actions against Lebanon.

The TCP thinks that this situation in our country is alarming as regards peace and in relation to good-neighborly ties in our area. We have recently become clearly aware of the fact that the United States is intensifying its subversive activities in this area and in the Middle East. For this purpose, imperialism is trying to fan our problem with Greece and the problem of Cyprus as a hotbed of tension, ready to explode at any moment; the United States is also trying to create new hotbeds of tension in the area. Unrestrained anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist propaganda is part of these efforts by imperialism. The TCP decided to oppose this chauvinist and demagogic campaign.

Comrades, peace, friendship and the peoples, fraternity, and internationalism -- these are the most worthy answers to the ideological and political attacks by American imperialism and to similar campaigns. No disgusting campaign whatsoever is capable of concealing from the peoples' eyes the advantages and assets of socialism. All efforts to consolidate friendship and solidarity among people are serving peace and socialism.

With this conviction the TCP, under conditions of dictatorship, is waging a struggle for peace, for national independence, and democracy; it is strictly adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We would like to have the national interests and the security of our country prevail over the interests of the United States and NATO. For this purpose we are devoting our efforts to bringing Turkey back to a peace-loving, foreign policy, relying on relations of good-neighborliness with all our neighbors, above all with the Soviet Union. We are struggling for a normalization of Turkish-Bulgarian relations on the basis of good-neighborliness, on the basis of non-interference in domestic affairs, and on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

We wish to prevent an increase of tension in our relations with Greece and to find a peaceful settlement for the problem of Cyprus in the interest of our two communities -- both the Greek and the Turkish community -- as well as to put an end to occupation by the Turkish army and so that all foreign troops may be withdrawn from the island and the territorial integrity of Cyprus may be preserved.

We are in favor of stopping the Iran-Iraq war which continues close to our borders and we are in favor of the Palestinian people's right of self-determination.

The TCP is waging a struggle to liquidate the present-day anti-people's and anti-democratic regime, in favor of creating conditions under which our people may be able freely to map out their future and elect their government, we are in favor of the liberation of the Kurdish people from any form of national oppression, in favor of building up a national-democratic regime in our country.

We are demanding that an end be put to the domination and predatory activities of the International Monetary Fund and of foreign monopolies as regards our country, we demand that the foundations should be laid for our national economy, and that the payment of foreign debts exceeding a total of $30 billion should be postponed, and we also demand that unemployment should be reduced.

Our workers and working people, the democratic forces, along with their demands for bread and freedom, are struggling for a general political amnesty, for freedom of thought without any restrictions, for the stopping of torture and the death sentences. As a result of this struggle, and thanks to international solidarity, the dictatorial regime was forced to free the leaders of the Turkish Peace Committee, and the progressive trade union leaders. However, the trial against them continue. It is our main task to consolidate the alliance of democratic forces and the left-wing unity.

Even under conditions of dictatorship we can already speak about a legalization of the TCP, which has worked underground for as long as 63 years and is the only illegal party in Europe. Our people demand freedom for the Communist Party of Turkey.

We are well aware of the fact that our people are not alone in this struggle. The increase of peace-loving forces in the world, of mass democratic movements and national liberation forces, as well as the growing power of socialism are our class support.

Every action to consolidate the unity of the worldwide communist movement inspires us with strength and hope.

The international solidarity of the BCP represents an extremely valuable source of strength in our just struggle.

I wish success to you and to the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and I would like to express fraternal solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism.

Long live peace and socialism!

Long live the BCP -- Georgi Dimitrov's party!

3 Apr SED's Jarowinsky's Speech

AU071827 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 86 p 11

[Greetings Speech delivered by Werner Jarowinsky, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at the 13th BCP Congress on 3 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

Dear comrades delegates, esteemed guests:

I take the liberty to convey to you, the Bulgarian Communists, and to all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the most sincere, fraternal, and militant greetings of the GDR Communists, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as to wish the 13th BCP Congress fruitful work.

We followed with great attention and lively interest the introductory speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the interesting, meaningful statements of the Bulgarian delegates. As close friends, allies, and comrades-in-arms, we share the joy at the considerable results achieved by the fraternal Bulgarian people in all sectors of social life.

We were deeply impressed by the great achievements and initiatives of the Bulgarian Communists and working people during the period of preparations for the congress. It is with militant resolve and inspired with optimism that you are assuming the strategically important task of "implementing the scientific-technical revolution, as well as expanding the advantages of the socialist social system and of socialist democracy on this basis, and the ever increasing satisfaction of the material, social, and cultural needs of your people."

Under the leadership of the rich revolutionary traditions of your party, the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian workers class truly achieved great successes within a period of 4 decades. Bulgaria was transformed into a contemporary socialist, industrial state with a developed agriculture, with great social assets, and a prospering culture. The newly created industrial branches, the numerous new enterprises of the machine-building, chemical, and electronic industry are an expression of revolutionary changes. All this is the result of the selfless labor, the industriousness, and the skill of the Bulgarian working people. For those remarkable results in the development of socialist society in your country, we most sincerely congratulate you, dead comrades!

We note with great satisfaction that the People's Republic of Bulgaria plays an exceptionally active role, a role which is recognized throughout the world, in the struggle for ensuring peace and for consolidating the international situation. A new peace offensive of the socialist community started from your country. It is precisely in this connection that the Bulgarian proposals on the establishment of a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as the proposal on the development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans assumed particular importance. They serve the same goal as the proposals submitted by the GDR to establish a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Central Europe.

Comrades:

The 27th CPSU Congress once more confirmed the historic role of the Soviet Communists as the front-ranking fighters for peace and social progress. The 27th CPSU Congress gave strong, new impetus to the cooperation among our parties and countries and inspired all mankind with hope and confidence.

As close allies in the community of socialist states, we are working for the expansion and intensification of our relations with all social countries, by emphasizing the common and uniting features in the struggle for peace and social progress.

We are aware of the fact that we can successfully pursue our efforts of peaceful work only if we succeed in averting the intentions of the aggressive circles of imperialism and in freeing the world of the nightmare of nuclear holocaust.

We support with all our hearts the peace program set forth by Comrade Mihail Gorbachev, a long-term program, "The program of our century," which points to the real, constructive path for the liberation of the world from all kinds of nuclear weapons for the period up to 2000.

The peoples do not wish to live in fear for the further accumulations of new systems of weapons. They reject the plans for "star wars" of the United States, and all kinds of militarist demonstrations of strength; they strive for a lasting secure peace.

Today it is more than ever necessary to adopt a new approach in world policy. The most recent Soviet proposal -- namely that the moratorium on nuclear tests should be extended as long as the United States refrains from further nuclear tests -- was slighted by the United States. The most recent U.S. Administration to take advantage of the new opportunity offered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his most recent declaration and to give a positive answer to the proposals contained in this declaration. This is the most realistic path for stopping the arms race.

Side by side with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal countries, the GDR is consistently fighting for the preservation of peace in space and on the earth. As a supporter of socialism and peace in Europe, the GDR devotes all its efforts to the goal that never again should a war erupt from German soil and that in Europe guarantees for the peaceful future of the coming generations should be established. As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, declared, "those who are guided by common sense and realism must unite their efforts for joint action." In this spirit our party devotes its efforts to the goal of contributing to a drastic change for the better in international relations through an active dialogue with all competent political forces.

The recent secret agreement signed by the FRG Government for participating in the U.S. "star wars" program is in gross contradiction to this intention. This makes the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States more difficult, and in addition to this, will complicate the relations of the GDR and the other socialist countries with the FRG.

Dear comrades:

Closely united with the CPSU, with the BCP, and with the other fraternal parties, the GDR communists will discuss and adopt important tasks for the further construction of a developed socialist society in our country at the 11th SED Congress. In doing so they will rely on the unprecedented mass initiatives of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, and the intelligentsia, as well as upon the initiatives of all working people in our Republic, upon the deep confidence existing between the party and the people, and on the resolute, peace-loving policy of our party.

The remarkable results achieved in the GDR during the 5-year plan period that just elapsed are the starting point of all these initiatives. This applies mostly to the dynamic pace of our national economic progress, to the considerable progress we marked in the broad economic intensification and along the path of applying the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. These successes are expressed in the growth of the national economic income that was achieved in recent years and which amounts to more than 1 percent, as well as to the implementation of annual savings amounting to 500 million working hours, which corresponds to the working potential of 300,000 workers. Remarkable success was also achieved in improving the working and everyday life conditions of the people, especially as regards the housing sector.

To preserve and intensify the highly dynamic pace of national economic stability in our country, to proceed along the qualitatively new path of intensification, along the path of transition toward a broad application of the most up-to-date technical equipment, and especially the application of key technologies -- this is the decisive goal which our party has assigned itself for the forthcoming period.

In this manner we will lay the foundations upon which we will pursue the trend of our economic and social policy which has been asserted for as long as 15 years in our country, and in this manner we will consolidate socialism on German territory even more. The main task is and will remain for us to do everything for the benefit of our people.

Comrades:

Our two parties are linked together in sound, militant unity, which is deeply rooted in international solidarity and revolutionary cohesion between Bulgarian and German communists. This unit was expanded and intensified in our joint struggle against imperialism and fascism. The great and cordial friendship which linked together our unforgettable comrades Georgi Dimitrov, Ernst Thaelmann, and Wilhelm Pieck, is a brilliant example of this unity.

Comrade Wilhelm Pieck attended the work of the fourth congress of the Bulgarian Communists in 1922. He pointed out on that occasion: "What fills me with deepest satisfaction is the enthusiasm of the workers for the revolutionary struggle, the revolutionary spirit, and the readiness to struggle with which the Bulgarian communists are standing on the side of the Bolsheviks."

Today, after more than 6 decades, this revolutionary and internationalist spirit of your party is more alive and stronger than ever.

Comrades:

The fraternal cohesion and friendship between our two parties and peoples is stronger than ever. Comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov, the general secretaries of our two parties, have greatly contributed to this in recent decades.

Numerous and close relations of friendship exist between our party organizations, plant collectives, social organizations, towns, and municipalities. Personal, friendly relations were established between many families in our two countries. This eloquently shows how the Friendship Treaty signed between many families in our two countries is being implemented in practical life.

We can note with satisfaction that together we are well prepared to meet the future. Our treaties for the period up to 1990, as well as our scientific-technical cooperation agreements, are an expression of this readiness. In full conformity with the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Integration, the GDR has concluded agreements for the period up to the end of the century with all fraternal socialist countries. We think that his represents an essential contribution to increasing the power of the entire socialist community and further strengthening the material basis of its peaceful policy.

Dear comrades delegates:

With all our hearts we wish you, the BCP, and the fraternal Bulgarian people great new successes in implementing the decisions which the 13th BCP Congress will adopt, and which will map out the trends of your future development.

Long live the fraternal alliance and indestructible friendship between the SED and the BCP!

Long live our common struggle for a powerful socialism and for a secure peace!

4 Apr RCP's Bobu's Speech

AU081858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 10

[Greetings message to the 13th BCP Congress delivered on 4 April by Emil Bobu, RCP Political Executive Committee member and Central Committee secretary]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

On behalf of the RCP, its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the entire Romanian people, we address to the delegates of the 13th BCP Congress most cordial and friendly greetings and express our feelings of sincere friendship and communist solidarity.

Our party and the entire Romanian people sincerely rejoice over the remarkable successes achieved by the working people in Bulgaria under the leadership of the BCP, in the country's socialist construction, in developing the economy, science, and culture, and in securing material and intellectual well-being. We are convinced that in implementing the tasks which the 13th BCP Congress will pose, the communists and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will achieve new and great successes in constructing the developed socialist society.

We stress the special satisfaction the development of relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and BCP and between our countries and peoples along an ascending line.

The frequent and fruitful talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are a decisive factor in constantly strengthening the friendly Romanian-Bulgarian relations. These talks always produce new and strong impulses in the comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries, to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, security, independence and international cooperation.

Dear comrades:

Under the leadership of the RCP, which next month will mark the 65th anniversary of its establishment, our people achieved excellent successes in constructing the new system, increasing the production and scientific-technical potential of the national economy, developing and modernizing the production forces, in the progress of science, education, arts, and culture, and in constantly increasing the working people's standard of living.

Among these accomplishments the high results achieved during the last 20 years emerge with special force. The content and scope of the transformations which have taken place during these years in all areas of activity, determine this period as the most fruitful one in Romanian history. The successes achieved in all areas of socialist construction are a result of the selfless work of the Romanian people and the RCP policy, which is based on the application of the generally valid truths of scientific socialism and the revolutionary dialectical materialist world view under our country's concrete conditions.

Now the Romanian people, closely rallied around the TCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are implementing the Eight 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, and firmly carrying out the program on constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism. We pay special attention to intensively developing production, implementing the new scientific-technical revolution, introducing the new top achievements of science and technology in all areas of economic and social life, and effectively utilizing the entire material and human potential that we have.

The RCP is intensively working for perfecting production and social relations and applying the new economic mechanism, paying special attention to further developing the workers' revolutionary democracy.

The implementation of the historic decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress will secure the strengthening and development to a higher degree of the successes reached along the road of constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society and in the progress toward communism, and further strengthen the motherland's independence and sovereignty.

In accordance with the postulates of the 13th Congress, the RCP and our state are implementing an extensive international activity for developing cooperation with all states. We have attributed and do attribute a great significance to our relations with the socialist countries, and first of all with those which border on Romania. Our country is actively participating in developing CEMA's activity, acting for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the economic summit in the interest of the economic and social progress of every country and the growth of socialism's power and prestige in the world.

Socialist Romania is working for developing relations more rapidly with the developing countries, and is simultaneously expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states in the world, regardless of their social system, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Our country considers that the international situation continues to be especially tense as a result of the intensification of the arms race, and first of all of the nuclear arms race, perfection of weapons and continuation of nuclear tests, continuation of the facts leading to the militarization of space, as well as because of the manifestations of the imperialist policy of power and dictate, interference in the internal affairs of other states, and the existence of conflicts and hotbeds of tension, which lead toward a strong increase of the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, and in which the whole of mankind would perish, and the very conditions of preserving life on our planet would disappear.

Therefore Romania considers that the fundamental problem of our time is to stop the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and begin to adopt concrete measures on disarmament and guaranteeing peace on our planet. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stressed in his greeting message to the 27th CPSU Congress, "everything must be done for defending the sacred right of the people and actions to exist and have a free and worthy life and peace."

The Romanian people followed with a great interest the summit of the USSR and U.S. leaders, which was an important event in the present international situation, and hope that it will contribute to encouraging and researching progress in the negotiations between the two countries.

Socialist Romania greets the initiatives of the USSR for stopping the nuclear tests and fully supports the especially important program proposed by the USSR to destroy by the end of the century the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons. The world's nations expect the United States and its NATO allies to adopt a realistic position, and on the basis of the proposals made by both sides, to advance toward adopting concrete measures on removing the danger of a nuclear war and stopping the militarization of space.

Simultaneously it is necessary that all states decisively join the struggle for significantly reducing troops and military expenditures, for withdrawing the foreign military units, and for renouncing the use of force in international relations and solving all disputed issues only along the road of negotiations.

Our country is decisively acting for implementing security and cooperation in Europe.

Romania is developing an extensive activity for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, and understanding, without nuclear and chemical weapons. In this context we stress the initiative of broad international importance included in the declaration-appeal of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on turning the Balkans into a chemical weapons-free zone.

The RCP develops relations of friendship and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, and consistently cooperates in creating a new unity, based on the principles of equality, independence, and respect of the right of every party to independently determine its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics. We also develop broad cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, and with all parties and movements interested in securing an atmosphere of peace and international security.

We are convinced that acting in unity, the nations and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces will secure the triumph of the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation among nations, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

We wish you, dear comrades, full success in the work of the 13th BCP Congress and implementation of the decisions it will adopt for the benefit, progress, and flourishing of the friendly Bulgarian peoples.

Long live friendship between the RCP and BCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

4 Apr SFRY's Vidic's Speech

LD042116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at today's afternoon session of the 13th BCP Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and conveyed a message from the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Communists and working people of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, he said, are following social developments in the People's Republic of Bulgaria closely and with interest, at the same time informing delegates of the highest gathering of Bulgarian Communists with the main processes of development in Yugoslavia.

We expect that the fruitful cooperation between our two countries, Vidic continued, will continue to develop successfully on the bases of respect for the principles of independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of the border, noninterference and mutual advantage. The history and reality of our countries and the progressive goals for which we are fighting oblige us to invest lasting efforts in order to overcome and solve the existing open and disputed questions which exist in our relations. This is all the more important for the fact that the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations is of great importance for the overall state of goodneighborly relations, both in the Balkans and in a broader area. Our two countries can make a significant contribution toward realizing the wishes of all the Balkan peoples to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation and without nuclear weapons.

When we speak of this, Vidic added, it is necessary to bear in mind that recounting historical realities can only hinder the implementation of the sincere desire and need for the comprehensive development of friendly cooperation between all the peoples in this part of the world.

All the governments and responsible political subjects in the Balkans have a great responsibility and duty to actively contribute to the transcendence of historically inherited burdens, disputes and prejudices, to prevent the Balkans from being left behind by progressive developments and aspirations.

We would like to assure you this time, too, the head of the LCY delegation said, that the SFRY sincerely desires not only normal but comprehensive, friendly relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We stress in this matter, the special interest and readiness of the SR of Serbia and the SR of Macedonia which border on the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Continuing his address at the 13th BCP congress, Vidic said that peace in the world and the very survival of mankind is being most directly imperialed by the increasingly intense arms race of nuclear, conventional, chemical and other weapons. Real threats that nuclear and other modern weapons will be deployed in orbit around the earth have grown. Recently, great efforts have been invested and many constructive suggestions undertaken to halt this dangerous course and implement an essential transformation toward general and complete disarmament. The world has entered a period in which the struggle for peace and the general relaxation of international tensions, cooperation between all countries on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, starting from the principles and goals of the UN charter, have the greatest human importance and priority. The SFRY, as an active participant in the nonaligned countries' movement, rejecting the policy of domination and hegemony is building its overall activity on the demands for an energetic international solution of all questions of vital importance for the present generation and for the future of mankind, he said.

The broad activities of workers' and other progressive parties, movements of class and national emancipation, workers' trade unions and other progressive forces are all making their contribution to the construction of a world without wars, a world of peace, progress and development in freedom.

We can now state with confidence that within the framework of the development of socialism as a world process, increasingly new and important experience is being acquired and created, and that major social reforms are beginning to be implemented to promote the more rapid progress and construction of new social relations. This all lends even greater force to the importance of the comphrenensive development of cooperation between progressive and democratic parties and movements, the importance of a constructive exchange of views and experiences on the principles of full equality, mutual respect and the responsibility of parties and movements to their working class and people, Dobrivoje Vidic said in his speech at the 13th BCP congress.

4 April MSZMP's Marothy Address

AU071505 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Our cooperation Is Developing Dynamically -- Laszlo Marothy's Address To The Bulgarian Party Congress"]

[Text] Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and head of the Hungarian delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, addressed the congress of Bulgarian Communists on 4 April. In his address he said the following:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, all the members of the party, and the Hungarian people, I salute the 13th BCP Congress. I convey to you the cordial and comradely greetings and good wishes of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

Our delegation read the report of the BCP Central Committee and listened to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's oral supplement with great attention and with a sincere interest in the experiences of our fraternal party. We highly appreciate the results reported at the congress. These results are proof of the strength of the BCP and the diligence, love of work, and talent of the Bulgarian people.

The fact that you had to struggle for your achievements under much more difficult internal and external conditions than previously only increases the value of your results. Your congress has proved that the BCP has its program for the continuation of the construction of a developed socialist society, switching the economy over to intensive development, and solving the scientific and cultural tasks ahead -- also under the current more difficult situation. The development of new methods and means, of a new style necessary for the achievement of new goals is occurring before our eyes. It is our conviction that our Bulgarian friends will implement the decisions of the 13th congress.

Due to the efforts of our parties, the activity of the governing bodies, the cooperation among the enterprises and institutions, and to our people's mutual interest toward each other Hungarian-Bulgarian relations have recently further expanded and increased and have also become even more perceptible for the individual. We continue to regard the strengthening of our political cooperation, the further development of economic, technical-scientific, and cultural relations, and the mutual development of tourism as our future program. It is our conviction that this is the real interest of the Hungarian and Bulgarian peoples.

The MSZMP held its 13th congress 1 year ago. We confirmed our party's tested political guideline which is supported by our people.

The congress determined great tasks in the construction of a developed socialist society, tasks that also represent a serious trial of strength for the Hungarian people. We are basing the implementation of our goals on public ownership of the main means of production and on the socialist planned economy. At the same time, we wish to rely also on the possibilities offered by the regulated market and by the relations between goods and money. With our system of economic management, we encourage flexible adjustment to the changing circumstances, courageous initiatives, and a better utilization of the possibilities inherent in the socialist economic organizations. An important interest of ours is to open even more widely the possibilities for the mobilization of the people's creative energy in Hungary. The further development of socialist democracy plays an outstanding role in this endeavor. With the introduction of compulsory double nomination in the National Assembly and council elections, the increasing introduction of enterprise councils, the election of managers, and with the strengthening of the sphere of authority of the local councils and an increase in their independence we wish to increase the number of people who are taking an active part in setting out, solving, and supervising the tasks: in the final analysis, in solving their own affairs and those of society.

In our activity to construct the socialist society we are making use of the experiences of the fraternal socialist countries.

We regard the 27th CPSU Congress as an encouraging example, a congress that took an open stand on the current issues of socialist construction with great sensitivity for the new phenomena, in a Leninist way, with principled consistency, and with a view to practical solutions.

The protection provided by the Warsaw Pact represents great security for our activity and our economic plans are well-founded in our cooperation within CEMA.

The Hungarian People's Republic will in the future also continue to actively endeavor to further strengthen the unity of the socialist countries, and to enrich its content.

We need peace for our socialist construction work. In order to safeguard peace, it is inevitable to avoid the danger of war, to settle controversial issues through negotiations, to halt the arms race, to avoid the militarization of space, and to begin to reduce the accumulated arms stockpiles. We salute the proposal of the Soviet Union, submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January, a proposal that offers the complete elimination of nuclear arms as a realistic and rational alternative. The active foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries and their activity aimed at expanding the dialogue among countries of different social order are also meant to contribute to the improvement of international relations.

On behalf of our party and our people, we wish the 13th BCP Congress further creative activity, fruitful exchanges of views, and success in the implementation of its decisions.

Long life and increasing strength to the fraternal friendship between the MSZMP and the BCP and between the Hungarian and Bulgarian people!

Long live socialism and peace!

4 Apr PZPR's Porebsky's Speech

AU091759 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 9

["Greetings of Comrade Tadeusz Porebsky, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee," read at the BCP Congress on 4 Apr 86]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov,

Dear comrade delegates and guests of the 13th BCP Congress.

I would like to cordially thank you for inviting us to greet the 13th BCP Congress and to convey cordial greetings to you, your entire party, and the Bulgarian people from the PZPR, its Central Committee, and its First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, all Polish Communists, and the Polish people.

In Poland we have followed with great interest the preparations for your party's 13th congress.

Our party and Polish society feel respect for your country's achievements, gained by the Bulgarian people led by the BCP. Under the leadership of the party -- and this is its historic service -- the socialist revolution has been victorious in Bulgaria, and the country has emerged from centuries-long backwardness and has been transformed into a dynamically developing industrial-agrarian state with high international authority.

The achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], as well as those of the other socialist countries, are indisputable proof of the creative possibilities of socialism and help to strengthen the might and importance of the world socialist system.

We are convinced that the tasks which the 13th Congress will set out in connection with the further socioeconomic development of your country will be successfully fulfilled. We sincerely wish you further successes on the road of socialist development, in the multiplication of the PRB's economic potential, and in raising the people's prosperity.

Esteemed comrades,

Less than a month ago the 27th CPSU Congress completed its work. This was an historic event, not only for the Soviet Communists and the peoples of the Soviet Union, but also for the entire international communist and workers' movement and the whole of progressive mankind. It made an exceptional contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction.

The Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev have the aim of halting the arms race, not permitting the militarization of space, and eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century. They express the deepest aspirations of the workers of the whole world and correspond with the hopes of the whole of mankind, which wishes to live in peace, with a sense of security and a better future. The support and cooperation of all the forces of peace and progress in the world are needed in order to implement these proposals, in spite of the hostile attitude of the militarist and imperialist circles, which are counting on confrontation.

The strategy adopted by the 27th CSPU Congress for accelerated socioeconomic development, which envisages a renewal and doubling of the USSR's economic potential during the next 15 years, at the same time creates great opportunities for comprehensive development of the cooperation between all countries of the socialist community, of scientific-technical progress, and for the further deepening of economic integration. An example of such cooperation is the complex program for scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000.

The PZPR is steadfastly promoting the development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the PRB, and all socialist states in order to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and its defensive alliance and to expand economic integration within the framework of CEMA.

Dear Comrades,

From its ninth congress until now our party has travelled along a difficult and complex road. We have repulsed the danger of counterrevolution. Poland has remained a strong link in the socialist camp. The trust, support, and fraternal aid rendered to us at the most difficult moments by the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community, including the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, were of great significance for us.

Since the Ninth PZPR Congress we have done very much to overcome the consequences of the sociopolitical and economic crisis. We have learned from the past. We are restoring the Leninist style of work in our party and we tirelessly strengthen the party's relations with the workers' class and the entire working people.

Now our party is intensively preparing for its 10th congress, which will take place at the end of June. The party is reestablishing its ranks and intensifies its influence. One notices positive developments in the economy. The revived trade union movement, which already unites in its ranks more of the half of those engaged in the public sector, is strengthening. The socialist youth unions are growing and their activity encompasses more and more groups of Poland's young generation. We are convinced that the perspective program and decisions of the 10th congress will have a great role in mobilizing our entire party, the workers' class, and the entire Polish society to intensively developing socialist Poland and strengthening its positions in the world.

Esteemed delegates,

The Polish and Bulgarian peoples are linked by ancient friendship. This friendship has a tradition which has lasted many centuries. We have always helped each other when this was possible. We also fully utilized the historic change which opened up for our peoples when they started marching along the road of socialist construction. We highly value the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our two paties. There exists full unity between our parties and their first leaders and top leaderships. We note with satisfaction that the comprehensively developing Polish-Bulgarian political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation simultaneously represents a significant contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community's states. Almost all Bulgarian okrugs cooperate with our voivodships. This cooperation renders concrete and measurable results. Thus, Legnica applies the experience of Stara Zagora in housing construction, and Stara Zagora applies Legnica's experience in the processing of nonferrous metals. We shall support and strengthen this direction of activity. We also hope that cooperation will expand and strengthen between industrial plants, state agricultural farms, and production cooperations, and that the consistent implementation of the activity adopted at the meeting between Comrade Zhivkov and Comrade Jaruzelski, especially in the area of scientific-technical progress, will continue.

We are willing to further strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties, states, and peoples, and jointly put into effect the great ideas of socialism and communism.

Long live the BCP -- the leading force of the Bulgarian people!

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples strengthen and develop!

Long live peace and socialism!

4 Apr CPCZ's Indra Speech

AU082032 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 April 86 p 9

[Speech delivered by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear Bulgarian friends,

Our delegation conveys most sincere greetings to you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on behalf of all Czechoslovak people. We wish great success to your congress.

The creative spirit of your congress was determined by the precongress activities, by the mass nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses adopted by the BCP Central Committee on the work of the party for the social, economic, and cultural development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It is beyond any doubt whatsoever that the 13th BCP Congress will play a remarkable role in the history of the BCP and of socialist Bulgaria.

Your pride in the successes achieved is justified. We listened with great attention to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech. Along with the accountability report for the period that has elapsed since the 12th BCP Congress, this speech was a thorough analysis of BCP activities and maps out bold tasks along the path of building a developed socialist society in your motherland. The speech and the report convincingly proved that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have greatly contributed to consolidating the cohesion of the socialist community member-countries. Bulgaria has been very active in promoting our joint, peace-loving, foreign policy, as well as in the struggle to preserve peace and to eliminate the danger of nuclear war in the struggle for social progress.

We are convinced that with your efforts and capabilities you will honorably accomplish the tasks set forth at your congress. In doing so you will contribute to the further consolidation of Bulgaria's international prestige, as well as to the increase of the influence and the consolidation of the positions of socialism in the world.

Comrades,

Only a few days ago the 17th CPCZ Congress concluded its work. We concentrated our attention, above all, upon the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of our country in building the developed socialist society.

In this connection the fact was once more confirmed that the CPCZ is organizationally and ideologically united, that it is closely linked to the people. As a result of the party's policy that is based on principle, and as a result of the selfless labor of the workers, peasants, and of all working peoples, despite all difficulties we achieved many successes.

We were able to declare at the congress that the tasks assigned by the 16th Congress had been accomplished along the general lines. Now we are devoting our attention, the attention of the party, the state, and the National Front to mobilizing the efforts of all our society for the decisive implementation of the tasks -- involving great responsibility -- that stem from the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Throughout the 65 years of its existence, the CPCZ considered it natural to learn from the experience of the CPSU. Today, the work and the results of the 27th CPSU Congress have once again become an invaluable source of inspiration and learning for our work.

Socialist Czechoslovakia decisively links its future to the consolidation of cohesion and comprehensive cooperation, to the development of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries. In the future we will also continue to participate most actively in the consolidation of the Warsaw pact, and in its efforts to preserve peace. We devote great attention to the intensification of CEMA activities, in particular as regards the implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the member-countries for the period up to 2000. In this connection we attach great importance to the preparation of the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and Bulgaria.

Esteemed comrades,

We note with joy that the multifarious cooperation between the CPCZ and the BCP, between our two states and peoples is developing successfully. The friendship founded by the unforgettable Comrades Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov, is constantly being intensified. This tradition is pursued by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak. Each of their meetings gives new impetus to our cooperation.

Our economic relations are developing at a dynamic pace. We can achieve further progress in this respect through an increase in mutual strictness as regards quality of goods, as regards the timely implementation of progressive technologies in practical work. We are entering a period today which demands from us the adoption of higher forms of relations, such as for example the establishment of joint scientific-production trusts, and other institutions, and links. This is precisely how we can fully use the advantages of the relations existing between our two states, based on the principles of socialist internationalism. We will do everything within our power for the further intensification of CSSR-Bulgarian cooperation, in the interests of our two peoples and in the interest of the entire socialist community.

Comrades,

Our two peoples, who suffered numerous hard trials in their history, are fully aware of the price of peace, which is a necessary prerequisite for the construction of socialism. This is the reason why our people fully supports the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union. They are resolved to participate actively in the struggle to prevent the danger of nuclear war, for the full resumption and development of the policy of international detente.

The peoples of the world today insist that the United States and its allies should give a constructive answer to the comprehensive program for the liquidation of nuclear arms contained in the declaration submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, as well as to the other proposals of the Soviet Union, submitted from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. This would permit mankind to enter the 21st century without fear of nuclear disaster.

Dear friends,

In closing my speech I would like to take the liberty of wishing the communists and all Bulgarian working people new successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th congress, in their further constructive efforts devoted to the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and in our joint struggle for peace and social progress.

5 April Zhivkov, Ryzhkov Speeches

AU051941 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Reception on the Occasion of the Completion of the 13th BCP Congress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA) -- The CC of the BCP gave a reception tonight on the occasion of the completion of the 13th party congress.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, greeted the foreign guests, representatives of communist, workers, revolutionary-democratic, socialist, social democratic and other parties and movements and international organizations.

"Our conviction that we will be able to fulfill the great tasks set by the congress stems from our own experience, from the large economic, techno-scientific and personnel potential of our country, from the unity of our people around the party policy," he said.

"Our conviction stems from our affiliation to the socialist community, from the cooperation and integration with the fraternal socialist states and with the Soviet Union in the first place, from the support extended to us by all progressive forces," added Mr. Zhivkov.

He said that the BCP and Bulgaria will continue to go side by side with the socialist states, will strengthen the fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the international communist and working class movement, with all working people who are struggling against capitalist oppression, the party and the state will continue to help the peoples fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and the reactionary forces for national liberation, democratic change, social progress and peace.

"Mankind is faced now by a number of global problems," said Mr Todor Zhivkov. "But the problem of all problems is to save and strengthen world peace, to save human civilization. This is the common task of the people of different persuasions, a common task for all of us who are holding dear the life and the prosperity of the present and future generations."

The Bulgarian party and state leader stated that Bulgaria will continue to work for peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and world-wide, for detente in international relations, for disarmament, for dialogue, understanding and cooperation between the countries of different social order. "We Bulgarian Communists at our congress have again voiced our ardent support for the peaceful initiatives adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU," Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, spoke on behalf of the congress's foreign guests.

After congratulating Mr. Todor Zhivkov on his reelection as secretary general of the CC of the BCP and extending Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's greetings, he said: It is a great honor and a great responsibility to deserve the trust of a party, which has maintained the unity of its ranks, its ideological stability and faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism during all turns of history."

Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov indicated that the congress had outlined new tasks and inspiring prospects to Bulgaria's socialist development, that it had passed in an atmosphere of party unity and close rallying of the people behind it.

He stressed the determination of the BCP to pursue unswervingly its line of promoting all-round cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, with the other socialist countries, of consolidating the socialist community and its collective organisations: the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. "The BCP," he said, "is for deepening ties with the international communist and workers' movement, the communists' comradely solidarity, for unity of action of all champions of peace, independence and social progress."

"The people's foremost and in conclusion, most responsible priority now is to halt the arms race, to eliminate nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, to preserve peace and human civilisation," Mr. Ryzhkov said.

On behalf of the CPSU celebration he expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian Communists for their appraisal of the historic importance of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, of its creative and innovative contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction.

In conclusion, Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasised that the BCP can rely in its future work on the solidarity and backing of its numerous comrades and ideological supporters.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS SEE OFF CPSU DELEGATION

AU061807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] On 6 April the CPSU delegation, which took part in the work of the 13th BCP congress, departed from Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the members of the CPSU Delegation to the congress, were cordially seen off by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov sent a telegram to Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georgi Atanasov from the airplane. The telegram expresses deep gratitude for the cordial hospitality and attention rendered to the Soviet delegation, and wishes successes in putting into effect the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and in further developing and strengthening friendship between the CPSU and BCP and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The CPSU delegation which took part in the work of the 13th BCP Congress has returned to Moscow.

REAGAN ACCUSES LIBYA OF SUPPORTING TERRORISM

LD101056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The United States -- President Ronald Reagan has indicated the possibility of a direct attack by U.S. Armed Forces against Libya. At his press conference yesterday he once again accused the Libyan leadership of giving active support to international terrorism. He expressed himself in coarse terms about the highest Libyan representative, Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. At the same time, Reagan had to admit that the effort by the United States to convince its Western allies to take action against Libya has been so far proved unsuccessful. Ronald Reagan, speaking shortly before the House of Representatives was to take a second vote, called on the congressmen to approve his plan to provide extensive military assistance to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

HOFFMANN MEETS SYRIAN, ANGOLAN TRADE UNION LEADERS

LD100800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and deputy chairman of the World Trade Union Federation, met today some leading representatives of trade union organizations who are members of the federation bureau and are participating in its 35th session in Prague. With chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, Petur Dyulgerov, Karel Hoffmann exchanged information about the proceedings of trade union organizations in working out the conclusions of 17th CPCZ Congress and 13th BCP Congress.

In the talk between Karel Hoffmann and the head of the Syrian delegation and chairman of the General Federation of Syrian Labor Unions, Izz al-Din Nasir, they informed each other about the current important tasks of trade union movement in their countries and evaluated the possibilities of further development of mutual relations.

In the talk between Karel Hoffmann and Pascal Luvualu, general secretary of the National Union of Working People of Angola, they assessed the possibilities of further development of mutual cooperation and the solidarity of Czechoslovak working people with the fight of the Angolan and all African peoples against world imperialism was expressed.

Meets With Others

LD110419 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today met in Prague further leading representatives of Trade union organizations that took part in 35th session of the WFTU Bureau. When meeting the chairman of the all-Polish National Trade Union Accord, Alfred Miodowicz; chairman of the Mongolian Central Council of Trade Unions, Batochiryn Luvsantseren; and chairman of the National Federation of Workers and Employees of Lebanon; Ilyas Amin, they assessed the mutual cooperation of trade union organizations and their contribution to the advancement of the activity of the WFTU.

GORBACHEV EXPECTED TO ATTEND SED CONGRESS

AU101425 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] East Berlin, April 10 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will attend the East German Communist Party's 11th congress, to be held in East Berlin from April 17 to April 27, a diplomatic source said here Thursday.

The source said that Mr. Gorbachev will arrive in East Germany next Wednesday at the head of a Soviet delegation and probably depart for Moscow on April 22.

Western diplomatic circles noted that no Soviet party secretary has attended an East German party congress since 1971.

MILITARIZATION CONDEMNED BY EVANGELICAL CHURCH

DW110610 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 10 Apr 86 p 2

[Karl-Heinz Baum article: "Militarization of Many Walks of Life in the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 April -- The Evangelical Church Synod of Berlin-Brandenburg in the GDR has deplored the "growing militarization of many walks of life" in the GDR. The GDR "peace policy as represented at the international level" is thereby called into question. In this connection, the synod urgently demanded that talks be held between state and church. It mentioned for example the inclusion of kindergartens in military-political education, several years of propaganda for military service by the time pupils are in the seventh grade, the introduction of military training in the ninth grade, the beginning of premilitary training as a component part of specialized training, and the obligation in specific vocational couses to do several years of military service in the GDR Army. The synod demanded a relevant substitute service for conscientious objectors.

The church parliament said it was "very worried about the danger of mutual estrangement" between the GDR and Polish people. The understanding and reconciliation which had developed in the sixties and seventies was being jeopardized, it said. In October 1980, the GDR Government restricted tourist travel, which had been visa-frees, by making the visits by Poles dependent on invitations from the GDR, which have to be confirmed by GDR police. (For visits to Poland, GDR citizens also have to show invitations.) Since then, tourist travel between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland have practically come to a standstill.

In a resolution the synod called CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 "serious." It hopes that based on that proposal negotiations will be held leading to the banning of space weapons, the gradual elimination of mass destruction weapons, and the reduction of conventional strategic forces. The synod, in particular welcomed that at the first stage of such disarmament, missiles equipped with nuclear warheads would be removed from central Europe.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT ECONOMIC REPORT

LD111028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee met for its 12th session in Berlin on 11 April 1986.

The Central Committee discussed the Draft Report of the Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress and the Draft Report on the "Directives of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy for 1986-90" and unanimously approved both drafts.

The Central Committee took note of the draft "Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy in 1986-90."

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION CONFIRMS DRAFT REPORT

LD111030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- The Central Auditing Commission of the SED met today, 11 April 1986, for its 29th session. It confirmed the Draft Report of the Central Auditing Commission to the 11th SED congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MITTAG'S VISIT TO FRG

Received by Kohl

LD101549 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Alfred Fleischhacker report]

[Excerpts] This afternoon Helmut Kohl received Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

Guenter Mittag arrived in Bonn today at around 1400 on a special Interflug flight. At the airport he answered questions from reporters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Does your visit to Bonn mean that intra-German relations will continue to develop positively in the future despite SDI?

[Mittag] I proceed on the assumption that the two German states have an extremely great responsibility for safeguarding peace and that one, that each state, should do everything to prevent the continuing escalation of the nuclear arms race. Instead, a path of disarmament should be pursued, a path toward a nuclear test ban. We have great opportunities to fulfill our obligation to ensure that only peace, not war, will ever again emanate from German soil.

[Reporter] Do you see any possibilities for improving intra-German trade, particularly after the [word indistinct] agreement?

[Mittag] I think there is development in our trade relations. Exhibits at the Leipzig Fair testify to the fact that some business deals have already been transacted. In Hannover, business deals are also in the works. As far as I can see, this development of economic relations will turn out the way it has been laid down by both sides. [end recording]

Confers with SPD's Johannes Rau

LD110348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, continued the political talks he started yesterday in Bonn.

Questions concerning the international situation and the responsibility of the two German states for peace preservation and the further development of relations between the FRG and the GDR were the main themes of a meeting with Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia and chancellor-designate of the SPD. The two politicians concured in noting that the most important task of the present was to halt the arms race immediately and prevent the militarization of space. Everything should be done to eliminate the danger of a nuclear inferno which would nean the destruction of mankind. The summit meeting in Geneva had aroused hopes among people. and now expectations had to be met through concrete disarmament steps. Both German states should contribute steps. Both German states should contribute toward this, and it is here that their great responsibility lies.

In this connection Guenter Mittag referred to the peace program of the Soviet Union submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev and the latest statement declaring a readiness for immediate negotiations with the United States on halting all nuclear tests. This program meets with the GDR's full support.

Referring to the latest agreement between Bonn and Washington on FRG participation in the U.S. SDI project, Guenter Mittag said this fateful step harbors the danger that the FRG's relations with the socialist states would become more difficult. It is all the more necessary to do everything possible to reduce confrontation and promote disarmament and and improvement in the international situation.

The SPD, Johannes Rau said, opposes the militarization of space and strongly rejects participation in the U.S. SDI program. The concluded agreement is in contradiction to the interests of the overwhelming majority of all FRG citizens.

Guenter Mittag and Johannes Rau spoke in favor of the further shaping of normal relations between the two Gernam states on the basis of the Basic Treaty. This calls for realism, adherence to treaties and good will on both sides. Such a development could be an important contribution to the strengthening of peace.

The talk was attended by State secretary Dr Gergard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt. It was attended for the FRG by Prof Reimut Jochimsen, economics minister of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Meets With Strauss, Jenninger

LD110353 East Berlin ADN International Service in Gernam 1617 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 10 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR council of State, had a meeting in Bonn on Thursday with Franz-Josef Strauss, CSU chairman and prime minister of Bavaria.

In the talk Guenter Mittag outlined the GDR's stance on participation by the FRG in the SDI and pointed out that he had already expressed his basic position in public at the Hannover Fair in a press release. Precisely at the present time everything has to be done by means of a policy of reason and realism to promote concrete agreements on peace preservation. Guenter Mittag stressed in particular that the Soviet Union's proposals for halting all nuclear tests and freeing mankind from nuclear weapons should be supported.

The same day Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, had a talk with Philipp Jenninger, President of the FRG Bundestag.

On Thursday morning Guenter Mittag also had a meeting with Dr H.C. Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHT). The talk focused on the peace-promoting function of trade and the expansion of economic relations.

The talk was attended by State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

On Thursday afternoon Guenter Mittag and his entourage arrived back in Berlin.

Concludes Visit

LD101556 Hamburg DPA in German 1049 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 10 Apr (DPA) -- The SED Politburo member responsible for economic questions, Guenter Mittag, ended his 2-day visit to the FRG on Thursday.

His closing talks with Prime Ministers Johannes Rau (SPD) and Franz Josef Strauss (CSU) as well as with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce (DIHT), again focused on the possible visit by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, on FRG participation in the U.S. SDI project, as well as on intra-German relations.

During a second meeting between Mittag and Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann on Wednesday evening, both sides declared their readiness to promote economic cooperation and expressed satisfaction with the development of trade in the first months of this year. Bangemann spoke of the existing treaties between the FRG and the GDR in the field of consumer goods, which could serve as a model for further cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

The talk with the SPD candidate for chancellor took place in a "very good atmosphere" according to the North Rhine Westphalian office in Bonn. Rau emphasized that the establishment of sister city agreements between towns in North Rhine Westphalia and in the GDR could play an important role in deepening relations. Both politicians spoke in favor of intensifying the East-West disarmament process.

According to a spokesman of the Bavarian office in Bonn, in his talk with Mittag, Strauss described the Soviet protest against FRG participation in SDI as lacking credibility because the USSR has been working on its own space research program since 1971. Strauss called on the United States to air its information on this. On Wednesday at the Hannover fair, Mittag criticized Bangemann's signature on the agreement, saying that there was now a danger that relations between the socialist countries and the FRG could develop with greater difficulty.

Also taking part in the talk with Wolff in the residence of Ewald Moldt, the GDR permanent representative in the FRG, were Franz Schoser, DIHT chief executive secretary, and Gerhard Beil, GDR state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry. Questions of cooperation between firms from both German states in third markets and technical-scientific cooperation were discussed.

HARRY TISCH RECEIVES FRG TU DELEGATION

LD102057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDB National Executive, received on Wednesday in Berlin a delegation from the Art Trade Union in the DGB led by its chairman, Alfred Horne, for a talk. The FRG trade unionists are in the GDR as guests of the national executive of the Art Trade Union in the FDGB.

It was noted in agreement that for trade unions there is nothing more important than to work with all one's might for the preservation of peace. The most urgent task of the trade union representation of interests is at present to help ensure, through forceful action that the nuclear arms race on earth is halted and its extension to space is not permitted. An effective disarmament policy according to the principle of equal security for all would be precisely in line with the desire for life of all working people and release considerable resources for improving their living conditions. Now particularly it is important to uphold the welcome objectives of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and to translate them into specific peace-promoting steps. This would contribute towards improving the international situation and revive the policy of detente.

Harry Tisch underlined the responsibility of the trade unions to do everyting to ensure the implementation of the historically significant proposals of the Soviet Union for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Both sides supported a complete ban on nuclear tests and reject the U.S. SDI space armament project.

Harry Tisch described the FDGB's many tasks in the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR. The good results achieved in the socialist competition in preparation for the 11th SED Congress testified to the desire of the working people to contribute with all their might to the further successful implementation of the SED's policy, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and preservation of peace. They are motivated by socially secure conditions and the steady improvement in satisfying their material and cultural needs.

Both sides spoke in favor of continuing the mutual exchange of information and productive exchange of views.

The delegation from the Art Trade Union in the DGB also includes Rolf Herbertz-Stoll, deputy chairman and Ernst Steinke, member of the national executive of the radio, television and film union in the Art Trade Union.

KADAR, KARPATI SPEAK AT DEFENSE MINISTRY

LD101848 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] A leadership conference was held today at the Ministry of Defense. Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the party, was present and gave a speech. Our correspondent Geza Foldvari reports:

Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the party, was present and gave a speech. I saw at the conference Istvan Horvath, Central Committee secretary; Lajos Czinege, deputy premier; Peter Varga, departmental head of the Central Committee; and Colonel General Nikolay Silchenko, the representative in Hungary of the command of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Col Gen Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, summarized the achievements of the Hungarian People's Army during the past 5 years in the sphere of the development and training of the army. He stressed that our People's Army, as a member of the Warsaw Treaty and together with the allied armies, is able and ready to protect the socialist achievements of our homeland. He emphasized that, in the present, fateful period in mankind's history, the most important law for the soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army is to keep their combat readiness high. The following is an excerpt from the speech by Minister of Defense Karpati.

[Begin recording] As a result of the sacrificial work of our people, even in the present economic situation our party and government have able to ensure the most important conditions required for the development and maintenance of the People's Army. The decisive factor in carrying out out tasks has been implementing our party's policy in the entire life and activities of our army, a policy that has met with agreement and consistent support among our party membership and the broad rands of our army.

The rank and file of the army has also experienced in a marked way the more difficult circumstances of life; after all, during this period we have been able to devote less funds to it than was planned. The political commitment and maturity of our professional staff and our civilian employees are demonstrated by the fact that the overwhelming majority have carried out their tasks even under these circumstances in a disciplined manner and with a willingness to make sacrifices. We can speak of this, at this forum as well, only in terms of sincere respect, esteem and gratitude. The same can be said about the great majority of our rank and file soldiers. [end recording]

The minister spoke about the situation and social esteem of the professional ranks and of the importance of directing personnel into the military career and keeping them there. He emphasized that the People's Army continues to regard its participation in the education of youth in a socialist spirit as important and want to cooperate even more closely than hitherto with the KISZ, which is undergoing a process of renewal.

As I have said, Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the party, gave a speech at the conference. In the opening part of his speech Kadar said the following:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades: I agree with the statement in the opening speech that this leadership conference is of outstanding importance from the point of view of the life and work of the People's Army.

This is something that is quite natural; after all, what is discussed here, what is on the agenda, is the experiences of the work over 5 years and the tasks of the coming 5 years. On my own part, I am glad to have been able to take part in the work of the conference, and consequently I thank you for the invitation, for the comradely reception given to me, and on my own behalf I also warmly greet every participant in the conference. [end recording]

Janos Kadar went on the speak about the Hungarian People's Army and the results achieved in recent years in the sphere of development, training, and educating young people. He stressed that the Hungarian People's Army is prepared and reliable part of the armed forces of the Warsay Pact and that the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals are characterized by a high level of professiona skill and a marked political commitment. The communists and party organs, as well as the KISZ organizations and their members, deserve recognition for thier exemplary life and work.

Janos Kadar devoted particular attention to the past half a decade. He stressed that the 12th MSZMP Congress made its decisions concerning the work to be carried out during rather difficult external and internal condition. The experiences of the past few years have demonstrated that the program is correct and the tasks were set out correctly. Success was achieved in the sphere of improving the equilibrium, in preserving solvency, and in protecting our socialist achievements. This is something that our society greatly appreciates, said the general secretary of the party.

Speaking of topical internal political issues, Janos Kadar stressed that 1 year after the 13th MSZMP Congress, it can be stated that the party's clear and realistic program enjoys the support of all the people. Now all our strength must be concentrated on solving the tasks. Finally, Janos Kadar highly praised the work being carried out in the Hungarian People's Army, the Communists and party organs within the army, the KISZ organizations and members, and highly praised the irreplaceable, excellent work that is being carried out in the army in the interest of youn people.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ORZECHOWSKI VISIT TO FRG ASSESSED

LD101757 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 9 Apr 86

["World Panorama" program presented by Andrzej Zychowicz and Boleslaw Broszczak with commentary by Bonn correspondent Jerzy Tepli]

[Text] [Zychowicz] The 3-day talks of Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski in the FRG were closely followed not only in Bonn and Warsaw, but also in other European capitals, because relations between Poland and the FRG are of great importance for the development of the situation on our continent. The visit reflects, on one hand, the Polish will to conduct political dialogue and develop economic relations with the FRG, and on the other hand, it is a sign of some change, or to put it better, an attempt to enliven the Ostpolitik that is of such great importance to the role played by the FRG in Europe. In connection with this visit, observers speak about an improvement of political atmosphere in relations between the two states and about the fact that this atmosphere can contribute to the complex process of normalization of relations between the two states...

[Broszczak, interrupting] ... and also influence the general situation on the European continent, of which mutual relations between the FRG and Poland are in a way a reflection.

[Zychowicz] Now we have a commentary by Jerzy Tepli, our Bonn correspondent.

[Tepli] The 3 days of Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechoswki's busy visit filled the columns of the West German press, radio air time, and television screens with extensive reports on its progress. Headlines and observations on the visit stated the facts that it was the first visit in 6 years of a Polish minister of foreign affairs to the FRG, that contacts between heads of diplomacy of both states had been resumed, that careful optimism in relations between Poland and West Germany was born and that expressions of great respect for Poland and Poles were evident during the Polish guest's busy schedule.

One really ought to admit that Minister Orzechowski's meetings at the highest level of FRG political life confirm this opinion. The Polish minister held talks with President Weizsaecker, Chancellor Kohl, Bundestag President Jenninger, heads of all parties in the parliament, and with the chairman of the West German Communist Party. He met journalists and -- the principal aim of the visit -- held several talks with Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a confidential atmosphere, as well as at plenary meetings. I shall add that only the tight schedule limited the meetings, for almost all the interlocutors were willing to extend the exchange of opinions.

The entire press, from the spectrum of right to left, unanimously says that the current visit has been a step forward in relations between the two states. Also the whole press says and implies, in a manner that raises no doubts, that during the past years when relations between both states deteriorated, one side was to blame -- the West German side -- because though the FRG did not participate in the economic boycott of Poland initiated by the United States and some European NATO states, some political circles in West Germany attempted to undermine the decisions adopted by Poland and the FRG in the 1970 treaty.

For that reason, the confirmation of the principles of the treaty as the basis for normalization of relations between the two states, by Ministers Marian Orzechowski and Hans-Dietrich Genscher during the visit that has ended today, sounded important.

NEVADA TEST SHOWS U.S.'ARROGANCE'

LD111044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Commentary of Jan Gadomski]

[Text] Despite the protests of world public opinion, the United States has carried out yet another nuclear experiment on the testing grounds in Nevada.

What can one say? How to comment on this event? The U.S. Government has taken account of neither the Soviet offers to halt the nuclear arms race, nor the opinions expressed by some of its own NATO allies and by West European public opinion, including a number of governments there. It has shown arrogance toward its own citizens, among whom, including Democratic Party politicians, there has recently been a widespread conviction that a nuclear moratorium is in the interest of the world and the United States itself.

For that reason TASS, condemning the American nuclear explosion in Nevada, called it a criminal challenge to public opinion. What happens now? This is not a good time for forecasts and speculations. The development of the international situation creates today more questions than answers. It is certain that the policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community will still strive for an end to the arms race and the promotion of detente and peaceful co-operation, but cooperation on both sides is needed for the success of this policy.

Rejects Soviet Offer

LD102054 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] At 1608 the United States conducted a nuclear test at a testing ground in Nevada. The 20 kiloton explosion took place at a depth of 396 meters. With this explosion in the Nevada desert, the U.S. Administration has conclusively rejected the Soviet offer to join a nuclear test ban. The administration needs these tests to achieve the nuclear potential that would make a first strike possible. That is the armament concept of the United States. The U.S. has so far not managed to work out a disarmament concept.

Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to conclude a nuclear test ban treaty as quickly as possible also had the advantage that such a treaty would have halted the nuclear arms race. Reaching an accord on arms limitations without halting the race will be much more difficult. Within 5 hours of it being offered, Ronald Reagan rejected an offer for meeting in Europe. Now he has ordered a test in Nevada. These decisions strike at the security of the world, which is also at the security of the United States.

U.S. RENEWS 'STATE TERRORISM' AGAINST LIBYA

LD110158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] This is supposed to be called a retaliatory strike. The U.S. 6th Fleet, grouped in the Mediterranean Sea, has received supposedly new orders to attack Libya. What is this retaliation for? This affair, if it were not tragic, would contain elements of farce.

An attack was made on an American discotheque in West Berlin. Immediately, U.S. ruling circles declared that Libya is responsible for this terrorist act in general, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in particular. No proof whatsoever was presented. Even President Ronald Reagan, at yesterday's press conference, declared that he suspects Al-Qadhdhafi of organizing this attack. He only suspects, but this is definitely enough for the U.S. Government to organize another armed provocation against Libya.

Press agency reports speak of prepared bombing raids on sovereign Libya, with U.S. planes to take off not only from the decks of two aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea, but also from airports on the territory of European NATO states. This has aroused understandable anxiety in West European capitals, where involvement in the U.S. anti-Libyan row has been avoided up to now. At the same time, U.S. diplomacy is pressuring its allies to force them to limit diplomatic and economic relations with Libya. And so, this is not retaliation but aggression, which no one has any doubts about today. Twenty warships of the U.S. Navy are preparing for another offensive against the tiny, brave and unyielding Libya. A great power is practicing state terrorism under the slogan of fighting terrorism.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD100708 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik told a news conference here today that the growth of foreign trade was above all conditional on Polish industrial offer being adjusted to the needs of buyers. This mainly refers to the processing industry, for -- as it has long been pointed out -- the reserves permitting increased exports of raw materials have run out.

Services are another sphere of the indispensable activity. What matters here is not only traditional building-and-assembly, cargo-handling or transport services, but also all others, suffice it to mention computer services.

Since one will have to wait no less than a few years for tangible results of the so-called small restructuring of the industry, the widespread implementation has already begun, one should also seek other ways to increase exports. One of the directions of activity is to encourage export drive on the part of those producers who have not entered foreign markets so far.

The minister pointed out that the role of foreign trade would be growing, and added that this process had been inaugurated by the 3-year plan. According to the 5-year plan, exports (5.1 percent) and imports (3.8 percent) will go up faster than the national income produced (3-3.5 percent). The relation between import and export growth rates points in turn to plans to increase the hard currency surplus, with a view to debt servicing.

It was also announced at the conference that the role and function the ministry would be subject to revaluation. The foreign Trade Ministry intends to depart from the manual handling of foreign trade enterprises in favour of activities centred on forecasting and assessing ventures and other undertakings supporting the development of international cooperation.

Comments on Western Investment

LD100540 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (DPA) -- In Poland preparations to allow companies with Western capital investment have almost been completed. It was learned on Thursday that on Wednesday, three committees in the Polish parliament approved a government proposal creating the conditions to found such joint companies. The bill will probably be passed next week.

The objection that this would introduce "capitalist forms of property through the back door" was dismissed by Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik with the comment that the new firms could set state industry an example in business efficiency. Poland is not expected to attract billions in capital. The idea is mainly to promote exports, bring new technology into the country and ensure better supplies for the domestic market.

It is also intended that the law be applied to agricultural enterprise. It provides for Western companies to have a maximum holding in joint companies of 49 percent. The first 2 years are tax-free for the new companies and imports of machinery and equipment are duty-free. The greater part of foreign currency earnings may be transferred to the West. Fifteen percent of foreign currency earnings must be sold to the state at the official rate of exchange. After 2 years, a 50 percent income tax on foreign currency earnings has to be paid, but this can fall to 10 percent in the case of 100 percent exports.

LE FIGARO INTERVIEWS VISITING CARDINAL GLEMP

PM091148 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Apr 86 p 4

[Interview with Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp by Bernard Margueritte -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Margueritte] Your Eminence, what are the aims of your pastoral visit to France? Are you going to meet with new Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who, in his capacity as mayor of Paris, worked hard to provide aid for Poland?

[Glemp] There are several aims of my visit to France; the first is to meet with the living Catholic Church in France and hence with the bishops, the faithful, and the permanent Episcopal Council. This will be the continuation of my meetings during the Rome synods. I must stress the fact that Cardinal Lustiger is beside me in the hierarchy of cardinals. We are always seated next to one another, hence our friendship.

This meeting with the French church is theologically very justified. In aiming for church unity we also want to aim for European unity. The national aspect and the age-old friendship between our peoples cannot be ignored during this meeting between the heads of the French and Polish churches.

The second aim is to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Polish Catholic Mission in France. This is an extremely rich historical reason for my visit, connected with the foundation of the Order of the Resurrection which aimed to restore Poland's national independence through a moral renewal.

The third aim is to thank the French for their generosity during our crisis. The fourth is to visit my old friend Mgr Orchampt, the bishop of Angers, who is a member of the joint commission of French and Polish bishops of which I was a member before I became primate.

With regard to Mr Chirac, I do not know whether his new duties will give him time to meet with me, but, leaving aside any political aspect, I would like to thank him for the great sympathy he has shown us and for his effective aid. I have already met with Mr Chirac twice, so he is an old acquaintance.

John-Paul II in Poland?

[Margueritte] You have just made a short visit to Rome. Was it connected with the possibility of a third pilgrimage to Poland by the holy father next year, on the occasion of the Eucharist Congress? What can we expect from another meeting with General Jaruzelski?

[Glemp] Of course during this visit to Rome my talks included the holy father's third visit. Nobody is now casting doubt on this visit. With regard to the details, we will have to negotiate with the authorities here in Poland. We have time. I personally think that the holy father's talks with Gen Jaruzelski are important and are conducted in an responsible way by the two sides. As far as I am concerned, it would probably be a good thing for me to meet with Gen Jaruzelski, not in the next few days but before the party congress at the end of June. The Eucharist Congress is one of the most important events in the history of Catholic Poland. It is intended to deepen the faith and strengthen morality so that Catholics' actions are more in keeping with their faith. The places in which the congress will be celebrated will be the places the holy father will visit.

[Margueritte] The person who proposed you for an honorary degree at the Catholic University of Lublin said that your motto could be that of the city of Gdansk "nec timide nec timere" (without timidity of temerity). Do you think this is a fair definition?

[Glemp] That is indeed what my proposer said. This maxim "nec timide nec temere" is very intelligent. It would be appropriate to hope that all Poles could implement it. It expresses deep humanism but, unfortunately for many people, it is not a very romatic maxim and therefore not very attractive. I remain faithful to my motto "caritati in justitia" (love with justice) and I think that this justice is addressed to God and men and also requires courage (to speak out in favor of what is just).

Justice is not always loud. Sometimes it is silent. It therefore takes courage, and justice understood like this paves the way for the realization of love, which is a task which stems from the Gospels. But, taking my motto as my guide, I think I am very close to the Maxim "nec timide nec temere."

I know that we really risked a bloodbath in 1981. We do not want to exaggerate the church's role, but I think that if you look at the fact objectively, you must admit that the church contributed at least partly to the fact that infinitely less blood was shed than might have been feared. We gratefully accept that we are given credit for this. People perhaps do not always do me justice, but the decision-maker must shoulder the responsibility. My attitude stemmed from my profound conviction that that was the right way. You must not forget that I was trained in Cardinal Wyszynski's school.

Church-State: Negotiations Ended

[Margueritte] Relations between the church and the state seem to be going through a more delicate period. No progress can be seen in several sets of negotiations -- following agreements at the level of experts -- (legal status of the church, agricultural foundation for instance) and above all we are witnessing a campaign for the return to Marxist indoctrination in the schools and in culture. In these conditions is there a chance of a return to a real national dialogue?

[Glemp] I am aware of the importance of dialogue between the church and the state. The questions now being discussed are more far-reaching than those we were discussing 3 or 4 years ago. At that time we had to find solutions day by day. Today we must think in the longer term.

We must have a better understanding of communism. Communism adheres to dogma, in other words it is conservative, and that is why it is difficult to see a development of principles in it. Pressures on schools and culture are nothing new. When I was at school I lived through the great wave of "realistic socialism," of "socio-realism", which was organized at that time and which penetrated education and science and led to a deterioration in these spheres and in fact to caricatures.

The ideological expansion we are now witnessing is in agreement with the system's very mission. The system must be expanded on principle. We are therefore not surprised by these pressures in education and culture, just as the church's pastorcal activity should not surprise the Marxists. It is true that relations are better when the church is needed in times of crisis and that the difficulties become more apparent as soon as things seem to calm down. This is a paradox which is constantly with us.

Of course the episcopate does not remain silent. But actions are more important than words, and for us action means systematic religious instruction in all sections of the population, among young people, in various social and professional groups, and in the sphere of culture. These are constant spheres of confrontation, spheres of ideological combat and, in these confrontations between two systems of thought and education, the family plays a fundamental role in our country.

You are right, the negotiations, which had made progress at the level of experts, have now been stopped. There is no logic in this, it is a case of dialectics. It is these paradoxes which undermine work based on logical understanding. Their dialectics have nothing to do with logic. For them everything depends on what they call "awareness of history." Since it is not appropriate here they refuse to give their agreement. Moreover I do not know what this "awareness of history," about which the Marxists talk, is.

In these negotiations they tell us, for instance, that their experts, with whom an agreement was reached, did not have this "awareness of history" and others who have this "intuition" came and annulled everything. So the question of the church's legal status has not been settled, but this has gone on for 40 years and does not prevent the church from existing, working, and developing.

Great Faith

This does not mean that we do not want this status to be settled. Quite the reverse, we ardently want the church's legal and public status to be recognized, and that would contribute to a real national dialogue. But is this possible today?

Our realism consists of not converting Marxists into Christians on a large scale. On the other hand the Marxists are romantic in that they want to convert Christian citizens into lay citizens on a large scale, seeing the secular state as the first step toward the Marxisation of society. I am using this expression the "Marxisation of society" for the first time. They want to turn the country into a Marxist country. Of course they have failed to do so for 40 years. But they have great faith, which we are bound to admire!

If the question of the church's legal status was settled, there would be a chance of returning to a real national dialogue. But it is difficult to forecast what will happen. On this point and on the others agreement is rather unlikely in the near future. As for the agricultural foundation, I do not see much chance of success.

The Church Is Doing What It Can

[Margueritte] Is it not paradoxical that, despite the struggle being waged against it, the Polish church is now stronger and more alive than ever, grouping virtually the whole population around it in the absence of true representation of society?

[Glemp] I would hesitate to say that the church is stronger. Of course if you take its influence on the population as the criterion, the church is fairly strong. But the church's strength must be seen to be based on its faith, its prayer, and its action based on the Gospels, because it then shows its spiritual values, which take shape when they take on a social dimension.

We want to move in this direction. We do not always succeed in doing so. We have chaplaincies organized by professional or social groups, and I think that this is the church's mission. We do not drag people in. They come of their own accord because they are seeking these values. When people talk about the "politicization" of the church they greatly exaggerate. People seize on one or two sermons and try to generalize. In fact the church's intention is not to be any group's tool in political conflicts.

The church wants to serve this nation to which it has been linked for more than 1,000 years and with which it has mutual understanding. So, what we are doing does not go beyond what the church should do. I think this is natural. We are not going beyond our responsibilities. We do not put forward a political or economic program. The church is doing what it can but it does not cover everything.

It is a fact that there are now no independent social organizations outside the church. In the cultural sphere I think things are going to become a little more normal and that the church will not create a cultural system outside the state culture. After all, real culture should also be able to exist within the state framework!

Meanwhile we cannot turn away the people who come to us, but we are not seeking a monopoly of real culture. People come to us either to express their protest or to seek the faith. The latter will persist and the former will not stay long and will seek new forms. But we are certainly witnessing an extremely interesting phenomenon.

[Margueritte] What role should Poland play in view of its goepolitical situation? Can it become a bridge between East and West after being the "rampart of Christianity?" And how do you view the Polish church's responsibility toward Slav Christian brothers and the Polish diaspora not only in the West but also in the Eastern bloc?

[Glemp] We are no longer using the expression "rampart of Christianity" although Poland is still such a rampart. On the other hand, Poland should be one of the bridges (there are others) between East and West and it would be good and important for the West not to forget this.

In 2 years' time the 1,000th anniversary of the conversion of Ruthenia to Christianity will be celebrated. How will we be able to participate in those celebrations? It is impossible for me to say. Similarly it would be a joy for me to visit Lithuania, as Gen Jaruzelski has just done, where there is an important Polish minority. But Gen Jaruzelski was on his way back from Moscow and I would probably have to follow the same path. Will that happen?

[Margueritte] Your Eminence, 5 years ago, when you granted me your first interview as primate, you were full of optimism. Following Primate Hlond and the days of thesis (when the church's action in the world was easy), following Primate Wyszynski and the days of antithesis (the days of confrontation), you wanted to be the primate of synthesis, of a harmonious life for the church in the world, even the communist world. What has become of this now?

[Glemp] Oh! That was how I saw things at first. I was a young primate. Of course that synthesis would be desirable, but we are a long way from it. We are still in the period of antithesis which prevailed in Primate Wyszynski's days, although some elements of synthesis appear at times.

The communists first tried to liquidate the church and then to make it submit. They did not and cannot succeed. They are therefore now talking about coexistence. But for them that means that there is an area of bitter ideological struggle, an area of neutrality, and an area in which a degree of cooperation is possible. However the church simply intends to serve the nation. Yes, things are difficult, certainly much more difficult than I imagined when I began my mission as primate, but I have not lost hope.

JARUZELSKI CLOSING COMMENTS AT 7 APR MEETING

LD081114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2122 GMT 7 Apr 86

["Excerpts" of 7 April speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Politburo and Secretariat, at Belweder Palace -- recorded]

[Text] The value of this discussion was its honesty, its openness and, I would say, in some cases, its controversial nature. It seems, and in this case we were able to see and to prove, that sometimes differing points of view, differing points of departure, in no way prevent people from aiming at the same goal and from seeking varied ways, the best possible means, toward achieving this goal. The content of statements should not incline us to think that we are acting under catastrophic conditions, that we are acting in an alarming situation, in a dangerous situation -- a situation that has brought us together to debate this sense of great danger. Of course dangers and perils exist -- serious ones in some areas -- but first of all they must be seen, as has been so rightly said here, in historical perspective. They also must be viewed, and I think this rings of optimism, in the context of our potential for action. It has quite rightly been stated here today that in moments of crisis, of conflict, there is decreased resistance on the part of the social organism to all types of pollution, [word indistinct] and our increased efforts to remove what has recently perhaps accumulated in an unusual manner. One should treat the fight for a higher level of moral health in our society as one of the most important areas of our activity for social renewal, since it will determine the strengthening of all those pan-national and pan-socialist values that will decide what our society will be like in the next 10 to 20 years. That is why I think it was important that so much emphasis was placed on the education and upbringing of youth.

Certainly one could say, and one often hears such opinions, that the causes must be eradicated, that social and economic conditions must be created to counteract evil, which would then counteract various degenerations. In a nutshell: preventive measures. This is absolutely correct, and one could say that this forms the basis since it was emphatically represented in today's discussion. However, this does not mean that the fight against causes, against sources, can demobilize one in the face of various types of results, or phenomena that truly exist and appear. That is why coupling prevention with counteracting already existing phenomena seems to be a logical step; and one that is absolutely necessary.

All these activities demand the shaping and strengthening of social activism, the shaping of a sense of being a householder, because today we are living under a system whose foundation is the social ownership of the means of production and all that flows from it. If we have progressed in matters of socialist democracy, though, there is still much to do and we are convinced, and moreover, I would say determined, to move further in this direction. But surely, even if the introduction of workers self-management, irrespective of how they will function today, is the best proof that this sense of responsibility for one's household, the sense that one is a steward in one's workplace, in one's own institution, must be undertaken. People must feel this, must understand this, must become accustomed to this. Often difficult, demanding decisions must be made that result in someone's displeasure; taking from one whose work is bad to give to another whose work is better.

These are not straightforward matters. We should now, above all, direct attention to activity and to its effectiveness; it will decide. The finest, the most just evaluations expressed in this matter will, unfortunately, change nothing, yield nothing, if they are not mirrored in practice, in implementation. I would like to assure that all these voices, which we have scrupulously noted, and which will, as I understand, continue to flow in, will be reviewed with complete attention and all seriousness in work toward further perfecting our activity in all these spheres. I would also like to assure that we will make very careful use of all comments in the course of preparatory work for the 10th congress and, I am convinced, where appropriate in its resolution, as well as in all work subsequent to the congress. I am also convinced that the allied parties, all social organizations, and all citizens who share our views, will actively join in with our activity.

PUBLIC RESPONSE TO PRON DECLARATION ASSESSED

LD092013 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- Today's resolution by the Polish Sejm (parliament) on voter suggestions and postulates raised during parliamentary electoral campaign last year said they reflected approval and active endorsement for the electoral declaration of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), filling it with concrete meaning and developing its message.

The suggestions and postulates have been an expression of the deepening democratization process. Their substance testifies to highly active attitudes on the part of voters, and their sense of co-responsibility for the fate of the country, as well as support for the policy of socialist renewal.

The needs and social aspirations as well as criticisms of ailments and irregularities, expressed in the postulates, show the scale of unsatisfied needs and the vastness of the tasks facing the state and society.

Much has been done for implementation of voter postulates since the parliamentary election day. At the same time, society is becoming increasingly aware of that the speed and scope of the implementation of postulates involving investments and welfare improvements is conditional largely on the work, efficiency, economies, and economic results obtained by Poland.

Nationwide debate preceding the tenth congress of the PUWP and accompanying the work on the national socio-economic plan for 1986-90 will enable to confront the postulates with the current capabilities and will determine a longer-range perspective for implementation of a portion of the postulates to be carried in life later.

The Sejm recommends that the government and the organs of state administration fully use the existing and emerging reserves and possibilities for ever broader implementation of the voters' postulates and suggestions. Any postulate which expose shortcomings and falts in any kind of social or economic activity should be carried in effect without delay. Halfway through its present term, the Sejm shall review the state of implementation of suggestions and postulates filed during the electoral campaign in 1985.

SEJM DISCUSSES CITIZENS' MOTIONS, YOUTH PARTICIPATION

LD092153 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- From the first time since it was elected last October, the Sejm (Poland's parliament) discussed here today the state of realization of citizens' motions and postulates. There had been more than 40,000 motions out of which some 3,300 addressed to the central authorities. The debate gave rise to a Sejm resolution.

The debate was based on speeches delivered by deputy Jerzy Jarkiernia, general secretary of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council, as last year's parliamentary elections were held under the movement's auspices, and by Minister Michal Janiszewski, head of the office of the Council of Ministers. In the course of the discussion, participants said that the analysis of the motions showed an enormous scale of unsatisfied social needs. Many of the motions, particularly those of vital significance for the country, were taken into account during works on the draft PUWP Programme and on the guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress.

Society feels that many of the postulates have not been undertaken so far or have not met with satisfying reaction. In the course of work on the long-term plan of socio-economic development of the country is necessary to see the convergence between its assumptions and aspirations and hopes pinned on these by the voters. It is also worth recalling the motions which reflected concern over society's moral health.

The second item on the agenda was the first reading of the deputies' draft law on the principles of youth's participation in the state, social, economic and cultural life of the country. Presented by Deputy Juilain Bartkowski. The Sejm will continue work on the draft law in a 29-strong extraordinary commission set up here today, to work under the charimanship of Deputy Tadeusz Czechowicz. At its first meeting, attended by Roman Malinowski, the commission determined the time-table of work on the draft.

The meeting will resume at 09:00 hrs tomorrow.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ADDRESS ON ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE

LD101809 Warsaw PAP in English 1302 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 -- The following are highlights of an address delivered by Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control Tadeusz Hupalowski at the Sejm here today.

The Supreme board of Control inspected 81 industrial enterprises and some ministries. Results of the inspection authorize one to state the opportunities to increase the stimulating function of remunerations, provided by law, were not fully seized.

The Statutory condition to adopt work norms to requirements stemming from the labour code was met only partially and the fulfillment of norms was still on a high level, amounting to 120-180 percent in every third inspected enterprise. The wage for worktime still prevailed and the forms of wages linking the level of earnings to the results of labour were insufficiently developed. Advantageous changes took place in the principles of giving bonuses, although lasting link between the amount of bonus and the quality of production, that worsened in almost a half of the inspected enterprises, is still ignored.

There was no improvement in reducing costs that almost everywhere rose more swiftly than the volume of production. The hitherto period of the law's validity points to the correctness of its basic assumptions, which is borne out by economic performance of these enterprises that managed to make proper use of the possibilities created by the legal act.

CZYREK CHAIRS IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD102332 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 -- Another meeting of the PUWP CC Ideological Commission was held here today under the chairmanship of the Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. It adopted a draft report on the commission's activity between the 9th and 10th party congresses.

The report says, inter alia, that the work of the commission made a major contribution to enlivening the ideological party life. It helped to work out new concepts of ideological and propaganda work and to draw up many important ideological and programmatic documents, including the declaration "what we fight for, what we aim at" and the PUWP draft programme.

Members of the commission got acquainted with a report on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th and 13th PUWP CC plenum by the "Ksiazka I Wiedza" publishers. The 12th PUWP CC Plenum emphasized that the PUWP ideological work should first of all systematically popularize the achievements of theoretical and scientific socialism, particularly the works by Lenin. "Ksiazka I Wiedza" publishers were assigned important tasks in this context.

The ideological commission, set up in August 1981, held 23 meetings since then. In the first period of its work it concentrated on the concept of national agreement, counteracting attacks by opponents of socialism, including centers of ideological subversion abroad. The discussions held by the commission were also helpful in strengthening the party's ideological identity.

MILIKA SUNDIC COMMENTS ON U.S. - LIBYA STRIFE

LD102045 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The FRG Government has expelled two Libyan diplomats although it has no evidence of their involvement in the terrorist action that took place last week in a West Berlin discotheque, killing 2 people and injuring 200. The decision was made at the request of the United States, which is saying that Libya, and no one else, is behind the aforementioned terrorist act. U.S. pressure on the Bonn Government, which only went part way in meeting the demands of the Reagan administration, has once again revealed all the complexity of the relations in the Western military bloc, relations of subservient obedience that impinge deeply on the rights of sovereign states to make independent decisions about such important questions as the relations between Bonn and Libya, with which the FRG has very developed economic cooperation. Bonn's example might be followed by other members of the Atlantic pact, which would in an extreme case, lead to renewed pressure on Libya and perhaps to the renewal of enmity between Libya and the country involved.

In any case, the fact that President Reagan is again threatening Libya leads one to conclude that the recent incidents in the Bay of Sidra were not enough of a lesson not to repeat something similar. Furthermore, one has the impression that the United States is looking for a new excuse for confrontation with Libya and its leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and while trying to win over or compel its allies in the Atlantic pact, primarily those member countries whose economic and other sanctions would hit Libya most, to adopt the U.S. policy. During the recent U.S.-Libyan confrontation in the Bay of Sidra, Washington was not satisfied with the behavior of its Western European allies nor with the reaction in the world, where, with minor exceptions, U.S. behavior was condemned. Instead of having a discouraging effect on U.S. militancy, however, the United States has resorted to the tried methods of some distant past compelling allies to be obedient. The same thing happened when Soviet U.S. relations deteriorated during the events in Poland, the Afghanistan crisis, and recently when the United States extracted support for Reagan's defense initiative or "star wars" from the governments of Italy and the FRG. In all these cases, U.S. interests prevailed over Western European ones, implying that the so-called free world is only free to the extent that suits the leading power in the Atlantic Pact, that is, the United States. That is what it was like, we recall, during the campaign for installing the Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Western Europe was unable to say no, because it was part of the Soviet-U.S. confrontation, which, in its own way, was also felt by the East European countries which, likewise, without argument, accepted and supported Soviet countermeasures.

Everything happening today in interbloc relations confirms unequivocally the views of the nonbloc world -- the nonaligned countries -- that the existence of blocs and bloc politics are the chief causes of international instability and the greatest threat to peace. The most recent U.S. threat to Libya and pressure on the allies to follow this policy are the best example of this.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST BLAST

Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, April 10 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. carried out an underground atomic test in the desert in Nevada this morning, thus making it clear that Washington, for the time being, does not accept Moscow's proposal for extending moratorium on tests with atomic weapons.

Today's test should have been carried out last Monday morning, just at the time when Anatoliy Dobrynin, the former Soviet Ambassador in Washington, was presenting a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev to Prisident Reagan. This meeting over, it was made known that a Soviet-U.S. summit would take place this year.

The test was put off for "technical reasons," government sources said without explaining them.

This was the 648th U.S. atomic test since 1951 when such tests started.

TANJUG PREVIEWS NONALIGNED MEETING ON TERRORISM

LD111000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0740 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, 11 April (TANJUG) -- The problem of international terrorism has in the recent years become one of the major issues in world politics threatening peace and security in almost every region of the globe. The non aligned countries have decided to face the issue at their ministerial conference due to start in New Delhi on the 16 of April.

According to well informed sources in the Indian capital, ministers of foreign affairs from the non aligned world will discuss ways to prevent international terrorism becoming a major threat to world peace. As the problem of terrorism in general is a very complicated one with different views on what terrorism really is, the ministerial conference will try to define the difference between liberation struggle on the one hand and terrorism and especially state terrorism on the other.

As it is well known there is a strong pressure on the part of certain countries to equate liberation struggle and terrorism using "double standards" in defining the problem. It is widely expected that the non aligned countries will sharply condemn all kinds of terrorism either committed by various radical groups or states.

Israel and South Africa are bound to come under sharp criticism for their practice of terrorising civilians in the occupied Arab territories and the brutal repression of human rights of Africans. At the same ti the non aligned are, according to the sources at the conference hall "Vigyan Bhavan", going to give full support to the liberation struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a legitimate way of restoring national rights.

The question of individual terrorist action by various Palestinian splinter groups might, however, cause some controversy. The majority of the non aligned countries are expected to condemn terrorism regardless of the source and to underline that terrorist actions are harming rather than contributing to the legitimate libaration struggle going on in different parts of the world.

Certain Western countries will most probably be criticised for using "double standards" in condemning individual terrorist actions and at the same time, giving support to state terrorism widely practised by Israel and South Africa. Elimination of the sources of terrorism is the only way to prevent it becoming the plague of the modern era. The foreign ministers of the non-aligned are, therefore, expected to press their demands that the problems of Palestine, South Africa and worldwide be solved quickily for the represion in those areas of the world are directly or indirectly the main source of irresponsible actions which lead to the evergrowing circle of violence.

TANJUG REVIEWS RECENT VLAJKOVIC VISIT TO PRC

LD091721 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (TANJUG) -- President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian has assessed Yugoslav state Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to China as a complete success, and expressed a firm conviction that it will give new impetus to the development of comprehensive friendly relations between the two countries. Before leaving China, the Yugoslav state Presidency President said he believes the results of his talks in Beijing will favourably influence the development of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation.

A lot has been said and written about Yugoslavia in China these days. Reports frequently underline Yugoslavia's "pioneer role" in opening a new path to socialism, in keeping with the country's own specific needs, conditions and ideas. China's support to the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent factor in international relations, was set out a number of times. According to Chinese assessments, the nonaligned are a significant factor in general efforts to preserve peace, respect the equality of all countries, and establish a more equitable political and economic order in the world.

As expected, Vlajkovic's visit to China had a significant international dimension. A proximity of views, expressed at all meetings between the highest ranking Yugoslav and Chinese officials over the past years, was again confirmed.

VLAJKOVIC RECEIVES ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD100927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today in the Palace of the Federation received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs. Raif Dizdarevic federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

In cordial and friendly talks they discussed the possibilities of further promoting bilateral relations, which were thought to be excellent. Both sides stressed their interest in and readiness to promote comprehensive Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation in both bilateral areas and the international forum, particularly within the framework of nonaligned countries.

Nonaligned Movement activities took up a significant part of the talks dealing with the international situation. In this connection the need to further intensify the movement's activity in seeking solutions for unsolved international problems was stressed. Particular reference was made to the world's hotbeds of crisis, with the emphasis on the situation in the Mediterranean. In this connection the significance of the forthcoming summits of nonaligned countries in New Delhi and Harare was stressed.

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD100928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2112 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, hosted a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official and friendly visit to our country. At the dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged formal toasts.

Dizdarevic emphasized that we welcome Minister Ibrahimi not only as a representative of friendly Algeria, but also as a prominent fighter on behalf of the Algerian people for freedom and the transformation of his country. The federal secretary reminded those present that the Algerian liberation struggle has always had our sympathy and support -- in you we saw ourselves, because we fought in a similar way for freedom -- said Dizdarevic, stressing that in its revolution Algeria decided on those principles chosen by the majority of mankind, the principles of nonalignment.

In this jubilee year for nonalignment, when we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the movement, Dizdarevic said, we recall with satisfaction that Algeria, through its transitional Government of National Liberation was one of the founders of the movement, a participant at the Belgrade conference of nonaligned countries.

Dizdarevic stressed in conclusion that between Yugoslavia and Algeria there is an exceptionally high degree of understanding, identical views and activities, and an enviable level of cooperation in all areas of life. He expressed the hope that this visit of the guest from Algeria would contribute to further strengthening the friendship between the two nonaligned countries.

Minister Ibrahimi expressed his thanks for the warm words of his host and for the kindness with which he had been surrounded during his visit to Yugoslavia, where he felt "at home". "We have much in common in the past and at present, in domestic policies founded on our own experiences, and in our foreign policy, founded on the principles of nonalignment," stressed the Algerian foreign minister, adding that the exceptionally high level of personal friendship between our leaders and our regular consultations make "our bilateral relations better and better." In conclusion he thanked the Yugoslavs working in Algeria for their contribution to the building of Algeria and the friendship of our peoples.

LCY'S ZARKOVIC GIVES STATEMENT ON PCI CONGRESS

AU101555 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is heading our delegation to the 17th PCI Congress, gave a statement for Yugoslav radio and television in Florence today.

[Begin Zarkovic recording] At this congress the Italian Communists are exerting great efforts in order to shed light as completely as possible on the concrete conditions of the struggle for socialism in their country and for peace in the world. In conformity with this, they are completing and developing their party's line, their strategy, their tactics, and building up the party itself and relations within it.

We wish the Italian Communists as much success as possible in their creative and noble effort. We are deeply convinced that this congress will contribute to strengthening the PCI as a vanguard which has an increasingly strong influence upon social processes in its country and in the world, in line with the interests of the workers class and the working strata -- primarily of Italy, and then of Europe and the world as a whole.

It is with (?great) pleasure that I can say that this congress has also confirmed that the Italian Communists and the LCY have the same or similar views about current problems of the modern world and the modern struggle for socialism.

Attending this congress, listening to the proceedings of its debate, and, in particular, holding talks -- with Comrade Pajetta yesterday and with Comrade Natta today -- we can rest assured that relations between the PCI and the LCY are very good and very friendly, and that they will continue in the same spirit after the congress as well. I also think that such relations contribute very much to the strengthening of the overall friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries.

LCY Sends Message

LD102132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Florence, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- We follow with great attention the struggle of Italian Communists, despite some indications of renewed detente, the continuation of arms race and production of increasingly more fatal weapons, the use of the policy of force in international relations and the further aggravation of the position of developing countries. Again we are concerned, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee says in its message to Italian Communists, about the increasingly more dangerous development of events in the Mediterranean and the Near East and the open use of force, which threatens international security and the security of our countries and peace in the world.

CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL LISTED

LD102141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- According to the latest information from the republics and the provinces, candidates for members of the Federal Executive Council are: From Bosnia-Hercegovina: Raif Dizdarevic, Radovan Makic, Ibrahim Tabakovic, and Bozidar Matic. From Vojvodina: Sava Vujkov, Tibor Salma, and Zarko Cosic. From Serbia: Milos Milosavljevic, Svetozar Rikanovic, Dr Oskar Kovac, Dr Petar Vajovic, and Dr Zarko Papic. From Montenegro: Svetozar Durutovic, Dr Radoje Kontic, Miodrag Mirovic, Mihailo Popovic, and Dobroslav Culafic. From Croatia: Branko Mamula, Nenad Krekic, Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, and Egon Padovan. From Slovenia: Janez Zemljaric, Francka Herga, Dr Andrej Ocvirk, and Dr Lojz Ude. From Macedonia; Dr Dragi Danev, Dr Aleksandar Donev, Dr Janko Obocki, and Mito Pejovski. From Kosovo: Ilija Vakic, Dr Muhamet Mustafa and Mustafa Pljakic.

COURT RULES ON 2-LANGUAGE POLICY FOR KOSOVANS

LD110526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] [no dateline as received] -- Saying that knowledge of two languages is a condition of employment is not only a violation of the Constitution but is contrary to moral (?principles, it was stressed) in the Yugoslav Constitutional Court, except for participants from Kosovo, who believe that this is a precondition for the realization of the equality of languages and rapprochement and the implementation of the SFRY Constitution and LCY policy.

The public debate was held in the process of assessing the constitutionality of the decrees of the rule book of the Kosovo building materials enterprise from Pristina, in which knowledge of Albanian and Serbo-Croatian is required for eight jobs: technical director, chief engineer, officers for work relations, self-managing organs and for normative activity, legal officer, and for the post of director of specialist services.

Ivaca Cacic, the federal public self-management defender, suggested to the Constitutional Court that knowledge of two languages as a condition on which to base work relations is unconstitutional, not normal, and immoral, and that it affects the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. He stressed that the SFRY Constituion guarantees to everyone the right to work under equal conditions, adding that knowledge of two or more languages could be a condition only for translators.

The Constitutional Court of Kosovo annulled the section of the rule book requiring the technical director, the chief engineer and the manager of common services to know two languages, but it established that for other jobs this condition was not in contravention of the provincial Constitution.

The federal public self-management defender today also disputed the arguments of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, proving that the knowledge of two languages could not even be a special condition on which to base work relations.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT ANNULS RULING ON CADRE POLICY

LD101124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Following decisions in the constitutional courts of Kosovo and Serbia, the unconstitutional provisions of the social compat on the implementation of the cadres policy in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, whereby the selection of cadres for socio-political communities, socio-political organizations and associated labor had to guarantee national representation proportionate to the national composition of the population of the municipalities and the province, have been annulled.

Since this brings the social compact into line with the Constitution, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia today concluded the procedure for assessing the constitutionality of this social compact, which was instigated by Dr Dusica Zoric, delegate to the Federal Chember of the SFRY Assembly.

This court has assessed that it was unconstitutional to decree that the selection of cadres in the municipalities and in the province should secure national representation proportionate to the national structure of the population, because in the bodies of the socio-political communities, decisions are directly taken on questions of equal importance for all the working people and citizens of that region.

PRISTINA COURT DENIES ALLEGATIONS ON CANDIDATES

LD102110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 10 (TANJUG) -- The pristina municipal court and municipal public prosecutor's office issued a statement today denying the claims in the report of the working group of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber that it had confirmed the accuracy of the statements in complaints by Serbs and Montenegrins to this organ that "on the list of 90 possible candidates for the Pristina LC Municipal Committee there are a dozen proposed against whom criminal proceedings for hostile activity are under way."

The statement asserts that, in the talks with the members of the working group of the Federal Chamber in the municipal court in Pristina, the words "hostile activity" were not mentioned, because criminal proceedings being taken against some of the candidates were "for criminal acts that have no connection with hostile activity."

In the talks with the members of the working group in the municipal court in Pristina, in which representatives of the municipal and provincial judicial organs also took part, it was said, according to the statement, "that on the list of possible candidates for the Pristina LC Municipal Committee there were candidates against whom criminal proceedings were being taken for the misuse of their official function, forestry thefts, illegal occupation of socially owned land, and for traffic offenses."

Neither at the time of the talks, nor at present, have the municipal public prosecutor's office and the municipal court in Pristina had details or knowledge that any of the proposed candidates for the Pristina LC Municipal Committee have engaged in hostile activity, the statement says. "We are surprised at such disinformation and untruths, and we ask with reason: In whose interests is this and where is it leading?", the statement signed by Municipal Public Prosecutor Ljubomir Vuckovic and President of the Municipal Court (Nuhi Uka) says in conclusion.

The statement has been sent to the President of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, working group leader Vjekoslav Vidak, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, and the public information media.

SERB LC BODIES CRITICAL OF LCY CONGRESS DOCUMENT

AU101654 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Republican Social Council for Relations With Foreign Countries and the Serbian LC Central Committee Commission for International Relations discussed the draft resolution of the 13th congress on the LCY tasks in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation, progress, and socialism in the world. Dragan Colovic reports: Participants in the debate have made a considerable number of appropriate and critically sounding remarks, and they also made several proposals and suggestions about how to make the said resolution (?describe) as realistically as possible the present situation in international relations, as well as Yugoslav Communists' views about ways to resolve the largest international problems.

The remark was made that the resolution lacks a more critical spirit towards international reality, that a pragmatic and state approach to foreign policy prevails in it, and that it insufficiently emphasizes the LCY's critical views about the practice of international relations. The party must see and go farther, must offer roads and open a perspective leading out of the existing crisis of international relations.

The remark that the resolution speaks about relations with neighbors in a generalized way has attracted special attention. Along with the remark that the policy towards neighbors is not unified in the country, more specific stands were demanded and assessments of relations with individual neighbors. Also demanded was a more specific and realistic assessment of Yugoslavia's position, particularly within the Nonaligned Movement, taking into consideration our internal political and economic situation.

Also demanded was a more explicit position of the LC concerning relations among socialist countries, as well as reformist moves in China, the Soviet Union, and some other socialist countries. In this connection it was noted that self-management and its perspective were not granted a place in the resolution such as they normally have in the world.

Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, submitted a report on the 27th CPSU Congress.

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'APPROVED' VERSION OF CPCZ STATUTES PUBLISHED

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["CPCZ Statutes (with amendments approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress)"]

[Text] The CPCZ is a tried and tested fighting vanguard of the workers class and other working people, an association of identically thinking people-communists which unites on a voluntary basis the most aware members of the workers class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, and other social groups of the CSSR.

With the Leninist CPSU as a model, the CPCZ has created a revolutionary union of workers, farmers, and progressive intelligentsia, and at its head it has led the working people of our country to overthrowing exploiters' classes, to the victory of socialism.

After the selfless struggle against fascist occupiers and after the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, our working people, guided by the CPCZ, began building a people's democratic state. Under the CPCZ's leadership, in February 1948 the workers class, leading the working people, crushed the intrigues of internal enemies who, with the help of international reaction, tried to reverse that development. In the struggle with reactionary forces and with their defeat, the dictatorship of the proletariat strengthened and developed further, and this also fully freed the path to building a socialist society. Our country has been changed from its very foundations. The exploitation of man by man has been eliminated forever, production means have become the property of the people, and the principle of socialism -- "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" -- has begun to be asserted.

Socialist social relations have been enthroned, the people's political and moral unity consolidated, as was the unbreakable brotherhood of the nations of Czechs and slovaks and of the nationalities living in our common fatherland. Socialist culture has achieved a great upsurge. The Czechoslovak state, into which the working people, headed by the workers class, have organized themselves, has become a people's organization in the deepest sense -- a socialist state. Socialist production relations have won in all spheres of the national economy.

By its class substance and ideology, the CPCZ is a party of the workers class. Its policy expresses the most profound interests of the workers class and all people. The party was created to fight for the cause of the people, and it serves the people. From the will of the working people, the CPCZ has become the leading and directing force of society and the state. Its leading role in society, which is enshrined in the CSSR Constitution, is that the party politically leads and organizes the construction endeavor of the working people and their struggle for the final victory of communism. Its leading role objectively grows with the further development of socialist society.

In its work, the party abides by the scientific "weltanschauung," by the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, which is the foundation of its policy and everyday organizational activity. It creatively developes Marxism-Leninism and determinedly combats all phenomena of bourgeois ideology, revisionism, and dogmatism, which are wholly alien to revolutionary theory.

On the basis of scientific findings, the party has been elaborating a program for and basic concepts of the development of socialist society, and with the Communists' persuasion and ideological and political-organizational work, it has been winning the support of the working people for its policy and has begun developing the creative construction activity of the people. The party's strength is in its firm ties with the people, their lives, and needs. By being in charge of cadre work and social control, the party creates the main organizational prerequisites for a purposeful and harmonious development of the country's political, economic, ideological, and cultural line.

The Communist Party is the highest form of the society's political organization. Under its leadership are associated social organizations in the National Front, which is the political expression of the union of all working people in the CSSR.

The main task of the party in the present stage is the realization of the program of building developed socialist society and the further advance toward communism. The party strives for a planned and all-around perfection of socialism, for a full and effective utilization of its potential and advantages to accelerate social and economic development. It sees to the deepening and strengthening of socialist social relations, to a comprehensive development of production forces and production relations and all spheres of social life with the objective of satisfying the ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of the people.

The party sees to the deepening of the socialist attitude toward work, to a correct comprehension of its social importance. It concentrates the strength of the people on a dynamic development of the national economy through intensification, above all through speeding up scientific-technological progress and the international socialist economic integration. The party strives for the further development of socialist democracy; for an ever broader participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs, in the management and supervision of the economy; for the development of their creative talents, activity, and initiative. It sees to enhancing the role and the development of the political system; to strengthening the community of nations and nationalities in our fatherland on the principles of socialist internationalism and the federative system of the state; to constantly deepening the political and moral unity of society. It sees to the growth of the education and upbringing of the people in the spirit of communist ideas; to an all-around harmonious development of personality, of the spiritual and cultural life of society; to gradually overcoming substantial differences between physical and mental work and achieving a further rapprochment of the cities and rural areas.

The final objective of the party is to build a classless communist society, in which one will implement the highest principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

The inviolable foundation of the life, the buildup, and all activity of the party is ideological and organizational unity and the action cohesion of its ranks. The party places its work on a consistent observance of the Leninist norms of party life; on the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, criticism and self-criticism; on the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy, the creative activity of Communists; on the population's being well informed; and on winning the population for the implementation of party policy. The party is cleansing itself of people who violate or do not observe the CPCZ's political line and its statutes; who preach and spread opportunist views, revisionist concepts, nationalism, anticommunism; and who compromise by their behavior the honorable designation Communist. It also is cleansing itself of those who are perennially passive. Any phenomenon of factionalism or groupism is incompatible with membership in the Communist Party.

The lesson drawn from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th congress proves that deviating from Marxism-Leninism, from Leninist organizational principles, and violating statutes lead to weakening the unity and action capability of the party, its leading role in society, and create the danger of the liquidation of the achievement of socialism.

The CPCZ is an integral part of the international communist and revolutionary workers movement. It actively contributes to the strengthening of its unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and it implements in its entire activity the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism. In a creative manner, the party makes use of the wealth of the experience of the fraternal communist and workers parties -- above all of the CPSU, and tried and tested and recognized vanguard of the world communist movement.

The construction and the further development of a socialist society in Czechoslovakia, which was already an industrial country, is our contribution to creatively developing Marxism-Leninism and affirms its general validity.

The party systematically deepens the brotherhood, firm alliance, and an all-around cooperation of the Czechoslovak people with the Soviet people and with the working people of the other socialist countries. It reinforces international ties with the workers class of the whole world and supports nations fighting for their liberation from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. It ensures the country's defense capability and takes an active part in common measures aimed at the defense and security of the countries of the socialist community. It determinedly combats the aggressive plans of imperialism, strives for developing friendly relations with all nations of the world and for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. With this, it contributes to the victory of the forces of peace and progress, to the victory of socialism over capitalism throughout the world.

I. Party Members, Their Duties and Rights

1. A member of the CPCZ can be any citizen of the CSSR who recognizes its program, abides by its statutes, and fulfills party resolutions; takes an active part in the creation and realization of party policy while building socialist society; and who works in some party organization and pays his membership dues.

2. A party member is obliged:

a. to consistently assert and implement party policy; to explain it to the broad masses and win them for its implementation; to strengthen and deepen the ties of the party with the people; to be in constant touch with the people, attentively register their views and needs, and react to them in time; to act and behave as a Communist everywhere; to combat everything that violates the policy of the party and its unity; to take part in political and public work at his workplace and in his domicile;

b. to be exemplary in work, to multiply and guard socialist ownership, to strive for the development of production forces and production relations, constantly to see to the intensification of production, to increasing labor productivity, to thrift, to efficiency, and to quality; to be the pioneer of all that is progressive, to implement the latest knowledge of science and technology in the national economy, to enhance his qualification, and to push through the socialist principle of remuneration according to working merits;

c. to actively participate in the activity of his primary organization and bear co-responsiblity for the results of its work; to take part in the preparation and deliberations of a members' meeting and in the creation and fulfillment of resolutions; to see to it that Leninist principles, norms, and style of work are fully implemented in the party's activity;

d. to actively participate in political life, administration, and management of state and public affairs, in economic and cultural construction; to be model of the fulfillment of duties toward society; to help to develop and deepen socialist social relations;

e. to constantly reinforce and safeguard the ideological and organizational unity of the party as the main prerequisite of its strength and action ability; to see to it that words will not be at variance with deeds; to protect the party against infiltration by enemies and careerists, by people whose behavior harms the party's authority; to be politically vigilant, preserve and guard party and state secrets;

f. to asimilate Marxism-Leninism, raise his ideological standards, actively contribute to the education of a man of communist society; to determinedly combat bourgeois ideology, opportunism, revisionism, anticommunism, private property psychology, religious prejudices, petty bourgeois habits, violation of socialist legality and ethics, and other antisocial phenomena alien to Marxism-Leninism;

g. to assimilate and observe the principles of communist ethics; to be dedicated to communism; to develop new relations in society on the basis of collectivism, mutual comradely assistance, and cooperation, to push through the principles of social justice; to be a model in private life by the relationship toward the family and by the care for children's upbringing; to be modest, truthful, and honest toward the party and the people;

h. to actively assert the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and socialist ownership, to strengthen the unity of Czechs and Slovaks and the nationalities in our fatherland; to combat nationalism and chauvinism; to strengthen our people's fraternal relations with the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, with proletarians and the working people of all countries; to be irreconcilable toward enemies of socialism and communism, peace and freedom of nations; to implement and develop party criticism and self-criticism and combat suppression of criticism; to expose shortcomings harming the interests of the party and the state; to strive for their elimination and report them to party agencies, all the way to the Central Committee; not to permit indifferences, complacency, and low demandingness in work; to combat immodesty, ostentatiousness, megalomania, bureaucratic attitudes, and endeavors to elevate social, group, or personal interests above the interests of society;

i. to observe the Leninist principles of the selection and placement of cadres according to political maturity, expert qualifications, organizational ability, practical experience and moral and working qualities; to be irrconcilable toward their violation, oppose the selection and placement of workers according to personal or friendly relations, and not permit incompetent people, who have not acquitted themselves well in their work, to be entrusted with responsible functions;

j. to observe party and state discipline, which is for all party members equally binding, and systematically expose those who violate it; the party knows only one discipline, and it applies to all Communists regardless of merits or functions they hold; to carry out entrusted functions with full responsibility to the party and the working people in accordance with the party statutes and socialist legality.

k. to help strengthen in all possible ways the defensive capability of the CSSR and untiringly struggle for peace and friendly cooperation among nations.

3. A party member has the right:

a. to vote and be elected into party agencies;

b. to take part in free and pragmatic discussions of the party's policy and practical activity at party meetings and in the party press in the spirit of the party statutes; to submit proposals for discussion and defend them until the party organization adopts a resolution;

c. to assess in the spirit of the set party line the activity of his organization, its leadership, and the activity of the rest of the party agencies, functionaries, and party members;

d. to criticize at party meetings any member regardless of the function he holds; to demand that persons who suppress or help to suppress criticism and carry out harassment efforts when criticism is made, be called to a strict party accounting, going all the way to expulsion from the party;

e. to personally take part in meetings of primary organizations, party agencies, or commisisons approved by these agencies, at which his activities or conduct are discussed;

f. to submit queries, suggestions, and proposals to any party agency, all the way to the Central Committee, and demand a reply to them.

4. Into the party are admitted aware and active workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and other strata of the working people who are dedicated to socialism and communism and who have reached the age of 18; this is done on an individual basis through primary organizations. There is no place in the CPCZ for a person who has not and does not behave in the spirit of the Constitution of the CSSR, who knowingly and grossly violated socialist legality and was punished for it, who helps to cover up deeds against the Constitution and laws.

New party members are being admitted according to the following principles:

a. an application and a biography are submitted to the committee of a primary organization, accompanied by a recommendation of three party members who have been members of the party for at least 3 years and have known the recommended applicant from work or public activity for at least 1 year;

b. admittance into the party is discussed and decided on by a meeting of the membership of a primary organization, which votes on every application separately; its decision goes into effect after it is confirmed by a district committee or a committee that is equal to it.

c. citizens of the CSSR who were formerly members of the communist and workers Marxist-Leninist parties of other countries are admitted into the party in accordance with the directives of the Central Committee;

d. guarantors are responsible for ensuring their recommendations are reliable and objectively describe the political and moral qualities of those recommended; members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee do not issue recommendations for admittance into the party;

e. party membership is valid from the day a membership meeting of a primary organization admits the new member.

5. Members and candidate members are obliged to report within 1 month in the new primary organization. The manner of registering members and candidate members and their transfer from one primary organization to another is governed by rules approved by the Central Committee. The principles governing the enlistment and registration of Communists in the organization where they live is determined by the Central Committee.

6. A party member who has been passive and who for 3 months, without a serious reason and despite repeated warnings, has not paid his membership dues or who for personal or other reasons has not been able to fulfill member's duties, is to be the subject of discussion at a membership meeting of the primary organization. In the course of the meeting, should it come to light that the party member has lost permanent contact with the party organization and does not want to reestablish it and does not fulfill his duties but has committed no other offense, the membership meeting of the primary organization will terminate his party membership.

7. A member or candidate member is called to account to the party for nonfulfillment of party duties and offenses against the party statutes as well as for actions that violated laws, and the following punishment can be meted out to him: admonishment, reprimand, reprimand with warning, and expulsion from the party, which is the severest party punishment.

In justified cases, a member or candidate member can be punished by the party by being recalled from a function he holds on the party's recommendation.

When a Communist is called to account to the party, one has to proceed with utmost care. The justification for the accusations leveled against him must be carefully weighed.

The case of a Communist who, entrusted by the party, holds functions in state, economic, or social agencies and organizations and who has committed an offense against statutes and socialist legality, is to be discussed by a primary organization with the knowledge of the appropriate party agency. If a higher party agency calls him to account, it informs the appropriate primary organization about it.

Party punishment has an educational task and is being meted out after other means of party education and influence have been exhausted, means such as comradely criticism, warning, or admonition.

A party or organization, 1-2 years after handing down the party punishment, will discuss how the party member has been rectifying the errors he committed. Should it ascertain that he rectified his errors, a membership meeting of a primary organization or the appropriate party agency will make a decision about cancelling the punishment. The cancellation of party punishment does not apply to expulsion from the party. The procedure is governed by directives of the CPCZ Central Committee.

8. Party punishment, including expulsion from the party, is decided upon by the primary organization at its membership meeting. A party member or candidate member whose offense is involved, must be properly informed about it by the committee of the organization and invited to attend the meeting.

The decision of the primary organization about an expulsion from the party goes into effect after it has been confirmed by the district committee, which decides on the matter in 2 months at the latest. As long as the decision about the expulsion has not been confirmed by the district committee, the member or candidate member has the right to attend membership meetings. Following the decision of the district committee about the expulsion, the member must return his membership card and the candidate member his candidate card, to the primary organization.

In serious cases, expulsion from the party or other party punishment can be decided on by the district, regional, or central committee. If the district committee makes the decision about an expulsion from the party, this decision must be confirmed by the regional committee; if the regional committee makes the decision about an expulsion, that decision must be confirmed by the Central Committee.

Should the extent of the member's or candidate member's offense not be known, but should there be the danger that the authority of the party will be hurt in the eyes of the public, party membership might be suspended until the matter has been cleared up. A Communist whose membership has been suspended cannot take part in intraparty life. He gives his party card, or candidate member's card via the primary organization to the direct party committee for keeping.

9. The party punishment of members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, regional and district committees, or members of control and auditing commissions is discussed by primary party organizations with the knowledge of the party agencies of which these functionaries are members. The proposal for expulsion from the party is to be forwarded by the primary organization to the appropriate agency, which then decides on the expulsion of its member by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

10. Decisions on the expulsion of a member or candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee from the Central Committee or from the party and on the expulsion of a member of the Central Control and Auditing Commission from the Central Control and Auditing Commission or from the ranks of the party are made by the party congress or -- in the period between party congresses -- by the Central Committee with respect to its members and candidate members and by the Central Control and Auditing Commission with respect to its members by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

11. If a party agency deems it necessary, it can announce the decision on the imposition of party punishment, including expulsion, or on the revision of unjustified punishments in the party press.

12. The membership cards of members and candidate members are party property; every member and candidate member is obliged to protect them against loss or damage.

Their loss or damange must be immediately reported to the committee of the primary party organization. Disciplinary proceedings are to be initiated if the loss was caused by negligence. Upon termination of membership, the membership card is passed on to the Central Committee, using the channels of party agencies.

13. A party member of candidate member who has received a party punishment is entitled to appeal against this decision within 1 month, progressively up to the Central Committee, and request its revision. Decisions on punishments remain in force until a higher party agency makes a different decision. Regional committees or the Central Committee shall make their decision on appeals against expulsion from the party within 2 months after they have been lodged at the latest.

II. Candidates for Party Membership

14. Everyone who is admitted to the party must pass through a period of candidacy. The period of candidacy is essential for the candidate member to be able to acquaint himself with the program, policy, and statutes of the CPCZ and to demonstrate in his activity that he will be a useful member of the party. The party organization is obliged to assist candidate members in their preparation for admittance as party members and to test their ideological, political, professional, and moral qualities.

15. The course of action taken by the primary organization in admitting a candidate member (individual admittance, submission of an application and curriculum vitae, recommendations and their verification, resolution of the primary organization on admittance and its confirmation) is the same as in admitting a party member.

Young people up to 21 years of age and members of the Socialist Youth Union are, as a rule, admitted as candidate members upon recommendation of the Socialist Youth Union, which is equivalent to the recommendation of one party member.

16. The set period of candidacy is 2 years. Its further extension is inadmissible. The Central Committee can stipulate conditions under which the period of candidacy can be reduced to 1 year.

17. Candidate members cannot be elected members of party agencies and delegates to party conferences and congresses. At party meetings they have a consultative vote. [na stranickych schuzich maji hlas poradni] Otherwise, their obligations and rights are the same as those of party members.

18. If a candidate member does not acquit himself well in the period of candidacy, the party shall strike him from the ranks of candidate member.

III. The Party Structure; Internal Party Democracy

19. Democratic centralism is the guiding principle of the organizational structure and activity of the party.

Democratic centralism requires that all organizations and Communists under the specific conditions of their work actively and creatively implement the party's policy and the resolutions of leading party bodies; it permits the application of the generalized experiences of Communists and all working people acquired in socialist construction in the day-to-day activity of the entire party.

Democratic centralism combines the party's united activity, its firm organizational structure, and strict party discipline with the broadest possible internal party democracy and initiative of Communists. Democratic centralism means that:

a. all leading party agencies are elected from the bottom to the top;

b. party agencies regularly render account and report on their activity to the party organizations that elected them and to higher agencies;

c. the minority and individuals yield in a disciplined manner to the decisions of the majority;

d. resolution of higher agencies are unconditionally binding for all subordinate agencies;

e. party agencies and organizations can pass valid resolutions if more than one-half of its members or delegates are present.

20. The party is built according to territorial and production principles. Primary organizations are established, in principle, according to the place of work or residence of Communists and are associated in district and regional organizations; an organization whose activity pertains to a designated territory is as a rule higher in rank than all party organizations active in parts of this territory.

21. In keeping with the party's policy, every organization deals in a creative manner with the tasks in its realm of activity, guides party members towards responsibility for the fulfillment of party resolutions and of duties arising from the functions entrusted to them, and sees to it that party members provide a guarantee for the state, economic, and social agencies' and organizations' consistent fulfillment of their mission in the public and economic life in the spirit of the party's policy and resolutions.

Party agencies and organizations apply Leninist principles and methods of management; assert the Leninist style in party work and in all sectors of state, public, and economic administration; ensure unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity; and attend to the reinforcement of state and labor discipline.

22. The highest organ for primary and secondary party organizations is a members' meeting; for district and regional organizations -- conferences; for the party organization in Slovakia -- the CPSL congress; and for the CPCZ -- the CPCZ congress.

The decision of party agencies is valid when more than one-half of the members present vote in its favor. The decision of a members' meeting of a primary organization on the admittance of members and candidate members of the party, on their expulsion, on cancellation of their membership, and on striking individuals from the ranks of candidate members becomes valid when at least two-thirds of party members attending the meeting vote in its favor and when it is confirmed by the district committee.

The formation and abolition of primary organizations are approved by the district committee. If the activity of a primary organization runs counter to the policy of the party and the organization violates the statutes, does not implement resolutions of the congress and the CPCZ Central Committee, or is deeply passive, the regional committee can disband this primary organization, following consultation with the district committee.

The district committee will then assess the attitudes of individual members and candidate members, draw conclusions in accordance with the party statutes, and decide on their being included in other primary organizations.

A higher party agency is entitled to cancel a decision of a lower party agency if it is at variance with party statutes.

A higher party agency is obliged to discuss suggestions of a lower party agency and to give replies to them.

23. Members' meetings, conferences, and congresses elect committees which steer the entire work of the respective party organization between members' meetings, conferences, and congresses in the area of their activity.

In electing party committees, every proposal is voted on individually, with all party members being entitled to reject or criticize the proposed members and candidate members of the new committee.

Those who receive more than one-half of the votes of attending members of the organization, in the case of members' meetings, or delegates, in the case of conferences or congresses, shall be elected. This decision is then binding on all members.

24. In electing party committees, staring with the committee of the primary organization and ending with the Central Committee, it is necessary to attend to the steady influx of new forces while maintaining continuity of management.

Those proved to be the best fighters for the party's policy, experienced organizers, and politically mature Communists who are dedicated to socialism from all sectors of our life shall be elected members of party committees, regardless of their previously held functions.

In exceptional cases, party agencies that are elected at conferences and congresses have the right to co-opt in the course of their entire term of duty up to 10 percent of the total number of elected members. The co-option assumes validity after its confirmation by the higher ranking party agency. The CPCZ Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission have the final decision on the co-option of their members.

25. Collectiveness is the supreme principle of party guidance, conduct, and decision-making. This applies to all party agencies and organizations, from the Central Committee down to primary organizations. The application of the principle of collective leadership is an indispensible condition for the correctness of adopted resolutions and for the correct training and deployment of cadres and guarantees party members' broad initiative aimed at consistent goals in the spirit of the party's policy.

The principle of collectiveness in no way weakens personal responsibility for the execution of set tasks.

The personality cult and violations of internal party democracy connected with it, lower the role of the party and of the people's masses, are incompatible with the Leninist norms of party life, and must not be tolerated in the party.

26. It is the inalienable right of every party member to freely and matter-of-factly discuss questions of party policy in elected party bodies, at conferences and members' meetings, and at aktivs and other party gatherings.

Wide-ranging internal party democracy establishes prerequisites for the growth of the creative activity of Communists and of the initiative of all organizations, for the full unfolding of criticism and self-criticism, and for the continuous consolidation of party responsibility and discipline; party discipline must be conscious and not mechanical.

An expression of collectiveness and internal party democracy are party-wide and state-wide discussions, which are decided on the organized by the Central Committee with the aim of thoroughly discussing matters concerning the party's further political and organizational development or the society's economic and cultural development. Discussions in the party always proceed from the ideological foundations of Marxism-Leninism. The purpose of discussion is to comprehensively analyze the questions under debate and to further strengthen the party's ideological and organizational unity and its ties with the people.

27. Party committees work systematically with the aktiv, convening meetings of the aktiv with the aim of discussing practical tasks, working out practical measures, and ensuring the implementation of adopted resolutions; they make use of the aktiv's experiences and suggestions and inform it on its activity.

28. Party agencies elect commissions from among their members and candidate members, and from the ranks of the aktiv, whose activity helps them to work out and implement the party's political, economic, and ideological tasks.

For routine work in organizing and reviewing the fulfillment of resolutions and for assisting party organizations in their activity, they form an apparatus on the basis of principles stipulated by the CPCZ Central Committee, which works according to instructions of the appropriate elected party agency, to which it is accountable for its activity.

29. Primary organizations and all party agencies are obliged, with broad participation by the working people, to ensure timely and effective review of the fulfillment of party resolutions, take measures to set right detected shortcomings, and brief higher party agencies on the state of the execution of these measures. To this end, they make us in their activity of findings acquired by control agencies.

IV. Highest Party Organs

30. The CPCZ's highest organ is the party congress. The Central Committee convenes regular party congresses once every 5 years. An extraordinary party congress is convened by the Central Committee either at its own initiative or at the request of at least one-third of all party members. The Central Committee shall announce the convening of the congress and its agenda 8 weeks before it is due.

The congress can adopt valid resolutions if at least one-half of the party members are represented at it.

Rules concerning the representation of party members and the method of electing delegates are determined by the CPCZ Central Committee. If members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are not elected regular delegates, they shall take part in the congress with a consultative vote.

31. The Party Congress:

a. discusses and approves the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission;

b. determines the party's line on matters of internal and foreign policy; discusses and deals with the most important questions concerning the life of the party and the state and the further development of the socialist society; and approves the party program and statutes;

c. elects the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission and determines their composition; only those who have been party members for at least 8 years can be elected members of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

32. In the period between congresses, the entire party work is managed by the CPCZ Central Committee, which, above all:

a. works out and deals in the spirit of the resolutions of party congresses with matters concerning the further advancement of socialist society and domestic and foreign policy;

b. concentrates the activity of party agencies and organizations on the consistent implementation of the mapped-out line; supervises lower-level party agencies and helps them develop political, ideological, and organizational work; checks on the fulfillment of party resolutions; and sets up and supervises various party institutions and enterprises;

c. channels and checks on the activity of the federal and the republic's representative agencies, governments, and other central state agencies, the National Front, and the central agencies of social organizations. It does so through Communists, clubs of Communist deputies, and party groups. It orients their activity toward a consistent enactment and execution of the party's policy, guides them to ensure the fulfillment of the party's economic and social policy and the tasks of the state plan arising from it, and instructs them to make the thriftiest possible use of all resources and to ensure society's needs, enlisting the broadest possible participation of the working people. Leading functionaries to whom the Central Committee has entrusted work in state, social, economic, and other agencies are accountable to the Central Committee for the implementation of the party's policy in the sector entrusted to them. With initiative and a creative approach, they engage in effective managerial activity in the spirit of the party's policy and submit to the Central Committee proposals and recommendations for setting the main directions of society's further development as well as reports on the fulfillment of tasks;

d. approves proposals for members of the federal government and other leading functionaries of central organizations and institutions, and for secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee and leading secretaries of regional party committees; appoints the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO;

e. represents the party in contacts with other parties;

f. regularly informs party organizations about its work;

g. approves the party's total budget and reviews its fulfillment; distributes the party's material and financial resources and sets membership fee rates; supervises and administers economic affairs of the Central Committee and its enterprises and institutions;

h. augments the Central Committee from among candidate members elected by the congress, in the event of a decrease in its members;

i. sets up departments and sections for the practical execution and review of resolutions.

33. The Central Committee meets at least three times a year. Candidate members of the Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission take part in sessions of the Central Committee with a consultative vote.

According to the nature of the problems under discussion, the Central Committee invites for active participation in its plenary sessions other functionaries of party agencies, social organizations, state and economic agencies, and scientists and cultural figures.

34. The Central Committee elects from among its members:

the Presidium, to supervise its work in between plenary sessions of the Central Committee;

the Secretariat, to supervise routine work and chiefly to organize checks on the fulfillment of resolutions and to select cadres;

the general secretary and secretaries of the Central Committee.

The general secretary, Central Committee secretaries, and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit reports on their activity to the Central Committee.

35. The Central Control and Auditing Commission:

a. monitors the observance of party statutes and the norms of party life; helps to consolidate the ideological and organizational unity of the party; checks on the fulfillment of congress and Central Committee resolutions, concentrating on deepening the effectiveness of the party's control activity and calling to account Communists who violate the party line, party statutes, and party and state discipline as well as those who violate party ethics; attends to the timely and correct processing of suggestions, comments, and complaints addressed to the Central Committee;

b. audits the economic affairs of all party organizations, enterprises, institutions, and installations; looks after order in the records on memberships; and works toward higher standards of party administrative work by all party organizations;

c. on the basis of decisions of Central committee agencies, carries out disciplinary proceedings; examines appeals by party members addressed to the Central Committee against decisions by regional party committees and the CPSL Central Committee on membership-related issues and reaches decisions on them;

d. elects from among its members a chairman and a board to deal with membership-related issues. The chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission is confirmed in his function by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Central Control and Auditing Commission works according to party statutes and Central Committee guidelines. It submits to the congress and to the CPCZ Central Committee reports on its activity and the results of its reviews.

The control and auditing commissions elected at the CPSL Congress and at regional and district conferences have similar rights and tasks within the framework of the relevant territorial party organization.

36. In the period between party congresses, the Central Committee may convene a statewide conference to discuss urgent questions concerning the party's policy and to work out the further course of action in implementing the line set by the congress. Through the conference, it submits to the party comprehensive reports on its activity.

The number of delegates and the manner in which they are elected are to be set by the Central Committee.

37. Following its approval by the Central Committee, the resolution of the statewide conference is binding on all party organizations and members.

V. The Party Organization in Slovakia and Its Highest Organs

38. The CPSL, which is made up of regional party organizations in Slovakia, constitutes the CPCZ' territorial organization in Slovakia. The CPSL's activity is guided by resolutions of the CPCZ congress and the CPCZ Central Committee.

39. The highest CPSL organ is the CPSL congress and, in between congresses, the CPSL Central Committee.

40. With the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee convenes its regular congresses once every 5 years.

An extraordinary CPSL congress may be convened with the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee if it is requested by at least one-third of the members of primary party organizations in Slovakia or at the request of the CPSL Central Committee. In an urgent case, an extraordinary CPSL congress may be convened by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The convening of the CPSL congress and its agenda are to be announced by the CPSL Central Committee 8 weeks before the congress is due.

The congress delegates are elected at regional conferences according to rules set by the CPSL Central Committee in agreement with the CPCZ Central Committee.

If members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee and members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are not elected regular delegates to the congress, they shall take part in it with a consultative vote.

41. The CPSL Congress:

a. discusses and approves the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, the report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and respectively reports by other agencies;

b. discusses the tasks of the party in Slovakia;

c. elects the CPSL Central Committee and the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission; only he who has been a party member for at least 8 years may be elected a member of the CPSL Central Committee of of its Central Control and Auditing Commission.

42. The CPSL Central Committee executes resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee in Slovakia, deals with political and organizational party issues in agreement with the CPCZ Central Committee, deploys cadres and supervises the work of regional organizations in Slovakia, and works out questions of a national and regional nature in harmony with statewide and society-wide interests. It submits to the CPCZ Central Committee regular reports on its activity.

The CPSL Central Committee proposes to the CPCZ Central Committee officials from Slovak regions for higher party and public functions; approves its budget and reviews its fulfillment; and supervises and administers the economic affairs of the CPSL Central Committee and its enterprises and institutions.

Proceeding from CPCZ Central Committee resolutions, the CPSL Central Committee directs and supervises the work of the Slovak National Council, the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and social organizations in Slovakia, availing itself of Communists, the Club of Communist Deputies, and party groups.

43. The CPSL Central Committee meets at least three times a year. Candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission take part in sessions of the CPSL Central Committee with the right of a consultative vote.

44. The CPSL Central Committee elects from among its members:

the Presidium, to supervise political, organizational, and educational work between sessions of the CPSL Central Committee;

the Secretariat, to supervise routine work and chiefly to organize checks on the fulfillment of resolutions and to select cadres;

the first secretary and secretaries of the Central Committee.

The first secretary and the secretaries of the CPSL Central Committee must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit reports on their activity to the Central Committee.

VI. Regional and District Party Organizations

45. Regional and district party organizations are guided in their activity by the party statutes and by resolutions of the CPCZ congress and the CPCZ Central Committee; within the sphere of their activity they ensure the implementation fo the party's policy.

Regional party committees, acting in harmony with the party's political line and on the basis of the state plan, work on the basic directions of regional development, supervise district party committees, and assist them in their activity and guide functionaries whom they have charged with work in regional, state, economic, social, and other agencies toward a consistent implementation fo the party's policy in the sectors entrusted to them.

District party committees supervise primary organizations and city, local, all-plant, and enterprise committees and assist them in implementing the political, ideological, and economic tasks of the party; they attend to the development of party organizations' independent activity and initiative and organize to this end the education of their functionaries; they strive to achieve that Communists continuously expand the party's influence among working people and citizens.

46. The main duty of regional and district party organizations and their leading agencies is:

a. to focus the efforts of all Communists and other working people on a consistent fulfillment of economic plans and great efficiency, cost effectiveness, and quality of all work; in harmony with the state plan, to set basic political-economic directives for the comprehensive development of regions and districts and wage struggle against all unhealthy local tendencies; to make maximal use of all resources for satisfying the needs of the entire society and accelerating social and economic development on the basis of the national economy's intensification; to ensure tasks connected with further raising the material and cultural standards of the working people;

b. to supervise ideological work, organize the study of Marxism-Leninism and the education of party members, candidate members, and other working people; to steer and supervise local mass information media and the activity of cultural and adult education [osvetovy] establishments.

c. to direct and supervise through Communists and party groups the work of national committees, trade union agencies, and other social organizations; to guide them toward developing activities that will result in a steadily widening participation by the working people in administration and management and in the full utilization of their initiative; to enhance the responsibility and promote an independent creative approach by leading functionaries and officials to the fulfillment of party resolutions;

d. to consistently carry out the selection and deployment of cadres according to principles set by the CPCZ Central Committee and attend to their education; to reinforce in terms of cadres decisive managerial links in industrial and agricultural production and in national committees;

e. to review the fulfillment of Central Committee resolutions and their own resolutions; to generalize the best experiences from party work and production practice; and to organize their dissemination;

f. to submit to the higher party agencies perliminary proposals for the solution of important issues concerning the political, economic, and cultural development of the region and district; to systematically brief the higher-ranking party agencies and primary organizations on their activity;

g. to distribute party resources within the sphere of their activity; to approve the budget of the regional and district organization and review its fulfillment; to supervise and administer the economic affairs of the regional and district committee and its institutions.

47. The regional organization is made up of all district party organizations in the region.

The Prague and Bratislava city organizations are on par with regional organizations; they are made up of precinct [obvodni] organizations on the territory of the City of Prague and the City of Bratislava, which have the same rights as district organizations.

48. District party organizations are made up of all primary party organizations in the district.

In major towns the CPCZ Central Committee can raise the municipal party organization, which is made up of all primary organizations in the municipality, to the level of district organizations. In these municipal organizations it is possible to form precinct committees, which work with the rights of local party committees.

In accordance with need, the CPCZ Central Committee may also set up other party organizations and ascribe to them some of the rights of a district committee or put them on par with district organizations.

49. The regional organization's highest organ is the regional conference and, in the period between congresses, the regional committee.

The regional committee convenes a regular regional conference once every 2 or 3 years. An extraordinary regional conference may be convened with the approval of the CPCZ Central Committee if at least one-third of all members of primary party organizations in the region request its holding; for reasons of urgency, an extraordinary regional conference may also be convened by the regional committee or by the CPCZ Central Committee.

The convening of a regional conference and its agenda are to be announced to the district organizations 4 weeks before it is due. Delegates to the conference are elected at district conferences held prior to the regional conference according to rules to be defined by the regional committee in agreement with the Central Committee.

Delegates properly elected at district conferences have a decisionmaking vote. If members and candidate members of the regional committee and members of the Control and Auditing Commission are not elected proper delegates, they shall take part in the regional conference with a consultative vote.

50. The regional conference:

a. discusses and approves the report on the activity of the regional committee and the report of the Control and Auditing Commission; also discusses other issues concerning the building of the party, economy, and culture; determines the main tasks of the regional organization in the subsequent period on the basis of resolutions of congresses, statewide conferences, and the party Central Committee;

b. elects the regional committee, the Control and Auditing Commisison, and delegates to the party congress; only he who has been a party member for at least 5 years can be elected a member of the regional committee and of the Control and Auditing Commission;

51. The regional committee meets at least four times a year, deals -- in harmony with the party's policy -- with urgent issues concerning the development of the region and its districts, reviews the fulfillment of resolutions and deploys cadres. Candidate members of the regional committee and the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission take part in the meetings with the right of a consultative vote.

52. The regional committee elects from among its members the Presidium, the Secretariat, the secretaries of the regional committee.

The leading secretary of a regional committee must have been party members for at least 10 years.

The Presidium of the regional committee directs work between sessions of the regional committee, organizes and reviews the fulfillment of resolutions.

The Secretariat of the regional committee directs and supervises the work of the regional committee departments and their staffs and deals with routine organizational tasks.

The Presidium and the Secretariat submit to the regional committee reports on their activity.

The Highest Organ of a District Party Organization

53. The highest organ of a district organization is the district conference and, in the period between conferences, the district party committee.

54. Regular district conferences are convened by the district committee once in 2 or 3 years. An extraordinary conference may be convened with the approval of the Central Committee at the request of at least one-third of all members of primary organizatons in the district or at the proposal of the district committee or highest-ranking party agencies.

The delegates to the district conference are elected at the meetings of members of primary organizations according to the rules determined by the regional committee in agreement with the Central Committee.

The members and candidate members of the Control and Auditing Commission -- for as long as they are not elected proper delegates -- attend the district conference in a consultative capacity.

55. The district conference:

a. discusses and adopts the report on the district committee's activity and the report of the Control and Auditing Commission; also discusses other issues of the party, economic, and cultural structure of the district; and defines the main tasks of the district organization for a further period, as follows from the resolutions of party agencies;

b. elects the district committee, the Control and Auditing Commission, and delegates to the regional conference; only a party member who has been a member for at least 4 years can be a member of the district committee or the Control and Auditing Commission.

56. The district committee approves the establishment and the disbanding of the party's primary organizations; directs their activity and checks on it; and keeps records on party members.

57. The district committee convenes at least six times a year.

The candidate members of the district committee and the chairman of the Control and Auditing Commission take part in the meetings of the district committee in a consultative capacity.

58. The district committee elects the presidium and the secretaries of the district committee from among its members. The leading secretary of a district committee must have at least 8 years of party membership.

The district committee Presidium directs the work and organizes and checks on the fulfillment of resolutions in the period between district committee sessions. It directs and checks on the work of district committee departments and their staff. It reports on its own activities to the party's district committee.

VII. City, Local, All-Factory, and Enterprise Committees

59. With the approval of the district committee, city party committees are set up in cities; in other places with several primary organizations, local party committees are set up. With the approval of the regional committee, all-factory party committees are set up in large plants, enterprises, and institutions with several primary organizations. Or, with the approval of the party's Central Committee, enterprise party committees are set up. According to the CPCZ Central Committee's directives, further committees with an identical level are set up.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees assist the party's district committee in the everyday management and orientation of the primary organizations' activities in fulfilling the main tasks in plants, enterprises, cities, and communities.

In large enterprises with a statewide significance, as well as in cities, the CPCZ Central Committee can grant the enterprise, all-factory, and city committees certain rights of district party committees.

60. The main duty of the city or local committee is:

a. together with the primary organizations, to concentrate the effort of all Communists, other working people, and citizens on realizing the party's policy and on developing the political, economic, and cultural life of the city or community; to develop for this purpose mass political work among the citizens; and to stimulate the population's initiative and activity in the administration of the affairs of the city or community;

b. to lead the Communist functionaries of the national committee and of social organizations and the executive staff in the local industry, agricultural plants, services, trade, medical care, and education toward consistently implementing the party resolutions; to strive for a systematic improvement in the quality of all services in satisfying the populations's material and cultural needs; to promote, through party political and educational work, the constant increase of the citizens' participation in the administration of the community's affairs; to promote the strengthening of the role of the national committee, of its commissions, and of the aktiv of voluntary workers; and to lead them toward uncovering and utilizing local resources and reserves and fighting against all unhealthy local trends;

c. to organize ideological work in the city or community and the upbringing work with the party aktiv, and to atend to the communist upbringing of party members and other citizens;

d. to nominate candidates for the city and local national committee and to resolve other cadres issues to the extent determined by the district committee.

61. The main duty of the all-factory and enterprise committee is:

a. together with primary organizations, to lead all working people toward implementing the party's policy and toward consistently ensuring society-wide interests; to promote the increased participation of working people in directing production; to promote the development of their creative activity, initiative, and socialist competition, the

growth of social labor productivity, the intensification of the national economy, and progress in research and development as well as the implementation of the experience of the best workers in production; to lead the economic management of the plant or enterprise toward establishing good conditions for fulfilling the tasks of the economic program; to aid the political-educational work of primary party organizations in the working places; to fight against all unhealthy local tendencies; and to implement the right to check on the activity of the management of the plant, enterprise, or institution;

b. together with primary organizations, to carry out purposeful upbringing work and the selection and placement of cadres in the plant; and to attend to the systematic growth of all working people's political and professional standards;

C. to see the systematic growth of standards in the party political and organizational work of primary organizations; and to assist the primary organizations in their upbringing work and in ensuring all political and economic tasks;

d. to develop the work of the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and other social organizaitons through the communists' creative activity; and to lead them toward ensuring the main political, economic, social, and cultural-educational tasks in the entire plant.

The all-factory committee or the enterprise committees rely in all their activity on the party's primary organizations in plants and enterprises and contribute toward systematically strengthening their role.

62. The members and candidate members of the city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees are elected at the Communists' plenary meetings or at the conferences of delegates from all primary organizations in the locality, plant, or enterprise for a period of 2-3 years. The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees elect a chairman from their midst, who must have been a party member for at least 5 years. They report on their activities to the District Committee and to the primary party organizations within the sphere of their activities.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise committees discuss and approve the budgets of the party's primary organizations in the locality, plant, or enterprise; check on adherence to the budgets; and submit their budget to the party's District Committee.

The city, local, all-factory, and enterprise conferences or all-plenary meetings elect control and auditing commissions.

VIII. The Party's Primary Organizations

63. The primary organizations are the basis of the party. They operate directly among the working people, cementing them around the CPCZ and unifying their efforts in building the socialist society. Within the scope of their activities and in lively contact with the working people, they take an active part in creating and implementing the party's policy and they resolve and ensure all local political, economic, and ideological-educational tasks of the party, which stand in the forefront of the working peoples' interest and are in harmony with the goals and needs of the entire society. They are responsible for implementing the party's policy through the everyday mass political work of Communists among the working people, through their examplary attitude to the fulfillment of tasks in the working places, and through participation in the social life in the place of residence.

Primary organizations are created, according to the CPCZ Central Committee directives, in enterprises, plants, transport and trade organization, state farms, machine and tractor stations, unified cooperative farms, offices, schools, institutions; in the units of the Armed Forces; in rural areas and cities; and so forth, provided at least five party members are there.

64. In enterprises, plants, and offices with a larger number of party members, the primary organizations can be set up in workshops, operational units, construction sites, and production divisions. These primary organizations elect the all-factory or enterprise committee at all-factory party meetings or delegates' conferences.

The primary organizations with a larger number of members can form secondary party organizations. The task of these organizations is to organize and check on the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the meeting of the members of primary organizations and to resolve tasks enterprisingly and energetically, based on local conditions and needs. The District Committees can grant the secondary organizations certain rights of primary organizations.

According to working sectors, brigades, and so forth, the primary and secondary organizations set up party groups which elect their leader. It is the task of party groups to organize the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the meeting of the members of primary organizations within the sphere of their operations and to see to it that all members correctly fulfill their basic duties.

65. The top agency of the primary organization, and the school in which the Communists are reared, is the members' meeting. In harmony with the party's policy it defines the main directions and tasks of political, organizational, and ideological-educational work within the scope of the primary organization's activities; and it discusses and decides on the main tasks of working places and localities and on the working people's suggestions and proposals. It arms the Communists with experince and arguments for political work. It adopts resolutions, charges the party members with tasks, and determines how they are to be carried out and how their fulfillment is to be noted. In the spirit of the set party line, it assesses the activity of the committee and of the entire organization, as well as the activity of all functionaries and members.

As a rule, the members' meeting is held once amonth, at least 10 times a year. The meeting is prepared by the committee, with the active participation of the organization's members and with the use of the working people's experience. According to the nature of the problems under discussion, nonmembers can be invited to the members' meeting, particularly if they are prominent employees in production, or functionaries of state and economic agencies and other social organizations; the organization consults them on how best to resolve the problems and fulfill the party's directives.

In large party organizations with several secondary organizations, the members' meeting of the primary organization is convened within the periods set by the Committee of the Primary Organization or at the request of partial organizations, but at least once every 3 months. As a rule, the secondary organizations hold member's meetings once a month, in the period between two members' meetings of the primary organization.

66. The annual members' meetings of the primary and the secondary organization are held once a year; the committee of the primary or secondary organization is elected for a period of 2-3 years; the number of committee members is determined by the district committee. Organizations with up to 10 members elect a 3-man committee; a trustee [divernik] and his deputy.

The members' meeting of a primary organization approves 2-3 members who are to check on the primary organization's handling of financial and other means and on its adherence to the Central Committee's directives on keeping the members' records and on conducting the party administrative work.

67. The committee of a primary and secondary organization elects a chairman who must be a party member of at least 3 years' standing. An exception can be granted by the district committee.

The committee ensures the fulfillment of the conclusions adopted by the members meeting and, in keeping with this, directs the entire work of the party organization in the period between the members' meetings. Every month it reports on its activity and on the state of the organization to the members' meeting.

68. It is the task of the primary party organization to:

a. carry out the party's policy within the sphere of its activity; arm the Communists and non-party members politically and ideologically; develop and organize their initiative in the fulfillment of tasks to further develop the socialist society; fight to fulfill the tasks of the economic plan of the plant or enterprise -- to develop progress in R&D and utilize its results in practice, to promote the growth of labor productivity and the highest thrift, quality, and effectiveness of production and of all work, to utilize internal reserves to the maximum, correctly implement material and moral incentives; establish conditions for further development and improvement of the socialist competition; attend to the growth of the working people's attitude to work, toward adherence to the state and working discipline, toward the increase of social riches, and toward the comprehensive improvement of living and working environments;

b. accept members and candidate members into the CPCZ, organize their training, and see to it that they master the party's program and statutes;

c. organize the Communists' active participation in resolving and ensuring all tasks and resolutions of the party organization, in the awareness of the party's responsibility for its every candidate member; lead the Communists toward the exemplary accomplishment of work and toward consistent adherence to the principles of communist morality, and toward devotion to the party and the people; and attend to the Communists' political and professional training;

d. constantly consolidate and guard the party's ideological and organizational unity; organize for the Communists and for other working people the study of Marxism-Leninism, together with the practice of socialist and communist construction; and fight against bourgeois ideology and against all attempts at a revisionist distortion of Marxism-Leninism or at its dogmatic interpretation;

e. organize efficient mass political work; explain the party's policy and win the working people for it; consult the working people on all weighty issues; convene public party meetings; and discuss at these meetings with the working people the weighty problems of the plant or the place in question, as well as the issues of domestic and foreign policy;

f. conduct agitation and developmental work among the working people; rear them in the spirit of communism; fight against individualism and all vestiges of the past; lead the working people toward the broadest possible participation in the administation of state and public affairs; conduct purposeful awareness-promoting work among the organizers of production, among foreman and technicians, helping in this way to

enhance their responsibility for the fulfillment of production tasks, for adherence to technical and technological measures, and for the organization of labor; confer with them; and make use of their knowledge and experience in political-organizational activity;

g. establish conditions for developing criticism and self-criticism; continually oppose any and all suppression of criticism and self-criticism and fight against bureaucracy, against the squandering of state means, against irresponsibility and lack of discipline, against self-indulgence, and against all shortcomings which hamper the development of the socialist society;

h. purposefully attend to the training of people and to the correct selection, training, and placement of cadres in plants, unified farm cooperatives, state farms, ministries, and so forth; check on their activity; help them in their work in a comradely manner; help the higher party agencies in their work; consult them; and render accounts to them on its activity;

i. actively participate in fulfilling the main tasks in the development of the city or community; strive to create a socialist way of life, and a socialist environment and relations between the people; lead all Communists toward developing the citizens' working and social activity in the place of their residence; stimulate the initiative of social organizations in plants and localities; and lead the Communist functionaries in social organizations and local national committees toward consistently ensuring the party's policy in the sectors entrusted to them.

69. The party organizations in production, transportation, and commercial plants and enterprises, in state farms, unified cooperative farms, and other agricultural enterprises, blueprint organizations, designing offices, and scientific-research institutes, in the housing economy, in communal services, schools, and cultural, enlightenment, and medical care institutions, have the right to check on how the management of the plant, enterprise, or institution is carrying out the tasks of the party and state policy and how it is ensuring the solution of the substantial aspects of the development of plants, enterprises, and institutions in harmony with all-social interests, but without supplanting them in their activities; and independently study and verify the state of task fulfillment.

In this activity, they make use of the knowledge accumulated by the working people, by trade union and youth union organizations, and by control agencies; unify the efforts of the working people's collectives, and see to it that the plant, enterprise, or institution fulfills all its duties toward society.

It is the duty of party organizations to suport the efforts of the executive staff and to raise its responsibility in ensuring the party's policy in the sectors for which the staff is responsible;

70. The party agencies and organizations which have the right of control over the management of a plant, enterprise, or institution, present their views on the appointment and withdrawal of executive staff within the scope of their activities.

71. The party organizations in ministries, in central, regional, district, and city offices, in the management agencies of economic production units, and in other institutions, are duty bound to:

a. consistently enforce the party's policy; check on adherence to the directives and resolutions adopted by the party agencies in their places of work; lead people toward responsibly fulfilling their functions; fight against formalism and bureaucracy in the work and behavior of the appropriate staff in sectors and offices; and so forth.

b. check on the settlement of comments, suggestions, and complaints submitted by the working people;

c. check on the handling of means for the operation of offices or institutions;

d. see to the adherence of principles of cadre selection and placement, so as to improve the work of offices or institutions and of individual employees; attend to training the employees to bear responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them and to adhere to and enforce the state discipline;

The basic organizations in the offices and institutions mentioned above follow the directives of the party's Central Committee and help the Central Committee and the other appropriate party agencies to check on the activities of these offices and of their leading staff. Reports on the ascertained shortcomings and proposals for improvements in the activity of offices or institutions are submitted by them to the heads of offices and to the appropriate party agencies.

IX. The Party, the State, and Social Organizations

72. The CPCZ carries out the political guidance of state and social agencies and organizations, orienting and coordinating their activity through the Communists working there. It strives to make them consistently fulfill their tasks, which follows from the CSSR's Constitution and its laws, and the rights and duties defined by the statutes of social organizations. It promotes the working people's broad involvement in the activities of these organizations.

The party agencies and organizations do not replace state, economic, and social agencies and organizations; they do not permit a mixing of the roles of party and other agencies.

73. Clubs of Communists deputies are set up in the Federal Assembly and in the Czech and Slovak National Councils.

In national committees, in the elected agencies of social and hobby activity organizations, in cooperatives and artists unions, at their congresses, conferences, and meetings which are attended by at least three party members, party groups are set up on the basis of a decision by the appropriate party agencies.

In their activity, the clubs of Communist deputies and the party groups follow the policy and statutes of the party; they are subordinated to appropriate party agencies and are duty bound to follow their resolutions in all issues.

Their mission is to defend and carry out the party's policy and to comprehensively strengthen the party's influence on nonmembers; to assess the Communists' activities, and how they fulfill tasks in the agencies and organizations in which they work on the party's assignment; and unite the efforts of all Communists to make representative bodies and social organizations consistently fulfill their role in the development of socialist society.

The clubs of Communist deputies and party groups in representative bodies lead all their deputies to accomplish mass political work among the voters and to render accounts of their activity. They strive to consolidate state discipline, socialist legality, and the socialist style of work in state agencies, and to eliminate manifestations of bureaucracy.

The party groups in social organizations see to the strengthening of the role of these organizations in the life of the socialist society and in fostering developmental, hobby, and other socially beneficial activities in the places of work and in localities.

X. The Party and the Youth

74. One of the party's basic tasks is to take systematic and purposeful care of the upbringing of children and youth in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism; of proletarian, socialist internationalism; and of socialist patriotism.

The party strives to make youth resistant to bourgeois and petit bourgeois influences, to imbue it with the moral features of the socialist personality, and to have the best members of the Socialist Youth Union join the CPCZ.

The party is winning the younger generation for the prospects of a further development of socialism; it sets up exacting tasks for young people. It sees to the expansion of young people's participation in the development and management of socialist society. It supports the young people's active participation in the fulfillment of all-social tasks in the political, economic, and cultural spheres; it sees to it that socialist society and its agencies establish increasingly improving conditions for the life, work, and social assertion of young people; and it leads the Communists in state agencies and institutions and in social organizations toward consistently implementing its policy with regard to children and young people.

75. In their work among children and young people, the party agencies and organizations particularly rely on the Socialist Youth Union and on its inseparable part, the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Youth Union. They attend to the development of the organization's activity and to its fulfilling the role of the representative of the younger generation and a close collaborator of the party.

The party organizations lead the young party members and candidate members toward becoming the most active members and functionaries of the Socialist Youth Union and of the Pioneer Organization of the Socialist Youth Union.

XI. Party Organizations in the Armed Forces

76. The party organizations in the Armed Forces follow the party statutes in their activity. They are set up and work according to the party Central Committee's directives.

77. By their everyday activities they ensure the implementation of the party's policy in the Armed Forces and they rally and cement the members of these forces around the Communist Party. They rear them in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, and socialist patriotism; and they see to their constant contact with the life and work of the people. They aid the members of the forces toward class and political vigilance, toward accomplishing the tasks of combat and political training in an exemplary way; toward consolidating the moral-political state and military discipline; toward mastering modern combat technology and weapons; and toward consistently fulfilling the joint defense and security measures of the countries of the socialist community. They attend to the development of the younger generation and to the shaping of its conscious attitude toward building and defending their socialist fatherland.

78. Party work in the Armed Forces is directed by the party's Central Committee.

79. Party agencies and organizations in the Armed Forces maintain close contacts with the local party agencies, informing them about political activities in military units and making use of their experience in their own work, and leading their members toward taking an active part in the work of party organizations on the spot and also in training the population for the defense of the socialist republic.

XII. The Party's Financial Means

80. The party's financial means and the means of party organizations consist of the membership dues, of the yields of party enterprises, and of other incomes. The amount of the dues paid by party members and candidate members, and the way the party's financial means are used, are determined by the CPCZ Central Committee.

CPCZ CONGRESS APPROVES MAIN GUIDELINES FOR 1986-90

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["The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the Period 1986-90 and the Outlook up to the Year 2000 (approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] Last year we marked the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army, the origin of the people's democratic Czechoslovakia. We assessed the results our country -- under the leadership of the CPCZ -- achieved in building socialist society, in raising the people's standard of living. The socialist industrialization of our country was carried out; Slovakia was industrialized; a strong material-technological base of industry, construction, transportation, and communications was built; and a socialist restructuring of agriculture on a cooperative basis was realized. Socialist production relations won throughout the national economy, the position of the working man changed from its foundations, the standard of living of all strata of the population rose markedly. The tasks of the cultural revolution were successfully fulfilled, the education of people and the professional preparation of the working people substantially increased. We built a great scientific and scientific-technological potential. The socialist social system was consolidated; socialist democracy, the participation of citizens in the management and administration of the state developed comprehensively. We achieved these results in a historically brief period of time, thanks to the selfless work of our people and the development of comprehensive cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, especially with the Soviet Union.

The unity and cooperation of our nations consolidated on federative foundations. Conditions for the full social assertion of the nationalities in the CSSR were also created.

Despite the complexity of internal and external conditions, we made marked progress in the past 15 years in fulfilling the general line of building developed socialist society determined at the 14th congress and further elaborated at the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses.

The 16th congress became a historic watershed in the life of the party and the country. Our people were convinced by their own experience that the program of building developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia is in harmony with their vital interests and needs. Through its realization an exceptional upswing in all spheres of the social, economic, and cultural life was achieved. The friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries deepended further. Czechoslovakia is a firm component of the socialist community.

Our economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries developed comprehensively. The authority of our country in the world became enhanced, international ties reinforced, the country's defense capability, and security increased; we are taking an active part in the endeavor to strengthen peace and progress in the world.

A -- Economic and Social Development Since the 14th CPCZ Congress

The basis of economic and social policy for the 1971-85 period was the general policy of building a developed socialist society. This program of the party, aimed at intensifying the national economy and improving the efficiency and quality of all work, was successfully fulfilled in the past 15 years. This is borne out by the results achieved in the development of the national economy, which, despite ever more exacting conditions, made it possible to better satisfy the needs of society, further raise the population's standard of living, and strengthen its social certainties.

The material-technical base of social production was reinforced. There were some important changes in the structure of industrial production and in construction. Socialist large-scale agricultural production was reinforced, and the efficiency of the national economy was gradually increased. We achieved, in essence, the equalization of the socioeconomic level of the two republics. The economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the coordination of the 5-year plans with the CEMA states, especially with the USSR, were deepened, and cooperation and specialization of production were developed further.

The all-around rise in the education of the population and the rapid growth of the skills of the working people created prerequisites for further dynamic and effective economic and social development.

In 1985, gross national income was 80 percent higher than it was in 1970; 92 percent of this increment was accounted for by the growth of social labor productivity, which rose 70 percent in 15 years.

Industrial production rose 95 percent. The branches safeguarding technological progress and the utilization of the domestic raw material base were given priority development. Engineering production increased 2.6-fold, within which the electrotechnical industry increased 3.4-fold, and production of the chemical and timber-processing industries increased 2.2-fold. Construction work carried out by construction organizations grew by roughly 84 percent.

Agricultural production rose by 33 percent and food production by 55 percent. This made it possible to improve the quality of our people's nourishment and to systematically improve the social and economic conditions of the people working in agriculture. The successful fulfillment of the goal of the 14th CPCZ Congress, covering the increased consumption of food from domestic production, made it possible to determine a more demanding course of gradually achieving self-sufficiency in the production of grain and further self-sufficiency in food. At the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, self-sufficiency in the production of grain was substantially attained.

The results achieved in the development of the national economy made it possible to fulfill the main objective of the CPCZ economic policy -- to raise and improve the standard of living.

During the past 15 years private consumption grew by 44 percent, and material social consumption by 109 percent. The average monthly wage of workers in the national economy rose by 53 percent and reached Kcs2,973. In connection with the development of economic conditions, the retail prices of goods and services were amended in some cases. The real income of the population increased by more than half, and the average real wage by more than 20 percent.

The per-capita consumption of meat reached 86 kg; consumption of milk and dairy products increased by 26 percent. The provision of durable goods to households improved: there were 145 washing machines per 100 households, that is, 70 percent more than in 1970; 115 refrigerators, that is, almost twice as many; 125 television sets of all kinds, that is almost 70 percent more; 49 passenger cars, that is more than 2.5-fold compared with 1970. Consumption of gas and electricity in households more than doubled.

Great attention was paid to the solution of the housing problem. In the past 15 years almost 1.8 million apartments were built, and thus more than one-third of all CSSR households were able to move into new apartments.

Health services were developing in accordance with the conclusions of the party congress. The number of beds in health-related facilities increased 12 percent and reached 196,000. There is one medical doctor for every 280 people; in 1970 the figure was 432 persons per doctor. The number of places in day-care centers increased from 76,000 to 122,300 (including creches and kindergartens.)

Considerable sums were invested in education, including in its material-technical base. Fundamental changes were gradually carried out in the conception of the work of all schools and educational facilities, both in terms of content and organization. Preschool education was fully ensured. The number of children in kindergartens rose by 80 percent, and the proportion of children of appropriate age attending these schools amounted to 92 percent. Since the 1980's, the training of employees with intermediate secondary-level education became similar to that for those with completed secondary-level education. A 10-year general polytechnical education was introduced. The number of those studying at secondary schools rose by 8 percent and the proportion of secondary-school graduates in the total number of employees in the national economy rose from 14 percent in 1970 to 21 percent in 1985. The share of employees trained in workers professions rose from 43 percent to 57 percent. The number of persons studying at university-level schools rose by 38,000 and reached 168,700 persons (including correspondence studies), and in the same period the proportion of persons with university-level education in the total number of employees increased from 4.1 percent to 8 percent.

Improvement in social security, in keeping with the resources created, in turn led to strengthening the social guarantees of the population. Grants given on the birth of a child were increased, and child allowances were raised (for example, for 2 children from Kcs330 to Kcs650 per month), the payment of a maternity allowance for mothers taking care of children was introduced and expanded; advantageous loans for newly married couples were introduced, together with the state contribution when children are born; the entire system of pensions was improved and sickness benefit rates were raised markedly further. The total income of the population from social security increased by 109 percent in the past 15 years. The average old age pension increased by more than 50 percent.

The country's economic potential was increased considerably; production material and raw material resources began to be used more economically. In the past 15 years, a total of Kcs2,300 billion was invested in the modernization and expansion of the material-technological base of production, of which Kcs802 billion went to industry, Kcs255 billion to agriculture, and Kcs301 billion to comprehensive housing construction. The value of all basic assets increased 2.2-fold and reached Kcs1,861 billion.

Capacities were built for the annual extraction of 65 million metric tons of coal to replace moribund capacities, as well as for increasing coal extraction. Power plants were built with a capacity of more than 10,000 mw, of which 2,200 mw involved nuclear power plants. There were 3,800 km of gas pipelines built, capable of carrying 53 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually. The storage capacity of underground gas reservoirs was also increased. Important capacities were also built for the production of steel, rolled material, and steel pipes; in addition, new petrochemical combines with built in the chemical enterprise of the Czechoslovak-Slovak Friendship Concern in Litvinov and in the Slovnaft Bratislava national enterprise. Numerous engineering enterprises were built and modernized (especially for the production of equipment for nuclear power plants, for the expansion of Tatra trucks production, in the electrotechnical industry, in agro-engineering, and others); new celloulose-paper combines in Ruzomberok and Paskov; a number of timber-processing combines and capacities for furniture manufacture; new meat-processing combines; and dairies were constructed.

A total of 586 km of freeways and other projects of city bypasses, as well as three subway lines were commissioned, and a further 972 km of railroad lines were electrified. A new railroad crossing point ot the USSR was built, and railroad lines in North Bohemia were rerouted. A number of large department stores, supermarkets, hotels, and important projects of a social and cultural nature were built (especially the Palace of Culture and the reconstruction of the National Theater in Prague, the House of Trade Unions in Bratislava, and new projects connected with radio and television broadcasting). The retail trade network in the countryside was rebuilt and modernized; a considerable number of school buildings were built, enabling an increase in the number of classrooms by 19,000; new health, physical training, spa, and recreational facilities were built. The modernization and automation of the intercity telephone network continued. increasing the automation of central telephone districts from 24 percent in 1970 to 68 percent in 1985. The construction of basic television transmitters for the first channel was completed. The broadcasting network of the second channel provides a quality signal covering 71 percent of CSSR territory. A significant contribution to the development and beautification of villages and cities was made by the initiative of citizens, the realization of election programs, and by a considerable number of projects ot local importance built under the citizens' "Z" self-help program -- for example 204,000 places in kindergartens, almost 19,000 km of water mains and sewers, and more than 1,800 social and cultural buildings. In this way projects valued at more than Kcs60 billion were built in the past 15 years.

The further deepening of economic cooperation and socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries takes significant credit for the achieved results. Some of the most important projects carried out in the past 15 years are, in particular, the joint construction of the gas pipeline from Orenburg to the USSR's western border, the construction fo the Chmelnice nuclear power plant, and the joint construction of the Kimbayev combine for the extraction and processing of asbestos. Imports from the USSR cover 100 percent of our total needs for crude oil and natural gas; 90 percent of ore; and a great proportion of further imported raw and other materials. The CSSR is taking part in the specialization and cooperation of the production of equipment for nuclear power plants. It ensures, above all, the deliveries of complete reactor vessles, steam generators, and special industrial fittings.

Also of considerble importance is the agreement on the specialization and cooperation of production in the chemical industry, by which the CSSR specializes in the production and deliveries of sophisticated and less energy-intensive chemical production in exchange for deliveries of bulk chemicals.

The effectiveness of the economy gradually increased in accordance with the intensification plans. Good results were achieved in reducing the share of material costs in output and with regards to the production sector's demand for energy. Specific consumption of fuels, energy, and raw and other materials dropped. In 1985, compared with 1970, consumption of fuel-energy resources per Kcsl million of created national income dropped by almost 28 percent; of metals, by 30 percent; of cement, by 25 percent; and so forth.

These results were achieved in complicated conditions. The cost of obtaining and securing the fuel and raw materials base rose substantially; the conditions under which our products were bartered on the markets of nonsocialist countries worsened because of the aggravation of crisis phenomena in the capitalist states and their discrimination. Import prices grew faster than the export prices of our processing industry.

The adaptation of the Czechoslovak economy to the fundamental changes in external conditions did not occur at the necessary pace, however. At the end of the 1970's and in 1980 this temporarily caused the growth of indebtedness in convertible currencies.

The economic policy of the CPCZ determined by the 16th congress set, as the pivotal objective of the development of the economy in the 1981-85 period, the maintenance -- even under more difficult internal and external conditions -- and of the population's high standard of living and its continued improvement in line with the achieved results, while gradually restoring the internal and external economic equilibrium.

These intentions had to be achieved above all through a consequent assertion of the strategic program of raising the effectiveness and quality of all work, founded on the full implementation of the intensification factors of growth, fundamental changes in production, fuller utilization of the results of scientific-technological development, deepening participation in the international division of labor, and perfecting the system of planned management.

After the 16th CPCZ Congress the unfavorable development of external conditions continued; the international situation worsened further. This, together with the tackling of internal problems concerning the development of the economy, was reflected in the finalization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in which priority was given to restoring the equilibrium of economic development rather than to the dynamism of its growth.

With this aim in mind, growth of the national income in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan was slowed down in a planned manner. On the basis of increased effort throughout the national economy, restoration of the dynamism of development was already achieved in 1983.

The results achieved during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and in particular during the 1983-85 period, prove that the basic conceptual intentions of the party's economic policy set by the 16th congress and concretized in the Seventh 5-Year Plan were in essence fulfilled, and in some respects even exceeded. One succeeded in accelerating the process of adapting the economy to new conditions, mastering the consequences of reducing some raw material and energy inputs, and maintaining production's smooth development.

The internal as well as external equilibrium was gradually restored, and prerequisites for restoring the dynamism of the national income's growth were created.

During the 5-year plan, the volume of gross national income increased by 11.5 percent; at the same time, in the 1983-85 period its average annual dynamism was 3.3 percent. In 1985, compared with 1980, social labor productivity increased by more than 9 percent. Industrial production grew by 14.8 percent, and agricultural production during the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan -- as a whole grew by 9.7 percent. Better results than the plan envisaged were achieved in the growth of personal and material social consumption.

The deepening of the process of the economy's intensification reduced the consumption of fuel-energy resources used to create national income by an average of 1.7 percent annually, compared with 0.9 percent envisaged by the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In 1985, compared with 1980, absolute consumption of crude oil, bituminous coal, iron ore, rolled material, natural rubber, wool, cement, nonferrous metals, and some other raw materials was reduced. In 1985, compared with 1980, the demands of the national economy for transportation decreased by 8.2 percent. The share of material costs in input was reduced by an average of 1.2 percent annually, compared with the planned 0.8 percent.

Increased attention was paid to implementing the results of scientific-technological development in practice. In 1985 the share of the value of new products with a high technological-economic standard reached almost one-third, compared with 21 percent in 1980. The volume of production realized on the basis of the tasks of the plan for technological development at all levels of management reached approximately 20 percent of the total volume of industrial production. The number of utilized Czechoslovak inventors' patents doubled. Czechoslovak inventors' patents grew by roughly 11 percent, and on average totals almost 2,700 annually. The number of annually submitted innovation proposals nears the 400,000 mark. Even though the conclusions of the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session were in this way gradually introduced into practice and the scientific research base was continually beefed up with personnel, and financial, and foreign currency resources, the overall progress in the accelerated implementation of the results of science and technology in practice still does not correspond to the possibilities and needs of the national economy's effective development.

On the basis of structural changes, especially in industrial production, the importance of processing branches grew and the share of raw material and energy branches declined.

Engineering production increased by 28.3 percent, of which production in the electrotechnical industry increased by 49.9 percent, while production in the metallurgy industry increased by 5.8 percent, and that of construction materials by less than 3.7 percent.

The construction of nuclear power plants was an important structural change. In 1985 the proportion of electricity from nuclear power plants already constituted 14.5 percent of total production.

The smoothness of the fuel and energy supply was systematically reinforced; the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan with regard to coal extraction were exceeded by 6.4 million metric tons.

Exceeding the tasks of the 5-year plan in agriculture by 4.3 percent made it possible to further improve the nutrition of the people and substantially increase the extent of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The development of plant production overtook animal production. The rate of growth of plant production was almost twice as high as that of animal production. In the 1981-85 period, 54.6 million metric tons of grain were produced -- 4,2 million metric tons more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. During that 5-year plan, per-hectare yields increased on average by 12 percent. The growth of plant production, a better use of concentrated feed, and a better utility value of farm animals enabled us to exceed the planned tasks in the production and procurement of animal products, and substantially reduce imports of grain.

Our economy's participation in the international division of labor, especially through the further development of socialist economic integration, deepened during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The plan for exports to the socialist countries was exceeded. In Czechoslovakia's total turnover the share of foreign trade with the CEMA states increased to 74 percent, compared with 65.5 percent in 1980.

In the sphere of external economic relations with the nonsocialist countries, an edge of exports over imports was achieved. The indebtedness in freely convertible currencies was substantially reduced. The planned increase of exports, especially of machinery and equipment, was not filfilled. As a consequence of the processing industry's reduced export prices, the planned profitability of foreign trade was not achieved.

In accordance with the intentions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the share of investments in national income was reduced and capital construction concentrated on selected branches and vital projects.

Despite the gradual improvement of the situation as regards putting capacities in operation, some important projects were not finished within the determined deadlines, and there were delays in starting production at the projected parameters. The utilization of capital assets did not develop satisfactorily.

The pivotal objective of the economic policy determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress -- to maintain and improve the achieved high standard of living -- was fulfilled. Personal consumption of the population grew about 5 percent. Social consumption grew faster than the plan envisaged -- it increased by 28.6 percent and in 1985 reached Kcs176 billion; that is, Kcs11,380 per inhabitant.

The situation of deliveries of foodstuffs and industrial products to the domestic market showed improvement. Shortcomings, however, persisted as regards services and goods, their range and quality.

During the entire 5-year plan, a total of 487,000 apartments were built for about 1.5 million inhabitants, providing more square meters of living area and more rooms per apartment than the plan envisaged.

The results were achieved because of the implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management of the National Economy and the System of the Management of Agriculture, even though one did not quite succeed in finalizing and implementing in practice some of the Set of Measures' fundamental principles.

A significant contribution to fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress was made by the growing activity and initiative of the working people, the great upsurge of socialist competition, the brigades of socialist labor, the party's efforts, and the endeavors of trade union, youth organizations, and other organizations of the National Front.

We are entering the second half of the 1980's as a consolidated, politically strong, and economically advanced state with a high living and cultural standard and with good international-political standing. All this enables us -- aware of our high degree of responsibility for the further development of our socialist society -- to submit to the 17th CPCZ Congress a demanding but realistic program for speeding up economic and social development in the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000.

B. -- The Basic Guidelines of the CPCZ's Socioeconomic Strategy Up to the Year 2000

The main objective, which the CPCZ systematically pursues, is raising the people's standard of living, satisfying the population's material and spiritual needs on a qualitatively higher level, reinforcing their security and social guarantees, and creating ever more favorable conditions for man's harmonious development. Ensuring this objective is the basic task of our long-range economic strategy, based on acceleration of socioeconomic development through intensification and raising the effectiveness of social production, the quality of all work, and strict thriftiness. In accordance with the conclusions of the CEMA countries' economic summit, we will comprehensively develop economic cooperation and socialist economic integration with the socialist countries, especially with the USSR.

All-around intensification of the entire national economy calls for speeding up scientific and technological progress on the basis of full participation in implementing the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress Until the Year 2000, carrying out effective structural changes in production, improving the quality of management and planning, utilizing the economic mechanism, increasing the participation of working people in management, and raising their qualification and initiative.

In the period up to the year 2000, in the interest of raising the living standard of the population and improving their living and working conditions, it is necessary to:

-- Pay primary attention to the further growth of private consumption by the population, so as to ensure a more profound link between the interests of the individual and the interest of society; increase the material stake of the working people in the results of their work, reinforce the socialist principles governing remuneration; increase the personal consumption of the population by at least half, and give preference to improving its quality and structure; accelerate the growth and increase the share of sales of industrial consumer goods, especially of high quality engineering and electrotechnical products; substantially increase the share of imported goods with the aim of completing and enriching the domestic market; raise the standards of retail trade sales; and expand paid services;

-- It is necessary to achieve a qualitative improvement in the public consumption of the population, especially in education, the health services, and social welfare; create more favorable conditions for the education of the young generation by realizing the program of the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system for increasing by half the share of workers with university-level and secondary school qualifications; improve, in proportion to the growth in the living standards of the economically active population, the social security of those people who because of age or illness cannot take part in the working process;

-- Improve preventive medical care in the struggle against illnesses which cause the greatest social burden; perfect the care for handicapped citizens; expand nursing services for elderly citizens; enlarge the capacities of treatment facilities for the chronically ill; improve the health sector's equipment through modern diagnostic apparatus and treatment technology; expand spa services;

-- Improve the quality and standard of housing; alongside new construction, substantially increase the extent and quality of repairs and maintenance of the housing stock and speed up its modernization; it is necessary to pay great attention to the development of cities as centers of people's social and cultural life; concentrate potential and means for the revitalization of city centers; improve further the care for cultural monuments;

-- Create conditions for extending leisure time in the interest of the fuller development of the working people's personalities and creative talents, to divide up the expansion of leisure time in such a way that it corresponds better to the demands of one's profession and the merit principle;

-- The creation and protection of the environment is an integral part of the further development of the living standard; in the period up to the year 2000 it is necessary to gradually reduce the degree of air and water pollution in the most afflicted regions; continue to resolve the elimination of solid and communal wastes; reduce the extent of soil erosion; and improve forests;

-- Create prerequisites for the growth of the people's standard of living through the further development of the national economy and a long-range stable dynamic growth of the national income; achieve, up to the year 2000, a more than two-thirds' increase in the national income compared with 1985. In essence this growth must be achieved through the growth of social productivity of labor.

In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to speed up the process of intensification, and realize a gradual technological and structural reconstruction of the Czechoslovak economy; to achieve -- in respect of the creation of the national income -- a one-third reduction in its energy demand, and reduce demand for ferrous metals by 40-50 percent.

An accelerated application of scientific-technological progress in the CSSR national economy and the realization of the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress Until the Year 2000 must become the foundation. Scientific-technological progress is to be oriented toward:

-- The application of electronics in the national economy;

-- Comprehensive automation, above all of mass production, and the introduction of flexible automated production systems;

-- The development of nuclear engineering, raising the share of electric energy in the overall CSSR fuel-energy balance sheet;

-- The development of new types of materials and the assimilation of their production with efficient technologies;

-- The development of biotechnologies and their broadest possible utilization.

The crucial role in accelerating the development of science and technology must be played by the engineering and electrotechnical industries, which -- on the basis of intensified cooperation, especially with the socialist states -- must ensure the necessary machinery and equipment of high technological standards for the modernization of the production-technological base of the Czechoslovak economy and for the transition toward principally new technological processes and state-of-the-art technology. They must speed up innovation processes and achieve substantial growth in the quality of products and in their technical-economic standards and reliability, which must be on a par with foremost world producers.

The long-term strategy of increasing the creation of resources must be based on the accelerated dynamism of production, particularly in branches marked by intensive innovative activity and a high input of science and technology, that is, engineering, the electrotechnical industry, and sophisticated chemistry, including pharmaceutics. In the light and wood-working industries, priority must be given to the development of production that permits the maximum efficient use of raw materials and the best use of employees' qualifications.

The development of raw-material and energy-intensive branches must be subordinated to economic efficiency. It is essential to ensure a decline in the material-intensiveness of production, and significantly raise the degree of utilization of material resources throughout the national economy. Better use must be made of secondary raw materials and zero-waste technologies must be applied. A long-term comprehensive program for ensuring the development of the Czechoslovak national economy in terms of raw materials must be worked out.

In the fuel-power sector, the role of nuclear power and natural gas is to be enhanced. The installed capacity of nuclear power plants should be raised to roughly 10,000 megawatts by the year 2000. The comprehensive utilization of heat from energy sources, including nuclear power plants must be resolved. The proportion of crude oil products in power generation must be reduced. In connection with the gradual drop in the extraction of brown coal it is necessary to prepare well in advance the manpower development concept in coal mining regions.

The agricultural-food industry complex must continuously ensure rational supplies of food to the population as an important part of living standards, and further raise the degree of our self-reliance in the production of food. By applying comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, and biologization, the process of putting agricultural production on an industrial footing must be completed. Broad use must be made of electronics for the direction of production and technological processes in plant and livestock production, as well as in the food industry. Negative influences on the natural environment must be limited, and losses in all phases of production and processing of agricultural products reduced. A proportionate development of all links in the agricultural-industrial complex must be ensured so as to achieve a balanced and comprehensive utilization of all factors of intensification at the level of the latest scientific and technological knowledge. Priority must be given to the modernization of the material-technological base of the food industry as an essential prerequisite for the efficient use of agricultural raw materials and for securing the requisite range, equality, and durability of foodstuffs.

It is necessary to develop and realize the state's unified transportation policy, realize measures aimed at further reducing transport requirements, and speed up the further development and modernization of transportation's technological base.

Switching the economy onto the path of intensive development requires that we markedly raise the efficiency of the international division of labor in accordance with the conclusions of the economic summit [of CEMA states in June 1984], and deepen cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, based on the optimal utilization of the individual countries' existing potentials and specific conditions of development. The agreements on programs of bilateral economic cooperation up to the year 2000 with individual socialist states, particularly with the Soviet Union, must be translated into action.

Exchange within branches and sectors, the main factor of growth in foreign trade turnovers, must be intensified. Specialization and production sharing as well as higher forms of cooperation must be actively promoted, especially the development of direct ties among economic organizations and the setting up of joint associations and enterprises. Economic and social policy must be coordinated and the coordination of plans perfected. International socialist division of labor must be promoted with the aim of reducing to the greatest possible degree the current broad range of products. Forces and resources must be concentrated on effective products of high technological standards. We must work out an important and export policy that would cover the broad range of our domestic needs by means of intensive division of labor.

Economic relations with nonsocialist states must be developed on the basis of mutual advantage. As far as industrially advanced capitalist states are concerned, the task is to achieve a more balanced structure of goods exchange. In exports to this area, the role of products that place high demands on research and development and skilled labor must be enhanced. Industrial cooperation must also be used.

Economic cooperation with developing countries must be substantially expanded, especially by means of participation in their industrialization programs through exports of machinery and equipment. Imports of raw and other materials from these countries, as well as finished goods, including consumer goods, must be increased.

In the interest of speeding up the structural rebuilding of the economy and raising its efficiency and performance, capital investment resources must be particularly earmarked for retooling and modernization projects and for the application of the results of research and development to progressive branches and future-oriented types of production.

The quality of the entire process of expanded production must be improved, especially that of capital investment. Modern building and assembly work technologies must be widely adopted, and conservation of cement, metals, and power must be ensured. The capacities of the building sector must be enhanced through modernizing the equipment of the entire process of construction, repair, and maintenance by means of technology and by increasing the number of employees.

A substantial acceleration of the process of economic intensification is conditional on a strong activation of the human factor; on the continuous growth of professional qualification and the need for requalification of some groups of workers.

The increase in the productive-age population that will begin to manifest itself in the nineties must be rationally deployed. The use of qualified employees must be focused on future-oriented and effective branches. In the interest of an improved use of basic assets, prerequisites must be created for the transfer of employees to the tertiary sphere [comprising trade, transport, and services], especially to the area of paid services. The quality of economic management must be raised on the basis of a more comprehensive use of the advantages of the socialist economy and by perfecting the socialist system of management and planning.

The Leninist principles of socialist management, particularly democratic centralism, must be consolidated and promoted. The economic legal powers and responsibility of enterprises and economic production units must be enhanced and the participation of working people in management expended in all possible ways.

C -- Main Tasks of the Party's Economic and Social Policy in the Years 1986-90

I. The Basic Orientation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan

The fulfillment of the basic targets of socioeconomic development up to the year 2000 requires that national income in 1990 by 18 to 19 percent higher than in 1985, and that 92 to 95 percent of its increase be due to higher social productivity of labor, which will increase by a minimum of 17 to 18 percent over this period. We must achieve a substantially higher degree of the utilization of fuels, power, and raw and industrial materials and their conservation, especially on the basis of a further marked reduction in the material- and energy-intensiveness of production.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to:

1. Speed up the introduction of the latest results of scientific-technological development into production and social practice; ensure, in particular, the greatest possible production growth on the basis of the implementation of resolved research and development tasks; increase the share of products of high technical-economic standards and raise the service life and realiability of products as an inseparable part of these standards; make more intensive use of international cooperation in science and technology and expedient use of licensing policy; and comprehensively encourage and utilize the improvers' and inventors' movement;

2. Further reduce the energy-intensiveness of the national economy; in the years 1986-90, achieve an average annual reduction of 2.9 percent in the consumption of fuel-power resources per unit of created gross national income; ensure, by means of the implementation of the state-target program for rationalizing the consumption and utilization of fuels and power, total savings of at least 15.4 million metric tons of specific fuel by 1990, compared with 1985;

Devote attention to progressive structural changes in the fuel-power balance; develop at a more rapid rate less energy-intensive production branches, guaranteeing a high degree of utilization of fuel-power and raw material inputs; make better use of fixed assets; introduce less energy-intensive technological processes; raise the technological standard of equipment producing and consuming fuels and energy and modernize this equipment, improve its maintenance, and ensure its reliable operation; more markedly raise the utilization of secondary sources of energy, especially for the generation of heat.

Make more economical use of fuels and power in the nonproduction sphere and in households; make more rational use of heat and, with this aim in mind, consistently introduce the monitoring of heat and hot water consumption, and equip sources of heat supply and central heating systems with automated regulation devices;

Reduce consumption of heating oil for electricity and heat production by at least 30 percent; permanently reduce consumption of fuels per unit of output in all branches of the national economy; in freight road traffic, reduce specific fuels consumption per unit of transport performance by at least 8 percent;

3. In all sectors of the national economy, substantially improve the utilization of metals; implement the state target program for rationalizing the consumption of metals and achieve total relative savings of approximately 2.5 million metric tons of ferrous and 70,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals in the national economy during the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Improve the quality of norms governing the consumption of ferrous and nonferrous metals; orient the work of design offices toward achieving the progressive consumption norms stipulated in the state target program; adjust technological processes of production; assert essential changes of production programs in all branches of the national economy, especially in engineering and the building industry; work out measures aimed at a more effective utilization of secondary raw materials.

Reduce transport requirements by roughly 10 percent in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and gradually resolve the comprehensive rationalization of goods circulation and the modernization and rationalization fo the warehouse economy.

In accordance with the tasks of maximally reducing the energy- and material-intensiveness of production, ensure a decline in the share of material costs in the value of output by an annual average of 1.5 percent;

4. On the basis of a further rise in efficiency and the CSSR's deeper involvement in the international division of labor, particularly in socialist economic integration, achieve a more rapid growth rate of foreign trade than of created national income; give paramount attention to the promotion of economic cooperation with the USSR, particularly to the implementation of the program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000;

Improve the maximalization of our production on foreign markets, suitably channel the territorial orientation of foreign trade, and make more effective use of commercial policy and of higher forms of economic cooperation such as production sharing and specialization;

5. Make more rational use of the rich experiences and skills of the working people and of their steadily improving qualifications in order to accelerate labor productivity growth in all branches of the national economy and increase its share in the growth of production and performance;

Ensure the professional training of numerically strong age groups; raise the qualification of the working people to make it correspond with the requirements of putting the latest scientific and technological knowledge into practice;

Consistently implement the merit principle; ensure that labor productivity growth exceeds the growth rate of average wages; tighten management, work discipline, and the regular rhythm of the work process, and make full use of working hours;

6. Substantially improve the use of existing capacities and fixed assets and speed up the liquidation of those that are obsolete and ineffective; markedly raise the effectiveness of investments; orient capital investment primarily toward renewing retooling, and modernizing existing types of production, toward programs and projects marked by a rapid return on invested capital; make full use of the possibilities of increasing production wherever existing capacities are not fully utilized; reduce the excessive number of projects simultaneously under construction, and cut construction deadlines;

Markedly improve the development and utilization of inventories, speed up the time of their turnover, release the resources tied up in excessive inventories, and improve their composition, especially in favor of marketing inventories [odbytove zasoby];

7. Depending on the results achieved in the development of the economy, and in accordance with the demand to consolidate the socialist way of life, ensure a further development in the population's living standards; ensure an 11 to 13 percent growth in real personal income; improve the satisfaction of the population's needs by expanding and improving the quality of the supply of goods and services; develop in a comprehensive manner education, health care, culture, and other spheres meeting the needs of the population, and improve housing conditions;

In all sectors, consistently secure measures aimed at improving the living and working environment;

8. Permanently perfect the system of planned national economy management; deepen the role of the plan as the basic instrument of steering socioeconomic processes at all levels, making a more effective use of value relations and instruments in the process; further perfect the organization of the production-technological base; enhance the legal powers and responsibility of enterprises and economic production units for meeting society's needs; achieve a uniform, coordinated, and balanced influence of the economic mechanism on effective development and its dynamism and proportions, on the active utilization of all factors of intensification, on the speedy application of the results of research and development, on deepening integration in the international division of labor, and on creating an exacting economic climate for achieving high national economic yields.

By improving the quality of managerial and organizational activity, it is necessary to establish conditions for enhancing the participation by the working people in management as the basic prerequisite of mobilizing labor collectives and their initiative for achieving the targets of the party's economic policy.

II. Application of Scientific-Technological Development

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we must enhance the role of scientific-technological development as the crucial factor of the economy's intensifiction.

A more distinct application fo scientific and technological development must be emphasized in implementing gradual structural changes in the economy. In doing so, we must proceed from the state scientific-technological and state target programs and from the tasks arising for the CSSR from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000. The tasks of these programs must be ensured on a priority basis in the plans at all levels of management. In implementing scientific-technological development in branch ministries, economic production units, and enterprises, we must apply a target-programmatic approach and ensure that the scientific-research base and capital investment focus on the set priorities and efficiency criteria. Prerequisites must be created for a marked rise in the efficiency of international cooperation in research and development, in close coordination with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

The economic sphere must be made to concentrate not only on the implementation of tasks arising from the state programs, but also on an initiative-filled, continuous promotion of the technological standards of production and product innovation.

The deadlines for the solution and implementation of research and development tasks must be cut, and it must be ensured that the results achieved are on par with world standards and that they are speedily applied in production.

The potentials and resources of science, research, and development must be concentrated, above all, on the following:

-- introduction of progressive technological processes permitting a marked rise in the productivity of labor, a decline in the material- and energy-intensiveness of production, and an improvement of working conditions;

-- introduction of electronics into the national economy;

-- speeding up the modernization and automation of integrated workplaces and gradual transition toward the comprehensive automation of complete technological units;

-- development of comprehensive mechanization and automation in the sphere of materials handlings, in intra-enterprise transport, and in the warehouse economy, with the aim of substantially reducing the degree of manual work and the existing number of workers in these areas;

-- development, assimilation, and production of new generations of machinery and equipment for the needs of modernization and retooling, machinery and equipment that are marked by a broader application of electronics. Standardization and uniform norms for crucial components and elements must be applied on a broader scale and efforts must be made for a more thorough standardization of international norms within the framework of CEMA;

-- development of nuclear power generation;

-- development of biotechnoligies and fermentation and microbiological productions and their use in the agricultural-food industry complex and in health care;

-- development of new types of materials, and a more intensive exploitation of the domestic raw material base and of secondary raw materials by means of higher use of zero-waste technologies;

-- creation and protection of the environment and perfection of care for people's health.

The quality of the plans of technical development must be systematically improved; society's need and efficiency must be treated as the basic criterion for selecting and solving research and development tasks. The implementation of these plans must be ensured comprehensively at all levels of management, and the deadlines for solving and implementing research and development tasks must be cut.

The number of employees in the sphere of science and technology is to be raised by 11,500 and 3.9 percent of used gross national income is to be allocated for the development of science and technology. The performance of the entire scientific-research base must be raised.

The organization of the management of the research and development base is to be streamlined and the plan-based provisions for the activity of scientific and institutes are to be perfected, especially by means of supplying them with the requisite laboratory equipment, apparatuses, and computer and organization technology.

The quality of cadres in the research and development base must be improved by means of essential requalification and by increasing the share of creative employees.

Attention must be paid to systematically improving the quality of, and reinforcing, the pre-production stages as a condition for the rapid transfer of the results of research and development and other sources of innovation into production.

Cooperation of production organizations with institutions of basic research and with higher educational establishments is to be intensified, the network of research-production units and scientific-production associations expanded, and the possibilities for research to apply its findings broadened.

The use of licenses as an important source of scientific-technological progress is to be expanded. In purchasing licenses, it is necessary to concentrate on speedy solutions of technology and product innovations, on ensuring designated tasks arising from state programs, and on raising the efficiency of production.

The promotion of inventions and improvements must be oriented more consistently than has been the case thus far on the tasks of the plan for scientific and technological development and on the needs of production. Conditions must be established for a speedy utilization of inventions, improvement proposals, and industrial prototypes.

The functions of the uniform system of scientific, technological, and economic information must be intensified and international comparisons of the quality of our products and of technical-economic standards of production must be improved.

In accordance with the needs of domestic and foreign markets, we must expand and, even more importantly, make more rigid the evaluations of the quality of products by state testing laboratories, using as a basis exacting criteria founded upon international comparisons.

Applied economic research must concentrate on elaborating a comprehensive concept of transition toward the intensive type of development and its implementations for the development of production forces, and on perfecting socialist production relations and the system of planned national economic management. This research must result in mutually interlinked target projects.

By means of target projects of basic research, scientific institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and higher educational establishments, as well as other scientific workplaces, must be oriented toward creating a headstart in the development of important directions of science and technology. Cooperation between science and practice must be intensively promoted, especially through direct participation by the workplaces of basic research in the fulfillment of state target and state scientific-technological programs.

In individual scientific disciplines, research is to be directed in the following ways:

In mathematics, it is necessary above all to establish scientific foundations for modelling complicated systems, creating more advanced computer software, and solving the more general problems of software engineering.

Research in physics must concentrate on designated problems in nuclear physics, solid-state physics, plasma physics, optics, biophysics, and on problems that will meet the future needs of nuclear engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, biotechnology, and other areas.

Earth and space sciences must concentrate primarily on solving problems connected with the extraction and utilizaton of minerals and on the refinement of selected types of fuels. Furthermore, they must concentrate on deepening knowledge that is essential for protecting and making rational use of water and land resources and on clarifying the dynamism of landscape systems.

The technical sciences are to expand basic knowledge in the area of materials (metals as well as composite construction materials), mechanics of all phases, heavy-current electrical engineering, electronics, cybernetics, and scientific apparatuses for the needs of scientific-technological development in the metallurgical, engineering, electrotechnical, and building industries and for the solution of designated problems concerning the development of transportation and communications. Special attention must be paid to ensuring the development of advanced-generation computer systems, artificial intelligence robotics, and electro-optics.

The chemical sciences must clarify relationships between the structure and properties of substances and thereby establish the scientific groundwork for rationalizing the preparation and application of new materials in the production branches. Special attention must be paid to achieiving energy conservation, utilizing the domestic raw material base, expanding the range and improving the quality of produced substances and materials, and, last but not least, to protecting the environment.

Cell and molecular biology must develop future-oriented directions of controlled gene manipulation, and study the use of living organisms for the purposes of production, processing, and service as well as for clarifying the essence of living organisms in states of health and illness. Special attention is to be devoted to cultivating selected production microorganisms and to clarifying the essence of, and possibilities for overcoming, socially grave diseases.

Biological and ecological sciences must be made to concentrate on getting to know the law and functions of the biosphere, with the aim of contributing to the preservation and further development of natural wealth, to the protection and efficient use of the genetic stock of the flora and fauna, to the rational use of renewable biotic sources of raw materials and energy, to increasing the productivity of ecosystems, to limiting the negative influence of harmful factors, and to the ecological optimization of the use of landscape.

Agricultural sciences must be made to concentrate on expanding the theoretical foundations for the development of the agricultural-food industry complex and raising its efficiency. In particular, they must intensify scientific approaches in plant genetics and physiology, in the theory dealing with regulating the creation and accumulation of organic matter of agricultural crops in soil systems, in the area of new methods of agricultural technology, in increasing the yields of livestock and improving protection of its health, and in the area of food processing and biochemical technologies.

The medical sciences must continue to clarify basic mechanisms concerning the development or organisms and provide new scientific foundations for the rational prevention and treatment of socially grave diseases.

Social sciences must concentrate on clarifying major problems concerning the construction and development of the socialist society and on the study of the general and specific laws of socialism in the stage of building a developed socialist society in the CSSR, on shaping a socialist social awareness and a socialist way of life, and on the solution of theoretical issues concerning the development of the economy, which ought to result in al all-encompassing forecast for the economic, social, and scientific-technolgocial development of the CSSR.

III. Development of Industry

Meeting the growing needs of the national economy and the population, as well as efficiency improvements in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, will to a decisive extent be determined by the development of industrial production, which is to increase 15 to 18 percent by 1990.

Primary attention in developing industrial production must be devoted to the structure of production and its effective utilization, especially for more completely satisfying the requirements of the domestic market, expanding cost effective export deliveries, and modernizing the production base while at the same time substantially raising the quality and technological standards of products and ensuring needs for spare parts.

Labor producitivy in industry is to increase 14 to 17 percent and its growth is to account for 92 to 95 percent of the increment in production. This target is to be achieved by means of improved production management; an accelerated practical application of the results of science and research; improved use of production capacities; modernization, automation, and computerization of production facilities and technological processes; and more intensive international cooperation. To intensify the production process and achieve greater cost effectiveness, it is necessary to raise the standards of management at the enterprise and sub-enterprise level.

In the structure of industrial production, the role of manufacturing branches is to be enhanced, especially types of production requiring a high level of employees' qualification and based on the application of the latest results of scientific and technological development. It is necessary to ensure an efficient use of the domestic raw material base and to reduce energy- and raw material-intensiveness.

The most important targets concerning the development of and structural changes in production, including the decisive tasks in conserving and rationalizing the consumption of fuels, energy, and metals, are to be ensured by implementing state target programs.

The growth of industrial production in individual branches must be focused in the following directions:

1. The Engineering-Metallurgical Complex

Engineering and Electrical Engineering

The development of engineering production as the bearer of scientific-technological progress in all branches of the national economy and the main export branch must be oriented toward the creation of essential conditions for a substantial rise in the technological level of production. It must be based on implementing the latest results of research and development, accelerated introduction of new production technologies and new products, and reduced production costs.

The production of engineering and electrotechnical engineering is to rise a total of 30 percent.

The implementation of the state target and state scientific-technological programs must be ensured. Priority is to be given to the development of production of assembly modules and components of high quality and reliability.

Prerequisites must be created for a deeper integration of Czechoslovak engineering and electrotechnical industry in the international socialist division of labor. Acting in close cooperation with foreign trade organizations, they must ensure the exacting export tasks and improve the efficiency of exports, especially by raising the per-kilogram price of exported products and reducing the costs of generating foreign exchange resources. The share of machinery and equipment in exports and imports must be increased, especially through specialization and production sharing.

These two branches must ensure a high technological standard of machinery and equipment for capital investment and exports, as well as for meeting the needs of the population for consumer durables and electrotechnical merchandise. Priority must be given to ensuring equipment for projects under construction that were started in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to the indispensible needs of modernizing and further developing the decisive branches of the national economy.

Engineering and electrotechnical production is to be increased, above all, by retooling, modernizing, and improving the use of the existing prodution base and by developing production sharing and specialization, especially with the socialist states.

A more rapid rise in shift intensity should be achieved, particularly by making maximum use of top-performance and expensive machinery and production equipment. The elimination of obsolete production technology must be accelerated. Rationalization workshops ought to be set up and the development of the production of single-purpose machinery ensured.

Heavy engineering is to increase its production 21 to 22 percent with the aim of ensuring deliveries of modern progressive technology, including high-performance semiconductor and heavy-current electrical engineering technology, for the development of individual branches of the national economy and reducing the consumption of fuel-power resources and metals. Deesign and assembly capacities must be reinforced.

In keeping with the program of building nuclear power plants in the CSSR and the adopted obligations vis-a-vis CEMA countries, we must ensure deliveries of installations for nuclear power plants of the VVER 440 and VVER 1,000 types. It is necessary to raise the quality and technical parameters and ensure the essential scale of deliveries of complete technological units for coal extraction and coal-treatment, power-generating, chemical, food-processing and hydro-electrical installations; of sewage water treatment plants; electrical locomotives; streetcars and trolleybuses; equipment for small-volume chemistry and equipment for irrigatrion in agriculture. The modernization of capacities for the production of boiler room equipment, and centralized heat supplies of small-capacity boilers for burning coal of inferior quality, of equipment for improving the purity of air and water, and the like.

The share of electronics and automation in the produced range of machinery and equipment for complete investment units must be raised. Their functional reliability and operational efficiency must also be improved. New, progressive technologies are to be introduced on a broader scale -- especially in forming, the automation of production processes in welding, rolling, and forging and the development of engineering and powder metallurgy.

A dynamic development is to be ensured in the production of converter elements [menicove prvky], pump, fixtures, penumatic equipment [vzduchotechnicke zarizeni], piping, and spare parts.

Obligations arising from long-term trade agreements with socialist countries must be safeguarded, and exports to nonsocialist countries increased, especially exports of complete investment units.

General engineering is to increase production 25 percent. It must concentrate on a more distinct solution of export needs while at the same time achieving better cost effectiveness; on ensuring deliveries of progressive technology for capital investment projects; and on increasing the production of consumer goods while carrying out a major innovation of products. The structure of production must be adjusted more rapidly to the requirements of the market and the need to develop services.

Foundations must be laid for necessary structural changes in production and designated branches. The production of trucks, machine tools and forming machines, textile machinery, machinery for the light and food processing industry, and agricultural machinery must be promoted. Special attention must be devoted to the development and production of new generations of machinery and equipment that will permit a reduction in the energy requirements of production processes.

The implementation of important innovative programs must be ensured, such as the production start-up of a new type of passenger car, the S-781; the production of a medium-size truck; the introduction of new types of agricultural, road-building, and construction machines, including small and building machinery; a broader application of automated processes in the production of engineering technology; or the introduction of new types of knitting, weaving, tanning, shoemaking, and printing machines. The production of packaging technology must be promoted.

It is necessary to substantially increase the use of electronics in the automated command and control systems of technological processes and in the systems of automated design and modelling; to speed up the development and introduction into production of highly automated numerically controlled machine tools and forming machines for the final assembly of flexible production systems and automated production lines; and speed up the development of automated machinery and equipment for the light and textile industries and of standardized modules for industrial robots and handling machines and robot-equipped technological complexes, along with the development of designated engineering technologies.

In the electrotechnical industry, production is to increase 60 to 65 percent, thereby establishing conditions for the introduction of electronics into the national economy. The utilization of the sector's existing capacities is to improve, especially through their modernization and retooling. Assembly capacities for capital investment are to be reinforced.

By making broad use of electronics, conditions are to be created for raising the technological standards and export capability of engineering and other products.

The development of the component basis must be accelerated and its quality raised. Priority must be given to the development of microelectronics and optoelectronics components, new circuits for microwave, analog, and digital technology, including single-chip microcomputers and passive and structural components adjusted for flat bonding [v uprave pro plosnou montaz]. To this end, we must ensure the necessary development of semiconductor materials, including through international exchange.

Priority must be given to the development of automation, regulation, and gauging technology for controlling technological processes, robot-equipped workplaces and automated control systems, and design. Computer technology, medical technology, gauging and laboratory technology, the computerization of telephone exchanges, and data transmission by means of optical communications systems must also be further developed. Heavy-current electrotechnical industry must also develop in a balanced manner. It must concentrate, in particular, on ensuring the needs of the fuel-power complex, on production of modern driving mechanisms, and on apparatus technology. Full utilization must be made of progressive technologies and new materials.

In promoting the aforementioned branches, consistent use must be made of expedient specialization and production sharing, thereby creating prerequisites for producing in larger lots, further reducing the prices of electronics components and finished products, and improving the reliability and quality of the products turned out by the electrotechnical industry.

The implementation of the state target programs must be consistently ensured, especially the program for developing the material-technical base of electronics and the program for the promotion of the application of electronics in designated sectors of the national economy. Supply of consumer electronics, especially audio-visual electronics, to the market is to be markedly improved through international cooperation.

Metallurgy

The further development of metallurgy must be aimed at intensifying production that ensures a reduction in the fuel-power requirements and in the consumption of metals, and on improving the quality, structure, and assortment of metallurgical production by improving the utilization of existing capacities and modernizing the production base. All this must be accompanied by a gradually declining production of pig iron and crude steel. The supply of metallurgical products must be expanded through the introduction of new, innovative types of products, the utility value and extended service life of which will permit a reduction in metal consumption by their users. At the same time, it is necessary to streamline the activity of metallurgical marketing outlets. The production of the following metallurgical products must be expanded -- economic and thin-walled sections, especially thin sheets for packaging materials and sheets for the electrotechnical industry; stainless, metal-plated, and alloy types of steel; and minus-tolerance rolled materials. The share of scrap metal in blast-furnace charges must be increased and the organization of its collection and treatment fundamentally improved.

It is necessary to purposefully modernize the production base by introducing advanced metallurgy technologies, particularly continuous steel casting, nonfurnace [mimopecni] refining, microalloys, and so forth; close down obsolete rolling mills and energy-intensive open-hearth furnaces.

It is necessary, by improving the quality and the structure of rolled material, especially from high-grade steel, to create prerequisites for its better valorization, and expand the exchange of selected important types of metallurgical products with the CEMA states.

It is necessary to speedily produce and introduce alloys suitable for metal coating, and to further develop powder metallurgy.

In the development of the production base for nonferrous metallurgy, it is necessary to take into account the development of types of production with a qualitatively higher standard, mainly for the needs of the electrotechnical industry.

2. The Fuel-Energy Complex

In accordance with the long-range plan for gradually moving to an energy-efficient type of national economic development, it is necessary to consistently fulfill the adopted plan for rationalizing the consumption and use of fuels and energy. As the main direction of structural changes in this sphere, it is necessary to further develop nuclear power engineering and centralized heat supply and, at the same time, create conditions for increased imports of natural gas. Furthermore, it is necessary to markedly reduce the consumption of heating oils. In view of the great extent to which the natural coal deposits are exhausted, and in view of the unfavorable influence on the environment from burning it, it is necessary to reduce its extraction.

The federal Ministry of Fuels and Power must see to it that the acquisition of all sources of fuels and energy and their thrifty use is achieved with the lowest possible investment and operational costs, and with optimal labor productivity as well as the smallest possible consequences for the environment, while taking maximum care to improve the conditions of safety at work, operations, and the protection of the working people's health.

In the coal industry in 1990, it will be necessary to extract some 94 million metric tons of brown coal and lignite, and some 25 million metric tons of bituminous coal by means of efficient methods and better utilization of the most suitable production.

In the extraction of bituminous coal, it is necessary to strive for better use of geological deposits, above all from low-ceiling seams, and to this end orient the development and the deployment of advanced technology in extraction; from the overall extraction of bituminous coal, achieve a maximal share of coal suitable for coking, and reduce losses during its processing. The capacities necessary for the production of coke must be ensured with minimum investments and the most suitable coke production technology.

In the extraction of brown coal and lignite, it is necessary to finalize the concept of the deployment of new technological units including conveyor belts, ensure their reliability, and markedly increase their performance; to develop the processing of extracted coal; to ensure graded types of coal for the population by producing such types, as well as by reconstructing boilers in production.

It is necessary to ensure the improvement of the environment by reducing consumption of brown coal, by putting into operation desulfurization equipment in the 200 mw bloc of the power plant in Tusimice, and by gradually introducing the advanced technology of fluid [fluidni] burning.

It is necessary to ensure a vital increment in the resources of natural gas through our participation in the integrative actions on the territory of the Soviet Union; to continue the geological surveys of the deposits of crude oil and natural gas in Moravia and Slovakia; to increase domestic extraction of natural gas by more than 50 percent; to expand, in accordance with interstate agreements, the capacity of the transit system for Soviet natural gas through our territory.

It is necessary to make effective use of natural gas, -- of which the resources for domestic consumption will increase by more than 45 percent and will reach 15.4 billion cubic meters by the end of the 5-year plan -- especially as a substitute for heating oil and lighting gas, for heating in areas with the most polluted atmosphere, in places where the development of a centralized heat supply is not ensured, and in selected technological processes. In order to reinforce the stability of the natural gas supply in winter, it is necessary to increase the capacity of underground storage reservoirs. In accordance with the growth of natural gas resources, it is necessary to create prerequisites for smooth supply in its transport and distribution network and comprehensively ensure the construction, modernization, and reconstruction of the gas works' distribution network.

In 1990, the electrical power engineering sector is to generate 87-90 billion kwh of electricity, of which 25 billion kwh will be from nuclear power plants, while reducing production in thermal power plants.

In the development of nuclear engineering, it is necessary to continue to reply on cooperation with the USSR; to put into operation the remaining units in the Dukovany nuclear power plant, and 2 units in the Mochovce nuclear power plant; to continue the construction of the Temelin nuclear power plant with 1,000 mw units, and begin the investor's preparation for the constrution of two further nuclear power plants.

It is necessary to perfect planning, the preparation of investors and suppliers, and the realization of the construction of nuclear power plants; to improve the economic aspect of these projects; to rationalize the operation of nuclear power plants, make their operation reliable, and continue making the most of their operation.

It is necessary to increase reliability and rationalize the operation of thermal power plants and heating plants; to ensure reconstruction works resolving the switchover to the burning of lower-grade fuels, and reduction of the specific consumption of fuels, the reconstruction of selected power plants for the combined generation of electricity and heat, the reliability of equipment, and the protection of air quality. It is necessary to continue coopertion with the Hungarian People's Republic in the construction of the Gabcikovo and Hagymaros hydroprojects on the Danube, and put the first series [soustroji] into operation in 1990; to continue building small hydroelectric power plants; to make use of non-traditional sources of energy.

It is necessary to ensure the construction and reconstruction of the electricity distribution network, and develop cooperation between the Czechoslovak electricity system and the systems of the CEMA states.

It is necessary to develop a centralized heat supply on the basis of approved territorial plans, based, above all, on the combined generation of electricity and heat on the basis of brown coal and using nuclear resources. In implementing these measures, it is necessary to pursue savings of natural gas, heating oils, and of quality coal, particulary graded coal, and apply the principle of pooling investments by all participating heat consumers.

3. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries

It is necessary to orient the chemical industry toward a higher valorization and full use of the input of raw materials and energy; to develop, in particular, types of production which use the results of scientific research and highly qualified work; to reduce dependence on imports from the capitalist countries and deepen the division of labor with the socialist states; to increase production of the chemical industry by 13 percent by 1990.

It is necessary to ensure more intensive processing of crude oil and increase the proportion of it used in petrochemicals; to concentrate attention ona timely start-up of the cracking units in Litvinov and Bratislava; to innovate the range and improve the quality of tires, fibres, plastic materials, and fertilizers; to develop the production of chemical and pharmacuetical specialities, and introduce zero-waste and little-waste technologies.

It is necessary to orient the development of sophisticated chemistry -- in particular toward ingredients for polymers and lubricants, pesticides, organic dyes, pure chemicals, and other materials for electronics, and pharmaceutical substances -- with the aim of markedly strengthening the export ability in these branches; to significantly increase the deliveries and the quality of pesticides for agriculture.

It is necessary to create conditions for the development of retreading tires in local economy enterprises.

It is necessary to create prerequisites for a dynamic development of the pharmaceutical industry and to increase its production by at least 40 percent by making use, in particular, of new universal units that also include the production of semi-finished products; to carry out research into and effective production of new types of antibiotics, antitumor medicines, amino acids, enzymes, and vitamins; to develop the application of biotechnologies; to bring the production structure of medicines into harmony with the needs of the health sector and exports, making use of the international division of labor.

It is necessary to adapt the structure, organization, and equipment of the research base to the development of these sectors, and concentrate it on selected tasks; to derive the goal-oriented technological-economic parameters of research tasks from the requirements of the most demanding world markets.

4. The Timber-Processing Industry

It is necessary to orient the timber-processing industry toward maximally effective valorization of wood mass and its comprehensive utilization, including the use of lower-grade types of raw timber and wastes generated during processing.

It is necessary to increase production by almost 13 percent by fully utilizing newly built capacities, by modernizing and reconstructing selected plants and workshops and, in particular, implementing effective measures aimed at achieving the projected parameters of cellulose production in Paskov and Ruzomberok; to ensure an increase in production and quality of newsprint and of advanced packaging materials.

It is necessary to ensure a gradual growth of the industrial recycling of old paper and, by preparing and realizing modernization work, create conditions for the recyling of all old paper in the CSSR in the course of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to systematically increase the degree of usefulness and the quality of products made of wood, especially furniture and construction carpentry product; to raise the export output, cover the needs of the domestic market with products that are in demand, and gradually substitute the exports of raw timber by exports of products with a higher labor input.

5. The Light Industry

It is necessary to orient the development of light industry toward raising, above all, the quality and fashionability of products, expanding the production of goods of exceptional quality, and toward systematic innovation of the range of consumer goods for the domestic market as well as for export; to increase production in light industry by at least 12 percent with differentiated development in the individual sectors.

While increasing imports of standard consumer goods for the domestic market, it is also necessary to gradually change the structure of their domestic production; to modernize the production base, especially in the knitwear, garment, and leather-processing industries, and make use of modern technologies.

In the glass industry, it is necessary to concentrate attention on a timely start-up of new capacities for the production of float glass in Retenice and glass fibres in Trnava, and prepare a program for expanding production of fabrics made of glass silk for the electrotechnical industry; to expand the range of lightened returnable containers for the foodstuff industry in the interest of the more efficient use of melting capacities; to modernize selected enterprises manufacturing china, utility glass, and costume jewelry.

It is necessary to increase the utilization of broken glass and reduce the energy-intensiveness of glass production.

It is necessary to work out measures aimed at modernizing the printing industry.

6. The Construction Materials' Industry

It is necessary -- by developing further the production of construction materials -- to ensure the needs of the national economy with regard to the required volume, structure, and improved quality of products.

It is necessary to expand the range of construction materials for the modernization and reconstruction of buildings that, in particular, have a higher heat-insulating effect, and high utility and aesthetic properties; to increase production of mineral fibres and ensure their rational utilization; to promptly adapt the production of construction materials to the demands of consumers and, at the same time, expand the color range of roofing and facade materials, and the range of ceramic tiles and wall tiles.

It is necessary to increase and make more efficient the production of crushed limestone and other minerals, and ensure the needs of the agricultural and forestry sectors; to pay attention to the development of the extraction and processing of ceramic minerals, and gradually reduce exports of them by substituting finished products.

It is necessary to systematically reduce the energy-intensiveness of construction materials production. In firing cement clinker, it is necessary to replace to a greater extent the high-grade fuels by non-traditional and lower-grade fuels and waste materials having a nonpolluting effect on the atmosphere; to optimize the transportation of construction materials from the manufacturer to the user.

It is necessary for trade and marketing organizations to supply the domestic market smoothly and promptly with a range of construction materials that are in demand.

It is necessary to orient the construction material industry's capital investment primarily toward the modernization and reconstruction of existing long-term assets, giving priority to actions that ensure savings of fuels, the implementation of technological progress, and the protection of the environment.

IV. The Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

The fundamental task of the agroindustrial complex is to permanently ensure rational nutrition of the people and, at the same time, to increase the extent of self-sufficiency in the production of food. This requires the more consistent assertion of all-around intensification, effectiveness, and an improvement in the quality of the replacement process, the growth of the social productivity of labor, a creative attitude on the part of the working people, and the reduction of losses and production costs. It is necessary to pay exceptional attention to the protection of the environment, and increase the participation of supply branches in raising the technological-economical standard of the agricultural-food complex.

It is necessary to increase gross agricultural production in the Eighth 5-Year Plan by 6-7 percent compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to give priority to the growth of plant production before animal production in the interest of strengthening the stability of agricultural production; to increase plant production by 8-9 percent, and animal production by 5-6 percent. In the food industry it is necessary to ensure by 1990 the growth of production and deliveries to the domestic market by 9-10 percent; to support activities of small breeders of farm animals.

It is necessary to ensure the efficiency of the food production sector through comprehensive use of science and technology, perfecting the quality of production means, and their technical and technological standard and reliability; to deepen comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, and more widely implement computerization; to make use of progressive trends in genetics, biotechnologies, and biochemicalization of production. To this end, it is necessary to consistently implement the unified plan for the development of science and technology in the agroindustrial complex, make more effective use of biological and technological service, and make use of new cooperation possibilities with the CEMA countries and of the findings of world science and technology.

Increasing the importance and effectiveness of the agroindustrial complex requires the consistent implementation of measures contained in the system of planned management of the agroindustrial complex, and the systematic raising of the effectiveness of management and organization work and a consistent elimination of the causes of unsubstantiated differences in the management of agricultural enterprises working in comparable conditions.

In plant production it is necessary to regard the production of cereals as a key task; ensure the higher stability of harvests, and achieve production of 57-58 million metric tons; to ensure the growth of production through increasing per-hectare yields and reducing losses. In addition to intensifying the production of grains, it is necessary to improve their quality and use them more economically; to increase production of bulk feed by 6.5 percent compared with the past 5-year plan, and ensure its desired structure, high quality, and effective use. In order to contain the annual fluctuations in the harvest of feed, it is necessary to create the required stocks as the basic prerequisite for the stability of animal production.

It is necessary to achieve more marked progress in sugar beet, potato, hops, and malt barley growing, especially as regards quality of production; to ensure production of sugar beet and sugar in harmony with the needs of the national economy; to resolve problems connected with growing potatoes for human consumption, improving their quality, and reduce losses arising from storage; and to increase the production and expand the range of semi-finished and finished products made from potatoes. It is necessary to reinforce self-sufficiency in vegetable fats and protein feed by increasing the production of oil-yielding crops. In accordance with the demands of healthy nutrition, it is necessary to increase more rapidly the production of vegetables and fruit, and more flexibly resolve issues connected with their harvesting, processing, and distribution.

It is necessary to more consistently implement measures aimed at the protection of the soil. To increase the fertility of soils, it is necessary to realize a complex of irrigation works, and make progress in the modification of the water regimen and in carrying out anti-erosion measures. It is necessary to improve the nutrition of plants by fully utilizing organic fertilizers and limestone and by employing scientific methods. At the same time, it is necessary to limit the influence of harmful substances by rationally using pesticides and herbicides while gradully implementing integrated protection; to ensure effective supervision when using industrial fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides in the interest of improving the quality of plant production and improving the environment.

It is necessary to develop animal production in harmony with national requirements and the existing resources of feed; to increase the effectiveness of animal production through the valorization of feed, optimization of the number of farm animals, their utility value, and their slaughter weight.

In the food industry it is necessary to raise the standard of the processing of agricultural production; to react more flexibly, in cooperation with trade organizations, to changes in consumers' demand in order to further improve the domestic market; to combine the expansion of the range of products and their innovation with improving the products' utility value and quality, and extending their storage life. It is necessary to increase production and expand the range of products for infants, children, and diabetics; to satisfy the increasing demands of consumers for the standard of food packaging; to purposefully develop an expedient division of labor, and deepen cooperation and integration relations with agricultural enterprises, while ensuring quality raw materials and their processing.

By an expedient orientation of investments it is necessary to qualitatively develop the material-technological base of agriculture and the food industry; to increase the effectiveness of capital assets and the share of reconstructions and modernizations of the production base; to more determinedly raise the technical and technological standard of the food industry; to resolve the existing disproprotions in the production, storage, and processing of agricultural produce. To preferentially modernize the built storage facilities -- including cereals storage facilities, freezing plants, and capacities making it possible to raise the standard of valorization processes. Special agricultural investment is to be oriented, above all, toward reducing losses and improving the environment.

It is necessary to ensure the further improvement of technological parameters and qualitative indexes of the production means being delivered to the agricultural sector.

It is necessary to raise the quality and expand the range of products for the nutrition and protection of plants, including increasing the share of liquid fertilizers and pesticides from our own production; to increase the deliveries of phosphorous fertilizers by 5 percent and of chemicals for the protection of plants by at least 11 percent; in the interest of raising the effectiveness of the plant nutrition and environmental protection to ensure substantially higher deliveries of limestone fertilizers; in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to deliver to the agricultural-food complex 42,000-43,000 tractors, at least 8,500 grain harvesting combines, and more agricultural, food, and handling machinery; to increase the production and deliveries of machinery and equipment, of wrapping and packaging materials, and of packaging machinery for the food industry.

V. Forest and Water Economy

In the forest economy it is necessary to ensure conditions for maintaining the forests' production and other functions.

In the forestry it is necessary to orient the main attention to intensifying cultivation and improving the care for stands of trees up to 50 years old; to reinforce prevention, protection, and care for forest hygiene; to eliminate damage caused by emissions, forest pests, and other influences of civilization, and in time reforest areas where logging has been carried out. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is necessary to reduce the extration of timber mass by 5 percent and extract 90 million cubic meters of timber.

It is necessary to create conditions for a better use and valorization of all timber, and to radically improve the handling of wood in the entire national economy.

In the water economy, it is necessary to ensure for the population and all sectors the required amount of water with the required quality; to expand and protect water resources; to protect water against pollution by building vital water treatment plants, enhancing the effectiveness of economic instruments, by supervision, and by consistently forestalling breakdowns; to intensify the use of and increase care for the basic assets of the water economy and reduce wastage in distribution networks and household installations; to increase the volume of resources and one's own capacities for modernization, maintenance, and repairs; to create prerequisites for the development of irrigation facilities, hydroenergy, and improving flood protection; to consistently ensure that water is handled thriftily throughout the whole national economy; to increase the share of the population supplied with water from public water mains to 80.5 percent, and the share of persons living in homes connected to public sewerage systems to 68 percent of the population.

VI. Construction Production

With the construction production of supplier organizations growing by almost 10 percent, it is necessary to increase its performance and thus ensure domestic capital construction as well as the tasks in the export of construction work, especially for the integration actions in the USSR in the interest of increasing the imports of natural gas and ensuring deliveries of iron ore. It is necessary to adapt construction capacities to the set priorities concerning the orientation of capital construction, and, in particular, ensure the needs of modernization and reconstruction.

It is necessary to strengthen capacities for ensuring repairs and maintenance of long term assets, especially of the housing stock and construction work for the population; to this end make use of construction capacities also from other branches of the national economy; to equip construction organizaitons with small machinery in order to accelerate the final stages of construction.

More care must be given to the quality of construction work, raising technological discipline, and personal responsibility for work done.

It is necessary to make more intensive use of the results of scientific-technological development, raise the effectiveness fo technical policy in construction and continue industrializing it; raise the technological-economic parameters of construction and reduce the energy-intensiveness during the construction, as well as during operation of the completed projects.

It is necessary to reduce the specific consumption of construction materials, make better use of our own raw material base, and consistently implement the program of savings in the consumption of cement by 1.5 percent, of metals by 3 percent annually, and of wood.

An increase in the volume of construction work must be ensured by an 80-85 percent growth of labor productivity. Stable levels of manpower with the necessary professional qualifications must be ensured. It is necessary to increase the use of construction machinery and transportation means, and consistently use work time.

It is necessary to deepen cooperation in construction, expand and improve services in the sphere of the material-technological supply of projects, in transportation, in the maintenance of machinery and in lending it, in social services, and other activities.

It is necessary to more effectively coordinate the development and needs of the construction sector with the development of the other cooperating branches; to adapt the range and quality of these branches' deliveries to the needs of the construciton sectors' development while respecting the decisive directions of its technological policy and changes in the works' structure.

VII. Transportation and Communications

The most important task of the transportation system is to raise quality, reliability, safety, and economy when satisfying the transportation requirements of the national economy and the population.

It is necessary to preferentially develop electrification of railroad transportation and mass city transit while at the same time reducing the consumption of motor fuels and electric energy per performance unit in all sectors of transportation, above all in enterprises' own transportation; to respect the ever more important ecological aspects; in harmony with transportation policy, to strengthen railroad and water freight transportation rather than road transportation.

The quality of passenger transportation must be enhanced, as must the overall standard of services provided, especially in the areas of punctuality, reliability, and comfort of travel.

It is necessary to improve efficiency in the transportation sector through the use of modernized means of transportation, improving repair services, discipline, and order; and to rationalize roads carrying traffic.

It is necessary to develop advanced transportation systems more rapidly, particularly container transportation, systems of stations having concentrated loading and unloading and the CSAD [Czechoslovak Automobile Transportation] pickup service, and increase the volume of container transportation by about 80 percent. Moreover, the required quantity of transportation means and its mechanization in the required quality is to be ensured, as is the development of important transloading facilities.

Scientific-technological development must be oriented toward automating technological processes, introducing innovations with respect to traffic-carrying roads, means of transportation and handling, and modernizing them.

It is necessary to create conditions for ensuring the growth of international traffic, in international transportation, foreign trade needs must be satisfied in the most effective way, particularly contacts with the CEMA countries; priority in this must be given to railroad transportation and the utilization of Czechoslovak transportation capacities.

In railroad transportation it is necessary to enhance the quality of freight and, especially, passenger transportation; to introduce automated seat reservations and automated devices in passenger transportation; to shorten the duration of the circulation of freight care and increase the productivity of locomotives; through modernizing and improving maintenance and repairs to maintain railroad facilities, buildings, and vehicles in better technical condition; to reduce the number of freight cars damaged in operation or during loading or unloading.

In the reconstruction of railroad lines and stations it is necessary to concentrate on gradually eliminating bottlenecks in vital sections of the railroad network; to put 370 km of electrified railroad lines into oepration and equip 170 km of lines with automated safety equipment; to continue to reconstruct vital railroad junctions and enhance the performance of the secondary [odklonovy] southern line.

In automobile transportation, it is necessary to ensure the best possible division of transportation tasks between the public and the enterprise transportation sectors, and increase further the role of public transport; raise the load factor of vehicles; make public transport gradually assume the function of providing comprehensive services for organizations; introduce a regular freight-carrying service; increase the volume of freight carried in truck trailers; gradually concentrate enterprises' transportation divisions into larger entities and rationalize their operation; modernize the operational-technical base of automobile transportation; begin with the reconstruction of the central bus terminal in Prague.

Water transportation is to account for at least 6.5 percent of total freight-carrying, priority begin given to the development of international transportation tasks. To that end the necessary renewal and development of the pool of vessels, transloading technology, and harbors must be ensured. The coordination fo the water transportation's work with the transportation sectors lined with it must be improved and the work to make waterways navigable must be continued.

In the sphere of air transportation it is necessary to give priority to the development of international air transportation; to ensure the necessary development of aviation work for agriculture and the forest economy; to continue the construction of international airports in Prague and Bratislava, Basic [zakladni] airports for aviation work; modernizing and renewing the aircraft pool, and ensuring aviation technology.

In the case of city mass transit it is necessary to fully ensure the population's transportation needs, while systematically raising quality and giving priority the development of electrified systems.

It is necessary to concentrate the construction of road facilities above all on vital priorities of selected road networks, continue the construction of freeways in the most frequented places, and on the elimination of spots causing traffic congestion.

In communications it is necessary to continue developing and improving communications services for socialist organizations and the population. To that end the technological base of communications networks must be modernized, reconstructed, and developed. Conditions must be prepared for introducing new services, including the transmission of data and text information for management needs.

The installation of telephones in housing developments it to be speeded up and 531,000 new telephone connections are to be made, including 255,000 household connections. The automation of the local public telephone network is to be completed. The automating of intercity telephone services will continue so that 85 percent of telephone exchanges will be automated by 1990. In accordance with this and the needs arising from the measures of the CEMA countries for international integration, relay networks will continue to be expanded.

It is necessary to continue the construction and modernization of additional television and radio transmitters, so that the signal of the second television channel reaches the three-quarters of our territory. In cooperation with the USSR, the realization of direct satellite television signals is to be prepared.

Technological processes, especially operations that involve a great amount of mail and printed matter, are to be mechanized and automated. The network of mail and mail newspaper services in new housing developments it to be expanded. The system of postal payments will continue to be rationalized.

VIII. The Development of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and Socialist Economic Integration

The development of external economic relations, their dynamism, effectiveness, and quality is to be regarded as an important factor of the intensification of the national economy. The results of foreign trade are to be improved, above all by a higher valorization of national work and an effective export-import structure.

Engineering and sectors based on the domestic raw materials base are to have a greater share in the international division of labor.

It is necessary to react flexibly and in good time to developments on world markets; improve commercial work in foreign trade; improve advertising and procedures when submitting bids; improve technical services; raise the quality of products for export; and tighten up quality control. It is necessary to ensure smooth supplies of spare parts and systematically see to it that Czechoslovak products have good reputation. Foreign currency yields from services must be increased, particularly from services to foreign tourists, from spas, and nonmaterial exports.

Resources for imports must be used rationally. The share of imported machinery, equipment, and technology of world standard must be increased.

The all-around economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA countries, above all with the USSR, must be constantly deepened, on the basis of consistent realization of the conclusions of the economic summit.

In accordance with the bilateral and multilateral documents on economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, and with the coordinations of plans concluded with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union in particular, we must ensure in the years 1986-90 an increase by a minimum of 22 percent in foreign trade turnover with the socialist states and establish prerequisites for its further growth after 1990. Exchange within branches and sectors must be especially promoted. Special attention must be devoted to the projects of integration, which safeguard deliveries of fuels, energy, and raw materials and enhance the community's economic invulnerability.

With regard to nonsocialist countries, we must develop mutually advantageous exchange in the spirit of the principles of peaceful policy and cooperation and ensure that the turnover of the mutual exchange of goods exceeds the level of the preceding 5-year period. The share of efficient products in the export structure, especially the share of machinery and equipment, must be strengthened.

With regard to advanced capitalist states, we must ensure the development of mutually advantageous trade and cooperation, especially on the basis of deliveries of engineering products. Greater use must be made of cooperation in third markets.

Economic cooperation with developing countries, ensuring bilaterally greater effect from mutual cooperation, must be further intensified. We must also deepen participation in the industrialization of these countries, which will simultaneously establish realistic possibilities for covering the Czechoslovak economy's import needs, especially for consumer goods and raw and other materials.

IX. Capital Investment

Capital investment must help to more resolutely ensure the intensification of the production process and, in particular, raise its efficiency. The total volume of capital investment in the years 1986-90 is to be roughly 10 to 12 percent higher than in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, while the structure of investments is to change markedly in favor of investments in machinery and deliveries of technology.

In the structure and orientation of investment policy, we must proceed from the long-term targets of the economic and social development up to the year 2000. In selecting and deciding on investment plans in the production branches, we must proceed, above all, from their contribution to accelerating the process of national economic intensification. Above all, by applying the results of research and development we must ensure the highest possible technical and economic standards of the solution of investments, standards that are on a par with the top world level.

The share of investments aimed at efficient modernization and retooling of the production base must be raised, especially in engineering and other manufacruring branches. The timely production start-up of capacities and the attainment of projected parameters must be ensured. The concepts for the development of enterprises and economic production units must ensure production increments, above all, on existing premises and by making use of other noninvestment factors, especially increasing shift intensity. Production must be concentrated in the most advanced plants and fixed assets and production premises must be made free for new production programs by phasing out inefficient types of production. The technological and reproductive structure of investments must be improved and the share of machinery and equipment in investments in the production sphere is to increase to 63 percent. Compared with previous development, we must markedly speed up the renewal of worn-out fixed assets on a higher technological level and the discarding of obsolete machinery fixed assets.

Priority is to be given to efficient investment projects aimed at rationalizing consumption and making better use of fuels, energy, and metals and ensuring the other state target propgrams, and projects aimed at implementing the results of research and development, raising cost-effective exports, and improving the environment. The economical spending of investment resources is to be ensured and unjustified increases in budgeted costs prevented.

The task is to achieve highly economical, standardized, and repeatable projects while maintaining high standards of architectural design and quality.

All participants in construction must improve the quality of the preparation and implementation of investment projects. The plan must provide for a consistent reduction in the excessive number of projects simultaneously under construction. Investors' improved preparation, the streamlining of the entire process of capital investment, including the simplification of regulations, and improved labor organization at the building sites must contribute to making investment projects more efficient and to cutting construction deadlines. The economic incentives for participants in the building process to cut construction deadlines and budgeted costs must be strengthened.

The main emphasis in the investment process is to be put on the speedy completion of projects and putting capacities into operation. The period between production startup and the attainment of the capacities' projected parameters must be cut short. The capacities of industrial and civilian construction and of the final stages of the building process must be reinforced. The production of technology that is in short supply must be increased. This concerns, in particular, boilers, water treatment plants, equipment for the chemical and food industry, control systems, and pneumatic technology. Assembly capacities must also be reinforced. Greater use must be made of the system of engineering services.

More effective methods of evaluating building and design work must be applied, methods that provide incentives for architectural solutions that are energy-efficient and help to save building work and material. New approaches in planning and design must be introduced, approaches that give preferential treatment to noninvestment factors of the development of production, to technical development and the assimilation of new technologies and products. The exactingness of assessing preparatory, territorial, and blueprint documentation must be enhanced both on the part of planners and state-appointed experts with the aim of raising the technical-economic standards, quality, and efficiency of investments.

In applying efficiency criteria to newly built or modernized capacities, it is necessary to enhance the role of price limits set for the products that are to be produced by them. Comparisons with the parameters of technological standards and prices abroad are to be used to this end. It is necessary to perfect and, above all, observe in practice the principles of scientific work management, especially with the aid of systems analysis, and acquire only completed units that are capable of operation. The accountabilaity of all participants in the building process for the preparation and execution of investments, especially for the fulfillment of contractual obligations, must be enhanced.

X. The Development of Living Standards

The further growth of the population's living standards and the consolidation of people's life guarantees must be consistently pegged to the results achieved in the development of the national economy. The certainty must be strengthened that honest work is the only source not only of creating social values, but also of every employee's standard of living. Increased attention must be paid to the solution of problems concerning the everyday life of our people. As regards the main directions and paths of developing living standards, preference must be given to the implementation of measures that will result in a more pronounced unity between the interest of individual members of society and national interests.

Growth of private consumption must be linked in the closest possible way with work results. The growth of people's income must be based on labor productivity improvements and a greater differentiation in wage policy according to work must be ensured, so that wages correspond to performance. The wage practice must be improved in this direction and the economic effectiveness of the wage system enhanced. An adequate growth in the living standards of people who are unable to take part in the work process is to be ensured; even in the social security system, it is necessary to enhance the principle of merit.

Harmony between prices, wages, and social policy is to be ensured. The system of the state supervision of prices is to be perfected.

The advanced system of health and social care, the educational system, and concern for the development of culture, physical education, and tourism are to be deepened. Social resources in this sphere must be spent more economically and its employees used more rationally. The range of free services is not to be further expanded.

We shall continue to improve the standards of housing and developing the trade network, and paid and public services. The quality of enterprise and school catering must be improved in harmony with the requirements of healthy nutrition.

The socialist principles of remuneration are to be enhanced. The volume of wages payable and average wages must be raised consistently in accordance with the creation of material resources ensuring that they are covered. It is necessary to make sure that the growth of labor productivity maintains the necessary edge over the growth of average wages.

A balanced development of wages in the production and nonproduction spheres must be ensured. Exacting criteria for the creation of resources for remuneration purposes must be set; they must be consistently pegged to the performance and efficiency standards of econoamic organizations. The improvement of wage systems in nonproduction branches must be connected with demands for comprehensive improvements in performance. Scientific methods of labor organization must be applied more resolutely and working hours used more efficiently. It is necessary to enhance discipline and order at every place of work.

Financial accountability for poor quality production, nonfulfillment of tasks, and shortcomings in performance and discipline is to be enhanced. Egalitarian approaches in remuneration are to be overcome. Unearned income must not be permitted.

The base of technical-econoamic and labor input norms must be permanently developed and perfected so that these norms become an objective yardstick in evaluating work results.

The program of enhancing the economic effectiveness of the wage system in branches of the national economy must be put into practice. The wage system must be linked consistently with growth in performance, labor productivity, quality, and efficiency. The brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration is to be promoted as a means of increasing the participation of working people in management and deepening the differentiation of wages. Total remuneration for work must reflect in an improved way long-term performance and work initiative. Pride in the results of good quality work must be cultivated and the relationship of employees to their organization and profession strengthened.

It is necessary to enhance monetary incentives for highly efficient and creative employees, especially outstanding workers, designers, planners, technologists, and organizers of production, who exert an immediate influence on the practical implementation of the results of research and development and on the high quality, efficiency, and innovation of production. Their remuneration must be linked with the demonstrable contribution of their work to final results. Outstanding results must be greatly valued, both financially and morally.

Central supervision of wage policy is to be strengthened and, at the same time, the powers and accountability of the economic sphere for the quality of norms and for the effective orientation of the incentive components of wages toward the decisive qualitative aspects of economic development are to be expanded. The accountability of top managers for organization and management is to be enhanced and their remuneration linked with the demonstrable results achieved by the collectives they supervise. A responsible approach to asserting the merit principle and differentiation in wage policy must be demanded and production, technological, labor, and wage discipline strengthened.

Political-educational work must support the implementation of the targets of wage policy.

With the participation of trade union organizations, enterprises must increase their concern for working conditions, the working environment, and labor safety. The number of risk-prone workplaces and the share of hard and laborious work and of activities carried out in an impaired working environment must be reduced. Greater care must be devoted to the conditions under which women work. It is necessary to see to promoting employees' work and social activity and to cementing comradely relations at places of work.

The development of public material consumption and a balanced domestic market in terms of assortment must be regarded as an important conditions for enhancing the effectiveness of the working people's material incentives for the results of their work. The stability of the domestic market is to be consolidated, especially by improving the assortment of deliveries, increasing the share of top quality, attractive, and stylish merchandise, maintaining standard supplies of basic goods, and eliminating types of products that are in short supply [as published]. The proportion of imported consumer goods is to be increased.

Qualitative changes in the structure of consumption are to be ensured, with sales of industrial merchandise -- especially engineering products of the required assortment -- growing at a faster rate than sales of foodstuffs. Demand for products in all price categories is to be met. It is also necessary to see to the protection of consumer' interests.

With respect to industrial merchandise, it is necessary to expand the supply of goods of long-term use and of articles connected with their use, especially goods that help to raise cultural standards, facilitate household chores, and encourage active use of leisure and hobby activities. As regards textiles and footwear, it is necessary to increase the degree of meeting demands for stylishness and a wide selection and for goods of higher aesthetic and utility values guaranteeing easy and quick maintenance. Extraordinary attention is to be devoted to the promptness of supplies of goods for short-term and everyday use, while at the same time expanding their selection.

The attained high level of food consumption is to be ensured and its quality further improved in keeping with the principles of healthy nutrition while preventing waste of food. Production and sales of foodstuffs meant for direct consumption are to be expanded and the overall selection of food products enriched. Public catering is to be expanded and its quality improved.

Producers of consumer goods must accelerate the innovation of products and respond more flexibly to changes in demand. Trade organizations must improve the quality of surveys of consumers' demand and of commercial work. Better use must be made of the possibilities for local production cooperatives and enterprises to increase their share of deliveries of high quality merchandise and fashion novelties produced in small lots. Supplementary production of consumer goods in industrial enterprises is to continue. The sales and procurement activities of consumer cooperatives in rural areas are to be further improved.

While improving the promptness and regularity of supplies, it is necessary to raise the standards of shopping and establish conditions for facilitating it, including the setting of suitable opening hours and mail-order sales. We must continue to streamline, modernize, and develop the material-technical base of the trade network; improve the educaiton of its employees; raise demands on their work, especially as regards their attitude to customers; and more closely link their remuneration with the results they achieve. Cooperation between production and trade must be improved.

The further development of paid services must be more flexibly adjusted to the population's improving living standards, changes in the way of life, and the higher level of household equipment. For this purpose we must give priority both to developing services that are connected with improving housing standards, and to improving the quality and accessibility of building repairs and other repair and maintenance work. We must expand possibilities for modernizing apartments, as projects carried out by the population. We must improve the quality and promptness of repairs of durable goods. Passenger transportation services must be further improved, increased attention being given to the quality of transportation to work; we must distinctly improve shipping services for goods and materials that are carried out for the population by the organizations of the Czechoslovak Automobile Transport enterprise and of trade and national committees. We must further improve the quality of communications services. We must support the development of new kinds of services that can better satisfy our citizen's growing needs.

In the development of production cooperatives and local economy facilities we must place the main emphasis on developing services for the population. The network of services in new housing developments must be expanded, and services in rural areas improved. We must strengthen the management role played by national committees in developing trade, public catering, and individual forms of paid services, while raising their quality and accessibility.

In recreational services we must react more promptly to the population's needs and we must expand the number of programs offered so as to ensure the eificient utilization of all kinds of accomodation, catering, and other facilities. We must continue to develop the foreign tourism of our citizens, particularly tourism to soicalist countries. In services for foreign visitors, we must primarily orient ourselves toward developing organized tourism and expanding and improving services, especially in areas visited by a large number of tourists.

We must continue to improve the broadly developed system of providing social assistance to the elderly, families with children, and working people in time of illness. The general extent and degree of improving social security must be linked to the economic possibilities created and the overall development of the population's real incomes. Measures must be oriented toward helping young families with children, prolonging paid maternity leave, making differentiated adjustments of the amount and duration of maternity allowance, and by raising the grant on the birth of a child. In old-age pensions we must work out possibilities for raising the maximum pension level, and also a system of differentiated adjustments of pensions that have already been calculated, making sure that they do not lag behind the development of wages. Pensions must, to a far greater extent, reflect the merits achieved during the working period. In this way we must constantly strengthen the life security of all citizens.

We must continue to establish material conditions for social suport of parenthood, working mothers, and old and handicapped citizens. We must continue to expand the capacities of facilities for children and expand by one-fourth the capacity of school day centers and clubs, and improve their activity. We must comprehensively improve the care for orphanages. The capacities of social care institutes for old and handicapped citizens must be expanded 10-15 percent; at the same time we must eliminate unsubstantitated differences in the equipment of individual territorial complexes, taking into account the urgency of this measure, and develop further the well-proven forms of social care, expanding nursing services [pecovatelske sluzby] in particular by 2-25 percent.

It is necessary to keep on permanently developing the education of our citizens with regard to strengthening the family and its role in the educaiton of the young generation, to preparing children for future social and family life, and with regard to attentive and sensitive behavior toward old and handicapped citizens.

We must continue to comprehensively improve housing conditions, and establish the essential land-use, technical-economic, material, and capacity conditions for building 480,000 new apartments. In building apartments we must proceed from the needs in respect of developing the production forces, and particularly the needs in respect of distributing and stabilizing employees. We must increase our support for the development of forms of housing in which the population participates to a greater extent, that is, cooperative construction projects and the building of family homes. The standard of living space and the equipment of apartments must be such as to enable a further improvement in the utility of apartments. In order to rationally satisfy the changing needs of the population, we must ensure that housing developments are equipped with civic and technical facilities.

The national committees' management of overall housing construction as a whole must be improved, so that facilities that are essential for meeting the population's needs for services can be ready for use at the same time that the apartments are completed. We must ensure savings of all kinds of energy, metals, and other energy-intensive materials and products throughout the entire process of preparing, realizing, and operating the comprehensive housing construction projects. Particular attention must be devoted to the protection of our fund of agricultural land; the land that is to be used for construction purposes must mainly be that which is unsuitable for intensive agricultural use.

We must make more consistent use of the existing housing stock, and limit the undesirable losses of this stock. We must enhance the extent and quality of repairs and maintenance; and markedly raise the capacity of local construction facilities and their share in the repair and modernization of apartments. We must increase the extent of repairs and maintenance of the housing stock administered by socialist organizations by 13-15 percent, at the same time ensuring the necessary structure of these repairs. We must expand the modernization of the housing stock and create a modernization fund for this purpose. In the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it will ensure the modernization of at least 30,000 apartments administered by socialist organizations. We must continue to support the modernization work carried out by the population and establish the necessary conditions for this. We must clearly raise the responsibility of national committees for the enterprises of the housing economy, and housing cooperatives for their share of the housing stock.

In the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we must carry out measures for raising the technical and economic standards of housing construction systems and improving the equipment of housing complexes which will be in use in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. We must not tolerate technical solutions that require unjustified expenditures of materials, energy, capital, or increased operating costs. We must raise the architectural standards of new housing developments, thus improving the quality of the whole housing environment.

A broadly developed system of medical care for the population must be oriented in particular toward improving the quality of medical services. We must further increase hygiene and preventive care for an increasing number of the population, above all through prevention of illness among children of preschool age. The process of examination and treatment must be accelerated and improved, and the direct medical care in enterprises and cooperatives must be further expanded. Medical care for university-level students must be improved. We must continue to implement all-social medical programs, and pay proper attention to the development of medical and work rehabilitation and prosthetics care. We must improve the rational satisfaction of the population's needs for medicines and medical supplies. Health-care education and propaganda must be more oriented toward the correct way of living, toward struggle against alcoholism and other forms of toxicomania which negatively affect the health of the population.

In ensuring the tasks of medical care we must apply the results of research and development and improve the supply of technical aids and apparatus. With the aid of new construction projects, improved maintenance, and reconstruciton work we must resolve the tasks of further rationalizing and modernizing the network of medical facilities and adjusting its structure to new needs; we must increase the capacity of health institutions for patients with chronic illnesses. During the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we must strengthen the services of medical care by creating a further 4,000 places for physicians and by increasing the number of beds by at least 11,000.

We must contribute toward improving the quality of medical services by improving work organization and tightening the integrated management of medical care, and by striving to consolidate the socialist relations between the medical staff and the patients. We must further improve the activities of national committees in ensuring medical care.

In order to ensure the intensification of our economy and the more rapid implementation of the results of science and technology, we must deepen the socialist development and education of the people and constantly enhance the working people's qualifications.

The realization of these intentions requires that we improve the developmental and educational process in elementary schools, by reducing as appropriate the number of pupils per class. Under the conditions of substantial increases in the number of young people from 14 to 17 years of age, we must devote special attention to ensuring the material and cadre prerequisites for realizing 10-year compulsory school attendance in secondary schools. We must begin to expand audiovisual and microcomputer technologies and set up curriculum programs for them.

We must perfect the training of young people for worker professions, particularly from the viewpoint of raising the standards of their professional training in harmony with the increasing demands of the scientific-technological revolution; and we must create the necessary cadre and material conditions needed for this.

In secondary and university-level schools, we must adjust the structure of individual study disciplines to the main directions of scientific-technological development and to the strategic plans of socioeconomic development that are being implemented. We must gradually introduce data and computer control systems into the student's curriculum and practical activities. Scientific activities at university-level schools must be expanded. At least 75,000 square meters of classroom space, more than 3,000 beds in student dormitories, and cafeterias with a capacity for serving almost 30,000 meals daily must be built.

In the process of upbringing and education we must systematically shape the Marxist-Leninist Weltanschauung, reinforce socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. We must most effectively implement the coordinated effect of all educational factors of society, that is, of school, the family, work collectives, social organizations, and mass information media. We must raise the sense of responsibility of school graduates and prepare them to take up jobs in which society needs them most, and to prove by their qualified work that they are prepared for life and work in the socialist society. We must work out the concept for the working people's further education and retraining.

We must continue to intensify the socialist nature of culture and ensure its comprehensive development, so that it has a postivie impact on the entire structure of social life and the rearing of the new man. One of the important tasks of culture and the arts is to purposefully create new values, to contribute to filling the working people's leisure time, and to influence the development of their creative activity and encourage a healthy, creative way of life. From this viewpoint we must improve the system of management and develop in a differentiated manner artistic activity and its educational impact on society. We must ensure a more effective and purposeful use of social resources for these purposes.

The role of the mass media must be enhanced and their work improved. Conditions must be established for the expedient modernization of the capital assets base and the construction of a new radio center in Prague, as well as for the further construction of television centers in Prague and Bratislava. In cooperation with the CEMA countries, we must gradually develop the latest technology for producing compact disc records and record players, as well as video recorders.

Systematic attention must be devoted to developing physical education, sports, and recreational facilities, as important prerequisites for the population's health. We must devote particular care to mass physical education and tourism, and ensure for this a uniform and coordinated approach of all agencies that actively participate in the development of physical education. Conditions must be established so as to ensure that better use is made of sports gounds for developing mass physical education.

We must grant preferential treatment to the development of those sports activities and disciplines that are less costly and do not require extensive facilities. We must make better use of the all-around care that is devoted to the considerable resources spent by society on ensuring and developing physical education and sports and the state sports representation.

XI. Protection and Creation of the Environment

The protection and creation of the environment, as an integral part and basic prerequisite of socialist care for man, are among the key issues in raising our citizens' living standards. In implementing the measures for further developing the national economy and society, we must proceed from the urgent task of improving the overall state of the individual components of the environment, particularly the atmosphere, water, soil, and forests; and regard environmental protection as an integral part of party and state policy. We must set aside special purpose-linked resources for specific ecology campaigns, to the tune of at least Kcs17 billion -- which is more than double the amount in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Environmental problems must be resolved on a priority basis in heavily urbanized areas and in places where there is a high concentration of industry and where coal and raw materials are extracted and refined.

We must put a stop to air pollution from solid and gaseous emissions and we must establish prerequisites for making this pollution begin to decrease in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Accordingly, we must gradually reduce air pollution by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, particularly near such large sources of pollution as electric and thermal power stations. Alongside the reduction of brown coal consumption and the introduction of new technologies, we must regard the change in the structure of our fuel and power balance and the enhanced role of electric power and natural gas as one of the decisive ways of improving air quality.

Ministerial departments, economic production units, and enterprises must have greater responsibility for the consistent protection and rational use of subterranean and surface water resources. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the construction of purification plants for waste water must be oriented toward the main sources of water pollution; thus we must establish conditions for a steady decrease of pollution. In order to improve water purity, we must use the possibilities for building small purification plants for waste water within the framework of the "Z" embellishment campaign. We must eliminate the current exemptions from the water law.

We must ensure the use of solid industrial and communal waste and its liquidation without adverse effects on the environment.

In the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans we must strengthen those engineering and building industry production facilities that are required to ensuring deliveries of technology and construction work, including assemblies, for the realization of air and water protection measures. We must make it possible for these facilities to be properly maintained.

We must continue to reduce the diminution of agricultural land and forests, consistently carry out recultivation work, speedily return ((to production -- fbis)) temporarily unutilized areas, reduce the areas endangered by water and wind erosion, alleviate the damage to forest vegetation by industrial emissions, and thus reinforce the general ecological stability of the country, and devote increased care to the protected parts of nature.

We must see to it that national committees prepare and realize, within the framework of election programs, specific campaigns for protecting and creating the environment in their respective areas. We must orient civic initiatives toward this. We must ensure regular checks on adherence to the set norms and regulations for preserving the quality of our environment and we must draw strict consequences from any violation violations. The organizatons of the National Front, industrial enterprises, and economic organizations must work our specific sets of measures to ensure that the working people adhere to technological discipline and see to it that emissions of harmful substances into the air, water, and soil are minimized. The plants must ensure an improvement of the working environment and enhance their care for order, cleanliness, and the appearance of the plant and its environment. In cities and communities, within the framework of election programs, we must intensify our care for cleanliness and appearance. Our communities must continue planting greenery and establishing parks and recreational zones; and we must see to their proper maintenance. By training people to take care of the environment, we must influence the behavior and decisions of every citizen, we must combat all manifestations of vandalism, and we must create a sensitive attitude to our environment.

XII. Development of the Czech and Slovak SRs

The economic development of the Czech and Slovak SRs must be oriented toward using their economic and natural conditions for intensifying the unified Czechoslovak national economy.

While respecting the specific conditions in the two republics, we must ensure the mobilization of all reserves, particularly in the use of basic production assets -- above all modern, newly built facilities -- and achieving maximum efficiency in the creation of resources.

In doing this, we must proceed from the increase in citizens of a productive age, as well as from the age of the fixed assets which require a striking increase of their share of modernization and renewal. At the same time the development and modernization of the production base in the two republics must be oriented toward resolving the key problems of the unified Czechoslovak economy, particulary in raising overall efficiency and export ability.

Planning for the comprehensive development of individual areas and zones must be further improved. The territorial agencies, and particularly national committees, must aid the ensurance of these tasks far more than in the past.

In the Czech SR we must establish conditions for developing the social production so as to achieve a 17-18 percent growth of the created gross national income; a 13-14 percent increase in the volume of industrial production; an 8-9 percent increase in the output of the building industry; and a 6-percent increase in agricultural production.

In comprehensive housing construction, we must complete 295,000 apartments. Through housing construction, we must primarily ensure the recruitment and stabilization of manpower in selected branches of the national economy. The qualitative aspect of housing must also be improved through the mdoernization of 23,000 apartments of the third and fourth category. To achieve this, we must particularly enhance the facilities of the local building industry and increase their share in the repairs and modernization of the housing fund.

Effective measures must be adopted for improving living conditions in selected western areas of the west and south Bohemian regions. Increased attention must be devoted to the establishment and protection of the environment.

The federal and national agencies must devote concentrated attention to the further development of Prague, the capital of the CSSR.

In orienting the further development of the structure of industrial production in Prague, we must proceed from the concentration of the scientific research base and of university-level schools on its territory, since this establishes prerequisites for emphatically accelerating the process of modernizing the production base, especially in engineering and electrical engineering, so as to achieve the highest technical standards. Systematic attention must be devoted to the program of housing construction, and 48,000 apartments in all forms of construction must be completed. The repairs and modernization of old housing must be substantially accelerated, so as to turn it into a significant factor in improving the city's appearance. In city transportation we must continue building the metro, and expand its network to 40 km by the end of 1990. The construction of the road network must continue to concentrate on building the city's basic communication system. The construction of the railroad marshalling center must be accelerated.

The improvement of the living environment must be ensured. The central supplies of heat to Prague and linking the city to a gas system must become reality.

The realization of the program of Prague's medical care must be accelerated; in the first place, we must rebuild the obsolete technical-economic facilities of inpatients' wards and complete them expediently; we must ensure the construction of the motel hospital attached to the university; and we must increase the number of beds in the hospital facilities for patients with long-term illnesses.

XIII. Improvement of the Planned Management of National Economy

In order to reach the goals in socioeconomic development, in the enforcement of intensification, and in the enhancement of efficiency and quality, we must achieve emphatic progress in further improving the system of planning and management in the national economy.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is essential to implement the set of measures, which has been further improved, for establishing conditions for rapidly implementing the R&D results and for innovative activity, as well as conditions for enhancing the authority and responsibility of the economic sphere in capital construction. There must be intensified interest in raising the quality of production and the effectiveness of exports; in lowering the level of wholesale prices; in adhering to relations between the development of wages, the growth of labor productiviy, and the results of economic activity; and deepening economic accountability, the efficient handling of stocks, and organizational work, and tighten control on all management levels. In agriculture we must consistently implement the measures for developing the system of planned management of the agricultural-food complex.

At the same time, we must prepare -- and gradually realize in the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- further measures aimed at enhancing our influence on the acceleration of the intensification process and the growth of effectiveness and quality, measures which will ensure the organic unity and efficient collaboration of planning, economic tools and stimuli, and organizational management structures.

For this it is essential:

-- To consistently implement democratic centralism, which combines the unity of central management with initiative, creativity, and high responsibility on all levels of the economy. We must consolidate state and planning discipline and increase the efficiency of control activity;

-- To strengthen the long-range nature of central planning and raise its scientific level, particularly on the basis of resolving the long-term conceptual and strategic issues of the dynamics, proportionality, and efficiency of the development of the economy, and on the basis of shaping the progressive structure of social production and ensuring its intensification;

-- To ensure a systematic linkage of prognoses, long-term, and 5-year plans; strengthen the role of the 5-year plan by creating and using uniform criteria of efficiency and by tightening the links between material- and value-oriented relations;

-- To strengthen the economic independence and jurisdiction of economic production units and enterprises and enhance responsibility for their increased economic efficiency, for the implementation of R&D results, for a more flexible reaction to the development of external economic conditions, and for the more comprehensive satisfaction of the needs of our domestic market;

-- To enforce the longer-term responsibility of organizations, and particularly of their leading staff, for the final yields to the society; and orient their material interests in this direction;

-- To intensify cost accounting, based on the tasks of the 5-year plans and on the sets of economic norms [ekonomicke normativy] derived from them; and constantly apply it in intra-enterprise subdivisions. The economic instruments and sets of norms must be primarily oriented toward enhancing efficiency, achieving a higher valorization of energy and material inputs, better utilizing the basic assets, and thus also raising the profitability of production to this end we must make full use of budgets, technolaogically substantiated norms, and book-keeping data;

-- To improve the system of socioeconomic information at all levels, raise its promptness and quality for directing economic processes, and make more effective use of computers in doing so;

-- To consolidate the economic relations between organizations and emphatically strengthen the role of economic contracts. Conditions must be established for increasing the role played by the consumer in setting the technical standards of products, determining their range and quality, and in establishing long-term relations between suppliers and consignees. Nonfulfillment of contractual commitments, delayed fulfillment, and bad-quality deliveries must be penalized more consistently and effectively. We must shorten the order and delivery deadlines of products;

-- To establish prerequisites for the more efficient operation of the pricing system, calculations, and technical-economic norms, with emphasis on the impact of exacting world conditions in order to enhance the realiability of efficiency criteria in making planning decisions, in distributing resources, and in justly appraising organizations and remuneration;

-- To rationalize wholesale and procurement prices in relation to socially necessary expenditures and world prices;

-- To perfect and make more consistent use of financial and currency instruments, including currency exchange rates, and thus strengthen the best possible linkage between the plan and economic accountability, with the aim of exerting a more effective influence on the economic and financial equilibrium and on currency stability. We must make the system of creating and using cost-accounting funds more flexible and simple, and we must radically tighten the organizations' access to financial resources with the aid of progressive sets of norms for material incentives and by limiting undesirable grants, by redistributing them, and by granting loans and foreign currency from the viewpoint of highest yields. We must give preference to the use of the organizations' own financial resources for financing their development.

To improve the economic tools of foreign trade which help to deepen Czechoslovak participation in socialist economic integration (above all by applying the method of direct relations between economic organizations), as well as the development of specialization and cooperation in production, above all with the CEMA states, so this leads to a more rapid turnover of products requiring a higher degree of processing and high technical standards;

-- To gradually interconnect the management tools in agriculture and in the food industry, within the management of the agricultural-food complex, and thus enable more rational use of production and financial reosurces; furthermore, to bring more efficiently into line the proportionality and relations within the entire agricultural-industrial complex and, in particular, to strengthen the role of supplier-consignee relations by consistently concluding contracts and encouraging their fulfillment in terms of bulk, structure, and quality.

In connection with resolving the practical tasks of developing the national economy and its management methods, we must improve the organizational structure of the production-technical base. The size, forms, and internal organizational structure of the units of our production-technical base must be oriented so they not only ensure the fulfillment of strategic and pivotal production programs, but also satisfy the specific and rapidly changing needs of both the domestic and the foreign market, and those of production itself. According to requirements, one must apply and mutually combine the sectoral, combine, and territorial principles of organization. Progress must be achieved in linking production with domestic and foreign trade. We must improve the management and organization of the turnover of raw materials, other materials, and products in the national economy.

With the aid of the combined forms of organization and of the expedient merging and unambiguous delineation of the functions of economic facilities, we must establish conditions for the collaboration of our research, design, and production activities, as well as for the fulfillment of delivery functions on a higher level and closer cooperation between final contractors and subcontractors.

We must enhance the efficiency of the work of our state apparatus and make its activity simpler and thriftier. We must eliminate formalism and bureaucracy in its activity, and we must cut down the adminsitrative demands place on management.

We must ensure all-around development of the working people's activity and a broader implementation of their initiative in the management of the economy and society. Improving management and enhancing its efficiency must be based on deepening the harmony between the working people's interests and the interests of the entire society.

We must make use of well-proven forms of the working people's participation in management, and we must search new forms, particularly in the creation and realization of the plan. We must further develop socialist competition, and apply on a broader scale the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration, as well as moral incentives. A significant role must be played by the increased effectiveness of the wage systems, by the planning of cadres, personnel, and social development, and by the planned regulation of employment, including the solution of socioeconomic consequences connected with structural changes.

The draft of the Main Guidelines contains decisive goals and tasks whose fulfillment will enable us to achieve a further all-around development of our socialist society and the growth of the people's living standards. The only road leading to this is by consistent intensification of the national economy, acceleration of the development of science and technology and the introduction of their results in practice, the greatest possible efficiency, the rational use of resources in all spheres of the national economy, and an improvement in the quality of all work.

The realization of the set goals and tasks will affect the life of every one of our citizens; that is why it must become the concern of all our people. The party proceeds from the idea that the decisive factor in the realization of our plans is man and his high working and creative activity and intiative, his support for all that is new and progressive.

It is thus an extremely important task of our party, state, and economic agencies and organizations, as well as of the components of our National Front, to organize and mobilize the working people, all our people, to successfully accomplish the tasks contained in the plan for our economic and social development.

More than ever, it will be urgently necessary to work better in every place, to improve management, to achieve the necessary changes in our way of thinking, to deepen the merit principle and the differentiation in remunerations according to achieved results, and to make use of all reserves and possibilities -- particularly creative energy, enthusiasm, and experience of the working people -- for the increased and more efficient creation of all-social resources.

We are counting on all organizations of the National Front to share significantly in the realization of the Main Guidelines. We expect them to grant full support to the document of the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council (URO) on the working people's participation in the creation, realization, and control of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan and the annual execution plans of economic and social development, and thus also on their contribution to the increase of efficiency in every working place.

The Revolutionary Trade Union movement (ROH) and the Union of Cooperative Farmers must develop the working people's initiative for fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks in quality. Apart from the well-proven forms, they must use new forms of working initiative. They must support the adoption of counter-plans, introduce brigade forms of labor organization and remuneration, and expand the initiative of enterprises and plants toward a speedier implementation of R&D results in production. They must strengthen the role of collective contracts in these directions. They must apply the experience of the best working collectives, outstanding workers and innovationists, inventors and improvers, with the active participation of the Czechoslovak Society for Research and Development. At the same time, they must raise the standards of production conferences [vyrobni porady] so they lead to a more resolute and speedy solution of problems in the work places and to the consolidation of the socialist attitude to work according to the principle "everybody a manger in his place of work."

We attribute great significance to the work of national committees and the economic sector under their administration. National committees must more energetically enhance their role in ensuring the comprehensive social and economic development of areas under their administration, improve regional and territorial planning, harmonize departmental viewpoints with the specific possibilities and conditions of localities, and merge the resources and activities of social and socialist organizations. National committees will prepare, in cooperation with the organizations of the National Front, new election programs which, while making better use of the local resources, will contribute to satisfying the citizen's justified needs and interests, toward resolving their everyday problems, and toward improving the living environments.

The growing tasks connected with building the developed socialist society also logically raise the demands placed on the party's work and on our strengthening its leading role. Communists must be exemplary in fulfilling their working and social tasks. The party agencies and organizations must take the lead to consistently ensure the strategic line of the party's economic policy and they must make sure of the uniform course of state, economic, and social agencies and organizations in the regular fulfillment of the 5-year and annual plans; they must also substantially enhance the efficiency of party control. They must resolutely oppose violations of party and state discipline and of working and technological discipline; they must oppose the lack of thrift, as well as sloppiness and irresponsibility, and manifestations of departmentalism and local patriotism. They must fight against on overblown administration and bureaucracy, against all that harms social interests.

The cadre policy is an important part of consolidating the party's leading role. The party organizations must appraise cadres according to the results of their work. They must make sure that people who work in responsible positions are capable of enforcing the party's policy in practice, people who do not retreat before difficulties and who resolve new tasks in a committed manner. It is necessary to elevate young people and women to leading positions more consistently. The selection, placement, and evaluation of the executive staff, and the systematic improvement of the quality of their professional and political training, must be subordinated to these principles.

The fulfillment of the Main Guidelines will require a great effort on our part, particularly this year -- the year 1986, which is the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the year in which we begin fulfilling the tasks on a qualitatively higher level.

The realization of these tasks will be aided by the development of initiative and of socialist competition in honor of the 17th congress and of the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment, as well as by the fulfillment of the URO's appeal to overfulfill the planned tasks in reducing the costs of materials, in raising labor productivity, and in substantially raising the quality of production, as well as by speeding up R&D on the basis of the appeal lauanched by Prague's enterprises.

The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced that we have sufficient strength, means, and experience to reach the set goals. The impulse which stimulates us lies in the CPSU's Leninist approach and in the documents adopted at its 27th CPSU Congress. A successful realization of the goals which we are setting ourselves will be the best contribution which Socialist Czechoslovakia will make toward consolidating the strength, and developing the economic potential, of the entire socialist commuity -- and a significant contribution toward preserving peace in the world.

HAJN, NATTA MEET AT PCI CONGRESS IN FLORENCE

LD131947 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Florence April 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Italian Communist party General Secretary Alessandro Natta stressed his party's interest in the development of relations with the Czechoslovak Communist Party here today.

During a meeting with the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation to the Italian Communist Party congress, led by Chairman of the Central control and Audit Commission Jaroslav Hajn, Alessandro Natta stressed that these relations should be developed to the benefit of both parties, the people of Italy and Czechoslovakia, and all progressive forces of the world.

STROUGAL MEETS BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD110425 Prague CTK in English 1618 TMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Bulgarian Deputy Premier Andrei Lukanov who is visiting Czechoslovakia on the occasion of th Days of Bulgarian Economy and Technology. They discussed futher economic development in both countries.

The Bulgarian deputy premier discussed development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic relations also with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ARRIVES ON 'WORKING' VISIT

Welcomed by Honecker

LD121504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, arrived on Saturday afternoon in the GDR for a friendly working visit.

He was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

Meets With Dohlus, Jahn

LD131717 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Potsdam, 13 Apr (ADN) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, visited Potsdam today. He was accompanied by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other personages.

This morning the guest was briefed by Guenther Janh, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Potsdam Berzirk Executive, about the many initiatives of the Bezirk workers in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked him for the friendly and cordial reception and pointed out that trucks and truck slewing cranes from Potsdam Bezirk were greatly appreciated in Ethiopia:

Subsequently, Guenther Jahn gave a luncheon in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam. At the end of the visit, the guest and other personages visited the historic place of the Potsdam Agreement in Cecilienhof Castle.

14 Apr Meeting With Honecker

LD141008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0909 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, this morning in Berlin received Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The members of the delegation from this African country took part in the friendly meeting. Also present were Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee and other people.

The deputation led by Mengistu Haile Mariam will during the 3 days of the friendly working visit tour economic locations and institutions of the GDR.

HERMANN AXEN HOSTS DINNER FOR SPD'S VOGEL

LD112036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group and deputy chairman of the SPD, visited the GDR capital on Friday. Together with the members of the SPD party executive Hugo Brandt and Bjoern Engholm, chairman of the SPD group in the Schleswig-Holstein state parliament, Konrad Junich, chairman of the SPD group in Baden-Wuerttemberg, as well as other SPD politicians, he visited tourist attractions and rebuilt historical monuments, streets and squares in the center of Berlin. The guests were accompanied by Professor Erhard Gisske, director general for special construction projects in the capital, Berlin, and Professor Ludwig Dieters, chief curator in the GDR Institute for the Preservation of Monuments.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee gave a dinner this evening for Hans-Jochen Vogel. It was attended by Gunter Rettner, departmental head in the SED Central Committee.

KREMLIN FAILS TO CONFIRM GORBACHEV VISIT

AU141222 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 14 (AFP) -- A Kremlin spolesman on Monday would neither confirm nor deny reports that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would go to East Germany for a forthcoming Communist Party congress.

Georgiy Korniyenko, the first deputy foreign minister, speaking at a press conference, said when he was asked of the possibility: "We do not have too long to wait before April 17" the date when the congress is due to open.

According to diplomatic sources in East Berlin, Mr. Gorbachev would arrive on April 16 for the congress and stay until April 22. It would be the first time in 15 years that a Soviet party chief had attended and East German party congress.

Mr. Gorbachev did not attend the recent Czechoslovak and Bulgarian congresses.

FERENC HAVASI SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD132246 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Speech by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on Hungary's economic situation at a meeting of "economic leaders" at the Ministry of Industry on 11 April -- recorded]

[Text] As is known, national income decreased in 1985. While we achieved a modest surplus in our trade with the capitalist countries, our balance of payments deteriorated. For the first time in many years, the tendency to reduce our debts halted, and our debts to the capitalist countries increased.

Unfortunately, 1985 was also a year in which such important matters as efficiency, growth, and balance deteriroated. In analyzing this we have realized that we have to speak about 3-, 4-, or 5-year periods, we have had to work with a different system of means and rely on different resources. During that period the main objective has been preserving solvency. The means we have used for this are well known. We must work with different means now that the requirements or system of economic policy requirements as approved by the 13th congress are the ones we must satisfy. We see it clearly now that the means, the system of tools are inadequate for achieving the objectives set by the congress, for solving the tasks today; they are not suitable, and we must form appropriate new ones.

We are able to meet at a time when perhaps it is not too late to discuss how we ought to approach solving the tasks we face in 1986, that is, our immediate tasks. We have distanced ourselves from the very difficult years we had experienced at the beginning of the 1980's, and it seems that we surmounted the greater difficulties. Now it must be said -- this is something that the political laedership dealt with a few days ago -- that what is happening in the real processes, in practice, in the economic processes, is not what we decide as a matter of central decisionmaking. Thus, the danger arises that the government activities and the enterprise activities could come to move along separate paths, with enterprise practice shaping an independent path for itself.

There is no need to speak separately at this point about the danger of this situation or the danger that has arisen. If we cannot -- I cannot think of another analogy -- if we cannot hold the kite with anything but a piece of string, if we do not have remote control, then we must stick to the piece of string if we want it to fly the way we would like it. If we have decided, however, that it must be done differently, then this remote control gadget must be perfected so that it does what we would like it to do.

The first 3 months of 1986 show that the negative tendencies that accelerated in 1985 have not been modified since 1 January. They are alive and operating at the present time as well. This is where the question arises: When should the alarm be sounded? Can we look on for another 2 months without acting, hoping that matters will change and improve by some miracle? We say that this is the time to wake up; perhaps it is late already. Work must be improved. Action must be taken to improve 1986.

Two of our priorities must be given precedence temporarily. That means, if we give temporary precedence to something, it will be to the detriment of something else.

When we say that these two priorities are the foreign trade balance -- still -- and the other is the safeguarding of living standards and the continuation of the adopted counterinflationary policy, it also means that we must do it in order to maintain our credibility to the outside world as well as our credibility to political opinion within the country.

The long-term prognosis remains the one formulated by the congress. Which tasks that we face await solution? First of all halting these unfavorable processes and diverting them in a positive direction are needed.

In the next 9 months, the gross industrial products must increase by 3 percent above that formulated in the plan; according to some calculations, in terms of net production this amounts to something closer to 5 percent. Our agriculture must achieve an increase in its output of 7 percent as compared to its output in 1985. As compared to 1984, this represents an increase of 1 percent. This has been done before, on a number of occasions, when the various influences were simultaneously optimal. One thinks here of hard work, precise work, climatic factors, and so on.

One of the most difficult problems for the foreign trade turnover target is that, when we take into account the debits of the first quarter, it is obvious that it is not just a positive balance of $400 million that is needed but more than that in order for the balance of payments to come into line with our wishes.

As for the outflow of wages, we must move onto the path laid down in the plan. In relation to the standard of living, we must sooner or later achieve this outflow of 15 percent per year. Only if we achieve this, can we maintain the consumer prices around 5 percent.

The stake is not small. The failures, so to speak, of 1985 cannot be repeated. In 1986 it will be decided if we will step onto the road of economic policy development adopted by the 13th congress or if we will gradually eat up the moral and political capital and value we achieved with the sacrificial work and sacrifices by all the people, the maintenance of our solvency, and the making acceptable of our financial balance situation since 1981.

MAROTHY: FOREIGN TRADE LOSSES NOT DIMINISHING

LD120053 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Summary] Enterprise leaders held a meeting today in the Ministry of Industry. Laszlo Marothy, MSMZP Politburo member, deputy prime minister, in speaking about the start-of-the-year symptoms, which may be described as severe, mentioned several examples:

[Begin Marothy recording] In the first 3 months our foreign trade losses are rather big, and they did not diminish in the 3d month, either. The import requirement, dear comrades, is 26 percent greater than it was last year. And when I myself try to find the reason why we are asking 1,500 industrial leaders to come to this meeting rather than letting them work, it is for this reason: I can see the sense in our being able to speak about this alarming circumstance, because if we do not act immediately today and tomorrow, dear comrades, this trend will continue in the remaining months of the year. We now draw the attention of those concerned to please pay attention to two things: the balance of payments with the capitalist world and the anti-inflation policy. The economic affairs of 1986 are such that these are the things that must be considered as the guiding principle and the point of departure.

Dear Comrades, the government is open to the acceptance of every step and recommendation that relates to the remedy of the above-mentioned problems, continuously and one by one. I wish you all good work. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Further Details

LD120045 Budapest MTI in English 1825 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI) -- "This year the Hungarian industrial companies must first of all help improve the balance of foreign trade with convertible-currency areas, and promote anti-inflationary endeavours," stressed Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, at a meeting, held in the Budapest Convention Centre, on Friday, with over 2,000 managers and company council chairmen of 500 industrial companies and cooperatives discussing the tasks of Hungarian industrial companies and cooperatives discussing the tasks of Hungarian industry in the coming period.

Laszlo Marothy stated that the mechanism of management that provides for the conditions of adaptation to the world market should be further developed and the process of democratization continued.

In the previous plan period, the deputy prime minister emphasized, a programme of survival had been implemented. However, economic recovery is still awaited, for which great efforts are required both in the central management of industry and on company level.

Laszlo Marothy pointed out that the export boom in the 1985 was accompanied by a deteriorating structure and efficiency of foreign sales. In the first quarter of 1986 the Hungarian economy suffered further considerable losses in export to convertible currency markets. Laszlo Marothy stated that the government wished to establish better conditions for the companies through the further streamlining of the management system and the improvement of the efficiency of management.

Contributing to the meeting Minister of Industry Laszla Kapolyi urged companies to reduce the costs of production more rapidly. He said that in the years to come the priority areas of development would be the manufacture of road vehicles, electronic parts and products, biotechnology, some sectors of the light industry, and the production of plant protectives and light chemicals.

SARLOS, MARJAI MEET WITH FRG DELEGATION

LD112320 Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI) -- A five-member delegation of the economic commission of the parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany, headed by Hermann Josef Unland, member of the Bundestag, paid an official visit to Hungary from April 7 to 11.

The delegation met Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Laszlo Ballai, head of the HSWP CC's Economic Policy Department, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

The delegation held talks with Jozsef Bognar, chairman of the Planning and Budgetary Commission of Parliament, and Ignac Gorjanc, chairman of the Industrial Commission of parliament. During the talks the delegation members were interested in the achievements and management methods of the Hungarian economy, and the state and development of bilateral economic cooperation.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST 'EXPLOSION OF ILL WILL'

LD111148 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 11: Yesterday the United States made a nuclear explosion in the State of Nevada. By doing so it consciously forces the Soviet Union's hand. The United States has proven that it does not care about matters of balance, writes the Polish Army daily, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The words spoken out by President Reagan during his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva -- reportedly expressing his conviction that nuclear war is not winnable -- cannot be deemed sincere if nothing is able to persuade his administration to desist from further building up its nuclear potential. The nuclear tests are aimed at winning superiority. They are a telling expression of American policies of neoglobalism. They are a yardstick of the White House's ill will, the daily opined.

When in recent days a successive nuclear test was delayed at the atomic test grounds in Nevada, the world opinion could cherish a glimmer of hope that this was decided by not only meteorological reasons in the strict sense of the term and that the factor of the so-called international political climate was also considered in Washington, writes TRYBUNA LUDU. This factor is determined by the expectations which have surfaced in the United States and the whole world in the wake of the Soviet Union's decision, announced eight months earlier, about a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, a moratorium which was subsequently prolonged. The latest explosion in Nevada is a deep shock for the world, writes the daily.

U.S. INTENSIFIES CONFRONTATION POLICY

LD141041 Warsaw PAP in English 1007 GMT 14 Apr 86

["RZECZPOSPOLITA on U.S. Policy of Provocation" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 -- "Sources of international conflicts orginate in Washington which consciously intensifies its policy of confrontation both in the universal and regional dimensions," the Polish Government daily charged today quoting the recent American nuclear test blast in Nevada. The announced deployment of binary missiles in Western Europe and the large probability of another military operation against Libya as "the latest examples of U.S. International Activity."

In an article headlined "The Policy of Provocation" the daily said: "They (examples) prove that the United States follows the course of open provocation which started with the violation of the Soviet territorial waters at the Crimean coast. Now, it is no longer possible to speak about an incident but about a chain of provocations, about challenging not only the USSR and its allies but a'so non-aligned countries, all peaceful forces.

"America has again entered the road which more than once has led to the brink of military confrontation", the paper wrote.

U.S. PROVING TERRORISM 'FOUNDATION' OF STATE POLICY

LD122306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Report by New York Correspondent Grzegorz Wozniak from the "World Panorama" program]

[Text] A fresh U.S. attack on Libya might take place at any time. During the day, the 6th Fleet, with the aircraft carriers America and Coral Sea took up positions off the Libyan coast.

Logistical preparations are nearing completion. Even the targets of possible bomb and missile attacks have been designated. They have been localized in the area of Banghazi and Surt. But there is only one thing that Washington has been unable to ensure: There is still no support from the allies for its concepts of an adventure in the Mediterranean. Thus it is not excluded, either, that the purpose of the new phase of aggression also is to discipline the allies by placing before them faits accomplis. Meanwhile, Washington is proving to the world that state terrorism has become a foundation of U.S. policy.

ZYCHOWICZ COMMENTS ON BUSH VISIT TO GULF

LD121249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Andrzej Zychowicz commentary]

[Excerpts] George Bush, U.S. vice president, has ended his trip to the Persian Gulf countries. Andrzej Zychowicz comments:

In the Middle East, from the Mediterranean Sea to the edge of the Arab Peninsula, the United States is exerting political and military pressure on the countries of this region. While the 6th Fleet was preparing itself for an operation against Libya in the Mediterranean, U.S. Vice President George Bush demonstrated U.S. readiness to intervene, if the United States deems it necessary. His statement was delivered, aptly, from aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise, situated at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. vice president's trip to such a sensitive region as the Arab Peninsula had various aspects: political, military, and economic. However, oil was the main issue. Washington's attention is, first and foremost, centered on it. Although, the White House spokesman denied that the vice president would intervene to prevent a drop in oil prices, oilmen from Texas are satisfied with this trip, regarding it as just what it was: an intervention. The decrease in oil prices has resulted in U.S. oil wells being closed and great losses for American firms.

Meanwhile, Bush's statement during his trip that oil prices were too low resulted in a price increase to $14 per barrel, because his words were regarded as a forecast of changes in energy policy. Thus Bush, who himself made a fortune on oil in Texas, turned out to be a protector of oil concerns. Adapting an old adage one could say: What is good for oilmen in Texas is good for the United States.

WARSAW NOTES END TO SOVIET UNILATERAL TEST BAN

LD111555 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] In a statement issued today the Soviet Government declared that in connection with another nuclear explosion held in the United States, it felt exempted from its unilateral obligation to refrain from conducting nuclear weapon tests. At the same time the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to return to reexamination of issues of mutual moratorium if the U.S. Government were to state that it would observe appropriate undertaken obligations.

Let us recall that the Soviet nuclear explosions moratorium had been in force since August last year. At the end of last year it was extended until 31 March. The moratorium was to continue until the first American test with nuclear weapons. This happened yesterday.

FUEL, ENERGY PRICES TO INCREASE 16 APRIL

LD112008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has announced that in accordance with earlier forecasts and provisions of the 1986 central annual plan, the official retail prices of coal, coke, and electric power, and the charges for domestic heating and domestic hot water supplies are to be increased from 16 April this year.

The retail price of grade one lump coal is rising from Z2,400 to Z3,300 per metric ton. The prices of lower grades of coal will be increased by lesser amounts. For example, the price of small coal will go up from Z1,200 to Z1,450 per ton.

The price of high methane gas is being raised from Z3.50 to Z4 per cubic meter. The prices of other types of gas will be increased according to their caloric value. The price of propane-butane gas in 11 kg cylinders goes up from Z352 to Z440 per cylinder.

The price of electric power is being raised from Z2.20 to Z2.60 per kwh. In consideration of the productive requirements of agriculture, in particular of pig breeding and milk production and their profitability, the charge for night-rate electric power is being raised only by Z0.10, from Z1.20 to Z1.30 per kwh, on suggestion from the National Union of Farmers, farmers' circles, and organizations.

At the same time, last year's decision -- postponed until this year -- to raise the charges for domestic central heating from Z5.50 to Z8, and for hot water from Z2 to Z3, for every square meter of usable floor area is being introduced.

Persons who have not used up their fuel allocations for the 1985-86 heating season will be able to purchase coal and coke for domestic heating at unaltered prices until 31 August this year. The purchase of this coal will not be attributed to the fuel allocations for the 1986-87 heating season. Farmers who have not purchased their fuel entitlement on the basis of their procurement contracts by the time increases come into effect will also be able to purchase coal at unaltered prices until 31 August. Persons who have not used up their fuel allocations for the 1985-86 heating season and farmers who, by the time increases come into effect, have not purchased their fuel entitlement on the basis of their procurement contracts, giving up their coal or coke purchase entitlement, may instead receive a cash equivalent at the rate of Z2400 for every metric ton of fuel.

In order to ease the effects of the price increases in fuel and power for people with the lowest income, especially elderly and disability pensioners, and persons receiving social assistance benefits, it was decided to increase the financial resources allocated for one-time social assistance allowances. The local social welfare establishments will distribute these resources to persons in the greatest need of assistance.

On suggestion from the National Trade Union Accord, it was also decided to increase the resources for social funds at work enterprises, allocating these for aiding employees and elderly and disability pensioners, to offset their increased cost of living arising from the fuel price increases. This form of assistance will be available to those families whose income per person, calculated on the same basis as for family benefits, does not exceed Z6000 a month.

At the same time, it is announced that the present price increases for fuel and power will have no effect on the retail prices of consumer goods manufactured by socialized enterprises, as these enterprises obtain their fuel and power for productive purposes at producer prices.

The decision to increase retail prices was preceeded by a comprehensive analysis of current and future requirements for energy media, that is coal, coke, gas, and such, and the ability to meet these needs. The analysis confirms that energy difficulties are growing in Poland. They cannot be countered merely through increased coal extraction, gas imports, or construction of new power stations. It is necessary to undertake every possible technical, organizational, administrative, and economic action to achieve savings in fuel and power, reduce waste, and rationalize their use. Of course, the greatest proportion of fuel and power is used by the socialized economy. That is also where the greatest savings are sought. To that end, a government program of fuel and power economics is being implemented. It includes, among other things, the modernization of furnaces and launching of the manufacture of advanced industrial and heating boilers, making more-effective combustion of inferior grades of fuels and wastes possible. The limits of fuel and power use in industry will also be made more stringent. Additional steps for increasing the use of wood for heating purposes will be taken.

Economic tools also must be used to further savings in fuel and power. The solution used at present in respect to socialized customers is a system of bonuses and tax allowances for savings in fuel and power, and penalty charges for exceeding limits.

Prices also should prompt economy. The present prices of fuel and power do not further savings, as they are low and significantly lower than the costs of their extraction and production. This year, the average cost of coal extraction, together with transportation costs, came to approximately Z4,700 a metric ton for the same grade of coal. The average price paid for coal, also including lower grades, by socialized consumers is approximately Z3,600. Holding such relationships between retail prices and costs is impossible and would mean an inevitable leap in prices in the future. The present price increases bring them closer to the cost of extraction, although high subsidies for coal prices will still be necessary.

PAP ON FRG SILESIAN GROUP'S 'PROVOCATIVE EVENT'

LD132119 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 13 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, April 13 -- Only several days after Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit and prospects for improvement in FRG-Polish relations emerging in connection with it, revanchist slogans hitting out at the process of normalization of relations with Poland again resounded in the FRG.

An opportunity for this was provided by a provocative event held at the CDU headquarters by the so-called Silesian youth and an organization called the European Conference for Human Rights. Participants in the event not only returned in full to an assertion about the alleged "German minority in Poland numbering one million people" but also questioned again the final character of Poland's western border. In their resolution, participants in the Bonn meeting demanded to make economic cooperation with Poland conditional on Poland's satisfying political conditions laid down by them, including the recognition of the existence of the German minority.

INTERVIEW ON ORZECHOWSKI, SZALAJDA FRG VISITS

LD131651 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Interview with Boleslaw Broszczak, who is identified only as "editor," on Foreign Minister Orzechowski's and Deputy Premier Szalajda's recent visits to the FRG by an unidentified announcer -- live]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Ladies and Gentlemen: We would like to return to Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to the FRG. In the studio, we have Editor Boleslaw Broszczak.

[Broszczak] It is probably worth citing Minister Orzechowski's words at the end of his visit. He described the visit as a new beginning, saying that we are at the start of a long and difficult road that, if everything goes according to the spirit of the Polish-German talks during this visit to Bonn, will lead to political and economic cooperation and will fulfill the 7 December 1970 agreement.

[Announcer] Minister Orzechowski mentioned that a certain impasse has existed between Poland and the FRG recently but this impasse has been surmounted.

[Broszczak] I think we should recall that this impasse arose from two things, from two sources. First, it was due to the failure to exploit all the chances for mutual cooperation on various planes that have been created for the FRG and Poland since the December agreement. Of course, it has been the fault of the West German side that these opportunities have not been exploited. Second, it was due to the FRG's behavior and, more precisely, the behavior of certain political circles in the FRG's Christian Democrat milieu during our troubles in the first half of the 1980's. These were abnormal relations, limited both on the political and the economic plane. Finally, attempts have been made more than once to interpret the agreements to Polish disadvantage, characteristically contrary to the spirit and letter of the agreement. This specifically concerns our border on the Odra-Nysa Luzycka and its permanent character. Minister Orzechowski spoke accurately when he emphasized that these have been difficult years of stagnation and regression and, with reference to these past difficulties, that we are now beginning a second, difficult and long road in the normalization of these relations. Returning to the fundamental issue, namely the importance of this visit, I think, however, that the best testimony to this is just who our minister was talking to, from his host Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher through to the federal chancellor, the federal president, the president of the Bundestag, and the distinguished opposition politicians. The West German press, radio, and television accordingly emphasized that the talks were very long, longer than anticipated, and that they were honest and open. No issues, even the most controversial, were avoided. After all, recalling once again Minister Orzechowski's words that not everything is working favorably, it must be stated that certain conflicts and barriers continue to exist. Both the ruling politicians and the opposition declared the need to adhere to the spirit and letter of the December agreements in their talks with Minister Orzechowski. As the minister also stated, it would be good if the West German side's position did not fluctuate or change at all, thus avoiding the situation since the beginning of the 1980's, and so, not leading once again to that regression in mutual relations.

I think there is another much more important or at least equally valuable aspect to this journey, namely that relations between Poland and the FRG are not merely the concern of the December signatories, Bonn and Warsaw. This is an issue that greatly interests our whole European Continent.

I would put it this way: If it is true that the fate of the world and our common future depends, to an enormous extent, on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, then in a certain sense, the fate of Europe depends upon relations between the FRG and our Polish state. This is one interpretation of the general European political situation. If there is cooperation and politics of dialogue and detente between our states, the situation on our entire continent will be effected.

[Announcer] I think this cooperation will develop. An expression of this is the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the vice-chancellor and head of Bonn's diplomacy, to Poland. This invitation, as the communique informs, has been accepted with satisfaction. I also think that bilateral economic Polish-West German relations will develop, concerning which, we may return to Deputy Premier Szalajda's recent visit to the FRG.

[Broszczak] Absolutely, absolutely! You know, this was not so much an economic as a political sign that we are approaching precisely this detente. In this sense, Deputy Premier Szalajda's visit to some extent prepared the ground for Minister Orzechowski's talks in Bonn. This was a political sign to West German companies and enterprises that the government supports economic cooperation with Poland, and so, is giving the green light to credits, investment, and the far-reaching development of these economic relations. Also, we spend so much time looking at our own economic problems, we tend to forget one thing, namely that the FRG is our most important partner among Western states, and in turn, after the Soviet Union, we are the FRG's second trading partner in the East. Both sides are interested in this economic cooperation; we do not want credits and cooperation only. The West German side also gets a good deal from an economic point of view through cooperation with our state.

POLISH-BULGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENT ANALYZED

LD120314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Interview with Director Kazimierz (Stepien), not further identified, by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrzejewska] A 5-year Polish-Bulgarian trade agreement was signed in Warsaw today. I asked Director Kazimierz (Stepien), who deals with economic and trade contacts with Bulgaria on a daily basis, for an interview.

[(Stepien)] The agreement, above all, anticipates a fairly significant increase in mutual trade exchange compared with the previous 5-year period, which will manifest itself in a 40 percent increase in reciprocal supply. The bulk both in export and import is comprised of machines and equipment. As regards import in this commodity group, we should cite machine tools, robots and manipulators, in which Bulgaria has considerable achievements; crane-transport equipment and fittings; refrigeration equipment; road construction machines; electronic sub-assemblies.

[Andrzejewska] Has anything changed in market goods?

[(Stupien)] We will be importing products well known to our recipients, for example ceramic wall and floor tiles. We will also import Bulgarian agricultural products such as paprika, grapes, peaches and wine.

[Andrzejewska] How will we pay for these imports of food products, in particular, of fruit and vegetable products?

[(Stepien)] Above all, there is a considerable predominance of exports over imports in machines and equipment. Similarly, we will be paying with the export of our construction assembly services, and also with certain agricultural products, as for example, with potatoes or food concentrates.

[Andrzejewska] What will the situation be in tourism? It is dependent upon our export and upon the construction assembly services rendered by Polish specialists which you mentioned a moment ago.

[(Stepien)] The multi-year trade agreement anticipates that tourism in individual years will be more or less at the same level as it was in 1985. R60 million in tourist services between 1986-90 are anticipated, although these figures may increase according to the level of export of our construction assembly services, other machines and equipment.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ARMY UNITS ON CONGRESS

LD13C234 Warsaw PAP in English 1928 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 12: A pre-congress party conference was held today at the 1st Praga Mechanized Regiment, the oldest tactical unit of the Polish People's Army, the 1st Tadeusz Kosciuszko Warsaw Mechanized Division. The debates were attended by PUWP CC first secretary, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of one of the basic party links in the division.

Taking the floor, Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the great importance of the forthcoming 10th PUWP Congress and preceding campaign for the party, society and for the socialist state. The speaker presented problems of the current state of international relations and key issues linked with the current internal situation in Poland. General Jaruzelski highly evaluated the hitherto participation of the Polish Army in society's life. He spoke with recognition about party and political work in PUWP links in the Kosciuszko Division.

Participants in the conference elected delegates for a pre-congress party conference of a higher level. Among elected delegates was General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

MALINOWSKI, ORZECHOWSKI ATTEND PEACE CONFERENCE

LD112342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] An all-Poland peace movement conference, which aims to assess the achievements of the Polish peace movement and define its tasks for the future, has started its 2-day proceedings in Warsaw. The proceedings are attended by Roman Malinowski, Jan Dobraczysnki, Jozef Czyrek, Hieronim Kubiak, Marian Orzechowski, and deputy speakers of the Sejm. Speaking at the forum, Roman Malinowski noted that peace was the highest raison d'etat of our socialist state that could not be questioned by any reasonable man. A program report on behalf of leadership of the All-Poland Peace Committee was delivered by Ryszard Wojna, who stated, among other things, that the Soviet peace offensive was gaining momentum and offered hope not only to the socialist states but also to powerful social forces in Western Europe and the United States.

ENVOY ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

LD102148 Warsaw PAP in English 1258 GMT 10 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, April 10 -- A special U.N. Committee now discusses the prospects for a world disarmament conference proposed by the Soviet Union.

Addressing the committee, Polish representative and the U.N. committee vice-chairman Kazimierz Tomaszewski drew attention to the fact that successful disarmament talks corresponded to the interests of all nations in the world. A well-prepared and timed disarmament conference may play a crucial role. He also drew attention to the tense and dangerous international situation which is characterized by growing armaments, nuclear included, and transferring them into outer space.

He recalled that Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers, who met in Warsaw last March, addressed a resolute appeal to NATO member-states, first of all to the United States, Great Britain, and France, to manifest realism and responsibility in order to reach agreements on a radical reduction of nuclear arms and their subsequent liquidation, and on preventing the arms race in outer space, which would take account of the interest of both sides and all the other states.

The latter question is the object of interest to many countries, Poland included, Tomaszewski said. Such an approach was presented at the 40th jubilee U.N. General Assembly session in General Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal to prepare a study on the effects of outer space militarization. This is one of the examples of the efforts Poland makes to secure peace for the world, Europe, and her own nation.

DEPUTY PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON TRIP TO ITALY

LD111548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Interview with Zbigniew Szalajda, Polish deputy premier, by Slawomir Szof in Rome, recorded -- date not given]

[Text] [Szof] Prime Minister, your visit to Italy has primarily been of an economic nature, but during your stay in Rome you have also held political talks, and what is more, high-level political talks. They were followed particularly closely by the Italian press. May I ask for a provisional assessment?

[Szalajda] I have held talks with prominent personalities of Italian political life: Deputy Premier Forlani, Minister Andreotti, and Minister Altissimo have confirmed that both our states support a multisided development of widely understood relations, including economic ones. The talks were held in a very constructive and matter-of-fact spirit and, I believe, created a good climate for our concrete economic talks, which we had with the managements of concerns, great concerns such as National Hydrocarbons Agency or Industrial Reconstruction Institute.

[Szof] In a communique this is usually written: The talks concerned the extending of mutual economic cooperation. Would you elaborate on this rather general statement? What did you talk about?

[Szalajda] We talked about, putting it more specifically, how to extend cooperation in a practical manner, according to the idea we have presented. Namely, Poland wants to modernize its economy and make it export-oriented and adapted to the production of modern goods. For this modernization technology, machines, equipment, and know-how are needed, which are at the disposal of highly developed countries, including Italy. We would like to buy technology on credit. This credit we would like to pay off with the goods produced by these machines and equipment. Thus, we would achieve modernization of the economy and increase its export capabilities, pay the credit off, and in this way increase national assets and, as a result, the national income.

Our talks were devoted to the concept of implementing this idea. Of course, this idea must be very flexible. It should be approached differently in the case of large enterprises and projects than for small and middle sized ones. We talked about how to implement such a concept of economic cooperation through very close cooperation among industries, sectors, and also about technological and specialist cooperation.

PZPR SENDS GREETING MESSAGE TO PCI CONGRESS

LD121053 Warsaw PAP in English 0122 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, April 11: The chairman of the PUWP delegation to the 17th Congress of the Italian Party, PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski conveyed here today a message from the PUWP CC to the Congress of the Italian Communists.

[Text] Rome, April 11: The chairman of the PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski conveyed here today a message from the PUWP CC to the Congress of the Italian Communists.

Referring to the tradition of the Italian Communist Party, the party of Gramsci, Togliatti, Longo and Berlinguer, the message stressed that the primary aim uniting all the communists today is the building of a safe world, a world without wars by joining forces of peace and progress. Internationalist solidarity of Polish and Italian communists, cooperation and friendship of both our nations have a long and beautiful tradition, the PUWP CC message stated.

We are deeply convinced that our cooperation will still develop for the good of peace and social progress, in accordance with the resolutions of the 17th congress of your party and the 10th congress of our party, it added.

CARDINAL GLEMP CONFERS WITH FRENCH MINISTER CHIRAC

LD130345 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 12 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Robert Bielecki]

[Text] Paris, April 12: On the second day of his visit to France today Polish Catholic Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp was received by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the mayor of the French capital. Their one-hour-long conversation focused first of all on the issues of tightening the bonds linking Poland and France, according to a press statement.

Jacques Chirac said that the historical bonds between Poland and France should not only be maintained but also reinforced. "Clearly, this signifies normal relations between our states and developing or upkeeping the relations between our nations, the relations which are of cordial character," he said.

At this point Cardinal Glemp visited a Paris suburb Montmorency which is strongly connected with the last century's Polish emigration to France. He celebrated a mass at St. Martin's Collegiate Church there on the occasion of the Paris-Based Poles' pilgrimage to the local church, staged every year since the 1830s. Next, Cardinal Glemp visited a nearby Polish cemetery where the most prominent figures of the 19th century Polish emigration are buried.

COUNCIL OF STATE ON JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ENVOYS

LD121003 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 11 -- The Council of State today laid down the directions of further work on the evaluation of the implementation of the law on people's councils and local self-government. It also assessed the 1985 activity of Poland's General Prosecutor's office, stressing that the delinquency growth was checked and the number of major crimes, like murder or banditry, fell down.

The Council of State pointed to the need of deepening scientific research on causes of crime and that of particular activity and accuracy of the prosecutor's office in proceedings in cases of the gravest crimes and cases of economic offences, including waste and mismanagement. Having examined a report on the 1985 activity of the Supreme Court, the Council of State found it conducive to the strengthening of legal order and social discipline, as well as the consolidation of positive changes and tendencies in social life.

The council also called attention to a further growth of the number of cases filed with courts, which followed the integration of the Court of Labour and the Common Court of Law, as well as the intensified struggle against crime. The Council of State pointed to the possibility of improving court proceedings through a wider use of a command system. It stressed that to adjust the penal policy to current requirements determined by the state of crime, it is necessary to introduce stiffer reprisals against perpetrators of particularly dangerous crimes from the social point of view.

The council stressed the significance of applying preventive measures by the administration of justice and prosecution bodies and the necessity of perfecting forms of resocialization used in prisons and postpenitentiary assistance. The council stressed that what matters most in the struggle against social ills and crime is a proper education of young people, through developing their interests in science, culture and sports, providing equal conditions of a start into life, arousing professional ambitions and active attitudes. The council also reviewed a report on issues included in letters, complaints, and suggestions, made in 1985, concerning courts and prosecutor's offices.

The Council of State positively assessed the timely examining of complaints. Complaints about the work of the administration of justice and prosecution bodies, which had been lodged with the Council of State and other institutions, were carefully analyzed, and helped draw general conclusions which might be useful in improving the activity of these bodies. The complaints also resulted in better supervision of individual fields of activity or particular bodies.

Also today, the Council of State appointed Tadeusz Nestorowicz Polish ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Henryk Kaszcz was appointed Polish ambassador to the Republic of Costa Rica, this post coming in addition to his being ambassador to the United Mexican States as of 1985. Czeslaw Muszalski was appointed Poland's ambassador to Papua New Guinea, next to his being Polish ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia since 1984.

LABOR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ADDRESSES SEJM

LD101815 Warsaw PAP in English 1033 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 -- The following are highlights of an address delivered by Minister of Labour, wages and social affairs Stanislaw Gebala in the Sejm here today:

The introduction of factory principles of remuneration started the process of restoring proper proportions to wages, that is, corresponding to skills, conditions and results of work, in enterprises.

The introduction of these principles started in May 1984. So far, 5,430 enterprises employing about 6 million people have introduced the new principles.

- The share of the basic wage rose from 40 to 65 per cent and in some cases even to 80 per cent.

- Enterprises employing the new principles of remuneration attain better financial results and more advantageous dynamics of profit and higher level of profitability.

- However, not all of the enterprises attained advantageous effects despite the introduction of factory principles of remuneration. A tendency towards disadvantageous shaping of the ratio between the growth of labour productivity and the increase of nominal wages occurred in some enterprises.

- The introdution of factory systems has not yet brought on expected results in rationalizing employment.

- For a number of years, the absence of clear improvement in using worktime has been observed in the entire national economy.

- The processes of restoring the stimulating function of wages, started by factory principles of remuneration, should be continued in signing new collective work contracts.

- It is necessary to conduct a universal review and to check work posts, particularly to ascertain their technical, technological and organizational level, the state of work conditions, safety and hygiene of labour.

- It is necessary to strictly observe higher criteria of assessing to what extent an enterprise satisfies the conditions entitling them to employ the new principles of remuneration.

- One should take steps to limit labour turnover.

- One should establish principles of remunerating managers of factories, increasing the degree of their responsibility for economic performance of their enterprises.

Sejm Session Questions

LD111101 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2010 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Report by unidentified correspondent on deputies question period at 10 April Sejm session]

[Excerpts] In their written questions, the Krosno Voivodship deputies' group pointed out excessive financial burdens borne by the farmers, especially high insurance premiums on cattle and horses. The question cited farmers' views proposing that the premiums be reduced when no animal deaths occur. The question was answered by the finance minister, Stanislaw Nieckarz. He said that reductions of that kind would be introduced next year. The minister went on:

[Begin recording] In accordance with the insurance act, every kind of insurance has to be self-financing. So, in view of this, what was the arithmetic of the legally-required insurance in peasant farms last year? Farmers were compensated with the sum of approximately Z30 million whereas collected premiums amounted to Z25 billion. This year, with the current, unchanged premiums, if that ratio does not change, it will be necessary as of next year to either increase the premiums or reduce compensation per unit loss. There is no third alternative. [end recording]

This was the final written question and the Sejm proceeded with oral questions. Deputy Antoni Foks asked about dollar surcharges on airline tickets for tourists travelling to Turkey and he further asked if it were not possible to replace the private imports from Turkey with Pewex [hard-currency shops] imports. The finance minister, Stanislaw Nieckarz, replied to the first question:

[Begin recording] The issue is wider and concerns in general the Polish citizens' right to pay in our currency for services provided by Polish enterprises. These issues are regulated by the hard currency law and in principle the only deviation from the hard currency law is internal export, the range of which is regulated by a separate hard currency licence. In general, LOT pays its hard currency costs by collecting hard currency from foreign persons for its services, mainly through ticket sales. So, the bearing of hard currency costs cannot be identified as the state implementing citizens in hard currency.

If one were to go with citizen Deputy Foks' postulate, as I understand it, we should also charge partial payments in hard currency for letter and parcel post, international calls, and so on. I think that in that way we would go very far in altogether depreciating our currency, the domestic zloty. In spite of the country's difficulty with payments, an achievement of the last few years has been that we have been trying with cast-iron consistency to observe the principle that services provided to our citizens by our domestic enterprises should be settled in our national currency. [end recording]

Deputy Stanislaw Baranik reported the matter of a drastic reduction in the supply of firefighting equipment. He asked what the ministry would do to improve the supply of this equipment. Deputy Mieczyslaw Bandurka asked about the drop in the manufacture and export of spinning machinery. Both questions were answered by the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, Janusz Maciejewicz:

[Begin recording] The insufficient manufacture of carbon-dioxide extinguishers is due to the reduced capacity of the (?Premamilmet) rolling bearing factory in Sosnowiec to deliver cylinders due to their significant loss of manpower. To ease the shortage of extinguishers, the Katowice metal goods factory has begun to regenerate carbon-dioxide extinguishers in cooperation with the Supon enterprise, which they plan to expand. To increase the manufacture of firefighting equipment, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry has elaborated a development program for that industry for 1986-90 and ultimately until 1995. The necessary investment for this program amounts to Zl,670 million. The entire program, which would provide for meeting demands in full, should be implemented in 1991-92.

In reply to Deputy Mieczyslaw Bandurka's question I would like to report the following. The spinning machinery industry continues, as it has done for years, to be an export-oriented industry, allocating a very large percentage of its products for exports and spinning machinery constitutes the industry's specialization within CEMA. In 1985 manufactured goods were exported to the total value of Z8.2 billion, which amounted to 47 percent of the industry's total sales, thus obtaining $81 million and $11 million. The plans for 1986 envisage exports of goods and services to the total value of Z8.7 billion, that is 6.2 percent more than last year, expecting to gain thereby $87 million and more than $11 million.

Deputy Maria Kulik spoke of the shortage of doctors in the countryside. She asked what actions the ministry would take to provide the same extent of medical care for the whole society. First Deputy Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Stanislaw Gura, replied. He said, among other things, that as a result of 1981 government decisions, the number of graduating doctors would increase to 4000 between this year and the next. Various allowances and preferences are provided for doctors starting work in the countryside. These actions are bringing positive results. Anually some 200 doctors supplemented general practice in the countryside. Deputy Zenon Nawrot asked whether increases in the minimum wage were envisaged. The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, Stanislaw, Gebala, replied:

"Our ministry is now working on changes in the level of the minimum remuneration in two stages. In stage one, that is this year, we propose to raise the minimum basic remuneration from Z3,200, which still applies in 40 percent of enterprises (?if one happens to be employed there), to raise it in stage one from Z3,200 and Z5,400 [figures as heard]. After that a unification of the amounts of various levels of minimum wages will take place. The state budget will incur additional costs amounting to approximately Z7 billion from this. In stage two, that is next year, we propose to (?retain) the minimum wage, this time including a qualifying factor defined on the basis of work valuation. The lowest rate of remuneration would, therefore, be made up of a permanent remuneration element, subject to annual indexing, that is it would be increased by a projected average wage increase index. The Z5,400 would be raised by this average wage increase index. So, the (?lowest) rate of basic remuneration, together with supplements, that is a separate component of remuneration, would constitute the total minimum remuneration. If the minimum remuneration were to be increased to Z7,000, that fact alone would require the expenditure of additional an 11 billion just on raising supplements, subsidies, and child-rearing benefits -- just some of the 20 items which are (?used to supplement the minimum wage.) For that reason social benefits should be determined on the basis of separate decisions. The rate of benefits should be separated from the minimum wage which should first of all fulfill a remunerative role."

Drawing attention to the disastrous state of sanitation and hygiene in the country, Deputy Dobielinska-Eliszewska asked how the matter looked in schools and what was being done in the field of sanitary education. The Ministry of Education and upbringing, Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, said:

"Appreciating the special importance and significance of health education, we have worked out, with the assistance of prominent specialists in the field, a comprehensive program of health education for every type of school. It has been introduced during the last 3 years. It includes, among other things, issues of personal hygiene, environmental hygiene, food hygiene, work and education hygiene, and prevention of infectious and socially-transmitted diseases. It defines the individual elements of knowledge about health which appear throughout school work, linking teaching about health with upbringing activity aimed at consolidating good hygiene habits and at making young people aware that man's health is the highest social value which he himself above all should perfect and preserve." These were written and oral questions from deputies asked during today's sitting of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic which has ended.

LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST EXPLOSION CONDEMNED

AU111534 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1430 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Deep Concern For and Disapproval of the New U.S. Nuclear Test" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/4/1986 -- While public opinion everywhere, American one included, is intensifying its efforts to stop the dangerous course of international events towards confrontation and atomic holocaust, the United States of America tested a new nuclear weapon in the Nevada desert.

Such a test, carried out during the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations Organization is a serious act that runs counter to the interests of peace, detente and international security, raises new obstacles to the disarmament negotiations and leads only to the intensification of the arms race, to the deterioration of the international climate, to the heightening of the threat of a nuclear cataclysm.

In Romania, a country that militates in never-failing firmness for detente and unhampered international cooperation, for peace and disarmament, for a new international economic order, the flagrant disregard of the peoples' unanimous will to put an end to nuclear tests for military purposes causes deep concern and total disapproval. It is high time that the United States of America stopped such tests, positively answered the Soviet unilateral moratorium and put an end to all nuclear tests, passed to serious negotiations with a view to reaching an agreement on this issue of vital importance for world peace. We think that the U.S. Administration has the duty to contribute to the building of an international climate in which all nuclear states should firmly pledge not to test any weapon of mass destruction, and start negotiations on the signing of nuclear test banning treaty.

Romania and its president have advanced repeatedly and in various frameworks, the UN an international conferences on peace and disarmament included, a vast, realistic and coherent disarmament programme, concrete measures of halting the arms race and military spending. Deeply attached to peace and pacific cooperation, to progress and the sacred right to life, the Romanian people is convinced and demands that everything possible be done so that appropriate understandings should be covenanted during this international year of peace, understandings that should mark the giving up of the confrontation policy, of the arms race, a passage to a new policy of solving all international problems through negotiations alone, to a disarmament policy.

CEAUSESCU MEETS U.S. GENEVA TALKS NEGOTIATOR

AU111536 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/4/1986 -- On April 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Ambassador Maynard W. Glitman, U.S. chief negotiator on medium-range nuclear missiles at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the guest informed about the stage and prospects of the Soviet-American negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles, on the US stand on that issue.

President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that, under the current circumstances, when a particularly serious situation was created in Europe following the deployment of new nuclear missiles, efforts should be intensified, starting from the proposals advanced by both sides, to reach mutually acceptable understandings conducive to the cessation of the emplacement of medium-range nuclear missiles and to the withdrawal of the ones in place, to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons from the European continent and the whole world.

The Romanian head of state emphasized that appropriate agreements should also be reached on the halting of nuclear tests and of the production of new nuclear weapons. The importance was stressed of a passage to a complex general disarmament programme which should have in the focus all the so-called conventional weapons as well as other measures apt to favour the disarmament and peace process. Everything should be done -- President Nicolae Ceausescu showed -- so that this year which the UN proclaimed the International Year of Peace mark real progress in disarmament, in improving the international political climate, in building confidence and security the world over.

EXPORT BOOST ACCELERATES FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENT

AU111406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/4/1986 -- Within Romania's foreign trade which increased almost 8.7 times over 1986-1985 [as received] exports developed more dynamically -- 9.7 times. This is a consequence of the improved structure of industry in favour of key branches, bearers of technical progress, of other measures that bettered economic activities. Industry increased its exports at a higher rate than agriculture, the ratio between industrial products and farm produce (including food stuffs) showing a fourfold increase in favour of the industrial ones. Thus the share of machinery, equipment and transport means, chemicals and industrial consumer goods stands now at 61 per cent as to 36.2 per cent in 1965. Over this interval the Romanian exports of machines, equipment and transport means grew more than 55 times, of chemical and petrochemical products some 65-fold and of industrial consumer goods over 50 times. Higher export rates were registered with electric motors, farm machinery and tractors, ships and naval equipment, plant and equipment for geological tapping, oil well drilling and exploitation, equipment for the chemical and petrochemical industries for the cement industry, automobiles, bears, electronic and automation means, computer technology, chemical and petrochemical products, furniture, other wood items, products of the light industry. Likewise, Romania became an important exporter of metallurgical products especially rolled goods, steels.

The improvement of the structure of Romanian exports, the shift in their balance from groups of raw materials and less produced products to products that capitalize highly raw materials, energy and workforce were possible through a priority orientation toward export of machinery, equipment and industrial products competitive on the foreign market. The growing capability of the Romanian industry to meet investment requirements from its own production [single bracket as received] (in a proportion of over 90 per cent allowed for a diminution of imports of suchlike commodites and for substantial trade balance surpluses. In the 1981-1985 five-year period alone a surplus of over 181 billion lei (more than 9.8 billion dollars) was registered which enabled Romania to pay back more than half of its foreign debt.

An important role was played in this respect by the promotion of efficient forms of participation in international economic exchanges -- cooperation in production, marketing, scientific research and services the share of which accounts for well over a quarter of Romani's total foreign economic exchanges.

LASERS MANUFACTURED FOR CONSTRUCTION USE

AU121547 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0959 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1986 -- Romania currently manufactures 40 types of lasers and complex laser equipment, some of which are used on building sites.

So, for instance, the Romanian specialists have designed and developed the RTP-2 laser used by construction workers in laying heavy-duty plant foundations, which allows of an accurate positioning by means of special alignment-orientation devices. The laser can be successfully used for the orientation of bulldozers, and other construction machinery.

The LGA-2 and LGA-3 lasers are used for road construction and the building of waterworks; by means of optical and acoustic control systems they allow of the simultaneous monitoring of three of five machines or aggregates.

A laser goniometer with a high-accuracy collimator telscope was developed and can be used in the construction of high tises, cooling towers, silos, or television relays. The installation was successfully used to build 280-m-high chimneys.

Matisarom laser installations were used in railway construction; they allow of assembling railway tracks in keeping with the specified gauges, of checking the rolling track in a 300-m range. Lasers were also used in construction of the tunnels, of the waterwork galleries at Bradisor, Cirligul Mre, Valea lui Stan, Riul Mare, Beia, Mestecanis, and elsewhere. Romanian lasers are highly efficient especially in the mining works in the Jiu Valley, in the building of Bucharest's underground, of various railway tunnels.

LIPLJAN OFFICIALS CALM PROTESTORS AFTER SHOOTING

LD131725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- With passions still cooling after the recent gathering of several thousand people in Kosovo Polje, it did not take much for a new incident to spark a new gathering and the expression of a more massive dissatisfaction on the part of Serbians and Montenegrins, this time in Lipljan. Fortunately, the calming and encouraging words of leading people were stronger than the shot from a pistol and the wounding of a young man.

The news, in fact, that 22 year-old Zivorad Zdravkovic was wounded by a pistol shot while walking with his girlfriend in the center of Lipljan has provoked new disquiet. The event happened on 10 April at 1930 [1730 GMT]. That evening in front of the Zdrakovic family's home a fairly large group of boys and girls gathered from this small town in the center of the Kosovo plain, and later, after many hours of standing around, demonstrated their protest in a largely peaceful way at what happened to their peer. The injured youth, was meanwhile, taken to Pristina hospital, where he was given help. According to official information, "no one heard" the shot in Lipljan, and so the story has spread that some one allegedly fired a pistol with a silencer. The echo of the shot, however, "has reverberated" far and wide. The competent organs in Lipljan were quickly informed of this event, and the same evening Tefik Lugici, president of the municipal assembly," and Zivojin Bozic, secretary of the Lipljan LC Municipal Committee, met in Zdrovkovic's house. They asked the boys and girls who had gathered to disperse and promised that this case will be illuminated very urgently. These two municipal functionaries later spent several hours with the Zdravkovic family, and the following day they went to see the injured boy in hospital, offering to donate their own blood, if necessary, for the operation. All these moves of the two Lipljan leaders and, in particular, the intervention and understanding of municipal President Tefik Lugici prevented possible other reactions and other possible expressions of dissatisfaction and disquiet among a section of the youth. It could be said that one cannot act in any other way if there is a sincere desire to calm the situation and the state of affairs in Kosovo. Leading people in Lipljan reacted in time and in the right way, having seen very quickly, after the events in Kosovo Polje, that in this case, two, there was a need to act in order not to allow the number of citizens gathered to increase and rumors to multiply. Although it was too late for the "events of Kosovo Polje," such a reaction is a good instruction and example of how most often courageous, suitable, calming, and timely words are even stronger than the shot from a revolver and its consequences.

The competent investigation organs are now on the move to find out, as soon as possible, who pulled the trigger and inform the public in Lipljan and beyond about it, in view of the fact that various "spiced" stores are already circulating.

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ATA CONDEMNS U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE ACT' AGAINST LIBYA

AU150839 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 15 Apr

["The U.S. Imperialists Perpetrate a New Aggressive Military Act Against Libya" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA) -- On Monday night dawning Tuesday, the American imperialists launched a new aggressive military act against Libya. At about 02.00 Tuesday morning, the reports point out, the U.S. jets bombed the regions of the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. 18 bombers "FB-111" launched from their bases in Britain and 16 jets "A-1" launched from the airplane carriers Coral Sea and America near the Libyan coast took part in this operation.

The statement made in Washington show that the new aggressive act had long since been prepared by the American administration. The White House Spokesman Larry Speaks admitted that these attacks "had been carefully prepared" and added that the United States "is ready to repeat such a thing". The report point out that President Ronald Reagan himself had ordered the bombardment of the Libyan cities. Right after the bombardment, Reagan made a speech in which he cynically declared that the American military attack "may make the world surer." He said that this act was a continuation of the economic sanctions and of the demonstration of strength that the USA has made so far against Libya. "I had said that we would apply other measures if need be", declared Reagan, adding that "this is what we did precisely tonight". The American Secretary of State Shultz reported the Soviet Union had been informed of the American attack against Libya. He stressed that Washington had informed Moscow before hand that the American military act would aim at Libya alone and not the Soviet Union.

According to the reports of Radio Tripoli, the American aviation bombarded the inhabited zones of Tripoli, causing casualties among the civilian population. It reported that three American aircrafts were shot by the Libyan aviation and that their pilots were killed. The news agencies, referring to a report of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs inform that the U.S. bombardment has damaged also the Embassy of France in Tripoli. The statements made by the chief of Pentagon Weinberger regarding the attack against Libya, inplied that France had not accepted that American bombers pass over their air space in France.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON APPROACH OF NINTH AWP CONGRESS

AU030915 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Toward the Ninth AWP Congress with Successes in Every Field and New Victories"]

[Text] Yesterday, communists, the masses, and the whole people received important good news in the decision of the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum to summon the Ninth AWP Congress on 3 November this year. This decision has encouraged the hearts and minds of our people, has raised to a new level the political enthusiasm of the masses, our unity in struggle, and the exemplary courage and sacrifice of communists and their lofty militancy, to press yet further the victories we have achieved, and to record new successes in every aspect of every area of life.

Congresses of the party have always been great political events of exceptional historical importance for the party and the people. At its congresses, the party has taken stock of the titanic struggle of the party and the people for the construction of socialism and the defence of the nation.

From one congress to another, socialist Albania has seen nothing but advances and new victories. This will happen at this new congress too. Communists and the masses, the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, members of the armed forces, young people, and the women of our country will approach the Ninth AWP congress with achievements and victories, with firm determination to realize fully our present tasks, and with high optimism over the greater tasks which await us in the future.

The Ninth AWP Congress will meet in a singular situation. At the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed: "The Ninth AWP Congress will be a great event for the party and in the life of the nation. This is the first congress without Comrade Enver, but we must work with added strength to carry it out as Comrad Enver would have wished. This is a great pledge and duty, but let it also be a matter of honor for all of us, for members of the Central Committee, and for all the communists and working people of our country." These words of the party leader are a summons to all communists and working people, to the party and mass organizations, to the organs of the state and the economy, to increase further energy and mobilization at work, to foster a spirit of mass actions and creative initiative in the realization and overfulfillment of all the tasks of the plan, to strengthen and forge yet more firmly the unity of the party and people, to increase the leading and organizing power of the party, to enrich the life of the people and further strengthen the defense of our dear fatherland.

The year 1986 began after the party and people had confronted great trials. Communists, the masses, and our entire people responded to the greatest test, the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha' with steely unity around the party, with incomparable political and ideological maturity, with unprecedemted readiness for labor and sacrifice, with new and thorough organizing abilities in every decisive instance. A difficult year like last year, with a harsh winter and prolonged drought, demands exceptional mobilization and revolutionary energy, perfected organization, and a spirit of mass action. As always, the people grasped the friendly words of the party with understanding, and surmounted the difficulties with courage and without flinching. The working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, young people and women, young and old, down to the pioneers of Enver, with the Communists at their head and incorporated in the powerful revolutionary movement of "standard bearers in implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," achieved unprecedented results with an exceptional burst of energy. The energy and optimism of our people had its source in the correct line of the party, in its organizing, leading, and controlling strength, and in the clear prospects which have been opened for the future.

Last year's achievements in many fields, in agriculture and industry, in wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice production, in chrome, coal, and copper extraction, in the production of machinery and spare parts for the chemical and metallurgical industries, and in the production of many common consumer goods, represent a rich experience. The 13th AWP Central Committee plenum called this experience a major lesson for party organs, for cadres and all working people, from which everybody must learn how to confront difficult tasks, how to solve problems that emerge with initiative and decisiveness, how to discover and exploit production capacities and reserves in enterprises and cooperatives, and how to increase trust in the potential inherent in the bosoms of our workers collectives.

The Ninth AWP Congress will take stock of the great historic victories which have been achieved during these years, during the stage of the complete construction of socialist society.

It will take stock of the heroic efforts of the people, under the leadership of the party, to make the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress a complete reality, with their great program for the strengthening of the economy, for defence, for the increased prosperity of the people, relying entirely upon our own strengths. This high party assembly will discuss and approve directives for the development of the economy and culture during the eighth 5-year period, directives which will further the victories and achievements attained up to now, and open new prospects for development and progress on the road of socialism.

The 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee plenums set out very important tasks for the year 1986, of great importance for the whole 5-year period. In this year alone the social product will increase 9.5 percent in comparison with last year; general industrial production will increase by more than 7.3 percent, agricultural production by 17 percent, and the volume of basic investment by 3.1 percent, while there will be noticeable increases in the import and export of goods. These rates of growth will put on the right track various basic projects in the development of the economy which have to do with the fundamental conditions for broad socialist production, and will constitute a sounder basis for the coming years of the 5-year plan. But these great tasks will only be realized if tasks are also fulfilled completely and item by item in production, in cost reduction, the reduction of quotas for raw material use, in savings, and in the maintenance of quality, in every unit of labor and production. "The fulfillment of plan tasks at all costs" the AWP Central Committee 13th plenum made clear, "in every branch and sector of the economy, in every district and industry, has been and remains the principal and sole road for the development of society relying upon our own efforts, to confront every difficulty and increase the independence and defensive power of the fatherland, and to progress ever further forward."

This essential feature has also characterized the first 3 months of this year, during which our revolutionary spirit has increased. As was stressed at the AWP Central Committee 14th plenum, the continual fulfillment of tasks by many workers collectives and districts and branches of the economy is the direct result of the increased energies of the masses.

All these things witness the new pace of work with which this year has begun, the awakening of a spirit of self-reliance and innovation, and a broader participation in the method of mass actions. Comrade Ramiz Alia's speeches and advice have opened new horizons and have become a source of inspiration for raising the mobilization of the masses to a new level, and also for matching this readiness and mobilization with effective management and organization, and with strict control byt the party organs and base organizations in enterprises and cooperatives, in executive committees and administrative offices. It is characteristic of the present day that the word of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia met with a particular response in the exemplary alertness of our young people, who have always been and remain the right hand of the party, its militant reserve, a striking and attacking force for the construction of the nation, the strengthening of its defense, and in support for and application of every progressive idea. Young people and their militant organization welcomed the news of the new Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad with a readiness to shorten its construction period, and have burst into dozens of national and local mass actions, spreading their spirit of mass action wherever young people live and work, not only in production, but also in the ideological and social field, and in culture. With their tireless and militant labor, young people have set the new pace of work, shortening schedules decided earlier, and aiming at new, more revolutionary objectives. It is the task of party organs and organizations to spread this spirit of mass actions more widely, among all the working people, to make possible the realization of the great and exceptionally involved tasks which lie ahead of us, and to advance with fresh victories toward the important political events of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party and the Ninth AWP Congress.

The best preparation for the congress is the realization and overfulfillment of all plan targets in every enterprise and sector of the economy, the increase of production and income, and the maintenance of the spirit of further strengthening the revolutionary spirit of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, and communists, and the increase of the mobilization of cadres and managers. More than ever before, our oil workers and miners, workers at the principal fronts of the whole economy, are asked to give the country as much fuel and minerals as possible. Even greater efforts are demanded of workers in agriculture for even more general progress, with a new pace in the growth of agriculture and livestock-raising and in the production of grains, milk and meat, vegetables, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, etc., because in this way our common economy will grow stronger, as will our socialist fatherland. The present day demands more successful efforts from the intelligentsia in all fields, and from the scientific abilities of the nation, demanding that they devote their energies to the present plans and future prospects of the economy. In particular, economic thought should be more strongly prominent, should speak out more boldly, and offer solutions to major problems of the economy, and aim at a more effective and far-sighted kind of work.

The Ninth AWP Congress is a spur and source of inspiration for everybody. It is a militant spur and major inspiration for members of the party in particular, inspiring them to place themselves ever more firmly at the head of the struggle against difficulties, at the head of the masses, with strong will, decisiveness, self-denial, and communist honesty. Wherever difficulties are most serious, where labor is faltering, wherever the party orders us, there communists must have their place, and there the party organization must intervene. Communists must be against sloth, against every sign of hesitancy, of bureaucratism, must be strict with those guilty of favoritism or injustice, must struggle against indifference and people who are indifferent, must struggle against sluggishness and petty-bourgeois complacency.

More than ever before, the work of party organs and base organizations must be more skilled, more appropriate to concrete situations, closer to people, and far removed from narrow forms and stereotypes, from formalist practices and signs of technocratism; it must be more energetic in its decision-making, and in controlling the implementation of these decisions. Communists must be in the van when implementing more difficult decisions. Members of the ranks of communists will have the honor of being chosen as delegates or guests to the congress, which is also an honor for the party base organization where they work.

The election campaign in the party will serve to strengthen this militant spirit among the ranks of communists, and increase the guiding strength of the party organs and base organizations.

The party organization is in charge of all matters. It is its task, now more than ever before, to encourage people's mobilization and creative energies, and to awaken and maintain this mobilization. It is its task to kindle everywhere a powerful spirit of emulation, to encourage the impetus of people at work; it is its task to direct, guide, and lead the immediate application of advanced experience in every sphere of work, everywhere, in technology, and especially in the production sector; it is its task to encourage and support the movement of innovators and rationalizers who are furthering production work.

The high mobilization of the masses and their energy at work now more than ever demand new standards of organization and management, strong discipline and general control in every way, from the party and the state organs, from organizations of the economy and social organizations, and directly from the working class and other working masses, as the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum made clear.

It is the duty of party organizations to strengthen their leadership and control over these matters, in all organs and administrative sectors, so that the alertness and mobilization of the masses may be always more effective, and so that every bead of sweat will be for the good of socialism and to the benefit of the people.

All the party and people will anticipate the Ninth AWP congress with a new outpurst of all their creative energies, with mass actions and new initiatives to fulfill and overfulfill tasks on every front of the construction and defense of our socialist fatherland. Our people, joined in the steel-forged unity around the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, will approach the Ninth AWP Congress with new victories and joys.

RITA MARKO ON HOXHA DEATH ANNIVERSARY

AU111003 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Forger of the Unity of the People, Founder of His State -- Editorial of the Newspaper BASHKIMI" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- The name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his theoretical Marxist-Leninist thought and his wide, all-sided, leading, directing and organizing activity, are closely linked with all the great historic victories of the Albanian people for over 4 decades, Rita Marko member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly writes in the newspaper BASHKIMI.

At the head of the Communist Party he founded and put on steel foundations, Comrade Enver Hoxha programmed the strategy of the struggle of the Albanian people, placing in its foundation the great people's unity for national and social liberation, the author stresses. Precisely because it was led by the Marxist-Leninist thinking of its founder, our party forged the unity of the Albanian people, an unbreakable [word indistinct] revolutionary unity embodied in the antifascist national liberation front. Comrade Enver Hoxha was the architect of the national liberation front, he compiled the ideological, political, and military platform of the front. Led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, our party and front realised always with loyalty the desires and hopes of the people, they did never put into question their realisation.

Further on the author stresses that the great personality of Comrade Enver Hoxha as an outstanding Marxist-Leninist thinker and revolutionary leader was manifested with a rare strength in the transformation of the struggle for the liberation of the country into a profound popular revolution, which was crowned with the establishment of the people's power, the creation of the Albanian state of people's democracy. The architect of this power was Comrade Enver Hoxha, the legendary commander and commissar, who at the head of the party, the anti-fascist National Liberation Front and the glorious National Liberation Army, inspired the people and led it in triumphant battles and set up the new, free, soveregin People's Albania.

In the years of the socialist construction, Comrade Enver Hoxha made a colossal theoretical and practical contribution to the continuous strengthening of the people's power, the consolidation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the further steeling of the unity of the people in ranks of the Democratic Front of Albania under the leadership of the party. The teachings of our beloved leader have been and remain always foundations of the work of the party to perfect, democratize and revolutionize further the people's power.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

2 Apr Control Commission Report

AU051010 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 86 pp 4, 5

["Report on the Accountability Report of the BCP Central Control-Audting Commission to the 13th BCP Congress, read by Comrade Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Commission" at the opening session of the 13th BCP Congress on 2 April at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia -- capitalized passages published in bold face]

[Text] Comrade delegates, Esteemed guests,

The 13th BCP Congress marks the end of a remarkable period of constructive labor and victories in socialist construction.

This was a period of thorough quality changes in the productive forces, as well as at the basis and in the superstructure of our society, a period of the practical implementation of the party line for a comprehensive economic intensification.

The decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 plenum and the Basic Trends and Tasks on their implementation, elaborated by the BCP Central Committee January 1986 plenum had programmatic significance for the further work of the party.

The opening of the 13th BCP Congress is taking place on a remarkable day, on which the entire working people of our country MARKS THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL PLENUM.

The epochal achievements of our country in all areas of life analyzed in a profound and well-grounded manner in the report of the Central Committee are first of all a result of the constantly growing vital force of the BCP April line -- a Leninist, Blagoev-Dimitrov, scientific, and innovating line.

The creative thought and cause of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee are incorporated in this line's foundation. His postcongressional works are a strong bridge through which our society will confidently enter the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the year 2000.

The 13th BCP Congress is taking place immediately AFTER THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS. Now our country's communists and working people and all mankind live with the rich ideas, faith, and optimism evoked by the CPSU Congress. The political report read by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and other congressional documents with Leninist farsightedness and depth made a critical evaluation of the past road, and scientifically and in a revolutionary way analyzed the strategy of communist construction.

Our party appears at its 13th Congress with high authority and significant political and economic results. The accountability-election campaign which was conducted convincingly showed that the leading role of the party committees and organizations is growing and ever more expanding and strengthening. The change in the thought of the cadres is felt ever more strongly, as well as their striving to apply more effective style and methods of work, struggle for strengthening discipline, and increasing responsibility for timely and qualitative implementation of the party decisions and tasks.

The postulates, problems, and goals included in the introductory speech of Comrade today Zhivkov at the 13th BCP Congress, have a great theoretical and practical significance for our country. They aim at solving historical tasks, and at implementing party policy under the new modern conditions.

Comrades,

The April ascent of the country and the increase the party's leading role found their expression in constantly perfecting party control.

The new processes and phenomena which developed in the life of the party and country during the period of this report are a result of implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the National Party Conference, and the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and other plenums. They presented higher requirements to the Central Control-Auditing Commission and the other control-auditing organs of the party: TO PERFECT THE ORGANIZATION OF THEIR WORK AND INTENSIFY THE INFLUENCING ROLE OF CONTROL IN REMOVING THE DELAYING PROCESSES OF A OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE CHARACTER AND IN FURTHER PRESERVING THE PURITY, UNITY, AND COMBAT ABILITY OF PARTY RANKS, as well as in successfully putting into effect the economic and social policy and strategic course of the party for the intensification of the people's economy.

Higher requirements were posed to the control-auditing organs also by the memorandums of Comrade Todor Zhivkov "On Style and Methods of Work" and "Considerations About Some topical Issues of Our Development." They sharply posed the task of conducting a merciless struggle against the negative phenomena of our reality -- misappropriations, waste, careerism, a negligent attitude toward socialist property, and violations of discipline and law.

WHAT WERE THE BASIC DIRECTIONS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE PARTY'S CONTROL-AUDITING ORGANS?

First of all, the control-auditing activity was much more closely connected with and subjugated to the topical tasks solved by the party in the economic, social, intellectual, and social life.

During the period covered by the report the Central Control-Auditing Commission and the local such commissions COOPERATED IN STRICTLY OBSERVING THE BCP PROGRAM AND STATUTES, PRESERVING THE PURITY AND UNITY IF THE PARTY, INTENSIFYING THE ACTIVITY AND VANGUARD ROLE OF THE COMMUNISTS, AND THEIR EVER MORE MONOLITHIC RALLYING AROUND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE PARTY'S LENINIST APRIL LINE.

The data shows that in the period between 1 January 1981 and 31 December 1985, some 38,885 communists have received penalties of various degrees, and 8,545 of them have been ousted or dropped from party ranks.

The Central Control-Auditing Commission and okrug commissions have initiated and reviewed 3,048 cases of party members who have committed offenses, some 967 of which have been reviewed by the Bureau of the Central Control-Auditing Commission. The party penalties, which have been imposed, are connected with strengthening discipline, strictly observing the Leninist principles of party life, violations of moral-esthetic norms and socialist law, and the requirements on increasing the role of the communists as the people's political vanguard.

Also during this postcongressional period, the highest percent of the penalized communists have committed violations OF PARTY DISCIPLINE AND THE NORMS OF INTERNAL PARTY LIFE: some 60 percent of all penalties imposed by the party are in this area.

We consider that also in the future strictest responsibility should be demanded from these communists who do not attend the party meetings, do not regularly pay their membership dues, do not conscientiously implement their party assignments, and so forth. HOWEVER, THE MAIN THING NOW IS TO DIRECT THE CONTROL AND OUR EXIGENCE TOWARD FORMING AN ACTIVE VITAL POSITION, TOWARD STRENGTHENING THE VANGUARD ROLE OF EVERY COMMUNIST, toward the requirement that he is in the front ranks of the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums, and to be an active organizer of this struggle and active participant in the scientific-technical revolution. This is now the essence of high and conscious party discipline.

Passive behavior, indifference, formal implementation of decisions and instructions, toleration of negative phenomena, suppressing criticism and persecuting the critic contradict the Leninist principles and norms of party life and are incompatible with the title "member of the BCP." This makes it necessary to increase the exigence of the control-auditing organs against the carriers of such manifestations.

Practice shows that the party committees and control-auditing commissions still INSUFFICIENTLY ASSIST THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STRUGGLE TO IMPLEMENT THE PARTY COURSE TOWARD ACCELERATING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS and intensifying all social activities and achieving high labor discipline.

We are alarmed by the fact that the control-auditing commissions demand almost no responsibility from and do not penalize these communists and leaders guilty of delayed introduction of new equipment and technologies, of admitting weaknesses in planning and design, of unfulfilling contracted obligations, of producing low-quality production, and of providing low-quality services.

It is necessary also in the future for the control-auditing organs and the party committees and organizations to intensify their activity in this regard, and seek strictest party responsibility from communists who, with their inactivity and conservatism, ruin the great designs and tasks and thus hold back our movement forward.

The Central Control-Auditing Commission and the okrug commissions HAVE DEVOTED CONSIDERABLE EFFORT TO CHANGING THEIR APPROACH AND TO ENERGETICALLY CONTRIBUTING TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, HELPING THEM TO DEVELOP THEIR SELF-INITIATIVE AND THE EXPAND THEIR CREATIVE ACTIONS.

We have abundant reasons to say that following the 12th BCP Congress, the basic party organization was the "chief working platform" of the control-auditing organs. The existing data show that during this period the Central Control-Auditing Commission and the okrug commissions, independently, or in joint work with the party committees, have received and discussed over 300 problems of inner-party character. These investigations contributed to revealing not only the positive aspoects, but also numerous, essential shortcomings in the life of the basic party organizations and they helped to adopt measures for introducing greater variety into their activities.

The party line aimed at a decisive struggle against negative phenomena and distortions, aimed at consolidating the basic party organizations as vanguards in implementing the scientific-technical revolution, can be implemented solely with the efforts of all communists. The control-auditing organs in the attitude of the party organs to science and to technical progress, in an effort to overcome bureaucratic barriers, and prevent their further development.

Comrades,

During the period under review the Central Control-Auditing Commission devoted considerable efforts TO ENHANCING THE LEVEL OF CONTROL ACTIVITIES, as well as to improving its quality and efficiency, to enhancing the role of the auditing commissions in their struggle against shortcomings and weaknesses in the life of the party organizations.

The control-auditing party organs call ever-increasing attention to the question of improving THE WORK OF THE CONTROL-AUDITING ORGANS IN HANDLING PROPOSALS, SIGNALS, COMPLAINTS, AND REQUESTS OF PARTY MEMBERS AND OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE. According to Lenin's words these are sincere and genuine "human documents."

This is why, in implementing this obligation which is assigned to it by party statute, the Central Control-Auditing Commission has always manifested a lofty sense of responsibility. The Control-Auditing Commission has always based itself on the understanding that an attentive and careful work in handling signals, complaints and letters -- is above all identical with attention and concern for the difficulties of the people, for their everyday life, for their joys and sorrows.

During the period under review the BCP Central Committee was sent a total of 109,810 requests, complaints, and letters, 34,799 of which were addressed to comrade Todor Zhivkov. This reveals the great trust and respect of the communists and working people for our party's Central Committee General Secretary.

An analysis of the subjects treated in the citizens letters shows that HOUSING PROBLEMS were the primary cause of concern throughout several years. On the average, for the period under review, about 18-20 percent of the total number of letters received dealt with this problem. INTRA-PARTY affairs and cadres' issues take second place -- an average of 13-14 percent of the letters deal with these problems. Approximately 9 percent of the letters deal with LEGAL LABOR PROBLEMS, WHICH TAKE THIRD PLACE.

The majority of complaints submitted to the BCP Central Committee and to the Central Control-Auditing Commission are resolved on schedule. In many cases, however, problems are posed which it is impossible to resolve within a short time.

There is a harmful habit, which has not yet been overcome, and this is the practice of sending back numerous requests and complaints to the working people, while those against whom the complaints are addressed are being consulted about their decision. In the future the party committees and the control-auditing commissions must resolutely oppose this incorrect approach.

They must make sure that THE WORK OF HANDLING COMPLAINTS SHOULD BE FULLY ACCOMPLISHED and that measures should be adopted not only for answering the plaintiff, but above all to substantially resolve the questions raised and improve the activities of those organs and cadres against which the complaint is addressed, as well as to give convincing and well-justified explanations in the case of unrealistic and unlawful requests.

Better work was accomplished in conducting investigations about the state of CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, OF RECREATION CENTERS, BUDGET AND PAYROLL PROBLEMS, AS WELL AS IN THE CASE OF THE STATE OF AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION AT THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND IN THE CASE OF ACCOUNTING issues in the BCP Editorial Board, the dailies RABOTNICHESKO DELO and VECHERNI NOVINI, in the editorial boards of the periodicals PARTY LIFE and POLITICAL EDUCATION, in the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration, as well in other institutions, which considerably contributed to a more expedient use of financial means and to the correct management of party property.

Annual investigations of ADMINISTRATIVE WORK in the departments of the BCP Central Committee, in the local party organs, the central, okrug, and other control-auditing commissions were striving more deeply to analyze the essence of the party documents and more fully to reveal existing shortcomings in the life of party committees and organizations, as well as to adopt timely measures for the elimination of such shortcomings.

Despite all this, there are still numerous basic, party organizations which incorrectly compile their documents, their protocols, and their decisions. There are some basic party organizations which fail to adopt decisions on the questions discussed. This demands that control-auditing activities should continue also in the future to be implemented with the greatest strictness, in order to establish model finance-administrative work in the basic party organizations.

Comrades, during the period under review the central control-auditing commission implemented numerous practical measures for improving THE ORGANIZATION, THE STYLE, AND METHODS OF WORK, as well as for making them fully conform to the decisions of the 21th BCP congress and of the National BCP Conference.

In accordance with the decisions of the 1984 January plenum of the BCP Central Committee, devoted to the perfection of the structure, functions and organization of the party and state apparatus, and in the purpose of adapting these functions and the organization to the contemporary tasks, THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL AND OF THE OKRUG CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSIONS WERE IMPROVED. A total of 5 areas for control were created in the fields of economy, scientific-technical development, and social policy, in the intellectual sphere, and in intra-party life.

This contributed to an improvement in the substance and to an increase in the variety of the forms of the activities of the control-auditing commissions, and it contributed to the perfection of planning. The program-purpose-oriented and comprehensive approach was applied on a larger scale and THE COORDINATION ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION WITH PARTY COMMITTEES AND THEIR DEPARTMENTS, WITH THE STATE, PEOPLE'S SOCIAL CONTROL ORGANS, AS WELL AS WITH THE SCIENTIFIC LINKS, AND CADRES, WERE CONSOLIDATED.

In cooperation with these organs, over 600 comprehensive investigations were carried out in the center and in the okrugs concerning topical problems of our development. Particularly fruitful were the investigations in connection with the application of the new economic approach and in setting up brigades of a new type of agriculture and in the construction sector, as well as the investigations connected with the implementation of the decisions of the BCP National Conference on improving production quality in light industry, in connection with observing socialist legality, and so forth. These investigations played a great role in uncovering shortcomings in the work of the organizations and enterprises and the reasons for them, as well as in their timely elimination.

In this connection, as regards the perfection of labor organization and the creation of a new type of brigades in agriculture, the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, at the suggestion of the Central Control-Auditing Commission, adopted respective decisions, which contributed to a substantial improvement of work in this respect. A similar approach was widely applied in the activities of okrug control-auditing commissions.

At the same time we must admit that in joint investigations with other organs of social control there are certain shortcomings. In many cases the control is limited, above all, to statements of facts, namely to "photographing" the violations and deviations, without proposing concrete measures for their radical elimination. This, to a great extent, explains the fact that numerous negative phenomena and violations of socialist legality and morality are far from diminishing. The number of economic crimes, for example, which were unmasked during the 1981-85 period, mark a trend toward stability. Unfortunately, part of the crimes, although a small part, are committed by leading functionaries, by members of the BCP and of the Komsomol.

Under present conditions, in conformity with the requirements mapped out in the documents of the 13th BCP Congress and in the decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee, it is necessary further to prefect THE ESSENCE AND FORM OF WORK of the control organs. We must consolidate a new type of control -- a highly competent, a careful, and a persistent, preventive, and efficient control. As early as in the course of the implementation of the tasks, shortcomings and violations must be uncovered.

This makes it necessary to perfect the coordination work of the party, state, public, and control links. Control work must be even more consistently based on programmatic organization, we must more widely INVOLVE THE SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTRY IN THIS ACTIVITY, WE MUST ELIMINATE DUPLICATING WORK, AS WELL AS CORRECTLY DISTINGUISH BETWEEN DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS, AND COORDINATE EFFORTS, AS WELL AS COMBINE PARTY-POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATION, AND PUNISHMENT SO AS TO ACHIEVE A TIMELY AND EFFICIENT ERADICATION OF SHORTCOMINGS. In control work against negative and stagnating phenomena, we must involve the workers collectives as self-governing, basic links of our society, we must also enhance the role of moral sanctions.

Comrades,

The period under review is characterized by a further ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE CENTRAL CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION AS A COLLECTIVE PARTY ORGAN. The CREATIVE ATMOSPHERE AND THE BROAD DEMOCRATIC BASIS, AS WELL AS THE STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE COLLECTIVE SPIRIT are well-tested Leninist norms in the work of the bureau and of the plenum of the Central Control-Auditing Commission. The same applies to criticism and strictness in discussing and resolving questions.

The regular plenums and sessions which are held are an expression of the increased collective spirit in our work. During the period under review 11 plenums of the Central Control-Auditing Commission were held and 122 sessions of the bureau took place. At these sessions and plenums, in addition to the debates on cases of communists who were punished, problems of intra-party economic, and social character were discussed.

A great initiative in our work as regards the perfection of the political superstructure of society is represented by the CHANGES BASED ON PRINCIPLE IN THE COUNTRY'S ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS IN NATIONAL ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT. The same applies to the adaption of national economy to the strategic tasks for the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical progress. The Central Control-Auditing Commission must contribute to the timely and full implementation of this reorganization, it must wage a struggle against manifestations of routine, stagnation, and conservatism in the work of the newly created central departments. It must assist the consolidation of a contemporary style of leadership, high discipline and strictness, it must consolidate the role of the new central department in eliminating shortcomings in their subdepartments throughout the country, and it must help them in their correct functioning as self-governing organizations.

The task to implement a comprehensive and effective control demands EVEN MORE TO CONSOLIDATE AND IMPROVE THE METHODICAL ASSISTANCE OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION FOR THE LOCAL CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSIONS OF THE PARTY. The main element of methodical help must also in the future be represented by LIVELY AND DIRECT CONTACTS, as well as by assistance on the spot.

We must even more widely apply the method of organizing meetings between the leadership of the Central Control-Auditing Commission and the individual control auditing commissions, meetings which should serve AN EXCHANGE OF POSITIVE EXPERIENCE in control-auditing activities.

Comrades,

The control-auditing organs of the BCP, in conformity with their obligations based on statute, will also in the future actively contribute and assist the party organs and organizations in implementing the congress decisions in practical life. They will wage an even more energetic, principle-minded, and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena in party ranks and in society, for an even stronger cohesion of the communists and of all working people around the BCP.

The new approach to the practical implementation of party policy, aimed at an accelerated economic and scientific-technical development reveals great opportunities for using the advantages of socialism in further satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people, in increasing the economic and intellectual power of our society, in asserting the People's Republic of Bulgaria as an even more active member of the powerful socialist community, in implementing its international duty, in preserving and strengthening world peace.

Long live the BCP!

Long live communism!

PAK DPRK's Song-chol's Speech

AU091930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 8

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party and vice-president of the DPRK, on 4 April 1985]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear comrades delegates,

Permit me, at the assignment of the KWP Central Committee, to read the greeting message of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee to the 13th BCP Congress.

Dear comrades.

The KWP Central Committee greets the 13th BCP Congress, and through you, comrade delegates, it conveys ardent, fraternal greetings on behalf of the KWP members, and on behalf of the Korean people to all communists and to the people of Bulgaria.

The KWP and the Korean people are following with great attention the 13th congress of your party, which is of great importance for the consolidation and development of the fraternal BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and with all their hearts they wish great success to the work of this congress.

The Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people are coming to this congress in an atmosphere of increased political activity, they are inspired by infinite confidence in their party -- which is their revolutionary vanguard and leading force.

The present congress, which is convened in the year of the remarkable 95th anniversary of the foundation of your party, will map out brilliant victories and successes, achieved by the Bulgarian Communists and people, under the leadership of the BCP headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in the struggle for peace, socialism and national; it will map out even greater and more important programs and prospects for the party and the people, by which a new stage of development will be marked in the history of the BCP's struggles for the cause of socialism and communism.

During the last 30 years, after overthrowing monarcho-fascism and after having accomplished a socialist revolution through the organization and mobilization of the workers class and the Bulgarian working masses, the BCP, which is loyal to the cause of Georgi Dimitrov, pursued the revolution in socialist construction and transformed Bulgaria, which was a backward country in the past, into a prospering and powerful, socialist state.

During the period under review the communists and the people of Bulgaria, inspired by revolutionary elan and self-confidence, waged an energetic struggle to build up a developed socialist society, they waged this struggle in advancing along the path mapped out by the 12th congress of your party, as a result of which new progress was marked in all fields of socioeconomic development.

The leading role and the prestige of the BCP has more than ever strengthened in Bulgaria today, the socialist social system is asserting itself and developing. Industry and agriculture were modernized, scientific-technical progress is accelerated, and the people's material wellbeing is steadily improving.

All these achievements are due to the correct leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the distinguished leader of the BCP, and to the BCP.

The successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in socialist construction represent a great contribution to further consolidating the power of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the consolidation of the forces of socialism as a whole. These successes represent a devastating blow against imperialist reaction, which spits slanders, full of lies and deceptions.

The KWP and the people of Korea are rejoicing at these successes and congratulate the BCP and the Bulgarian people, who are demonstrating with their practical deeds the incomparable advantages and the invincible vital strength of socialism, and they sincerely wish even greater progress and victories to the Bulgarian people along the path of implementing the impressive program, that will be adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, and in the practical implementation of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade delegates,

Socialism -- which is the striving and longing of progressive mankind -- is advancing victoriously and is exerting an even increasing force of attraction which is growing from day to day.

Being involved in an unprecedented political and economic crisis, the imperialist forces are trying to find a way out of this situation through war, and are intensifying even more their aggressive and military preparations and actions against the socialist countries and the progressive peoples.

In opening declaring its intention to destroy socialism through military superiority, the United States is increasing its military expenditures on a large scale it is forcing the production and deployment of nuclear arms, and is trying to transfer the arms race into outer space; it is constantly increasing the threat of a nuclear world war.

Peace is a vital necessity for socialism.

Today the growing power of socialist countries, as well as their consistent and active peace policy represent a decisive factor for stopping the aggressive and militarist actions of imperialism, and for preserving the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The KWP and the people of Korea highly appreciate and express support for and solidarity with the constructive peace initiatives of the party and government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in connection with the elimination of the danger of nuclear war in Europe and the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as their efforts to implement such initiatives.

The alleviation of tension and the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula are a primary condition for guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the world.

The American-South Korean joint military exercises, which are now taking place throughout the territory of South Korea under the code name "Team Spirit-86" are strongly exacerbating tension on the Korean peninsula.

The United States and the South Korean regime answered our peace proposal on stopping the military exercises with aggressive actions which represent a serious provocation against the Korean people and world peace.

The comprehensive consolidation of the KWP, the monolithic unity and cohesion between the party and people, as well as the constant strengthening and development of the socialist system in our country are decisive factors for preventing war and preserving peace in Korea.

The KWP and the Korean people will devote all their efforts to taming and preventing the actions aimed at the "fabrication of two Koreas" and the militarist policy of American imperialism which is striving to achieve external domination over South Korea and, subsequently, over all Korea. We will devote all efforts to reducing tension and to ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, as well as toward the independent reunification of the country by peaceful methods.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express our gratitude to the BCP and to the Bulgarian people who in the hard years of the patriotic liberation war, as well as in the postwar restoration period, assisted the Korean people from a material and moral point of view, and who today still render sincere and selfless support to the just cause of our party and people in socialist construction and in the efforts to reunify our motherland.

The consistent stand of our party is to pursue the steady consolidation of the traditional friendship and alliance between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which was established in long years of struggle, and the implementation of our common goals and ideas which have strengthened and developed on the basis of a deep personal friendship between the first leaders of our two parties.

In the spirit of the agreements reached during the 1984 meeting in Sofia and the 1985 meeting in Pyongyang between the beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples are today intensified and are developing on a new stage. This contributes greatly to the implementation of the common cause of the two peoples, to the consolidation and development of the forces of socialism as a whole, as well as to the implementation of the cause of peace in the world.

The KWP and the Korean people are strongly rallied around the KWP Central Committee, headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, and they will wage an unrelenting struggle along the path pointed out by the party until the full victory of socialism in the northern part of the country and until the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland. They will firmly defend the Eastern stronghold of socialism and will worthily accomplish the national and international duty assigned to them.

As in the past so in the future, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in strong alliance with the BCP and with the Bulgarian people, we will continue to struggle with unrelenting energy for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism, for the consolidation and development of the international communist and workers movement, for peace and security throughout the world.

Long live the indestructible friendship and unity between the KWP and the BCP, between the Korean and the Bulgarian peoples!

5 April Zhivkov's Speech

AU071403 Sofia RABOTHICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 p 7

["Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the 5 April festive reception for the foreign delegations to the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades, Dear Friends,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee I once again and most cordially greet you -- the foreign guests of the 13th BCP Congress, representatives of communist, workers', revolutionary-democratic, socialist, social-democrat, and other parties and movements and international organizations.

Thank you for responding to our invitation.

We view your participation in the work of the congress as an expression of respect toward the BCP and the Bulgarian people and as a manifestation of our common striving to strengthen our cooperation in the name of peace and social progress.

You could hear and see yourselves: We have posed great and responsible tasks to ourselves, and we are convinced that we shall implement them.

As we stressed at the congress, our confidence in the success springs from our own experience, the increased economic scientific-technical, and cadre potential of our countries, and the cohesion of the people around the April general line of the party.

Our confidence springs from our belonging to the socialist community, from our cooperation and integration with the fraternal socialist countries and USSR in the first place, and from the support rendered to us by the progressive forces.

On their part the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will further march shoulder to shoulder with the socialist countries, will strengthen their fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the international communist and workers movement and all working people against the oppression of capitalism, and will render assistance to the peoples who struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and reaction and for national liberation, democratic transformations, social progress, and peace.

We all know that today mankind faces many global problems. However, strengthening world peace and saving civilization in the task of tasks. This is a common task for us, people of different convictions, and common for all those who cherish life and the prosperity of the present and future generations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will ever so tirelessly work for peace and security in the Balkans, Europe, and the world, detente in international relations, disarmament, dialogue, understanding, and cooperation between countries with different social systems.

In the name of this struggle, we, Bulgarian Communists, supported again at our congress the peace initiatives raised by the 27th CPSU Congress.

From the bottom of my heart I wish the parties, movements, and organizations, which you represent, new successes along the road toward a world without arms and wars, toward a world of social, intellectual, and material upsurge of the peoples!

I wish each one of you health, vitality, happiness, and new successes!

5 Apr PRK's Ney Pena's Speech

AU091830 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 10

[Greeting of Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and Minister of Internal Affairs, to the 13th BCP Congress, read on 5 April]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates,

Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], the communists, workers' class, and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and on behalf of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, to address our most sincere and warmest greetings to all of you, and the communists and working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to wish the 13th BCP Congress successful work.

We carefully acquainted ourselves with the report of the BCP Central Committee and heard the introductory speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and would like to express our satisfaction and congratulate you on the great successes of the Bulgarian people, who strive to construct the developed socialist society in Bulgarian on the basis of the top achievements of scientific-technical progress.

We are firmly convinced that under the farsighted leadership of the BCP, and as a result of its correct political line, the fraternal Bulgarian people will successfully implement the decisions and other great instructions of the 13th BCP Congress. We accept these successes as our own and we shall follow the example of our Bulgarian brothers.

Dear comrades,

During the 7 years since toppling the regime of a genocide unprecedented in human history, the Cambodian people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, has fully devoted itself to restoring its motherland. Today Cambodia's economy is gradually being reestablished. Culture, education, and health protection are developing quickly. Satisfactory stability was achieved in the people's standard of living. These successes were achieved as a result of the exceptional strategic solidarity between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the support and active assistance rendered to us by the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, and more specifically Bulgaria, as well as a result of the assistance of the progressive countries and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The Fifth KPRP Congress was an historic event of great significance for our people.

It determined the important strategic tasks of our country's domestic and foreign policy, namely, the defense of our national independence and the construction of our motherland, Cambodia, which successfully implements the transition to socialism.

In their striving to revive the regime of genocide in Cambodia our enemies enjoy the full support of U.S. imperialism, expansionists, and hegemonists. Simultaneously, the extreme rightist Thai leaders and other reactionaries continue their subversive activity, aimed at choking the Cambodian revolution, and provide our enemies with shelter, allowing them to use the Thai territory bordering on Cambodia, as a base of subversive activity against the Cambodian people.

Despite this, during these 7 years, and especially during the dry season (1984-1985), our Armed Forces and people, shoulder to shoulder with the volunteer units of the Vietnamese Army completely destroyed the 16 bases of the Khmer reactionaries situated near the Cambodian-Thai border. Nor our enemies are in a state of deep despair, and soon they will integrate.

Dear comrades, truly our countries are situated far from each other; however, relations and cooperation between our parties and peoples have strengthened and are constantly developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. On behalf of the party, government, and people of Cambodia we express deep gratitude to the BCP, and Bulgarian Government and people for their total support for our cause and their timely assistance.

To be able to implement the tasks of constructing the country along the road of development and prosperity, the Cambodian people, as well as the Bulgarian and all other peoples on the planet, fiercely wish to live in a world without wars, and in a world of cooperation and mutual understanding among all states. However, U.S. imperialism and the warmongering reactionary forces constantly strive to accelerate the arms race and the militarization of space, and to achieve military superiority. They crudely interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, prevent the peaceful solution of all problems, and increase the risks of thermonuclear war.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the peace initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and, more specifically, the concrete proposals of the 15 January 1986 declaration which aims to liberate mankind from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Cambodia supports the peaceful proposals of the countries of the socialist community, and more specifically the initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The proposals made by the three Indochina countries with the aim of stopping the clashes and beginning negotiations on solving all problems in the region and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, represent an active contribution to the struggle for peace of the world's nations.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea energetically supports the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for independence, peace, and New International Economic Order.

Please allow me once again to express our fraternal greetings and convey to the delegates of the 13th BCP Congress, the Bulgarian Communists, and the entire Bulgarian working people best wishes for health and new and great successes in constructing developed socialism and in implementing the decisions adopted by the congress.

Long live the heroic BCP!

Long live friendship, eternal solidarity, and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Cambodia and Bulgaria!

Long live peace and socialism!

Allow me to hand you the greetings telegram of the KPRP Central Committee to the 13th BCP Congress.

DOYNOV, OTHERS MEET FRG BUSINESSMEN IN HANNOVER

AU112029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] During the second day of the "Industry '86" Hannover Technical Fair, business meetings and talks continued with leading economic figures and representatives of business circles in the FRG. Ognyan Doynov, leader of the Bulgarian governmental delegation to the Hannover fair, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, had a meeting with Berthold Beitz, authorized general representative of the Krupp concern, with whom he discussed concrete opportunities for expanding deliveries and technical exchanges with Bulgarian economic organizations.

Questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed at a meeting between Minister of Trade Khristo Khristov and the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Thyssen metallurgical and engineering concern.

Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, had talks with members of the Board of Directors of siemens on questions concerning scientific-technical exchange and the mastering by or enterprises of modern technologies, communications technology, and electronics.

Meetings also took place with leading representatives of large West German banks, at which the possibilities were examined for financing the growing exchange of goods and the new projects for production sharing between the two countries.

Investment Agreement Signed

AU122004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement for the protection and encouragement of investments was signed today between Bulgaria and the FRG in the Bulgarian pavilion at the "Industry '86" international Technical Fair in Hannover. The agreement was signed by Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs.

Ognyan Doynov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed to Bulgarian and foreign journalists the great importance of the agreement that had been signed, as it opens up new opportunities for bilateral industrial cooperation and stimulates the utilization of new modern forms of scientific-technical and technological exchanges. It creates favorable conditions for industrial production sharing and joint investments, and especially for the expansion of cooperation between small and medium-size enterprises in the two countries.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher toured the Bulgarian pavilion at the fair. He was acquainted with a number of modern developments and technological solutions of Bulgarian industrial enterprises and economic trusts. The ministers gave a high assessment to the stable economic development of Bulgaria, which this year is the chief partner at the largest technical fair in the world.

Later today the Bulgarian economic delegation, led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, returned to Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. AIR ASSAULT ON LIBYA

Speakes, U.S. Media Cited

AU150829 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Last night, at 0300 Bulgarian time, American military aircraft bombed the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Banghazi over a period of 20 minutes. According to White House Spokesman Larry Speakes, the attack was carried out on President Reagan's personal order. According to the first information from the NBC and CBS correspondents in Tripoli, thick clouds of smoke are rising in the towns. The targets of the attack have not been defined, but according to AFP the French Embassy has been hit in the Libyan capital.

No Bulgarians Injured

AU150835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] We informed you, dear listeners, half an hour ago on the "Khorizont" program of the report from our embassy in Tripoli that no Bulgarian citizens had been injured during the American bombings. The general director of "Tekhnoeksportstroy" informs us also that no Bulgarian citizens have been injured at the enterprise's installations and sites in Libya.

Sofia Reaction

AU150844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] While the eastern and southern suburbs were subjected to heavy bombing. In the attack, 18 F-111 bombers based in Great Britain took part, as well as carrier-based fighters of the U.S. 6th Fleet. According to Libyan radio, three aircraft were shot down. On his side, Pentagon chief Weinberger stated that one F-111 bomber had disappeared, and he did not have any information available whether the other aircraft was undamaged.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes stated that the attacks were carried out on the personal instructions of President Reagan: the actions were carefully planned, and it was not ruled out that further military strikes would be made against Libya, added Speakes.

At a press conference, President Reagan said almost the same; however, he attempted to describe the aggressive attack as lawful self-defense. But during these self-defensive actions the residential districts in Tripoli and the residence of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as well as the French Embassy, were damaged.

The correspondents report that dense clouds of smoke are rising over some areas of the city. The action was preceeded, and everything indicates that it will be succeeded, by a diplomatic campaign of justification.

Recently, the U.S. permanent delegate to the UN visited Western Europe in order to persuade the allies to support the U.S. actions against Libya, but he did not succeed in doing so, as it appears from the extraordinary meeting of the EC member-countries' foreign ministers. The ministers appealed for restraint, only five and a half hours before the attack. The armed aggression against Libya is not even fully supported by the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate. Robert Dole, the speaker of the Republican Party in the Senate, pointed out that army legislators have manifested restraint as regards the aggressive action. These are the real facts, but I would like to recall, that in addition to them, the norms of international law, the UN Charter, whose clauses are categorically interdicting the use of force in solving controversial issues in international relations, also are part of the realities of our contemporary world. The question is who and on what basis someone can appropriate the right to change these norms, which all states observe voluntarily.

One last piece of information from Tripoli: The city is calm and the traffic in the streets has resumed.

'BTA DECLARATION' ISSUED ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

AU141336 Sofia BTA in English 1255 GMT 14 Apr 86

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA) -- On April 10 this year the U.S. carried out its latest nuclear explosion despite the protests of the world and the American public. Once again the U.S. Administration openly demonstrated that in its axiological system, the interests of mankind, and even the interests of the American nation are placed behind the self-seeking interests and aspirations of the circles linked with the military-industrial complex. Yet another heavy blow was dealt on the credibility of the peaceloving declarations by the U.S. leadership, once again its ability to make realistic assessments and to take responsible political decisions was called in question. The explosion of the nuclear device at the Nevada test site confronted the peoples of the world with a reality which they will have to take into account in their hopes for a safer world.

"The Spirit of Geneva", to which the U.S. has never stopped declaring its commitment, the very logic of the process which was ushered in by the Soviet-American summit, call for concrete practical steps to be taken for lowering the level of the politico-military confrontation, for curbing the arms race. One such timely and completely real step could have become the termination of nuclear tests, first by the two nuclear superpowers, the U.S.S.R and the U.S. set an example of goodwill, political maturity and heightened sense of responsibility for the future of human civilisation. Its twice-extended unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts provided a unique opportunity for the arms race to be halted in the most direct and feasible manner and to break the deadlock in the process of nuclear disarmament.

The American Administration's categorical and provocative refusal to join in the Soviet initiative has caused concern and condemnation. This decision can only be motivated by the desire to gain military and strategic superiority.

The technical aspects and the verification issue cannot be cited as reasons for the dismissal of the Soviet proposals, since the U.S.S.R. has explicitly agreed to all forms of verification, including on-site inspections. What is missing in the American position is realism and political responsibility. Such an approach has been unjustifiable in the past, and it is even more so today, now that current realities urgently require to seek joint solutions and to respect the interests of the other side.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is convinced that her security, as well as the security of the other states, can be best guaranteed if all weapons of mass destruction are comprehensively eliminated. The termination and the subsequent ban of all nuclear tests would contribute substantially to this end. Bulgaria greets the reiterated readiness of the U.S.S.R. to join the U.S.A. in declaring a moratorium on all nuclear blasts, should the U.S.A. decide accordingly, and to start immediate talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban regardless of the form or version of agreement. Bulgaria notes the particular topicality of the proposal by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU on holding a summit meeting with the President of the United States as soon as possible with a view to making progress in this direction.

At the same time, the People's Republic of Bulgaria believes that the maintenance of the military-strategic parity is a vital prerequisite for guaranteeing international security and therefore regards the Soviet Union's decision to discontinue its moratorium as the only possible alternative to the American position, as a decision which matches the interests of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the security of the People's Republic of Bulgaria included.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria hopes that the U.S. Administration will reconsider its position and will give a constructive reply to the Soviet proposals, contained in the Soviet government declaration of April 11, 1986. This would also meet the genuine requirements of the security of mankind as a whole.

ALLEGED ABUSES OF MUSLIM POPULATION REFUTED

AU141927 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 14 Apr 86

["Psychological Warfare Operation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA) -- At the beginning of April this year, the Western propaganda centres resumed their longstanding campaign of slanders against Bulgaria. Only a few days earlier, this campaign had suffered a heavy blow with the infamous end in Rome of the provocation named a "Bulgarian connection" to the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II. This time, the engineers of the latest in a series of provocative actions took cover behind the logo of Amnesty International, which circulated a report to the Western media on alleged "abuses of civil rights and religious freedoms" in Bulgaria, on an alleged "forced assimilation" of the Muslim citizens.

Two Bulgarian journalists comment on this malevolent and absolutely groundless report, as well as on the speculations spread on its basis by a group of Western journalists accredited to the press centreof the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Mr Filip Bokov of the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY has contributed an article to the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper in which he exposes the true goal of the latest slanderous offensive against Bulgaria: once again to undermine her prestige as a socialist country.

How? By what means? In another article, the journalist Mr Plamen Stoyanov answers this question: by finding a new pretext for scandal and slanders, this time in connection with Turkey's gross and unfounded designs on the Bulgarian citizens who have restored their Bulgarian names, i.e. on part of the Bulgarian population.

The Bulgarian journalists' features trace the conduct and the actions of a group of reporters representing the Western media who took upon themselves the unworthy mission to substantiate the falsifications of Amnesty International.

On April 4, three of them -- Thomas Brey of the D.P.A. news agency, David Blow of the B.B.C. and their free-lance colleague Ulrike Ruthberg -- armed with the "credible information" in the report of Amnesty International, set out for the city of Kurdzhali. They tried to present their supervisory tour along the country's southern border as a "quest for the truth".

Mr Filip Bokov writes: "It made no difference to them that Kurdzhali is situated near the border and that foreigners' movements in the area are restricted. By the way, if they knew this fact in advance, they could turn it to their advantage."

Both Bulgarian journalists observe that the dubious aims and forethought of the journey undertaken by the three Western reporters are evidenced in the fact that they had taken along a note containing a prepared text in German and saying that Kurdzhali is a closed city inaccessible to foreigners. The "travellers" asked a policeman to sign the note. Still, the B.B.C. reported the facts "objectively", in its own way. It only missed to mention such "trifles" as the fact that the correspondents had covered 70 km quite undisturbed in the neighbourhood of Kurdzhali, and the prepared note bit.

Is this text, written in advance, not evidence of a deliberate violation of border regulations in a foreign country and an attempt to document the scandal thus created? Mr Plamen Stoyanov has every right to ask this question. And is this not evidence of designs and actions incompatible with the trade and practices of journalism?

Both Bulgarian journalists write that, much to their surprise, when on the following day the Sofia Press Agency made the necessary arrangements for permits to travel into the border area and organized a visit to Kurdzhali, Thomas Brey and David Blow did not join their colleagues. The former had not heard about the trip (?), and the latter had suddenly an awful lot of work to do. And those of their "ideological associates" who still went on the tour, did so with the obvious intention to dig up the confirmation they needed for the disinformation already spread.

Small wonder then that those journalists saw little or nothing of the peaceful weekday life in the city of Kurdzhali. Mr Filip Bokov recalls that they have been able to walk freely in the streets, to visit the mosque, to speak to the imam and the worshipers. And yet, they saw a false front everywhere, writes Mr Plamen Stoyanov in turn. Their eyes, dimmed and blurred by the "evidence" of Amnesty International, "saw" thousands of secret policemen hovering anxiously around them, shadowing almost every passer by and walking into the houses. Anonymous individuals (no names or addresses), voiceless and faceless, mysteriously accosted the visitors and whispered in their ear (in what language?) some "blood-curdling" stories about "clashes and killings", about "fines and penalties".

Two days later -- a hiatus too long for news agency and radio reporters used to file their on-spot stories first, fast and reliable, but actually employed by those disinformants to "compare notes" (as REUTER's Peter Humphrey would report a bit later) -- as if at a signal, they flooded the bourgeois publications with their tall stories. Those phantasmagorias, fit only for a mystery novel and passed off as revelations by nonexistent inhabitants of Kurdzhali, gushed from the tickers and burst on the air. The slanderous allegations were echoed by the ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY and by other pseudo-champions of human rights in the West.

Stressing the complete lack of journalistic ethics in those representatives of the Western media, Mr Filip Bokov writes: "The knights of ideological subversion do not care that their stereotypes would not stand the test of facts. Reality can be ignored. What matters is to keep up the barrage of psychological welfare."

"Calumny's labor lost," Mr Plamen Stoyanov notes. "Slander has always been short-lived, and its masterminds and promoters should finally realize it."

NEW SPACE DATA PROCESSING CENTERS OPENS

AU141747 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO IN BULGARIAN 12 Apr 86 p 1

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent report: "Communicating with Space"]

[Text] Stara Zagora, 12 Apr -- An international situation center for space research data processing and exchange has started operations. Equipped with a rich modern material-technical base, it will provide facilities for various studies and analyses by the scientists taking part in the "Interkosmos" program. The center is an independent unit of the Central Space Research Laboratory under the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Apart from the processing and exchange of data, which will be carried out with the aid of computers, the scientific workers of the center will take part in space experiments and in conducting situation analyses while carrying out the experiments by utilizing several satellites and ground station systems.

The first results of the activities of the program collectives working here are already to be seen. The basic stages have been completed in the creation of an automatic system for providing data and navigational information for space experiments.

PRAGUE REPORTS U.S. AIR RAID ON TRIPOLI

LD150917 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan radio announced this morning that during the attack on Tripoli and Benghazi, Libyan air defenses shot down three U.S. planes. It also confirmed that the U.S. air raid resulted in scores of victims. Libyan television appealed to the people to donate blood for the injured.

Despite the self-assured claims of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger that U.S. bombs could not have hit any targets other than those that were carefully planned, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced this morning that during the U.S. air raid on Tripoli, the French Embassy was hit. The embassy building was seriously damaged.

U.S. bombers also attacked the residence of the highest Libyan representative, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. According to preliminary reports, some of his closest colleagues and relatives were injured.

As press agencies report, all U.S. forces in the Mediterranean remain on combat alert. This includes the entire U.S. 6th Fleet, which consists of 30 naval vessels, including 2 aircraft carriers, 170 fighter planes -- of which about one third took part in the aggressive activity -- and some 20,000 men on board.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said that the main part of the attack against Libya was carried out by supersonic F-111 bombers that took off from U.S. air bases in Great Britain with the consent of the British Government. Planes were refueled in mid-air by tanker planes also from British bases. Also among the weapons used were bombs directed at targets by laser beams. The secretary of defense admitted the possibility exists that planes were lost during the air raid against Libya.

CTK Details

LD150808 Prague CTK in English 0657 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 15 (CTK) -- After a whole range of various "sanctions" and the March armed provocation against Libya by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf of Sidra, Washington last night launched a direct brutal armed aggression against the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In his TV address, U.S. President Reagan tried to present this act of aggression to the world as "retaliation" for the alleged part of Libya in the recent attack on a West Berlin discotheque but it is strange that so far no one except for the U.S. President substantiated this serious charge and provided any concrete evidence. This confirms that this charge was only another pretext for a military attack on a sovereign Arab state which pursues an independent policy, supports the struggle for the self-determination of the Palestinian people and thus poses a serious obstacle to U.S. imperialism carrying out its hegemony-seeking plans in the Middle East.

By its military attack against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Washington tries to intimidate the whole Arab world and bring it down to its knees. This is a policy exactly fitting in with the White House global foreign policy concept, whose main goal is to weaken and in the long run destroy everything in the world that is progressive and revolutionary. In this context, it is sufficient to recall military and other support Washington has been giving the Somoza mercenaries in fighting against Sandinist Nicaragua, the anti-government organization Unita in Angola and counter-revolutionary bands in Afghanistan.

The present U.S. military strike against Libya is, however, far more dangerous. It is an act not only running counter to international law and the basic provisions of the U.N. Charter, deeply immoral and inhuman, but, above all, an act jeopardizing peace and security in the Mediterranean region, as well as in the whole world.

EMBASSY IN TRIPOLI CONFIRMS 'ALL' CITIZENS SAFE

LD150820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Embassy in Tripoli announced today that all Czechoslovak citizens in Libyan towns which were the targets of U.S. air raids last night are all right.

CEBROVSKY COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LD142113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 86

["Foreign political commentary" entitled "Policy of Contempt and Risk" by Jiri Cebrovsky]

[Text] In the course of a few days, Washington has given two orders -- to carry out a nuclear blast in Nevada and to prepare a military attack against Libya. Thus, in the course of these few days, the world became aware of the dangerous connection.

By these two orders, the Reagan government has proved its irresponsibile policy, indifference toward the consequences of irresponsible steps which this policy evokes, and the contempt toward those who condemn this policy in the world. If, in the case of the nuclear test, the United States literally destroyed the chance to halt the arms race for the immediate future, then in the case of preparing for the aggression against Libya, they have proved that they prefer confrontation to the solution of differences; that the policy from the position of strength is viewed by many in Washington as the most effective method.

Judging by the response, the vast majority of the world public has rejected the American idea that Nevada blasts take place allegedly because the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in this respect, and understands that the tests are to help Washington in future months and years to threaten with more perfect weapons.

All accusations of terrorism against Libya and thus, the necessity of an American retaliation, have proved to be deliberate lies. The United States attempts to scare with terrorism in order to carry out the policy of state terrorism. The American threats to Libya are military threats which are to show Arab countries who is the master in their region, who is the master of the whole Mediterranean. The preparations of the American military attack against Libya are also a provocation against the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and all movements in the world that do not want to come to terms with the U.S. command. Central America, the Middle East, Persian Gulf, or South of Africa -- all these are evidence of gross American force -- whether Washington hides behind words about terrorism and other behind the alleged threat to the United States itself.

These are pretexts and lies so transparent that they are not believed by many, mostly loyal supporters and allies of Washington. With the exception of the British prime minister, the West European partners of the White House are quite skeptical and in their replies to Washington's efforts to win them over to join its anti-Libyan crusade, they call for circumspection. They recognize what a risky business this is and cannot but see that the possible conflict will take place, with all its consequences, not in the United States but near Europe -- on its threshold, in fact.

This also illustrates the United States' contempt of the present reality of the world. It attempts to act as the only, self-appointed judge, regardless of the wishes and interests of hundreds of millions of people. It has one yardstick only -- what is good for me it has to be good for everybody else; I am the one who has the right to tell what is good and what is bad. This is dangerous, unrealistic, shortsighted, but not any less dangerous, however. The world has become aware of this yet again in the course of the past few days.

Kostka Commentary

LD120244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Irresponsibility, cynicism, provocation, cruel disappointment for all those who still believed America. The range of such pronouncements is very extensive but it has a common denominator -- an enormous indignation and anger at a wasted opportunity as well as at the wanton arrogance with which Washington has thrown its militaristic challenge in the fact of the whole world, all those people, ordinary citizens of all nations, but also many scientists, Catholic prelates as well as congressmen of its own country, who have been demanding that the United States agree to the Soviet moratorium and to talks on ending for good any further competition in the production and improvement of nuclear arms.

This is not the first time that the United States has thwarted one very specific and promising step aimed at halting the nuclear spiral. The fact is that the Soviet Union halted nuclear tests on 31 March 1958 as an example to be followed. When this example was regrettably not followed for all time, the Soviet Union was compelled to renew tests so as not to lag behind dangerously. This happened at the end of August 1986, that is after more than 3 years, after England and France joined the United States in carrying out fresh tests. Thus the world could have lived in peace for as many as 28 years had it not been for the unwillingness of Washington to give up its dangerous dreams about superiority and world hegemony -- a thought which can only provoke anger and indignation, because the thwarting at that time of the great peace opportunity offered by the Soviet Union led merely to a further arms race.

Since then around 30 new types and systems of nuclear devices have been developed. The United States has, of course, not achieved its hegemonistic dream, but the world has become more dangerous and peace more fragile.

Washington has not once again thwarted an enormous opportunity and hope. This is an irresponsible act on a far more serious plane than the previous one. This is because today the technology of the employment of nuclear arms is at an incomparably greatly improved level than 28 years ago. It is approaching a stage when the decision making will have to be assumed, for instance, be computers and automatic devices, with all the dangers this will bring. And when under this situation the United States once again is forcing the Soviet Union to renew nuclear tests in the interests of its own security and the security of its allies, then this is the beginning of a new, far more dangerous round of nuclear haggling. The more so because the character of yesterday's test in the Nevada desert indicates that it is in connection with the U.S. preparation for the military misuse of space, which is the main obstacle to disarmament and understanding in general.

Of course, as each obverse side has its reverse side, so each reverse side has its obverse side. In the case of the U.S. test, which has been the latest attack on a nuclear moratorium, the only thing one can say is that no one will now have any illusions about the trustworthiness and honesty of Washington as a negotiating partner; that in the future the Western public, too, will be able to differentiate between Reagan's and his men's words and their actions and intentions. And to know who in fact carries responsibility for the future arms race and confrontation means to know where to direct one's criticism and pressure.

Against this background, the words Mikhail Gorbachev delivered in the Volga Auto Works last Tuesday, that the Soviet Union will not cease to seek a way out of the confrontation because any other way can only lead to a nuclear catastrophe, are all the more encouraging. This resolve to go on seeking opportunities to halt nuclear tests as a road to the liquidation of nuclear weapons has also been expressed in the Soviet Government's statement issued today. And the new appeal by the Warsaw Pact to European countries, the United States and Canada to talks on the creation of a number of nuclear-free zones in Europe, too, provides one additional practical opportunity for a way out. This gives an opportunity to return from another side to the same thing -- to limit the nuclear threat.

After the repeated experience with U.S. perfidy in the matter of the banning of nuclear tests and the freeze on further improvement of the technology of destruction, it will which the world public opinion will work to ensure that the new and any similar future opportunities for disarmament are not wasted.

LENART, COLOTKA MEET YURIY MASLYUKOV

LD141547 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, today received Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a comradely discussion they briefed each other about the results of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in electrical engineering and electronics industry and in machine building and about the conclusions of the existing talks aimed at the coordination of the plans for the development of these branches. They singled out the importance and mutual contribution of cooperation and stressed the need to intensify it further with the emphasis on important and perspective branches such as the electrical engineering and electronic industry, computer techology, and machine building.

Yuriy Maslyukov held a working meeting in Bratislava today with representatives of the Federal and Slovak Governments -- Ladislav Gerle, Pavol Hrivnak and Milan Kubat, federal minister of the electrotechnical industry. They discussed intensification of cooperation in electronics and computer technology. The Soviet guest also inspected exhibits of the latest consumer electronics products at the general directorate Tesla-consumer Electronics.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Auditing Commission Report

AU021411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 86 p 6

["Report on the Activity of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, delivered by Comrade Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, to the 17th CPCZ Congress on 24 March"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates, esteemed guests, we have heard the Central Committee's Political Report to the 17th congress delivered by General Secretary Comrade Gustav Husak with a feeling of pride in our party, in the results achieved by the CSSR people under its leadership. The delegates were given an analysis of the domestic political development and of the complicated international situation from the viewpoint of the current tasks and the lofty goals which we are setting ourselves.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission fully identifies itself with this evaluation and with the proposed intentions.

The development period after the 16th congress was a demanding one. The party faced it and consolidated itself, and its links with the people have deepened. The cohesion of party ranks, the growing effort for a more efficient implementation of the CPCZ's leading role and of the Leninist style of work, and the Central Committee's purposeful course, have all led to a more emphatic implementation of an active and enterprising approach to the solution of ripe problems and to the removal of everything that hampers our progress in the party and the society.

During the period under evaluation we have taken a striking step in our country's economic, social, and spiritual development. The evident successes affirm that the CPCZ's policy is correct. We have achieved these successes in a tenacious struggle, in spite of political, economic, and other obstacles.

We can constantly convince ourselves of how difficult, lengthy, and sometimes full of conflicts, is the process of perfecting socialism.

It is significant that, in accomplishing the bold tasks and overcoming the difficulties, we can always rely on the alliance and the all-round disinterested assistance of, and cooperation with, the USSR and its Leninist Communist Party, as well as the developing community of fraternal socialist countries. The conclusions of the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists are an inspiring source of great creative strength for us.

The demanding tasks formulated in the Central Committee's Report require a united and consistent realization of the party's policy. In realizing it, we must not be deterred by any obstacles, nor must we succumb to harmful selfsatisfaction. We must rectify mistakes and shortcomings which -- for various, mostly subjective, reasons -- continue to exist and do it both uncompromisingly and in time.

Comrades, in keeping with the statutes, the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission has been aiding the Central Committee in its effort to consolidate the party's leading role and to deepen its ideological, organizational, and action unity.

With its checks and auditing it has been contributing to the consistent implementation of the 16th congress resolutions and of the resolutions of individual CPCZ Central Committee sessions. Among other things, with the participation of a broad aktiv of functionaries, it has carried out nine all-party checks in a total of 24,500 party organizations and agencies.

Their results yielded many findings which were then used by the party management agencies in plants, localities, districts, and regions for generalizing the positive experience and for remedying shortcomings. The control activity has also led to an increased personal responsibility of the Communists and to their more determined approach to ensure the party resolutions.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission also submitted reports on the results of all checks and auditing to the Presidium or the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, which then drew appropriate conclusions from them.

The commission devoted great attention to perfecting the party life.

The knowledge gained from the checks on the implementation of Leninist principles, the right of control, and the consolidation of the party's links with the people, and also from other checks, shows that the absolute majority of party organizations know about the working people's problems and worries, and that they are winning the working people for the fulfillment of decisive tasks. Proof of the growing action ability of party agencies and organizations and the communists' increasing activity lies in the successful fulfillment of the main goals of the party's 16th congress.

Even though the overall balance of the past period is positive, the knowledge gained from our checks has shown that some weaknesses and serious problems are in evidence in many places. This is also due to the fact that certain party agencies and organizations are not devoting sufficient attention to the fulfillment of resolutions; they are not using them purposefully, and in some places they do not even show appropriate respect for them. The result is a low level of activity in pushing through the party's policy, and frequently also indifference toward violations of the Leninist norms of party life and of the laws of our socialist state. Many a member, and also functionary, does not behave or live like a communist should. And this must not be tolerated. All communists must regard it as their totally self-evident duty to realize the party's policy, to be an example to others both in their work and in their private life, and constantly see to their ideological growth.

In harmony with the Central Committee's efforts, our commission concentrated its main attention on the realization of the party's economic policy. In almost 3,000 party agencies and organizations we have carried out two checks on the implementation of the right of control during the realization of the system of measures for improving the system of planned management in national economy. The checks showed that a successful task fulfillment unconditionally demands consistent respect for the set line and for the planned intentions; a unified course of the political and economic management; good management; and systematic checks. The fact is that, side by side with certain positive results, we still have considerable problems and shortcomings in the efficiency of the economic mechanism and of the party influence. In quite a few enterprises and plants, relations of superiority [nadrizenost] and subordination are being transferred from the economic sphere into committee and member sessions. The deliberations of party meetings on the fulfillment of planned tasks are conducted only on the basis of statements by leading economic staff, and the positions of the primary organizations are not being implemented. This leads to a narrow critical approach and to a weakening of the communists' responsibility for the realization of the party's policy.

To discuss economic issues in party agencies and organizations means, above all, to deal with the people and their attitude toward task fulfillment. But in many instances this is not so. Attention is often solely concentrated on narrow economic problems. At the same time, certain party members and candidate members often lack a principled attitude, and sometimes even the courage for an open clash with the individuals causing the mistakes and difficulties.

Experience affirms that places where a comradely atmosphere had not been created for frankness, criticism, and self-criticism, begin to stagnate, to become passive, to refrain for a long time from resolving urgent issues.

That is why the proposals for statute amendments are quite justified, since they raise the demands placed on communists and grant the right of control to further party organizations.

Comrades, the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission has systematically dealt with the approaches of communists among the leading staffs, and also of party organizations, to the fulfillment of tasks in the party's economic policy. By its checks in 13 ministries and in 48 other central agencies and general management offices, it has contributed toward enforcing the orientation aimed at intensifying our national economy and at improving the party work.

Although these checks have registered certain good results, they simultaneously uncovered instances of, sometimes almost culpable, nonfulfillment of party and government resolutions. Their creative impact is hampered by rampant departmentalism, soulless practicism, and much formalism and bureaucracy. That is why the ministries and other central agencies must implement far more emphatically the conceptual and Leninist style and methods of work.

The checks have also shown that not all party organizations in the ministries and general management offices fully realize their irreplaceable mission in enforcing the all-social interests and in establishing comradely relations and an atmosphere that does not tolerate shortcomings. In these agencies, too, nobody should be able to evade criticism and party control. The leading staff, and also party organizations, must be more resolute in overcoming inertia, routine, and administrative approaches; they must fully grasp their responsibility and observe planning discipline.

The truth of this was affirmed by the results yielded by the check on the work of internal control. The approved principles of control in national economy and state administration are being implemented in practice only very inconsistently and dilatorily. Most shortcomings and instances of law violations are revealed by the agencies of external control -- and not by the economic management, although it bears legal responsibility for these phenomena, and the communists also bear party responsibility. They contribute considerably to the unsatisfactory state and low efficiency of internal control, which is the weakest link of the control system.

These, and also other, shortcomings are the reason why goods of bad quality, and commodities which are not in demand, often appear on the market. People are justly bitter about this. Despite the sharp criticism, the rectification of these malpractices on the part of producers and the trade is being realized with an almost unbelievable slowness.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has expressed dissatisfaction with the current approaches of ministers, directors general, enterprise directors, and organization heads to the practical implementation of the principles of control. Since the shortcomings continue to exist, the Presidium has charged the government premiers with the task of ensuring the adoption of measures for substantially raising the standards of control in enterprises, general management offices, and ministries.

On the initiative of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and in collaboration with the People's Control Committees, our commission has carried out in the second half of last year an operational check on the way the specific measures for ensuring the planned tasks are being realized. Investigation has revealed serious shortcomings in the activity of certain economic executives, who do not strive to utilize internal

reserves, but speculate on the possibility that the plan will be reduced. Often they spend far more energy on finding justifications for not fulfilling the tasks than on ensuring their fulfillment. At the same time, a part of party agencies and organizations uncritically adopts the executives' arguments about so-called objective causes of the nonfulfillment of tasks. The party's Central Committee Presidium has rejected such a harmful, and in recent years considerably widespread, approach of management executives, party agencies and organizations in the appropriate ministries and enterprises, and adopted specific measures for rectifying things.

Comrades, all our findings affirm that the party statutes are justified in demanding that the party agencies and organizations defend all-social interests always and in every circumstance; and that they uncover problems in time and lead the appropriate responsible staff to solve them.

An important condition for this is efficient control, which must not be based on a mere listing of problems, but must lead to their elimination.

Our experience also affirms that the wide publication of knowledge gained during the checks favorably influences not only the overall results achieved by the working collectives, but also the people's way of thinking and their approach to the party's policy.

The main purpose of the control activity of party agencies and organizations is to purposefully forestall the negative phenomena. Thus it is not merely a matter of eliminating the consequences, but above all a matter of resolving their causes, which build the foundations of a possible repetition of mistakes and which lead to large social losses. It is of decisive importance to enhance the role played by party meetings, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to regularly render accounts on the fulfillment of specific tasks.

Comrades, we fully identify ourselves with the appraisal of efforts devoted by the party agencies and organizations to systematically improving the quality of the membership base. The acceptance of young people into the party, above all from material production, has led to a further consolidation of the workers character of our party. The membership base has also been strengthened in other sectors. The experience acquired to date, and the results of deliberations at the annual members conferences and meetings, justify the conclusion that the party organizations will be devoting increased care to improving the quality of the membership base also in the coming period, particularly in places where the party's influence should be strengthened and where the acceleration of R&D progress is decided upon. Our commission often finds that the problems of improving the quality of the membership base are narrowed to a mere acceptance of the envisaged number of candidate members, with far less attention devoted to their abilities and moral values. No less weighty is the Central Committee's demand for enhancing the ideological and political growth of all party members, and especially of the young generation of communists.

Today, when we are solving the problems of accelerating the socio-economic development of our society, it is necessary to consistently enforce in every place the unity of word and deed, determination, and creative approaches, and to continuously rid ourselves of all that has become obsolete and antiquated in the style and methods of work. In the present phase, the party and the society need everywhere modest, politically and professionally well-trained cadres with a firm character, which do not avoid responsibility, conflicts, and risks in making decisions.

From the checks on how the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee's Presidium on cadre and personnel work is being implemented, it appears that the composition of ranking personnel from the viewpoint of qualifications and age structure has been

improving. This is attested to by the Central Committee report and the background data. However, comprehensive assessments often do not take precisely enough into consideration the results that are being achieved in the entrusted sector. Shortcomings endure as regards cadres' knowledge, their training, and in the inadequate demands on moral and character attributes.

Ranking personnel, party agencies and organizations must not ignore such a state of affairs. The selection, training, and supervision of cadres' activity must be markedly improved everywhere.

There is also much formalism in the work with cadre reserves, above all from among the ranks of members of the workers class, young people, and women.

In this connection, it is necessary to point out that ranking personnel are not only responsible for expert management of entrusted collectives, but also for the education of their members.

The Central Committee report highly stresses the great importance of cadre work. In this respect, the submitted draft of the amendments of statutes strengthens the rights and duties of primary organizations.

The CPCZ's Central and Auditing Commission also saw to a correct and timely solution to letters and recommendations as one of the forms of the party's ties with the working people. In the sense of the statutes, the departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, party institutions, and regional party committees supervised the standard of work with letters from citizens and dealt with recommendations and complaints that were sent to us. Since the 16th congress, the Central Committee has received more than 36,000 letters, recommendations, and complaints. In addition to letters expressing agreement with the party policy, reports on work results and about successes, letters are also being received that sharply criticize indiscipline, waste, shortcomings in management, in providing services, and other abuses.

Numerous letters attest to the great faith of the working people in the party's highest bodies. However, a disconcerting thing is that an irresponsible attitude crops up in some places in the course of dealing with them. Many recommendations would become superfluous if agencies and organizations, or officials in charge would resolve the criticized shortcomings in time, consistently, and where they arose.

Any underestimation of the working people's letters and recommendations leads to accumulation of errors, violations of comradely relations, and various conflicts. Even the suppression of criticism frequently occurs. That has to be energetically stopped everywhere. Anyone fighting for all-social interests must receive all-round support. The party will continue protecting honest members and functionaries who are slandered and attacked.

We hold in immense esteem people who selflessly work for socialism, who concentrate attention on the key tasks, and with justification sharply criticize everything that hinders the advance, be it a half-baked fulfillment of the party resolutions or phenomena of petty bourgeoism, bureaucracy, corruption, or the misuse of a position. Those who are causing such errors and abuses cannot and must not remain anonymous. This is why the absolute majority of communists and other working people proclaim full support for the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on deepening the effectiveness of the struggle and the violation of the Principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline.

The annual party's membership meetings and conferences affirmed that efforts aimed at the elimination of negative phenomena are increasing.

Our commission will continue paying systematic attention to safeguarding and asserting the interests of the party and society.

In the period between congresses, the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commissions investigated and closed 1,914 appeals in matters of membership, and 2,674 applications for the erasure of party punishment. The findings from investigation affirm that party agencies and organizations rightly called to account those who committed offenses against statutes and laws.

Our commission, being entrusted with that task by the Central Committee, was dealing with complaints in matters of membership, sent to the 16th congress. It ascertained that all submissions were closed in the past in accordance with the party statutes. The report on the result of the investigation was approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Comrades, our commission paid systematic attention to strengthening discipline when expending financial and material resources in the party. The commission, together with Central Committee departments and lower-level party commissions, carried out audits of the management, payment of membership dues, of keeping of membership files, and of administration. Between congresses, it carried out audits in institutions and facilities of the Central Committee, and in all regional organizations. The lower-level control and auditing commissions, together with aktivs of district committees, checked the management of each primary organization twice, on the average.

The development of income and expenditure between the congresses was favorable. The income from membership dues and publishing activity cover all the party's expenditure. Therefore -- beginning in 1984 -- the Central Committee could amend the scale and the principles governing the membership dues, a matter that benefits members and party members with lower incomes. The managing party agencies' and the control and auditing commission's systematic care for income and expenditure contributed to the party's budget being permanently balanced and to resources being expediently outlayed. The party agencies drew consistently consequences from isolated instances of waste.

The overwhelming part of communists pay their membership dues correctly and on time. This is one of the manifestations of an aware fulfillment of communists' duties vis-a-vis the party. However, there are individuals who do not pay their membership dues in accordance with the scale and set principles, especially not from their incomes from moonlighting. In this context one has to say that some party functionaries ignore shortcomings in party management, and begin rectifying matters only after the auditing is over.

The standard of keeping membership files is also gradually improving. However, at members' meetings one has to more consistently discuss the causes of members' and candidate members' departure for other organizations and thus influence undesirable fluctuations. The need for order must not be underestimated.

Communists approved by membership meetings to check the quality of management and to keep files and administer party affairs should contribute better than before to improving the conditions in primary organizations in accordance with the draft of the statutes' amendment.

Less paper shuffling and more personal contact with people is a principle which must be consistently implemented by all party agencies. We must rid the party administration of all elements of bureaucracy and make sure that it fully serves the needs of political work.

Comrades, since the 16th congress, the results of all checks and audits, the analyses of settled appeals in matters of membership, and the working people's letters were

discussed by the Central Control and Auditing Commission at 22 sessions. The members of the commission took a very active part in the work. In its activity, the commission abided by the principles of collectivism, businesslike approach, and demandingness. Of the functionaries and the ranking personnel of the checked agencies and institutions who took part in discussing the individual control reports, the commission demanded that they express their opinion on the ascertained shortcomings and that they carry out effective measures to eliminate them.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, with the party's lower-level commissions, has developed relations of mutual cooperation and assistance in accordance with the tasks which the entire party has resolved. It has also exchanged experience with the control and auditing agencies of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries. In our work we will continue to creatively utilize those findings, above all the findings from the activity of the CPSU.

The party's control and auditing commissions have contributed with initiative to the fulfillment of the line of the 16th congress. They rendered accounts of their activity to party conferences. The Central Control and Auditing Commission does it today.

The complex and extensive tasks which the congress will approve require that the party continue to consolidate and that it keep on enhancing its influence in entire society. The growth of the quality and effectiveness of party control and of the work of all commissions also has to correspond to this.

Therefore the Central Control and Auditing Commission will with an even greater demandingness participate in the fulfillment of the party line, in the implementation of the statutes, in the development of the political-organizational and ideoeducational work. It will control how communists in state and economic agencies fulfill the conclusions of the 17th congress, how they implement personal responsibility, how they assert the growth of intensification through scientific-technological progress, and how they take care of the quality of production and the effectiveness of all work.

Comrades, esteemed guests!

Our congress has been given the draft of the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and the Outlook up to the Year 2000, and the draft of the amendments of the party statutes.

The tasks contained in the Political Report of the Central Committee are the fundamental line of building developed socialist society, and are binding for all communists.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission fully agrees with these documents because they express the optimistic perspective of accelerating our society's socioeconomic development and the firm determination to continue on the common path with the Soviet Union, with its Leninist party, with the other countries of the socialist community, and all progressive forces. These documents are the expression of the most vital interests of our workers class and all working people.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission will expend all its strength for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th congress of the party, for the consolidation of peace in the world, and for the further prosperity of our beautiful fatherland -- the CSSR.

Defense Minister's Speech

AU061902 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 86 p 6

[Speech by Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague on 26 March]

[Text] Like our entire society, the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] is following the deliberations of the 17th congress with great interest. The results which our party and the working people have achieved in building the developed socialist society fill members of the Army with justified pride and inspire them to selfless service for the fatherland. They stand fully behind the party's political line. They unreservedly support its domestic and foreign policy. They are aware that the economic and moral-political potential of the fatherland, multiplied by the bond of unshakable friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, particularly with the Soviet Union, are the foundation of our country's defense capability.

They are welcoming the congress deliberations and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ with extensive activity and initiative. They are striving to fulfill the tasks pertaining to combat and political preparation in the best possible way and to enhance the quality of work in all areas of the Army's activity.

The 16th CPCZ Congress set exacting tasks for the CSLA. In the past period, the endeavor of the corps of commanders, political agencies, of party, youth union, trade union organizations, and all army members was oriented to fulfilling them. Our Army was built as a modern army, boundlessly devoted to the party and the people, as an integral part of the Armies of the Warsaw Pact prepared along with them to defend the fatherland and socialism.

Consistent application of the party's leading role was of key importance for the further deepening of our Army's socialist character and raising its combat readiness. Particular attention was paid to the strengthening of the systematic influence of party-political work on all spheres of army life, on the reinforcement of the troops' moral-political condition, on their Marxist-Leninist education, and military professional standard. In view of the continuing aggressive militarist course of the reactionary forces of imperialism, and the need arising from this to further strengthen the country's defense capability, we continued -- in accordance with the economic possibilities of our state -- to equip the Army with new and updated weapons and combat technology.

Comrades, I want to assure you that the weapons entrusted to our Army are in good hands. The CSLA's cooperation with the fraternal Warsaw Pact Armies, and particularly with the Soviet Army, has been developing successfully. The utilization and assimilation of Soviet military science is a well tried source of deepening our Army's combat and political preparedness. Members of the Army fully comprehend the exacting tasks of our national economy and selflessly help to fulfill them.

The military construction, production, and repair plants successfully fulfilled the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Almost 40,000 troops actively work in representative bodies and social organizations of the National Front, and take part in the paramilitary training of the population. We can report to the congress with all responsibility that the CSLA has been conscientiously fulfilling the tasks entrusted to it by the party and the working people. It is a reliable instrument of power of our socialist state and a firm component of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces.

Comrades, the high demands arising from the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating our society's socioeconomic development, at substantially raising the quality

and effectiveness of all work, also in the sphere of ensuring the defense capability of the country and socialism, mobilize our efforts to overcome weak spots in our activity more energetically, to master comprehensively and consistently new tasks in further strengthening our Army's combat capability. The urgency of this demand stems from the current aggravated international military-political situation, created by the overt attempts of the imperialist countries, headed by the United States, to upset the military strategic equilibrium in the world and achieve decisive superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The NATO states are escalating war preparations, their Armed Forces are being systematically equipped with more effective nuclear and conventional weapons, and the application of new strategic-operational principles enhancing the offensiveness of combat activity is accompanied by a high-intensity operational and combat preparation of staffs and troops. Every year, the North Atlantic pact holds some 200 extensive allied exercises, a considerable part of which has been taking place in the vicinity of our state border. These realities require us to organically unite the efforts connected with building socialism and the struggle to maintain peace with the reliable ensurance of the defense capability of our country in unity with the defense endeavor of the Warsaw Pact community, and to build up the CSLA in the spirit of the requirements of modern military science.

The 27th CPSU Congress conclusions, which -- together with the bold objectives of developing Soviet society further -- determined the far-reaching program for the consolidation of peace and expressed the determination to do everything to ensure the constant readiness of the Armed Forces to defend socialism, provides to us an impetus for the fulfillment of this obligatory task.

In this respect the communists in the CSLA are fully aware of their duties toward the party and their country, and they are aware of the inviolability of our international obligations. All efforts are therefore being concentrated on our Army being permanently in a high degree of combat readiness.

In accordance with the conclusions of the 15th and 16th Central Committee sessions, a broadly-based process has developed in the Army at all levels of command, in political agencies, and party organizations, aimed at perfecting management and organizational work as the necessary condition for further raising the Army's combat and political preparation.

The measures that are being adopted are aimed at eliminating elements of formalism in management, strengthening the conceptual, norm-setting, and control activity of higher staffs, and raising the abilities of subordinate grades to implement matters in fulfilling the plans for combat and political preparation. We are consistently striving to ensure the strict observance of the basic and combat rules, regulations, and norms everywhere. We place great emphasis on the strengthening of comradely relations in military collectives. We regard it as our comradely duty to further develop and escalate efforts to strengthen discipline and organization of life. We are linking the increasing demands even more closely with care for people. We realize that the solution of these issues contributes to our Army being the best school for educating the socialist man and preparing our young men to be staunch defenders of the socialist fatherland in the class and political sense, as convinced patriots and internationalists, fostering in them the qualities necessary for them to fulfill their duties at work and in their public political activity once they have finished their military service.

In the work with cadres, which is the key sphere of our activity, we devote our main attention to the corps of commanders. In our military schools the preparation and education is oriented toward ensuring that every commander, chief, and political worker builds his authority among his subordinates on the strength of his communist conviction, his recognized qualities as an expert and capable organizer, who is demanding while at the same time seeing that his subordinates are taken care of in every respect. The clear course of our party, expressed in the political report of the congress, which

integrally links the further socioeconomic development of our society with the application of the results of scientific-technological progress, also applies with a great urgency to the military sphere. Here, scientific and technological developments have been asserting themselves with exceptional speed. In order to ensure new and modern equipment for the country's defense and fulfill our obligations within the Warsaw Pact, we must be even more active than we have been in using the potential of our scientific centers and military high schools.

Many of the developments of our military scientific research workers find very good application also in our national economy. We support this practice. We are grateful to our working people for what they produce to satisfy our needs for ever more perfect weapons and technology. We teach our troops to master these weapons perfectly and at the same time to handle these values with care. We are fully aware that the source of the Army's strength is its firm unity with the working people. We will comprehensively strengthen it. We will do everything to ensure that our cooperation with territorial party and state agencies and organizations of the national front will continue to develop successfully. We value their help in improving the living conditions of military formations and professional soldiers. We see service in the army as the culmination of the process of the education and preparation of our youth for the defense of the fatherland. This process begins, however, in the family, and develops, above all, in the school, Svazarm [union for cooperation with the army], the Socialist Youth Union, and other social organizations. We would like to see these organizations have an even greater part in shaping the relationship of young people toward military service and the military profession, with the members of the Army themselves making a more marked contribution. This is one of the basic prerequisites for purposefully adding new cadres to our corps of army officers and warrant officers.

The guarantee for the success of our plans is the action-capable army party organization, which has numerically increased by 40 percent since the 14th congress. Communists in the Army constitute a firm combat core. In their work they draw lessons and strength from the glorious traditions of our anniversary-marking party, born in struggles for the liberation of the workers class, for national freedom, victory and the development of socialism. We are striving to ensure that party-political work is closely linked with solving practical issues connected with the daily life of our troops, and in this respect to unite the efforts of commanders and the activity of party organizations, the organizations of the socialist youth union and the revolutionary trade union movement. Experience teaches us that where party organizations thoroughly permeate the life of troops, assess results critically and help to resolve problems and eliminate shortcomings promptly, the training and education are much more effective, words in political work are not at variance with deeds, and a healthy and creative relationship prevails in military collectives.

For us the 17th congress of our party is a source of knowledge, revolutionary energy, and creative activity. In accordance with its conclusions, we will teach our troops combat mastery, profound devotion and love for the socialist fatherland and the Communist Party, and loyalty to our international obligations. We will foster in them awareness of personal responsibility for the defense of their fatherland, and class hatred for the enemies of socialism. We will continue to strengthen our combat friendship with the fraternal Armies of the Warsaw Pact, especially with the glorious Soviet Army.

I want to assure you that we approach 17th congress tasks with every responsibility. We will conscientiously implement them in life, so as to ensure the firm, moral-political unity and high combat readiness of the CSLA, and its all-round, constant readiness to defend the fatherland, socialism, and peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS U.S. RAID ON LIBYA UNJUSTIFIED

LD151037 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Statement by GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- In the early hours of this morning, 15 April, U.S. warplanes bombed the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

Whatever pretexts the Regan administration may put forward for this attack, nothing can justify it. This act of violence also represents a flagrant violation of the most elementary norms of international coexistence, a gross disregard for the UN Charter and a contempt for world opinion. It is more than an act of state terrorism -- it is aggression.

Peace and security in the region and in the whole world are dangerously threatened. It is not irresponsible military actions, but the transformation of the Mediterranean area into a zone of table peace and international security that is urgently necessary.

In this situation everything must be done to prevent further acts of aggression which will necessarily lead to military escalation. The Foreign Ministry spokesman underlined his statement of 9 April 1986 that statesmanlike wisdom and temperance are necessary on the part of all in positions of responsibility.

The GDR most emphatically condemns the use of military force. It stands firmly by the side of the Libyan people. No one may violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of other states, in this case that of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The GDR expresses its profound sympathy with the innocent victims of the criminal attack.

SECURITY ORGANS BOOST PROTECTION OF U.S. EMBASSY

LD150937 Hamburg DPA in German 0900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 15 Apr (DPA) -- The GDR security authorities have intensified considerably their guard on the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin after the U.S. air attacks on targets in Libya. This morning, there are three radio cars from the people's police outside the building in the Kirchstrasse in the new part of the city and immediately nearby. According to eye-witnesses, there are also civilian security forces present in the vicinity. Detour road cones which only embassy vehicles can pass, stand directly outside the building on one side of the driveway. Vehicles which want to turn into the adjoining Mittelstrasse are stopped by members of the people's police and some of the drivers have been turned back.

HONECKER, OTHERS ATTEND THAELMANN ANNIVERSARY

DW150935 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Television Service in German at 0755 GMT on 15 April 1986 carries a 17-minute report on the wreath-laying ceremony in Berlin Friedrichsfelde, marking Ernst Thaelmann's 100th birthday anniversay.

The procession, which is led by "Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and other members of the party-state leadership," includes "thousands of guests from the GDR and other countries who are in Berlin for the 11th SED Congress," among them DKP Chairman Herbert Mies and SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt. Thaelmann's daughter Irma Gabel-Thaelmann is seen walking beside Honecker. In addition, delegation from Berlin factories and collectives bearing Thaelmann's name take part in the ceremony. The wreaths are carried by members of the Feliks Dzierzynski unit. The streamer of the SED Central Committee's wreath carries the inscription: "To the Unforgotten Leader of the German and International Worker Movement, Our Comrade Ernst Thaelmann."

MORE REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU'S VISIT

Meeting with Honecker

LD141504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1240 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, met for a friendly talk in Berlin on Monday morning [14 April]. The two statesmen conducted a comprehensive exchange of views on current international issues, on domestic questions, and on the state and further development of bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed their conviction that their talks will give new impulse to further deepening cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee expressed his high appreciation that the WPE delegation to the 11th party congress is being headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The two sides expressed in the course of their talk their concern about the tense, dangerous international situation. They affirmed their support for the constructive USSR proposals which are aimed at leading mankind out of this dangerous situation and saving it from a nuclear threat. At the same time Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed the hope that the United States will at last show political will so that common steps regarding a halt to the arms race and disarmament will come about. All reasonable and realistic forces must join worldwide to solve mankind's most pressing issue: to prevent a nuclear inferno and to safeguard peace. Effective measures ust be realized to stop the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension to space.

The imperialist policy aimed at superiority and hegemony also conjures up great dangers for the peoples of Africa, Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam noted. This policy has caused the situation in the south of this continent to become more acute as well as in Europe and in other parts of the world.

The two statesmen underlined the important contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement to safeguarding world peace and expressed their conviction that new initiatives will emanate from the forthcoming summit meeting in Harare.

Erich Honecker praised the committed work of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle of the continent's peoples for peace, national independence, and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. He said that the African states will continue to find the GDR by their side in this struggle.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam noted with great satisfaction that the relations between the two states have reached a high level. The trustful cooperation between the SED and the WPE is the solid foundation for this. The existing comprehensive set of treaties offer numerous opportunities for further shaping overall cooperation for mutual benefit.

The GDR is firmly resolved, Erich Honecker affirmed, to support actively the Ethiopian revolution in future too. Mengistu Haile Mariam gave thanks for the GDR's active solidarity, especially in overcoming the consequences of the drought, and assessed this as renewed expression of the close solidarity with this country.

The talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full agreement, was attended on the GDR side by: Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Hans Jagenow, ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

For socialist Ethiopia: Addis Tedla, member of the WPE Central Committee Polituburo; Dr Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department; Mengistu Gemetchu, member of the WPE Central Committee and head of the Office of the General Secretary; and Berhanu Jembere, ambassador to the GDR.

MINISTRY OF STATE SECURITY LAUDED FOR EFFORTS

LD141817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) at the 11th SED Party Congress, the service unit of the GDR Ministry of State Security, in fulfilling their class mission, can look back on outstanding results. They have met honorably their great responsibility for the overall strenghening and reliable safeguarding of the socialist fatherland and the community of socialist countries, firmly united around the Soviet Union.

Army General Erich Mielke, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of state security, presented service units of the ministry with honorary banners of the SED Central Committee for the excellent results of their work. Erich Mielke stressed that above all, faced with the continuing arms drive and confrontation course of the most reactionary imperialist circles, the efforts had to be increased in order to uncover speedily and comprehensively all plans, intentions and campaigns directed by the enemies against socialism and peace. This requires that trustful cooperation with workers be consolidated and intensifed; work be made still more effective; its means and methods perfected; and same be effectively deployed together with the scouts and patriots.

WOJNA SAYS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR U.S. ARMED ATTACK

LD150923 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Commentary by Krzysztof Wojna]

[Text] There can be no justification for what has happened. American censure toward Libya and its accusation of Libya's supporting international terrorism cannot be a reason for armed attack by a government, because every government should be an advocate of law and order. Every aggression means the violation of basic obligations of the states belonging to the United Nations. If the obligations are violated by a superpower, which carries a considerable part of responsibility for the fate of the world, this is a shameful event.

In the case of the action undertaken by the White House, there are other reasons arousing the greatest concern. Here, the President gives order to attack Libya while his allies are against him. Yesterday's EEC foreign ministers' meeting held in The Hague gave clear evidence that West Europe is ready to cooperate with the Americans in combatting terrorism, but it absolutely does not agree with any military actions. If one believes the U.S. press, which very critically assessed the President's policy toward Libya 3 weeks ago when the U.S. 6th Fleet conducted naval exercises in the great Gulf of Sidra, the president also cannot count on general applause in the United States itself. Many politicians for various reasons are of the opinion that the argument of force, which the administration has been using for a long time against Nicaragua and now against Libya, is an expression of superpower arrogance which brings more losses than gains to the world.

If the Americans and American interests have been the targets of terrorists, one can now expect the situation to be even worse. Despite this, despite allied opposition, and criticism at home, the President is bombing Libya. The system of presidential power gives exceptionally wide authority to the host in the White House. Today, we are witnessing events which make us reflect on whether this authority is not harmful to the world.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH UNION OF POLISH WRITERS

LD141928 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received at Belweder Palace representatives of the central board of the Union of Polish writers. During the meeting writers talked about issues discussed during report-back and election campaign, and about achievements of the recent congress of the Union.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said that professional and creative organization of writers should have a chance in active participation in the development of cultural life. He said that efforts will be increased to meet the needs of Polish literature.

The chairman of the Council of State conveyed cordial wishes and congratulations to Wojciech Zukrowski, in connection with his 70th birthday.

GLEMP MEETS MITTERRAND, JEWISH GROUPS

LD142152 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 14 -- On the fourth day of his visit to France, the primate of Poland, Jozef Cardinal Glemp was received by President Francois Mitterrand. After the meeting, the office of the president issued a communique stating that Francois Mitterrand recalled the traditional ties of friendship uniting the French and Polish nations.

At a press conference held in the afternoon the primate discussed the goals of his pastoral visit to France and answered questions. The cardinal firmly denied allegations made by one of the journalists that anti-semitism existed in Poland. "Anti-Semitism is a myth brought to life by Poland's enemies," the primate bluntly stated. He recalled that during the Second World War over 6 million Polish citizens died at the hands of the Nazis and thus the fate of the Polish nation was very similar to that of the Jewish nation. That is why both nations should not be antagonized.

Primate Glemp met tonight with representatives of Jewish social organizations and religious communities in the building of the Polish seminary. The primate also met with French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Bernard Raimond and was received by the archbishop of Paris, Jean Marie Cardinal Lustiger.

CZYREK LEADS DISCUSSION ON DRAFT PZPR PROGRAM

LD100555 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 -- The team of the congress committee for the preparation of a draft PUWP programme met here today at a plenary session, chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, to discuss the most important conclusions, directions and forms of further work on this momentous document in view of the hitherto discussion.

The second round of meetings of basic party branches concerning the exchange of views on the PUWP draft programme is coming to an end. Party members, as well as people with no party affiliation; express with concern, and infrequently with criticism, their constructive views on all issues raised in the draft programme. Generally, there prevails support for the idea of the party working out and adopting a long-range and comprehensive programmatic document at the 10th PUWP Congress. The main assumptions and contents of the discussed document are widely accepted.

The current phase of discussion on the draft programme, often combined with the discussion on the congress guidelines, is characterized by a big number of general and concrete motions and proposals concerning both the document as a whole and its individual chapters.

The most frequently repeating suggestions indicate the necessity to assign clear priorities to the goals and targets envisaged by the programme, and in particular the socio-economic targets. Also, they call for accelerating the solving of economic difficulties and the housing question, limiting inflation, and developing education and health protection. The need is stressed of a concrete specification of methods of fighting for full realization of the socialist principle of social justice. There also is a number of motions concerning the party, the consolidation of its strength and prestige.

We must strive to improve the draft programme in such a way, Jozef Czyrek said at the end of the meeting, that would satisfy party branches and participants in the pre-congress debate and thus would give them the sense of co-authorship of the document and stimulate readiness to implement the goals contained in it.

The session set up working teams to supervise work on individual chapters of the draft PUWP programme and an editorial committee and the presidium of the 1st team of the congress committee.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS ON U.S. AIR STRIKE ON LIBYA

AU151129 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] International press agencies report that Monday night -- in defiance of elementary norms of international law with regard to relations among states as well as countless appeals to reason that have been made lately -- the U.S. Administration resorted to an aggressive action against a sovereign state, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and ordered air strikes against that country's capital city Tripoli, the city in Benghazi, and other targets in Libya. Tripoli radio, cited by international press agencies, announced that, in the night between Monday and Tuesday, U.S. fighter planes carried out violent strikes against residential areas in the capital of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; there were dead and wounded, including foreign civilians.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said that the attacks started shortly before midnight and lasted for approximately half an hour. According to Pentagon sources, the attacks were jointly carried out by 33 planes, 18 F-111 bombers from bases in Great Britain and 13 planes that took off from the Coral Sea and America carriers currently sailing in the Mediterranean. One of the U.S. F-111 bombers that participated in the raids on Libyan targets is missing, said U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger according to AFP.

From serious and unacceptable verbal attacks against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its leadership and from military demonstrations and provocations against this freedom-loving sovereign country, Washington proceeded to direct aggression, a commentary issued by TASS stresses. The essence of this new and bloody U.S. action is to try to scare the Libyan people and prove to other states that the current U.S. Administration does not hesitate to use military force to attain its hegemonistic political plans, emphasizes the TASS commentary.

The Chinese Government expresses profound concern and disquietude over the new U.S. attack against Libya and condemns such a violation of another state's sovereignty, said a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman, cited by XINHUA. The PRC is against any violation of the territory of a sovereign state under the pretext of combating terrorism. We have always advocated a just and reasonable settelement of differnces between states through peaceful dialogue. The use of force or the threat of force can only further complicate a problem instead of easing its resolution, the spokesman said.

ROMANIAN EMBASSY 'DEMOLISHED' IN TRIPOLI ATTACK

LD150957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0713 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] As we have already reported, the French and Romanian Embassies have been demolished. It is difficult to find a single unbroken window in this part of town. There is a lot of broken glass in the windows of many houses and door and window frames have been blown out.

CEAUSESCU MEETS LIBYAN ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU141846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- On Monday afternoon the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received "Abd al-Hamid al-Farhat, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest, upon the latter's request. A talk was held which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

PRESIDENCY 'HARSHLY CONDEMNS' U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

AU151239 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade -- The SFRY Presidency has most harshly condemned the U.S. armed attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and pointed out that this flagrant violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent and nonaligned country seriously endangers security, stability, and peace in this region and beyond in the world.

Such a development of the situation has been received in Yugoslavia with deep concern. The situation created by these armed acts is met with the ultimate concern and condemnation of the international public. The policy of force and military intervention in international relations cannot be a means of solving any problem in the world. They are directly opposite to the UN Charter, the SFRY Presidency emphasizes.

The Presidency also stresses the need for an urgent halt to aggressive military operations of the United States of America and for engagement of the international community, particularly the Nonaligned Movement, the UN Organization,and the Security Council with a view to restoring peace and stability to this region with consistent respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Dizdarevic Remarks on Attack

LD151238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1053 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, 15 April (TANJUG) -- At the moment we gathered here in Delhi to render our contribution to peace and cooperation an act of brutal aggression was committed by the United States of America against the non-aligned Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic said at the extraordinary session of coordinating bureau of non-aligned. Death and destruction were sown by American planes. The lives of many innocent men, women and children were lost. It is the sovereign and legitimate right of Libya to defend itself. We have expressed our concern that something similar is going to happen. The presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stated on February 27th and March 26th that there is a clear and present danger of escalation and called for an immediate halt of military operations which are threatening the security and territorial integrity of Libya, Dizdarevic said.

This American act is in absolute contradiction to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The fundamental standards of international relations are violated. Generally acknowledged principles are substituted for by "might is right." Those who are stronger have no right to declare others guilty, to punish them, to commit acts of violence and aggression pointed out Yugoslav foreign secretary and added: This is leading to lawlessness in international relations. It is leading to total instability, to a situation in which arms will be used to respond to arms, to a very real danger of a general conflict. This was a premeditated attack that cannot be explained away with reference to the right of self-defence and neither with so-called right to retaliation.

In this time of crucial importance for peace and security we should condemn in a most resolute manner this act of aggression. If we fail to do this, the events and similar acts are going to take us down the road into a catastrophe of widest possible consequences. Today we should condemn the aggression and agree on action in the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations. We, the non-aligned, should present the case against aggression and against use of force in the Security Council in a united and coordinated way said Raif Dizdarevic.

It may be advisable to agree here to request India as the chairman of the movement, and a group of the non-aligned countries, to present the views of the non-aligned countries, to present the views of the non-aligned countries in the Security Council on this attack on the independence of all of us. And finally, we render our full support to the statement by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on behalf of the movement non-aligned countries. We consider it the statement of this meeting of ours, concludes Dzdarevic.

'Fierce' Damage Reported

LD150535 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0515 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Apr 15 (TANJUG) -- TANJUG's Tripoli correspondent Dejan Lukic reports: The fiercest destruction apparently was that of the facilities in the immediate vicinity of Col al-Qadhdhafi's residence which is otherwise well fortified and walled in, protected inside with several scores of armoured tanks. Strong anti-aircraft defence is in and outside of it, including the French-made "Crotal" missile system. Whether the "Crotal" system functioned during the morning's attack or anti-aircraft from the adjacent airport was active remains unknown, but the heaviest gunfire came from the conventional anti-aircraft machine and heavy guns painting the skies over Tripoli red.

During the raid people rushed into streets and after the attack a complete blackout ensued, with communication links disrupted. Meantime, Radio Tripoli which is the Voice of the Revolutionary Committee broadcasts militant and patriotic music.

It has been learnt that the French Embassy was hit. It stands some 1,500 metres from al-Qadhdhafi's residence. Several more buildings were damaged in the neighbourhood, with possible casualties as Radio Tripoli reported in its earliest broadcast. The radio also transmitted other annoucements, the most dramatic of which called all the Arabs to raise and destroy all the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean.

Workers Safe, Not Moved

AU151113 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] None of the Yugoslavs working in Libya was injured in last night's American air raid on Tripoli and Benghazi. SFRY Ambassador to Libya, Vuko Dragasevic, has said that the embassy has contacted separately all places where there are Yugoslavs and noted that no one of them was injured. They are completely safe at this moment.

We have also established telephone contact with the construction site of the Belgrade Napred Work organization which is in the Benghazi region. Branko Vuksan told us from there that our workers had learned about the bombing on the radio. Namely, the city itself was raided, and our men are located at a distance from it. Comrade Vuksan, whose statement we are retelling because of to poor lines, says that they have also phoned Benghazi where workers of the Ivan Milutinovic enterprise are located, and that they were told that our workers there have also carried out self-protection measures and that no one has been injured.

The Belgrade Energoprojekt organization is another of the Yugoslav enterprises who are carrying out projects in Libya. This Belgrade organization is coming to the end of the construction of the naval academy which is 20km from Tripoli. About 300 workers of the Energoprojekt and 150 workers of several work organizations from our country which work in cooperation with Energoprojekt are on the construction sites. We have learned from a phone conversation with the director of the works Zika Dimitriejevic that all workers are safe and that they are feeling well.

SWAPY PRESIDIUM ON MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION

AU102211 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Davor Soha, Sinisa Nikolic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 27 Mar -- At its session held today the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium discussed cooperation of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean, with special emphasis on the direction of the further activity of the SAWPY and the LCY ensuring the continuity and agreed dynamics of the multilateral gathering of those forces.

The presidium assessed that the latest aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean basin is extremely worrying and dangerous for peace and security in the region and beyond. The demonstration of power, military and other pressures on independent and sovereign countries, amassing arms, all forms of terrorism, failure to solve the existing hotbeds of crisis in the region, and especially the Middle East crisis, have been jeopardizing all Mediterranean peoples' right to live in peace and to make their free development impossible. Mostly affected by this are peace-loving democratic progressive policies and social forces which consistently advocate -- through their individual and multilateral activities -- that the Mediterranean be turned into a sea of peace and cooperation of peoples from coastal Mediterranean countries.

The U.S. military attack against the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the threat of military force in the region of the central Mediterranean deserves every condemnation. What is worrying is that actions of this kind lead to further destabilization of the situation and of individual countries in the Mediterranean region. At the same time, the Presidium positively assessed the signs of pacification and the cessation of military activities against Libya.

Assessing the cooperation of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium pointed out the need for their gathering as soon as possible, for resolutely advocating peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean, and for realizing preparations for the next conference of those political forces which is to be held in Tunisia.

REPORT ON SITUATION IN MEDITERRANEAN, LIBYA

LD121835 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, London, Tripoli, April 12 (TANJUG) -- Italy is satisfied with Brussel's reply to a request made simultaneously by the governments in Rome and Madrid on the necessity of an urgent European Community meeting to formulate the collective answer of the twelve to the new tension in the Mediterranean. The meeting of the EC ministers will be held most probably already on Wednesday in the Hague.

Italian Minister of Defence Spadolini stated today that the bases of the NATO pact in Sicily are still on alert since the latest crisis in the Gulf of Sidra. He confirmed that no new troops movements in them are planned for the time being.

In the meantime, British Labour leader Neil Kinnock has asked the government in London to appeal to American President Ronald Reagan to show restraint in confrontation with Libya. The British Government is to join its European allies in an appeal to President Reagan to terminate his policy of bad temper and ill will in the Mediterranean or elsewhere in the world, opposition leader Neil Kinnock said.

In Libya, for the time being, there are no signs in every-day life of an emergency but there have been reports on the activities of the Armed Forces and their deployment in positions believed to be likely targets of a possible U.S. attack. At the same time, it is reported that the highest Libyan military leadership is continually in session.

There is a conviction in Tripoli that a possible American military action will differ in quality from the earlier conflict in the Gulf of Sidra. Military analysts here say that the U.S. side must have studied every detail of the last clash during which the Libyan side used SAM-5 missiles.

In the meantime, Libyan media continue to carry and comment upon Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's claims that Libya is not behind the recent string of attacks on American targets in the world, especially the explosion in a night club in West Berlin. At the same time, wide publicity is being attached here to the Soviet Union's support to Libya, which is seen as Moscow's readiness to give Libya military assistance in the event of an American attack.

EFFECT OF U.S.-LIBYAN CRISIS ON U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

LD121546 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] Is a new U.S.-Libyan confrontation about to break out? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic: If U.S. sources are to be believed, President Reagan has already decided to undertake a further act of reprisal against Libya. This time it is not a question of asserting the right to free access to the waters of the Gulf of Sidra, which the ships of the 6th Fleet demonstrated recently, but of the accusations of alleged Libyan involvement in terrorist actions. Like the recent U.S.-Libyan confrontation, the indication that further action against Libya is in the offing has pushed all other international problems into the background and reinforced the fear of an outbreak of conflict on a wide scale in the Mediterranean.

Particular concern prevails in Western Europe, which has been given a form of ultimatum that it should follow U.S. policy toward Libya. Spain and Italy have already called for an urgent meeting of the heads of state of the EEC, and Premier Craxi has sharply criticized U.S. threats against Libya as impermissible. However, the general belief prevails in the world that no appeal will have an effect on the U.S. decision to punish Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, assuming, of course, that such a decision has been made.

During the last U.S.-Libyan confrontation, Washington did not go to the limit, from which many drew the conclusion that action on a broader scale had not in fact been planned and that fresh action would not be undertaken in the near future. Now, however, the situation is far more serious than earlier, because all analyses indicate that the United States is ready this time to go a step further, regardless of how the world reacts. The United States, and President Reagan in particular, have long since ceased to conceal the fact that their aim is to bring down the regime of Col al-Qadhdhafi and that they seek the support of their West European allies and certain Arab countries for such action. THE WASHINGTON POST wrote about this recently, and so far no one has denied it.

Libya is a small country, and although it is well armed, it is unlikely that it would be able to resist U.S. actions. However, if its geostrategic position is taken into consideration, as well as the fermentation prevailing in the Arab world, it is hardly likely that a conflict between Libya and the United States could pass without wider consequences for peace in the world. It should not be forgotten that the Mediterranean is a great powder keg.

A U.S.-Libyan confrontation could also not pass without consequences for U.S.-Soviet relations. Naturally, no one is reckoning, and probably not even Col al-Qadhdhafi, that the USSR could intervene militarily on the side of Libya, but it is quite clear that U.S. aggression would set back relations between the two superpowers and East-West relations as a whole. The USSR has no treaty obligations toward Libya, but even without this it is known that relations between Moscow and Tripoli are very close. A U.S. attack on Libya would simply force Moscow to take a different attitude toward the United States, in other words it would disillusion all those who believe in, or hope for, an improvement of relations with Washington. The meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev would also most probably be brought into question, and perhaps much more besides, because it is wrong to suppose that Moscow, irrespective of the state of international relations, is always ready to talk with Washington. Besides, must as in the United States there are opponents of improvement in Soviet-American relations, there are also certainly some of these in the USSR -- the more so if we take into consideration the fact that President Reagan has not remained true to the spirit of Geneva, not at least to the same extent as Gorbachev.

Milenkovic Commentary

AU111812 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Military tension in the central Mediterranean is rising again. The movements of the largest warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet toward Libya are also accompanied by threats from the highest places in Washington. Many will-informed observers see in this a foreplay to a new and armed conflict which, it appears, would be much graver than the preceding conflict. Here is what our commentator Milutin Milenkovic says about it:

The 2-day clash between the U.S. and the Libyan forces in the Gulf of Sidra toward the end of March were more than a passing incident. The first statements by U.S. personalities on 25 and 26 March, when fire was opened from the Libyan coast and at this coast, asserted that the only aim of this operation is to ensure free international navigation. Soon afterwards it was commented in Washington officially that an equally important aim of the operation was to overthrow Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. In this way one allegedly strives to eradicate international terrorism.

This means that a step was accepted in U.S. public and official practice that had been applied earlier, too, but predominantly in covert operations and without the overt involvement of state organs. At least for appearances' sake they wished to keep to international justice and law.

However, Al-Qadhdhafi stayed in power, and, according to many assessments, even by circles not favorably disposed toward him, he enhanced his domestic and inter-Arab position. He indeed offered to Washington to solve disputes in a peaceful way, but this was immediately rejected by the other side.

New terrorist attacks on a U.S. airliner and on a Berlin disco club have occurred. There is no clear evidence, but President Reagan again asserts that the chief suspect is Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. And the fleet sails again.

Even more serious, there are signs that the hawks are prevailing in the innermost circle of U.S. military and political power, and they are not stopping at drawing the sword against Libya. Secretary of State Shultz 2 months ago announced to Americans that they should be angry and that they should wield the sword against terrorism. He still thinks and talks in this way. Well-informed U.S. newspapers say that William Poindexter, President's national security adviser; William Casey, CIA director; and some other top men stand on Shultz' side. Those who are for reserved and restrained handling of missiles seem to be in the minority where decisions are made, although voices of warning and caution are increasing in the American public.

Casey, CIA director, went even further. He recently tried to direct the anger against terrorism also against the Soviet Union. At an annual conference of a U.S.-Israeli committee, Casey asserted that Mikhail Gorbachev strengthened his efforts to expand the bridgeheads from which he would sow subversion and Soviet influence in the Middle East, Latin America, and in Africa. The official State Department spokesman in Washington, however, was sufficiently sensible, and had instructions to state that the United States has no evidence of Soviet participation in the planning or orchestration of terrorist acts.

Israeli Prime Minister Peres, however, expresses public regret that the U.S. action against Libya has stopped half way. Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general, also made such belligerent statements yesterday. He welcomed the U.S. warning that military retaliation will be used against everybody supporting terrorism.

The Israeli practice of state terrorist violence against any territory on which one wants to wreak revenge has been going on for decades without any result. Violence is spreading more and more and is becoming increasingly ruthless. The world is less and less a civilized community and more and more a place of chain killings and mass fear.

The U.S. Government, as the leading power of the Western bloc, today embarked openly and with all its armed might on this road. A much greater risk is involved than the fate of President al-Qadhdhafi or of Libya in general.

YUGOSLAV-SYRIAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD120041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the Yugoslav-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Damascus. It was agreed to continue cooperation in the areas of agriculture, irrigation and energy, as well as joint investments in health, tourism, planning, and scientific-technical cooperation. At the end of the meeting the committee signed a protocol on trade exchange, an agreement on cooperation in the areas of health, medical science and pharmacology, as well as an agreement on cooperation between planning organs.

DIZDAREVIC, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN DELHI

LD140120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2248 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Delhi, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Delhi this morning. Dizdarevic will take part in the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries' Coordinating Bureau, of which Yugoslavia is a member. Dizdarevic is heading a Yugoslav delegation that includes Ignac Golob, SFRY ambassador to the United Nations; Zivojin Jazic, SFRY ambassador to India; Dragoslav Pejic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and others.

Draft Document on Libya

LD140943 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, 14 April (TANJUG) -- The draft text of the Political Declaration pays special attention to the situation in the Mediterranean as it was underlined by Indian Foreign Secretary A.P. Venkateshwaran today at the opening session of the preparatory meeting of the non-aligned ministerial conference of the coordinating bureau.

The draft document expresses grave concern over recent developments in the Gulf of Sidra and the serious situation facing Libya. This has raised tension in the region, endangering international peace, stability and security and, according to the text of the draft, pressed the need for the non-aligned to reaffirm their full support for and solidarity with Libya in safeguarding its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against threats and pressures and possibility of use of force.

ALBANIA TO TEACH 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV' POLICY IN SCHOOLS

LD112333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 11 Apr 86

[By Milo Djukic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG) -- The anti-Yugoslav policy of the Albanian leadership has become a compulsory subject in elementary schools in Albania. A periodical published by the Albanian Ministry of Culture in spring 1985 connounced that in the next school year the Enver Hoxha pamphlet "Titoites" would be taught as a special subject.

For some time now, instilling hatred of Yugoslavia in the younger generation has been an important part of history textbooks. The latest example is the social science textbook for the ninth class of the elementary schools published last year. Sixty out of 130 pages of the book are devoted to Yugoslavia, or to be more precise to invicting hatred for it and its nations and reaffirming Albania's pretensions to a considerable part of Yugoslav territory.

The textbook disputes the "reactionary thesis" that in feudal times Serbs lived in Kosovo (an autonomous province, part of the Yugoslav republic of Serbia). The textbook supports the separatist programme regarding the "territorial unity" of Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia where "Albanian is spoken". Elementary school pupils are also informed of Albania's official endeavours that the "just demand of the people of Kosovo" to be given the status of a republic be met.

Children are imbued with Hoxha's message that Albania is linked to "Titoite" Yugoslavia "only by the struggle" which will be continued until its "total and final destruction" is achieved. All pupils are subjected to such "pedagogy" from the second to the tenth class in elementary schools in Albania. Radio Tirana recently repeated its broadcast of Hoxha's "Titoites" published in 1982.

A "scientific" contribution to the anti-Yugoslav policy has also been proved by the Institute for Marxist-Leninist studies of which Hoxha's widow Nexhimija is director.

In a review published by the institute entitled "Social-Political studies"; Xhafer Dobroshi writes that the idea of Yugoslavism (in Yugoslavia) is the greatest danger "looming over the heads" of not only Albanians but all citizens of Yugoslavia.

Visibly alarmed by rise in the number of inhabitants of Yugoslavia who have declared themselves and behave as Yugoslavs, the author calls, primarily on all members of the Albanian nationality, but also on all nations of Yugoslavia to decisively combat the spreading of such a "fatal" idea.

Nexhijija Hoxha's review particularly warns of a "reactionary solution" to the national question in Yugoslavia, fabricating a "savage campaign" against the language, culture, history and music of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Albania, in which the basic right for a person to declared his nationality is forbidden by law, not to mention the use of his mother tongue and the expression of his own culture, a country in which a non-Albanian name is by law proclaimed undesirable, discrediting and amoral, thus dares to lecture others on national questions. Such grotesque efforts would be comical were they not ominous.

ALGERIA'S IBRAHIMI DEPARTS FOR HOME AFTER TALKS

LD112313 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1526 GMT 11 Apr 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG) -- Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Ibrahimi left this afternoon from Belgrade after a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia. In the course of the visit Ibrahimi had talks with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and was received by Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

Yugoslav-Algerian talks encompassed different aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation, current activities of the movement of non-alignment in anticipation of the ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the 8th Non-Aligned Summit in Harare.

During his meetings with Yugoslav officials Ibrahimi stated Algeria's readiness to promote cooperation with friendly and non-aligned Yugoslavia. The talks also focused on the present situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, as well as other crisis spots in the world. It was mutually stressed that peace, disarmament, security, free development, detente, and struggle against neocolonialism represent the basic preoccupation of non-aligned countries, and hence, Algeria and Yugoslavia, too.

CONTINUATION OF KORICA REPORT TO SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD100535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- This year our commitments abroad will be greater by about $1 billion as we have calculated in the program of the consolidation of our foreign debt, the payment amounts outstanding to us from some developing countries is becoming difficult, and the rate of the growth in exports is falling. We consider, Korica stressed, that the inadequate foreign exchange inflow is a critical factor which, by endangering production, can bring into question other goals of the development and economic policy for this year.

The Federal Executive Council, Korica said, stands by its earlier assessments that the battle for the reduction of inflation can only (?be won) by the complete [words indistinct] and measures which we [words indistinct] in the plan and resolution on development for this year. However, the high inflation that is showing further tendencies of growth indicates that our activity so far has not been, in its breadth and depth, aimed sufficiently at the essential causes, and for this reason the present methods and means of overcoming inflation have not yielded the expected results.

The broadest action must be set in motion, and at every work place we must confront the encouragement of "inflationary behavior" and further tighten the economic pressures for national behavior on the part of the organization of associated labor, but primarily administrative measures must be taken against those who use their position on the market and, through group-property relations, acquire a part of their income through high prices.

Assuming the negative effect of such high inflation on the overall situation in society, the Federal Executive Council made use of its authority in taking measures of direct control as envisaged in the law on the system of social control of prices. Above all, those measures were used which, as measures of direct price control, meant more the controlling of inflation than halting it administratively. At the end of last year, the Federal Seceutive Council adopted decisions whereby 34.14 percent of industrial production comes under the rule of 30 days advance notice of price changes; 12.4 percent requiring agreement from the Federal Institute for Prices; 13.9 percent where top price levels are fixed by the Federal Executive Council, and 0.74 percent under the rule of the free formation of prices. In all, 61.26 percent of direct price control comes under the competence of the federation. If, in addition, we bear in mind that the control of prices of communal services lie within the competence of the narrow socio-political communities, then the degree of price control is even greater.

The Federal Institute for Prices has, in the course of this year, monitered the 30-day advance notifications of price increases and has intervened with the organization of associated labor in 247 cases. Of these, 131 organizations of associated labor accepted the warning of the Federal Institute for Prices, 31 organizations of associated labor stood by their decision, and in 84 cases the organizations did not reply. The Federal Institute for Prices informed the competent organs in the republics and provinces and the Yugoslav Economic Chamber about this. From the organs in the republics and provinces we have information back on their activities from two socio-political communities so far, although agreement was reached on this joint activity with the republican and provincial representatives and it was agreed that they would report back on their activities, Korica stressed.

The increase in losses, and in particular their concentration in a few essential sectors of the economy, is a major economic question. Losses, according to latest figures, amount to 318 billion dinars and are up 150 percent over last year. They are mainly concentrated in four sectors -- the electricity industry, food production, basic chemical production (producers of artificial fertilizers), and paper manufacturing and processing. These four sectors account for 47.5 percent of the overall losses.

We are particularly concerned at the increase and concentration of losses in the electricity industry and in food production.

The processes of financial consolidation and settling internal debts are just beginning. Organizations of associated labor which have accumulated deficits in reproduction must open up these processes on the unified Yugoslav market, particularly with regard to mutual integration and programs assessed to be in their common interests. The part of the financial deficits that cannot be cleared through these relations must be resolved within the framework of the banks of the interested organizations of associated labor, republic and provinces, and the associated banks on the unified Yugoslav market and other subjects. For certain programs of vital and broader importance for a large number of subjects, it is possible to resolve financial difficulties by the pooling of funds in a consortium of all the banks in the country.

Finally, the part of these deficits and suspect accounts that cannot be covered on these bases should be recognized and agreement reached on how to account for them and reschedule them over a longer term and with more favorable terms, as has been done with the country's foreign debt. In order to assist these processes, the Federal Executive Council has proposed to the Yugoslav Assembly that it adopt 1-year recovery measures, which should relieve the pressure on certain organizations of associated labor and banks and assist them in their own efforts to meet these financial commitments, said Inisa Korica at the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

SFRY OFFICIAL EXPECTS INFLATION TO SLOW DOWN

LD131355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1215 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG) - The inflation growth rate in Yugoslavia is expected to slow down over the next few months. believes director of the Federal Institute for Prices Zivko Pregl. In his view, the rise of retail prices should start levelling off at a monthly rate of 3 percent, set down in planning documents.

Cheaper oil and its derivatives will also contribute to slowing down the price rises, Pregl claims, stressing the need for using the overall effects of the oil price drop to improve the position of the economy, and not for channelling them into spending. The Yugoslav Government is not considering any price freeze, or adding new products to list of those being monitored by the state, stressed Pregl. However, he indicated that necessary measures will be taken in order to create among producers a stronger economic interest in offering cheaper goods.

Pregl believes that this can be achieved, among other things, by stricter taxation of those producers who offer their goods at higher prices. At the same time, the current practice of withholding credits from the producers who disregard regulations and the agreed price policy will be continued, Pregl said.

ARMY'S JOVICIC ON DECLINING RETENTION OF SPECIALISTS

LD130356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav People's Army and its officer corps must share the fate of the peoples of this country, which they are doing. We are not, and will not be, any sort of elite; we are not, and never will be above society and its difficulties. The League of Communists in the army is concerned about implanting this into the consciousness of every member of the YPA. This was stated by the president of the committee of the LC organization in the YPA and member of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, in a conversation with journalists of DNEVNIK in Novi Sad, who are working on the weekly edition of this paper.

Jovicic explained that measures are being taken for such an attitude to be reflected as little as possible in the army standard of living in general and that of the individual as well. For this reason, we are trying to protect the living standard of YPA members: We cannot allow an individual who works so hard, has such responsibility, and who commands a unit, to be a social case. The situation is such that, in the developed parts of the country, personal incomes have grown enormously, especially during last year, and we have not been able to keep pace with this because we have a special system of increments.

This is why there are cases of individual officers, above all specialists, who are seeking to leave the army precisely because of greater incomes. Some are already leaving. This is, among other things, the reason why we in the developed regions have a smaller influx of candidates for military schools and academies.

Col Gen Jovicic recalls that, in the 1981-1985 plan period, we started with financial funds equal to 5.8 percent of national income; this percentage was reduced to 5.2 percent in 1982, and the plan was realized, in objective terms, with an average of 4.65 percent. To all this should be added the difficulties with reduced funds because of high inflation, and then the problem becomes clearer.

I can say that basically the modernization programs have been fulfilled and that a large number of new military means and systems have been introduced. We were able to see this at the technical gatherings, parades and on other occasions: the new Yugoslav-produced tank, the armored vehicle, the helicopter, aircraft, modern supersonic aircraft are in the design stage and should be within our capabilities.

On the matter of stabilization, Col Gen Jovicic focussed on the fact that the YPA elaborated its own complete program of economic stabilization immediately after the adoption of the long-term program and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on its implementation. In this field, according to him, sound results have been achieved. Between 1981 and 1985 the export of equipment and engineering was $7.5 billion. Exports in this period grew at a rate of 30 percent and imports by only 1 percent.

LJUBLJANA PAPER ON DOUBLE STANDARD FOR KOSOVO

LD121801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Ljubljana DNEVNIK of 9 April has published a commentary on the latest events in Kosovo, the text of which we are carrying in full:

"The irredenta has not realized its separatist goals under the slogan 'Kosovo -- republic.' Serbian nationalists and unitarists will also not deceive us with doubts about the socialist autonomy of Kosovo. Although this is clear to us, we cannot ignore all the circumstances that gave rise to the peaceful demonstration in front of the house of Bulatovic a few days ago, DNEVNIK stresses.

What is happening is most eloquently expressed by the fact that we are witnesses to arrests and similar measures throughout Yugoslavis in various national environments. However nowhere else has it happened that several thousand people demonstrated, demanded explanations, or thus expressed their protests at the arrests. What is more, nowhere have we yet recorded demonstrations and public gatherings on account of people who have committed such acts, not even in Kosovo, where there have been most arrests for understandable reaons (irredentists). With these words, with which Ivan Stombolic addressed the political aktiv in Kosovo Polje, in our view, we come closest to the Kosov reality of today and its historical roots. The events, from the expedition to the SFRY Assembly and the Sava Center to the demonstrations in Kosovo Polje, can only be described as Serbian-Montenegrin unitarism and nationalism,' DNEVNIK considers in the commentary written by Dejan Kovac.

Of course, in the same breath we should say that it (Serbian-Montenegrain unitarism and nationalism) has a far more subtle form than Albanian nationalism (irredentism), because of its more varied and above all more successful "historical development".

In other words, while Albanian nationalism uses, as far as Europe is concerned, superseded methods of activity well known since World War II -- from bureaucratic mistreatment to physical violence -- Serbian-Montenegrain nationalism relies on (half) legal forms of activity through its republican institutions, and above all on the psychology of the public which reacts very emotionally and, of course, negatively to the rape of young girls, the quasi-Turkish "impaling on bottles," and persecution by the police for "verbal crime" and writing petitions.

Nationalism feeds on nationalism, Stambolic stressed. Without wishing to become involved in the fruitless debate on which comes first, the chicken or the egg, recent history bears witness to the fact that Albanian nationalism has been on a diet for far longer than Serbian nationalism. And this is (probably) happening now as well!

In this connection we should quote Lazar Mojsov in his talks with the Serbs and Montenegrins at the Sava Center: "I would like to assure you that no one will harm a hair of your heads because of what you have said here. This we guarantee you, we, the leaders of the province, the republic and the federation." Following this quote, DNEVNIK says in its commentary: The Albanian population in Kosovo has not (as yet) received such a guarantee, nor special trains for Belgrade, in order to reveal its submission and humiliation, which doubtless also exist.

In conclusion the paper draws this conclusion: As long as we continue to nurture two criteria for one and the same enemy -- both nationalisms -- it is hard to believe in brotherhood and unity in the near future, not only in Kosovo, but also much further afield.

Commentary Called 'Malicious'

AU121918 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Differing assessments of the recent events connected with the Kosovo situation, especially the arrival of a group of Serbs and Montenegrins in Belgrade, are the reason for our commentary. More precisely, our journalist Zivojin Jerotijevic addresses an open letter to Dejan Kovac, commentator of Ljubljana DNEVNIK:

With a slight delay but with some trepidation I have read your commentary entitled "Trains of Nationalism." I could not believe that an intellectual and a journalist, and probably even a communist to boot, is incapable of comprehending and distinguishing two mutually opposed strivings, of the Serbian people on the one hand and of Serbian nationalism on the other, although the dividing line is very clear and was drawn a long time ago.

Of course, individual confusions are possible, be it due to lack of information or because of an acceptance of false interpretations of our common past. However, it is impossible to call a declusion those tendencies and relations which, by equating things that cannot be equated, strive to provoke certain effects and incite anti-Serbian feelings.

How can one understand your unconcealed and unsupported accusation that the gathering of the people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in Kosovo Polje had an emphasized nationalistic accent in any other way but as a provocation? It is even more difficult to understand and to accept your insinuation that the Serbian leadership supports and protects little groups of Serbian nationalists. There is also much cynicism in your suggestion that members of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo should get the same chance. In fact, you call them Albanian irredentists, and then sanctimoniously take them under protection with the worn-out maxim about the equilibrium of a nationalist diet.

It is virtually incomprehensible that you yourself have not perceived how untenable is the statement in your commentary attributing to the Serbian people a subtle perfidy of psychological and emotive nature, emanating from a more varied and, as you put it, more successful historical practicing of nationalism. If I were inclined to teach I would direct you, colleague Kovac, to reading matter which puts the scientific apparatus to the service of historical truth and from the position of the authority of knowledge disqualifies the confusions that have accumulated recently, for instance about the political and economic hegemonism of the Serbian people not only in the period between the wars, about the quasi-scientific and even slanderous theories about the unfortunate nature of this people and its inability to live in peace with its neighbors, or something similar if not worse.

There is no need for this. The condition is that one has more trust in the people who received special trains from Slovenia when times were at their worst and when the hand of a real friend was sought [allusion to the deportations of Slovenes to Serbia by Hitler's forces in World War II]. All in all, colleague Kovac, I must admit that I do not agree at all with your assessments and your thinking, and I would prefer that you had never written them, particularly because of your readiness to fling about large-scale labels from a dearth of knowledge or from malicious joy. This is your own fault.

POLITIKA Condemns

LD121556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 11 Apr 86

["POLITIKA" on Kosovo: Accusations Unmasked" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- In tomorrow's edition under the heading "Accusations Unmasked", POLITIKA carries a commentary condemning articles in DNEVNIK and MLADINA in connection with what has been happening in recent weeks with regard to the position of the non-Albanian population in Kosovo. The author of the commentary, Slavoljub Djukic, writes:

"If up to now in some people's minds there was lack of understanding about the Kosovo situation, after the visit to this province by the working group of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and its extensive report, only people who are morally and politically irresponsible or consumed by their own prejudices about another nation can look with indifference at the situation in Kosovo or make use of the notorious falsifications."

Stressing that the latest events surrounding the situation in Kosovo have been received with awakened hopes by those who have been living for a long time without basic protection and without hope, POLITIKA underlines:

"In such an atmosphere, the views of Dejan Kovac published in a commentary of the Ljubljana DNEVNIK under the heading "The Trains of Nationalism" are surprising to say the least. Despite everything Kovac categorically asserts that the recent events -- from the expedition to the SFRY Assembly and the Sava Center to the demonstrations in Kosovo Polje -- can only be described as Serbian-Montenegrin unitarism and nationalism."

"This Serbian-Montenegrin unitarism and nationalism, Kovac says ironically, is a far more subtle form than Albanian nationalism (and irredentism) because of its more varied and above all, more successful 'historical development.'"

For years, unprotected people have been seeking their rights, the POLITIKA commentary goes on to say. They come to the SFRY Assembly, the highest organ of government in our country. The legal representatives of the Yugoslav nation and nationalities, which the working group represented, go to Kosovo and investigate the accuracy of the statements made in the talks between the hundred or so citizens and the top assembly officials. Finally, the working group concludes "that there exists pressure on the citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality on a national basis, and that it is manifest in physical attacks, threats and insults, failings, formalism, and slowness in resolving their demands, inflicting damage to their fields and other property, desecration of their graves, and so on." The working group also concludes that the citizens, who are protesting about their position, are not acting from nationalistic and revanchist positions.

This document, POLITIKA adds, was also signed by two representatives of the Serbian people -- Federal Chamber delegate Tone Turnher, and Jerney Vrhunac, assistant federal secretary for internal affairs.

The POLITIKA commentator goes on to say: "In one of the recent editions of the Ljubljana MLADINA, an article entitled 'Contribution to the Polemics on Kosovo' was published in which, in addition to all kinds of nonsequiturs, Zvonimir Dornik from Celje also makes this statment: 'It is characteristic of Kosovo today that nothing is happening there. What is happening today because of Kosovo (or behind the mask of Kosovo) in Belgrade is interesting and crucial for Yugoslavia. Coming from there today are open words about abolishing the province, about the excess of republics (and thus also nations), about the great nation which Tito deceived during the time of war and which in peacetime lost what it had gained in the war. The applause for 'the third Yugoslavia' in Belgrade is the counterrevolution to which we should turn our attention and which we should fear, and not the one in Kosovo. Kosovo is still only a mask and has long since been superseded....'"

What is striking POLITIKA concludes, is the sick intolerance "toward Belgrade" as the greatest of all the Yugoslav problems and in fact the only problem. However, reading the commentary of Dejan Kovac, it becomes much clearer how certain ill-informed people acquire a picture of Kosovo.

In addition to the national sensitivities, which have developed limitlessly in Yugoslavia, one is never sure to what extent he is himself a victim of prejudice. Nevertheless, such a lack of understanding and distortion of the facts is least expected from members of the nation which passed through the harsh historical experiences and which struggles with such unstable passion for its national identity, the POLITIKA commentary concludes.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD120107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- Trust is strengthening every day among the members of different nations and nationalities in Kosovo, and the situation that led to a cooling in intranational relations is gradually being overcome, Abaz Kazasi, president of the Kosovo Assembly, said today at a foreign press conference in the International Press Center in Belgrade.

In talks devoted to socioeconomic development, current political trends and preparations for the 14th conference of the Kosovo LC, Milan Seselija, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Conference; and Bedri Selim, acting provincial secretary for information, also took part.

Kazazi pointed out that industrial production in the province had grown last year in relation to 1984 by 16.4 percent, exports by 5 percent, and real personal incomes by 3 percent. The prospects for further development, according to him, lie in reliance on Kosovo's own forces and a further injection of dynamism into economic activity, especially exports.

The courts and the security system are becoming increasingly efficient in breaking up hostile groups, but we cannot say that the situation has completely stabilized while there is a hostile activity and emigration under duress, Kazazi said, having stressed that it is encouraging that Serbs and Montenegrins who had emigrated were beginning to return.

The leadership of Albania and hostile political emigres abroad are involved in hostile activities in Kosovo but, according to Kazazi, this shallow policy is condemned to failure. The leadership of Albania and hostile political emigres abroad are involved in hostile activities in Kovoso but, according to Kazazi, this shallow policy is condemned to failure.

Seselija cited the statistics, according to which during the course of last year 3,480 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Kosovo, and so far about 2,700 had returned. There are those, he said, who intended to turn the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo against the Albanian nationality but "We firmly believe that they will not succeed in this."

Yugoslavia is extremely interested in good relations with Albania and in this ideological differences should not be an obstacle, but Tirana must refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and fomenting irredentist activity said Seselija.

There are no repressive measures directed against Muslims or members of any other nation or nationality because of their religious affiliation, Kazazi said, in answer to a question from an Iraqi journalist on the influence of the religious factor in Kosovo and the alleged repression of Muslims. We are, however, resolute in the struggle against the enemy, regardless of national or religious affiliation, the president of the Kosovo assembly stressed.

Replying to a question from a CTK correspondent about the alleged differences in the findings of the working group of the SFRY Assembly, and the announcement by the Pristina Municipal Court in connection with the fact that among candidates for the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, about 10 of those proposed are being investigate for hostile activity, Seslija said that there had been a disagreement. Criminal proceedings are being conducted against these people because of the misuse of their official position and economic crimes, and not because of hostile activity.

To the question from the Rome correspondent of LA REPUBLICA on how illegal activity is able to continue despite repressive measures and whether the irredentists do, in fact, have support among the masses, Seselija replied that there had been failings in earlier political work but that fewer and fewer people now were poisoned by hostile ideology. They are becoming increasingly isolated; above all, it was stressed, they fear their own people most and that is why they take refuge in illegal activity.

Perhaps we have been concentrating too much on environments in which Albanians make up the majority of the population, and have ignored work where predominantly Serbs and Montenegrins live, although the irredentists are now trying to cause disorder precisely in these environments, Seselija said in reply to a question from a JANA correspondent about why two delegations of Serbs and Montenegrins had already come to Belgrade.

In this context, Seselija indicated the necessity of overcoming bureaucratism and the insensitivity of individuals in the administration in dealing with people's problems in Kosovo more quickly. Kazazi added that, on the basis of the compliants of a group of citizens, the conclusion should not be drawn that anarchy, sloth and nationalism rule, but that this is a matter of a phenomenon (?the solution to which is being worked on).

KOSOVO PROSECUTOR, JUDGE DENY SERB ALLEGATIONS

AU111435 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubo (Mirbukovic) and Nuhi Uka, respectively Pristina communal public prosecutor and Pristina communal court president, have issued the following denial on the basis of the [word indistinct] law:

Reporting the findings of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's working group, which examined statements made to that body by Serbs and Montenegrins, some public information media reported among other things on 10 April 1986: "The list of 90 potential candidates for the Pristina LC Communal Committee included 10 persons against whom penal procedures have been instituted for hostile activity."

The reports stress among other things that, having examined the statement made by (Miroska Vasolevic) from Kosovo Polje in connection with potential candidates for the Pristina LC Communal Committee, the Federal Chamber's working group held discussions with the Pristina communal public prosecutor and the president of the Pristina Communal Court, during which "it emerged that the list of potential candidates included persons under investigation or against whom penal procedures have been instituted for hostile activity."

For the purpose of complete and objective information to the public, we declare that in the course of the discussion with the Federal Chamber's working group at the Pristina Communal Court, which was also attended by representatives of all other communal or provincial judicial organs, it was stated that the list of potential candidates for the Pristina LC Communal Committee included persons against whom the penal procedure has been instituted for abuse of official position, [word indistinct], illegal appropriation of public land for personal use, and traffic offenses. At no point in the discussion was "hostile activity" mentioned with regard to the persons against whom the penal procedure has been instituted, since the charges concern penal acts which have no connection whatsoever with hostile activity.

The Pristina public prosecutor's office and the Pristina Communal Court had no information at the time of the discussion, nor have they at this time, concerning the allegation that any of the candidates for the Pristina LC Communal Committee has engaged in any kind of hostile activity. We are surprised by such disinformation and untruths and justifiably ask: whom do they serve and where does this lead -- concludes the denial signed by Ljubo (Mirbukovic) Pristina communal public prosecutor, and Nuhi Uka, president of the Pristina Communal Court.

Copies of the denial have been sent to the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the working group [name indistinct], the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, the Pristina LC Communal Committee, and the public information media.

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ALBANIA NOTES 'GRAVE AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF U.S.'

AU160832 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Grave Aggressive Acts of U.S. Imperialism Against Libya -- The U.S. Airplanes Bombared Fiercely Tripoli and Benghazi" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 16 (ATA) -- The United States of America undertook a new aggressive military act against Libya on April 15. At about 0200 morning, the reports point out, more than 30 jets, launched from the U.S. bases in Britain and the airplane carriers of the 6th Fleet deployed in the region of Gulf of Sidra, heavily bombarded the capital city of Libya, Tripoli and the city Benghazi.

Numerous Casulties Among the Civilian Population

Radio Tripli reported that inhabited city guarters and civilian buildings of the capital have been attacked and there were several victims among the population. A spokesman of Arab League reported that the number of those killed amounts to more than 70 people. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that the Embassy of France in Tripoli was damaged by the American raids, while the Libyan Information agency, JANA, reported that as a result of the bombardments the largest part of the buildings of the Embassies of Iran and Switzerland were detroyed. According to official Libyan reports, the anti-aircraft defence opened fire at the American air pirates, downing three jets. Some hours following the night attacks, the American aviation bombarded the inhabited city quarters in Tripoli, which, according to Radio Tripoli, caused numerous casulties among the population.

Reagan Declares That He Will Repeat the Terrorist Acts Against Libya

Through this criminal act the U.S. imperialists further escalated the anti-Libyan campaign. Under the pretext of fighting against terrorism, they are implementing the state terrorism against the peoples of the sovereign countries such as the case of Libya. With an unprecedented cynicism, the officials of the American administration described their new aggressive act as an "act for self-defence". The White House spokesman, Speakes, declared that the "attacks had been carefully prepared" and that they were carried out on the personal order of the American President Reagan. In a TV speech made following the attack, the White House chief praised the policy of state terrorism, applied by his administration. He threatened that the United States is ready to undertake other attacks against Libya.

The American Secretary of Defence, Weinberger, admitted at a press conference that the use of bases in Britain to launch the jets, which took part in the attack against Libya, was done "on the authorization of the British Government". A this conference too held at the White House, the American Secretary of State Shultz said that the Soviet Union was informed of the operation and that Washington assured Moscow that "the operation was in no way spearheaded against the Soviet Union." On April 14 Pentagon informed that four Soviet warship were removed from the Libyan coasts last week.

Disdain for the European Allies by the American Administration

Different reports inform that the USA disdain not only the world public opinion, but also its European allies. The White House spokesman declared that "the decision of the EEC played no role" in adopting the decision for the American attack, referring in this way to the meeting of the Council of the Foreign Ministers of the EEC member countries in Hague, where it was expressed the opposition to an escalation of the military acts by the USA against Libya. Meanwhile, it is reported that France, Spain, and Italy had not allowed the American jets, launched from the bases of Britain, to pass on their air space.

As APS agency reports in a statement known in Athens, on April 15, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs the Karolos Papovlias, expressed the non approval of the Greek Government "regarding the American military operation that violates the international laws." The foreign minister of Holland, Van den Broek, also condemned the American attack, mentioning that the Council of Ministers of the EEC was against the anti-Libyan military acts.

The Arab Countries Condemn the Aggressive Act of the USA

The arrogance and the bandit like acts of American imperialism against Libya have aroused a wide wave of indignation in the progressive international public opinion. The secretary general of the Arab League, Shedli Klioi, described the American acts as "an aggression which aims at murdering" and a "terrorist act", stressing "its grave consequences for the whole region". The Organization for African Unity issued a statement, through which it condemns "Washington's arrogance and disdain for the international laws" and expresses "its full solidarity with the Libyan people". A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry of Algeria pointed out that the "use of strength by the United States of America against Libya will increase the tension in the Mediterranean" and expressed the full support of Algeria for the Libyan people.

The Libyan Armed Forces attack installations in the Italian island of Lampeduza. The French news agency, AFP, referring to Radio Tripoli reported that on April 15 afternoon, the Libyan Armed Forces destrooyed the telecommunication installations in the Italian island of Lampeduza, south of Sicily, as a counter-reply to the American-Atlantic aggression against Libyan Jamahiriya.

FOTO CAMI ON HOXHA DEATH ANNIVERSARY

AU110957 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Apr 86

["The Name and Deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha Will Live in Centuries -- Editorial of ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- One year is completed since the day when our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha departed from the fold of the party and people, whom he loved so much and for whom he made more than any other personality in the history of our nation, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses among others in its editorial today, written by comrade Foto Cami, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

The pain over the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha was really great but even greater was the strength that followed this grief. The determination to turn the grief into strength, precisely as Comrade Enver Hoxha himself has taught us, not only softened the hearts of the communists and all the people, but it was changed into a powerful revolutionary movement, an unprecedented mobilisation and impetus, unity and mass initiative throughout the country.

The great revolutionary movement "standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha", which has been embraced by all the working masses of our country, expresses the great revolutionary potential of the Albanian people, who by implementing them into life, show the greatest honour and respect for the ideas and teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. This is the sole correct road that the people chose to honour and carry forward the ideas and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Enver Hoxha symbolized the century long dreams and aspirations of the Albanian people for freedom and independence, for knowledge and culture, for national dignity and emancipation. Socialist Albania is proud of its great son who put it in a place of honour among the civilized nations of the world, who introduced it on to the correct and happy road of socialism, that gave it a reputation and enormous prestige.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is one of those giants of the revolutionary thought and action who assume the rare right of becoming synonyms of their people and nation. Through his colossal activity at the head of the party and people for about 50 years he became the synonym of the Albanian people and the new Albania. The portrait of the present Albania is his portrait and he left the homeland as he wanted. "Our generation the present generation," Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "are happy that they had the honour to be contemporaries and co-fighters, each on his own front, with this legandary and immortal teacher. But our people and the generations to come have also another equally great honour, the honour of being fighters who will carry even forward the deed of Comrade Enver, thus realizing the sacred oath that the party and people have made to keep Albania always red, to preserve the unity as the apple of the eye, to march always forward on the road of communism."

Not only did Comrade Enver Hoxha gave the people the party, the fighting detachment that would lead them in the struggle and revolution, but since at the beginning he built and forged a revolutionary party of the new type which embodied the best virtues of the Albanian people and enriched them with new virtues of the revolution and Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the greatest patriot of all times, taught the people to have an unshakable faith in their forces and having such a faith he led them in all the struggles and victories.

It was a great fate for our antifascist national liberation war to have the leader of the party Comrade Enver Hoxha as a strategist and commander. The unity of the people that he realised through the creation of the National Liberation Front and the excellent, correct military organisation he manifested through the creation of the National Liberation Army, were sure pillars on which was based our struggle and the decisive factors of its victory. It is his great historical merit that November 29, 1944 marked not only the driving out of the Nazi-fascist occupiers but also the establishment of the people's power and the introduction of Albania on the road of socialism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha was a man of the future and this is one of the outstanding features of his personality. Rarely could anyone determine in such an exact and detailed way the roads, rhythms, sources and directions of our economic-social socialist development, as he did.

The development of industry and agriculture, science and technique, arts and culture, army and defence, every field of our progress has in its foundations the ideas, projects, the teachings and concrete leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Present Albania is a deed of the party and people, fruit of the outstanding leadership by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

His unbent revolutionary, consistent and firm Marxist-Leninist stand and the lofty internationalist spirit would naturally place Comrade Enver Hoxha in the front rank of the fighters for the just cause of the peoples and oppressed classes. The role and contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha surpass the borders of our small country and when we have a legitimate pride for the glorious struggles of the party and Albanian people against imperialism and revisionism, here it is the engagement and leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha in this struggle.

The genuine revolutionaries and democrats, the progressive and Marxist-Leninist forces, the freedom loving peoples, have seen in Comrade Enver Hoxha a reliable backing and consistent supporter. The honour and estimation of the revolutionary and progressive world was the natural reward of his great merits and contributions. Comrade Enver Hoxha took interest in a large number of the most important problems of our time, giving correct answers from the viewpoint of the Marxist-Leninist theory.

He has proceeded the process of the social development and has carried the theoretical thought and revolutionary practice of the Party of Labour of Albania to untrodden paths of the revolutionary movement.

He was a man of action, of energetic revolutionary actions, but he was also profound thinker and theoretician and the man who through his ardent word mobilised the people. Enver Hoxha was the great fighter of the truth and justice, the rare fighter that triumphed in all the battles. The great moments of the historic clashes with the plots of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, of Yugoslav revisionists and other sworn enemies of socialists Albania and Albanian people, cannot be understood without evoking the central and decisive role of Enver Hoxha.

The great deed he left us as heritage is theoretical and practical, a major synthesis of both sides of human activity, it includes all the fields of the ideological, social, political, economic and cultural life, etc, and constitutes an orientation and reference point for all the problems facing us during the process of the socialist construction and the onward march of our revolution. The teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha are teachings of the party and leadership for action in all its activity at present and in the future. In this profound understanding and creative application of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, lied the inexhaustible strength of the thought and action of our party, the guarantee to the non stop progress of the Albanian socialist society in all the fields.

Enver Hoxha raised on foot a party and people that are capable to cope with every situation. Many suppositions were unfolded many prognostications were casted by different political forces abroad, which made their calculations on the worn out schemes of the events and development in this or that former communist country. Our political situation at home which is stronger than ever, showed that these calculations, just as in the past, were wrong. Enver Hoxha conceived the idea and created with his own hand a strong Albania and a heroic party that guarantee to the people the security for the present and the coming generations. Through this guarantee the Albanian people united stronger than ever round the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head have been mobilised to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the new five year plan and to attain fresh successes on all the fronts of socialist construction.

Enver Hoxha will always live in the hearts of the Albanian people and will always mobilize them in the work for the socialist construction of the country. The new Albania and Enver Hoxha are one and inseparable, therefore his name and deed will live through centuries.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECLARATION ON LIBYA RAID

AU151819 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA) -- Following is the text of a declaration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"It was with indignation and deep concern that the Bulgarian people has received the news of the absolutely unprovoked air carried out by the United States of America against the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in the early hours of April 15 this year. According to media reports, American warplanes, coming from military bases on British territory and from aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, bombed the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. This aggressive act has resulted in the loss of innocent life and has caused considerable damage to property. These U.S. actions had been preceded by military preparations and by an all-out anti-Libyan campaign, launched under the pretext of framed up and totally unsubstantiated accusations of a Libyan involvement in terrorism. The U.S. NATO allies were strongly pressured to join in this campaign.

"All this was needed in order to find a justification for the U.S. aggressive actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The true reason is that the ruling circles in Washington are not happy with her progressive home policy and with her anti-imperialist foreign policy.

A number of other countries' peoples are also afflicted by U.S. neoglobalism. Guided by its imperial policy, the White House brazenly interferes in the internal affairs of sovereign states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Is not there a cynical ring to Washington's protestations of "concern" over human rights, when it was precisely from Washington that the order came today to spill innocent blood in a country thousands of kilometres away from the America coasts? The impudence is all the more obvious, bearing in mind that President Reagan did not even bother to consult U.S. Congress when he ordered the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. The claims that the aggression was carried out with the purpose of "self defence" are just as hypocritical. He went so far as to justify the fresh act of piracy by...the U.N. Charter! The President took advantage of his televised address to the nation to level fresh invectives not only against Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, but also to menace sovereign Libya, describing her as "an enemy to the U.S." and as a "threat" to Western Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and so on.

The truth is that Libya has irritated American neoglobalists by her independent policy, her consistent defense of the rights of the Palestinian people, her support to all forces who are struggling for independence and freedom in the Middle East.

The idea underlying the new American act of aggression is clear: This is an attempt to intimidate the Libyan people, to bring the Arab states down to their knees, and to show to other countries that the present American Administration will not hesitate before using military force in the pursuance of its hegemonist political plans. It is now clear that by brandishing the international terrorism scare, American imperialism is openly displaying its role of an international gendarme. It is still too early to speak about the consequences of the new American act of state-sponsored terrorism but there is no doubt that by violating the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter, Washington has placed the world at the brink of very dangerous consequences.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'STATE TERRORISM' AGAINST LIBYA

AU151747 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 15 Apr 86

["An Act of State Terrorism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA commentator Vecheslav Tunev) -- American imperialism has committed another gory crime with exceedingly dangerous consequences for peace and security in the Mediterranean and worldwide: From gross and inadmissible invectives against Libya and her leadership, form shows of military strength and provocations against that sovereign and freedom-loving nation, Washington proceeded to direct aggression. The policy of neoglobalism officially pursued by the U.S. Administration, started speaking in the tongue of bombs, fire and death. That same tongue to which Washington restored in Vietnam, Genada and Nicaragua....

"This aggressive act by the U.S. against a sovereign state has revealed the true essence of the 'neoglobalistic' policy pursued by the U.S. Administration, which is expressed in the flagrant use of force, in disrespect for the nations' self-determination, in defiance of the U.N. Charter and of the universally recognized standards of international law.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely condemns this latest act of state-sponsored Terrorism on the part of the U.S. against the friendly Libyan Jamahiriyah and demands that the American Administration stop its aggressive actions endangering peace not only in the Mediterranean but throughout the world.

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah in defence of her independence, of her sovereign right to determine by herself the road of her progressive socio-economic development and to implement her anti-imperialist foreign policy."

ARAB AMBASSADORS IN SOFIA SHOW SUPPORT FOR LIBYA

AU160822 Sofia BRA in English 0756 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Solidarity Against Barbaric Aggression" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) -- Last night, the ambassadors of the Arab countries accredited to Bulgaria visited the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to express the solidarity of their peoples and governments with the Libyan people. They condemned the barbaric attack of the U.S.

In connection with the American aggression, they have issued a declaration branding the U.S. raid as an act constituting a serious threat to peace, just as any aggression against an Arab land. The declaration recalls the hostile U.S. actions preceding the attack and calls on the international community to bridle the aggressive American policy against small nations.

Contrary to the expectations of the American leaders, the declaration says, the Arab nation, the Arab peoples and governments stand firmly by their brothers in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, by the Libyan people and by the Libyan leadership against that barbaric aggression.

MORE FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 13TH BCP CONGRESS

4 Apr SFRY's Vidic's Speech

AU091428 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 pp 9, 10

[Speech delivered by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 86]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, Dear comrades,

Permit me to read the greetings message of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee to your Congress:

On behalf of the LCY, we address to you, the delegates at the 13th BCP Congress, comradely greetings, and to the workers class, as well as to the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria we extend sincere wishes for the comprehensive progress and prosperity of your country.

The communists and all working people insocialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia are following with attention and interest the social processes taking place in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Your 13th Congress is assessing the results and mapping out the future tasks of social development, at the end of a stage in which the working people in your country, under BCP leadership, achieved remarkable results in the material and social development of the country. The basic trends and goals for the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria throughout the period up to 2000 are a brilliant expression of the aspiration to more efficiently resolve the topical problems of socioeconomic development, which will ensure a better life for the working people and will open great and new opportunities for your country's further progress, through the application of the contemporary achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. We are convinced that the 13th BCP Congress and its decisions will make an important, new contribution to the achievement of these goals.

The development of the SFRY within the last 40 years was characterized by great achievements in all fields of life and by a constant struggle of the organized, socialist forces to overcome the great problems emerging in the course of our development. The results achieved are consolidating our confidence that our socialist society, at the threshold of a new millenium, is capable of coping with the new challenges and responsibilities.

The mastering and conquest of new horizons in socialist democracy and the fact that we are focusing our attention on everything progressive in world development are some of the aspects of our life, to which we attach particular importance. This is why our strategic line is the further development of socialist self-management relations and the intensification of the decisive impact and influence of the working people upon the process of our social development. All preparations for the 13th LCY Congress are focused on this task.

We hope that the fruitful cooperation between our two neighbor countries will continue to develop with success upon the basis of a full respect for the independence, equal rights, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as on the basis of the inviolability of borders, upon the principles of non-interference, and mutual advantage.

The past and the present of our countries, as well as the progressive goals for which we are striving, oblige us to devote constant care to overcoming the open and controversial questions existing between us. This is even more important since the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations exerts great influence upon the total state of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, as well as on a larger scale. Our two countries are able to greatly contribute to implementing the aspirations of all Balkan peoples for the transformation of the Balkans into a true zone of peace and cooperation, into a zone free of nuclear arms.

In mentioning this, we must take into consideration the fact that the neglect of historical realities can only make more difficult the comprehensive development of friendly cooperation, which is the sincere wish and a necessity for all peoples in this area of the world.

The responsibility of all governments and of all important political factors is great and it is their duty to actively contribute to overcoming the difficulties inherited from the historical past, as well as to overcome the controversies and prejudices of the past, so that the Balkans do not lag behind the European and worldwide, progressive processes and aspirations.

We would once more like to assure you that the SFRY sincerely wishes to develop not only normal relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, but comprehensive, friendly relations. In addition to this, we stress in particular the fact, that both the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, which immediately border on the People's Republic of Bulgaria, also manifest such interest and readiness.

World peace and the very existence of mankind are directly threatened today by the constantly accelerating arms race in the field of nuclear weapons, as well as in the sectors of conventional, chemical, and other types of weapons. The real threat of deploying other types of modern weapons in outer space has also increased. Great efforts were recently devoted and a great number of constructive proposals were submitted to stop this destructive process and in order to implement a turn for the better toward universal and full disarmament. The world has entered a stage when the struggle for peace and for a total reduction of international tension, as well as the striving for cooperation among all states in a spirit of peaceful coexistence and in conformity with the principles and goals of the UN Charter assume the greatest importance and are a priority for mankind.

The SFRY is an active participant in the Nonaligned Movement and as such it rejects the policy of domination and hegemony, it directs all its activities toward an energetic solution of all international questions of vital importance for the present generations and for the future of mankind.

As regards the construction of a world without wars, a world of peace, progress and free development, we can say that the broad activities of the workers and other progressive parties and movements for social and national liberation, as well as the activities of workers trade unions, and of the other, progressive forces in the world contribute greatly.

We are now justified in stating that within the framework of the development of socialism as a universal process, important experience is increasingly accumulated and great, social reforms are promoted for the prompter establishment of new relations.

All this even more intensifies the importance of comprehensive cooperation between progressive and democratic parties, as well as movements; it enhances the importance of a constructive exchange of opinions and experience on the basis of fully equal rights, on the basis of mutual respect, and on the basis of the responsibility which each party and movement assumes toward its own workers class and people.

In expressing our wish for a further development of successful cooperation between the LCY and the BCP and for the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, we wish successful work to your 13th BCP Congress!

4 Apr Cuba's Almeida's Speech

AU111635 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 9

[Speech delivered by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, to the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, Comrades, Esteemed Guests,

It is a great honor for our delegation to convey fraternal and cordial greetings to the 13th Congress of the glorious BCP on behalf of the Cuban Communists and on behalf of our entire people, as well as on Comrade Fidel Castro's personal behalf.

We are glad to share with you, the worthy representatives of the Bulgarian Communists and of the Bulgarian people, the common satisfaction at the remarkable successes in the construction of socialism, achieved in your country, as well as to witness the discussion of important, new tasks, emerging at the difficult stage of construction of developed socialism, tasks which were analyzed and updated in a thoroughly creative and critical spirit in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech.

The successes of socioeconomic development, achieved in Bulgaria within a short historical period, the transformation of Bulgaria from a once-backward agricultural country into an industrial-agrarian state which is facing the task of mastering the most advanced sectors of science and technology today, are successes which go beyond the borders of this country and represent an irrefutable example for the superiority of the socialist system, for the tremendous advantages which this system offers to the peoples in their irresistible aspirations for development under the conditions of complete social justice.

Permit me to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to express our admiration and our respect for those people who nearly a century ago laid down the foundations of the emerging Marxist-Leninist party on the Bulgarian soil, foundations which were further built by Georgi Dimitrov. His cause and deeds are an inexhaustible source of lessons for all communists, and you -- the builders of socialist Bulgaria -- have taken over this cause as worthy successors.

We Cubans are directly involved witnesses as regards the loyalty of the BCP and of the Bulgarian people to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. There is no episode in the exacerbation of the threats of North American imperialism against our revolution, and there is no stage in our economic development, in which we have not felt the fraternal solidarity of Bulgaria, which shared our dangers, as well as our economic efforts and victories. This is why we are eternally grateful to you.

Our two parties and peoples, overcoming geographical distance between the two countries, have established an indestructible friendship, which is based on the same ideology and on our common experience in the struggle for freedom. This friendship which today represents a true example of fraternal relations of a new type, is entirely subjected to the service of the cause of peace and socialism.

Recently, our party held its third congress. This gave us an opportunity to assess the achievements of the past and to discuss in a thorough and critical manner the shortcomings which we must eliminate in order to achieve the highest goals of development in our society.

Today we are assessing our considerable achievements in all spheres of social life with legitimate pride. Health protection, education, and culture as well as the well-being of our entire people are constantly improving. The past, which was characterized by injustice, starvation, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and corruption, and which the revolution had to overcome, is gone forever. The banner of socialism is waving over the territory of free Cuba.

The successes and victories of our people in all the years of heroic and selfless struggle under the conditions of all kinds of threats and aggressions of imperialism, under the conditions of a constant economic blockade, which still continues for more than a quarter of a century, are indissolubly linked to the international solidarity accorded to us, and particularly to the timely and selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, which decisively contributed to our economic development and to the defense of our revolutionary achievements.

Comrades,

The cause and the creative achievements of our peoples and of all mankind today are threatened by the warmongering, irresponsible, and arrogant policy of North American imperialism, which has produced a dangerous approach to the possibility of nuclear war. The Communist Party of Cuba thinks that the struggle for peace, for resisting and foiling this imperialist policy is a task of vital importance for our epoch, the solution of which requires from all revolutionary and progressive forces that they devote their greatest efforts to it.

In this fateful battle the firm policy, based on principle, conducted by the Soviet Union and its indomitable striving for peace are emerging with particular strength as an insurmountable obstacle to imperialism. The Soviet Union will not permit the plans of imperialism for military superiority, aimed at subjecting the world to its domination, to be implemented.

We confirm our unshakable support for the program to eliminate all nuclear weapons in the world to the end of our century. This program was submitted by Comrade Gorbachev and we also support the decisions of the historical 27th CPSU Congress, which with renewed daring and an innovative spirit as well as with a critical approach, mapped out tasks of great scope, tasks that will play an exceptional role as regards their importance not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the whole world. At the 27th Congress it was once more confirmed that socialism and peace are indissolubly linked to each other.

Imperialism believes that it can impose its strategy in our area more easily and with less risk. This is why the North American administration adopted the course of a counterrevolutionary crusade in this area and is overtly supporting and encouraging the reactionary forces. The examples are well-known: the cynical efforts to destroy the heroic Sandinist revolution and to liquidate national revolution El Salvador are notorious, and the same applies to the efforts to destabilize Angola and to the machinations to obstruct the independence of Namibia.

Imperialism continues, at the same time, to accord its disgraceful support for the detestable apartheid regime and openly supports the aggressive expansionism of Israel, increasing the obstacles to finding a just solution for the tragic situation of the Palestinian people, on which world public opinion insists. The North American administration is adopting actions to prevent the heroic people of the Sahara from achieving independence and overtly supports the counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Cambodia. The imperialists are trying to accuse the socialist countries of alleged participation in terrorist actions, such as the absurd efforts to accuse Bulgarian citizens of participating in an attempt against the pope's life, for which they could not submit even one proof. In a word, there is no reactionary cause which has not been supported by the backward and extremely primitive Reagan administration.

This profoundly anachronistic policy was opposed and is still opposed by the energetic resistance of the peoples. The experience of the recent, hard years, full of difficulties and danger, must teach a lesson to imperialism: the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence, and for the right to a decent way of life is invincible.

The peoples of the so-called Third World are waging another struggle, which is no less fateful. It is a struggle against the dramatic and tragic starvation, poverty, and unemployment, under which these people are suffering. This is accompanied by the unbearable burden of foreign debts, which exceed thousands of billions of dollars. Under these unjust and absurd conditions an increasing number of voices are raised, that these debts, which cannot be paid, should be cancelled and that just international, economic relations should be established enabling these countries to proceed in their development. These voices also demand that the arms race should be stopped so that the means necessary for this development should become free and should be transferred to the satisfaction of the urgent needs of millions of human beings. We are convinced that in this struggle the peoples of the developing countries will be able to rely upon the solidarity of our brothers from the socialist countries.

Esteemed comrades,

We, the Cuban Communists, are fully convinced of the fact that the industrious Bulgarian people will be able to cope with the challenge which emerges in the process of the economic and scientific-technical development of their country, that they will cope with these tasks with the same heroism and resolve with which they were able to defeat the fascist occupiers, as well as the poverty and backwardness inherited from the capitalist regime.

We are aware of the fact that in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress you will achieve new successes and victories, which will be to the benefit of the cause of socialism in Bulgaria and throughout the world.

We confirm our unshakable will to pursue the development of our sincere and fraternal friendship between communists, as well as our profound conviction that the exemplary cooperation between our two parties and peoples will strengthen and will be increasingly intensified. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries we will continue to march forward with firm and confident steps along the bright path of socialism and communism.

Eternal glory to those who made the brilliant present of socialist Bulgaria possible!

Long live the BCP!

Long live the indestructible friendship between Cuba and Bulgaria!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live peace and socialism!

HONDURAN CP LEADER INTERVIEWED AT CONGRESS

AU101638 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 8 Apr 86 p 3

[Evtim Stankov interview with Rigoberto Padilla Rush, general secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras, time and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Stankov]: How can you describe the contribution of the Communist Party of Honduras to the joint struggle of the country's left-wing forces against imperialism's efforts to transform Honduras into a gendarme of its interests in the area?

[Rigoberto Padilla Rush]: Since its first appearance in political life, our party has engaged in intensive propaganda activity among the workers, peasants, students, and the intelligentsia, as well as among the small and medium-size landowners, to reveal the true causes of our backwardness and lack of independence by pointing out the fact that American imperialism and its "extended arms," the banana companies, as well as their local lackeys are responsible for the economic exploitation and poverty of our country. Since the beginning of the eighties our party has been warning about the danger threatening our country and peace in the area, pointing out the necessity of struggle against the Pentagon's efforts to harness Honduras to the chariot of its interventionist policy. We also demonstrated that former President Suaso Cordoba and the former commander in chief of the armed forces, General Alfonso Martinez, were a very dangerous team, because under the pretext of an alleged threat from "international communism" and by attributing expansionist intentions to the Sandinist Government, they engaged in the so-called policy of national security, as a result of which hundreds of people's leaders and public figures were kidnapped and disappeared without leaving any trace. At the same time we warned the left-wing forces that after Washington has transformed Honduras into an area of crucial importance for its own interventionist strategy, the patriotic struggle against the Somosa clique and the American invaders becomes the most important issue. We stressed the urgent necessity to implement a unity of action, regardless of ideological and religious differences, and stressed the fact that all social and political forces that have an interest in preserving peace and rejecting the policy of war, and that strive to prevent the transformation of Honduras into a firing range of operations against the revolution and against the liberation processes in which our fraternal neighbor peoples are engaged, must unite.

[Stankov]: Can you tell us what the Communist Party of Honduras is doing for the unification of the left-wing forces in a broad democratic front against imperialism?

[Rigoberto Padilla Rush] Following the 1980 February plenum of our party's Central Committee, we developed a line of unity of the left-wing forces as the only correct line of our strategy. When the government of Sauso Cordoba sold our country to the American imperialists and to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries -- so that they may engage in an aggression against the Sandinist people's revolution from the territory of our country, and so that they may attack the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador -- our party, in implementing the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, launched the thesis about the alliance of the left-wing for joint actions with all other parties of the democratic, lower middle-class opposition, such as the Party of Innovation and Unity, the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democrats, and so forth. There is even more: We declare that in this dramatic period in the history of Central America, which raises the question about preserving peace or causing an "explosion" in the area, when our international duty demands that we defend the Sandinist revolution and prevent the suppressing of El Salvador's revolutionary processes, we must extend our hand to the liberal and conservative circles, to the Catholics and patriotic officers who, even if they are not convinced of the necessity to accomplish a democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, declare themselves resolutely against any intervention and in favor of restoring national sovereignty and peace. This wide front has already been established and is waging a persevering struggle to avert a war between Honduras and Nicaragua, which would have disastrous consequences.

[Stankov] Are you visiting our country for the first time? Can you describe your impressions of the work of the Congress?

[Rigoberto Padillo Rush] I am visiting Bulgaria for the third time. I must admit that every time I come I find this country innovated, full of surprises, and even more beautiful. I am always delighted by the Bulgarian people, fascinated by their great heroes and leaders, such as Botev, Levski, Blagoev, and Dimitrov, by the heroic exploits of their legendary partisans and fighters against fascism and, last but not least, by the firm resolve of the present-day generation to transform their motherland from a backward, agrarian country, into an industrial nation with developed agriculture within 4 decades. This transformation is a source of inspiration and an example for the Latin American peoples. I think that all this was ref ected in the 13th BCP Congress, which we had the pleasure of attending as guests. I was impressed by the innovative and bold spirit characterizing the Draft Theses submitted to the congress for discussion, by the scope of the leap which you are prepared to accomplish so that the People's Republic of Bulgaria may join the pace of progress of the most developed European states during the forthcoming 5-year-plan period, and throughout the period preceeding the end of this century.

LIBYAN DELEGATE GREETS 13th BCP CONGRESS

AU150810 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 86 p 6

["Greetings of Comrade Bashir Khuwaj Khuwadi, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah," to the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, gentlemen delegates, dear guests,

I would like to convey to you most cordial greetings, and through you to greet the friendly Bulgarian people and its party and state leadership, which has devoted all its powers and time to the good and the advance of its fighting people.

In its struggle the Bulgarian people stand firmly shoulder-to-shoulder with the peoples of the countries of the socialist community and the peoples of all progressive, peace-loving, and freedom-loving states; shoulder to shoulder with all who are striving toward the building of a world without differences between the interests of peoples, and toward the establishment of an international economic order free of exploitation and of political and economic domination, in which equal rights may reign between the different nations and peoples, regardless of the political and economic situation in which they are; and with all who are striving to establish international relations on a humane and lawful basis equally valid for all states.

I express my gratitude and esteem toward the friendly Bulgarian people and its party and state leaders for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality which was rendered to us from our very arrival in this friendly country. I also thank the BCP leadership for the invitation sent to us to attend this people's forum and to take part together with the Bulgarian people in your inspiring congress.

Allow me to convey the greetings of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great First of September Revolution, to you and to his friend, President Todor Zhivkov, for whom he has the greatest respect. Allow me also to convey greetings to you from the members of our leading organizations, who offer their wishes for your congress's complete success.

We offer our wishes that the congress will adopt most favorable decisions which will serve the interests of your friendly people.

Dear friends,

Remarkable relations exist between the Libyan and the Bulgarian peoples, relations which have been confirmed through a number of bilateral agreements in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other fields, relations which were crowned by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two friendly countries. Today we stand at the side of the Bulgarian people in its struggle for the further progress and flourishing of its culture. We offer the hand of friendship to your people and to all peoples who are fighting to build a just and free life in all corners of the world.

Our people, which has finally cast off all the traditional means of government and has won its right to power and to manage its own riches and arms, has recorded in the document establishing the power of the people its decision to defend the freedom of its lands. Today, our people stands firmly on the side of the fighters for freedom, supports all national liberation movements in the world, and rejects the policy of domination, irrespective of who is conducting such a policy. During these days the Libyan people are being subjected to a crusading terrorist aetack on the part of American imperialism and world Zionism, with the aim of forcing us to abandon our goals and humane principles which oppose the imperialist policy of the United States, which in turn is attempting to deceive peoples into believing that it is defending freedom and fighting against world terrorism. The United States accuses our country and others who reject imperialist domination of supporting terrorism, while the whole world knows who is practicing organized state terrorism.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah is on the side of the fighters for freedom and supports the peoples of Palestine, the Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Grenada, and others who have been subjected to torture and murder on the part of the fascist racist regimes, assisted, financed, and supplied with weapons by the United States.

The United States is establishing military bases throughout the world; amassing naval armadas in the seas and oceans; deploying weapons of annihilation in other countries while exposing their peoples to real destruction; intensifying the furious race to accumulate nuclear, neutron, and bacteriological weapons; and threatening with its fighting ships, aircraft, and nuclear missiles the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are fighting for liberation from the grasp of imperialism.

Dear friends,

The United States is drawing the world toward the abyss of a war of annihilation which will destroy human civilization and will wipe the human race off the face of the earth.

In the White House succeeding administrations are making efforts to create a situation of permanent tension in the world and are threatening international security, in order to compel mankind to live in an atmosphere of alarm and terror.

Since World War II the United States has been attempting to conduct an imperialist policy aimed at imposing domination on the peoples. This policy finds expression in the U.S. political, economic, and military expansion, and in its attempts to gain control of the world through its huge corporations and through supplying loans and doubtful forms of aid. It is attempting to make use of the economic and cultural backwardness of the poor countries to force them to move into the sphere of American influence, using puppet regimes which rule only on paper, while the United States robs these peoples of their riches.

Friends,

Our people gives a high assessment to the policy of the peoples of the socialist countries, led by the friendly Soviet Union, to the worthy position adopted by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev regarding the American aggression against our country, and to his sincere call for disarmament and the withdrawal of the foreign fleets from the Mediterranean, as well as as to the support of all governments and mass organizations. We highly value the wave of anger and the protest campaign of all the peoples of the world against the American aggression against our people.

The Libyan people declare to the whole world their determination to firmly resist the neo-Nazism of the United States -- a center of world terrorism, and to destroy it, whatever the cost. Our people will never agree to live under the organized state terror which the United States is trying to impose on it.

The people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, assisted by the other freedom-loving peoples in the world, will continue to struggle against the American fascist provocation, in order to eliminate it and deliver mankind from its consequences.

Friends,

The world will continue to live in an atmosphere of threats, terror, and insecurity, unless the following requirements are fulfilled:

The elimination of American imperialism through the destruction of its bases and interests, which extend over the whole of the globe, and through the destruction of the nuclear arms arsenals; the halting of the arms race and the so-called "star wars"; the elimination of all manifestations of imperialism in the world; the removal of the racist regimes; the liberation of the international organizations, led by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, from U.S. domination, by moving the seat of the United Nations to a small state which has no colonial aspirations; the establishment of an international economic order free of the domination of the banks of the imperialist states and the international monopolies, under which all states, small and large, poor and rich, will enjoy equal rights; and the establishment of international relations which respect the international laws under which states cooperate with one another on the basis of equal rights.

Finally, I would like once again to express my thanks and gratitude.

Let us move forward!

PDPA Rafi's Greeting

AU101929 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 86 p 7

["Greeting of Comrade Muhammad Rafi, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," read on 5 April at the 13th BCP Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Dear participants in the work of the 13th BCP Congress,

Allow me first of all on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and on the personal behalf of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to convey the warmest greetings and wishes to you, the delegates of the 13th BCP Congress, and through you to the entire Bulgarian working people, and express my deepest and friendly gratitude for the invitation addressed to the PDPA Central Committee delegation to take part in the work of your congress.

Dear comrades,

The PDPA and the Afghan people know well and highly value the heroic struggle of your party and people against the dictatorship of the monarchy and Hitlerite fascism. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other countries of the socialist community, led by the great USSR, is an important factor which contributes to the fact that Europe has been living in peace and cooperation for 40 years already, something which has never happened before. As a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism led by the United States and its allies, the danger of war, and especially a nuclear war, is increasing. Imperialism's efforts to achieve military superiority, intensify the arms race and spread it to space, utilize state terrorism in the international arena, interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples, and announce a "crusade" against socialist countries, the international workers class, and the national-liberation movements, and ever increase world tension.

The initiatives of the socialist countries and the numerous peaceful proposals of the USSR for protecting peace and saving the planet from nuclear destruction, reflect the striving and determination of all working and progressive people, and are decisively supported by our people, party, and revolutionary government.

Comrades,

We are proud of our fraternal friendship with your beautiful socialist country. This friendship between our peoples is not a new phenomenon. In the past the People's Republic of Bulgaria has also rendered comprehensive assistance to our people's economic, technical, and cultural development, and after the April Revolution, especially after its new stage, relations between our parties and peoples were elevated to a new qualitative level. The official and friendly visit of Comrade Babrak Karmal to our hospitable country, was a great step toward strengthening and expanding relations between our peoples, parties, and countries.

The introductory speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov demonstrated the comprehensive development of fraternal Bulgaria in all areas of life of the working people, achieved as a result of implementing the decisions of the previous congresses, and especially the 12th BCP Congress. This pleases the PDPA, our revolutionary country's people, and progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world.

Dear Comrades,

The 27th Congress of the CPSU -- the party of the great Lenin -- adopted documents of historic significance. The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, read by the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, contained realistic and comprehensive proposals on protecting peace and saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union are a great step toward preserving human civilization, and we are firmly convinced that with their implementation mankind can enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons.

Esteemed comrades,

The crude, reactionary, imperialist, and unannounced war against our revolutionary country, under the direct leadership of the criminal U.S. imperialism, has been continuing for 8 years already. The reactionary forces in the region, Pakistan's militaristic government, Iran's medieval regime, and unfortunately the PRC actively participates in this broad collusion. In military-training camps on their territory American, British, Chinese, and other instructors from reactionary Arab countries, train and arm anti-Afghan bandits and send them to conduct violence and destruction in our country. As a result of these actions damage amounting to 40 billion afghanis has been inflicted on us.

Dear comrades,

Despite the provocation and crude aggression of reaction and imperialism, the anti-feudal and anti-imperialistic April Revolution is successfully developing and continues its victorious march in the interest of our diligent people, and in the interest of peace in the region and the world.

The elections for local organs of state government that are taking place in a fully democratic and free atmosphere are another manifestation of real democracy on our country.

Recently, representatives of all national and democratic classes and strata, most of whom do not belong to any political party, were added to the composition of the Revolutionary Council with a view to facilitating the broader participation of the people in the revolutionary transformations and management, and in the implementation of the theses of Comrade Babrak Karmal on the national-democratic character of the April Revolution and its urgent tasks under the present conditions. The implementation of the reform in agriculture and water economy continues with the direct participation of the peasants and in their interest. Construction, communications, free medical assistance, and education are expanding, as is the campaign against illiteracy.

The traditional and historic Loya Tirga -- the Great National Assembly -- and the Supreme Jirga of the border tribes were successfully organized. The representatives of these supreme forums unanimously approved the international and international policy of the party and government, and expressed active support for their proposals to close and fortify the borders. They expressed their boundless gratitude to the USSR for the fraternal and selfless assistance rendered to our country. Our people's destiny is inseparable from the destiny of all world peoples. Precisely as we struggle for total victory against the wild counterrevolution imported from outside, and to consolidate peace in our country, so we consider as our victory the successes of the heroic Bulgarian people along the road of constructing the developed socialist society and increasing Bulgaria's role and authority in the international arena.

Allow me to take this opportunity to mention with pride and a sense of honor the combat solidarity between our parties and peoples, which constantly struggle to implement our common goals -- peace and social progress -- and to express our boundless gratitude to the BCP and Bulgaria's Government and people on the fraternal assistance rendered to the PDPA, the government, and the heroic Afghan people, and wish new successes to Bulgaria's party, government, and working people along the road of putting into effect the decisions of the 13th Congress of the fraternal BCP.

Long live the fraternal Bulgarian people!

May the indestructible Afghan-Bulgarian friendship live throughout the centuries!

Long live the BCP!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Comrade delegates to the 13th BCP Congress, allow me to hand Comrade Todor Zhivkov the greetings message of the PDPA Central committee.

LPRP's Souphanouvong's Speech

AU102047 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 10

[Speech, delivered by Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Republic and of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and leader of the Lao delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, members of the Presidium, Esteemed delegates and guests,

The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] is happy to have the honor of participating in the work of the 13th BCP congress, the congress of the glorious BCP, which is the worthy vanguard of the workers class and of the industrious Bulgarian people. On this occasion I would like to convey to all delegates present at this congress, and through them to all communists, as well as to the entire Bulgarian people who are the comrades-in-arms of the Lao people, our feelings of fraternal solidarity and deep affection. I would like to convey to you most sincere greetings on behalf of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, on behalf of the Lao Communists, and of our entire people.

Comrades,

After listening to the introductory speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, we became convinced that under the leadership of the BCP, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the great deeds of Georgi Dimitrov have been pursued. The industrious Bulgarian people, who have devoted themselves to creative labor, were able successfully to expand their efforts in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. All this helped them to expand considerably the economic basis of Bulgaria and, in particular, to develop scientific-technical level of production for the purpose of increasing labor productivity and quality of goods. Bulgaria today is a socialist country based on modern industry and agriculture, on progressive science and on high technical standards. Education, culture, and medical services are also highly developed in this country. The standards of your country's material and cultural life are constantly raised. The country has a powerful defense capacity. As a member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA the People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly and actively contributing to the consolidation of the socialist community, whose main core is represented by the Soviet Union, for the purpose of preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world. the victory achieved by the Bulgarian people confirms that the BCP has been capable of applying the creative teaching of Marxism-Leninism under the specific conditions existing in their country. The BCP has set an example and gives impetus to the peoples who are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. These tremendous successes of the Bulgarian people contributed to enhancing the role and prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the international scene. The Lao people are rejoicing at these successes and regard them as their own.

Comrades,

During the last 10 years, since the day the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] was proclaimed under the leadership of its LPRP, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the people of Laos had to accomplish two tasks of strategic importance: the defense of the motherland, and the construction of socialistm. At the same time our people are waging a fierce struggle against all kinds of sabotage actions and subversive maneuvers by imperialism, against expansionist, hegemonistic, as well as other reactionary forces, and have expanded their efforts to build up the country, proceeding along the path of socialism. Our people achieved lasting successes in several sectors of life. In the field of foreign policy we believe that the close solidarity and multifarious cooperation with the fraternal socialist community member-countries -- headed by the Soviet Union as the chief support of this system, -- represents the cornerstone of our consistent policy, based on principle, within the framework of which the specific relations, the militant solidarity and cooperation between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia are the decisive elements for the successful defense of the construction of socialism in each of these countries. These relations guarantee our three fraternal countries their solid stand in the vanguard of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia.

Comrades,

The present-day situation is changing from day-to-day to the advantage of the revolutionary and peace-loving movement. However, despite this fact the imperialists, and above all the American imperialists, as well as other international reactionary forces are stubbornly persisting in their militarist policy and are pursuing the arms race. They are preparing for nuclear wars and "star wars." In doing so they are pushing mankind toward the brink of a devastating war. As a result of this the solidarity and cohesion of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle for the defense of peace and to preserve human civilization is an urgent necessity. We fully support the foreign policy line of the Soviet Union, which is based on principle. This foreign policy line was adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. We firmly support the comprehensive program for the elimination of nuclear arms up to 2000, which was submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his recent declaration of 15 January 1986. We insist that the United States should answer this declaration with concrete actions. We fully support the indefatigable efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The situation in Southeast Asia is developing to the advantage of the revolutionary cause of the three countries of Indochina, to the advantage of the peace movement, to the advantage of the trends toward a dialogue in this part of the world. The enemies, however, have not yet fully renounced their intentions and tricks aimed at suppressing the revolutionary movements in the three countries of Indochina, actions aimed at undermining the influence of socialism and the aspirations for a dialogue. Under these circumstances, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia submitted constructive propsals for a dialogue between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- for transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace in the Pacific zone and throughout the world.

Comrades,

The peoples of Laos and Bulgaria share the same resolutionary ideals. The peoples of our two countries waged a struggle for their national liberation against the imperialist aggressors in the past and for the defense of their homeland, as well as for the construction of socialism today. The Lao people always enjoyed support and valuable assistance from the BCP and the Bulgarian Government; as well as from the Bulgarian people. Permit me from this high rostrum to express our most sincere gratitude to the BCP, the Government, and to the fraternal Bulgarian people for the invaluable assistance accorded to us.

I wish great success to the 13th BCP Congress!

Long live the glorious BCP!

Long live all-victorious Marxism-Leninism!

Long live Lao-Bulgarian friendship!

Long live peace throughout the world!

Thank you.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Foreign Ministry Statement Cited

LD151806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the U.S. aggression against Libya. It says that early today the United States carried out another aggressive act against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The targets of the attack by U.S. military aircraft were primarily the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. The air raids claimed a number of civilian lives. The U.S. Government committed an act of state terrorism, planned in advance, despite the protests of the international community and regardless of the view of a number of pragmatic politicians from Western European countries. This armed attack against a sovereign state is at variance with the basic norms of the international law and shows contempt for UN Charter. One can find no justification for this open aggression. It is another dangerous step toward aggravating the situation not only in the Mediterranean area but also for security in other areas of the world. It is an expression of the militaristic course of the present U.S. Administration, which in practice is carrying out the officially declared policy of neoglobalism.

The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs described as condemnable the action by the U.S. Government in unleashing a military conflict at a time when the Soviet Union has come forward with far-reaching peace proposals. The Czechoslovak people and Government, which are linked to the Libyan people by traditional ties of sincere friendship over many years, enshrined in the treaty of friendship and cooperation, reject most resolutely the barbaric U.S. air raids on Libyan cities.

Czechoslovakia voices her full and unwavering support for the Libyan people in their struggle for the defense and further development of independence and revolutionary gains. Czechoslovakia once again calls on the U.S. Administration to realize and responsibly weigh the dangerous ramifications of a continuation of such an irresponsible policy, and to stop further actions of gross pressure and blackmail against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, stressed the statement of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prelude to 'Nuclear Aggression'

LD151641 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[By Michael Janata]

[Text] London April 15 (CTK) -- Just like in the recent "star wars" dilemma, loyalty to Washington has won again over common sense in London when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government decided to support the U.S. military strike on Libya.

By allowing the United States to use the Upper Heyford and Lakenheath military bases for its air strike against Libya, Britain's Conservative cabinet has proven again it is an obsequious follower of President Reagan's policy. Both the opposition parties and the British peace movement had warned against the move that allowed the U.S. to use the bases as airfields for the long-range F-111 fighter-bombers which carried out the attack together with planes operating from U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

Several hours before the U.S. attack, Britain participated in an emergency session of the European Community foreign ministers that ended with an agreement on political measures against Libya and stressed the need for restraint in the sensitive affair. Yet that voice, together with the international opinion and Libya's statements it had not stood behind the bomb attack in the West Berlin club ten days ago, was to be ignored soon by President Reagan.

It is necessary to view the U.S. attack in connection with continuing U.S. nuclear armament, its nuclear arms tests and the militarization of outer space. The aggression against one country may be easily followed by an attack on another one, perhaps with more destructive weapons than the conventional bombs dropped from the F-111 aircraft which, after all, can carry a nuclear cargo.

Termed 'Dangerous Gesture'

LD152132 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Talk by Jan Knizat and Michal Michalcik, Bratislava Radio editors]

[Text] [Knizat] According to the latest information Libya today has closed its airspace. It emerges from diplomatic sources that the situation in Tripoli is being normalized. The U.S. aggression, during which 70 people lost their lives, is however an expression of the brutal policy pursued by the United States. I will now discuss this issue in a greater detail with Michal Michalcik, an editor.

[Michalcik] The foreign policy pursued by the Reagan administration has lost even more of its credibility by this step, while on the other side the progressive, anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist policy of the Libyan Government has won even greater sympathies and not in the Arab world alone. This was one of the aspects, which apparently led President Reagan to take this hazardous step. The second one, so characteristic for the present extremely conservative U.S. Government, is the inability to understand the realities of the present-day world. There are dozens of independent states in the world, which want to make their own decisions regarding their domestic and foreign policy. They do not want to yield to U.S. diktat. The third, equally dangerous fact is that President Reagan, in making such a literally vitally important decision, is not being guided by the views of realistically-thinking politicians and statesmen, but on the contrary, is serving loyally the extreme U.S. right, the most reactionary circles there, which, as it is known, even concede the possibility of a nuclear war.

[Knizat] All U.S. allies, apart from the British prime minister, warned President Ronald Reagan against military action on Libya. One of the closest, Helmut Kohl, the FRG chancellor, said literally that anyone who considering such a step must bear in mind its consequences.

[Michalcik] Regrettably, yesterday's air raid by U.S. aircraft against Libya was another clear proof that if Washington's military-strategic interests are at stake, that country's government not only does not accept the views of world public, but it does not accept the views of its closest allies either, and does not even wait for what the U.S. legislative body has to say. In the present-day nuclear age, a similar course of action, similar philosophy based on force is truly extremely dangerous for the whole world.

[Knizat] It is also known that William Casey, director of the U.S. intelligence service, the CIA, had been openly advising President Reagan for some time to give a proper lesson to the Libyan leader and in the same way warning other progressive countries. I think, however, that the Washington's present aggressive action has further far reaching intentions.

[Michalcik] Above all, it was to have been a warning to all states who do not want to yield to U.S. diktat, even after apparent warnings have been given, that is to change their existing independent and progressive political course. I have in mind Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, Cambodia, and Afghanistan. At the same time, this was a signal to the whole Arab world, which does not want to yield to the U.S. plans of separate agreements with Israel. This dangerous gesture of the Reagan administration is however to demonstrate a policy from the position of strength, which runs counter to the atmosphere of Geneva.

Threat to World Peace

LD152117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] The U.S. aggression against Libya condemned by the whole progressive world, proved yet again how dangerous is the course of the current U.S. Administration, how it threatens the stability of overall relations in the world and how the United States spurns international law and world public peace for its imperial and hegemonist goals.

The policy of U.S. imperialism is fully described by the words of Mikhail Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress where he said among other things: The governing circles of the United States are obviously losing realistic orientation in this complicated time of history. Aggressive behavior in the international arena, growing militarization of policy and thinking and ignoring the interests of other people inevitably lead to the moral and political isolation of U.S. imperialism, to the widening of the abyss between it and the whole of the rest of humankind.

Violence and threats have not been and are not anything new in the relations of the United States with various countries of the world. The United States prepared the armed aggression against Libya for a long time. Let us recall for example the severing of diplomatic relations, the frequent naval maneuvers that the Pentagon organized in the south Mediterranian where the U.S. Navy and planes were practically continuously near the Libyan shores. Let us recall the report of THE WASHINGTON POST according to which the CIA was preparing plans for the assassination of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, or the economic blocade of Libya declared by Ronald Reagan. This list is far from complete. Despite this, even the U.S. closest allies did not know that Washington would change this war of nerves, as it was called in Washington, into open aggression.

As the Netherlands Foreign Minister van den Broek who condemned the attack of U.S. planes against the Libyan cities, said, the United States has carried out the attack despite of the fact that 12 West European states in The Hague called for a political solution and were against military attack.

The allegation of President Reagan that the United States is fighting against terrorism and that the air raid against Libyan towns was a necessary self-defense is unbelievably cynical. Every sensible person in the world indignantly protests this act of despotism and cynism, and justifiably, because the U.S. bombs were killing barbarically in the middle of towns, fell on children, houses and streets and even on the embassies of the U.S. allies. They were falling on civilian objects and the population did not receive a prior and timely warning. Was this really within a framework of self-defense? Even many U.S. citizens do not believe this hypocrisy in spite of the fact that they were worked on for a long time with arguments to the effect that Libya is the center of international terrorism and threatens the so-called free world. But the U.S. Administration is not interested in the fact that there is no concrete proof [words indistinct]. This the U.S. Administration proved in practice in Grenada, Vietnam, Angola, Afghanistan and this is true also in relation to Nicaragua against which the United States is waging an undeclared war.

President Reagan referred in his morning television speech to the UN Charter. He does not leave out any opportunity in his speeches for raving about the observance of human rights all round the world. And at the same time, with its policy, the United States is violating and treading on the basic human right -- the right to live. The latest armed aggression against Libya confirms this again.

The actions of the United States clash strongly with the norms of international law, the UN Charter and also with the Helsinki-Final Act. It is still difficult to predict what will be the political consequences of the U.S. aggression. One is however obvious. The United States is driving the world, which is overfilled with the most up-to date means of destruction, into a very dangerous situation.

I think that sensible people round the world are aware today, more than ever before, of the significance of the peace proposals that were put forward lately on behalf of the USSR by Mikhail Gorbachev. We are convinced that the peace policy of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other countries of the socialist community will be asserted in the international relations earlier or later. Mankind has no other choice.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL MESSAGE SUPPORTS LIBYA

LD152232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Central Trade Union Council has sent a message to the International Confederation of Arab Union and the General Federation of Jamahiriyan Workers in which it has categorically condemned, on behalf of all Czechoslovak working people, the piratical actions of the militaristic circles of the United States against Libya. It recalled that after the previous gross military provocations, U.S. aircraft bombed the capital city of this independent sovereign country at the direct order of the United States President. The Central Trade Union Council has called for the immediate halt of the terrorist military actions by the United States against Libya, and voiced full solidarity with the Libyan people in the defense of their country and the revolutionary gains of the working people.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Coman Speech

PM030401 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 4

["Greetings of the RCP, Delivered by Comrade Ion Coman," Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, published in the "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meetings With the Working People" column]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the RCP delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress I would like first of all to convey to you cordial comradely greetings, at the same time as wishes for the success of your work.

At the same time I would like to express gratification that we have been able to meet you, to visit your enterprise, and thus to acquaint ourselves more closely with the important successes achieved by the working people in friendly socialist Czechoslovakia. I also thank the party organization, the enterprise management, the workers, technicians, and engineers, and all of you who are taking part in this demonstration of Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship, for the cordial and comradely reception given to us.

As participants in the deliberations of the 17th congress of your Communist Party, we heard with great interest the report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. We were happy to see that, under the leadership of the Communist Party, Czechoslovakia has achieved significant successes in building the new society, consolidating its material base, developing science and technology, arts and culture, and raising the people's living standards.

At the same time the report acquaints us in detail with the main goals of Czechoslovakia's economic and social development in the coming period. Our attention was attracted by the document on the main guidelines of the CSSR's economic and social development in the period 1986-90 and with a preview up to the year 2000.

Like the good old friends that they are, the Romanian communists and working people are following very closely and with admiration the creative work of Czechoslovak communists, the Czech and Slovak nations, and sincerely rejoice over their successes, which they appraise as a significant support for the cause of socialism, progress, and peace in the world.

During our brief visit to the machine and tractor station in Touzim we acquainted ourselves with the results of your work, your current tasks, and long-term plans. The determination and confidence with which you are looking to the future indicate that the goals and tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress will be successfully realized. We wish you further and even greater successes in this respect, for the benefit of your fatherland and the cause of socialism, progress, and peace.

Esteemed comrades, as regards developments in our own country, I would like to state that last year we achieved a 100-fold higher production than during the period 40 years ago. In the period from Romania's liberation up to the present, our agricultural production has increased to almost four times its former size. Currently, our national income is more than 32 times higher than previously. Thanks to these significant successes we have ensured a permanent upsurge of the material and spiritual living standards of all social groups.

Under the leadership of their Communist Party, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people are currently developing united and resolute efforts, aimed at accomplishing the resolutions of the 13th party congress and the aims of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, which set the task to achieve a new quality in the work and life of the whole nation and Romania's transition to a new and higher phase of economic and social development. All Romanian Communists and all working people are fully taking part in the realization of the party program for building a multilaterally developed socialist society and for the further progress toward socialism.

On 8 May 1986 the RCP will be celebrating the 65th anniversary of its establishment. In the period preceding this jubilee all working collectives are striving, in an atmosphere of high political activity, to ensure the growth of labor efficiency, the increase of industrial and agricultural production, and the improvement of the quality of products.

In keeping with the demands for an intensive, balanced, and proportionate development of the Romanian economy, our party attributes primary importance to a yet more striking development of the energy and raw material base and to the collection and further utilization of secondary raw materials. An important goal is to make intensive use of our scientific potential and to strongly assert the results of the scientific-technological revolution in all spheres. We believe that we must build the communist society on the basis of the latest successes in science and technology, and of human knowledge in general.

The RCP is devoting maximum attention to constantly improving the organization and management of society, improving the forms of collective democratic management in all branches with the direct participation of the working people, developing the revolutionary workers democracy, implementing the new economic mechanism, and deepening workers' self-administration. We are striving for the constant growth of the party's managing role in the entire society, while following the revolutionary thesis that socialism is turned into reality with the people and for the people. We are taking care to strengthen and constantly develop the socialist, state, and cooperative ownership, which is the basic factor of successfully building a new society and of improving the people's living standards. Our communist party is developing an intensive political-educational activity, aimed at developing socialist awareness and shaping the new man -- a conscious builder of socialism.

All our activity in striving for the economic and scientific-technical development serves the improvement of our people's standards, ensures the progress of the entire society, strengthens national sovereignty and independence, and contributes toward the victory of socialism in our fatherland.

Esteemed comrades, our party and our state believe that a most serious tension is manifested in the current international situation, tension that is the consequence of the armament race, particularly nuclear armament race, and also the consequence of the imperialist policy of strength and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Today the main worry of nations throughout the world is to halt the arms race, achieve an immediate transition to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and ensure peace and the right to live for all nations. Romania welcomes and fully supports the Soviet Union's initiatives and proposals, aimed at reducing the strength of nuclear arms and at preventing the militarization of space. Our country is of the opinion that one must do everything to realize the extremely important program proposed by the Soviet Union -- the program for the liquidation of all arsenals of nuclear arms.

The nations of the world expect a realistic attitude from the United States and its NATO allies and also, on the basis of the proposals of both sides, a transition to the realization of treaties which ensure the removal of the danger of a nuclear war and the prevention of the militarization of outer space. At the same time we believe that it is essential for all states to consistently proceed toward substantially reducing military expenditures and the strength of conventional weapons in the direction of resolving all controversial problems by way of negotiations. In our opinion, it is within the power of nations, of revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces, and the broadest masses, to halt the dangerous development of international tension.

Romania devotes special attention in its foreign policy to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Our country is striving to push through the conclusions adopted at the CEMA summit economic conference, and the comprehensive long-term program of scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000.

At the same time we are expanding cooperation with the developing countries, the developed capitalist states, and all countries in the world, regardless of their social system, while adhering to the principles of peaceful coexistence full rights, and respect for the right of each party to work out its own political line and revolutionary strategy in harmony with the conditions in each country.

Socialist Romania is an active factor in international life and thus it is contributing toward enhancing the strength and influence of socialism and strengthening cooperation and confidence among nations. We believe that one must do everything to resolve controversial problems by way of negotiations, enable the manifestation of democratization in international relations, enable all nations to participate in the solution of the complex problems of our times, and thus enable the spirit of security, understanding, and peace to prevail.

Esteemed comrades and friends, the relations of friendship between the RCP and CPCZ, between the SR of Romania and the CSSR, are a significant contribution to the realization of these aims, which are so important for mankind's peaceful future.

The traditional ties of friendship between our countries and nations were consolidated in the common battles against fascism and imperialism, and for national and social freedom. The Romanian Army participated in Czechoslovakia's liberation at the side of the glorious Soviet Army and -- by its heroism and heavy human and material sacrifices -- it wrote a glorious page of the history of Romanian-Czechoslovak relations, a page that will remain forever a living memory among our peoples.

We are gratified to state that, during the years of socialist construction, the relations between our parties, countries, and nations have further intensified. The meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak provided the decisive impetus for the multilateral expansion of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation.

In this sphere we have achieved significant successes in the past few years. Our contacts along the lines of political, mass, and social organizations have increased in intensity; this made it easier to constantly exchange information and experience in the process of building the new society in our countries, and contributed toward deepening mutual knowledge and respect. Likewise, our economic relations have developed, thanks to the common effort to improve the forms of cooperation.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the RCP and CPCZ, between the SR of Romania and the CSSR, will develop also in the future, in the interests of our nations, in the interests of socialism, peace, and understanding among the peoples.

Hoffmann Address

AU011429 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Mar 86 p 7

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at the 25 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress at the Palace of Culture in Prague]

[Text] I have been charged by the communists in the trade union leadership and by the Central Trade Union Council (URO) with the task of conveying ardent comradely greetings to the 17th CPCZ Congress, which I am also doing on behalf of 7.5 million trade unionists.

Members of URO -- communists, members of other political parties, as well as those who are not members of any party -- have equivocally approved the letter to the party congress and URO's standpoint on the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development. In these documents they express support for the party's policy, and agreement with the proposals submitted by the Central Committee for broad discussion, and with the CPSU's new peace initiatives.

At the same time, I would like to voice full support for the Political Report of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Husak, which points out the path of successful progress forward and will evoke new activity in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (RTUM). The example of the 27th CPSU Congress and the creative approach of Soviet communists to the solution of current problems of the development of the socialist society are also a significant impulse for the activity of Czechoslovak trade unionists.

The trade union organization has changed significantly since the 14th Party Congress, both in quantity and quality. It has made great progress in fulfilling the role of socialist trade unions, it has gained considerable experience and despite all the problems and shortcomings it can demonstrate good results in the development of individual roles. We can say that the tasks raised by the 16th congress and the pledges made at the 10th All-Trade Union Congress have been altogether fulfilled. Despite this, we are not satisfied with the results achieved.

As I will mention again, we are aware of shortcomings and problems in trade union work, as well as of the fact that we must still do a lot to fulfill the workers' policy of the party, to satisfy the needs of the working people. Our dissatisfaction is multiplied by the fact that the present results do not correspond with the effort exerted by the high numbers of members of the trade union aktiv. The causes are to be found both in the trade unions themselves -- and in particular in the work of the communists in the trade union movement -- and in the approach of the new state and economic organs, as well as of some party organs toward the problems and activity of the trade unions.

I can note with satisfaction that in harmony with the Central Committee resolution on the problems and tasks of the RTUM and on the work of the communists in the trade unions of February 1972, which played a very positive role and is not losing anything of its significance and validity, the majority of party organs is paying great attention to these questions which are being discussed more often. Members and candidate members of the party nominated to trade union functions are being considered in a much more responsible manner, in particular those nominated as trade union secretaries who have to deal with everyday, immediate contact with the masses of the working people. Thanks to the lasting pressure of the majority of the regional committees, it has been possible to achieve a situation in which one third of all shop stewards are communists.

However, everything is far from being in order. For example, certain party agencies, even on district level, are not taking into account the fact that both trade union

councils and trade union committees are managed, in keeping with the party's policy, by higher trade union agencies.

They often set such tasks and deadlines for trade union officials which, as a consequence, make it impossible for them to fulfill the guidelines of higher trade union organs, thus disrupting unified trade union influence, from the Central Council of Trade Unions down to the primary organizations of the RTUM. This is one of the causes of insufficient efficiency in trade union work. The organization of all-district campaigns for the mass submission of pledges, the compilation of district-wide, automatic addition of pledge values, and demands for many reports and surveys, is all often a formality, too. A considerable share in this situation goes also to chairmen of trade union organs and district trade union councils who hold positions in the committees and presidiums of district committees, but do not draw attention to the abovementioned problems. I am mentioning this question here because we should advocate in the party, at all levels of organization, and equally sensitive approach toward managing the work of the communists and toward the political leadership of the RTUM as implemented by the party's Central Committee and as required by the political report.

Comrades, the working people welcomed the decision of the Central Committee to propose to the congress that in the Eighth 5-Year Plan the growth of the living standard be again safeguarded and that the social and essential security of citizens be further strengthened. Trade union organizations will actively contribute to creating the necessary conditions, in particular, to creating greater resources and to generating a faster growth of the national income. Jointly with the Central Committee political report we are of the view that it will be necessary, in harmony with the creation of higher rates of national income, to seek possibilities of tackling the most burning issues of the living standard, to increase the lowest pensions and proportionately increase the living standards of pensioners, to expand social aid to young families, and in particular, to families with many children, as well as dealing with the problems of housing construction and, in particular, reconstruction and modernization of apartments with the aim of allocating more apartments to workers.

A growth in real wages is vital for increasing the living standards of the working people. That is why the communists in the RTUM will more forcefully and consistently implement socialist principles of remuneration and more resolutely introduce the brigade form of organization of work and remuneration. It is a reliable and efficient path toward remuneration according to merit which, moreover, has great political and moral significance. It makes it possible for the labor collective to influence its individual members and to strengthen labor discipline. The introduction of the brigade form, however, has so far not been progressing at the required rate. Practice has demonstrated that true and efficient implementation of the brigade form is possible only when everything is well thought out and prepared, discussed with the collective, and also equally safeguarded by creating the necessary conditions. One has to pay due attention to this for the benefit of society as well as in the interest of collectives and individuals working honestly and well. That is why the introduction of the brigade form of organization of labor and remuneration must be a joint affair of the economic leadership, trade unions, and party organizations.

Comrades, the communists from the Central Council of Trade Unions identify themselves with the task that has been set to secure at least 3.5 percent growth in the national income annually and will contribute all their strength to implement this task. The initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions to direct socialist competition at reducing material and energy outlays, at increasing labor productivity and quality of production clearly confirms this. The efficiency of labor activity of collectives and individuals, the results of socialist competition depend not only on consistent explanatory political agitation activity by party and trade union organs, by the Socialist Youth Union, by the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society, but also, and above all, on the approach of economic leaders to the level of management and organization of labor.

Talking with the workers in the brigades of socialist labor about fulfillment of planned tasks, about pledges, about labor initiatives, they often say: make sure that we know what we are supposed to do, that the plan is presented in time, that work is well organized and, above all, that materials and power supplies are smooth. Put an end to the situation where there is no work during ordinary working hours where this has to be caught up with during extra Saturday shifts, overtime, and feverish work at the end of the month, quarter, or year. And they add: You do not have to persuade us or agitate us; we will fulfill pledges and plans because we alone are interested in high quality work and good earnings.

The Central Committee report correctly stresses that the results achieved are the fruits of the honest work of Czechoslovak people, that the absolute majority of our working people fulfills tasks and duties creatively and selflessly. The deliberations of our congress leaves no one in doubt that all functionaries at enterprises, at all places of work, and, above all, economic workers have to ensure the creation of good conditions for smooth work. Doubts about the genuine character of the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions which we come up against among some economic workers and trade union functionaries are totally unjustified. They are a manifestation of laziness, unwillingness to think, to take part in often unpleasant exchanges of views, and to improve their own work. The belittling of Central Council initiatives is nothing more than an attempt to continue management and competition in the old way.

One cannot conceal the fact that in Czechoslovakia -- with its limited sources of raw materials -- production, material, and energy consumption is inappropriately, and without justification, higher than those of comparable foreign producers; that labor productivity and often even the quality of products are substantially lower than those of comparable industrially developed countries. We must put an end to this intolerable state of affairs.

It is as was stressed in the Central Committee report: We are duty bound to see to it that our struggle for higher efficiency and productivity in Czechoslovak economy is successful. Self-evidently, this is primarily the concern of management and of scientific-technical spheres; but a lot also depends on the working people themselves. That is why we appeal to all working collectives, and particularly to every socialist labor brigade, to creatively contribute toward reducing the consumption of materials and energy and toward enhancing labor productivity and the quality of products.

Since certain people are in doubt about whether URO's activity corresponds to the trade unions' mission, it is apt to ask: Are the trade unionists really not to be concerned about a better life for the working people and about raising their living standards? And if the answer is "yes, they should be concerned," and if the communists in the RTUM regard this as the purpose of their work, then one must proceed from the unchangeable fact that this purpose can be achieved solely by increasing the creation of resources. And the more rapidly we achieve the growth of our national income, the quicker we will be able to begin realizing the individual social measures, particularly those that are most urgent.

Everybody can easily figure out that every result which is better than the set qualitative indexes of the plan, toward which URO's initiative is oriented, will be directly manifested in the growth of the national income, thus opening possibilities for accelerating the necessary amendments in the social sphere. And if we combine URO's initiative and the implementation of counterplanning, we will also be able to raise the material incentives of collectives and individuals and give them better remuneration.

For many years we have been striving to implement counterplanning, but thus far we have not succeeded in extending it to the majority of enterprises and plants. There are various causes of this. Usually there is not enough time to discuss the draft plan and even less the counter plan with the work collective. After the counterplan has been adopted, a higher economic agency frequently increases the plan, with the result that the counterplan and the adopted pledges disappear in it, and thus the contribution of the collective is not appreciated. These and other circumstances discredit the method of counterplanning and embitter the working people. Since this is an important instrument of effectiveness and of accelerating socioeconomic development, and one of the main forms of the working people's participation in management, with a common effort we must succeed in having the counterplan correctly implemented and adhered to in all enterprises and plants, and in having the share of the collective justly evaluated. That also means that, in the first place, we must achieve the necessary stability of the plan.

One of the working people's most frequent suggestions comprises criticism of the overblown and ever-growing administrative apparatus and of the bureaucratic trends and phenomena on various levels of management connected with it.

The political report of the Central Committee and the discussion rightly demand that this development be stopped. It is a pity that state agencies to this day have not seriously taken to heart the repeated recommendation of URO agencies to reduce the administrative apparatus to the necessary extent wherever it is overblown, without affecting individual workers. Such a solution exists. Tens of thousands of working people, among them a considerable part of the administrative workers, go into retirement every year. If the decision is accepted that in certain offices positions that become vacant in this way within the apparatus must not be newly filled, it will not be necessary to transfer groups of workers from administration somewhere else, nobody will be affected, and within a few years numerically excessive apparatuses can be substantially reduced and there will be enough workers for creative work.

After years of discussion that have not yielded the necessary results, when the 17th congress is over, concrete and effective measures should also be adopted in this respect.

Regarding the standard of trade union activity itself and of intraparty life, many things have changed for the better. We are launching a great effort, the objective of which is to raise the effectiveness of trade union work, but as the Political Report of the Central Committee states, we have not rid ourselves of considerable formalism and other shortcomings. The URO executive agencies analyzed topical key problems, characterized their causes and the means of resolving them. In this we have convinced ourselves that the process of cognizance itself is very difficult, and that the endeavor to overcome formalism could also be marked by formalism. The power of old habits and stereotypes is so great that, instead of measures that would bring about a change, there are -- more than once -- only proposals for further research, for the working out of new directives or resolutions, and thus for actually continuing in the old manner.

Even though thus far we are only at the beginning of rectifying things, we can nevertheless name some instances of successful struggle against formalism. In the socialist competition and the pledge movement there is the aforementioned URO initiative, the movement of comprehensive efficiency brigades, and the tried and tested movement of inventors and innovators, even though they still experience difficulties caused by bureaucracy in going from place to place and in utilizing innovative proposals and inventions.

In the sphere of wages, there is the brigade method of organizing work and remuneration. Safeguarding the interests of the working people and resolving labor conflicts involves the activity of arbitration commissions and the provision of legal protection of our members. In the care for the working people one can mention the extensive trade union construction of projects which will serve generations of working people and their families in terms of rest, rehabilitation, and cultural self-realization. In the activity of the trade union aktiv, there is the introduction of the formerly neglected professional training of functionaries in the duties for which they were elected. In the implementation of the RTUM's all-social role and responsibility there is the system of joint deliberations of trade union agencies with the partner state and economic agencies, which already have -- especially in the central sphere -- a solid standard. Now we face the task of gradually finding corresponding solutions, the manner and method of work in all spheres of the RTUM's activity. The most effective weapon against formalism in trade union work, and not only in this, is doubtless the daily immediate contact between all functionaries and the working people, the utilization of their experience, of their criticism, recommendations, and suggestions. This is the foremost task for us, as communists.

The indecisive course of trade union functionaries, communists not excepted, in asserting all-social interests and defending the interests and needs of collectives and individuals, is caused by their inadequate experience, unsatisfactory training, lack of personal courage, and sometimes, unfortunately, by indolence and inadequate responsibility, as well as occasionally by a justified concern that a consistent approach to the elimination of shortcomings and to resolving problems will bring them unpleasantness and difficulties. This is so because, in contrast to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in Czechoslovakia the legal protection of trade union officials has not been ensured. It shows that the greater the powers trade union agencies have, especially enterprise committees, and the more they try to assert them, the greater the need for legal protection of trade union officials such as chairmen of plant, enterprise, and departmental committees and arbitration commissions. Therefore, this gap in the legal change of the position of trade unions must be eliminated -- be it by a special ruling or by the planned amendment of the Labor Code.

When speaking about the role of trade unions as a school of socialism, we must be aware that our unified organization includes members of political parties as well as persons without party affiliation. Of the 7.5 million trade union members, roughly 6 million -- or about 80 percent -- are not politically organized. This circumstance is of great political importance and has practical consequences as well. For these members, in particular, we must create conditions making them regard trade unions as their political organization. The majority of them will never join any party, but despite this they want to assert themselves politically and manifest their relationship toward socialism. Let them also find this opportunity in the RTUM. Therefore we must lead the plant committees, and especially communists who are active in them, to the understanding that they bear the main responsibility for a favorable atmosphere in the political activity of non-party members in the RTUM. All party agencies and organizations should also fully realize the importance of this political issue, which is indivisible from RTUM's activity.

Communists in URO and the entire RTUM will do everything they can for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They will strive to have the unified trade union organization continue to stand firmly at the side of our party, which reliably safeguards the interests of the working class and the other working people, and which acquitted itself well as the leading force of socialist society.

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LCY's Sukrija Speaks

AU030407 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 5

["Greetings From the LCY, Delivered by Comrade Ali Sukrija," LCY Central Committee member, published in the "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meetings With the Working People" column]

[Text] Comrades, I greet you on behalf of the LCY delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress. At the same time I convey to you ardent greetings and best wishes from our workers class and the working people of socialist Yugoslavia.

We are very glad to have the opportunity to come to you and to acquaint ourselves on the spot with your successes and your efforts for a successful development, as well as with the problems you encounter.

A lot was said at your party congress about the tasks facing the CSSR's working class in further developing the material base of society, and especially in making use of the achievements of the revoluton in science and technology for the further successful advance of Czechoslovakia. The realization of these tasks will require great efforts of the entire society, and we wish you every success in this.

The LCY stands on the threshold of its own congress. And it is not only this event, but also our entire development, and the problems we are encountering, that are confronting the Yugoslav communists and the entire working class with significant tasks. As you know, in the fifties we decided in favor of socialist self-management and the intensification of economy, while fully adhering to economic laws. This has released immense energy and creative initiative among our working people and enabled us to achieve really impressive successes in the material and social development of the state, successes which we are proud to mention.

However, our development has not been without problems. The disruption of the equilibrium of the foreign market also resulted in the emergence of certain problems and shortcomings of our own, such as, for instance, high internal consumption, low exports, the underestimation of laws governing the economy, the disruption of the market, an exorbitant orientation toward purchasing foreign licences, neglect of the development of our own technologies, the problem of the state's foreign liquidity, and so forth.

It can be said that now, after a long period of prosperity, a number of problems and difficulties are confronting us; and the LCY has engaged in a resolute battle against them. With the creative participation of our whole society we have worked out basic plans, aimed at mastering the difficulties. The long-term program of economic stabilization has become the basis for resolving economic problems. In the realization of this program we have taken a number of important measures in the sphere of production relations, within the framework of further strengthening the position of Yugoslavia's working people as it is given by the Constitution. We have also carried out changes in our planning method, in our economic relations abroad, and in the system of support for developing the economically less developed areas of our state -- this will enable us to achieve further prosperity in our economic and social development.

Thanks to these efforts and to the adopted measures we have been able to realize the first phase of the long-term program of economic stabilization and to establish conditions for working out the second, and decisive, phase of basic changes in this sphere. A critical analysis of the efficiency of our political system was also worked out, with the aim of enhancing efficiency in keeping with our basic line.

At the same time we in the LCY have carried out a courageous criticism of the situation. In a public discussion in which not only communists, but also all working people in the country participated, the deep devotion of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities to the historic legacy of the Yugoslav socialist revolution -- to further developing socialist self-management, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and the independent and nonaligned foreign policy of Yugoslavia -- was again affirmed by a plebiscite. In a public discussion the membership base and the workers class sharply and constructively criticized the LCY's activity and emphasized the LCY's responsibility for the preservation and further development of our revolutionary achievements, and its responsibility for further raising the LCY's ability to successfully carry out its leading ideological-political role in society.

Thanks to this effort and the measures adopted, conditions have been established for eliminating both economic and other difficulties with which we are faced, in the interests of further successfully developing the economy and society and preserving the continuity of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. We expect the approaching 13th LCY Congress to establish conditions for a positive solution of issues on the basis of which it will set the tasks for the next period.

Relations in the world are characterized by the struggle of forces striving for peace and national and social liberation against the forces of imperialism, hegemony, and other forms of oppression. They are characterized by the fight against increased arms races; against local wars and military intervention; against the policy of strength, pressure, and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The weightiest and most dramatic problem of the present world is the constantly deepening economic and technological abyss between the developing and the developed countries, which continues to deepen under the conditions of the current crisis in international economic relations. It is essential for all countries and progressive forces to become involved in the solution of this important economic and political problem, which could have unfathomable consequences for relations in the world.

The fight for peace, international detente, and disarmament, for cooperation on the basis of active peaceful coexistence, for new and more just political and economic relations in the world, is a primary task for all countries and all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces of the world.

Political affairs and the Nonaligned Movement play a vital role in the fight for peace and the solution of all the problems of mankind. The basic goals and principles of the movement and of the policy of the nonaligned states are an expression of the vital and lasting interests of all progressive forces in the world. They generate the political and moral strength that has enabled these states to become influential factors in international relations, factors that do not depend on any blocs. That is why nonalignment is Yugoslavia's lasting orientation in the international field. On this basis we are taking an active part in the solution of all international issues and problems.

As a worldwide movement, socialism has a great influence on social and international events. Its basic, typical feature is the increasing number of social subjects who are fighting for social and national independence, but also for various paths for revolutionary social change, with various contents. But socialism does not develop in only one direction. Its development is accompanied by many difficulties, and even crises caused by the different forms of fighting for socialism, but also by the weaknesses of the subjective forces. However, on the other hand the ideological grouping and operations of the conservative right-wingers are growing on both a national and international scale, as are their aggressive propaganda attacks with enhanced manifestations of anticommunism. This requires a further effort of the socialist and progressive forces in the fight for progressive social transformations. As a world movement, socialism will continue to strengthen and prove its progressive historic role, above all by the successes achieved in the economic and social development of the socialist states and by establishing conditions for further progressive social changes in other countries. This calls for the socialist and other progressive forces to keep in step with events in the world, in the material, scientific, and technical sphere.

The LCY has always been in favor of developing various forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, creatively exchanging views among the communist, workers, socialist, and socio-democratic national liberation, and other progressive and democratic parties and movements, with respect consistently being shown for the principle of independence, autonomy, equal rights, noninterference, and the responsibility of every party and every movement to its own workers class and nation. We regard this as the foundation on which international solidarity is to be built and developed, and creative thinking and social practice is to improve.

Here, too, I would like to stress again that Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and cooperation are successful and stable. The LCY and the SFRY have always paid great attention to these relations; and they were and are convinced that the successful development of these relations is in the interests of our nations, and of peace and international cooperation. It is our view that, regardless of differences, conditions exist for our mutual enrichment on the basis of bilaterally accepted principles and for us to perfect cooperation in all spheres.

I would again like to convey our most ardent wishes that you achieve new successes in your work and in accomplishing the tasks set by your party's 17th congress for the workers class and all working people in the CSSR.

Vietnam's Muoi Speaks

AU030414 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 5

["Greetings from the Communist Party of Vietnam, Delivered by Comrade Do Muoi," vice-chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and members of the party's Central Committee Politburo published in the "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meeting With the Working People" column]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, it is a great honor for the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) to take part in the 17th congress of the glorious CPCZ. We are very glad to have this opportunity of visiting your enterprise for turbine production in Blansko, which plays such an important role in the development of Czechoslovakia's power industry. We are all the happier about it, since your enterprise produces turbines for the thermal power station in Danang and for the hydroelectric power station in Vinh Son, which will be built with Czechoslovakia's assistance.

Permit me to convey through you to all communists, to the workers class, and the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia our sincere sentiments of combat solidarity and the most cordial greetings of Vietnam's communists, its workers class, and its people.

Esteemed comrades, the 17th CPCZ Congress is a significant event in the political life of communists, of the workers class, and of the Czechoslovak people. Throughout the congress, our delegation followed with great attention the political report of the CPCZ Central Committee, submitted by comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. It is an important political document which incorporates great successes in all spheres and the rich experience in building the socialist society in your country, specifically from the seventies up to this day. The congress formulates new tasks for the communists, for the workers class, and for Czechoslovakia's working people in the next quinquennium and up to the end of this century, in the interests of Czechoslovakia's rapid and dynamic development in building socialism.

Esteemed comrades, it is a significant fact that the 17th CPCZ Congress is taking place at a time when the entire workers class and all Czechoslovak people are striving to develop production and achieve new successes so as to celebrate the 65th anniversary of their vanguard party. During the past 65 years of fighting under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the CPCZ has proved that it is an outstanding organizer of all victories of the Czechoslovak people and a firm link of the international movement of communist and workers parties. Under the CPCZ's leadership, Czechoslovakia's workers class and working people achieved -- by developing revolutionary traditions, working initiative, and solidarity, and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist communist -- great successes in building the new society and in fighting for the frustration of the dark intentions of imperialism and the reaction, in the defense of the revolutionary achievements of the Czechoslovak people. These great successes and the CPCZ's Leninist foreign policy are actively contributing toward consolidating the forces of the socialist community and consolidating peace and security in Europe, developing the peoples' struggle in the world for peace, international independence, democracy, and social progress.

We are your close combat friends. We cordially congratulate you on the great successes you have achieved. The CPV and the Vietnamese people firmly believe that, in fulfilling the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Czechoslovak people will achieve further successes in building the developed socialist society.

Like you, we too, can state with great pride and happiness that the current socialist system -- the Soviet Union is its support -- is firmer than ever. The all-round development of the socialist system in the political, economic-social, and peace foreign policy aspects is based on the principles of humaneness and noble internationalism; it is the decisive factor of mankind's development. Recently we were able to witness an event of historic significance, one that has a great impact not only on the Soviet Union, but on the whole world. I mean the 27th CPSU Congress, which proves the CPSU's great abilities in assessing and resolving the urgent issues in the process of comprehensively improving and developing socialism, building communism, and fighting for a lasting and firm peace on our planet.

The current tense and complicated situation in the world urgently calls for the forces in every socialist country and in our entire socialist community to be consolidated in all spheres; it calls for us to fight for an effective defense against the dark intentions of imperialism, headed by American imperialism, which wants to escalate armament in order to acquire military supremacy over the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, create a tense situation in the world, and threaten mankind with a nuclear war.

That is why the fight for a peaceful life without nuclear, death-bringing arms -- a fight for the cooperation of the peoples on the basis of equal rights -- is our primary task. In this spirit we fully support the Soviet Union's peace strategy and initiative, particularly the comprehensive program for the total liquidation of nuclear arms in stages, as submitted by the Soviet Union on 15 January 1986. We highly appreciate the coordination and the initiatives of fraternal socialist countries in the fight for peace, and Czechoslovakia's initiative to set up a zone free of chemical arms in central Europe.

We resolutely support the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and reaction, and for independence, freedom, and social progress.

Since our whole country was finally liberated in 1975, after more than 30 years of war, the Vietnamese people have ardently wished to be able to work in peace and build socialism in the whole country. During the past 10 years we have achieved great political and socio-economic successes and successes in the defense of our fatherland as well as in renewing and developing production and stabilizing and gradually improving the people's living standards. At the same time we have been building the first material technical base of socialism. Of course, we are still encountering many difficulties and complications. The many years of war have left us with serious burdens. Our enemies do not hesitate to disrupt our revolution with acts of sabotage. We must constantly ward off the all-round destructive war of the expansionists, and we lack sufficient experience and knowledge for building and managing the economy. However, our party and the people are closely united, they have confidence in the future and enthusiasm for construction work, and -- with the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other fraternal countries -- we are sure to overcome all difficulties and trials so as to successfully accomplish the two strategic tasks set by our party: to build socialism and defend our fatherland. At present we are assiduously preparing for the Sixth CPV Congress. At the Congress we will assess and formulate the tasks and goals for the further quinquennium 1986-90; at the same time we will set the line for entering a new phase of developing the building of socialism in our country. The communists, the workers class, and the Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that the successful realization of the aims of economic development and the fight for a firm defense of our country are inseparable from the consolidation of close alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, and the other countries of the socialist community.

The CPV and the Vietnamese people are proud of their close friends -- the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people. Our traditional relations and the fraternal cooperation between the parties and people of our two countries have passed all trials and have become firm and unbreakable relations. The Vietnamese people will never forget the comradely support and assistance of the communists, the workers class, and the people of Czechoslovakia, which they granted the Vietnamese people in their former struggle and in their present building of socialism in our country. The friendly visit of Czechoslovakia's party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, opened a new phase in the development of relations between our parties and our people. Our Vietnamese people are realizing the sacred legacy of President Ho Chi Minh, who together with President Klement Gottwald, founded the great Vietnamese-Czechoslovak friendship; and they will make every effort to further consolidate the combat, unbreakable cooperation between our parties and our people.

May the combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism develop!

Cambodia's Chea Sim Speaks

AU111629 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 6

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and head of the party's delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, delivered on 26 March during his visit to Kolin]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, permit us on behalf of the party, the workers class, and all people of Cambodia to express our joy, fraternal greetings and at the same time also our most profound thanks to the party, the workers class, and the people of Czechoslovakia. For our delegation, and thus also for the Cambodian people it is a great honor to be able to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress held in Prague, the beautiful capital of the CSSR.

After the liberation, the CPCZ -- in which the people put their trust -- overcame all obstacles, underwent complex tests, and from Czechoslovakia created a socialist society, advancing to developed socialism. At present Czechoslovakia is a developed socialist state with a developed economy, a high standard of living, and well organized social security.

In the course of the past 41 years, the Czechoslovak people have achieved immense accomplishments in building socialism in their fatherland and in building developed socialism. The accomplishments achieved by the Czechoslovak people in the sphere of economic prosperity and improving the life of the people attest to the immense strength of the socialist system, to the strength of the CPCZ's political orientation.

We admire the heroism of the Czechoslovak people and celebrate the great successes which the Czechoslovak people achieved under the CPCZ's leadership. As a member-state of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the CSSR contributed to a considerable extent to safeguarding world peace and socialism. The party, the workers class, and the people of Czechoslovakia extended, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity, significant assistance and support -- material and spiritual -- to various nations fighting for the independence and freedom of their countries, among others also to the PRK. We would therefore like to express our profound gratitude for this valuable assistance and support.

Already 40 years have elapsed since World War II, and despite this, three countries of Indochina -- Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos -- still cannot live in peace. After the defeat of Japanese militarism there came the aggression of French colonialism, American militarism, and Chinese expansionism. Thai territory perpetually served as a springboard for attacks targeted on the three countries of Indochina -- above all Cambodia. Since the victory the Cambodian people achieved on 7 January 1979 in the struggle against the regime of genocide, Thai agencies belonging to the extreme right and in league with Chinese expansionists and American imperialists have put their territory at the disposal of the remnants of Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries, enabling their training, and providing them with supplies so they can oppose the Cambodian people, with the objective of thwarting their resurrection. In the course of the past 7 years, the Cambodian people -- led by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] -- have overcome all obstacles and difficulties left behind by the preceding regimes, and achieved magnificent successes in all spheres: in the political, economic, social, cultural, and military spheres. The living standard of the people has been stabilizing from day to day and gradually improving.

The victory of our revolution constitutes the defeat of enemies who continue to strive in all possible ways to overthrow the Cambodian revolution and to restore the regime of genocide in Cambodia by means of military force. However, all their criminal maneuvers were always exposed, and in the dry period at the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 an exceptional victory was achieved on the military front, when our armed forces and our people, together with volunteers from the ranks of the Vietnamese Army, completely destroyed the last 16 military bases along the Cambodian-Thai border manned by Khmer reactionaries of all possible types. This victory had a great impact on international relations in the given geographical region and in the world, it further increased the authority of the PRK, favorably influenced the already existing trend toward dialogue within the framework of the countries of Indochina, as well as within the ASEAN framework, and gave support to attempts to exclude Polpotists from political life and from the military sphere. These successes clearly affirmed not only the irreversible nature of the existing situation in Cambodia, but also the fact that this situation is further developing and advancing with a firm step.

Not so long ago the successful Fifth Congress of the KPRP took place. For our people it was a political event of historical importance. It was the proof that the successes achieved by our people have arisen from the international strength of the Cambodian revolution that is one with our epoch and inseparable from the strength created by the special bond of alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, as well as from the significant and effective assistance provided to us by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, including the CSSR, as well as by progressive countries dedicated to the cause of peace and justice in the world.

The Cambodian people -- a victim of many external aggressions -- wishes, as do all other peace-loving nations of the world, to live in peace, to have good relations with neighbouring countries, especially Thailand and China, and to resolve all conflicts and differences in views through negotiations with the aim of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The confirmation of their good will is the declaration issued by the summit conference of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and the other declarations issued by the conferences of foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina, namely, the declarations of the 10th, 11th, and 12th conferences. The time has come when it is necessary to support deliberations within the framework of the group of the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries, whose objective is the solution of the issue of security and peace in this region on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. Any political solution of the Cambodian issue must proceed from the exclusion of the Polpotists from the political as well as the military sphere.

The PRK, together with the fraternal socialist countries and the other peace-loving nations of the world, welcomes and highly values all the peace proposals and initiatives submitted on 15 January 1986 by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The PRK expresses its support for the nations of the world fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for national independence, peace, democracy, and social progress.

Cuba's Almeida's Address

AU030409 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 6

["Greetings From the Communist Party of Cuba, Delivered by Juan Almeida Bosque," member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, published in the "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meetings With the Working People" column]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, we are extremely happy to meet today at this fraternal friendly gathering, to which we convey most sincere congratulations on the 17th CPCZ Congress and wishes for successes to the communists, working people, and all Czechoslovak people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), its first secretary, Fidel Castro, and the Cuban working people.

We are especially overjoyed that today we are able to meet you, who are working in the sphere of trade and in the party and public sphere. We want to express to you, too, our gratitude for the very warm welcome you have given us and at the same time to congratulate you on the significant economic successes you have achieved in the past 5-year period. During the last few days we have been able to convince ourselves with our own eyes of what we have been appraising from a distance: the significant progress you have made in the past decades under the glorious banners of socialism, which fill us, too, with courage and pride.

The significant successes in Czechoslovakia's social and economic life -- as they were summed up by Comrade Gustav Husak in the main congress report -- again prove the correct nature of our social system and at the same time represent a tribute paid to the memory of the 360,000 sons and daughters of your heroic peoples who had laid down their lives for the cause of freedom.

As the congress documents show, during the last 15 years your country achieved an 80-percent increase in national income, its industrial production increased by 95 percent, agricultural production by 24 percent, and the foodstuffs industry by 55 percent; all this clearly shows that Czechoslovakia today has become a strong and important member of the socialist community.

As you know, comrades, we represent a small country in Latin America, which has firmly, resolutely, and heroically raised the banner of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

For more than a quarter of a century we have had to ward off a criminal blockade imposed on us by the United States in its endeavor to economically strangle the Cuban revolution. However, the iron will of our people, resolved to hold out until victory, with international solidarity, have enabled us to march forward modestly, but securely, in our economic and social development.

The third congress of our party, which ended roughly 2 months ago, evaluated the successes achieved in building socialism, and at the same time weighed with a deeply critical approach the shortcomings that must be eliminated in order to achieve our set goals.

In evaluating the successes achieved during these last few years we particularly want to underscore the systematic and selfless assistance granted us by the Soviet Union, which decisively contributed to our economic upsurge and to the defense of the achievements of the revolution.

Hundreds of Czechoslovak technicians and scientists have contributed by their work in Cuba toward developing our technology, agriculture, industry, and geological research. Czechoslovak work in technical equipment and deliveries of Czechoslovak products have played a significant role in the development of our economy. International solidarity -- this inseparable feature of socialism -- characterizes the fraternal relations between our nations, parties, and governments.

Comrades, today the great feat performed by our peoples, by all of mankind, is being threatened by the mindless, irresponsible, great-power warmongering policy of the ultrarevolutionary circles headed by Reagan. However, the firm and principled stand of the Soviet Union, its strength, and the unwavering policy that has made the USSR the main fighter and guarantor of world peace, are frustrating the intentions of imperialists, who want to achieve military supremacy and seize control over the world.

We welcome the numerous initiatives of the Soviet leadership, aimed at halting feverish armament, and particularly the action program submitted by Comrade Gorbachev for the complete removal of all nuclear and chemical arms throughout the world by the end of this century.

The imperialist policy has contributed toward fanning local conflicts -- above all in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. This policy was manifested in the brutal occupation of Grenada, and today its result can be seen in the American Government's frantic efforts to break the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, liquidate the people's uprising in El Salvador, destabilize the situation in Angola, make impossible Namibia's independence, and frustrate the efforts of the international community to find a just solution to the Mideast conflict. This policy is also expressed in the fact that it is the only state to continue cooperating with the hated regime of apartheid.

The nations have not succumbed to the power policy of imperialism's intervention. They are fighting it, and we are convinced that they will win.

At the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade Fidel Castro stated: "The United States neither gave us, nor permitted our liberation. We had to win our own freedom, and keep it. It grew from the blood and lives of the best sons and daughters of our people, and nobody will deprive us of this right. Vietnam is an example of how dearly the United States has had to pay for the so-called limited conflicts, unleashed and conducted by the CIA and the U.S. Government against patriotic and progressive forces. Nicaragua is also proof of this, as is El Salvador, Angola, Namibia, the Peoples of South Africa, the people of Western Sahara, the Palestinians, Afghans, Kampucheans. And now we also have the situation in Libya. On behalf of Cuba, I express full solidarity with Libya's course and its defense against American imperialism. Because, in fact, there is something more powerful than nuclear arms: the peoples' love of freedom."

The peoples of the so-called Third World are also fighting for their right to live. Apart from the terrible hunger, poverty, and unemployment, they are harried by the immense burden of foreign debt, which amounts to more than $1 trillion. This unjust and absurd debt is one they can never repay -- and they should also not have to repay it. With every right they are demanding that this debt be annulled -- they demand just international economic contacts through which they would achieve the possibility to develop; they demand that feverish armament be halted and that the means thus released be devoted to the noble and just effort to resolve the urgent needs of millions of people. That is why we say that they are waging a battle for their right to live.

We are sure that, during this process, the peoples' conviction will strengthen that only a just and humane society, a society rid of all exploitation, that means a socialist society, is capable of resolving the key problems facing most of mankind.

Comrades, we wish you much success in fulfilling the noble and grand goals you have set for yourselves in the coming years. We value our participation in the congress, and in this pleasant and friendly meeting. It is yet further proof that the friendship and fraternity of our parties and peoples rest on firm foundations.

Libyan Delegate's Addresses

WA150609 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 86 p 4

["Address of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Delivered by Comrade Ibrahim Abu Hizam"]

[Text] Esteemed friends and comrades, it is with great pleasure that at the 17th Congress of the CPCZ we extend to the government, people, and party of the Czechoslovak republic greetings and felicitations from brother Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the magnificent September revolution and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and of the Arab people of Libya.

We are very happy to attend your congress. Our point of departure is objective conditions related to the steadfast friendship between the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Arab people, especially the Arab people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. I know that you are familiar with these conditions. It is a known fact that Czechoslovakia has always been a key to friendship between the Arabs and the socialist countries. Czechoslovakia has been responsible for establishing steadfast relations between the socialist countries and progressive forces in the Arab homeland. From the beginning of the 1950s, our close relations have developed in connection with the first people's and national Arab revolution in Egypt. In Jamahiriyah we think that we also have conducted a progressive revolution in the Arab homeland and we feel gratification for the ties of steadfast friendship that bind us with the socialist countries.

Your congress is meeting in complicated international circumstances. We consider that the primary goal of the progressive forces at present is the need to analyze the international situation and to develop a scientific strategy for overcoming this situation.

The fundamental reasons for this international situation lie in the growing attacks of imperialism on progressive forces. The state terrorism of the United States of America has reached a level impossible to accept or to overlook in silence. It is the responsibility of progressive forces to resist this terror, to smash the blind fury of this terroristic state's force.

American terrorism has become a significant factor in international life. It is necessary to draw conclusions from the acts of American terrorism. It is necessary to liquidate the so-called "star wars" program, the assertion of strategic superiority, the assaults on small nations and progressive regimes everywhere in the world, the use of force, and the launching of provocative maneuvers. All this reveals the true nature of terrorism. If we do not eliminate it, the world will meet the saddest end that could occur in history.

Since American terrorism has become a pervasive factor in today's world, a large part has been directed against our country. The terrorist Reagan has made alleged Libyan

terrorism the centerpiece of his policy and even appointed several individuals from his government to an office called "American Administration for the Resolution of Libyan problems." Acts of American imperialism know no constraint and are varied: embargo of the latest scientific information; economic blockade; organization of covert activities against our people; attempts to divert them from revolution; numerous and repeated provocative maneuvers which occur every month in the vicinity of our shores; and others, as, for example, what is happening these days in the vicinity of our sovereign waters in the Gulf of Sidra.

Notwithstanding this enduring terrorism, we have announced and continue to announce to the world that we will defend our country resolutely and that the 32°30' latitude is a line of death. We will let it be crossed only over the dead bodies of Libyans, who will pull the aggressors' corpses down to the depths of the sea.

Acts of American terrorism are obvious to many. However, the causes of this terrorism are not clear to many people. Therefore, it is our duty to analyze these causes at every opportunity. American terrorism is directed against the Jamahiriya because it has accomplished one of the greatest revolutions in today's world, applying humane principles contrary to the appetite and plans of imperialism and Zionism, which seriously threaten imperialist interests and the lust of imperialism for world power. These principles are contrary to the nature of the imperialist regime, which is based on oppression, tyranny, and exploitation. We urge the development of an ideology which would free man from dictatorial regimes. We urge that society be anchored in a new economic base free of class antagonism and free of man's exploitation of man. We urge the people's power to find a definitive resolution of political problems in most societies. We believe in the right of nations to self-determination, the recognition of the rights of all nations to determine their own political system without one nation oppressing others.

We are not proclaiming merely theoretical principles or dreams towards which we are aiming. In our country, we are actually realizing the broadest possible democracy, which assures every citizen of participation in direct democracy. We have also established the basis of economic equality of our citizens without classes and without exploitation.

On the basis of the principles of equality between nations, we do not announce our support for national liberation movements only in theoretical terms. Rather we extend material and moral aid to oppressed small national groups, minorities, and national groups expelled from their homelands.

On the basis of these principles, we believe in the right of the Palestinian people to liberate their homeland and to create an independent state on the entire territory occupied by Zionist aggressors. We support world revolution throughout the world, in Nicaragua, in North Korea, in South Africa. We support national liberation movements in Asia and North America, especially the right of blacks and Indians to establish independent states.

We do not proclaim empty slogans. We call for the discovery of new methods to wage war against imperialism, Zionism, and racism, which call for retaliatory attacks and spreading of war to enemy territories. We value highly the political war against imperialism, but we feel that this type of war is currently ineffective because world imperialism does not rely only on political methods in its war against us. It employs physical methods with assured results, methods which we cannot counteract by means of political war. Therefore, we call for armed battle and liquidation of imperialist, Zionist and racist interests throughout the world. We call on the Palestinian people to take up arms once again and to ignore the incompetents who pursue the illusion of a settlement through capitulation. Experience has confirmed that imperialism and Zionism can be forced to recognize progressive forces only when the response to their

brute force is even stronger. Imperialism can be intimidated only by well-directed blows. Progressive forces in the world today must counter imperialism, Zionism, racism, and reaction with equal force, more so than at any time in the past.

One of the methods world imperialism and Zionism employ -- and this is one of the basic pillars of its strategy -- is massive attack on progressive forces as well as collective coordination in politics, economy, science, and terror. Today, as in the past, there are in use many examples of the principle of collectivism, from which the strategy of the imperialist world derives.

We, the progressive forces, must discover a new method to counter this strategy. Therefore, we call for the affirmation of the principle of "collective war" as the progressive forces' new strategy. One of the causes of the survival of imperialist regimes is that we are fighting against imperialist plans either individually or, even better, within a geographical region. Therefore, we must develop new methods in order to accomplish organized armed war and be able to deliver collective blows to imperialism.

Time does not allow me to discuss the principles on which our revolution is based or to talk about the foundations of world peace for which we are fighting and on account of which world imperialism in general, and the United States of America in particular, is using the worst methods of terror against us.

We expect that 1986 will bring about a significant reversal in the international struggle in favor of progressive forces. This year, the second congress of the World Center of Opposition to Imperialism, Zionism, Reaction, Racism, and Fascism convened in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah. The majority of the world's liberation movements and progressive parties participated in the congress. Important resolutions that make genuine resistance possible were approved. The most significant of these is the method of "collective struggle." This year most of the communist party congresses of the socialist countries, which deliberate on significant national and world problems, will convene. These parties understand more than others the magnitude of international tension and the dangers of imperialism, which requires collective war not only by socialist countries but throughout the world.

We have followed the proceedings of the 17th congress of your party with great interest. In light of the reports delivered by party and state representatives and speeches by the delegates, we consider this congress to have great significance and will become an important milestone in the life of the Czechoslovak republic.

We await and firmly believe that the resolutions adopted by the congress will have a positive impact on the life of the citizenry.

We greet the 17th Congress of the CPCZ and wish it success. We take this opportunity to salute the steadfast friendship between our two nations.

POLAND'S MESSNER ARRIVES IN CSSR; MET BY STROUGAL

LD140848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, arrived for an official, friendly visit to the CSSR today at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. The purpose of the visit is to assess the attained level of mutual cooperation and examine possibilities for expanding and intensifying it politically, economically, and culturally.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the Polish premier was welcomed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Deputy Premiers Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Zbynek Sojak, a departmental head in the CPCZ Central Committee;

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front; and other officials.

A guard of honor of the Prague garrison assembled on the airport's tarmac. Zbigniew Messner received a report from its commander and along with Lubomir Strougal inspected the guard of honor.

Strougal-Messner Talks

LD141551 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] During their talks in Prague today Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner, the respective premiers of the CSSR and Poland, briefed each other on the principal tasks both states are tackling in the course of building further socialist society. They dealt in greater details with questions connected with implementing the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the preparation for the 10th PZPR Congress. They examined the results achieved in the development of bilateral relations and noted that they are developing successfully in politics, the economy, science, technology, and in culture. In this connection, both representatives singled out the importance of the meeting of the highest party and state representatives of the CSSR and Poland, Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, and their fundamental contribution to further deepening traditional friendly relations and all round cooperation between both fraternal countries.

Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner devoted a lot of attention to the possibilities of raising the attained level of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. They noted that to bring this about it is essential to speed up and expand, in particular, production sharing and specialization as one of the most effective directions leading to the growth of goods exchanges, growth of labor productivity, and the intensification of the national economy. The long-range program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the CSSR and Poland up to the year 2000 now being drawn up will signify, as both sides stressed, considerable progress. Both representatives described these intentions and ideas as steps fully in line with the interests of the people of both countries and with the principal tasks and objectives set out for further integration and the raising of the economic potential of the socialist community. Questions on the purposeful expansion of contacts and exchange of experiences in culture, education, health care, in the sector of communication media, youth organizations, in sport, and in tourism were also the subject of talks.

Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner, premiers of the CSSR and Poland, also discussed the current international situation during their talks in Prague today. They highly praised Soviet peace initiatives, which show the ways toward lessening international tension, averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and developing peaceful cooperation between the nations of the world.

Strougal Given Honors

LD141934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] This evening, at the Polish Embassy in Prague, Zbigniew Messner presented the Grand Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic with Star to Lubomir Strougal, which was awarded to him by the Polish State Council for his longstanding effort for the all-round development and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their peoples.

Deputy Federal Premiers Rudolf Rohlicek and Ladislav Gerle were presented with the Commander of the Order of Merit with Star of the Polish Peoples Republic; and Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering, was presented the command of the Order of Merit of the Polish Peoples Republic.

Lubomir Strougal thanked Zbigniew Messner for the high appreciation given to Czechoslovak representatives by the representatives of the high Polish awards.

Praises Cooperation at Dinner

LD142012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gave a festive dinner in Prague today in honor of Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish PR. Present at the dinner were: Deputy Federal Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina and Rudolf Rohlicek; ministers of the federal government and other representatives of our political and public life. Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner delivered speeches during the dinner.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal emphasized the renewed dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, especially in the economy, which is to the benefit of our states and the nations and the entire socialist community. He also spoke of the famous traditions of our friendship and a strong tie of alliance that is particularly important now, when Europe and the world are one step from the possible destruction of human civilization as a result of armament by and the policy of the United States.

We are at a crossroads of history of fatal importance, said comrade Lubomir Strougal, and much depends on each of us. All steps that we take at home and also within the framework of the socialist community must be judged from these points of view. What was enough yesterday is a sign of backwardness today. The new era requires new deeds also in cooperation of socialist states. Therefore we demand that all forms, and mainly the content of our bilateral cooperation, is expanded. We are faced with the task to harmonize great aims that are set out for us by the party congresses with the scale of international cooperation. This is also in the spirit of measures that are followed, especially lately, by CEMA in its strategy towards speeding up cooperation, making cooperation effective, and dividing activity between the states with the aim of promoting socialist integration as a factor of dynamic growth.

We have created an excellent political climate in our relations. We are exchanging our best people, our cultural and artistic values, we consult about our next steps. The turnover of our trade exchange is growing. We have started a noteworthy cooperation in machine-building industry. We intend to increase and expand trade and economic cooperation. Still, more should be wanted, demanded, and implemented, said Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

He devoted the next part of his speech to the situation in the world and pointed to the dangerous consequences of armament fever, to the threat of militarization of space, displays of hegemonism and state terrorism, the bearer of which is world imperialism. He said in this connection that it is against commonsense that the historical proposals of the USSR that could have led to a complete ban of nuclear tests and even free the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the millenium remain without reply, without a sign of consent.

In conclusion, Comrade Lubomir Strougal praised the current Czechoslovak-Polish talks.

Comrade Zbigniew Messner said in his speech at the dinner that the exchange of views and the assessment carried out confirm fully our unanimity. They pointed out the unity of views followed by our Marxist-Leninist parties and our socialist states. These aims confirm that our friendship and alliance are based on the principles of internationalism, on a permanent ideological unity.

When he spoke about the preparations of the Polish Communists and all nations for the 10th Congress of the PZPR, he said that for the first time the congress would adopt a far-reaching program of the PZPR. It will set out the directions and tasks of the socialist development of People's Poland for 1986-1990 and till 1995.

He went on to say that the vivid cooperation of the PZPR and the CPCZ, regular meetings and talks of leading representatives Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak play a stimulating part in all bilateral relations of the two countries. In this connection, he concentrated attention on the dynamic expansion of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation not only in the economy, but also in other fields.

Comrade Zbigniew Messner described as the most important issue for all nations of the world in the current international situation the prevention of the threat of the beginning of nuclear war and seeking ways to world peace. He highly praised the initiative of Czechoslovakia and the GDR in the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe.

HUSAK GREETS ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

LD051650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Todor Zhivkov on his reelection as general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. It voices the wishes of further successes in building socialist society in Bulgaria in the spirit of the conclusions of the 13th BCP Congress and the conviction that the traditional friendship and all round cooperation between both fraternal parties and states will continue to develop and deepen in the interest of the common struggle for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES URBAN IN DAMASCUS

LD131938 Prague CTK in English 1818 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 13 (CTK) -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria highly appreciated his country's cooperation and political and economic relations with Czechoslovakia when he received Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban today. Bohumil Urban heads a Czechoslovak delegation now visiting Syria at the invitation of Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Muhammad al-'Imadi.

The delegation held talks during the visit with Syrian Premier 'Abd al'Ra'uf al-Kasm and other government officials, especially on questions related to the implementation of the intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation and a protocol on goods exchange.

GORBACHEV, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR 11TH SED CONGRESS

DW161024 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Berlin this morning for participation in the 11th SED congress. The guests were given a fraternal welcome at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker and other Politburo members and candidate members. Mikhail Gorbachev, who is accompanied by his wife Raissa, thanked them for the reception. Then he proceeded to Berlin's Lenin Square, where he laid a bouquet of flowers at the memorial of the founder of the party and the Soviet state. FDJ members, pioneers, and citizens welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker extremely cordially.

HONECKER CONDEMNS U.S. ASSAULT ON LIBYA

LD151450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- As the events of the last few days, particularly the air attacks by U.S. fighter planes on targets in Libya, have shown, world peace is not more secure as a result of imperialist power politics and adventurism, but more endangered, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council said in Berlin on Tuesday.

Erich Honecker, who was speaking at a rally to mark the dedication of the Ernst Thaelmann Park, said: "The situation in the Middle East, which has endangered peace for years and which is marked by Israeli aggression and the refusal of the right of the Palestinians to a state of their own, is threatening to slide into an uncontrollable abyss. At this hour it is understandable that not only the Arab world, but the whole of mankind should appeal to the U.S. Administration to show moderation. This is all the more necessary, since immoderate actions could well precipitate a catastrophe which could plunge mankind into the inferno of a new world conflagration, from which there will be no return."

FDGB, FDJ PROTEST U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD152333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- The FDGB National Executive strongly condemns on behalf of its more than 9 million trade union members the bombing of Libyan cities by U.S. fighters. A message signed by FDGB National Executive Chairman Harry Tisch to the Libyan Producers' Association, states that this renewed act of force represents a flagrant violation of international law and threatens world peace.

By its action, Washington has again trampled international law underfoot and demonstrated its hostile policy which is aimed at aggression and confrontation. This is said in a letter sent by the FDJ Secretariat to the Libyan Youth Association today. "We call on the United States to immediately end its aggressive policy against the Libyan people and its young people. On behalf of the young people of the GDR we assure the people and youth of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of our fraternal solidarity in their just struggle against imperialism and war, and for peace, democracy and social progress," states the message, which is signed by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD151703 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Hungarian Government has affirmed solidarity with the Libyan Government, and also urged a cessation of U.S. military operations. The HUNGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has been authorized by competent quarters to state: The Hungarian Government expresses its deep concern at the new U.S. military operations against Libya. These actions disregard the norms of international law and the UN Charter, seriously endanger the stability of the Mediterranean region, as well as international peace and security. The Hungarian Government and people affirm their solidarity with the Libyan Government and people, and urges an immediate end to the aggression and respect for Libya's sovereignty, the statement says.

Hungarians in Libya Unharmed

LD151300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Report by staff reporter Miklos Martin Kovacs]

[Excerpt] There are approximately 1000 to 1500 Hungarian citizens in Libya. All are unharmed. Malev, the Hungarian state airline, will not fly to Libya; the regular Wednesday 12:15 [1015 GMT] is cancelled more or less until further notice. Many of the Hungarians in Libya work in the construction industry, others are health experts working in Tripoli or around it while smaller groups work in the provinces as subcontractors for building roads or electric installation work along the Gulf of Sidra. The Ministry of Foreign Trade has been informed by the Hungarian commercial mission in Libya that these Hungarians are well and continuing work.

UN, U.S. Background Reported

LD151330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi was not injured in the U.S. air raid that occurred this morning but there were several foreign victims of the action. This has been announced in Tripoli; adding that some members of Mu'ammar al Qadhdhafi's family are among the injured. Life has gotten back to normal in Tripoli; passers-by appeared on the streets and automobile traffic has commenced. The French Embassy was hit during the bombing and the Swiss and Iranian diplomatic missions also suffered damage. Elemer Csak, our correspondent in New York, reports on the U.S. and UN background to the attack:

The UN Security Council has been placed in a peculiar predicament. On Saturday and Monday it was still in session trying to prevent military aggression against Libya. Tonight, when the consultation will continue as planned, the body will probably be forced to change the text of its proposed resolution because what they were trying to prevent took place over night. No doubt the world body will react sharply to the news of the U.S. attack and passionate debates will take place at the Security Council session. The debates will be more passionate than those in the U.S. legislature which, according to signs, has given its blessing to the action of the Reagan administration. At least several Congress leaders gave statements to this effect in the dawn hours; among them, influential Democratic Party Senators.

In achieving a consensus, the principal role was obviously played by what the administration had learned from previous events and it called this attack self-defense or preemption instead of retaliation. It did so by emphasizing that national security demanded the action. What happened is a warning, expounded President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, and if that action is not enough, the administration is ready to use force again. Observers agree that this warning has not only been addressed to Libya but with, different forewarning, to U.S. allies as well. Nunn, a Democratic Party Senator, put this into words when he said that if the policy of sanctions would be supported by the Western partners, then there would be no need for such military actions. What may also be understood is that it is better for the allies to stop dragging their feet because Washington will use the hammer come what may and is determined to deploy military force. Obviously, it will soon become clear to what extent the NATO members understand or want to understand this message. According to Secretary of State Shultz, a gradually increasing understanding is being observed.

Whatever direction Western reaction may take, Washington can still hope that on the domestic front it was able to kill two birds with one stone through its attack on Libya. The attack, carried out in the name of the crusade against terrorism, draws attention away, and has a good chance of doing so, from the debate on aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. A successful and spectacular military adventure always strengthens national unity. Therefore, the Reagan administration can hope that during the voting tomorrow, there will be more moderation in the debate and Congress will possibly adopt armed support for the contras.

LCY'S STOJANOVIC VISITS 7-8 APR; MEETS SZUROS

LD082117 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), visited Hungary on April 7-8 on the invitation of the HSWP CC.

Stanislav Stojanovic met Karoly Nemeth, HSWP deputy general secretary, and held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. In sincere, comradely talks the parties gave briefs on the main issues of the internal life and tasks of their countries, and experiences gained in socialist construction.

The politicians exchanged views on the international situation, and further efforts required to protect peace, reduce the arms race and strengthen peaceful co-existence and detente. The parties surveyed the efforts of the international communist and workers' movement in the interest of socialism, social progress and peace, and the issues of the strengthening of unity and cooperation. The parties appreciated the continuous developing Hungarian-Yugoslav relations which rely upon a time- honoured principled basis and comprise an ever widening range of political, economic and cultural cooperation, including the forms of cooperation between the Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Hungarian national minorities living in the two countries. The parties co-ordinated the cooperation work plan of HSWP and LCY for the year 1986 and 1987.

URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE, COMMENT ON U.S. ACTION

LD151541 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Press conference by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, on 15 April in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Statement by the Government of the Polish Peoples Republic in connection with the U.S. armed aggression against Libya: On the night of 14-15 April, U.S. aircraft stationed at bases in Great Britain, and on aircraft carriers of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, made a barbaric attack on the territory of Libya by bombing targets in two of the largest urban centers: in the capital of Tripoli, and in Benghazi.

The attacks caused casualties among the civilian population, and also caused material damage. The aggression was carried out at the direct order of President Ronald Reagan, thus violating basic statutes of international law and the principles of the UN Charter. This was an unprovoked and unjustified act of brutal brigandage, another example of state terrorism by the current U.S. Administration, and an act of the use of force by a great power against a sovereign Arab state, which is a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The U.S. aggression against Libya constitutes a challenge to the entire international community. It is a glaring example of arrogance and contempt for world opinion by the U.S. Government. The government of the Polish People's Republic strongly condemns the U.S. aggression which threatens the security of Europe and world peace. The government of the Polish People's Republic demands the immediate cessation of aggression, U.S. respect of Libyan sovereignty, and the Libyan people's right to independent development.

At the same time, the Polish Government expresses deep concern at the threat created by the U.S. attacks against Libya on lives and health of Polish citizens employed there. The government and Polish people express full solidarity with Libya and call upon the international community to condemn the aggression and to undertake strong steps to halt further attacks. The international community is also called upon to condemn the violation of the ban on the use of force in international relations.

That was the Polish Government's statement. After having read it, I would like to add that the Polish Embassy in Libya reports that none of its personnel nor any of the other Polish missions in Tripoli suffered as a result of the U.S. bombings. This also applies to the families of Polish employees. The Polish Embassy has contacted all groups of Polish employees working on Libyan territory. It has been ascertained that no Pole was injured. The Polish Embassy in Tripoli is intact -- I am talking about the building there. The same applies to all buildings in which Polish missions are housed; and according to initial findings, also to buildings in which Poles on official business in Libya live. The Polish Embassy in Libya and all Polish institutions in that country are doing everything essential and possible to ensure that Polish citizens remain safe.

We assess the official visit by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to Bonn as an important event in our bilateral relations, also important in the current European and international situation. The visit has also achieved in the FRG a high political assessment and the highest official framework.

The course of the visit and the decisions in the sphere of further contacts signify a return to full political dialogue between both states. Minister Orzechowski invited Minister Genscher to pay an official visit to Poland next year; this was accepted with pleasure.

An intensification of consultations by both Ministries of Foreign Affairs on important bilateral issues and on disarmament problems and the CSCE process; and intensification of cooperation and contacts by other ministerial departments, among other things, in the spheres of agriculture, transport, and environmental protection, are envisaged. The visit made possible, above all, an open exchange of opinions in greater depth with representatives of the FRG political leadership regarding the present state of mutual relations and, on this basis, the definition of possibilities and trends for its further development. On the Polish side, the will and determination to continue the process of normalization, on the basis of consistent implementation of the decisions of the PPR-FRG Treaty of 7 December 1970. was once again stressed. At the same time, we openly presented our view regarding the imperative to eliminate the encumbrances and barriers which still exist; to clear the field, to create conditions for constructive and lasting development of cooperation in various fields.

Now, a few words regarding the visit by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda to Rome: In connection with reports in some of the Westerm press, referring to various Roman sources' that Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda discussed the matter of a visit by the chairman of the Council of State to Rome during his recent visit to Italy. I inform [you] that these are false reports. The Polish side did not bring up the matter of such a visit. It has not strived nor will it strive for that visit. On this matter, the interest of both sides must mature. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda assesses his talks in Italy as very useful. The talks with the management of industrial concerns were substantial. In particular, the deputy premier devoted much time and attention to talks with Fiat management. The further course of talks and procedures in the near future were agreed upon with Fiat. At this stage in the talks, in the interest of both sides, I cannot report on their content or state, nor can I answer any questions, other than to say that the talks concerned cooperation between the Fiat firm and the Polish car industry, covering both technical and economic problems.

I was telephoned yesterday with the question of whether I can and want to comment on the fact that, during the journey of Polish Primate Jozef Glemp to France, he had talks with Francois Mitterrand, president of the republic and Premier Chirac. In reply, I will simply cite the words of Jozef Cardinal Glemp, uttered after flying into Paris and broadcast by many press agencies. I quote: I judge that our meeting -- here the agencies explained that this was about the meeting with France's leaders -- will have a nonpolitical and only courtesy character. Our dialogue will be human and will take place on a general level. End of quote.

On 12 April at 1830, French radio broadcast the words of Premier Jacques Chirac after the meeting with Primate Glemp. The French premier said, among other things, I quote: Polish-French historical links should be retained and developed. This means, of course, normal interstate relations and the development or maintenance of relations between the nations, ties which flow from the depths of the heart, end of quote.

We are pleased with this standpoint of the new French Government. Poland's intention also is the development of relations between our countries and societies. We also attach great importance to its historical traditions and basis. In one word, in response to the words of the French premier, we declare that our aims and intentions are the same as those expressed by Mr Chirac.

The church recently publicly expressed an opinion, occasioned by the article by Jan Rem entitled "Ballast," that, during many meetings of ideological groups, as they were termed, very unfavorable speeches addressed to the church occur. It was stated that on our side, there is much enmity toward the Church. I deny the existence of such facts and intentions.

Neither the church as such, its mission, religion, nor believers are attacked at party meetings, neither open nor closed, for they are probably being referred to here. In any case, the party also has believers as members. No one criticizes their religious views. Currently, many PZPR meetings have an open character. If there was some statement against religion, believers, or the mission of the church, it would undoubtedly awaken polemics and the news of it would get through to higher party authorities.

They do not know of such events. If the Church knows of even a single statement of this kind, we ask for concrete information: place, date, and content of the statement, similarly, as we do in our publications criticizing the policy of some priests. I doubt, however, that the church authorities have any example of intolerance at party meetings to disclose. When, at one school in Poland, a poll containing a question not hurting anybody's religions convictions was taken among teachers the issue was taken up from pulpits in the entire diocese, and it was given international publicity. So, I doubt that, if at any meeting religion was attacked, the church's reaction would have been weaker.

On the other hand, at party meetings, attacks by some priests against our constitutional order, our alliances, the slandering of state authorities, the damagogical slandering of our policy, intolerance, and acts of aggressive clericalism have been criticized. We criticize words which denigrate unbelievers, and slander the ideology of the PZPR.

Sometimes the subject of criticism is the ostentatious wealth of some priests, who place themselves above the law, as well as other signs of arrogance by some priests, foreign to the majority of clergy. If someone used insulting terms against the Church or religion such as those being used in some churches against the party, government, Marxist ideology, I declare that he would be immediately called to account.

Can one imagine, for example, any party activist, speaking publicly, calling the spokesman of the Episcopate Goebels? Should something like that happen, I can assure Father Urszulik that he would be the subject of the most severe consequences. Thus, I categorically deny, with full power, that in any ideological groups, as was said, the church and religion were treated as unbelievers are being treated from some pulpits.

In this particular case, I am authorized to speak in the name of the party. It is our policy to aim for constructive cooperation with the Church for the good of the whole of society, for the good of Poland. Anything that undermines this policy is not tolerated. We gave expressive proof of this. The criticism of the politicking by certain priests, politicking hostile to our state and the interests of the nation, is made and will continue to be made precisely in the name of improving relations between the state and the church, in order to eliminate the shameful words and deeds -- full of hatred -- of the few bishops and priests who disturb these relations.

The point is also to clear the coexistence of believers and nonbelievers of the fumes of hatred with which the believers are more often than not injected. We aim to counteract the provocation of conflicts and prejudices that are not in the interest of the Polish nation.

Certain U.S. mass media, among them those controlled by the U.S. Government, have announced that Mark Palmer, deputy secretary of state for European affairs, during a meeting with representatives of the U.S. Polonia, said, among other things, that the United States will greet with satisfaction all concrete indications testifying to Poland's striving to improve relations with the West at all levels.

Palmer also said that in Washington's opinion, the time had come for an improvement in relations with Poland, because neither President Ronald Reagan nor Secretary of State George Shultz commend the present situation and expect a step in the right direction from Warsaw. Palmer called at the same time for a reanimation of U.S.-Polish diplomatic dialogue, which at present, according to him, is in a dormant state.

Regarding the statements of this high representative of the U.S. Administration, taken from the U.S. mass media, I wish to state the following: Poland has more than once voiced a desire for improvement in relations with the United States. Because the U.S. Government is expecting a demarche from Warsaw in this direction, we believe that the best step would be the establishment of Polish-U.S. political talks, not burdened with preconditions.

At the last press conference, I was asked whether General Wojciech Jaruzelski would head the Polish delegation to the Budapest session of the Political and Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. The debates of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, in accordance with tradition, are held in turn in the capitals of socialist states, and, in accordance with the announcement made at the last session in Sofia, the next meeting will be held in Budapest.

It is also tradition that the delegations are headed by first secretaries or secretaries general of the party. If the date of the conference is fixed, then the Polish delegation will be led by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

On 7 and 8 April, the fourth round of talks by a Polish delegation with a working group from merchant banks took place. During the meeting, problems linked with the 1986 implementation of rescheduling agreements concluded between the Polish side and the merchant banks were discussed. The possibilities of lessening Poland's balance of payments burden in 1986, payments resulting from the rescheduling agreements concluded with the merchant banks, which presently amount to about $1.4 billion of which $800 million are capital and $600 million are interest. The talks are continued. The next meeting has been fixed for the end of April.

I have spoken about several weighty matters today. Now, for relaxation, a smaller, little matter, which is not without its amusing aspects. I will tell you about how people who advertize themselves as fighters for the truth get tangled up in prevarication. I will fill in the background of the matter (?for you). During the conference on 4 March 1986, I referred to the extremely unwise and slanderous political statements by father Henryk Jankowski from Gdansk, contained in an interview the priest granted to Austrian journalist Boeck.

The interview, illustrated with photographs, was published in the Austrian catholic newspaper KLEINE ZEITUNG and also in the West German magazine BUNTE. Father Jankowski then wrote and signed a letter that he did not give this or any other interview, and that he had not seen Boeck or any Western journalists for months. At the previous conference, I quoted literally verbatim the words written by parish priest and Canon Father Henryk Jankowski. I also showed and distributed in this room both German-language periodicals containing this interview with Father Jankowski. I also read a note from a talk with Boeck -- who interviewed Father Jankowski -- by a representative of the Polish Embassy in Vienna. Boeck said that he conducted the interview in the presence of a witness, his accompanying photojournalist. Of the many photographs showing this meeting, he only published a few. He kept precise notes of what Father Jankowski was saying and can show them.

On 13 April, during a service at St. Brygiba's Church in Gdansk, Father Henryk Jankowski widely discussed the whole event, accusing the government spokesman, contrary to these obvious facts, of the practice of making falsehoods. Well, this is a little childish. Father Jankowski simply does not feel responsible for his words. He says that the journalists from the Austrian agency (Veko), for whom -- let me clarify -- Boeck does indeed work, were only present at a service in his church, and that it was there that they took photographs. Father Jankowski further stated that he maintains the content of his pronouncement in his letter, his pronouncement directed to church authorities. Here I quote Father Jankowski: I declare that there never was such an interview, he said to his faithful. He adds, however, that he received the Western journalists over coffee and they invented and falsified his words, despite saying a moment before that these journalists were only in church.

Father Jankowski has stated many mutually exclusive things. At first, he said that he had not seen any Western journalists at all. Then, he says that they did come, but only to the church and only there did they take photographs. Then again, he contradicts himself and says that he asked them for coffee, for I showed photographs of them sitting together at a table in the truth-loving priest's drawing room. Finally, he wants to convince the believers in his church that he is such a naive man that he does not know at all that when he answers journalists' questions and they write down the answers; the aim of such journalistic work is to publish an article. Thus, please assess Father Jankowski's credibility.

Next, Father Henryk Jankowski, in the St. Brygida Church, publicly accused the government spokesman of unlawfully coming into possession of the statement Father Jankowski made to the church authorities in which he untruly stated that he had not spoken to any Western journalists. He suggests that the secrecy of correspondence was breached. I reject this slander. Father Jankowski's statement was passed on to the authorities by a well-known person from church circles, together with a letter by that person explaining that, in light of the St. Brygida parish priest's statement, Father Jankowski was unjustly attributed with statements from KLEINE ZEITUNG. The intentions with which the statement was passed over to us were in fact friendly toward Father Jankowski, because the person who did it did not assume that Father Jankowski had not agreed with the truth. During a mass in the St. Brygida church, Father Jankowski, defending himself evasively, read a letter from his political aide, Lech Walesa -- well known some time ago -- who also took part in an interview, and his statements have been published by BUNTE and KLEINE ZEITUNG. In a letter sent to PAP, among others, Lech Walesa, a fighter for truth, says among other things, I quote: I want to state that I witnessed a visit in St. Brygida's church of a group of people, among whom Boeck could have been.

I hereby state, categorically and most emphatically, that this courtesy conversation did not have the character of an interview. No one among those present declared a wish to conduct such an interview, nor did they declare a wish to use the content of the conversation to such an end.

Here I show you photographs of Walesa sitting with Father Jankowski in Jankowski's sitting room, together with this journalist. Here Walesa writes that he witnessed the visit by a group of people in the church, and it is possible that Boeck was among that group. But I continue to quote Walesa: I must also say that the statements published by Boeck in KLEINE ZEITUNG do not correspond to the text of the conversation, which was simultaneously translated for me.

One can gather from this that either the so-called interview was put together from snatches of sentences, or even from single words spoken in various contexts by the canon, or that the contents of the so-called interview were made available to Boeck by people from the outside, not identified by name. In either case, we have here a flagrant abuse and a violation of journalistic ethics, writes Walesa, for one does not have to point out to anyone that from fragments of sentences and single phrases one can build a whole of one's choice. On this basis, one can, for example, relying on words or even sentences spoken by Minister Urban, put statements into his mouth which would become a total criticism of the system and the government of which he is an official representative. End of quote. Well, more than once my words have been twisted, but so far no one has tried to put together this sort of political construction, opposite of what I have said.

Walesa has complained that PAP did not publish his letter, so I have made public its fundamental part, just as he wished. It transpires from Walesa's letter that the statements contained in the declaration by Father Jankowski are untrue -- to wit that Father Jankowski did not see Western journalists, did not talk to them, and did not grant them a statement. The conversation, it transpires, did take place; but, says Walesa, it was only a courtesy one, and out of these courtesies a political interview was put together.

Lech Walesa states that all that his friend said was twisted and that an arbitrary whole was put together from bits of sentences. That is, that a political interview was built from bits of courtesy sentences.

Ladies and gentlemen, Western correspondents, thus far every word spoken by Father Jankowski has been reported by you worldwide. Every statement by his political auxiliary Lech Walesa has also been conveyed by you scrupulously to TV viewers, radio listeners, and the readers of your press. However, none of you has written a single word, somehow, about that I said now about Father Jankowski's interview and what he said about it in a statement to church authorities. No one has said a word the letter by Walesa, which he sent to all Western correspondents -- at least I had a note on the copy I received that it was for the information of all (?Western) correspondents. Why this sudden silence by the Western press? Well, for the reason that for years you have presented Father Jankowski and Lech Walesa as steadfast champions of the truth in an unimpeachable form worthy of the highest respect. It is therefore hard now to show their schoolboy prevarication and incompetent entanglement in a web of lies. There is one more reason: Father Jankowski and Lech Walesa, the favorites of the Western press, now are calling your colleague a fabricator, gentlemen Western correspondents. Father Jankowski is defending his skin at someone else's expense, at the expense of the professional honor of editor Boeck from Vienna. You understand today, ladies and gentlemen Western journalists, that the same thing can happen to you at any moment, for each one of you could and may convey the words of Father Jankowski and his colleague Walesa and tomorrow be declared a fabricator, if it suits Father Jankowski. Each one of you, too, after coming out of the vicarage at St Brygida's can discover in the church of St Brygida's that Father Jankowski has never seen you before. (By the way?), during that same mass on 14 April, the celebrant, Father Janowski, stated that the president of the regional court in Gdansk, giving a verbal justification of the verdict pronounced on Tadeusz (Hinc) and Lech (Orzeszko), allegedly said to the defendants, and I quote: Now you know how much a mass in St Brygida's church costs; that is to say, participation in the mass. I state that Father Jankowski is again telling untruths. The chairman of the panel of judges did not say those words or any words like them. The president of the voivodship court in Gdansk has ascertained, after asking participants in the public hearing, that words of this kind were not uttered.

ATTACK ON LIBYA 'OUTRAGEOUS ACT' OF TERRORISM

LD151648 Warsaw PAP in English 1240 GMT 15 Apr 86

["Outrageous Act of State Terrorism -- (by PAP journalist)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 15: Reports by news agencies on air raids conducted by American planes on residential districts of the major cities of Libya -- Tripoli and Benghazi -- have shocked the Polish and international public opinion. This unprecendented act of barbaric state piracy constitutes a violation of all international principles, including the fundamental principles that were codified in the U.N. Charter at the time of victory of civilization over Nazism and militarism in the Second World War. The signature of the United States has been put under these principles, too.

American leaders seem to have forgotten that the contemporary world -- in keeping with the principles of the United Nations charter, too -- has far departed from the time of the 19th century colonialism and that the gunboat diplomacy is gone for good.

This outrageous, genocidal act of state terrorism of which Libya has become an object will meet -- as it justly deserves -- with condemnation of the entire civilized world. Similarly, Libya, which is experiencing extremely dramatic moments in its history, will meet with solidarity of nations.

Politburo Expresses 'Unease'

LD151808 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has met. It examined the state of and prospects for the development of culture, and tasks resulting from the cultural policy of the party and the state. The concept of a review using the method of verification of posts at work, and structure of state and economic administration, was discussed.

The Politburo expressed deep indignation and unease at the attacks by the U.S. air force on themain Libyan cities and fully expressed solidarity with the Libyan nation. The Politburo supported the universal demands for an end to the aggression.

Reagan Aim: Domestic Support

LD151045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Last night the United States carried out aggression against Libya. Grzegorz Wozniak reports:

President Reagan called the night air attack on Libya an act of self-defense by the United States and threatened further military action against Tripoli. For the second time in the history of the 40th presidential term of office, the United States carried out open aggression against a sovereign and independent state. The action on Grenada 3 years ago was aimed at consolidating Ronald Reagan's position at the beginning of his term of office. The present action is intended, inter alia, to support the President's position in his final years in office.

Effect on 'Atlantic Solidarity'

LD152017 Warsaw PAP in English 1632 GMT 15 Apr 86

[By PAP Middle Eastern commentator Tadeusz Jackowski]

[Text] Warsaw, April 15: After ten days of threats, concentration of a powerful fleet, the Washington administration decided on a final move. It set in motion physical force in the role of usurpatory judge, posing for a defender of civilization against the "terrorist threat" and thus violating not only fundamental laws binding in international relations but even the will of its own allies and a part of American public opinion.

The air attack was launched only several hours after the meeting held by foreign ministers of European Community that called on Washington to avoid military actions and addressing an appeal for "restraint of all the sides concerned." The call from European capitals had no effect and lawlessness, illegal actions of the Reagan administratio materialized.

It is for this community to assess, to what extent has the "Atlantic solidarity" been jeopardized. Nevertheless, the world opinion has the full right to make an evaluation implying that the British Government acted in a vassal's manner giving permission for American planes to take off from British airports. Thus, the consequences of the attack must burden the British Conservative government with complicity in the act of overt aggression. It is becoming ever more obvious, since Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe absolved Reagan by defending the "right decision."

The Middle East observers and the international opinion alike, could not miss the fact that France and Spain had denied U.S. bombers the right to fly over their territories.

The attack on Libya comes as a continuation of this policy of the U.S. that assumes resort to force, whenever it finds it necessary, in any spot in the world. The bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi is only one link in the increasingly long chain covering Latin America and Middle East. The Arab opinion, despite all the differences, gives full support to Libya. Solidarity with Libya acquires depth also because of the fact that the U.S. fully accepted identical methods used by Israel against Arab countries.

The Polish opinion cannot be indifferent to an act of aggression and violence because of historica., moral and political reasons. The view of destroyed cities is a reflection of our own history and the launched against a country we are tied with by links of friendship and broad economic cooperation. Thousands of Poles take part in the construction of the new Libyan state and this fact alone defines our attitude to the victim and to the aggressor.

Poland, the socialist states and almost all Western European states have an interest in protecting the Mediterranean region from convulsive shocks -- in the name of international peace. Condemnation of the aggressor and solidarity with the attacked Libyan nation must be obvious.

Noted British Involvement

LD152243 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister Thatcher's consent for Americans to use their bases on British territory to conduct a barbarous invasion against Libya is surprising. It is the more surprising because Thatcher earlier showed reserve toward the U.S.-Libyan conflict.

The F-111 bombers have returned to their places of deployment in Great Britain. One can suspect that the British authorities must have been informed earlier about the plans for aggression against Libya. Thatcher agreed to them, although British public opinion warned against the danger of getting involved in a war confrontation.

Tripoli Reaction Cited

LD151216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The United States last night carried out an [attack] against Libya. After the attack President Ronald Reagan delivered a radio and television address to the nation.

The United States continues to accuse Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of sowing terrorism in the world, though they have no proof. However, this is a convenient pretext for aggression against Libya. The BBC reports what is happening in London, as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, although with reluctance, agreed to the use of F-111 bombers from bases on British territory. No wonder Tripoli Radio describes the bombing as joint Anglo-American aggression.

POLAND RECEIVES SOVIET LOANS FOR 11 PROJECTS

AU261924 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The government team for promoting economic cooperation with the USSR has discussed the implementation of the Polish-Soviet accord providing for cooperation in creating new production capacities and in completing the construction, reconstruction, and modernization of Polish enterprises. The accord was signed by Premiers Z. Messner and N. Ryzhkov during Z. Messner's recent visit to the USSR.

The accord lists 11 projects that will be constructed or modernized with the help of the Soviet loan of 675 million transfer rubles, which has been granted to Poland on favorable interest and repayment conditions and which will be principally repaid with the goods and services produced by the increased production capacities created by the accord.

To enable us to pay for the necessary import of machines and equipment from capitalist countries, the USSR has also granted us a loan in convertible currencies. Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, was in the chair.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED ON DEBT RESCHEDULING

AU101438 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 10 (AFP) -- Foreign bankers and officials from the Handlowy National Bank of Poland have failed to reach agreement on rescheduling the country's debt owed to foreign creditor banks, sources close to the talks said here Thursday after two days of discussions. They said the talks centered on the reimbursement this year of 4.2 billion dollars owed by Poland under former rescheduling accords dating from 1981.

Polish negotiators have said the country would encounter serious problems in making such a payment, as they expect a surplus this year of only 2.2 billion dollars in the visible trade balance and from services and financial transfers.

FURTHER REPORTS ON LIBYA SITUATION, REACTION

Ceausescu Message to Reagan

AU151417 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] In connection with the U.S. bomb attack against Libya, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu has addressed a message to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan. This morning president of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Roger Kirk, the ambassador of the United States to Bucharest, in connection with the particularly serious situation that has been created in the Mediterranean. On behalf of the government and people of Romania, the president of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, addressed a message directly to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, through the U.S. ambassador. The message asserts that the Romanian people are extremely concerned about the U.S. air strike on the capital city of Libya, an independent country and member of the United Nations. Romania considers this attack an unjustified aggression against an independent and sovereign people. This military action caused great material damage and numerous victims have been registered among the Libyan population and foreign citizens living in the country.

The Romanian Embassy itself was damaged and four of its members were injured. In connection with this fact, Romania reserves the right to point out in particular to the United States that it is entirely responsible for the damage caused to the Romanian Embassy.

In connection with the air strike on the Libyan capital, Romania believes that this is a serious violation of the norms of international law, of interstate relations, and of the principles of the UN Charter. The problems existing between the United States and Libya must not be solved through military force but through negotiations.

In view of the serious situation that has been created, the president of the SR Of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, appealed to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, on behalf of the Romanian people, to take all the measures to halt new strikes or military actions against Libya. Romania's president expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration and President Ronald Reagan personally will understand the deep concern of the Romanian people, as well as of all the people of the world, about the great tension created as a result of the U.S. strike and the need to act to solve problems through negotiations and to achieve peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe, and throughout the world. As far as Romania is concerned, it is ready to make its full contribution to solving all problems solely through negotiations in the spirit of understanding, cooperation, and peace.

To the U.S. ambassador's attempts to justify the military action against Libya, the Romanian president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu replied that it is difficult to evoke the right to self-defence in order to attack an independent and sovereign country. No justification can be accepted for these strikes on the pretext of fighting terrorism. Romania has spoken out and continues to speak out against any acts of terrorism; all the more it condemns state terrorism. Terrorism cannot be fought with new terrorist actions. Romania is ready to discuss the issues of terrorism through ways which prove to be most effective, including within the United Nations, in order to put an end to such actions.

Political Solution Urged

AU152018 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Following up on the information from early this morning on the very dangerous further aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean, we have also been the witnesses of the disquiet and concern that has spread throughout the globe as further and further details emerged on the bombing by the U.S. aviation against Libya and on its consequences.

Justifiably and in conformity with its well-known consistent and principled position, Romania has viewed this attack as an unjustified aggression and as a serious violation of the norms of international law and of the provisions of the UN Charter and has staunchly renewed its appeal for solving problems by negotiations to achieve peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Taking into considerations the serious risks and the unforeseeable implications of the particularly grave situation that has been created, the President of the SR of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, has appealed on behalf of the Romanian people to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to take all necessary measures to halt further bombing or military actions against Libya. It is Socialist Romania's well-knwon conviction -- which is in fact supported by untiring activity -- that problems between states in the current international situation cannot be solved by force, which can only lead to an escalation of conflicts.

Thus, in our country's view it is absolutely necessary to intensify actions to eliminate all sources of conflict and to prevent the emergence of new sources; it is necessary to solve interstate problems, no matter what their nature, exclusively by political means and negotiations. More than ever before, lucid reasoning, realism, and refraining from acts that aggravate the situation, which is very disquieting in any case, are required so that events do not become uncontrollable.

Our country's consistent position has thus clearly and positively been reasserted in the assurance given by President Nicolae Ceausescu, namely, that as far as Romania is concerned, it is ready to make its full contribution to resolving any kind of problems through negotiations alone in the spirit of understanding, cooperation, and peace.

Warsaw Pact Envoys Briefed

AU151853 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The ambassadors of the Warsaw Pact member-countries accredited to our country were invited to the RCP Central Committee Headquarters today. They were briefed -- in order to inform the party and state leaderships of their countries -- on Romania's position and considerations in connection with the grave situation that has been created in the Mediterranean as a result of the military actions by the United States against Libya.

For the same purpose, the chiefs of diplomatic missions of the other socialist countries accredited to Bucharest were also invited. The ambassadors of European Mediterranean countries were invited to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today, as were the ambassadors of non-Mediterranean NATO countries, of Arab and other countries in the area, of neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe, and the ambassadors of some African and Asian countries.

Within this framework, the position of the government of the SR of Romania in connection with the U.S. bombing of Libya was presented and the Romanian people's deep concern about this aggression against an independent and sovereign state was expressed.

The need to do everything to overcome this particularly dangerous situation created in that area was stressed, as was the need to halt the military actions of the United States, and to respect the independence and sovereignty of Libya. Romania reaffirmed its position of actively cooperating with all states and peace-loving forces everywhere, eliminating the use or threat of force in the international arena, proceeding to resolving problems between the two countries by peaceful means and negotiations, and ensuring peace and security in the Mediterranean and thoroughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZHELNIKOV

AU141318 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of romania, today received USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, at the latter's request. On this occasion, the sides had a talk which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

TOTU RECEIVES SOVIET PLANNING OFFICIAL LAKHTIN

AU141305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1136 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on April 14 V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, now visiting Romania. During the interview they emphasized the possibilities at hand to develop further the good relations of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the USSR.

OPREA, VADUVA MEET IRANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU141944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on April 14 between the governmental economic delegations of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy premier, and by Masud Roqani-Zanjani, Iranian plan and budget minister. An assessment is made of the current stage of the economic ties between Romania and Iran, of the prospects of expanding and boosting them on various planes, of developing cooperation in fields of mutual interest, of increasing commercial exchange on mutually profitable bases.

On Monday in the afternoon, the Iranian plan and budget minister met with Ilie Vaduva, Romanian foreign affairs minister. The same day the Iranian minister had an interview with Ion Constantinescu, minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee. During their talk they approached questions relating to the growth of the two countries' economic links, as well as aspects of the current international life.

ARGENTINE DELEGATION MEETS MINISTERS DUMA, ANDREI

AU141832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- The members of an Argentine Parliamentary delegation led by Roberto Pascual Silva, first vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, had successive interviews, on April 14, with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Nicolae Andrei, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. They approached questions relating to a growth of Romanian-Argentine collaboration in various fields of activity, ways and means to deepen and diversify bilateral economic cooperation and expand the two countries' commercial exchanges. They also approached problems of the present-day international situation.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYA

Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD152135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic has sent a message on behalf of the presidency to President of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Col' Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message relates to the latest aggressive attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Presidium Scores Attack

AU151658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation has most sharply denounced the brutal violent action by the United States against sovereign and nonaligned Libya. Mihailo Svabic, president of the Presidium of the Veterans Federation, says:

[Begin recording] The Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, on behalf of all the veterans of the Yugoslav national liberation war, requests the U.S. Government to stop the aggression at once. It appeals to the American people and all the democratic and peace-loving forces in the United States and in other countries, especially to their veterans organizations, to do everything in their power to stop and to prevent a further use of armed force and of the fierce pressure which the United States is so mercilessly applying against Libya and its people. On this occasion, the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation against stresses that the use of military force, pressure, and terrorism to solve disputed problems has never been, and cannot be, a way of solving them. [end recording]

Military Targets Attacked

LD161026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tripoli, April 16 (TANJUG) -- After two sleepless nights, Tripoli was peaceful this morning. Last night, artillery fire echoed around the city, and powerful explosions were heard to its west and east. Although the U.S. has denied attacking Libya last night, the area of Janzur, some 30 kilometers west of Tripoli, was under fire at approximately 22:00, TANJUG correspondent Dejan Lukic reports. The attack was aimed at military targets in the area of the naval academy, which is still under construction. One bomb fell near the academy, near the quarters of workers of the Yugoslav enterprise "Energoprojekt," which is carrying out the construction work. A series of other bombs fell approximately one and a half kilometers further. The TANJUG correspondent claims there were no casualties among Energoprojekt's workers.

Pressure in Adriatic Feared

AU152100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Conversation between Nebojsa Jankovic, member of Belgrade radio's foreign desk, and commentator Milutin Milenkovic in the studio on 15 April -- recorded]

[Exceprts] [Jankovic] A number of Yugoslav citizens contacted our editorial offices today asking about workers working in Libya. All of Yugoslavia has good reason to worry about the approach of the conflict to the coasts of the Mediterranean countries in southern Europe. Colleague Milenkovic, let us try in some way to make an inventory of our worries in connection with the development of the situation.

[Milenkovic] Our first concern is our people there. There are about 16,000, according to data from January of this year. All our efforts should be directed so that their fate becomes clear as soon as possible. If they stay in the endagered zone, they should gather where they are in less danger and, if necessary, evacuation should be made possible for them. Let us hope this will not happen. But our first concern is human lives.

The second concern is that we have construction work there under contract valued at several billion dollars. The question now concerns the ability to pay for this work, the possibility of a regular flow of this whole business, and the delays that will probably arise to the detriment of our economy.

[Jankovic] Without any intention to be alarmist, we must notice that war is approaching the region where the Adriatic joins the Mediterranean.

[Milenkovic] You know how it is. The general concentration and general unrest in the Mediterranean also embraces the Adriatic as a very important sea. In the Adriatic, we have most significant and most attractive strategic ports for the whole Mediterranean basin.

[Jankovic] This means the strategic importance of the Adriatic.

[Milenkovic] The strategic importance of Boka and Sibenik and so forth.
You must add our transit route: Yugoslavia lies along a very important transit route to the Mediterranean. It is the only nonaligned cuntry and the founder of the Nonaligned Movement. We are outside those bloc umbrellas. We want to preserve full sovereignty and a principled position, and in these circumstances we may find ourselves increasingly exposed, sandwiched between bloc pressure.

[Jankovic] In other words, others defend their alleged legitimate interests with arms, but we defend them with principles.

[Milenkovic] The rule always held in our diplomacy: We defend ourselves with our brains so that we do not have to defend ourselves with blood. Our entire nonaligned policy is directed toward it. The statement by our Presidency and all our efforts go in this direction.

Sundic Commentary

LD151639 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] By bombing Tripoli and Benghazi last night the United States gambled with the fate of world peace in the worst possible way. Reagan's decision to punish Libya undermines all hopes for a peaceful outcome to the Libyan-United States tension. The U.S. President decided to take a step which could lead to unforseeable consequences. It is in fact the question of state terrorism against a small nonaligned country and of violence which legitimizes the right of the more powerful one to tailor the destiny of other peoples and countries. Such obstinancy represents a challenge to the entire international public which is rightly horrified at what the United States did last night.

If the aim of the U.S. action was to eradicate international terrorism, as President Reagan is claiming, the move which the United States has made represnts a complete failure. Terrorism cannot be cured by terrorism, even if all the accusations against Libya were true, and they are probably not, because Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi had denounced them in the most resolute manner on several occasions. In any case no one has proved not even the U.S. President himself, the interference of Libya in the recent attack on a West Berlin discotheque, on which occasion three people died and over 200 were injured.

However, the United States did not need any concrete proof but only a motive in order to convey their intolerance against Libya and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi by means of violent force. This is in fact a Vietnamese recipe which the United States paid for very dearly by both human lives and prestige. The U.S. concept of international terrorism, in particular the state one, is faulty to such an extent that it is not worth talking much about it. It is sufficient to recall the Israeli terrorism against the Palestinian people which the United States not only failed to condemn, but also supported in one way or another. When the Israeli aircraft bombed the headquarters of the PLO in Tunisia last year the United States, lack consistency in this respect. For them terrorism is also that which it could never be -- the struggle of oppressed people for national and social liberation, in this particular case the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against Israeli aggression and occupation; to say nothing about the occupation of Grenada and daily threats against Nicaragua. Let us also recall that the fascist regime in Chile is spared all this.

The consequences of the U.S. attack on Libya can be manyfold, especially when it is the question of the Mediterranean and further afield. Washington has undermined in the crudest way the efforts of the world public directed towards the peaceful solution of the conflict with Libya. Judging by everything, if these attacks continue hopes for the improvement of Soviet-United States relations will also be undermined because one should not forget that a conflict on a larger scale in the Mediterranean could endanger all the foundations on which the already fragile peace in this part of the world is based. Faced with such danger the world must condemn the U.S. aggression, because no intelligent or reasonable person could overlook the fact that such a big and powerful force distributes justice, as did the United States by bombing and killing innocent people in Tripoli and Benghazi, with the aim of destroying a legitimate system which does not please it.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO ARRIVES FOR TALKS 15 APR

LD152308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- Finnish President Dr Mauno Koivisto today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the Yugoslav State Presidency. At Belgrade airport, the guest from Finland was welcomed and greeted by Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and other Yugoslav officials.

Talks With Vlajkovic

LD152318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Finnish top-level talks opened in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon in an atmosphere of cordiality, openness and understanding. In the course of the meeting which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours the president of the SFRY Presidency, Radovan Vlajkovic and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto exchanged views about the possible ways of promoting bilateral cooperation which, in both sides' views, is developing favorably. Presidents Vlajkovic and Koivisto established that there are no outstanding issues in relations between the two countries. It was emphasized that the meetings between Presidents Tito and Kekkonen considerably contributed to the establishment and development of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland.

Economic relations between the two countries, however, lag behind political relations. The value of last year's trade amounted to a mere 22 million dollars [not specified] which does not reflect the existing possibilities nor the two countries' wishes. It is expected that during the talks the two sides will discuss concrete proposals for promoting economic cooperation. In reference to international topics most attention was devoted to the current trend in Europe, the CSCE process, world trouble spots, international economic and other problems.

The latest developments in the Mediterranean also attracted the two presidents' attention. Deep concern was expressed over the U.S. bombing of Libya and emphasis was placed on the possible danger of such a method becoming practice in international relations. In the same context the two presidents sharply condemned terrorism in all its aspects.

Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned and Finland as a neutral country will continue to cooperate successfully on the international scene. It was stated that the nonaligned and neutral countries could be an important factor of the confidence building between the East and the West.

The Finnish president briefed his hosts about Finland's activity on the international scene. Radovan Vlajkovic briefed his guests about the nonaligned countries' activities in safeguarding peace and equitable international economic and political cooperation. He also made reference to the most important aspects of Yugoslavia's international activity and its relations with the neighboring countries.

Yugoslav-Finnish top-level talks continue.

Dinner Speeches

LD152342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1854 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, this evening in the Palace of the Federation gave an official dinner in honor of Dr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland and his wife. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

After he had welcomed President Koivisto and his wife once again and wished them a pleasant stay in our country, President Vlajkovic, said among other things: "Friendship between Yugoslavia and Finland is not only a lucky circumstance, but a logical consequence. We have cherished it through joint efforts, cooperation, comprehensive communication between our people, on reliable bases of respect, confidence, mutual use. Past meetings between Kekkonen and Tito always used to give new dimensions to our relations, as well as new warmth.

"Continuing this work with you in the same spirit, we are continuing a tradition open to all future challenges and capable of facing them. I speak from deep conviction. Jointly acquired experience must orient us only in the direction of friendship and cooperation. These are the bases on which you also put a personal mark, putting your diverse activity in the service of precisely such relations between Finland and the widest circle of countries in the world".

Continuing his toasts Vlajkovic stressed that bilateral cooperation has gone beyond bilateral frameworks and said that in the spirit of this realization, it is necessary to make further efforts in order to make use of all potential which could be used to mutual benefit. It is necessary that the economies of the two countries establish links at a better, higher level and on a long-term basis.

In this connection Vlajkovic concluded: "Our objective possibilities are still greater by far than what we have explored and used. There is no doubt that the governments of our two countries must give to this every support and stimulus. Linked by a shared conviction that they can strengthen their independence only while remaining outside the world blocs, Yugoslavia and Finland have similar visions of the world and of paths leading to these visions, which they support, each country in its own conditions, with its own specific characteristics and orientations.

"Reaching agreements and implementing cooperation between countries are simply the only acceptable alternatives for nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Finland. Conviction about the necessity of detente and increasingly wider cooperation on the same continent, in past years directed us towards joint work at all stages of the CSCE.

"Looking back at the 10 years since [Helsinki] Final Act, at the period of enormous challenges for European peace and security, the years of dangerous exacerbation and propagandist competition which followed, I can only say that it was precisely the interest, expressed in the spirit and letter of Helsinki, which managed to preserve the CSCE process, vital for Europe and the world. An effective role in this was played by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries, steadily constructing the bridges of approaches, erecting them at places where the banks often seem unbridgeable."

Vlajkovic went on to say: "Europe cannot allow itself to become a scene for new confrontation, nor can it allow such a significant indication of detente, which the Geneva summit presented, remain a missed opportunity.

The world is subjected to too strong a pressure from the bloc divisions and exclusions, accumulated distrust and competition. The protagonists of armament, in their endless race, increasingly create more cycles and spaces for their arms. There are hotbeds of crisis, the use of force and local wars as a constant threat of much wider conflicts. There is also the escalation of terrorism, in all of its aspects, which threatens the lives of people, peace and security of countries."

Commenting on the tension in the Mediterranean Vlajkovic stressed: "I am urged to point out that the latest exacerbation in the territory of the Near East and the Mediterranean, the direct use of military force by the United States against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent and nonaligned Libya have been received with the greatest concern in Yugoslavia. Such actions directly threaten security and stability in the Mediterranean and could have unforeseeable consequences for peace in the world. The use of force and military interventions in international relations is neither acceptable nor can they be a device to tackle any kind of military problem. It is the duty of the international community in this dangerous moment to seek solutions through constructive and urgent actions which respect the legitimate interests of life in peace and security for all nations of this long-standing critical area.

"In brief, problems and crises today have a universal dimension. We all inevitably share the same destiny. The economic chasm which has divided the world into the North and the South, over which alien models and forms of neocolonialist exploitations are being imposed, really threatens a neocolonial confrontation. The stability and economic equilibrium of the world cannot be achieved only through assistance for alleviating poverty, but primarily through cooperation for development. Developing countries should be given support, but also conditions should be created to enable them to become the true partners of the developed. Without this we shall all together step over the narrow line which divides us from new abysses.

"With such beliefs and together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is within the limits of its possibilities, developing a wide international activity as part of the preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. We consider it our own, and joint responsibility, that the summit should be a successful one and point out options which nonaligned countries work for and support through their overall policy. And above all, that it should make its own contribution to efforts towards building a better world in which all countries and nations, as independent and equitable subjects, would enjoy the fruits of a stable and just peace and their own security."

Having expressed gratituted for his host's warm toast, Finnish President Koivisto emphasized, in his toast, that relations between Finland and Yugoslavia were traditionally good. The two countries are linked with mutual friendship and understanding.

Koivisto went on to say the following: "We, in Finland, have a high opinion of Yugoslavia's foreign nonaligned policy. This year will mark the 25th anniversary of the first conference of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade which was presided over by the esteemed statesman President Tito.

"The Nonaligned Movement has been developing over the last 25 years and has now become an important factor in international politics. Finland has for a long time been following the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and has taken part in its conferences as an observer. We agree with your view that small and medium-size countries must not allow themselves to be overwhelmed by the trends in the international politics.

They must, according to the possibilities -- their resources and ability -- strive to achieve concrete results in international cooperation while at the same time consolidating the foundation of their existence. The great powers bear special responsibility for the future of the world. "It is agreeable to see that in relations between the two leading powers initial steps towards a new dialogue have been made. The Geneva conference itself is a significant move towards security in the world."

The Finnish president went on to say that the arms race was the most discouraging factor in the development of the international situation. Weapons do not strengthen anybody's security and nuclear weapons are the greatest danger looming over mankind.

"In our view the main objective of disarmament process is to achieve a total nuclear testing ban. Restraining from these tests would contribute to the efforts designed to achieve this objective. We are concerned over the future development in the international situation if the USSR and the United States fail to reach an agreement regarding the efforts to prevent the arms race from escalating into space and to stop it on earth. The use of space for military purposes should be limited to those projects which could contribute to disarmament and strategic stability," Koivisto said.

Speaking about the situation in northern Europe, the Finnish president said: "The fact that the Nordic countries are nonnuclear is an important factor in preserving stability in northern Europe. In our view, if the existing situation is further consolidated through favorable arrangements the security of everybody would be enhanced. We launched our initiative to have a nuclear-free zone in Nordic countries with this in mind.

It is our opinion that the nuclear-free zones are an important instrument of strengthening one's territorial security. We are following with interest the discussion in connection with the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The developments in Europe which resulted from the CSCE and within which Finland and Yugoslavia cooperate successfully are of particular importance to us."

Turning his attention to the role of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, President Koivisto stressed, inter alia, that "the role of the neutral and nonaligned countries at all stages of the CSCE process was significant. These countries could make a considerable contribution to security and cooperation in Europe. The neutral and nonaligned countries' active involvement confirms that the CSCE is not a forum of [word indistinct] but the forum for cooperation of 35 independent states. Finland and Yugoslavia are expected to make a constructive contribution at all CSCE conferences."

Speaking about bilateral cooperation the Finnish president said: "There are no problems in Finnish-Yugoslav unilateral political relations. However, there is still enough scope for further promoting trade and economic cooperation. We must direct our efforts towards establishing a network of contacts between our firms and the ways which would lead to continued cooperation. I believe that the delegation of businessmen accompanying me will make positive steps in that direction."

Ending his toast President Koivisto noted the very satisfactory results achieved in the development of relations in the sphere of culture, arts and tourism. Before the dinner started Presidents Radovan Vlajkovic and Mauno Koivisto exchanged decorations. The dinner was attended by Yugoslavia's prominent socio-political personalities and members of the Finnish delegation.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECIDES TO INCREASE MEMBERS

AU150955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] At its session held the day before yesterday, the LCY Central Committee made the decision to again increase the number of the top party organ. Zivojin Jerotijevic spoke on that occasion:

The idea of also constituting the LCY conference as an LC organ has resulted in the decision made last December to reduce the number of members of the future Central Committee from 165 to 129. This initiative was founded on the view that the Central Committee should be considerably rejuvenated and made more operational, to which, as it was then assessed, the reduction in the number of members would also contribute. The conference would be given the role of some kind of political corrective and would meet at least once a year. It was also thought that having a larger number of cadres from the national liberation struggle in the conference itself would ensure revolutionary continuity in the top party organs.

After consultations and debate at the Central Committee plenum, the draft amendments to the LCY Statute nevertheless accepted the solution according to which the conference will not be an LCY organ in the future either, but a form of party organization and activity, as it has been so far. Therefore, at the moment when the reasons that justified a reduction in the number of the Central Committee members were dropped, there was actually no need to leave in force a solution based on a different concept. All the more so because the decision to reduce the number of members of the top party leadership, to a certain extent, narrowed down the room for having a larger number of representative of workers, young people, and women. It is true that there were also other reasons which motivated members of the LCY Central Committee from the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina at the last session, and its members from the LC's of Serbia, Vojvodina, the Kosovo at the session before the last to demand that the decision to reduce the number of top Yugoslav party members be reexamined. There was, in the first place, the need to ensure such national representation in the Central Committee -- apart from social, class, and generational representation — as would be more in accord with the national structure of the membership than before.

The reasons that led to the change of the decision adopted 3 months ago are acceptable to a great extent. However, there is the feeling that one could have waited until the draft LCY Statute is endorsed first, with the place and role of the party conference precisely provided for. By soing so, one would certainly avoid the misunderstandings and various interpretations of the real meaning that exists in the public with regard to the reduction or increase in the number of Central Committee members.

To tell the truth, the return to the existing solution could lead to certain difficulties. We can recall, namely, that central and provincial committees have already established the lists of possible candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee on the basis of broad and democratic debate at the party grassroots. The fact that until 2 days ago, one counted on a smaller number in the Central Committee -- 15 members from each republican LC organization, and 10 members from each provincial organization and the LC organization in the Yugoslav people's Army -- considerably affected the number of proposed candidates. Nevertheless, the lists were expanded by five candidates on average, except for Kosovo where the number of nominated candidates was exactly the same as the number that were to be elected. In this new situation, however, where LC organizations in republics send 20 members each, and provincial organizations and the one in the Army send 15, there arises the question of obeying the statutory obligation to nominate a larger number of members than the number to be elected at republican congress and provincial conferences.

There are two possibilities: to select a number of people from the list of appointed candidates without an election, or to expand the list of candidates by an additional procedure. There is not too much time, however: The series of party meetings begins in 15 days with the 10th congress of the LC of Slovenia. Therefore the political action must be quick and something which is particularly important, rather thorough. For just as speed cannot be an obstacle for the support to be given to cadres who most deserve it, so thoroughness must be a barrier for those who have already been denied that support at the sessions of republican and provincial LCY committees.

SERB, MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION FROM PRISTINA INCREASING

LD131828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the municipality of Pristina, not only is not on the decline, but has significantly intensified recently. In the last 3 months alone, figures from the Municipal Commission for Halting the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins show that 241 members of these nations have left Pristina. This is 85 persons more than in the same period last year. Of this figure, 20 families and 57 family members have left their hearths. The greatest emigration was registered in February, when 106 persons of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality, made up of 13 families with 37 members, left the municipality of Pristina. At a recent meeting of the sociopolitical structures of this settlement, it was stated that 16 houses were sold in Kosovo Polje last month. Otherwise, last year 732 persons of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Pristina -- 64 families with 178 members. In the past emigration has especially increased in the second half of the year; last year 445 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities emigrated during that period. It should still be recalled that from 1981 to 1985 more than 7,000 Serbs and Montenegrins left this municipality, which has meant a reduction in the number of resident-members of these nations, compared to the 1981 census, by over 14 percent.

There is encouragement from the fact that in the last 3 years, 719 Serbs and Montenegrins returned to the municipality of Pristina. Of these, 465 are persons who moved into this environment for the first time, although there are no figures about where they came from. Only last year 270 Serbs and Montenegrins returned, 150 of whom found employment. The commission has received 95 more requescs to return, which are still waiting a decision because, as a rule, employment must be found before they return.

Also worrying is the increasingly pronounced phenomenon of the purchase and sale of immovables. According to the commission's statistics, last year alone 102 contracts for the purchase or sale of houses and lots were negotiated, in which the buyers were members of the Albanian nationality and the sellers were Serbs and Montenegrins. The largest number of buyers were from the Pristina municipality, as many as 81, 14 from other Kosovo municipalities, and 7 from other environments outside Kosovo. This figure is not final because a number of sale or purchase contracts have not been certified with the competent organs, the whole business being conducted "in private" instead. The facts also indicate that, although the legal regulations stipulate that work organizations have the right to priority in the purchase of immovables compared to a private individual, so far, not one case of an agricultural or other organization coming forward as a buyer in some disputed cases has been recorded. This relates to those cases where the purchase or sale could have harmful consequences and accelerate the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, by buyers from other environments moving in such as, let us say, happened in the village of Batuse.

Official organs also know that at the moment over 500 households of Serb and Montenegrin nationality living in the Pristina municipality have either building plots or houses outside Kosovo. On the other hand, the interest of members of these nationalities in building houses or cattle farms and opening other premises for the development of the craft industry is quite negligible. The information is also interesting that during the past 5 years the Serbs and Montenegrins have swapped 136 flats in social ownership with people of Albanian nationality living outside Kosovo. In most cases these transactions are accompanied by "fât" compenstions paid to those people who come to live in Pristina.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ORGANS ASSESS SECURITY, KOSOVO

LD142141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee today at a joint session discussed some topical questions of the political and security sitiation in the republic. They assessed the situation as being characterized by the positive political attitude of working people and citizens, their firm orientation for our way of socialist self-managing development, and by the readiness to eliminate topical economic problems through strengthened efforts and reliance on our own forces. Such an orientation has manifested itself in the recent elections and the complete succes in raising a public loan for additional productive employment.

According to a report from the session, the Presidency and the Presidium established concrete tasks on further strengthening the political and security situation and on realizing the tasks of development and economic policy. Stress was laid on the necessity of strengthening activities on realizing the objectives of socioeconomic development, and stimulating mobilization on the realization of the established plans of production and exports.

It is necessary to undertake energetic action for the rationalization of the entire social superstructure and its more effective work. The rationalization of network, better organization and more effective work, together with certain distribution within the framework of general and common expenditure, represent the only possibility for improving the material position of social activities, primarily in the areas of education and health.

The Presidency and the Presidium judged that all manifestations of nationalism and other forms of hostile activity should be hindered energetically through preventive action and organized activity. In this connection they established tasks for the system of social self-protection and society as a whole.

The Presidency and the Presidium stressed in particular the significance of maximal sociopolitical involvement in consistent realization of the League of Communists' platform on Kosovo and in the speedier realization of problems caused by counterrevolutionary activity. In this context, they stressed immediate and long-term tasks of state and sociopolitical organs and organizations, organizations of associate labor and all organized socialist forces in Bosnia-Hercegovina on making contribution toward improving the conditions and further consolidating the situation in Kosovo.

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WARSAW PACT DECLARATION ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

AU162127 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Full text" of Warsaw Pact declaration on the U.S. aggression against Libya; date, place not given]

[Text] The allied socialist states express profound disquiet in connection with the sudden worsening of the international situation caused by the hostile actions of the United States against Libya. The barbarous bombing by the U.S. Air Force of Libyan peaceful cities, to which innocent people fell vicitim, is an act of direct aggression and gives rise to justified indignation and revulsion.

The piratical attack on a sovereign Arab state causes a real threat to peace, not only in the southern region of the Mediterranean Sea; it carries the threat of uncontrolled escalation of international tension, which inevitably will exert a negative influence also on the situation in Europe and the whole world.

The Warsaw Pact firmly rejects methods of pressure, all the more so the use of arms, in international affairs. It is these very methods, the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat, which give birth to force and create favorable ground for international terrorism, of which the socialist world is principled opponent.

The interests of everyone, the interests of international security, demand immediate cessation of all aggressive operations against Libya; and the most rapid possible liquidation of the dangerous center of tension in the southern part of the Mediterranean Sea.

The world community should make its voice hear in defense of the Libyan people, its inalienable rights to a peaceful life and independent development.

The governments and peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the USSR declare that they are in solidarity with the Libyan people, in its efforts aimed at repelling the imperialist aggression.

At the same time, the Warsaw Pact thinks it is essential to stress that the present complex period in international relations requires of all states a particularly responsible approach, restraint in policy, and active efforts aimed at preserving universal peace. It is these very goals by which the fraternal socialist countries are now and will be guided in their practice actions.

ALIA, OTHERS PAY HOMAGE AT HOXHA GRAVE

AU121552 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- The party and the whole people honoured with profound respect and gratitude the unforgettable memory of the life and brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the founder and leader of the party, the legendary leader of the national liberation war and the architect of socialist Albania. Today before noon, homages were paid and wreaths were laid on his grave at the Martyrs' Graves of the Nation.

At 1000, the party and state leaders, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrades Adil Carcini, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, working people of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, representatives of the central mass organisations, leading cadres, of the organs of the party and power of the district of Tirana came and paid homage to the grave of the respected and glorious leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Simon Stefani laid the wreath on behalf of the Central Committee of the party on the inscription: "To our unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha". On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the wreath was laid by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu, and of the Council of Ministers by Comrades Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu. A wreath was also laid by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and the children. Likewise, a wreath was placed on behalf of the party committee and the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council.

Comrade Ramiz Alia approaches the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha, bows with profound respect and with the fist up honours the unforgettable memory of the beloved Comrade, leader and teacher. The party and state leaders stood in silence and saluted with the fist up before the grave of the immortal leader. Likewise, members of Comrade Enver Hoxha's family paid homage.

During the ceremony, the wind orchestra executed funeral marches and the national anthem. Militarymen and pioneers of Enver stood guards of honour. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia salutes thousands of people who have come to take part in this ceremony.

During this day, thousands upon thousands of people, working people of work and production centers, departments and institutions, veterans of war and labour, members of the martyrs, families, militarymen, young boys and girls and Pioneers of Enver paid homage and laid bouquets of flowers on the grave of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

PRESS CONDEMNS U.S. AIR ATTACK ON LIBYA

AU161006 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Banditry" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA) --"Banditry"! This is the categorical way in which the Bulgarian press qualifies the brutal U.S. aggression against Libya.

"Washington's moves are totally unjustifiable. The modern world is not a jungle where everybody can shoot and kill with impunity," writes OTECHESTVEN front in an editorial comment. It is emphasised that the ruling circles in the U.S. have adopted terrorism as their policy in their attempts to punish free and independent countries ill-fitting their intentions and in their desire to turn the whole world into a zone of their vital interests. [sentence as received]

NARODNA ARMIYA commentator Ivan Vladkov writes that the barbarous bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi are reminiscent of the U.S. venture in Vietnam with the air raids on Hanoi and Haiphong. "No one in Washington has any factual evidence to prove a Libyan involvement in the latest terrorist actions at Athens airport and the West Berlin discoteque. Everything in confined to the sphere of hypotheses and propganda, of conjectures and hastily patched up insinuations," Mr. Vladkov points out.

An emphasis is laid on the sham attempts of the U.S. to consult its allies.

The NARODNA ARMIYA commentator observes that such aggressive actions undermine the last remaining avenues to peaceful cooperation through businesslike and sensible negotiations.

In connection with the reactions to the aggressive act, Mr. Goran Gotev notes in RABOTNICHESKO DELO that the U.S. is now applauded only by those who in similar circumstances have acted and still act in the same gangsterly manner: Tel Aviv and London.

U.S. SUFFERS 'TOTAL FAILURE' AGAINST LIBYA IN SIDRA

AU040816 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 86 p 4

[Maksin Bozhilov commentary: "The Failure of Aggression"]

[Text] The political failure of the aggressive U.S. actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a fact. The interruption of the "maneuvers" ahead of schedule and the withdrawal of the American naval armada from the Gulf of Sidra are incontestable confirmations of this fact. They also prove the total absurdity of the American "doctrine of neoglobalism." Washington's attempt to achieve one of its foreign political goals with brutal military force -- namely, the goal of changing the anti-imperialist policy of the Libyan Jamahiriyah -- suffered total failure.

However, the political failure of the aggressive action aimed at the destabilization of Libya is absolutely logical. Despite the fact that a considerable part of the naval forces of the United States was concentrated around the shores of Libya (the 30 ships, among which there are three aircraft carriers with 250 aircraft on board, represent one-tenth of the entire American Navy), this failure could not be prevented.

The premeditated predatory attack is part of the global militarist strategy of the United States which is aimed against the Arab people, as well as against all developing countries. The aggression provoked a drastic deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean, and the sharp reaction against Washington did not hesitate to follow.

The protests against the United States were a surprise for the American ruling circles; they were considerably stronger than people in Washington had anticipated. The overt policy of state terrorism was denounced by the whole world, even by the closest allies of the United States, which have always uncritically followed the military-strategic policy of the United States. Even now they appeal to Washington to stop the conflict. As the Spanish paper EL PAIS wrote, the American Navy is used by the U.S. Government for goals which conform only to its own interests, but by its actions it is likely to provoke dangers which could be much more severe, not only for the United States but also for Italy, Spain, and other countries situated in the Mediterranean basin.

The Security Council convened a special session to discuss the exceptionally tense situation in that area, created as a result of Washington's adventurous policy. In his statement, Ivan Garvalov, the acting permanent representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations, pointed out that the military conflict in the Gulf of Sidra provoked by the Pentagon proves the irresponsible attitude and adventurism of the Amerian Administration, pushed by the extremely dangerous ambition to play the role of a worldwide gendarme, to punish sovereign states which are inconvenient to it both in its immediate geographical vicinity and in areas that are situated at a distance of thousands of kilometers from the U.S. shores. The majority of speakers at this Security Council session expressed their full solidarity with the right of the Libyan people to determine their own destiny and appealed for effective measures against the aggression.

USSR ARMED FORCES DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU161100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] By invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Political Main Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, an official delegation of the USSR Armed Forces led by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Political Main Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, has arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was met by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Mitko Mitkov; deputy ministers of national defense; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

Writer Speaks on Bureaucracy

AU112036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 86 p 2

[Speech by Yordan Radichkov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union at the 13th BCP Congress in the Section: "Science, Culture, Education" -- date of speech not given]

[Excerpts] Comrades, man is born into this world in order to accomplish something great and beautiful:

To climb the Himalayas, to cross the world's oceans in a small boat, to open the doors of the mysterious universe, and to search for the secrets of the world's creation, to become familiar with love and self-sacrifice! People are born into this world not only for gain, but also for losses! Sometimes even one single loss can be greater and more valuable than all of our gains!

Whatever we may say about life, we should not forget that it is part of us, it is the creation of our own hands, minds, and hearts. This life is our common home, built by ourselves. It is true that this home is not yet quite comfortable, but what can we do! The place where we have made our home is windy, the winds are very strong here. These are the winds that are moving history! Thank God for their existence, thank God, that we live in a mountainous country where the winds are ascending!

However, wherever there are winds, there are also sheltered places! Very often we can observe how numerous people, in seeing that there is too much wind on the top, have gone to look for a sheltered place. It is more comfortable in such places, this is true, but it is also dull.

We have observed how, from day to day, many of us have begun to withdraw into our own selfishness. It is no secret to anyone whatsoever that personal interests frequently prevail over public issues. Some people have begun to raise their own interests above everything else. For such people the ideal has gradually receded and become dim. Instead of building up the common and public ideal many of them have begun to draw advantages from it, and where possible they have tried to transform the public benefit into their personal benefit, to profit as much as they could from life.

In the past we lived in a world that was deprived of material goods, but interesting, full of strange characters, cranks, and eccentrics. I think that from this point of view we have been impoverished. If such people do not exist any more, whom should we writers describe? . . . Once upon a time there were even more madmen! Today it is a great and exceptional event to meet madmen!

. . . I think that all this is leading to quiet boredom!

I also think that there are very few, or at least not enough, personal examples which our people should emulate. We still continue to venerate Vasil Levski, the apostle of freedom, as the loftiest example of ethics. Personally, I have the greatest respect for his purity and virtues . . . Today, under the conditions of a socialist society, I think that more than ever we need lofty examples of morality, and this need is especially urgent as regards youth. The time has become rather businesslike and ordinary, and the examples, in turn, have also become ordinary. Literature and the theater are evolving around the same everyday life, ordinary existence. The efforts of certain poets to revive things by pep-talks were not crowned with success. My youth passed under the sign of many literary heroes and of real life heroes, heroes from Bulgarian revolutionary history. Unfortunately, our literature was unable and is still unable to find the heroes of our time. We continue to exploit the apostles and heroes of our recent revolutionary history who have to carry the burden of serving as models of moral strength.

I also consider it unfortunate that so many administrative leaders have become small lords and half-lords.

This is a bad example. These lords and half-lords are defending with tooth and nail their careers, their chairs, their secretaries, and their drivers, as well as their cars. They are sitting around making demagogic speeches, but they are useless people. They are not suffering from scruples, nor are they sentimental, and they are ready to ignore anything, including their own conscience, their sense of worth, and honor, as long as their career is secured, as long as they may preserve their own positions and little privileges. They love servility and surround themselves with sycophants, thus further corrupting the people around them. Servility is a dangerous diseae! Sycophants are alien to the people and remain deaf to the sound of the people's soul. If there is still something valuable in this world, it is in the people's soul, in the deep and impenetrable strata of this treasure, it is in that purest and brightest source from where all come.

Where is the writer's place? We ask ourselves in this case. The writer is working like anybody else, and he participates in public affairs according to his talent. The writer is the spokesman of the people and the people's conscience. He has voluntarily assumed this burden and this is the assignment of his own conscience. This is where we look for our own place and responsibility and in this way we will fulfill the difficult, but joyful tasks we have assumed toward life and our epoch!

Speech by Turkish Area Delegate

AU111129 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 April on page 2 carries the 800-word "Statement of Comrade Olga Zlatanova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Municipal Committee in Borino Village, Smolyan Okrug" an area with a sizeable Turkish minority, at the 13th BCP Congress, on 3 April. Zlatanova speaks about the "fateful revolutionary process of national awareness and class-party, patriotic and international growth of the population during the last 10-15 years, in Smolyan Okrug and Borino village, where I was born." She describes the "clash in her family" in previous years, without elaborating beyond saying that her grandfather, "the former imam of the village," used to demand that she purify herself. "Then I could not find the correct answer. However, now I know and understand better the entire truth about the process which took place in my village and okrug," Zlatanova points out. She describes urbanization activities in her village, stressing "the decisive role of the municipal party committee in educating cadres who can unhesitatingly defend the process without fear of clashes." She speaks about the role of the Komsomol and Pioneer organization "in further expanding and strengthening the process of revival among the children and youth of Borino village." Among the specific activities mentioned by her is "creating conditions for the children from early age to master their native language and be proud of the creativity of Botev, Vazov, Smirnenski, and Vaptsarov."

"The core of our work with the children and youth." Zlatanova states is to further consolidate the socialist way of life, overcome the manifestations of everyday life conservatism, and affiliate them with the achievements of our socialist culture." Other activities in this direction mentioned by her are: "Organizing free time," "consolidating socialist youth rituals," and "gradually introducing Bulgarian popular customs in life." She describes the efforts "to conduct an upcompromising struggle against the anti-Bulgarian propaganda and rumors, unmask bourgeoise nationalism, and Islam fanatism, as well as opposing everything which limits the possibilities of modern growth and development of Borino's young inhabitants."

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

Reaction in U.S.

LD162230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Solecky report]

[Excerpt] Vladimir Solecky, Czechoslovak radio correspondent telephoned from New York about the reaction to the barbarous U.S. air raids against Libya in the United States itself:

People are gradually coming to their senses as news arrives about a considerable number of victims and damage that was caused to the civilian population in Tripoli, about hits on Western embassies and about sharply negative reaction in the world including the majority of Western allies. Gradually they start to think whether the behavior of Reagan's administration will not bring more harm than good to the United States. It is however a fact that in the U.S. Congress even the leadership of the Democratic Party was influenced by the wave of war psychosis and that so far only a few congressmen are voicing their realistic views of the problems resulting for the United States from the brutal use of military force in international relations, including the risk of further escalation of relatiatory terrorist actions against U.S. targets.

Klasnichka Commentary

LD162304 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Commentary by Vaslav Klasnichka]

[Excerpts] A wave of indignation has swept the world following the U.S. air raid on Tripoli and Benghazi in which many civilians were killed, including children and women. What was involved in the air raid was more than an attack on Libya.

In an attempt to justify the bombing of the Libyan cities, President Reagan tried to present an act of barbarism and a crime against humanity as America's great victory. The current wave of protest demonstrations worldwide shows something different, namely the realization that having sparked the fire of conflict in the Mediterranean, President Reagan may well order a similar action against Nicaragua or an African country, and that he may go as far as to order a nuclear strike, pushing the world into an abyss of nuclear war. The U.S. aggression against Libya has revealed the cynical mentality of U.S. foreign policy as well as the imprudence and lack of sound reasoning of the Reagan administration. It has proved that in the pursuit of its imperial interests, the United States can go as far as to ignore its own allies. Western Europe was shocked at this demonstration of utter disrespect for the opinion of the EEC foreign ministers, who met in The Hague on the eve of the U.S. attack on Libya. Fears are being expressed at the possible implications of the U.S. aggression in the context of international relations, particularly at its long-term impact on the Soviet-American relationship.

There is no doubt that the immediate effect is profoundly negative. Although Secretary of State Shultz declared that the attack on Libya was not aimed against the Soviet Union, the opposite is true. Washington could not but be aware of the fact that under the circumstances that would emerge after its aggression, the planned meeting between the Soviet and American top diplomats would be impossible.

The Soviet Union has indeed canceled it, which means that the prospects of the next Soviet-American summit are strongly in doubt. The main and immediate objective of Washington's aggressive policy is to gradually liquidate all progressive regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America. At present, Libya is the target, and more specifically its leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Both President Reagan and his secretary of state made it clear that attacks on Libya would continue if considered necessary, irrespective of possible consequences

Armed intervention has long been a tool of U.S. foreign policy. Official statistics say the United States has used military force on more than 200 occasions since 1945.

A clear parallel is now apparent between President Reagan's approach to Nicaragua and that to Vietnam 2 decades ago. The fact that the congressional vote on aid for Nicaraguan Contras is being compared with the Tonkin resolution vote is not incidental. The list of U.S. crimes against sovereign states now carries another name -- Libya.

Western Reaction

LD162001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Commentary by editor Antonin Kostka]

[Text] The criminal air raids by the United States against the Libyan civilian population has aroused a very complicated reaction among Washington's West European allies. Next to the shared universal indignation over the groundless murder of the innocent inhabitants of a small country, not excluding women, old people, and children, the European public is concerned about many other things and warning circumstances. In particular, they fear possible retaliatory actions against U.S. installations on their territory, and this fear is reinforced by exceptional security measures and by a deliberately spread psychosis. However, this fear is reflected on a quite different level than that envisioned by the manipulators of public opinion. More and more people in the West are forced to ask themselves the inevitable question: If Prime Minister Thatcher gave consent for the use of bases on British territory so recklessly and without consulting Parliament, what guarantee is there that with the same recklessness she or the prime minister of the government of any NATO country would not consent to even more dangerous actions? What, actually, are the legal rights of the British, West German, or other governments toward the U.S. bases on their territory? Do they have any rights?

These concerns are fully justified because the U.S. anti-Libyan actions have shown clearly Washington's real attitude toward its own allies, how masterfully and contemptuously it ignores their views, and how in spite of their clearly expressed will it ruthlessly imposes its own. This is a matter of grave concern today, after the raids against Libya, because this barbarous behavior by the U.S. Administration, which is in open contradiction with international law, the UN Charter, and the principles of human rights, shows that this administration is still thinking in terms that belong to the past, to at least the era of colonialism and its penalizing crusades. It is a horrific thought that it could take a decision to use nuclear weapons on the same basis.

This sort of reasoning leads to one conclusion only: The United States is an extremely dangerous and incalculable ally. Alliance with the United States is like putting a madman next to a barrel of gunpowder.

And these is another very vexatious and alarming matter: connections. The superpower which, for a second time, marred the nuclear test moratorium and prospects fro the eradication of medium-range missiles in Europe; the superpower which appropriates the richess of the sea in international waters and lays claim to making outer space its own military polygon -- this superpower has been revealed by its irresponsible actions of state terrorism as a basic enemy of peace. The actions against Libya are only the tip of an iceberg of that extremely dangerous policy which is directed at devaluation of all the results of detente achieved so far, at destabilization of peace, and at deepening confrontation in the name of Washington's hegemonic goals.

In this situation the people of the allied countries justifiably ask: Does the passive disagreement and reservations, expressed in a very roundabout way, of their governments against the U.S. behavior match the seriousness of the situation? Are they sufficient guarantee against being dragged into much more dangerous adventures?

STROUGAL, HUSAK MEET WITH PREMIER MESSNER

LD152314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Here is a report from Czechoslovakia on Premier Messner's visit there: Aleksandr Lukanski speaking from Prague. The visit of Polish guests here is proceeding in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

This morning a meeting between Premier Zbigniew Messner and Premier Lubomir Strougal was held in the seat of the Council of Ministers. This was the next opportunity for exchanging views, both in the sphere of bilateral relations and on international issues, especially in the situation of U.S. aggression against Libya.

Before noon, Premier Zbigniew Messner was received at Prague Castle by Gusta Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ. Next, Polish guests toured Prague. In the afternoon, Premier Zbigniew Messner will meet Czechoslovak journalists and foreign correspondents accredited in Prague. The interest in the conference is great, because the Prague visit by the Polish premier is of international importance.

Messner Departs

LD152316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has ended a 2-day official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. On the last day of his visit to Prague he was received by President Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ, and held talks with Premier Lubomir Strougal. They discussed current international problems and the possibility for further intensification of Polish-Czechoslovak relations. In the afternoon, Zbigniew Messner, left Prague for Warsaw.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11TH SED CONGRESS

More on Gorbachev Arrival

LD161812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 16 Apr (ADN) -- A CPSU delegation headed by the general secretary of the Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, arrived in Berlin on Wednesday to take part in the 11th SED Congress. Mikhail Gorbachev, who is accompanied by his wife Raisa, was welcomed fraternally at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker. Other members of the party leadership were present at the welcome.

Other members of the CPSU delegation are Vadim Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Karl Vaino, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party; Vladimir Tikhomirov, CPSU Central Committee member and turner in the Moscow "Vladimir Ilich" electromechanical works; Konstantin Frolov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and vice president of the USSR Academy of Science; and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, CPSU Central Committee member and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR.

The special Aeroflot aircraft landed at 1035 at the airport which was decorated with the GDR national flags and the flags of the international workers movement. Erich Honecker waited for Mikhail Gorbachev at the steps. Both party leaders embraced fraternally. After a cordial welcome, Erich Honecker said that we are exceedingly happy to welcome you to the party congress in Berlin. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed thanks for the reception. Girls and boys from the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization presented the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and his wife with flowers. Then Erich Honecker cordially shook hands with Raisa Gorbachev and the members of the delegation.

Present to welcome the Soviet guests were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, Harry Tisch, Werner Eberlein, Inge Lange, Siegfried Lorenz, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer, and Werner Walede. Also present were the members of the SED Central Committee, Herbert Krolikowski and Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department in the Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Present at the arrival of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee were Army General Petr Lushev, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, [GSFG]; Lieutenant General Nikolay Molseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the GSFG; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty to the GDR National People's Army; as well as other high-ranking military people and diplomats from the Soviet Embassy. After the welcome Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev posed for a welcoming photo for the numerous representatives from the international press.

On arrival at Niederschoenhausen Palace, the residence of the SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker once again welcomed his guest, Raisa Gorbachev and the members of the CPSU delegation most cordially. He presented Mikhail Gorbachev with a photo album and other contemporary documents about the visit of a CPSU Central Committee delegation in May-June 1966 to study the SED's leadership work. Mikhail Gorbachev was a member of that delegation in his position at that time as head of the department for party organization work of the Stavropol regional CPSU committee.

The documents show the visit of the delegation to Berlin, Dresden, Cottbus, Golssen, Hoyerswerda, and Potsdam. Mikhail Gorbachev considered this "successful surprise," as he said, to be a good sign of our everlasting friendship.

Honors Thaelmann Memory

LD161814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Together with Erich Honecker, Mikhail Gorbachev paid tribute this morning during the drive from Berlin-Schoenefeld airport to his residence, Niederschoenhausen Palace, to the outstanding leader of the German workers movement, Ernst Thaelmann, on his 100th birthday. The CPSU secretary general laid a wreath at the memorial in the Ernst Thaelmann Park, which was ceremoniously inaugurated on the previous day.

On arriving at the new housing and recreation area in the Berlin workers quarter of Prenzlauer Berg, rich in tradition, both party leaders were welcomed with cheers and much applause by members of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, by Lenin Pioneers and citizens. Mikhail Gorbachev then took the opportunity together with Erich Honecker and the creator of the Thaelmann memorial, Lev Kerbel, to inspect some of the attractive park. They had many cordial meetings with young people and workers.

Tours East Berlin

LD161857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the members of the CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress this afternoon went on a tour of Berlin. They were escorted by members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary, and Guenter Schabowski; as well as by the mayor of Berlin, Erhard Krack, and other personages. They went sightseeing and visited cultural centers and new residential areas.

Their first stop was a visit to soldiers and officers of the GDR state border with West Berlin at Brandenburg Gate. Afterward they attended an organ concert at Schauspielhaus in the Platz der Akademie. After driving through Marzahn, the largest Berlin borough with the largest number of children, they visited Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen.

Mayor Krack told the Soviet visitors that between 1981 and 1985, 119,030 dwellings were built or modernized to improve housing conditions for 322,000 Berliners. The 1986-90 plan provides for the building of another 166,000 dwellings so that 440,000 residents would be rehoused in newly built or refurbished dwellings.

Mikhail Gorbachev summed up his impressions when he said: I have seen and experienced many interesting things today and listened to many clever ideas. For that I am very grateful. Berlin is truly a worthy metropolis of the Socialist GDR. Your great building achievements have greatly impressed me. Good conditions have indeed been created for Berliners. I was struck by your nice sense of history. A true feeling for your country can be sensed. Your sense of history, which a people cannot develop without, is impressive.

Mikhail Gorbachev signed the visitors book of the city commandant at the GER state border with West Berlin. He paid tribute to the important mission of the men and officers in securing the border. Their service is a point of honor, he added. The brotherhood-in-arms between the Soviet Army and the National People's Army, between the Armed Forces of both states, is indestructible. There is no doubt about that, he said.

The next stop was the Platz der Akademie. In recent years, the CPSU general secretary was told, one of the finest architectural ensembles in Europe had been restored -- the French cathedral, the Schauspielhaus and Platz der Akademie -- in the heart of Berlin, which will celebrate its 750th anniversary next year. In the large concert hall of the Schauspielhaus, the visitors heard a recital of Johann Sebastian Bach's Fantasia and improvisations of Russian folk songs.

The tour continued with a drive along Leipziger Strasse with its apartment blocks and shops and businesses. They passed the Nikolay Quarter, the core of old Berlin. The visitors were impressed by the careful reconstruction of historic buildings. At the Marx-Engels forum, Mikhail Gorbahcev and his party left their coaches. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee walked through the park toward the monument for Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, unveiled by Erich Honecker on 4 April, and laid flowers at the foot of the bronze statue.

After touring Marzahn, the party reached Hohenschoenhausen in the early evening, where Erich Honecker laid the foundation stone for the new residential area 2 years ago. A few days ago, the first 12 housing complexes were handed over to the tenants. A total of 20,000 residents have been rehoused in 5,637 dwellings. Afterward, the Soviet visitors returned to their residence.

CPCZ Delegation Arrives

LD162301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1326 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The following arrived in the capital of the GDR on Wednesday morning at the invitation of the SED Central Committee to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The delegation of the CPCZ headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Vaclav Sipek, member of the Central Committee, leading secretary of the North Bohemian region and Pavel Sadovsky, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by the member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee Secretary Egon Krenz.

SRV Delegation Arrives

LD141424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- The following arrived today in the GDR capital to take part in the 11th SED Congress at the invitation of the SED Central Committee:

The delegation from the Vietnam Communist Party, led by Chu Huy Man, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau, and vice chairman of the Council of State. It includes Nguyen Van Trong, deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee, and Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR.

The guests were greeted by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

MSZMP Delegation Arrives

LD162104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the following arrived in the GDR capital today to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The delegation of the MSZMP led by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Central Committee Politburo, director general of the Institute of Social Sciences at the Central Committee. The delegation includes Robert Burgert, member of the Central Committee, director general of the Babolna agricultural combine; and Istvan Roska, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

BCP Delegation Arrives

LD162051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee the following arrived in the GDR capital on Wednesday to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It consists of Dimitur Dimitrov, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Tolbukhin area committee and Vulcho Naidenov Lenov, Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by Werner Jarowsinky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

PZPR Delegation Arrives

LD162153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The PZPR delegation arrived in the GDR capital today to attend the 11th SED Congress at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation is led by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and includes Zofia Grzyb, member of the Politburo; Boguslaw Ferensztajn, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Katowice; and Janusz Obodowski, Polish ambassador to the GDR. They were welcomed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Cuban Delegation Arrives

LD162101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- At the invitation of the SED Central Committee the following arrived in the GDR capital on Wednesday to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The delegation of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee. It consists of Miguel Rodriguez Diaz, candidate of the Central Committee and second secretary of the special district executive of the Isle of Youth, Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba to the GDR, as well as Oscar Martinez Cordoves, staff member of the International Relations department of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

PLO Delegation Arrives

LD162208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- The following arrived in the GDR capital on Wednesday to take part in the 11th SED Congress at the invitation of the SED Central Committee:

The PLO delegation, led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian Revolution. It includes 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu 'Ali, chairman of Samed [Palestinian Martyred Workers Society] and president of the PLO-GDR Friendship Society; Fahd Sulayman, Political Bureau member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Ahmad Najm, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF); and Dr Isam Kamil Salim, PLO ambassador to the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by Werner Eberlein, candidate Politburo member of the SED Central Committee.

LCY Delegation Arrives

LD162134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation to the 11th SED Congress, led by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Berlin today. Also in the delegation are Hisen Ramadani, member of the LCY Central Committee and Ljubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR.

At Berlin-Schonefeld Airport the delegation was greeted by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Politburo and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo.

U.S. MILITARY ACTION AGAINST LIBYA CONDEMNED

LD161848 Budapest In English to Europe 1050 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] All the Hungarian dailies give prominince to the American bombing raid of Libyan cities, carrying pictures of the destroyed houses of civilians, and discussing feared international response. In their commentaries, the Hungarian papers sharply condemn the American move, describing it as totally unjustifiable. In its editorial, NEPSZABADSAG, the central daily, points out: After Grenada and Lebanon, there is nothing new about the Reagan administration using local military intervention as an integral part of its global policy.

But general consternation, the paper points out, follows the [word indistinct] of Washington, as it shakes off international criticism, ignores the stand of rejection, and overlooks warnings to exercise restraint, showing at the same time a lack of responsibility in toying with the risk of global conflict. NEPSZABADSAG recalls that Libya had expressed its readiness for talks, the same was as Nicaragua had, but in both cases the United States chose to use force instead.

NEPSZAVA, the trade union daily, in its editorial, expresses regret over violence taking the place of (?placation) and arguments, and the paper adds: once again the United States chose to play the role of the sheriff of the world.

World Opinions Divided

LD162129 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In most of the world's capitals, the U.S. action has been condemned. Opinions are divided, even within the official circles of the NATO countries.

Yesterday evening, the British people, protesting in front of the prime minister's office, most likely gave Prime Minister Thatcher only a taste of how public opinion felt upon seeing the TV reports from Tripoli. According to this morning's public opinion poll of BBC Television, 67 percent of the British condemn the U.S. aggression, and disapprove of the British support of it. At this moment, the debate, interspersed with stormy protests, is still taking place in the British House of Commons, in which the MP's, including those of the government's party, are demanding an explanation: Why did the prime minister make Britain, as some have worded it, Washington's accomplice in this military adventure?

Kocsis Commentary

LD162147 Budapest in English to Europe 200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Aniko Kocsis commentary]

[Text] The American air strike against Libya caused worldwide shock. As a result, the Soviet Union has called off the Soviet-American foreign ministerial talks planned for May. The Hungarian Government has also expressed its concern over the event. For the "International Newsroom", Aniko Kocsis comments:

It would seem that the American air strike against Libya was preplanned in every detail, and its timing was also notable. The attack was carried out during peak television viewing time, as if it had been part of the plan that as many people in the United States as possible should be informed of the event, demonstrating [words indistinct]. President Reagan's televised address to the nation was also up to the requirements of the media. Its logic was (?rather in the spirit of) a popular feature, in its glorifying the cause of power. In an effort to explain the attack, President Reagan claimed that Libya had been punished for its last involvement in the bomb attack on a West German discotheque, in which an American soldier was killed.

The air strike against Libya is in line with the efforts of the American Administration to gain world supremacy. But the policy is, to say the least, controversial. The United States considers only its own interests, and the rest of the world can be duly critical of this attitude.

The countries of the world naturally expect a more responsible approach towards them from one of the major powers. The attack against Libya will certainly have an unfavorable impact on Soviet-American relations at a time when, after a diffuclut period, there had been a certain improvement in this sphere. Added to that, the American strike against Libya has increased tension in the region, and could endanger peace, not only in that part of the world.

On its part, the United States seems to have totally ignored the views and interests of its allies. For example, some hours before the attack, the Common Market foreign ministers warned that the conflict between the United States and Libya should be settled through peaceful negotiation. They were naturally well aware that a possible military confrontation in the Mediterranean would endanger their security and could lead to undesirable consequences.

The statements by the Western and socialist countries after the attack were unanimously of the view that terrorism cannot be curbed by terrorism on a state level. The majority of the world's public opinion does not accept the Washington argument, which is in the spirit of popular movies, and tends to see the attack against Libya as an irresponsible adventure rather than an act of heroism.

BRIEFS

WATER MANAGEMENT PACT WITH CSSR -- Hungary -- Talks between Czechoslovak and Hungarian specialists in water management have ended in Gyor with the signing of a protocol. According to the concluded agreements, the water management organizations of both countries will build into the canalization of the Danube 25,000 cubic meters of stone and will carry out the excavation of a ford in its flow. The Czechoslovak and Hungarian water management workers have further noted with satisfaction that they managed to complete the canalization works on a dangerous turn of the Danube at (Abagyamero), which is among the most difficult sections of navigation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 12 Apr 86 LD]

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. ACTIONS IN LIBYA

Orzechowski Condemnation

LD161818 Warsaw PAP in English 0059 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 15: At a press conference after the conclusion of the inaugural session, Minister Orzechowski said that the Stockholm conference was particularly close to Poland not only because it was being held in the neighbouring and freindly Sweden but also because during the CSCE meeting in Madrid Poland had made great efforts to make it take place. Poland is deeply attached to the CSCE process, the important part of which is the Sockholm conference, Orzechowski said. It is in the interest of all the European countries to prevent the Stockholm conference from going down to posterity as a meeting of unfulfilled hopes and unused chances.

Answering questions, minister Orzechowski expressed his hope that the conference would complete its task in time before the autumn meeting of the states-participants in the CSCE in Vienna which, among other things, will assess its outcome and make decisions on further negotiations.

Minister Orzechowski described the U.S. acts against Libya as a road leading to the abyss. This is an attempt to set the reverse gear in the process of building confidence and security, to which the bombs dropped on the innocent people of Libya cannot contribute by any means. Poland, which is against any form of terrorism, can by no means come to terms with the state terrorism, Orzechowski said.

Also today, Minister Orzechowski met with Sweden's Foreign Minister Sten Andersson to exchange views on the current international issues with particular regard to the CSCE process and the necessity to speed up the work of the Stockholm Conference. The two ministers expressed their concern and regret at the recent developments in the Mediterranean Sea. Voicing satisfaction at the present state of bilateral relations, the ministers stated that there were many more possibilities for their further comprehensive development. They also came out in favour of elevating the political dialogue to a higher level.

PAP Scores 'Arrogance'

LD162025 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 16 Apr 86

[By PAP military commentator Lieutenant Colonel Stanislaw Masztanowicz]

[Text] Warsaw, April 16 -- The U.S. committed aggression, another one in its history, against a sovereign state located thousands of kilometers from America. While giving the order to start these terrorist actions, President Reagan should have anticipated (and he could, too) that American missiles would kill civilians, including women and children. He could, and he should have anticipated, although he might not have wanted to, that in this way he would find himself among perpetrators of acts of terror, only draped in state majesty.

The assumption guided the planners who sent the F-111 planes against Libya was not only to attack targets located on teh Jamahiriyah's territory. There also was a more general target, a more significant one. The aggression against Libya was supposed to make many states from various regions of the world aware that any disobedience to the dictate of the U.S. might result in similar measures.

The arrogance of the Washington administration has gone so far that it takes advantage of its allies' territories without their consent.

The point is to implement in practice the doctrine of neoglobalism, to brutally blackmail the states which, being thousands of kilometres distant from American air force bases, would like to believe they are free to pursue their policies independently from the U.S., that the curtain of distance makes them safe.

Effect on Allies Questioned

LD162010 Warsaw PAP in English 1644 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Allies or Satellites? (by PAP journalist)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 16: The act of aggression against Libya committed under personal patronage of President Reagan irresistibly provokes reflection on the character of relations between the U.S. and its allies. On various gala occasions they are said to be based on full brotherhood, close consultations, mutual respect, taking into account the stand of partners. None of these were confirmed in case of the American aggression on Libya. The Americans not only did not notify their allies in advance, but deliberately concealed their aggressive plans towards Libya.

This time, irresponsible and dangerous for the world peace consequences of the arrogant attitude towards allies might prove even more serious than in the case of Grenada.

This full justifies a conclusion that the U.S. will equally unceremoniously treat its allies who declared their cooperation in the star wars programme. Washington reserved for them the role of mechanical executors of American armament plans in outer space who will silently, if not approvingly, watch Reagan torpedo all Soviet initiatives of disarmament and detente. Is it allies' servility, or satellites' compliance?

ZSL Protests

LD162242 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium has expressed resolute protest and indignation at the barbarian raids of the U.S. Air Force against Libya.

Libyan Envoy Statement

LD161806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] In connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya, a press conference for Polish and foreign journalists was held in the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Warsaw. Sulayman al-'Uraybi, the secretary of the bureau, stated that, contrary to the statement of the U.S. Government that the aim of the attack was military targets only, first and foremost, it was residential districts, schools, hospitals, and among them a center for handicapped people in Benghazi which were destroyed. There are many civilian casualties.

According to the United States, the reason for the attack was support given by Libya to international terrorism. But, the secretary said, the United Nations Organisation resolutions on violating international laws and norms do not concern Libya. Vietnam, Nicaragua, and Grenada are examples of the aggressive policy of the United States. Libya has become another target for attack.

Sulayman al-'Uraybi highly assessed the stand of the socialist states, and particularly the decision of the USSR to call off the meeting of the foreign ministers of that country and the United States. He thanked the Polish nation and Government for their friendship and support.

The journalists who were attending were handed a statement of the People's Bureau of the Jamahiriyah. It states among other things that the American aggression has been the result of support given by Libya to national liberation movements in the world and the result of its battle against American hegemony. The People's Bureau for Contacts with Aboard has published a statement in which it gives information about support given by some Western states to the United States. The document calls on the Arab nation to struggle against American imperialism. Libya, the statement says, will defend itself against the aggression with all its strength and means.

LIBYAN DIPLOMAT GRATEFUL FOR POLISH SUPPORT

LD161044 Warsaw PAP in English 0927 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 16 -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today interviewed a member of the People's Committee for Consular Affairs at the Libyan People's Bureau in Warsaw Ahmed A. Bukhreis. The paper quoted him as saying in part:

"The American aggression is an unequivocal manifestation of state terrorism. The Americans' choice of civilian population and air defences, the latter obviously meant for self-defence, as targets for their attacks, shows that they are bent to destroy the Libyan people and all that has been created after the revolution, abolish people's rule in Libya and establish themselves in this strategic point of the Middle East.

"But the Libyan nation is fully determined to defend its sovereignty, independence, and right to progressive development with no foreign interference. The Libyans are grateful to the Polish nation and all the socialist states for their solidarity and support at this difficult moment for the Libyan people," the diplomat told the paper.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON U.S. 'VIOLATION' OF SOVIET WATERS

AU041040 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29-31 Mar 86 p 3

["Own Correspondence From Moscow" by Waldemar Mickiewicz: "Peaceful Passage, American Style"]

[Text] When the Soviet Union issued a firm, but short and surprisingly restrained communique about a violation by American warships of the USSR state border south of the Crimean Peninsula, it was immediately clear that this was a serious incident. After all, human memory has preserved similar events "organized near the Soviet borders, like the famous business with the U-2 aircraft at the beginning of the sixties, or the recent tragedy of the South Korean aircraft that was sent into Soviet tragedy of the South Korean aircraft that was sent into Soviet airspace in a region with strategic military bases.

The seriousness became even clearer when details of the Black Sea incident began to emerge. One can reconstruct the incident on the basis of Soviet writings as follows: on 10 March, the Soviet patrol ship Ladniy, commanded by Captain Second Class P. Zhuravlev, discovered two U.S. warships that had sailed through the Bosphorus and entered the Black Sea. He of course reported this, and received orders to continue observation. The American missile-carrying cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron were sailing northeast. The Soviet ship Ladniy trailed them and kept them under constant observation.

"On more than one occasion, ships of the U.S. war fleet have entered the Black Sea and conducted intelligence activity," said Admiral V. Chernavin, deputy minister of defense, to an IZVESTIYA reporter. But this time they behaved particularly boldly: On 13 March, at 1111, the cruiser Yorktown and the accompanying destroyer Caron violated the USSR state border and entered an area south of the Crimean Peninsula."

"Despite the warning from the Soviet side that they had crossed the USSR border (the ships' commanders acknowledged the warnings), they continued on the same course. Ships of the border service of the USSR Committee for State Security [KGB] then sailed to the area of the incident, and fleet combat aircraft were launched. The order was given to place fleet storm troops on combat alert. I believe the commanders of the American ships realized the seriousness of the emerging situation and understood that their further presence in our territorial waters could lead to serious consequences. At 1332, the Americans left USSR territorial waters. They had spent over 2 hours there."

Later, the Soviet press, quoting BTA, reported that on 16 March the American ships also entered Bulgarian waters on the Black Sea. A TASS report carried the text of a protest note from Sofia stressing that it was the fourth time in the past 2 years that the Americans had violated the Bulgarian border on the Black Sea.

One more "detail" published in Krasnaya Zvezda, among other places, is also interesting: After its Black Sea trip, the cruiser Yorktown found itself among the powerful American armada of over 40 warships conducting provocative maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

The first Soviet reaction to the Black Sea incident was firm, but forthright and "restrained," as they say in Moscow. The Foreign Ministry handed the American ambassador a protest note demanding a halt to similar provocative actions. Political observers in Moscow have described this attitude unequivocally as an expression of the USSR's aim to preserve the "spirit of Geneva" which requires, just as world public opinion does, this very same restraint by the superpowers in their mutual relations. Adm Chernavin said that the "temperature was kept down" during the incident, as well as in the reactions toward it.

Nevertheless, one can see that the U.S. Black Sea provocation is beginning to acquire a specific meaning which possesses a deeper political sense. For it is becoming increasingly clear that it was merely a link in a longer chain of disturbing moves by Washington. It has attracted the attention of the Soviet press and ordinary Soviet people who are not at all specialists in politics. Let us remember that the incident occurred on 13 March, and then again on 16 March off the Bulgarian coast. Before that, Washington had wrongly demanded a reduction in the personnel of the UN missions of some socialist states. Recently and, as it turns out, hurriedly, the United States detonated another nuclear explosion regarded as nothing but a demonstrative questioning of the possibilities of reaching an accord on banning nuclear tests. And at the time of writing this article, a provocation is taking place near the borders of Libya.

It is in this context that the Black Sea incident is beginning to appear to the Soviet public and in PRAVDA's review of international problems. People here remember the famous letter to the President which "advised" him not to make any concessions in Geneva. They also remember that a battle for the 1987 budget is being waged in the United States.

Against the background of the latest moves by the American Administration, as well as considerations like the ones quoted by TASS in the above-mentioned material, the American explanation that the Black Sea incident was a "peaceful passage" permitted by international and Soviet law is viewed with nothing but irony. In a statement for IZVESTIYA, Admiral Chernavin said that the cruiser had missiles, and in addition that "everyone who sails on the sea knows that foreign warships may only cross USSR territorial waters along coastal routes set by the Soviet Government.... There are no such routes at all in the Black Sea near the Soviet coast."

The following fact illustrates the way "peaceful passage" is interpreted. As we know, there are 12 million nautical miles of coastal water zones, and the American ships were 6 miles off the USSR coast, as the American defense department spokesman has himself admitted. It is understandable that the American explanation of this event as not provocative but simply "harmless" is not being treated seriously. Also understandable is V. Chernavin's statement, referring, by the way, to American press articles, according to which "one of the purposes of this earlier planned action was to gather intelligence on the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces."

VICE PREMIER GWIAZDA ON RELATIONS WITH CSSR

LD162238 Warsaw PAP in English 0433 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 15: Referring to talks held by Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner during his official visit to Czechoslovakia, member of Polish delegation Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, in a statement for PAP, stressed both the positive assessment of economic relations formulated by the prime ministers of both countries and the concordance of stands on the possibilities and the need to further develop them.

Both prime ministers emphasized that the implementation of decisions made during the official visit of friendship to Poland by the Czechoslovak party-state delegation in 1983 stepped up, in an all-round way, cooperation in economy, science and technology, and sped up the rise in Polish-Czechoslovak commodity exchange. As a result, Czechoslovakia became Poland's second largest trading partner after the USSR.

During the talks, both sides agreed to increase the supplies of Czechoslovak commodities to Poland by 30 million rubles as part of a credit given to Poland to uphold the potential to produce sulphur.

Gwiacza stressed that Polish-Czechoslovak bilateral economic relations for the coming years are well directed and programmed and obligations of both sides are specified in agreements and accords reached by the two sides. Progress in specialization and coproduction will be attained at first by the consistent implementation of the decisions, positively assessed by both premiers, of the 22nd session of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology to extend the validity of 19 agreements binding till 1985 and by the signing of 28 new agreements.

LE MONDE REPORTS SENTENCES ON POLISH DISSIDENTS

PM151838 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Apr 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "An 'Exemplary' Prisoner]

[Text] Henryk Wujec, who was one of the most active members of the Workers Defense Committee [KOR] and who spent nearly 3 years in prison without trial after the proclamation of martial law, was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment by a court in Warsaw on 8 April as a result of an appeal. It was his participation in a counter-march on 1 May 1985, separate from the "official" march, which motivated this sentence. The sentence was handed down last May, and is about to be applied, after appeal, on the eve of the forthcoming 1 May ceremonies....

The "exemplary" nature of this legal decision is therefore obvious, especially since it concerns a man respected for his courage, especially in the days of the KOR and who, since his release, has spared no effort to defend political prisoners.

For about 2 years the authorities' tactics have been to choose a few well-known former political prisoners who have been "amnestied" from among the participants in unofficial marches and to put them on trial. There were around 10,000 participants in this counter-demonstration on 1 May 1985 in Warsaw, which dispersed without incident, and Mr Wujec was identified from police photographs. His appeal was heard while he was having surgery in hospital.

Several other sentences were passed on Solidarity supporters recently: Two Gdynia workers were summarily sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for possession of several copies of a clandestine newspaper. In Bialogard, in the north of the country, three sisters, Anna, Grazyna, and Krystyna Sztark were each sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and a large fine for trying to stop the police from arresting a "demonstrator" on 31 August who was himself sentenced to 13 months imprisonment.

In addition administrative chiefs denied that Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, one of the main national Solidarity leaders, had been badly beaten in prison, but admitted that it had been necessary to "resort to force" to put him in solitary confinement. Mr Frasyniuk, who is regarded as a recalcitrant prisoner, is subjected to very harsh treatment and regularly deprived of visits, because he refuses to submit to a body search carried out in conditions he regards as particularly degrading.

Cardinal Glemp in Paris

Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp, who arrived in Paris on Friday 11 April for a 10-day pastoral visit to France, was the guest on French television channel 2 the same evening, and was questioned in particular on the position of political prisoners in Poland. With regard to Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Cardinal Glemp simply said that reports on the prisoner's state of health had been "exaggerated." As for Bogdan Lis, whose name was also mentioned by the channel 2 journalist, the primate said that he had no particular information. He did not add anything about political prisoners.

In reply to another question, the primate said that Solidarity "exists as an ideal deeply rooted in the population," and no longer as a trade union. With regard to the role at present played by the church in public life, the primate explained that it was trying to encourage increased morality in society, for instance by combatting alcholoism and drugs, and that cooperation with the state was possible for such objectives.

Questioned more generally on the development of the situation in his country, the primate briefly replied that this development was rather slow and that progress should be measured by the yardstick of what progress can be achieved in the socialist countries.

The primate also expressed his gratitude to Jacques Chirac for what he has done to help Poland. Cardinal Glemp was due to be received at City Hall on Saturday by the prime minister and mayor of Paris, with whom he has already met twice in the past. The primate is also due to be received by President Francois Mitterrand, probably on Monday 14 April before his departure for various French provinces where Polish communities are established. Meanwhile he will celebrate a mass in Notre Dame de Paris jointly with Cardinal Lustiger, archbishop of Paris.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS WITH SWEDISH COUNTERPART

LD161822 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Orzechowski had a meeting this afternoon with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson. They exchanged views on the current international situation, the development of the CSCE process, and the results of the Stockholm conference. On the way to the Stockholm conference, Minister Orzechowski also laid flowers on Olof Palme's grave.

LEADERSHIP APPEARANCES FOR 7-13 APRIL

LD140220 [Editorial Report] Polish media monitored at London Bureau have reported the following leadership appearances during the week of 7-13 April 1986.

Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 7 April reports that PZPR secretaries Jan Glowczyk and Marian Wozniak "attended a pre-congress conference devoted to the election of a delegate to the 10th PZPR Congress." The same newscast reports that PZPR Secretary Stanislaw Kalkus attended a similar conference at the Runotex factory; that PZPR Secretary Zbigniew Michalek attended a like conference in Lukowo, previously meeting with party members in Szczygly Dolne; and that PZPR Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak attended a pre-congress meeting in Warsaw's Nowotki enterprise.

PZPR Politburo member "Tadeusz Porebski yesterday decorated the Wrozamet domestic heating works in Wroclaw with the Order of the Banner of Labor conferred by the Council of State," according to Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0100 GMT on 13 April 1986.

In Warsaw, also on 12 April, "Political Bureau member and PUWP Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek received here member of the leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and commander of the People's Army of Syria General M.J. al-'Ali on visit to Poland now," according to Warsaw PAP in English at 1429 GMT on 13 April 1986. "Czyrek briefed the Syrian guest on key issues of the socio-economic situation in Poland and the most significant party activities prior to the 10th PUWP congress. The sides also discussed crucial issues of the international situation, including the Middle East. They pointed to dangerous activities by leading forces of imperialism which aggravate the situation and complicate settlement of key problems in Middle East and the Mediterranean. Minister al-'Ali voiced his recognition for the effective measures by the Polish leadership aimed at overcoming current difficulties. He stressed Syria's interest in developing Polish-Syrian economic and cultural cooperation and international contacts."

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON REACTION TO LIBYA SITUATION

AU171021 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, last night took the floor on Libyan television firmly condemning the aggression committed by the United States against his country and the complicity of the Government of Great Britain. The leaders of the Arab countries, he stated, addressed him on their own initiative proposing the convening of an extraordinary conference of the heads of state and government of the Arab countries to discuss the assistance that can be granted to the Libyan people to reject the U.S. aggression. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced that this conference could take place in the coming days.

GNA Letters to U.S. Congress

AU161935 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] All our people fully support and highly value the new firm and constructive initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, namely the message sent to the U.S. President in connection with the particularly serious situation in the Mediterranean as a result of military actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. All the Romanian people ardently wish that, in the current international circumstances, everything possible should be done to eliminate force and the threat of force from relations between states and to resolve contentious problems through peaceful and negotiated means alone, in the spirit of respect for the principles of relations among sovereign and independent states, international law, and each people's sacred right to freely decide their own destiny.

In the spirit of the consistent policy of peace and cooperation promoted by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] sent a letter to Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. On behalf of all deputies and expressing the sentiments of all our people, the GNA appeals to all members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to make use of their prerogatives and ensure that necessary steps are taken to avoid a repetition of such actions and to prevent the further aggravation of the particularly tense situation in that region and the entire world. The GNA Bureau and the Romanian deputies reiterate the hope -- which was recently expressed in the Declaration of the GNA of the SR of Romania in connection with the International Year of Peace, a declaration which was circulated as an official document at the United Nations and sent to all parliaments in the world -- that reason will triumph and that all differences, including the problems between the United States and Libya, can and must be resolved through negotiations alone, by completely eliminating the use or threat of force. In the spirit of the policy of peace and understanding consistently promoted by Romania and its president Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian deputies are firmly determined to contribute, through all parliamentary means, to reducing international tension, creating a climate of understanding and cooperation, and ensuring the supreme right of nations to life, peace, and a free and dignified existence.

A similar letter was sent to George Bush, president of the Senate of the U.S. Congress.

Taking note of the U.S. military action against Libya, a sovereign and independent state -- the letter addressed by the GNA Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation to Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress, reads: the deputies of this GNA commission believe that such a manifestation of the policy of force again proves that this action is incompatible with the rules of behavior in relations among states and that it violates the norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, something which can have countless dangerous consequences. The letter appeals to all members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress to take steps to bring about a halt to all military actions that can lead to a further aggravation of the already disquieting situation in the Mediterranean. A similar letter was also addressed to Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress.

A motion adopted by the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions states that our country's trade unionists fully support the position expressed in his appeal to U.S. President Ronald Reagan by the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, when he called for all steps to be taken to put an end to further military actions against Libya and to ensure that problems are solved through negotiations, with a view to securing peace in the Mediterranean, Europe, and throughout the world. All our people highly value Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new initiative and consider it an expression of profound wisdom in examining and resolving international problems and a manifestation of rational responsibility for the fate of peace and security in the world.

A motion adopted by the Executive Bureau of the National Women's Council of the SR of Romania ardently appeals to all women's organizations throughout the world to take steps to make the U.S. Administration renounce any aggressive actions against Libya, show realism and lucidity, and avoid any acts that can further aggravate the situation in that part of the world. Fully endorsing and highly valuing Romania's position presented in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's message to President Ronald Reagan, the motion stresses that the only reasonable way to solve contentious problems and all conflicts is through negotiations. No matter how difficult such negotiations may be, no effort is too big, through political means and negotiations, to eliminate those hotbeds of tension that can jeopardize the fate of all mankind.

ROMANIA LIBERA Article

AU171008 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 16 Apr 86 p 6

[George Nicolescu article: "The Use of Force, a Path at Variance With the Interests of Peace and the Principles of International Legality"]

[Text] It is with sentiments of profound concern that the Romanian people have learned about the U.S. bombing raid against the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and the city of Benghazi. This military action caused great material damage and numerous victims among the ranks of the Libyan population and foreign citizens in that country; several foreign embassies were damaged, including the Romanian Embassy; four members were injured.

This attack is an unjustifiable aggression and an inadmissible act that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state that is a member of the United Nations. The Romanian people condemn and reject such acts, which are flagrantly at variance with the norms of international law and peaceful coexistence between states, which poison the international political atmosphere, and generate further most serious dangers for peace and security throughout the world.

The U.S. military actions against Libya are part and parcel of the overall very serious developments of late in U.S. Libyan relations, developments that will not only sharpen tension at a bilateral level but will also have extensive negative repercussions on the international political atmosphere. At the end of March, the U.S. 6th Fleet, in the Gulf of Sidra area, which is part of the territorial waters of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, attacked targets on Libyan territory. This was followed by repeated threats of resorting to military action and the use of force, a fact that gave rise to real disquietude in the broadest political circles and in world public opinion.

It goes without saying that the U.S. attacks against Libya can only have profoundly negative political consequences, affect the general political atmosphere, and can only aggravate tension and raise new obstacles in the road to cooperation and understanding among people and good coexistence. In the current tense international situation, in which so many threatening storm clouds have gathered and the persistence of long-standing sources of conflict create great dangers for world peace, the method of resorting to force chosen by the United States will sharpen animosities, tension, and antagonism between the two countries even more, thus endangering peace. The Romanian people express their regret that at a time when it is expected that the problems between the United States and Libya would be resolved by negotiations, measures are resorted to that can only complicate the situation and make efforts to seek an equitable solution even more difficult.

Romania has been of the opinion and continues to believe that the only rational road to solving disputes is by means of negotiations and that no matter how difficult and laborious they may be, they are to be preferred to military actions and acts of war. Actually, there is no problem that cannot be resolved by political means and there is no justification for these bombing raids by invoking the right of self-defense or the struggle against terrorism. Romania has opposed and continues to firmly oppose any terrorist actions and all the more condemn state terrorism. It is an axiomatic truth that terrorism cannot be fought with new terrorist actions. As far as Romania is concerned, it is ready to make its entire contribution to resolving any problems by negotiations alone in the spirit of understanding, cooperation, and peace.

Taking into consideration the grave situation that has been created, President Nicolae Ceausescu has appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to take all necessary measures to halt further bombing raids or military actions against Libya, to act to resolve the particularly tense situation between the two countries by negotiations, and to achieve peace in the Mediterranean, Europe, and throughout the world.

In this spirit, public opinion in our country and the Romanian people hope that the sides will refrain from the use or threat of force and that a constructive spirit will prevail which will guide the actions of all states in the international arena, that the principles of international legality will be observed, and that any measures that will aggravate the situation even more will be avoided. This is the only road that can safeguard the supreme interests of the two peoples, peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

CEAUSESCU, IRANIAN MINISTER DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU162329 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1628 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/4/1986 -- On Wednesday, April 16, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Masud Roqani-Zanjani, plan and budget minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, head of his country's delegation to the governmental economic talks under way in Bucharest.

The Iranian guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message from the president of Iran, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. The Romanian head of state thanked [him] for the message and conveyed the Iranian president his salute and the best wishes and the friendly Iranian people wishes of welfare and peace.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, it was highlighted that the links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Iran had followed a positive course on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, mutual respect and advantage. The determination was expressed to further expand those relations and make better use of the broad possibilities offered by the economic potential of Romania and Iran. In that respect, new fields of cooperation, as well as palpable ways and modalities of strengthening and amplifying economic collaboration, of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding were discussed.

Approaching current questions of the international political life, President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that at present all states should rally their efforts more than ever before for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the ensurance of people's and nation's right to life, to peace. The significance was also highlighted of intensified actions for the political, negotiated settlement of interstate litigious issues, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations.

The Romanian president highlighted the need for an end to the war between Iran and Iraq and for an undelayed passage to negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the issues between the two countries.

In connection with the U.S. military actions against Libya, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the Romanian people's deep concern over that unjustified act of aggression against an independent and sovereign state and showed that Romania firmly condemned that serious violation of the norms of international law and stated for the settlement of all the issues between the two countries by political means, through negotiations, in the spirit of understanding, collaboration and peace.

On that occasion, too, Romania's and Iran's determination was reiterated to strengthen their cooperation internationally so as to contribute to the building of a world of peace and collaboration in which all peoples may develop freely, according to their own interests and aspirations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU141953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/4/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received on April 14 a parliamentary delegation from the Argentine Republic, led by Roberto Pascual Silva, first vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, who are paying a visit to Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between the Romanian head of state and the president of Argentina, Raul Ricardo Alfonsin.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Argentina, as well as their many-sided development were highlighted.

In that framework the substantial contribution was underscored which parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries have made and (?continue to) make to better mutual knowledge, to the strengthening of the Romanian-Argentine collaboration and friendship.

At the same time, major aspects of the world political life were approached. Showing that the international situation continued to be particularly serious, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed [as received] that everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and achieve a complex programme for general disarmament, with nuclear disarmament in the focus, to safeguard peace -- the most valuable asset of mankind as a whole. The Romanian president stressed the need for intensified activities to put an end to nuclear tests, as a first step towards nuclear disarmament, taking account of the fact that they pose a serious threat to the entire mankind.

The significance was brought to the fore of eradicating underdevelopment, strengthening collaboration and cooperation between developing countries with a view to working out a common strategy to solve the grave issues facing them -- those countries' extremely high foreign debts included -- establishing a new world economic order.

The head of the Argentine delegation expressed the special appreciation the foreign policy promoted by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the settlement of the major issues of the contemporary life in the interests of the peoples, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet enjoys in his country.

During the interview it was considered that the parliaments and parliamentarians in the whole world could and had to make a more active contribution to the assertion of a new-type policy of collaboration, security and peace among nations.

SCINTEIA REPORTS GNA DEPUTIES SPEECHES

AU101715 [Editorial report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 4 April carries on pages 2, 3, 4 and 6 reports ranging from 700 to 1,000 words on the speeches made by various Grand National Assembly [GNA] deputies at the Third GNA session of the ninth legislation, held on 3 April in Bucharest.

All speeches follow the same pattern, opening with greetings for the upcoming 65th anniversary of the RCP's creation, praising Ceausescu's "thinking and orientations expressed in the speech delivered to the recent RCP Central Committee plenum." All speakers mention Elena Ceausescu's contribution to "modernizing and developing new technologies" in the fields that the respective deputies represent.

Constantin Olteanu, mayor of Bucharest, is reported as speaking about the achievements registered in the Romanian capital. He mentions the results attained in 1985 and "the supplementary goods production of 2.5 billion lei" and stresses the fact that Bucharest enterprises saved "43,000 metric tons of metal, 140,000 metric tons of conventional fuel, and 161,000 megawatts of electric power." He mentions shortcomings that occurred in some units but blames them on the fact that in some units "a significant part of the materials earmarked for exports was used elsewhere, thus hampering plan fulfillment"; but he pledges that all failures will be made up for, and asks for "a draft bill with strict measures against all those who use materials for purposes other than exports."

Gheorghe Dinu in his function as minister of chemical industry presents the achievements registered by this branch of the economy and mentions that most of these results were attained "thanks to technological development," "a result of scientific research carried out under the guidance of Dr Engineer Academician Elena Ceausescu."

The other speeches reported, made by Minister of Heavy Equipment Mihai Moraru or by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, also give an outline of achievements in their respective branches and a series of pledges for future activity. Criticism for failure to attain the planned provisions is made in general terms, addressed to no one in particular, but pledges for better work are made by Pungan on behalf of "all the working people in foreign trade" and by Moraru on behalf of the working people in the heavy equipment industry.

Deputy Prime Ministers Gheorghe David and Ioan Totu are reported as speaking about the national economy in general terms, Petrescu noting the fact that "in the first term of this year some difficulties were registered in supplying the industry electric power" considering that it was caused by "some units failing to make sufficient use of production capacities based on coal" and by the fact that "energy group repairs were not carried out on schedule." Totu deals with financial-banking issues and stresses that in this field "there are some shortfalls which must be eliminated in the shortest time" by "firmly applying Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations."

The outline of the speech made by Ferdinand Nagy, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture reports on agricultural achievements. He is quoted as highlighting a period "rich in achievements, a result of the work carried out with enthusiasm and devotion under the RCP's leadership." The major part of his speech is devoted to the objectives of work to be carried out during "the current agricultural spring campaign."

CONTEMPORANUL EXAMINES EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

AU152203 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES April 15, 1986 -- The specific of the national question in Romania is given by the fact thst Romania is a unitary national state where the Romanian people -- the overwhelming majority of this country's population -- and Romanian citizens of other nationalities -- Hungarians, Germans, Serbians, a.o. -- have been living and working for centuries on end. The existence of the nationalities is rooted in the historical circumstances that governed the development of human society in southeastern Europe where, in the conditions of feudalism, populations of other nationalities settled down on the Romanian land, that was at the crossroads of population shifts and of the confrontations between the big neighbouring empires. Through the centuries, these populations developed in a symbiosis with the Romanian people, writes Dr. Ilie Radulescu in the issue No. 15/1986 of the weekly CONTEMPORANUL.

The Constitution adopted in 1965 stipulates that all Romania's citizens have equal rights, allowing of no kind of restrictions of these rights and of no difference in their existence. The constitution also takes into account the specific elements of the nationalities' life. Free use of the mother tongue is guaranteed and books, newspapers, magazines, theatres and education of all grades in their own language are provided for the Romanian citizens belonging to the nationalities. In the territorial-administrative units where a population belonging also to another nationality than the romanian lives, all the bodies and institutions use the language of the respective nationality as well, in both speech and writing, and appoint office workers born into that nationality or other citizens who are conversant with the local population's language and way of life.

The histroy of mankind shows that genuine national equality can be secured, first of all, through the material guarantee of proper working and living conditions for the whole people.

Starting from this outlook, the Romanian socialist society has created a solid economic base for that purpose through a powerful development of the production forces and their balanced distribution across the territory, through the economic and social development of all counties. In the last twenty years the investment funds earmarked for the counties with a somewhat higher density of citizens belonging to nationalities (Covasna, Bihor, Harghita, Mures, Saty Mare, A.S.O.) were bigger than the all-country average, resulting in a more marked dynamics of industrial production, of the share of the population holding jobs that require higher training, in a rise in the number of completed dwellings and socio-cultural establishments.

In the sphere of public life the quality of rights of all the country's citizens, whatever their nationality, shows in their proportionate representation to all the elected bodies of the RCP and Romanian state, as well as to the forums of workers self-management, which guarantees their possibility to take part with equal rights in running public affairs. Out of the total 369 deputies to the Grand National Assembly 7.3 percent are Romanians of Hungarian nationality, 1.3 per cent are Romanians of German nationality, and 0.5 per cent belong to other nationalities, according to their share in the country's total population.

Such proportions are mirrored in the leading bodies of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Union of Communist Youth, the trade unions, women's committees and commissions, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations, the other public organisations, as well as in the worker democracy and self-management bodies created over the last two decades (the councils of working people in socialist units and the national councils of the working people in industry, agriculture, education, science, instruction, and culture).

INVESTMENT PROJECTS FOR KEY ECONOMIC BRANCHES

AU 121543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1986 -- In 1986 Romania will fulfill an investment programme worth some 270 billion lei.

Most investment projects pursue the modernization of the key economic branches, the development of the energy and raw materials base, a better turning to account of resources.

This year 185 major production units will come on stream, including the first power generating set of the Cernovoda nuclear power plant, power generating sets at the Iron Gates 2 and Riul Mare-Retezat Hydropower plants, the coal-fuelled theremal power plants of Turceni, Oradea, Craiova and Govora, the coking batteries at the Calarasi Metallurgical Combine, at Calan and Resita, new mining units in the Jiu Valley and Gorj County coal basins.

Romania invests a yearly average of 30 per cent of its national income. In the previous five-year plan period spanning 1981-1985 1,800 new production units were commissioned with the fixed assets operated in the economy increasing from 1,864 to 2,800 billion lei.

Heavy stress is laid in the ongoing five year plan period (1986-1900) -- when investment cost [sentence as received]. As such, some 250 billion lei will be saved, which will be used for the building of new projects and to augment the resources meant for a rise in the population's standard of living.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN LIBYA

Missiles Fired at Lampedusa

LD161032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0026 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, Apr 15 (TANJUG) -- Reports are coming in from the Italian island of Lampedusa that remnants of the missiles fired at the island have been recovered, showing that the missiles were Soviet-made Skuds. The missiles fell short of their target - an Italian military base used also by the United States. Skud missiles have a maximum range of 330 km. Since the distance between Lampedusa and the Libyan territory is just within this range, it is believed in Rome that the missiles were launched from Libyan soil.

Reports coming in from Tripoli are still contradictory and Rome continues to follow with concern the developments which threaten to spread the flames of war. Since the Libyan attack on the island of Lampedusa, on which the base is situated, Prime Minister Craxi has exhibited considerable diplomatic skill in an effort to prevent the grave incident, as he said, from acquiring uncontrollable proportions. The Libyan ambassador in Rome has received an Italian note of protest describing the attack as an act of hostility.

Reagan Use of Force Detailed

LD161640 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, April 16 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. action against Libya is the largest "military operation" taken by President Reagan since his arrival in the White House in January 1981. In view his tendency to have recourse to military force, the possibility exists, however, that it will not be the last.

The air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi by U.S. bombers, was the largest U.S. Air Force action since the time of the war in Vietnam. Eighteen F-111 Air Force jets, together with 15 navy bombers from the Sixth Fleet aircraft carriers backed by a large number of aircraft, took part in the operation. Reagan termed the action "successful" and threatened to repeat it if necessary. The possibility must not be ruled out since he has had a recourse to military force on many occasions.

On Reagan's orders, the U.S. Air Force downed two Libyan Air Force planes during military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, off the Libyan coast on August 19, 1981. During the summer and autumn of 1983, on several occasions U.S. aircraft bombed the hills behind Beirut. Syrian positions east of the Lebanese capital were bombed by cannons from the U.S. New Jersey also stationed off the Libyan coast. The invasion of the small island state of Grenada in the Caribbean, to which Reagan dispatched marines and commando troops on October 25, 1983, was subsequently proclaimed a military victory.

During the Sixth Fleet military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra last month, two Libyan naval vessels and a radar-missile centre on the Libyan coast were destroyed in an attack which received world-wide condemnation. The attack, in fact, was a prelude to the aggression on Libya at dawn on Tuesday. It is difficult say what the next target will be but many point to Central America, Nicaragua in particular.

Press Comments on Repercussions

LD161809 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 16 (TANJUG) -- When a superpower sends its crack naval and airforce units to attack another militarily inferior country, it is difficult to accept the explanation that an anti-terrorism action was involved, or a right and duty to self-defence -- is the unanimous view of the Yugoslav press, which qualifies the U.S. military action against Libya as an act of violent aggression. The Yugoslav press, which qualifies the U.S. military action against Libya as an act of violent aggression. The Yugoslav daily BORBA raises the question as to whether the U.S. attack on Libya was the first major step in rivalry for global domination from the positions of bloc policy. The paper presents the assumption that this is a new indication of direct military intervention against countries which reject the tutorship of big powers and blocs, and asks whether this is not a big step towards unlawfulness on the international scene, in which terrorism, individual or state, will play a leading role, with everyone taking justice into their own hands.

The Yugoslav daily VECERNJI LIST writes that, by this act, the U.S. has struck not only against Libya, currently the general culprit for all terrorist attacks, but betrayed a number of allies as well. The Belgrade daily VECERNJI LISTS writes that, by this act, the U.S. has struck not only against Libya, currently the general culprit for all terrorist attacks, but betrayed a number of allies as well. The Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes similarly, noting the evidence of indecision in West Europe.

The Zagreb daily VIJESNIK expresses concern that the most dangerous military conflict in the past 40 years could have fatal consequences because it draws the world closer to a third world war. The daily wonders whether it is possible that the Second World War, believed to have been the last, is already forgotten, and that no lesson has been learnt.

Sundic Commentary

LD161802 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The subject of today's foreign political commentary is the political background to the U.S. aggression against Libya and Soviet-U.S. relations. Eduard Shevardnadze is not going to Washington, and the big question now is what will happen with the planned Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Here is Milika Sundic:

The Soviet Union is a friend of Libya's but does not have any treaty relations with it. has urgently called on the United States to stop all acts of aggression against Libya.' Otherwise, a Soviet Government statement says, the Soviet Union will be forced to draw far-reaching conclusions from it all. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was even more specific in condemning the U.S. aggression. In his view, the U.S. action against Libya reflects a desire to stifle all the positive tendencies which resulted from the Geneva meeting.

This Soviet reaction was behind the Government's decision to cancel Eduard Shevardnadze's scheduled visit to the United States. The Soviet foreign minister was supposed to meet George Shultz in Washington next month. The two ministers were expected to discuss Soviet-U.S. relations and the preparations for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting planned to take place at the end of this year.

Moscow's decision to cancel Shevardnadze's visit was to be expected. In addition to a sharp protest to the U.S. Government, that was all that the Soviet Union could do at the present time. This might not help Libya much in defending itself against the U.S. aggression, particularly if it continues, but it is realistic to expect Washington to consider this Soviet move seriously.

Whatever reasons are used to justify it and regardless of those who have approved it -- Bonn and London -- the U.S. aggression against Libya was bound to affect Soviet-U.S. relations. Washington must have been aware of this beforehand, but this did not stop them from taking retaliatory action against Libya. Does this imply that though aware of Moscow's reaction, the United States did not really care what Moscow's view was going to be? Or to put it more precisely, does that mean that the U.S. Government reconciled itself beforehand to the possible cancellation not only of Shevardnadze's visit but of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan?

In any case, even if the United States decides to discontinue its action of further punishing Al-Qadhdhafi, what has already been done is enough to further widen the gap in Soviet-U.S. relations. And this could be of serious consequence not only for relations between the two superpowers, but also for East-West relations as a whole.

British complicity in the U.S. aggression against Libya (the U.S. aircraft flew from military bases in Great Britain) and Bonn's approval of the U.S. action will inevitably affect Moscow's relations with these two countries. In any case, Moscow does not seem to want to hide this fact. For Moscow has become aware now more than ever before that, just as the situation in its own camp, a number of the West European allies will always side with Washington in similar situations. Practically speaking, this means that no bridges will be built between East and West Europe unless it suits the leading NATO power, i.e., the United States.

Nobody can predict what direction the situation in the Mediterranean will take. However, we are all aware of the fact that this will affect not only the future of world peace, but of Soviet-U.S. relations, too.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES KOSOVO, U.S. AGGRESSION

LD161059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coratian 2329 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY Central Committee Presidium session, chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, discussed current economic developments and present activities on the implementation of its conclusions concerning the immediate tasks in connection with price changes. It was agreed that consistent implementation of agreed policy and the efforts to halt a further rise in inflation require much faster, resolute, more organized and coordinated activity by all self-management and social factors.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium concluded that the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council and appropriate organs in the republics and provinces have to speed up the adoption of necessary measures to boost production and exports, to control expenditure, settle market conditions, introduce a more efficient social control of prices, bring about financial consolidation, and carry out other economic and development policy tasks this year. In this context and even under the present SFRY Assembly and republican and provincial assemblies' terms of office, and as a result of efforts by all social factors, conditions should be established for coordination and adoption of the measures in the domain of financial consolidation of the economy and of the banks which are now passing through the assemblies for discussion so that the effects of their positive impact may become manifested as soon as possible.

The Presidium stressed the need, parallel with the adoption of current measures and in keeping with the long-term program of economic stabilization, that activity should be intensified on devising a comprehensive program of additional and lasting measures and activities which will suppress the causes of inflation and bring about a dynamic and harmonious economic and social development.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium especially indicated the need, in keeping with adopted conclusions, to unfold the broadest possible activity by all self-management and sociopolitical organizations and communities so as to consistently carry out the policy of economic stabilization and concrete tasks of economic and development policy this year.

The Presidium also discussed the implementation of the conclusion adopted at the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium held on 5 March 1986 on the current political and security situation in Losovo. Having stressed that these conclusions are binding on all state organs and sociopolitical organizations, in the sense that they should become involved as much as possible in their implementation and that they should bear political and legal responsibility for them, the Presidium has laid down, together with the SFRY Presidency, with the view to these conclusions being implemented, a comprehensive and specific package of measures and actions, and also their protagonists and deadline in the following areas: political and security; the work of state organs; prevention of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins; the economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; all-people's defense and social self-protection and public information.

What these measures established in particular is that full responsibility of the state organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia, and in the federation, for safeguarding constitutional and legal rights and freedoms, for security and equality of all the citizens must be ensured, and that judiciary organs, internal affairs organs and other state administration organs should immediately tackle the solution of all the cases in which the freedom and the rights of citizens were threatened, and prevent the emergence of new cases. The Presidium stresses in particular that the accumulated problems must and can be resolved by relying on all socialist self-management forces in the province and in the legal institutions of the system. It is therefore a priority task of communists to make these institutions much more efficient and, through responsible work, restore their lost authority and confidence, especially in solving vital problems and the needs of our citizens. All political work must be concentrated on the implementation of these tasks, and differentiation in the ranks of the communists and all responsible cadres ensured through concrete action. The struggle for the implementation of full national equality and against irredentism and every kind of nationalism must be intensified.

The Presidium was briefed on the latest situation in the Mediterranean, created by the U.S. attack on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Presidium most vehemently denounced this aggression against an independent and nonaligned country, and pointed out that this armed attack poses a dangerous threat to security, stability and peace in this area and in the world. The Presidium stressed that military operations must be stopped immediately and peace and stability in this area restored, hand-in-hand with consistent respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Presidium approved Vidoje Zarkovic's report on the participation of an LCY delegation at the PCI Congress and also Dimce Belovski's report on an LCY delegation's visit to the Syrian Ba'th Party Congress.

COMMENTARY VIEWS LCY CANDIDATES NOMINATION

AU101647 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 86 p 2

[I. Torov commentary: "Two Sides of the Same Argument"]

[Text] The LCY Central Committee will have 165 members in the future, too. As can be concluded from the short published announcement, by its latest decision at the continuation of the 27th session, the top party leadership has annulled its previous decision made at the 23d session held last December -- that the LCY Central Committee should have 129 members during the next 4 years.

It is completely understandable that few details are known about the debate on this proposal that has recently been initiated by the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina and supported by some other republican and provincial organizations, because the continuation of the 27th session following the debate on the young generation was closed to the public. However, the fact that this "technical question," as many people call it, was first discussed on Friday, and then again on Monday, tells us that what is involved is nonetheless a significant political decision within the sphere of party cadre policy.

And What About the Demands Made at the Public Debate...?

The Central Committee, of course, has an indisputable right to adopt certain decisions and to change or abolish them after some time in case it comes to some new findings or facts. We believe that this criterion was used in this case too, which to a certain extent can be concluded from the brief and unusually scanty announcement.

Nevertheless, the very act of changing the previous decision on the eve of party congresses and at the time of distributing cadres for the coming term of office, imposes several questions that -- at least for the time being -- lack correct and sufficiently clear answers.

When adopting the previous decision on reducing the number of LCY Central Committee members, one started -- as the explanation of the decision also says -- from the demands expressed at the public debate held on the occasion of the Draft Positions of the 13th LCY Session, that the LC, as the highest LCY leadership, must act much more efficiently in realizing its leading role in society; it should ensure a stronger ideopolitical and action unity in creating and implementing agreed policy, a quicker and easier adoption of ideopolitical stands, and a more efficient observance and control of their implementation. It was said then that a smaller number of members would ensure more direct dialogue and an atmosphere of open debate. One would thereby ensure a condition for the LCY Central Committee being an even more significant, dynamic, and influential leadership.

This was, therefore, the basic motive for deciding in favor of a "shorter" LCY Central Committee, because the public debate had been very critical about the method and (in)efficiency of the Central Committee's work. By making the decision, the Central Committee had self-critically accepted that criticism of the grassroots and shown the good will of being willing to change both itself and the style of its work. Four months later, this first and decisive criterion is not mentioned in the explanation of the latest decision (at least not in the announcement), which imposes the following question: Has not the LCY Central Committee only formally accepted the grassroots' criticism, has it not given up the grassroots' demands, and is it not abiding by the solutions and work methods that have shown a series of insuperable weaknesses?

The Thesis of "The End of the Revolution"

The second argument offered last December in favor of a less numerous LCY Central Committee was the existence of an LCY Conference that would meet at least once in 2 years and would relieve the LCY Central Committee of the burden of certain obligations. Placed only in third place was the criterion that a smaller number of members makes possible a suitable social, national, age, and sexual structure.

We have already said that this March the first motive was obviously dropped, and the second and third acquired first and second place. The two criteria, however, now acquire different meanings. Considering the fact that the Draft Statute no longer envisages a conference as an LCY organ (whereby one actually prejudges a solution that still has not been proposed at the LCY Central Committee after the public debate on statutory changes), it is necessary that the LCY Central Committee have more members.

It is insisted now that one completely adheres to the third argument, that is, the established criteria on the social-class, national, and generational composition of the LCY Central Committee, which, as the announcement puts it, will be attained more easily and consistently with a larger number of LCY Central Committee members. This is absolutely true, but there is the question of how it is possible for this criterion to be valid in both cases -- when proposing both smaller and larger numbers for the LCY Central Committee.

The explanation of the decision to retain the existing number of Central Committee members says that thereby one makes possible the election of more workers and young people to the LCY Central Committee. This is an argument hardly anyone can be against -- except for the bureaucracy and those people who do not let go of their power -- especially because workers and young people are represented in the present party organs only symbolically, so to speak, and the new proposals for the future LCY Central Committee do not take a more serious step forward in rejuvenating and improving the class structure of the LC, particularly its organs and leaderships.

We believe that the new opportunity will be more effectively utilized, that is, that more workers and young people will be nominated in the subsequent nomination of candidates. However, the public justifiably fears that increasing the composition of the LCY Central Committee might provide an opportunity for the well-known names of those who are not inclined to renounce lightly their political influence to once again appear on the lists of candidates. The fact is that the delegate and party elections in the last few months have demonstrated that the long-heralded process of cadre renovation with new, younger, and professional people is not exactly easy and painless. There are many who believe that their pensioning and falling out is the "end of the revolution" and therefore they tenaciously struggle to "save" it by postponing their departure from the political scene at least for another 4 years. Certain recent sessions of central and provincial committees provide the best illustration of this situation.

These examples represent a serious warning that, in the process of additional nomination of candidates for members of the future LCY Central Committee, the central and provincial committees must strictly adhere to the criterion that they themselves have proposed, that is, the criterion requiring that they nominate workers and young people because it can be concluded on the basis of the existing lists that the revolutionary generation and the political structure have not been -- let us say -- really disregarded to any great extent. Workers and young people have much more ground to be dissatisfied because they are decidedly in the minority on most of the lists published so far and their proportional percentage on these lists is far below their proportional percentage of all LCY members.

No One Is Certain

It is certain that the latest decision of the Central Committee will cause quite a few difficulties for some organizations because they now find themselves on the eve of their congresses and conferences, but the latest move of the Central Committee requires the initiation of a new nomination procedure for which time is needed. Now they must accomplish this hastily, which may be negatively reflected in the quality of nominated cadres. It is equally certain that the decision of the LCY Central Committee will come as a relief for some other organizations because they will now have more room for maneuvering as far as cadres are concerned. It remains to be seen how they will use it.

All in all, it seems that the next move is up to the LC congresses and conferences in republics and provinces which must propose candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee to the 13th LCY Congress. One thing is certain: Practice has shown that no candidate can be certain any longer that he will be elected in secret elections. At least, it is expected that the elections at the republican congresses and conferences and at the federal congress can no longer be a mere formal act but must instead provide a serious check to see whether the proposed cadre composition is valid and whether it enjoys the trust of the party grassroots. The political climate in the society and in the LC, which is marked by the bad experience of the past year, is very much the reason that many of those individuals who have occupied leading positions for a long time now live in uncertainty whether trust will once again be put in them.

RADOJLOVIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN LC ON UNITY PROBLEMS

LD141452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- The complexity of the SR of Serbia, its multinational character, and the problems of realizing togetherness in the republic and its unity require the organized and coordinated activity of communists and a clear political line on the national question. This was stressed by Zika Radojlovic, presidium member of the Serbian LC Central Committee, at today's Serbian LC Central Committee session devoted to "the tasks of the Serbian LC in strengthening and developing intra-national relations."

Etatist and bureaucratic forces, which in recent years have strengthened in all levels of society, are, according to Radojlovic, the main exponents of the alienation of income from producers and thus also from the nations and nationalities. These forces' power of endurance and their growth today is the basic source of problems in intranational relations. Political voluntarism, the repression of the economic interests of producers and their subordination to bureaucratically conceived state-building and national interests, objectively brings into question the unity of the Yugoslav socialist community and the foundations of true equality among people and nations.

Radojlovic then said that the more rapid development of the underdeveloped regions is in the interests of all, and that the implementation of this legal position is one of the most important criteria for the success of LC activity and that of the whole of society and the strengthening of national equality. He also turned to the more difficult solution of the problem of unemployment and noted that employment is submitting to the powerful influence of group-ownership and other monopolies, including nationalist ones. The LC cannot allow either today, or tomorrow, various nationalist enumerations and groupings to be carried out on this vital question.

The chief migration of the population is along the lines "birds of a feather flock together," and is particularly marked in the SR of Serbia, clearly an immigration region. The number of people moving in exceeds the number of emigrants, which, in

view of the economic backwardness, creates new problems. These migrations are a warning of disturbances in intra-national relations but, added Radojlovic, they certainly accelerate disintegrationist tendencies in various fields of life, the group monopoly of rights in social ownership, connections regarding employment and the solution to the housing question.

The situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo continues to provoke great concern, Radojlovic noted, among the working masses and the Serbian LC membership. Despite certain results in repressing the openly hostile activity of the Albanian nationalists and separatists, an essential degree of the restoration of circumstances in the province has not been achieved. The reality of life forces us to face up to the hard truth that Kosovo is increasingly becoming ethnically pure and that verbal appeals, demands, and "oaths" are nowhere in touch with the real changes in the situation. In this context he stressed that a turn-around in the selection of methods and means for halting emigration must be made and he recalled that almost all the direct competence and authority are in provincial organs, which means that the greatest part of responsibility for the existing situation can rest nowhere else. We do not want to say here that the federal and republican organs do not have their share of the concrete rights and responsibilities which they must without hesitation and consistently perform.

Radojlovic then said that the crisis in intra-national relations has escalated with the more frequent visits by citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities to the Republican and Federal Assembly, their gathering in Kosovo Polje and their talks in the Sava Center [in Belgrade]. Petitions and complaints are also more numerous. According to him it cannot be refuted that the organized signing of petitions may be, and in some cases is, under pressure from nationalist elements, but this cannot be a reason for their justified demands to be ignored, just as the unjustified ones must be rejected and condemned, because this leads to an irregular non-institutional and non self-managing solution of the problem.

Commenting on these events, Radojlovic said: "The first lesson is that state, political, and legal organs, and government organs in Kosovo must regain the trust of citizens and quickly and efficiently solve their problems. Reconciliation with bureaucratic inertia and an opportunist attitude to the numerous and often painful problems of individuals and all life environments no longer has a place. Quite concrete measures, including appropriate cadre changes, must be undertaken without delay in order to enable the organs of the administration, the legal system, and the secretariat for internal affairs in the province to protect the rights of citizens legally, efficiently, and in good time. It is essential to reexamine critically, and change, those legal solutions regarding the protection of the individual and the property of all citizens in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It is of great importance to finally establish exactly what the origin is of the huge material means for purchasing property and houses."

According to Radojlovic, the lesson to be learned from these events is that in crisis situations, the bureaucratic inertia of leaderships and the lack of sensitivity for the real and timely comprehension of realities is a contributory factor to the exacerbation of the problem. Only those who are prepared and capable of solving the open problems, in direct and constant contact and cooperation with working people and citizens, can contribute to the finding of a way out of the crisis. In this part of his address, Radojlovic also noted that in the SR of Serbia, more serious attention must be paid to the solution of many economic, political, communal, and other questions which have brought with them emigration from Kosovo, and he supported "the initiative of organized forces in the province to restitute, with family planning, the demographic trends which will not make more difficult the already difficult economic and social problems."

Stating that all forms of nationalism are increasing, Radojlovic went on to say that unitarism is one of them and that this is "an ideological expression of centralism and etatism which wants to silence and abolish all ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and other differences but strengthens class differences. It is not the genetic property of one people but the ideological characteristic of nationalism with expansionist goals." In its most modern form, especially after the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, Serbian nationalism is emerging as revanchism and an ostensible defensive mechanism with a separatist inspiration. Behind the nationalist thesis "Serbia is fine on its own" there lies concealed, in fact, according to Radojlovic, an attack on the socio-political system, on the life interests of the Serbian people and on the integrity of other nations and nationalities. Serbian nationalism is growing with the abuse of the existing problems of our society, which is confirmed in the most drastic way in the abuses of the weaknesses, slowness, and inconsistency in solving the problems in Kosovo and in the spreading of an anti-Albanian mood. It has been said more than once that, precisely in this way, Serbian nationalism is being affected by the aggressive appearance of Albanian nationalism.

Radojlovic then pointed to the role of the petit-bourgeois and nationalist-orientated section of intellectuals which is giving Serbian nationalism a rich literary basis with its remodelled past and its abundance of nationalist myths. Attempts at the nationalist misuse of cultural, scientific, and literary creativity and the use of individual associations and fora for rallying nationalists and other opponents of self-management and the LC, are becoming increasingly frequent. It is essential that communists advocate consistently that fora, scientific gatherings, public media, social organizations, and associations are active factors in the formation of socialist consciousness because it is they which are a powerful means in the struggle against all attacks on brotherhood and unity.

In his introduction, Radojlovic turned, in particular, to the question of language policy and noted that the principles of this policy are very generalized in political and legal documents, with few instructions in terms of drawing practical conclusions. "Thus, for example, the principle of equality of the languages and scripts of the nations and nationalities remains incomplete unless we say that this is a matter of the equality of people and nations in terms of their language and linguistic activity but also the equality of peoples and nations in terms of communications."

Concluding his address, Radojlovic spoke about "systemic" questions and stressed that the implementation of the working class and democratic dimension of the federation is an essential condition for national equality and the criterion for the validity of the political system and its individual mechanisms. Essential changes in the functioning of the federation and in the political system are the most important means for wiping out negative tendencies and strengthening real national equality. In the Yugoslav area Radojlovic stressed republican and provincial borders are not, and cannot be, borders of national equality and national unity because they are not borders of national communities. "The identification of republican and provincial interests with partial national interests and the failure to realize that national interests can and must be realized throughout the federal community, objectively and necessarily leads to the revival of intra-national and inter-republican disputes."

The first participant in the discussion, Zarko Papic, said that the LC must resolutely reject the nationalistic interpretation that Serbia lags behind because of "exploitation" by others, which found its expression in the thesis that everything the Serbian people had acquired through wars, it lost in peace by being cheated and taken in. Not only is this untrue, but it also indicates the ways in which Serbian nationalism would like to solve the problem; either through separatist cessation or through centralist unitarism, it would establish order and "collect payment for the unpaid." It must be said publicly that this would be the greatest accident for the Serbian people.

We would remain alone, isolated in a destabilized Yugoslavia, ultimately get somebody's "protection," therefore, in fact lose national independence, self-management, and all historical prospects. The other solution is to cut short the real roots of nationalistic conscience in this area with a speedier material development of the SR of Serbia.

Papic said that one of the essential prerequisites for success in the struggle against nationalism is the unity of the LCY in the sense of being resolute in the struggle against each nationalism in its environment, as well as the mutual support of the LCY's parts in the struggle against nationalism. "I mention this because I fear that kind of support which is not really support, which either provokes new misunderstandings and is thereby counterproductive, or some other nationalism stands behind its attitude." In this other context he included the otherwise welcome criticism of a nationalistic book which implied the attitude that the truth about the genocide of the Serbian people during World War II was at least doubtful. Serbian nationalism, Papic says, cannot be defeated by questioning the extent of suffering inflicted upon the Serbian people. From this sort of method Serbian nationalism can only gain strength.

Even worse is the attitude published in a Ljubljana daily, whereby protest and a demand for the organized protection of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure from irredentists is considered nationalistic in its entirety, and "which relies on the semilegal forms of activity through its republican institutions". I do not recall that in this country an entire sociopolitical community has ever before been put into the same basket with nationalism as its support, Papic said and concluded that this kind of commentary does not deserve debate, but requires the question of political responsibility to be asked.

According to Zivorad Misic, there are many elements which indicate that the situation in Kosovo is far worse than was known. Recent events demanded that communists should responsibly and in detail discuss the problems, position, and the level of awareness of the Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo, where now defeatism and a fatalistic awareness of the need to emigrate en masse prevail, and which developed as a result of threats to basic human rights, pressure to emigrate, and the steady escalation of irredentism.

Some still undiscovered enemy irredentist groups are apparently proof that we are still confronted with an organized enemy who continues its activity from deep underground, Daut Jasanica said. However, he said that the situation in Kosovo was recently made more complex by hostile activity from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, which usually took the form of verbal propaganda. Through this propaganda attacks are made on Albanian nationality, the cadres of the revolution are being labelled, as well as the province's leadership, and the person and work of Comrade Tito. Groups and individuals also demand radical constitutional changes which would question the federal system of the SFRY, relations in the SR of Serbia, and the status of the socialist autonomous provinces.

Objective problems and difficulties which were not solved on time and properly, are skilfully used by various groups of nationalists to spread unacceptable demands and ideas with the aim of fomenting nationalistic passions among Serbs and Montenegrins and distrust in the organs of authority. Precisely because of this, Jasanica believes that an important task for all people of Albanian nationality is to become engaged in protecting the integrity of Serbs and Montenegrins, while administrative and judicial organs should deal more effectively with citizens' justified demands.

Dragoslav Markovic as well put forward a view that the overcoming of problems in Kosovo is primarily a matter for communists particularly Albanians. He also pointed out the damage resulting from insufficient unity in assessing activities on overcoming the state of affairs, and according to him, such manifestations are often present

even today. In this connection he referred to the commentary by the Ljubljana daily, saying that this article has not received any kind of response in its own environment although its messages were directly opposed to the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee and to the conclusions of the working group of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Sometimes there is a succumbing to the prejudices that intranational relations are good or bad exclusively in their dependence on other social relations, and this is not true, said Ivan Stambolic, participating in the discussion. Big economic difficulties cannot be taken as a direct cause of the problems in intranational relations, and practice shows that they are not only the consequence but in many ways a vital recurring factor and cause of the situations and phenomena in society.

Stambolic then said it is not necessary to prove why the communists of Serbia are sticking resolutely to the point of view that the Yugoslav federative system is the only one which guarantees the equality and security of the Serbian and all other nations and nationalities, assuming, here, that the organs of the federation operate effectively within the framework of their authority. If this is dropped, the very principle of federalism is compromised and the way is opened for national friction and even conflicts. Turning to the functioning of the federation and the view concerning the introduction a Chamber of Associated Labor into the Federal Assembly, Stambolic singled out as the main hindrance to the development of self-managing relations at the level of the federation, the strong polycentric relations, or republic-province statism, adding that whoever fails to see in this the most direct connection with intranational relations, does not understand or is neglecting the essence of our federal system.

In view of the fact that the real situation in Kosovo is much more serious than many would think, we have even more reason and duty to tackle it more efficiently. According to Stambolic, the situation in Kosovo calls for urgent political and other more resolute and coordinated actions to be taken not only in Kosovo but in Serbia and the entire country as well. Information alone will no longer suffice -- direct action is needed now. Speaking about the fact that the confidence of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in the efficiency of the political and state organs not only in Kosovo but in Serbia and Yugoslavia as well has been undermined as a result of the irredentist movement's 5-year long destructive and unhampered activity, Stambolic stressed the need for engaging all the available factors and means, from the political to the economic and administrative, in order to put an end to emigration under duress which reached its culmination this February. This fact is obviously the most reliable indicator of what the situation is really like. The communists, and their leaderships, in particular, must be in the forefront of the action. Their silence and retreat is a signal for the enemy to take the initiative.

Speaking about the recent incidents in Belgrade involving Serbian nationalists and the attempts to take advantage of the justified state of dissatisfaction among Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, Stambolic stressed that the Serbian LC would use all ideological, political and legal means available to suppress any attempt to revive any kind of nationalism, be it Serbian, Albanian, Hungarian, Muslim or any other.

We are going through an economic crisis which, in Stanislav Stojanovic's view, is, undoubtedly, one of the causes behind burgeoning nationalism. However, Yugoslavia's stability and existence are not so much threatened by the already intolerable level of inflation as by unbridled nationalisms which have been hampering our efforts to emerge from the crisis -- which, in turn, is a precondition for radically suppressing any form of nationalism.

Having noted that the present attempts to disintegrate our society were directed against the equality of our nations and nationalities, Momcilo Baljak asked a rhetorical question: In the light of all the past debates, have the problems of Kosovo, in

fact, become the problems of Yugoslavia, or are they still regarded as the problems concerning the socialist republic of Serbia and Kosovo alone? Obviously prompted by the already mentioned article in DNEVNIK of Ljubljana, he went on to stress that the dignified conduct by the citizens of Kosovo Polje and their refusal to allow nationalist patrons from other parts of the country into their ranks was the best way in which to refute the thesis about the "trains of nationalism."

Jovan Deretic stressed that the relations between different nations and nationalities in Kosovo developed in such a way that in the end some sections among the Yugoslav nations, i.e. Serbs and Montenegrins, were relegated to the positions of minorities but without being allowed to enjoy minority rights. For years extremely unfavorable and dangerous processes took place there, while we simply turned a blind eye and allowed the things to develop along the path which, instead of being to our favour was, in fact, to our disadvantage.

The question also arises, Deretic continued, as to whether Kosovo is merely an exception or whether what is happening in Kosovo is happening somewhere else as well but not in such a drastic form. Instead, it is taking place in a barely noticeable and slow but sure way. Let us look at the migratory processes taking place today. In the past, people moved from one place to another in search of jobs, of a better existence. Today they move so as to be among the members of their own nation and to get away from the place where they are beginning to feel insecure. In most cases, it is sections of the nation which are migrating: Serbs are moving to either Serbia or Vojvodina; Croatians to Croatia, etc. If these processes are allowed to continue we shall end up not only with an ethnically pure Kosovo but will find ourselves in a situation where the republic would strive to become pure to as high a degree as possible.

If the exodus from Kosovo still continues unabated, then what have the leaderships of Kosovo done to stop it and to restore the confidence in the province, which has been seriously undermined? The fundamental criteria in the province's cadre policy, Jovan Lakicevic stressed, should be the results achieved in this sphere, while the confidence should be denied to those who, although aware of the fact that the "emigrants' trains" were leaving the province, continued to issue statements to the effect that the political-security situation in the province was becoming increasingly stable. Lakicevic also drew attention to the dissatisfaction among the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo over the conduct of officials of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. He described it as a serious warning not to be ignored by the Communists.

Taking part in the discussion Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, voiced support for the Serbian LC Central Committee and its efforts to contribute to the consolidation of brotherhood and unity and the promotion of intra-national relations through specific measures and actions. The logic of etatism, according to Belovski, poses the most serious danger for intra-national relations since the forces guided by it are prepared to accept isolationism and to flirt with nationalism. The central issue in the efforts to restore national equality, mutual trust and to strengthen brotherhood and unity in Kosovo lies in the fact that the Communists in the province must fight for the implementation of the principle according to which the Albanian nationality, being in the majority in the province, must take on the responsibility for the state of intra-national relations; by the same token, the Serbian nation is responsible for ensuring national equality in the entire socialist republic of Serbia. Unless this principle is implemented there will be no successful outcome in the efforts to end the tendency whereby those who are in minority have to look for protection in their mother nation or even outside their own community, Dimce Belovski said.

The following also took part in the debate: Djerdj Sorad; Milenko Brzak; Momir Stojkovic; Miroslav Djordjevic; Boris Kostadinov; Ejup Musovic; Petar Stanisic; Dragoljub Radojicic; Caslav Ocic and Bogoljub Djordjevic. The session went on the 9 hours, during which a lively and open debate took place in which support was expressed for the orientations contained in Zika Radojlovics introductory report and which resulted in a number of specific and profound assessments and proposals as regards the topical issue of intra-national relations and, in particular, the disturbing situation in Kosovo. The proposed stance will be amended and specified on the basis of today's debate and then adopted at the next session of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

At today's session, the Central Committee also adopted the proposed list of candidates for the new Central Committee and for the Serbian LC's supervisory and statutory commissions.

KOSOVO SAWP PAPER ON TRIAL OF NINE ALBANIANS

AU140907 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Apr 86 p 13

[H. Mekaj article: "From Pec District Court -- The Trial Begins of Nine Persons Accused of Hostile Activity]

[Text] Pec, 8 April. In Pec District Court, before a collegium of five headed by Judge Uke Mucaj, the trial began today of nine persons from the commune of Klina, accused of participating in organized hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, with the aim of bringing down the rule of the working class, destroying the social-economic order laid down in the Constitution, making anti-constitutional changes in the federal structuring of the SFRY, violating brotherhood and unity, and participating in espionage and hostile propaganda. Halit Krasnici (23), part-time student from the village of Llashkadrenoc, is accused of the punishable act of conspiracy to engage in hostile activity, under article 136, paragraph 1, jointly with article 114 of the SFRY penal code, while Ali Fonici (32), graduate of law, from Lozica, Kajtaz Krasnici (21), school-student from Drenoc, Sefedin Fonici, (21), technical faculty student from Llozica, Zymber Krasnici (19), unemployed, Redzep Krasnici (22), high school graduate, both from Lashkadrenoc, and Sahit Morina (21), high-school graduate, from Leshkadrenoc, are individually accused of committing the punishable act of conspiracy to engage in hostile activity, Article 136, paragraph 2, jointly with Article 114 of the SFRY penal code. Ali Fonici, Kajtaz Krasnici, and Sefedin Fonici, are also accused of the punishable act of spying. Daut Imeraj (30), from Lashkadrenoc, graduate of law, and secretary of the "17 November" primary school at Istok, and Sefer Ademaj (29), graduate of law from the village of Luvovo, Istok Commune, are accused of the punishable acts of hostile propaganda under article 133 paragraph 1 of the SFRY penal code.

According to the charge of the Pec District Public Prosecutor, represented by Zecir Berdinaj, deputy prosecutor, Halit Krasnici, previously sentenced for hostile activity and released from prison in 1983, indoctrinated by hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, formed the illegal hostile group with the name "Freedom of Kosovo", which was joined by Ali Fonici and Kajtaz Krasnici, while the accused Sefedin Fonici, Zymber Krasnici, Redzep Krasnici, and Sahit Morina, similarly indoctrinated into enmity towards our system, formed the cell called "Hope", a subsection of the above hostile group. These then operated from hostile positions, agitating for anti-constitutional changes in federal regulations, with the aim of winning republican status for Kosovo. They supported the hostile demonstrations of 1981, wrote slogans with hostile content on the Pec-Pristina road and at school, and tried to boycott lessons and to acquire as many fellow-thinkers as possible to conspire against our country and system. What is more, Ali Fonici, Kajtaz Krasnici, and

Sefedin Fonici illegally crossed the border and went to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to take instructions there for their hostile activity. Daut Ymeraj and Sefer Ademaj took part in and supported the hostile demonstrations of 1981, and participated too in hostile propaganda, reading pamphlets against our country.

Today, the first day of the main questioning, the first three accused, Halit Krasnici, Ali Fonici, and Kajtaz Krasnici, were examined. The first attempted, in his defence, to convince the court that he had not taken part in hostile activity, as the charge ran, while the other two accepted that they had committed only a few acts against our country and system. The two accused, Ali Fonici and Kajtaz Krasnici, excused their visit to Albania, saying they had gone more out of curiosity than with definite intentions or for espionage.

The trial continues tomorrow with the questioning of the others accused.

SLOVENE LC CONGRESS OPENS; CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK

AU171054 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. attacks on Libya have been most harshly condemned at the 10th Congress of the Slovenia LC in Ljubljana. At attack cannot be called anything other than a method of international terrorism and cannot be justified. We condemn every form of terrorism and support its eradication. All the more so because, at the same time, this act is an attack against world peace and international coexistence, Andrej Marinc said in his introductory speech. Relja Atanasijevic reports from Ljubljana on the work of the congress: The 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia opened its 3-day work in Ljubljana this morning. An introductory speech was given by Andrej Marinc. He said that he deliberately limited his speech to some key ideological development questions -- to implementation and transformation of the political system of socialist democracy and freedom, and examination of the way to implement the social role of the LC. Marinc devoted special attention to the moral character of a communist and to the implementation of the constitutional position of the workers and their constitutional right to decide upon social reproduction.

Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee, greeted the delegates to the Congress.

The morning plenary session was attended by 805 delegates, most prominent republican leaders, delegations of central and provincial LC committees, and eight delegations from abroad -- from neighboring Italy, Austria, and Hungary, as well as from Catalonia. The 10th Congress of the Slovenia LC will continue work in the afternoon in four commissions.

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U.S. RAID PART OF POLICY OF WORLD HEGEMONY

AU171000 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 17 Apr 86

["A Monstruous Aggressive Act of American Imperialism" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article written by Shaban Murati, which says:

Not a month had passed when the American airplanes returned to bombard again the cities of Libya. This time American imperialism indulged in a greater brutality and barbarism. Residential areas, civil buildings, hospitals and factories were subjected to a indiscriminate sudden strike. Tens of people were killed while sleeping, hundreds of them were wounded and thousands of others remained homeless.

The American action is grave and unprecedented in the modern times. The bombardments against the Libyan cities and the way they were carried out indicate that the United States has taken a dangerous road which no one knows where it leads to. They are another example of the practical implementation of Reagan Doctrine on the establishment of the American hegemony in the world through military violence and open aggression. After Grenada, Lebanon, Salvador and Nicaragua where the American military forces have been directly implicated, Libya testifies to the fact that Washington is again adopting the practices of the Vietnam war, of the global, political, economic, diplomatic and military war against all the countries and peoples wishing to live free and be not subjugated to American imperialism.

The pretext and the justifications are different but the aim and the means employed to achieve it are the same. Once the American imperialists used as pretext the so-called communist danger, today they are talking about fighting against terrorism. However, the peoples who become object of the American attacks and aggressions remain the same. It is they who struggle against the imperialist and capitalist yoke, it is they who aspire to become masters of their own national riches which are plundered by the foreigners, as in the case of the Arab peoples. It is they who wish to destroy colonialism and racism and put an end to the imperialist interferences in their internal affairs.

It is true that different terrorist acts are being carried out in many countries of the world today and everybody opposes them. But terrorism as a phenomenon cannot be perpetrated only by a government or by one person alone. It is a very complicated phenomenon and the causes of its emerging are many. The Americans pretend now that they can eliminate terrorism through terrorism. In reality, they do not want and do not seek to wipe out terrorism, but to legalize and justify it. They want to preserve terrorism as a means of blackmail and intimidation against any country that opposes their policy, as a means to spread the fear of American revenge, as a big stick against all those who come into conflict with the hegemonist interests of the USA.

The United States of America with Reagan at the head has been actually overwhelmed by the delirium of unrestrained megalomania. In an arrogant and brutal way, they trample underfoot the interests of other countries and do not mind at all the world peace-loving opinion. Neither the unanimous opposition of the Arab peoples nor the condemnation by the entire world opinion and the public irreconciliations of its western allies restrained the USA from carrying out the new attack against Libya.

The American administration challenged them all and came out in opposition to them. However, the American imperialists seem to lay much trust in their power. In the past too they have had the same confidence and have met with defeats. The history of our times testifies to the fact that the peoples who love and defend their freedom have not retreated before the American military machine and prepotency. They have struggled and won. The defeats that the USA met in Vietnam, Indochina, Cuba, Iran etc., show in a convincing way that the peoples are invincible.

The general condemnation of the terrorist acts against Libya, the political isolation the United States puts itself in, show that this new bandit-like act did not spread amidst the peoples the fear Washington expected, but the deep indignation and the open hatred for American imperialism.

A grave situation has been actually created not only round Libya and the Arab countries but in the entire Mediterranean area and Europe at large. Wish it or not, some European countries have been also involved in the American adventure to this or that degree.

In face of these very dangerous developments for the freedom and independence of the peoples, the international peace and security it is of prime importance to resolutely oppose the hegemonist policy and aggressive acts of the superpowers, just as to wage a determined struggle to remove their military presence, fleets and bases from the Mediterranean and Europe. No state, be it the United States or the Soviet Union should be allowed to provoke war in Mediterranean or elsewhere under various pretexts and manouvres, it should not be allowed to create situations which enable it to interfere and extend its hegemony, to threaten the peaceful life of the peoples and their national sovereignty.

Having such a firm confidence in the strength and possibilities of the peoples, the Albanian people join the Arab fraternal peoples and all the freedom loving peoples of the world in the condemnation of the aggressive terrorist acts of American imperialism against the Libyan people.

ITALIAN EMBASSY SURROUNDED BY POLICE

AU121452 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1450 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana/Belgrade -- The Italian Embassy in the Albanian capital of Tirana is surrounded by armored vehicles and police officials. This was reported yesterday by a diplomat recently returned to Belgrade from a visit to TIRANA.

The security measures aim to preclude the possibility that more Albanians would follow the example of their six compatriots, who in December sought asylum in the embassy. The Italians will give the Albanians up if they have a guarantee from the government that they would be free from prosecution. Albania demands their unconditional release.

ZHIVKOV SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

AU171803 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of Bulgaria's State Council, has sent the following message to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, revolutionary leader of Libya:

"Dear Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, the totally unprovoked barbarous aggression by the United States of America against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has filled the Bulgarian people and its leadership with profound indignation. The People's Republic of Bulgaria had repeatedly condemned the preparations for this aggression, and the act itself was categorically branded. We expressed our firm solidarity and support for the friendly Libyan people both in the government declaration and in the Joint Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

"Ignoring the calls and the protests of the world public opinion and the warnings of the peaceloving states, trampling upon the norms of international law and upon the principles enshrined in the U.N. Charter, by its raids on the Libyan people, the U.S. has once again acted in brazen defiance of mankind and has dealt a blow to its hopes for peace and security. This latest in a series of manifestations of the policy of neoglobalism and state-sponsored terrorism, running counter to the interests of all peaceloving nations, leads to serious and grave consequences which are not confined to the area of the Mediterranean but affect the international situation in general. The American aggression is directed not only against your country; it is a far-reaching anti-Arab action, it is a move against the efforts to maintain and strengthen world peace."

"The Bulgarian people nourish warm feelings and respect for the people of Libya. Thousands of Bulgarian specialists are working side by side with their Libyan friends and are thus giving their humble contribution to the progress of the centuries-old Libyan land. By expressing the anger and indignation of the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria over the aggression against the sovereign Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in these days of ordeal, I would once again like to express our solidarity and our conviction that the people of Libya, united around their leadership, bravely defending their progressive achievements and their independent anti-imperialist foreign policy, and having dealt a new moral and political blow at imperialism, will continue with the victorious advance of the September 1 Revolution. Together with you and with all Libyan people, we are mourning the innocent victims who have fallen prey to the pirate air strikes carried out by the American Air force."

"I would like to assure you on behalf of the party and government leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that Bulgaria will continue to extend full support to the just cause of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two fraternal states."

Yours respectfully,

Todor Zhivkov,

Secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON U.S. 'NEOGANGSTERISM'

AU171402 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Apr 86 p 1, 5

[Goran Gotev article: "Neogangsterism -- People, Watch Out!"]

[Text] Gangsters attack at midnight. We know this from films about them. We are witnesses of this from their actions. When the Mafia terrorizes an American town, this is

part of their reality, of their everyday life. When their army sets out on a campaign of brigandage to carry out the "punitive" operations of the Pentagon -- this is a practice the strategists of neogangsterism want to turn into a law of conduct in the international arena.

It was not so very long ago that they suffered a shameful humiliating defeat in Vietnam. It was not so long ago that they fled shamefully and in panic with their helicopters from Iran. Since that time the failures have taught them to be cautious. Since that time the failures taught them to carefully select the victims of the "midnight cowboys." Thus the turn of tiny Grenada came, a handful of Grenadians against the most terrible imperialism. Thus Nicaragua was declared to be on the agenda. Thus it was that Libya was attacked last night.

They often swear by the Holy Bible, they, the missle- and nuclear-weapon-wielding Goliaths, confront the unbending Davids of our cruel 20th century. Could we ever have imagined that those who, since their early childhood, were raised on films about Al Capone, who still today tremble with emotion when they watch Rambo, the human animal, could have a different behavior and a different morality than the morality of terrorists!

They are constantly talking about human rights. If we should subject ourselves to their philosophy, the world would become a world of violence. They constantly plead for the observance of international norms. If we should subject ourselves to their philosophy and their logic -- this would mean to legalize state terrorism, to legalize the establishment of their imperialist order and of every perimeter of their imperialist interests. Their interests, however, are expanding from pole to pole, from Greenwich to Greenwich.

"First shoot -- and then explain!" This is a slogan that has been in their blood since the very early Westerns. While their allies were having a session in The Hague, appealing to their "common sense" and for restraint, the bombers of the United States were "already operating" from their bases in Britain against Tripoli and Benghazi. The same associates in terrorism -- London and Tel Aviv -- as ever agreed with the raid of American state terorrism. Only those who, under similar circumstances, have acted and are still acting like their brothers from overseas and protectors of gangsterism, are applauding at the destruction and annihilation caused by the American terrorist armada.

To teach sense, to punish, and to give lessons -- this is the mission they have assumed in the contemporary world against the will of the peoples who are aspiring for a world without arms and wars, a world without threats and violence. It is true that they taught the world a lesson. It is a lesson that cannot and should not be forgotten.

Let it be so. Let this be a lesson -- for them. The UN Charter and the norms of international law, as well as the Final Helsinki Act are "prescriptions" which do not commit them to anything. Let this be a lesson -- that for them the voice of world public opinion, the voice of the peoples, is a voice in the desert. Let this be lesson -- today and tomorrow, until the last hour of imperialism, that the rights of the peoples to freedom and independent development are a provocation, which the gangsters violate with assassinations and coups, with invasions, and aggression.

However, history is pitiless. It always renders unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. Those who have not yet wiped from their foreheads the mark of shame in Vietnam and Grenada are soiled by the new Libyan disgrace. There is no need to wait for the computer calculations to foresee the sum of human contempt for the violators, for the gangsters, who are deprived of all law and morality, of faith and decency.

The bible, upon which they swear every day, can be quoted again: He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. The whirlwind of wrath is again raging over five continents. People, watch out!

SRV ENVOY DO MUOI SPEAKS AT BCP CONGRESS

AU092000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 86 p 10

[Speech by Do Muoi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Politburo and Vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, to the 13th BCP Congress, delivered on 3 April 19860]

[Text] Esteemed comrades of the Presidium, esteemed comrade delegates, The communist Party of the Vietnam [CPV] delegation is particularly happy to attend the 13th BCP Congress, an important event in the life of the Bulgarian Communists, in the life of the Bulgarian workers class, and of the entire fraternal Bulgarian people. Permit me, on behalf of the CPV, as well as on behalf of the people of Vietnam, to convey most ardent greetings to you, the Bulgarian workers class, and the Bulgarian people.

Throughout the last 42 years, under the leadership of the glorious BCP, the Bulgarian people achieved remarkable successes -- particularly since the historical April plenum of the BCP Central Committee -- in expanding sound, revolutionary traditions, their working enthusiasm, and crative talents thanks to the great assistance and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other, socialist community countries.

In implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, Bulgaria has achieved great success in all areas of life during the years that have elapsed. These enormous successes, along with the Leninist foreign party and state policy, are constantly consolidating the position and enhancing the prestige of Bulgaria on the international scene. These successes are at the same time an eloquent example of the correct leadership implemented by the BCP -- the true Marxist-Leninist party, which is creatively applying the universal laws of socialist revolution under the specific conditions that exist in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The introductory speech delivered to the congress by Comrade Todor Zhivkov is a particularly important document that thoroughly sums up the great experience in socialist construction and maps out the trend for the completion of this construction in Bulgaria. We are deeply convinced that, in light of the decisions that will be adopted at the present congress, the Bulgarian communists, the workers class, and the Bulgarian working people will advance with new strength and will achieve even more brilliant victories along the path of building a developed socialist society.

Comrades, during the last years the three revolutionary streams of our epoch have been in constant upsurge in the process of an advance which nothing can stop. The comprehensive development of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community changed the world situation, it gave a strong impetus to the peoples' struggle for peace, for national independence, democracy, and socialism. Today, more than ever, mankind is becoming clearly convinced of the vital importance of the struggle to preserve peace on earth, of the struggle of people who have become aware of their right to be masters of their own destiny.

Regardless of the fact that imperialism is living through a total and profound crisis, this imperialism, headed by American imperialism, is not renouncing its intentions of precipitating mankind into the abyss of nuclear horror. The world today, however, possesses powerful forces capable of stopping the warmongering hand of imperialism. In the circumstances of the contemporary historical situation, the recent 27th CPSU Congress was of particular importance. Its brilliant successes permitted this country to reveal with more strength than ever its role as a powerful fortress of peace, national independence, and socialism. The CPV and the people of Vietnam consistently support the Soviet comprehensive program for the full liquidation of nuclear weapons in three stages, which opens up great hopes to mankind, offering us the possibility of entering the 21st century in a world free from the nuclear threat. This glorious peace-loving initiative was expressed in the well-known declaration submitted by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986. We wholeheartedly support the efforts of Bulgaria to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries, together with the workers class and the progressive peoples of the world, we are resolutely struggling against imperialism, against old and new colonialism, against the other reactionary forces, for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Closely rallied with Laos and Kampuchea, we are struggling and will struggle for peace in Southeast Asia, for stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Comrades, during the last decades, under the CPV leadership created and tested by President Ho Chi Minh, the people of Vietnam have covered a difficult, resolute, and militant path, and achieved glorious victories. We constantly fought and defeated the aggressions kindled by imperialist and expansionist forces. For over 10 years we have been building socialism in our entire country and we have overcome many difficulties and obstacles. The decades of war burdened us with a difficult inheritance. The imperialist and expansionist forces used numerous machinations to sabotage our revolutionary deeds, but we always manifested vigilance and readiness to cause all of their intentions to fail. We have enough strength and will to implement our two strategic tasks: the construction of socialism, and the defense of our socialist homeland.

The Vietnam Communists and all people of Vietnam highly appreciate and will never forget the inspired revolutionary feelings of sympathy, and the comprehensive and great assistance which the BCP, Bulgarian Government, and Bulgarian people have accorded to us in the past, during our resistance struggle against American aggression and in rescuing our country as well as today -- in building and defense of our socialist motherland. We are glad to point out that the militant solidarity and the comprehensive cooperation between our two peoples and parties, founded with the efforts of Ho Chi Minh and Georgi Dimitrov, are closely connected with the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between Vietnam and Bulgaria, which produces exceptionally fruitful results. The Vietnamese party and government, as well as the people of Vietnam, will continue to develop this friendship with all their efforts.

We wish the 13th BCP Congress brilliant successes. May the fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity, and the comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria be eternal and indestructible.

Long live all-victorious Marxism-Leninism!

Long live peace and socialism!

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTERVIEWS INDRA ON CONGRESS

AU091047 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 8

[Interview given by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, leader of the CPCZ delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, to unnamed OTECHESTVEN FRONT reporter, during his stay in Sofia -- date not given]

[Text] [OTECHESTVEN FRONT] The 17th CPCZ Congress ended a few days ago and you now have a very recent impression of the 13th BCP Congress. How would you describe the common features of the two congresses of our fraternal parties, and how do you evaluate the future prospects of further expanding and intensifying the relations of fraternal assistance and mutual cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples?

[Indra] The chief characteristic of both congresses and their work was their deeply international spirit. It was once more confirmed that the construction of socialism in our two countries is resolutely linked to the struggle for peace and progress in the world. The alliance and the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal, socialist countries, as well as the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community are the solid foundations of our communist parties' policy.

The BCP and CPCZ congresses fully supported the remarkable peace proposals of the Soviet Union as a real basis for the settlement of complicated, contemporary international problems. The alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, in our opinion, represents a decisive international guarantee for our two countries' development. The peaceful initiatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as our initiatives for the consolidation of peace at the Western Borders of the socialist community, are playing a remarkable role in the total peace policy of the fraternal, socialist countries.

Both in Prague and Sofia the congresses were inspired by legitimate pride at the remarkable, positive successes, which we reached in the construction of a developed socialist society. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are playing a great role and were of great importance for the preparations and work of our congresses, and this applies in particular to the work in mapping out bold, new tasks in the field of domestic and foreign policy, tasks which have become a source of inspiration and enthusiasm for the work of our communist parties in connection with the accomplishment of our future tasks.

Both congresses were characterized by the fact that they adopted a strategy on accelerated economic, social, and communal development, based on the intensive application of the scientific-technical progress. This strategy determines the contents of the general line of our two parties for the forthcoming period. This strategy gives impetus to the mobilization of activities in all sectors, for the decisive application of new approaches of developing and perfecting socialist democracy, and for the participation of the working people in the administration and management of society. The two congresses committed the communists to elevating to a higher level the political, ideological, and organizational work of the party.

The wisdom, the experience, the talents, the firm resolve and the patriotism of both the Bulgarian and the CSSR communists, and of all working people in our two countries, are guarantees for the implementation of the programs mapped out at our respective congresses.

The results of these two congresses determined the future prospects of the further intensification of the relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between our two fraternal parties and peoples, the foundations of which were laid down by the unforgettable leaders of our two fraternal parties, Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov. We are broadly developing these relations. Today not only the close cooperation between the two countries' party and state organs in the political and economic sectors has become a daily routine, but thanks to the relations existing between all our provinces and all your okrugs, which is based on fraternal interchange, and thanks to the summer tourism of CSSR citizens to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is very popular among our people, and amounts to a seasonal average of 400,000 people, the mutual relations practically apply to all families. This is why we are justified in speaking about the comprehensive development of international relations between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Today, however, we are entering a period which demands higher forms of mutual relations. We are in a process of transition from cooperation between CSSR and Bulgarian institutions to the establishment of joint scientific-production trusts and other organizations. We must adopt a new approach to the implementation of mutually adopted commitments. This is why we are devoting great attention to the preparation of the program on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period up to 2000.

The advantages of the relations between our two states, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, can in this manner fully reveal themselves, and our mutual cooperation will develop in the interest of the peoples in both countries, in the interest of peace and socialism.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] Can you say something about your impression of the 13th BCP Congress?

[Indra] The work of the 13th BCP Congress proceeded in a businesslike and creative atmosphere and once more confirmed the ideological and political unity of your party, as well as its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and the Bulgarian people's devotion to socialism and peace. I will inform the CSSR Communists with great joy on the fact that your party is engaging in the implementation of the 13th BCP Congress program with optimism and confidence in its own strength, in the efforts of the Bulgarian working people.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the entire CPCZ delegation, which during its stay in your motherland was accorded warm and comradely hospitality, I would like to wish you, with all my heart, much success in implementing the remarkable tasks which you assigned to yourselves during the congress.

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD172351 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia unequivocally condemns the U.S. Armed aggression against Libya, Czechoslovakia's Permanent Representative in the United Nations Jaroslav Cesar said at a security Council session today. The U.S. Administration must recognize the fact that the obligations following from its membership in the United Nations and the Secretary Council are incompatible with its policy of state terrorism, armed attacks and aggression, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

He recalled that the act of aggression against Libya was intentional and well-prepared and was carried out at a time when the Security Council was discussing the possibilities of preventing the use of force. The United States assumes the right of using military force anywhere and anytime it wants to. A number of developing countries have already fallen victim to the U.S. policy of state terrorism -- Grenada, Nicaragua and now Libya, Jaroslav Cesar said.

He added that on the eve of a U.N. General Assembly special session on the critical economic situation in Africa, the U.S. attack on Libya is a clear example of how the U.S. Administration imagines its political and economic relations with the developing countries.

LIBYAN ENVOY BRIEFS SVOBODA ON U.S. AGGRESSION

AU171137 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 2

[CTK Report: "On the Side of the Libyan People"]

[Text] Muhammad Musbah Khalifa, leading secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was received at his own request by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, at the Prague Cernin Palace yesterday [15 April]. The Libyan representative briefed him on the latest gross U.S. military aggression against the Libyan Jamahiryah. In reply Stanislav Svoboda informed the Libyan representative about the stance of the Czechoslovak people toward the latest act of violence against the Libyan people.

ARABS IN CSSR PROTEST OUTSIDE U.S. EMBASSY

LD171647 Prague CTK in English 1454 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- Shouting slogans and carrying banners, students and other citizens of Libya and other Arab states in Czechoslovakia protested today in front of the U.S. Embassy here against the brutal U.S. attack on Libya and expressed their firm resolution to defend their freedom.

"Our most important task at present is our joint struggle against U.S. aggression, for establishment of peace in the Mediterranean and the whole world," one of the participants in the demonstration Saleh Edeb, a student of the faculty of physical education and sport, told CTK. He also expressed gratitude to the Czechoslovak people for their aid and solidarity.

ATTACK ON LIBYA 'GAMBLES WITH FUTURE OF PEACE'

AU171130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article in the "World on Events" column: "Cutthroats of Nations and Peace"]

[Text] In the case of the U.S. Government's actions, believing in common sense would obviously be a mistake, it would be indulging in illusory notions. Anyone who did that the day before yesterday, found out that night that he underestimated the ruthlessness and the irresponsibility of the military-political circles representing American imperialism. Nothing can justify their barbarous aggression against Libya -- it is a shameless trampling upon the most fundamental norms of international law, a manifestation of a brutal contempt for the rights of other nations to territorial integrity, freedom and right to live in peace in accordance with their own will. It is an attack on international peace and security in the nulcear age full of conflicts, tension, and enormous potential of mass destruction weapons, which a detonator of a rapidly expanding regional conflict would bring to a fatal explosion, liquidating human civilization.

The United States allegedly carried out this attack and murdered dozens of Libyan civilians in "self-defense against terrorism." A lie is to cover up the truth and the substance of the whole affair. And besides that, in accordance with this logic, many countries of the world also should swoop down upon the United States. India because Sikh terrorists are being trained on U.S. territory! Nicaragua because the CIA mined Nicaraguan ports, bankrolls and trains counterrevolutionaries who murder Nicaraguan children, women, and men; Afghanistan because the CIA extends assistance to the tune of $500 million annually to bandits, and murderers of people and peace in the country; Angola because the United States grants financial and military aid to the murderers in the antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the total Independence of Angola]...And we could continue in this vein without being afraid that someone would call our assertions made up and untruthful, like Reagan's so-called evidence about Libya's alleged support of terrorism. After all, we have these assertions from official American quarters which do not keep it secret that they support the aforementioned terrorist and subversive forces. CIA chief William Casey actually boasts about it and refuses to say that these are "secret operations" -- according to him there is no need to keep anything secret, and these are "special actions."

To those actions belongs the long-range endeavor to destroy the anti-imperialist character of Libya and overthrow the regime led by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The first conspiracy against anti-imperialist Libya, was to end with a coup d'etat, was hatched by the CIA at the beginning of 1971, less than a year after the Americans were forced to leave their huge Wheelus Field on the Libyan territory.

It is precisely this American line of violence against other nations, the policy from a position of strength, the use of state terrorism in international relations (the bombing of Libya, too, was a manifestation) is a source of the deepening conflict and crisis situations, tension and instability, and creates fertile ground for the growth of terrorism, It is, above all, the policy of the United States and its strategic ally, the racist, Zionist regime of Israel that leads to these consequences in the Near and Middle East.

In the United States, in these contexts they talk obliquely and vaguely about "neo-globalism." Behind this noble-sounding term hides, first -- an attempt to force American hegemony upon the developing countries and entire regions, also by using force, and second -- the intention to make use -- in conditions of military-strategic party -- of the so-called peripheral regions to put military-political pressure on the Soviet Union without directly clashing with it. In yesterday's Soviet PRAVDA, commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov wrote that "neoglobalism" is actually neocolonialism as far as objectives go, and state terrorism as to its methods. This is the substance of the latest American aggression against Libya, whose objective is not only Libya as such, but the intention to achieve by any means a distinct superiority to its benefit as regards the ratio of forces in the Near East. However, contexts transcend regional boundaries, as we intimated also at the beginning. This entire extensive crusade against Libya is, at the same time, supposed to distract the attention form the main problems of the present, shunt to the side-lines the necessity to concretely and effectively eliminate the danger of nuclear catastrophe and prevent the militarization of outer space, as is being pushed through by the Soviet Union and other peaceloving forces. The opponents of a general relaxation of tension in the world are, in the United States, behind the fomenting of regional conflicts.

Thus, the bombing of Libya is not only an episode, even though a brutal and barbarous one, in the policy of the United States. It is a manifestation of a line of ruthless assertion of dictatorial, predatory, and hegemonist ambitions of American imperialism, for which the legitimate rights and interests of other nations are less than nothing, and force is the means of an irresponsible gamble with the future of peace. The highest order of the times is to erect a barrier to this policy of cut throats of nations and peace.

DEPUTY MINISTER PROTESTS TO U.S. COUNTERPART

AU171406 Bratislave PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 8

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Interministerial consultation between Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affaris, and Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. deputy secretary of state, was held in Prague yesterday [15 April]. Issues pertaining to bilateral relations and problems of the current international situation were on the talks agenda. At the end of the consultation, R. Ridgway was received by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. Issues of mutual relations, disarmament problems, and the development of the international situation after the Geneva summit meeting were discussed in detail. During both meetings, the Czechoslovak side conveyed the indignation of the Czechoslovak people over the attack of U.S. Armed Forces on Libya. The CSSR decidely condemns this aggressive action, which is a gross violation of the fundamental norms of international law and the UN Charter, and which nothing can justify. The consultation and reception were attended by Miroslav Houstecky, CSSR ambassador to the United States, and Willim H. Luers, U.S. ambassador to the CSSR.

BILAK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SED CONGRESS

LD162257 Prague CTK in English 1359 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 16 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, left for Berlin today to attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

CPCZ DELEGATION GREETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD112221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Italy: A CPCZ delegation to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party led by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, today conveyed a message of greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee to the congress of Italian communists. It says, among other things, that the only correct way toward the improvement of the international atmosphere is in peaceful coexistence and beneficial cooperation among states with different social systems. People wish to live and work in peace. These questions, the message goes on to say, as well as the further development of Czechoslovakia, were discussed at the recent 17th CPCZ Congress.

The congress identified itself with the far-reaching peace program of the Soviet Union which aims for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons and all mass destruction weapons, a world of permanent peace on the earth and outer space. It set for the party and all Czechoslovak society a clear, specific prospect of the further all-round development of Czechoslovakia up to the end of the century and noted that it has been possible to preserve and improve the population's living standards, to ensure its living and social certainties. The adoption of the strategic line aims to accelerate economic, social, and public development, based, above all, on the intensive application of scientific-technical progress is the main result of the congress. Czechoslovak communists wish many successes to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party in the struggle for the rights of working people, for peace, and socialism, with a wish for strengthening and broadening cooperation between the two parties for the benefit of the peoples of Italy and Czechoslovakia, the message stresses.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES PCI'S NATTA ON REELECTION

LD141942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Alessandro Natto on his reelection to the post of general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. He expresses wishes of many successes in the work for the better future of working people of Italy, in the struggle for progress and peace in the whole world.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AVIATION MINISTER

LD112100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Apollon Systsov, minister of aviation industry of the Soviet Union, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today.

Both representatives appreciated the results achieved in the development of cooperation of the two countries in the aviation industries and stressed its further possibilities and challenging tasks for 1986-1990. They underlined the importance of the speedy implementation of scientific-technical progress and the further deepening of production cooperation and specialization in the intensification of production and modernization of aviation equipment.

LEADERS BRIEF WARSAW PACT COL GEN SHLYAGA

LD120250 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received in Bratislava today the chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Group of the troops of the Soviet Army in Milovice, Colonel General Nikolay Shlyaga. They briefed him on the topical tasks that follow from the deliberations of 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSU Congress.

JAKES CALLS ECONOMIC INTEGRATION 'KEY ISSUE'

LD102329 Prague CTK in English 1911 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK) -- Deepening of socialist economic integration was described as the key issue of Czechoslovakia's economic policy by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes here today.

At a meeting of party activists at the political college of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Milos Jakes spoke in detail of the ways in which the party and state leadership intends to ensure the fulfillment of tasks set by the 17th Party Congress. He stressed the importance of Czechoslovakia's participation in carrying out the comprehensive program of scientific-technological development of CMEA states up to the year 2000, as well as of the fulfillment of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR until 2000 and agreements on bilateral cooperation with the other socialist countries.

Milos Jakes also spoke of the need to raise the standard of planning and management. One of the main criteria for judging the work of management cadres is the way they guided their collectives, how they handle the means entrusted to them and what results they achieve, he said. Milos Jakes paid considerable attention to aspects of party work, in particular to encouraging criticism and self-criticism.

LAOS ENVOY ADDRESSES WORKING PEOPLE IN PRIBRAM

AU111608 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 86 p 6

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and head of the party's delegation to the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, delivered on 26 March at a meeting with the working people in Pribram]

[Text] Dear comrades, for the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] the possibility to attend the 17th Congress of the glorious CPCZ is a great honor and an immense joy.

We take the opportunity to convey profound expressions of solidarity and affection from Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, LPRP general secretary, from the Central Committee of our party, and from all Lao Communists and people to General Secretary Comrade Gustav Husak, all communists, and the heroic Czechoslovak people, as well as to all congress delegates.

We had here the wonderful opportunity to pay a visit to your city of Pribram, to one of the united farmers cooperatives, and one of the enterprises, and therefore permit us to convey with great pleasure our sincere thanks to the party committee, communists, workers, the working people, and all diligent inhabitants of this city for the warm and very friendly reception accorded to us. We cordially congratulate them on the beautiful results they have achieved in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress, because these results actively contribute to the victories that are being achieved by communists, by all working people, by all Czechoslovak people.

We noted with great satisfaction that in the past years -- under the leadership of the CPCZ headed by Comrade Gustav Husak -- the Czechoslovak people succeeded with revolutionary enthusiasm, with humanism, and patriotic and pro-peace fervor in decisively overcoming all difficulties and obstacles, in defending their beloved fatherland, and in advancing with a determined step along the path of developed socialism. On the basis of the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Czechoslovakia's industry and agriculture have achieved a rapid pace of development and have become more modern; culture, education, and health care have made remarkable progress, a matter that helps to constantly raise the material standard and standard of living of the Czechoslovak people.

Together with building and safeguarding the socialist fatherland, the Czechoslovak people have always proved their loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism, within the framework of which they actively supported and effectively assisted the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

The successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people are an important contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community, whose centerpiece is the Soviet Union. These successes are a magnificent example and a great encouragement for the nations of Europe and the world in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, a matter that day after day further increases the role and prestige of Czechoslovakia on the international scale.

The people of Laos greatly rejoice over and are proud of the successes achieved by the fraternal Czechoslovak people, and regard them as their own.

Dear comrades, during the 10 years that have elapsed since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people have been waging -- under the leadership of the LRPR headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan -- a decisive and victorious struggle against all the intrigues and subversive actions of international imperialism and reaction, striving to overthrow our new order and occupy our country. At the same time, the people of Laos have been exerting all their energy on the construction of their country. In a number of spheres the people achieved marked successes. In harmony with the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, we waged an untiring struggle to have Southeast Asia become a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The victories of the Lao revolution are closely connected with the combat solidarity and close relations of friendship in the all-round cooperation among the parties and the people of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, with the all-round support, assistance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries, and well as with the striving of all friendly states for progress in the world.

Dear comrades, the current international situation is very strained through the fault of the militarist policy and the arms race on earth and in outer space fomented by the imperialists, above all by American imperialism which is driving mankind to the verge of nuclear catastrophe. We unconditionally support the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and in particular the global program of complete nuclear disarmament by the year 2000, submitted on 15 January 1986 by M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the magnificent speech he recently delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress. We fully support the correct attitudes and responsible approach expressed by the Soviet Union on the issue of the future of mankind at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, and we demand that the United States prove its promises with concrete deeds. We fully support the CSSR's and the GDR's constructive proposals to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. We resolutely oppose the policy of interference, threats, and hostility practiced by American imperialism against progressive and anti-imperialist countries and nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and sharply condemn the tension it kindles in the Middle East, in Central America, and in other parts of the world. In harmony with our consistent implementation of peaceful foreign policy, we will do everything in the interest of cooperation with all forces striving for peace and progress in the world, and will wage a resolute struggle to preserve peace and international security.

Even though Laos and Czechoslovakia are separated by tens of thousands of kilometers, this distance is not an obstacle to ties of friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples. Our nations, which abide by identical ideology, had -- in a difficult and decisive struggle against aggressors -- to undergo various tests, and at present stand side by side in the endeavor to defend and develop revolutionary achievements, in the struggle for peace, friendship, and international cooperation.

Just as in the recent struggle for national salvation, so also today, in safeguarding and building socialism the Lao people have always enjoyed the support, the valuable assistance of the party, the government, and the Czechoslovak people.

The joint statement signed by Comrade General Secretaries Kaysone Phomvihan and Gustav Husak on the occasion of the recent meetings of the highest party and state delegations constitute the cornerstone that reinforces the solidarity between our parties and countries, solidarity which strengthens by the day, and which no reactionary power can upset.

We express our profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the party, the Government, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people for the valuable support and assistance extended to us, as well as to all communists, workers, and working people, to all inhabitants of the city of Pribram, the unified farmers cooperative, and the enterprise that we visited.

AFGHAN PARTY GREETINGS TO CPCZ CONGRESS

AU102151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 Apr 86 p 6

["Message of Greetings From the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan" to the 17th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of communications, at a "rally of the working people" in the NHKG Steel Mill in Ostrava on 27 March]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, esteemed working people, allow me to congratulate you in the name of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], wholeheartedly and in a comradely way on the holding of the 17th CPCZ Congress and, through you, all members of the CPCZ and all the heroic Czechoslovak people. Furthermore, I would like to convey thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee for the invitation of our delegation and for the opportunity to take part in the deliberations of your congress and in this gathering. The delegation of our party takes pride in the fact that it has been able to familiarize itself with your creative and revolutionary activity and your work, which is aimed at strengthening the material base of the advanced socialist society in fraternal Czechoslovakia.

The progress you have achieved in all spheres of economic, social, and cultural life, under the leadership of the CPCZ, and in which you, too, have taken part, serves us as an example. Allow me to wish you as much success as possible in your creative work in strengthening and further expanding the material-technical base of the socialist society in the CSSR.

Europe and, hence, also the CSSR have been living in an atmosphere of peace for more than 40 years, following the great triumph of progressive forces headed by the great Soviet Union. The peace policy of the CSSR and other socialist states, with the Soviet Union at their head, reflects the wish and aspiration of all working people and progressive forces of the world to achieve stable peace and international understanding. This peace initiative positively contributes to strengthening and safeguarding world peace. In the international sphere, both the DRA and the CSSR promote world peace and a friendly international atmosphere and together with all progressive forces of the world, with the great Soviet Union at its head, fight against the attempts of reactionary and imperialist forces.

The firm friendship existing between our people is not a new phenomenon. After the victory of the April Revolution, the CSSR assisted our people in a comprehensive manner on the path of their economic, technical, and cultural development. In the new stage of the April Revolution's development, in particular, the content of relations between our peoples and parties has gained a new quality.

Comrade Karmal's visit to your beautiful and hospitable state in 1983 was another step toward strengthening and expanding relations between our peoples, parties, and states, the CSSR provides considerable help to the building of the material-technical base of a new society in the DRA. The fraternal assistance of the CSSR and other socialist states is not only a condition for the removal of current difficulties, but also a guarantee for the all-round development of our state. Our people will never forget your internationalist assistance and are grateful for it.

Esteemed comrades and friends, the implementation of the resolutions approved at the 14th, 15th, and 16th CPCZ congresses opened the path to building a developed socialist society. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and thanks to their assiduous work, the Czechoslovak people have achieved major successes in science and technology while at the same time developing all spheres of socioeconomic and cultural life. We firmly believe that the implementation of the decisions of the 17th Congress of your party will result in further successes in all spheres of social life and will strengthen the position of the CSSR, a peace-loving state and member of the great socialist family, in the struggle for enhancing peace and security in Europe.

Dear comrades and friends, 8 years have already passed since the national-democratic and liberation revolution -- the April Revolution -- in our revolutionary state, but the attacks of imperialist and reactionary forces conducted in the form of an undeclared war have not stopped. Taking part in the undeclared war against the Afghan people and revolution are the military regime of Pakistan, the medieval regime of Iran, and, I am sorry to say, even socialist China. Following their special training in military training centers in Pakistan, Iran, and China, the enemies of the revolution -- bandits -- arrive armed in Afghanistan to terrorize innocent people and to destroy hospitals, schools, cultural establishments, and other civilian facilities. But despite all their efforts they are unable to break the will of the people to defend the revolution and its gains.

In a historical period of hardships, the Soviet Union helped Czechoslovakia to get rid of fascist domination. The Soviet Union, the mainstay of the world's liberation movement, is our friend of long standing; recently we celebrated the 65th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Cooperation. And it was the Soviet Union which, at the most difficult historical moment when our freedom and our country were in jeopardy, provided help and sent to Afghanistan a limited contingent of military units. The Afghan people will never forget this assistance.

Dear comrades and friends, despite the interference of reactionary and imperialist forces in our affairs in the DRA, the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist April Revolution continues to successfully develop for the benefit of the working people and for the benefit of safeguarding peace in Central Asia and all over the world. The results of the revolution are becoming firmer day by day. The broad masses of the working people of our homeland have rallied around the party, the National Front, and other social organizations with the aim of implementing the PDPA's ideas and program.

A large number of people who had yielded to mendacious propaganda and left their homeland are coming back, despite the resistance of the military regime of Pakistan, and beginning anew to live normally and work in quiet. Had Pakistan not prevented their return, their number would have been much higher.

Due to all-round efforts of the party and the state, and in defiance of the impact of the undeclared war, practical steps have been taken to raise the living standards of the masses, to reinforce the state's defensive strength, to make political and social life more democratic, and to expand the social base of revolutionary power. The first 5-year plan of social and economic development has been worked out. Land reform, which also comprises the irrigation issue, continues. The movement to liquidate illiteracy has been successfully spreading.

Workers and peasants not only defend their factories and fields, but with weapons in their hands, together with the People's Army, they also heroically defend our revolution.

At the historic gathering of representatives of the people in 1985, representatives of all social strata and ethnic groups from the whole of Afghanistan reaffirmed their all-round support for the policy of the party and the state, for the domestic and foreign policy of the PDPA and the DRA, endorsed measures aimed at resolving the situation that arose around Afghanistan, and at the same time expressed their respect and thanks for the all-round assistance granted to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

Another great and important event has been the gathering of tribes living in border areas. This gathering adopted the decision that these tribes will protect the borders of the state against the infiltration of bandits and counterrevolutionary elements into DRA territory. Because this rally was unacceptable to reactionary and imperialist forces, the military regime in Islamabad launched a military assault on the border areas inhabited by these tribes.

Dear comrades and friends, elections of representatives of all progressive social strata into agencies of people's self-administration are now underway in Afghanistan. The elections take place in an atmosphere of trust and democracy, in a stage of revolutionary changes and normalization of the situation in our country. The ten theses of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, express the nature of the April Revolution and its national democratic stage. On their basis, representatives of all national democratic strata and classes and tribes living on DRA territory take part in the administration of the state and in the work of the Revolutionary Council. On the basis of its external peace policy, the PDPA has never been indifferent to the situation in the world. On the contrary, it is seriously alarmed by the danger of a nuclear war threatening the world, which is the result of the military policy of world imperialism, headed by American imperialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress was held recently. In his speech, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed the fundamental line, initiative, and proposals of the Soviet Union for an all-encompassing system of international security.

The CPSU Congress reaffirmed the Soviet Union's policy of peace, peaceful coexistence, and socialist and proletarian internationalism. The state of the socialist community and the Soviet Union in particular are trying to prevent a nuclear war from breaking out; they are striving to achieve mutual understanding among peoples and a life in peace for all people all over the world.

We take pride in the results that you have achieved in building an advanced socialist society and in the prestige which you enjoy in the international arena.

Allow me to take this opportunity to thank you for your solidarity and the fraternal assistance which the Communist Party, state, and poeple of Czechoslovakia render to the PDPA, the revolutionary state, and the Afghan people. I wish the Communist Party and the working people of Czechoslovakia as many successes as possible in implementing the decisions and conclusions of the 17th congress.

EL SALVADOR CONGRESS DELEGATE ADDRESSES RALLY

AU101253 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 86 p 4

["Greetings from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front" of El Salvador, delivered by Santiago Lopez, member of the Revolutionary Directorate; published in the column "Guests of the 17th Congress at Meetings with the Working People" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, we convey to the CPCZ the friendly greetings of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMNLF) on the occasion of the convening of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the conclusions of which will undoubtedly lead the Czechoslovak people toward further successes on the path of building the developed socialist society.

In El Salvador the people's revolutionary war, which has been going on these last 6 years, has today spread over the entire territory of the state. Our just war has proved to be the decisive path toward achieving our freedom, independence, self-determination, and peace. As the vanguard of our people's struggle, the FMNLF has achieved the shipwreck of the systematic plans of U.S. imperialism, aimed at foisting a military solution on the conflict in El Salvador. Our Front, which is firmly holding high the banner of the political solution of the conflict via negotiation, is nevertheless prepared to clash with, and to destroy in all spheres, the escalating North American pressure and interference in our country, as well as any possible direct intervention in El Salvador.

The FMNLF represents the greatest unification of the revolutionary people's forces ever achieved by the people of El Salvador. We continue unifying further the revolutionary organizations which form it, as well as strengthening our alliance with the revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador.

The fight waged by the people of El Salvador is today acquiring the character of mass participation in the military and political spheres, aimed at achieving our demands. Our demands for true independence, social justice, political freedoms, and the solution of the crisis by means of negotiations enjoy the support of many millions of patriots, who express their readiness to fight to the final victory both with weapon in hand, and by workers strikes and numerous demonstrations, and generally in various forms of struggle.

The warmongering policy of the Reagan administration wants to stifle the Sandinista people's revolution and to prevent the victory of our people. For this purpose the White House is even prepared to carry out a direct intervention against our two revolutions. The preparations are more than obvious. Reagan has turned Honduras into a real base of aggression against all peoples of Central America and the Carribean, at the same time strengthening his military support for the El Salvador dictatorship, and fighting for further multimillions in aid to the counterrevolutionary gangs of mercenaries. Such a policy carries with it the danger of evolving an armed conflict throughout Central America, a conflict which would mean a cruel blow to peace.

The fight of the people of El Salvador is an inseparable part of the fight waged by all peoples of the world for a better future; it needs the broadest possible combat solidarity.

In conclusion I want to express the deepest faith in the successes of the 17th CPCZ Congress and of all Czechoslovak people.

Revolution, or death! We will win!

SINDERMANN OPENS 11TH SED CONGRESS 17 APRIL

LD172332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1247 GMT 17 Apr 86

["Text" of speech by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, opening the 17th April session of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Apr (ADN) -- Dear comrades, the 11th SED Congress is open. The Central Committee extends warm greetings to all delegates who received their responsible mandate for the 11th congress at bezirk delegate conferences, as well as to all guests who are attending our congress.

Dear comrades, in a comprehensive national debate and a great creative mass initiative in honor of the 11th congress, the communist and citizens of our socialist GDR have performed outstanding feats to strengthen socialism and to safeguard peace. Our party has again proved its unity and cohesion as a militant alliance. Closely linked to the people, it has created a secure basis for the discussion and the decisions to be taken by this congress in order to proceed successfully on our course for the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace in accordance with our party program.

Comrade delegates, dear guests, since the 10th congress our party has suffered grievous losses by the death of proven comrades. We remember our comrades Alexander Abusch, Franz Dahlem, Otto Gotsche, Heinz Hoffmann, Katharina Kern, Albert Norden, Waldemar Verner, Gerhard Weiss, Konrad Wolf, and other meritorious comrades and personages Wolfgang Heinz, Anna Seghers, Johannes Warnko, Antonio Wohlgomuth, Professor Erich Corrons, and Professor Max Steenback. We also remember all the dear deceased who, as upright fighters, devoted their lives to the party.

In the past 5 year outstanding representatives of the international communist workers movement and of international life have died. Among them are Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Enrico Berlinguer, Ismail Bilen, Maurice Bishop, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Nicola Al-Shawi, Seydou Cissokho, Dr Jusuf Mohamed Dadoo, Oswaldo Dorticos, Moses Mabhida, Gustavo Machado, Ville Pessi, Waldeck Rochet, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Indira Gandhi, Olof Palme.

We shall always honor their memory. You have risen to honor the dear deceased. Thank you. Comrades, it is with great pleasure that we warmly welcome 140 delegations of communist and workers parties, revolutionary-democratic, socialist and social-democratic parties from 104 countries.

Most warmly we welcome the CPSU delegation from the Soviet Union, under Mikhail Sergyevich Gorbachev.

18 April Session

LD180935 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0806 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress began its 2d day of discussion at 1000 hours on Friday morning in the Palace of the Republic.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, other members of the Central Committee, Politburo, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of foreign delegations were welcomed with stormy applause and cheers when they took their seats in the congress presidium.

The discussion was continued on the SED Central Committee report and the Central Audit Commission report. Kurt Hager, who had the chair for the morning, called on Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Executive, as the first speaker.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV LAYS WREATH IN LENIN SQUARE

LD161058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0939 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid a wreath at the memorial in Berlin's Lenin Square for the founder of the party and of the Soviet state immediately after his arrival this morning to take part in the 11th SED Congress. Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker were cordially received in the square which is in the center of Berlin by FDJ members, Pioneers and many citizens.

GORBACHEV, HONECKER ATTEND CEREMONY AT TREPTOW

LD180956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0813 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- SED Congress and CPSU delegations today honored Soviet heroes who fell in the struggle against fascism by laying wreaths at a ceremony at the Treptow Memorial.

Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, members of the SED Central committee Politburo Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann, Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia; Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defence of the GDR; and Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, proceeded to the memorial.

Other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; members and candidate members of the Central Committee; groups from delegations to the congress from all bezirke of the GDR; and foreign delegations took part in the solemn ceremony.

MENGISTU TOURS MILITARY EQUIPMENT FACTORY

LD170943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Neubrandenburg, 16 Apr (ADM) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Wrokers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, visited the Neubrandenburg bezirk on Wednesday morning, the 5th day of his visit. The high guest was cordially welcomed in the Reparaturwerk Neubrandenburg by Johannes Chemnitzer, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk Executive, and other personages. Specialists from the factory briefed the guest and his entourage on the performance of the enterprise's workers in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. Mengistu Haile Mariam was shown around the heavy engineering works, which specializes in the repair of heavy equipment for the National People's Army and the production of spare parts.

FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM 'THIN PRETEXT' FOR U.S.

AU171149 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Sandor Bocz: "American Bombs"]

[Text] Knowing the antecedents and the American behavior, it has not come as a real surprise that the military forces of the United States have attacked Libya for the second time in barely 3 weeks. However, whereas previously it bombed "only" a Libyan radar station and sunk patrol boats in the Gulf of Sidra, this time at dawn on Tuesday [15 April] the targets of the large-scale air attack were two big cities, Tripoli and Benghazi. After Grenada and Lebanon, it is not news that the Reagan administration has incorporated local military interference as an organic part of its global policy.

What is less understandable and is shocking is the ease and grandiose attitude with which Washington ignores all international criticism, all distancing statements, and all warning to exercise restraint; and the kind of wild-west inspired irresponsibility with which Washington is playing the risky game in local and worldwide conflicts.

The American bombers were given the command for action at the very time that the UN Security Council was trying to propose efforts for easing the tension in the Mediterranean region and staving off another American aggression. The member states of the Arab League ensured Libya of their solidarity in the event of any threat of aggression. The fact that all this was going to be to no avail could somehow be calculated, but what was the reason for the preliminary West European consultation if the White House arrogantly ignored the joint statement of the allies, which did not support but practically opposed the planned military action against Libya? On the other hand, Margaret Thatcher contradicted herself and the Common Market's view, which also reflected the British view, when, confounding her nickname the Iron Lady, she "flexibly" allowed American bombers to take off from air bases in the UK and carry out the "precise surgical operation" previously announced by Vice President Bush, an operation which -- as Secretary of Defense Weinberger boasted -- could not even have been hindered by the fact that the F-111's had to make a detour around France and the Iberian Peninsula since they did not have permission to overfly. A small imperfection of the "operation" is shown by the fact that the bombers were not able completely to "avoid" the French Embassy in Tripoli.

There is no point in meditating about what, in fact, the American aggression really was, "retaliation" or "prevention," "punishment" or "self-defense." It is clear that it was none of these. It is an open secret that Washington has been trying for a long time to "eliminate" Al-Qadhdhafi, who is crossing hegemonic American plans, and his name is on the same list as the Nicaraguan Daniel Ortega's. Fighting against "international terrorism" is only a thin pretext for making a reality out of neoglobalism.

Actually, like Nicaragua, Libya has expressed its readiness for discussions, but in both cases, the United States has chosen the tool of violence. This method is only good for intensifying and increasing tensions, not for easing or settling conflicts. Similarly, it can be noted that the oft-mentioned forcing back and ending of terrorism can only be achieved by international cooperation and multilateral discussions. Exercising terror at the state level is not an antidote to, but the breeding ground for terrorism.

The American press registered 3 weeks ago with regret that the show of force of the 6th Fleet did not reduce but increased Al-Qadhdhafi's popularity and did not increase but reduced Libya's international isolation. The people's and states sense of justice commands them to give support to the victim of a big imperialist power. It is self-evident that our country's public opinion is in solidarity with the Libyan people and firmly condemns the American aggression, which cannot be justified by anything.

MSZMP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON AGRICULTURE

AU151334 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Mar 86 p 5

[Interview given by Imre Kovacs, deputy head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Ivan Gador: "Agricultural Turning Point: Maintaining Strict Order -- A Way Upwards After Government Measures"; date and place not given; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction.]

[Text] We hardly need to forecast the end of the world, but we should also not be too optimistic, since agriculture, which has been clearly successful for years, seemed to weaken last year. Production fell, profits are smaller, and an increasing proportion of agricultural units lack the conditions for simple production.

Numerous government measures have been taken in recent months precisely in order to improve this situation. We discussed with Imre Kovacs, deputy head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, what is needed to compensate the unsuccessful past year with a good year and for agricultural production to be able to permanently regain its earlier good positions.

[Kovacs] We are waiting for miracles in vain, but we do not need miracles. Even if government measures do not fulfill every need, they improve the condition for income production. Based on this and on the secotr's well-known performance capacity, I am confident that agriculture will overcome last year's difficulties with more, better, and more marketable products this year.

The Good Things Are Not Good Enough

[Gador] To achieve this, however, accuracy, discipline, and well-organized work are indispensable requirements. These are not the strong points of agriculture, either....

[Kovacs] Nevertheless, every external and internal circumstance obliges the country's population to learn all these requirements. And there are quite a number of encouraging signs precisely in agriculture and of course in other areas, too. A series of agricultural enterprises has been able to carry out excellent work for quite a while. It is precisely this that is striking, namely, that there is a huge difference between units working under virtually the same conditions. And I mean here not only the natural conditions but also conditions determined by economic regulations. We must mention here that the regulations did not measure adequately enough the burden capacity of agricultural units units that were affected also by the weather. The regulations overburdened them, and thus the producers answered by curbing production or even halting it in less profitable branches or branches having deficits. Unfortunately, this kind of reaction was also seen on the part of those who could have counteracted the burdens with better work.

We should not be surprised, either, that the processing enterprises, when facing losses on the world market, lost confidence, and this was also felt by producers. Small-scale producers also lost confidence, something that is again not some sort of stroke of fate. The matter is simply that they often received contradictory information from their sources, and not uniform and decisive guidance. And when the enterprise heads and the household farmers read and heard the declarations, they saw that the necessary measures were delayed. From this they drew the conclusion that perhaps there is no need to increase production.

[Gador] We must consider, however, that, under identical regulations, not everyone decreased or halted animal husbandry and started to irresponsibly reduce planting. It seems that there is less talk nowadays about professional knowledge. In places where good professionals were working, they were able to counterbalance a part of the withdrawing measures with their high-level professional activity. It is, of course, easier to slaughter cows than "teach" them to produce 6,000 to 7,000 liters of milk.

[Kovacs] Fortunately, not everyone thinks this way. All these producers who, out of professional honesty and taking into consideration the prospects, expanded or at least maintained their production at the current level are worth all our appreciation. Along with them, however, a crowd of lazy ones was also present. Both individuals and enterprises are inclined to advance toward smaller opposition. This is manifested not only in the fact that they halted temporarily unprofitable production but also in the fact that -- to use Istvan Szabo's words at the general meeting of the Corn and Industrial Crop Growing Cooperation -- "The good things are not good enough." On the loess soila and under excellent conditions, they are satisfied with a yield of 7-8 metric tons of corn per hectare where they could achieve 9 to 10 metric tons. Dairy farms producing 5,000 liters of milk do not make an effort to produce 6,000 liters, in spite of the fact that even a production of 6,500 liters of milk could be achieved. And I could go on with the examples. The death rate at the broiler chicken farms and on the pig breeding farms is today greater than 4 or 5 years ago, and the indicators of fodder utilization are deteriorating instead of improving.

MSZMP Official Interviewed on Agriculture

They feel they are exempted

[Gador] In the past, the firms concerned have often said that, on a stock-breeding farm that is worn-out biologically and is so old, one cannot stop animal death from increasing, even by the most devoted work of an expert.

[Kovacs] There is some truth in this, but it is a great pity when people mention this, because many of them think that if they give such an explanation they are exempted from the duty to act creatively. It is the most comfortable thing in the world to blame everybody while the person complaining does nothing. "Conditions are bad and all initiatives are doomed to fail, why should I strain myself" says such a person and does nothing if moldy maize is mixed in the fodder or if the unrepaired feeder is wasting the fodder. If the tractor breaks down and no parts are found in the neighboring town, such a person does not see to the matter and does not complain. If his perfunctory application for credit is not immediately approved for cash, he does not go and rewrite his application, does not argue, does not fight for it, but shrugging his shoulders, he says that this is how the country is. Of course, there should be enough parts, artificial fertilizers, and pesticides in all counties, and the employee in the bank could also help formulate a more exact application for credit. But if this is not so, one should certainly not give up.

[Gador] Every creditable expert would agree with this, but it would also be good if the basis for such arguments could be stopped.

[Kovacs] This can only be done with the active participation of all of us. This is why the modernization of the economic management system is in progress, the modernization which has to be fulfilled according to its significance not only for national economic and branch levels, but also inside the gates of enterprises and cooperatives. In addition to the well-tested methods of internal management, new solutions are required. All such initiatives deserve support that seek to find a socialist type of solution for increasing production and improving efficiency.

There Is Strength For Renewal

[Gador] However, it should be promising for the people working in agriculture that the Seventh 5-Year Plan stipulates an unchanged rate of growth, and for the first time in years, the income-producing capacity of enterprises can improve this year. The situation will be easier due to some increase in procurement prices, the subsidy provided for reconstruction in animal husbandry, and the changes in the tax system, and these could create conditions in which someone who is able can think constructively.

[Kovacs] The country very much needs developed and progressive agricultural production; therefore, we continue our agricultural policy by adjusting it to new requirements. In addition to developing large enterprises, it is, of course, necessary to further increase production on house plots and rely on the industrial and service activity of agricultural plants. All doubts must be dispersed. The agricultural sector does have strength for renewal, and this is proved by the recent years' achievements, through which the sector has managed to fulfill great tasks, except for the most recent standstill. The majority of agricultural experts know their business and are receptive to new and modern solutions. Thus, personnel and structural conditions are available and can be made available for changing over to the intensive stage and to accepting new methods. However, I do emphasize that one must keep to a strict sequence of things. In the first stage, also within the agricultural sector, the basis for progress has to be developed above all by personal and corporate performance. Once this is done, the essential central support for development, just as in the past, will not fail to come.

FIRST NUCLEAR REACTOR TO BE STOPPED FOR RENOVATION

LD180828 Budapest MTI in English 1256 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI) -- Hungary's first research reactor, which began operation at the Central Physics Research Institute in 1959, will be stopped at the end of April for about two years, the duration of renovation work. Although the reactor has been continuously and safely operating since the first day, structural elements have to be replaced or repaired.

The first Hungarian nulcear reactor served as a neutron source for physical, chemistry, biology and nuclear energy research, and established the possibility for launching the local production of isotopes. It also provided considerable assistance in the training of nuclear experts. Besides renovation, the output of the reactor will also be increased in the course of reconstruction, to 20 megawatts instead of the current five. With the exception of several special elements, all instruments, elements and devices will be Hungarian-made. Experts of more than 20 companies are to participate in the construction, local assembly and the production of the instruments.

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOY, CONDEMNS U.S.

LD171735 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has received the secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Warsaw, Sulayman al-'Uraybi. The head of Polish diplomacy resolutely condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya and reaffirmed the Polish people's and authorities full solidarity with the people and the leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He also conveyed deepest sympathy for the victims of the aggression.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL ON U.S. RAID

LD171356 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 17 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, April 17 -- Poland condemns the brutal use of force against a small, non-aligned state, which entailed casualties, also among civilian population, as well as material losses, said Poland's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta at a debate in the U.N. Security Council Wednesday, devoted to the American aggression against Libya. He also drew attention to endangered safety of Polish nations working in Libya. Poland expresses deep concern over the use of force by the U.S. and is fully at one with Libya. Poland supports the country in its actions aimed to safeguard and defend its own independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, he said.

U.S. actions are a sign of total disrespect for the United Nations. The steps by the U.S. cannot be described otherwise than acts of state terrorism on the part of a superpower against a small country. The violate generally recognized norms of behaviour in the civilized world. The U.S. inadmissible explanation of its use of force proves the country's lack of responsibility and must be considered a deliberate attempt to undermine international security.

What is particularly disquieting is U.S. official statements to the effect that the method of "Punitive, military expeditions" will be continued in future. Such policy carries unpredictable consequences to world peace and security. The nations of the world expect that the Security Council, in line with its responsibility ensuing from the U.N. Charter, will demand from the U.S. to put an immediate stop to military operations and that it will take up urgent actions to condemn the aggression and to prevent it from taking place in future, said the Polish delegate.

PAPERS CITE WORLD CONDEMNATION FOR U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD171221 Warsaw PAP in English 0327 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, April 17 -- All national dailes today frontpage reports on world reactions to the American armed aggression against Libya, among them a statement by states parties to the Warsaw Treaty in which the allied socialist states express deep concern over the rapid and sharp aggravation of the international situation, provoked by the hostile U.S. action against Libya, and also their solidarity with the people of Libya in its efforts aiming to head off the imperialist aggression. Protest marches in Western Europe and the U.S. statements of condemnation from leaders, governments and nations worldwide are also covered.

Frontpaged is an announcement that the Polish Sejm (parliament) will meet on April 23 to hear a government report on the state of agriculture and food economy in 1985.

Reported is a press conference in Warsaw on the hitherto lines of activity of the government Committee for Science and Technological Progress.

The papers also report on the arrival in Berlin of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, to attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the text of his message to Wojciech Jaruzelski from aboard the plane while flying over the Polish territory on his way to the GDR.

Presenting numerous examples of worldwide indignation over the U.S. aggression on Libya the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily wrote that "once (this indignation) is so widespread, it means that sooner or later the United States will have to pay for what has happened. The U.S. allies are afraid that they may suffer, too. Terrorism, regardless of the guise it appears in, cannot become a tool of anyone's policy in our dangerous times," the paper said.

Warsaw, April 17 -- ZLONIERZ WOLNOSCI today brings a commentary on world reactions to the U.S. aggression against Libya. Excerpts: "Today it is even more clear than before that another political and military doctrine invented in the White House, the so called neoglobalism, is aimed, just as its predecessors, against man, his life, dignity and freedom. It is aimed against all those who do not want to recognize the dreams of Washington 'godfathers' about worldwide domination."

"This new doctrine, prepared according to old recipes, puts pressure on provoking regional conflicts, on constant fanning of the threat of total confrontation, on threatening the world with a nuclear catastrophe. There is no doubt that Western Europe's way of thinking and evaluation of U.S. activities is totally different from that 'before Libya'. U.S. Armed Forces managed to bring death and destruction to Libya, while politicians from Washington 'succeeded' in stirring a wave of criticisms and condemnation directed against their machinations and dreary calculations."

In a related commentary the army daily quoted from a member of a task group for the Polish contingent within U.N. forces in Syria, who said: "Soldiers serving under the U.S. blue flag in the Golan Heights, just as we in this country, are of the opinion that the American air raid on Libya is a sign of state terrorism on the part of the current Washington administration. Fulfilling a peaceful mission in this important point of the world in the ranks of the U.N. interim forces, Polish soldiers are aware of dangers arising from the existing situation."

The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said: "The most tangible result of the unpredictable step by the American Administration is widespread protest and indignation of the world. This is reflected in many forms. Beginning with strongly-worded government statements in socialist, neutral and non-aligned countries, through statements critical of the U.S. on the part of such people as the U.N. secretary-general, to voices full of embitterment, concern and disappointment, coming from almost all U.S. allies who had been confronted with accomplished facts."

Referring to PUWP CC Political Bureau communique, the Polish Government's statement, and the joint document by the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the daily added: "Poland's official stand included in those statements entirely lives up to our society's expectation that the sense of responsibility, restraint in politics and active efforts aimed to maintain general peace will nevertheless get the upper hand in the world."

RZECZPOSPOLITA ON: JARUZELSKI'S NEW IMAGE IN U.S. MEDIA

AU041110 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Mar 86 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Jaruzelski's New Friends"]

[Text] On 25 March the emigre paper DZIENNIK POLSKI carried an article by Wojciech Wa utynski entitled "Jaruzelski's New Friends." The text of the article is published below in its entirety.

Something of a new wind has blown across the Hudson. Until very recently those liberals who set the tone of the New York media, and through it that of the American media in general, had the worst possible opinion of Wojciech Jaruzelski. His name was set alongside that of Pinochet, and there was even talk of him being "a Soviet officer in Polish uniform" at one time. His name was directly linked with every possible act of repression. The heroes of the press were Michnik, Kuron, Mielicki, and Geremek. This is no more.

The tone of the opinion altered first, and then its content. The world famous New York journalist Flora Lewis conducted an interview with the Polish leader in Moscow which appeared with the sub-heading "Jaruzelski Expresses the Patriotism of his Country." He spoke to her for 2 and 1/2 hours. He was dressed in civilian clothes and "wore no medals or badges in his lapels, as party congress delegates tend to." The main topic of conversation was neither communism nor antagonism between East and West or other world issues. He spoke about what it means to be Polish, about Polish pride, Polish patriotism, Polish pain, and Polish feelings.

He told Flora Lewis how much he did not want to, but had to, carry out the December coup. "He clearly believes that Moscow has recognized that Polish nationalism is a natural phenomenon and a manifestation of national dignity." And that is what Flora Lewis has to say from Moscow.

The NEW YORK TIMES permanent correspondent in Warsaw is Michael Kaufman. Kaufman, the son of a prewar communist from Lodz, is very well-informed about Polish affairs. In recent years he has become the spokesman of Polish dissidents, and is America's main source of information about the struggle against the "Jaruzelski Junta." But now he has stuck quite a different chord. The title of one of his dispatches reads: "Poland Is Trying To Win Over Gorbachev and Is Succeeding." In Kaufman's opinion "the Polish general in civilian dress was shown on Soviet television more often than any other Eastern bloc leader, and he was shown leaving the conference hall arm-in-arm with Gorbachev, a gesture indicating they were on good terms with each other."

For fellow-countrymen, Polish television was more important because it broadcast the general's surprise visit to Vilnius. As Kaufman reminds us, Milosz, Konwicki, and Pilsudski were all born in this city. "Even opposition figures associated with the banned "Solidarity" movement admit that General Jaruzelski has scored a success in securing Gorbachev's agreement to visit Vilnius and to have the visit shown on television."

Representatives of the "liberal wing" of the PSPR told Kaufman that in his speech Gorbachev "expressed his support for the Polish course and its vision of the economy." An outstanding economist assured him that "Moscow does not feel unhappy about Polish efforts to be admitted to the International Monetary Fund or its attempts to embark upon joint undertakings with Western participation."

A party journalist told Kaufman that General Jaruzelski had clearly appeared in Moscow as the "first among his equals." The liberal American journalist and his editorial board did not comment on this in any way.

"Nothing succeeds like success." However, the Poles remember very well the "propaganda of success" during Gierek's tenure of power. Could it be that we have to do with a new version of success, this time with the cooperation of the U.S. establishment?

In any case, the portrait of the PZPR first secretary has been repainted. Instead of "a Soviet officer in Polish uniform" we now have a Polish "patriot" and a "Western and sincere" individual. The reports on the trials and arrests in Poland have been relegated to the back of beyond of the dailies, and the statements made by representatives of the "democratic opposition" have somehow disappeared from these dailies. DZIENNIK POLSKI concludes that between New York and Warsaw things are happening of which even philosophers do not dream, as Shakespeare would say.

From the editorial board: We have published this article because it is a typical illustration of the saying that the thickest darkness prevails under the lamp.

The press "on the Hudson river" has never had any difficulties in obtaining true information, in objectively evaluating Poland's domestic situation, and in assessing who really expresses the patriotism of his country. This press has simply refused to use these sources because it has taken the view that its heroes can be only people such as Michnik, Kuron, and Bielecki, who are wholly and ferociously committed to whatever is against Poland's interests.

The article carried by DZIENNIK POLSKI suggests that some strange events are taking place along the New York-Warsaw axis if an American woman writes that Jaruzelski expresses that which is Polish as well as Polish pride, patriotism, pain, and feelings. If there is anything strange in this, then perhaps the fact is that common truth is beginning to appear in the American press.

AGENDA OF 23 APRIL PRESIDIUM SESSION OUTLINED

LD171652 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 16: The Polish Sejm (Parliament) Presidium resolved to convene the 8th session of the Sejm on April 23. The agenda envisages:

-- A government report on the state of agriculture and food economy in 1985,

-- Reports by Sejm committees on the implementation of the law on farmers' socio-professional organizations, the law on cooperatives' as concerns agriculture, on the government draft law on companies with foreign capital share, on the government draft amendment to the law on handicraft, on draft resolution on the 1986 plan of the central fund of development of science and technology.

-- The first reading of a government draft law on civil status.

JAN REM ARTICLE ATTACKS 'CLERICAL EXTREMISM'

AU071958 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5-6 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by Jan Rem, nom de plume of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Ballast"]

[Excerpts] According to church authorities, a political struggle against socialism is not being waged in places of worship and instances of attacks on socialism are rare. On 27 February 1985, for example, Bishop Musiel, the suffragen of Czestochowa, speaking at a church on Brzeznicki Street in Czestochowa, said: "The church is accused of conducting political activity. Priests do not engage in that kind of activity. The church forbids priests from doing so." However, every week one can point to at least several dozen manifestations of purely political addresses delivered by priests or lay people, sometimes atheists, invited to churches for this purpose. The texts of sermons on many occasions constitute a breach of the law. Thus, how can one deny the existence of something that is taking place in the presence of thousands of witnesses, the faithful?

Church authorities say that what the faithful and the state authorities call political activity is not, in essence, political. The church is engaged in moral edification; the teaching of morals concerns various areas of life and can, therefore, concern politics. Let us, therefore, take a look at a few examples of these allegedly apolitical sermons or religious lessons for the moral edification of the faithful which have been heard in churches lately.

Speaking in the hall of the Holy Cross church in Gliwice, father Malkowski of Warsaw, who travels around the country and generally says that he is fighting the red dragon, said: "There are three systems in the world which threaten human life: Communism, Hitlerism, and the killing of unborn children. As long as the communist system based on the principles of plundering, organized robbery, and thievery continues to exist, the clique to which Urban belongs will be able to maintain itself." Urban appears in various sermons, including those which concern Hitlerism. On 7 July 1985 the parish priest of Saint Florian's in Sulejow, Piotrkow Voivodship, stated that "Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban is the Goebbels of our time."

These political agitators in Soutanes travel with their speeches throughout the country in order to visit churches where they are welcome, and attack the Polish authorities in terms devoid of the slightest trace of moderation. The freedom with which they go about their activities constitutes the best possible denial of their claims that the church in Poland is persecuted.

The main motive behind these malicious statements is the view that our state authorities are alien, un-Polish, and serve foreign interests. When Poland did not enjoy independence and was ruled by the partitioning powers or was under occupation, such extreme maliciousness was, in general, checked by a feeling of moderation stemming from quite understandable caution. It seems likely that this talk about the alien nature of the Polish authorities on the part of priests who are seized with a sense of political mission is also an indirect criticism of the Episcopate as an institution conducting a dialogue with the authorities and of the Vatican for maintaining contacts with the authorities.

The alleged foreignness of the authorities is also attributed to the fact that they subscribe to an ideology supposedly incompatible with being Polish, an ideology imported from abroad, or it is said that this ideology is something alien to the minds of normal people. On 16 January 1985, for example, Father Kardasz, the parish priest of the Church of Our Lady Triumphant in Torun, said that the authorities ought to be regarded as sick on account of the ideology to which they subscribe.

Officially the Catholic Church both in Poland and throughout the world respects the principle of ideological tolerance and states that respect should be shown for various world outlooks and different creeds and convictions. It regards as correct relations based on respect for the existence of various philosophical currents alongside each other. However, in practice church teaching runs counter to these principles. It emerges from many sermons that only one world outlook has the right to exist in Poland, namely the Catholic one. Different views are reviled and abused. If an atheist were to respond by attacking church doctrine in a similar vein, he would provoke an enormous outburst of indignation. Moreover, in accordance with out laws he would be held responsible for offending religious feelings.

These claims to an ideological monopoly in Poland are incompatible with the Catholic doctrine of freedom of conscience. This doctrine teaches that a dialogue ought to be conducted with those who hold different views in a spirit of mutual respect. The statements cited above are also incompatible with the principle of the separation of church and state recognized by the church and with the ban on politicking by members of the clergy (a ban applied and implemented with regard to priests who support the progresive movement in Latin America). These sermons contain views which run counter to the church's renunciation of the wish to replace temporal authorities. Despite the fact that these sermons conflict with the doctrine of the second Vatican Council, thus far one can note little to indicate that church authorities are treating the politicking champions of Catholic totalitarianism as a kind of schism which is also damaging to the church.

On 18 March 1986 at the Church of Our Lady in Goldap, Suwalki Voivodship, Father Lachowicz said: "Religion is discriminated against in Poland, believers are threatened with dismissal for displaying their religious feelings."

At a time when more churches are being built in Poland than in any other part of Europe, Father Wlodarczyk, a parish priest from Skeczniewo, Konin Voivodship, voiced an untruth when he said the following at a mass in Zadzim in Sieradz Voivodship on 17 March 1986: "Prisons and concentration camps are being built in Poland instead of places of worship." It makes one ashamed to have to point out that the concentration camps in Poland are museums to martyrdom and that, whereas 1,600 churches have been built recently, or are being built, not one prison has been erected.

And thus all that I have quoted does not, according to church circles, constitute political activity but religious moral edification which only occasionally concerns politics, as politics is an area which cannot remain outside the scope of the church's ethical values. I would prefer to leave the matter as it stands, without adding any comments.

These inflammatory and demagogic sermons are eagerly reported by Western correspondents. These reports provide the world with a picture of the Poles as people who can be told primitive nonsense, an ignorant mass swayed only by emotion. A false image of Poland is thus created: Poland is, after all, a country of educated and thinking people. The texts of these sermons are communicated by Poland's enemies, and although the West praises such preachers, the result is that the world's image of the Poles as a nation of anachronistic fanatics is retained, as is that of the Polish clergy as people who know nothing at all about today's world.

The ballast of clerical extremism places a heavy burden on church-state relations. It undermines the church's credibility in its dialogue with the state authorities, who have always been for cooperation for the good of the country and the people.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS DENOUNCE U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

AU172018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/4/1986 -- In connection with the military actions against Libya, the motion of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the Socialist Republic of Romania expresses the Romanian people's deep concern over the particularly serious situation created in the Mediterranean, vehemently protesting against the U.S. Air Force's bombing of the towns of Benghazi and Tripoli.

The Romanian people, the motion shows inter alia, considers the attack as an aggression which can in no way be justified, as an act whereby the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a free country have been violated, and the principles of the UN Charter were no longer observed, placing peace and stability in the Mediterranean and the world over in jeopardy.

The motion of the broadest forum of the Romanian democracy demands an immediate end to the U.S. military aggression on Libya, the resolution of all litigious issues by peaceful means, by way of negotiations alone, as well as the taking of action for the observance of all people's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The American military actions in the Mediterranean should immediately stop, and measures be adopted to prevent the dropping of other bombs in Libya, the motion demands further saying: "We live in the International Year of Peace and it is our duty, the duty of all social and political forces, of all peoples to act so as to bring a turning point in the activity of politicians and international fora for the building-up of confidence among states, the resumption of the course toward detente, collaboration and peace in the life of our planet. "We demand an end to any show of force, to all military manoeuvres, including naval manoeuvres in the international waters of seas and oceans, so that sea waters may exclusively serve peaceful navigation."

In conclusion the motion expresses belief that people of the United States of America will understand the Romanian people's special concern over the serious events that occurred, and will act so as fully to contribute to safeguarding peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe and through the world.

The motion of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the Executive Committee of the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania] Council and the bureau of the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization also expresses deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean engendered by the United States' attacks on Libya.

"We have learned with consternation that the U.S. Air Force's bombing caused serious damage and many casualties, including youths and children," the motion shows [as received] considering that the U.S. aggression has no justification, being a condemnable violation of the principles of the international law and the UN Charter, of the basic norms which should guide interstate relations, a serious danger posed to security, to world peace.

Next it says: "Under the pretext of fighting terrorism one may not resort to actions which are in fact attempts to national independence, [as received] to intimidate a free and sovereign people. The true and only one way of solving interstate conflicts is not that of war, of military actions, but that of talks, of negotiations apt to provide for the settlement of all disputed issues."

"The year 1986 was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly, with the support of the USA included, as the International Year of Peace and we hold the view that it must represent a primordial political and moral condition for all states to prove practical adhesion to the lofty ideals of peace, detente, disarmament, understanding and cooperation among peoples."

"We think it is the duty of young people on all meridians to join progressive and democratic political forces, world public opinion in demanding the USA to stop any other military action against Libya," the motion also says, expressing in conclusion, the hope that reason will triumph.

SCINTEIA ANALYZES LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

AU161002 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 86 p 6

[V. Alexandrescu article: "After the Latest U.S. Nuclear Test, a Categorical Imperative of the Cessation of the Arms Race and a Firm Demand of the People Throughout the World Is To Halt All Nuclear Weapons Tests Without Delay!"]

[Text] As has already been reported, in violation of the will of peoples and of world public opinion and ignoring the vigorous protests in its own country, the United States went ahead with a new underground nuclear test, the second of this kind within a mere 18 days. This is a very serious action and the Romanian people and the public opinion in our country express their great concern and disapproval. Socialist Romania, has always, consistently spoken out against nuclear tests, stressing the fact that they do not represent an end in themselves, but are effective links in the chain of the arms race and opportunities for perfecting these weapons, increasing their power of destruction, and creating new and more dangerous types of weapons for all mankind.

This principled position was most clearly reasserted in the recent speeches of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the Declaration-Appeal of the Social Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], and in the Declaration of the Grand National Assembly. The president of the country, with good reason, stressed the urgent demand to halt all nuclear tests as the first, most acceptable, and at the same time, extremely important step for proceeding to nuclear disarmament.

The latest nuclear test, carried out in the Nevada desert, is even more reproachable since it takes place at a time when the International Year of Peace -- an action whose major objective is precisely to halt the expansion of nuclear arms and adopt concrete and effective measures to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and safeguard the supreme right of people and nations to peace and life, as the fundamental issue of our times -- is being marked on the entire planet. Still, to continue to carry out nuclear tests runs flagrantly counter to this desideratum. As postwar realities have shown, nuclear tests act as a stimulus to the nuclear arms race and at the same time contribute to aggravating tension and increasing distrust in international relations, thus throwing difficulties in the way of reaching understandings on clearing the general political climate, something wished by all the people of the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing the Romanian people's wish for peace and their most ardent aspirations, which are the same as the aspirations of all people throughout the world, in the speech he made at the end of March to the SDUF plenary meeting, called for most resolute actions to halt the nuclear tests and to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. "We appeal to the Soviet Union to continue the moratorium on nuclear tests!

We appeal to the United States to join the moratorium proclaimed by the Soviet Union in halting the nuclear tests! We resolutely speak out for a general agreement on halting nuclear tests by all states. We believe that this is the major requirement and should be the first act in the International Year of Peace -- stated the party secretary general and the president of the country on that occasion. These are words which maintain all their validity and in this appeal the wish to do everything so that the spirit of reason prevails and actions are taken in accordance with the requirements of halting the nuclear arms race, with the supreme interests of the cause of peace, and with the wish of the entire humanity are expressed.

A fully justified question is raised: Why is it necessary to continue nuclear tests, since both powers, through their authorized representatives, spoke out in Geneva for a 50 per cent cutback in these weapons? Why should huge sums be wasted for testing some weapons, which are meant to be destroyed? Why should the means spent for nuclear tests not be used for solving some pressing problems of mankind, such as overcoming underdevelopment and eliminating phenomena like famine, illiteracy, and unemployment, which affect great masses of people? All the more so, since both sides have admitted that no winner can emerge from a nuclear conflict, one can ask what reason is there for continuing the tests? Why should tests continue when their serious consequences on the environment and the persistance of radioactive pollution are well known? There is no doubt that in proceeding with a new nuclear explosion, which involves the risk of unleashing very serious consequences, the United States has taken upon itself great responsibility for the cause of peace and international detente.

As a matter of fact, the new nuclear explosion carried out on the Nevada site provoked strong criticism even within the ranks of some important U.S. political personalities, who qualified the act as "a lost chance for achieving progress in halting the arms race", and as "a dangerous step backward, toward the policy of nuclear armament."

These opinions are broadly shared, as are many reactions of concern and disapproval in various places throughout the world. The vital interests of mankind require that measures and concrete actions for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for the defence of peace and of life are taken without delay, while there is still time! That is why it is necessary to show restraint and clearsigtedness and to act with utmost responsibility in order to halt the current dangerous course of international events. People do not want to mark the International Year of Peace with nuclear tests and with measures for increasing the arms race. On the contrary, they want it to be without such actions, with a constructive spirit, and with concrete steps on the road to reducing tension and proceeding to disarmament.

In keeping with the aspirations of all the people of the world, the Romanian people express their hope that reason will triumph, that no effort will be spared in order to avoid the increase of the arms race and to each appropriate understandings, which can lead to a complete halt of nuclear tests, as the first necessary measure on the road of nuclear disarmament and of fulfilling all people's expectations to live in a world free of the ghost of destruction, a world of peace, security, and cooperation among all nations.

REPERCUSSIONS OF U.S. RAID ON LIBYA ASSESSED

Presidency Discusses Issue

AU171401 Belgrade Politika in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] (TANJUG) -- At an extraordinary session held yesterday at which president Radovan Vlajkovic presided the SFRY Presidency reviewed the latest situation in the Mediterranean created by the United States' armed attack against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The presidency most sharply condemned this armed attack by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and stressed that this flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent and nonaligned country seriously threatens security, stability, and peace in this region and beyond. This development of the situation was received in Yugoslavia with great anxiety.

In its statements issued on 27 February and 25 March of this year, the Presidency warned about dangerous developments in the situation in the Mediterranean and pointed out the unacceptability of the demonstration and application of military power as well as the basis for and ways of achieving peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

The conditions created by these armed acts have elicited the most serious anxiety and condemnation on the part of the international public. The policy of force and military intervention in international relations cannot be the means of solving any world problems. Such a policy stands in direct contradiction with the United Nations Charter.

The Presidency stresses the need for an immediate cessation of the aggressive U.S. military operations and for the engagement of the international community, particularly the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations,and the UN Security Council, in order to restore peace and stability in this region and at the same time to show respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Presidency hopes that those who carried out this military action will now show a sense of political reasonableness and responsibility with a view to avoiding the further spread and prolongation of the intervention, preserving peace and security in this region, and preventing a general deterioration of the international situation.

Committee Views Events

AU171925 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly discussed the U.S. armed attack on Libya. Here is a report by Nebojsa Jankovic:

The activities of Yugoslavia before the attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah were directed at preventing an armed conflict, Dusan Skrbac, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, pointed out when he addressed members of the committee. He recalled that in its statement of 27 February, the SFRY Presidency seriously warned against the use of force and the undermining of the sovereignty of the Mediterranean countries.

Just before the beginning of the attack on Libya, we expressed our concern several times because of the possible development of the situation, and many European countries, including some U.S. allies, shared our views, Skrbac stressed.

The session of the committee repeated the condemnation of the U.S. action pronounced by the highest Yugoslav bodies. The need for immediately stopping military actions and threats of force for the sake of preserving peace and security in the Mediterranean and in Europe at large was pointed out.

BORBA Commentary

AU171630 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 5

[Unattributed commentary: "Bombs and Consequences"]

[Text] Tripoli and Benghazi will enter history as new innocent victims of ruinous and brazen bombing, and Libya as another sovereign, freedom-loving, and nonaligned country against which a brutal act of aggression has been carried out. What is most worrying is that the U.S. bombs have jeopardized security in the broader region of the Mediterranean, as well as world peace.

The peace-loving world public believed that the recent armed conflict of the U.S. war fleet and the defense forces of Libya in the Gulf of Sidra was only an incident both sides would quickly pass over in the desire to forget it, because above all, it was damaging and dangerous. It turned out now that armed confrontation of this kind is not coincidental, that possibly there is no halting it, and what is worse, no lesson has been learned either, since what is involved is a complete definite policy that seeks conflict.

For the first time since World War II, in this cradle of civilization, a resort to the use of arms has been made without real cause and reason, in a massive way and brutally, starting from a big power's entirely new strategic orientations, which can have grave international consequences. This was the first time since the great war, which was believed to be the last, that bombers of one of the greatest powers of the world have taken off from bases in Britain which, in a way, makes an accomplice of the whole of European NATO.

In that connection, the question we warned about so many times is being posed again: Is this not only the first big step in the competition for global domination from the positions of bloc policy? Is this not a harbinger of direct military interventions against all countries which, in one way or another, have won their independence and the right to their own internal development and nonaligned foreign policy, without the patronization of big monopolies, great powers, and blocs. And this is not a big step toward lawlessness on the international scene, in which a prominent place will be occupied by terror -- both individual and state -- and in which everybody will take justice into their own hands, in which Rambomania will rule?

The peace-loving world public and all progressive, democratic, and civilized forces will now have to double their activities, as well as their vigilance, which, it seems, has been lagging a bit, since these forces have deceived themselves with fallacies and illusions about international relations and contradictions. They have blindly believed in the main partners' goodwill and readiness for agreement. For behind the brutal act of aggression against a UN member-country, the principles and aims of the Charter, all peaceful achievements of the postwar world, and all civilized norms of international behaviour stand ruined. The very functioning of the United Nations and its basic function of preserving peace has been jeopardized. A world power that has assumed a great part of the responsibility for preserving peace cannot send its head of the UN delegation -- while the Security Council discusses tension in the Mediterranean -- to recruit allies for an aggression against a UN member, without the act raising the question of double standards and, above all, failure to obey laws (something which every local American judge punishes severely) and responsibly before the world public.

While preparing in Delhi for the next summit in Harare, the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries was forced by circumstances to be the first -- in this world of complicated relations and confrontations -- to react in a harsh and principled way, expressing solidarity with another one of its members who has become the victim of aggression and defending the right of all countries of the Mediterranean to peace and security. That was inevitable, because virtually all nonaligned countries feel today as if the act of aggression was carried out against each one of them. It is significant and noncoincidental that the aggression against Libya coincided with the Coordination Bureau's session.

The key issue of this moment is to halt aggression, as well as the expansion of the confrontation which has been threatening both because of U.S. irreconcilability and the Libyan call for revenge and repression. And it seems that friends and allies of the United States will find things much more difficult -- since they failed to convince Washington not to start war -- than numerous friends of Libya will find it to convince them to show their international responsibility even in this difficult situation, and thereby win once more in this confrontation with the most armed power in the world.

It will be much more difficult to realize the more lasting aim of the nonaligned countries -- to which even some bloc countries of the Mediterranean are now coming closer -- to free this region from war fleets, military bases, and confrontations. All the more so, because the people in Washington threaten to "strike again," and one can actually strike only from European NATO bases. The views of almost all Mediterranean countries -- both when condemning U.S. aggression and when assessing it as "hardly understandable" -- therefore deserve even greater attention.

Navakovic Commentary

AU172143 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Aleksandar Novakovic commentary: "Starting a New Fire"]

[Text] Of all possibilities that uninformed people could discern, the one that materialized was unfortunately the possibility that was feared most: In the name of neutralizing the source of terrorism, this disease of epidemic proportions, sheer military might has been used in the fragile Mediterranean.

Now, after that fait accompli, the Government of the United States, whose Air Force carried out this dangerous attack during the night between 14 and 15 April, is trying to convince its own and the world public that it had no choice. And it is also facing the increasingly frequent sufferings of its citizens. Everything the U.S. has tried to date, raning from political protests to economic and other sanctions, has remained ineffective.

As the immediate occasion for taking up arms, on its own decision and with its own choice of target and timing, one of the two most powerful forces of the world has taken a terrorist diversionist act in response to a West Berlin discotheque bombing a few days earlier. They had -- as the White House chief categorically claims -- "direct, precise, and irrefutable proofs" that that violence had been "planned and carried out according to direct orders from the Libyan regime." The violent retaliation is therefore being justified as "self-defense" which will, if necessary, be repeated.

This time, Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya was at the receiving end. But symbolically and politically speaking, Libya is not the only victim. After such an attack, many things could begin to shake. Ultimately, if things continue in this way, even the very foundation of the fragile world order.

For this order is exposed on the one hand to terrorist insanity in the name of liberationist aims of oppressed minorities, and on the other hand to arbitrary revenge by powerful states in the name of protecting their innocent citizens.

Nobody is equanimous, in any case. In the wider zone of the Mediterranean basin, both on the Afro-Asian and the European coasts, many people will have to wonder in what position they are put by challenges of this kind. They will expect everybody to do something so that the danger may not become even greater. Every force, particularly military force, has its unwritten, or better, evil rules of which the most important, or rather the most dangerous for international relations is the tendency that it rises above the law, and that it bypasses the institutions and obligations that should hold for everybody.

This is the well-known difference between the force of arguments and the arguments of force. The bombing of Libya is a frightening example of the second kind.

The sharp Arab reaction has, of course, been expected but concern is not small on other sides, either, particularly among the nonaligned countries.

Finally, Western Europe also faces a new challenge, not only because of different, more significant economic and other interests in the wider region of the Arab world than the U.S. has, but also because of the geopolitical position that determines the limits of its room for maneuver. The fate of the European Continent is linked more and more to the entanglements in the Mediterranean area.

Noticeable vacillations, to put it mildly, among Washington's allies arise from this. As far as is known, only Britain explicitly supported the air raid on Libya. The others mainly endeavored to stop the U.S. war machine which was under full steam. In vain; now they, too, will have to examine the consequences for European and international relations and will have to face them.

After all, whether in Europe or elsewhere, everyone is just as interested as Washington in combatting terrorism as a vile undermining evil in world affairs. But revenge like the retaliatory U.S. attack on Libyan cities appears to many as a no less dangerous kindling of fire. And any conflagration cannot be extinguished with fire.

$7.5 MILLION COMPUTER CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD171039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0915 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, April 17 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav factory Iskra Automatika which forms part of the Iskra Associated Enterprises of Ljubljana, northwestern Yugolsavia, has signed a contract with partners in the Soviet Union. The contract envisages deliveries of 1,500 computer data processing devices. The contract is estimated to be worth around 7.5 million dollars.

Iskra has successfully equipped computer centres in the Soviet Union for many years now. Deliveries this year to the Soviet Union are estimated at around 18 million dollars. Iskra plans to export various electronic equipment and finished products worth around 280 million dollars this year. The enterprise Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Great Britain.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO CONTINUES BELGRADE VISIT

Confers With Planinc

LD180252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, received Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in the White Palace at Dedinje this morning. In cordial talks they pointed out that friendly political relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland were sufficiently good to provide a framework for stronger economic cooperation too. While both sides stressed their readiness to increase the value of overall exchange between the two countries, which also should be more suitable for the economies of the two countries, Milka Planinc particularly stressed the need for Finland, as a member of EFTA, should provide more favorable conditions for Yugoslavia industrial goods on its markets. The increase of Yugoslav exports in this area would undoubtedly result in increasing the volume of our exchange and at the same time contribute toward creating conditions for promoting higher forms of economic cooperation, as well as in our enterprises' joint ventures in other countries' markets.

Speaking about Finland's wish to develop further economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, President Koivisto stressed the presence of a large group of Finnish businessmen who arrived with him, and the talks they were holding in this direction with representatives of Yugoslav work organizations and other appropriate institutions in our country. During this meeting, reference was also made to current socioeconomic trends in Yugoslavia and Finland, as well as to the activities of both countries toward overcoming difficult problems the international community is facing at this juncture, in economic and political areas.

The talks were also attended by Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Paavo Vaeyrynen, Finnish minister of foreign affairs and other aides.

Holds Talks With Vlajkovic

LD180258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- There are no disputes between Yugoslavia and Finland, or problems that could stand in the way of promoting friendly cooperation. This was the conclusion of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto during their closing talks in the White Palace in Dedinje today. They also underlined that there are favorable possibilities for promoting cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas.

Presidents Vlajkovic and Koivisto assessed that their meetings and talks over the past 3 days represent a continuation of the good and mutually beneficial traditional meetings of the top leaders of the two countries. The two presidents feel that comprehensive and friendly dialogue is a contribution to the cooperation of the two countries in all areas.

The colleagues of the two presidents presented the results of the separate talks they had held on economic cooperation and international issues at today's meeting. It was stated in the talks of Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, with the group of leading Finnish businessmen accompanying Koivisto, that desire was shown for further promoting economic cooperation.

Both sides assessed that there are possibilities not only for increasing trade but also for expanding contemporary forms of integration of the economies of the two countries such as industrial cooperation, specialization, and joint operations on third markets.

The representatives of the foreign ministries also informed Presidents Vlajkovic and Koivisto about their talks during the meeting. They discussed the situation in Europe, the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the continent, and other questions.

On this occasion, too, the two presidents dwelled on the situation created in the Mediterranean. Both sides expressed their disquiet at the latest development of the situation in this region. It was stated that the use of force is impermissible, regardless of the motives justifying it. Vlajkovic and Koivisto stressed that all problems must be resolved by means of negotiation.

The two sides also noted the necessity of peaceful and just solutions to the crisis in the Middle East, including the solution of the Palestinian question, which is at the heart of the Middle East problem. With this, the 3-day top level Yugoslav-Finnish talks came to a close.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT VISITS BELGRADE 11-13 APRIL

LD131454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1024 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG) — Zambian President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda closed his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade today.

The three-day Yugoslav-Zambian talks focused on the current activity of the movement of nonaligned countries in preparations for its ministerial meeting in New Delhi and summit in Harare. The development of bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as other topical questions of international political and economic life were also discussed.

During the talks, it was stressed that the two friendly and nonaligned countries hold almost identical views on international issues. The need was indicated for the Nonaligned Movement to invest further efforts for overcoming the present tension in the international situation and for the improvement of the developing countries' position, which are two vital components for the promotion of the overall international situation and for strengthening security and peace in the world. The situation in southern Africa and other focuses of crisis were particularly discussed.

Information Agreement Signed

LD131046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Zambia signed an agreement here today on cooperation in the field of information. The agreement, reached during Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Yugoslavia, gives full support to direct working contacts between the two countries' news agencies, TANJUG and ZANA, radio and television organizations and professional journalists' associations. It also encourages cooperation in scientific research work in the fields of journalism, publishing activities and exchanges of all forms of information.

The document also provides for consultations aimed at coordinating joint actions in specialized institutions and coordinating bodies of the nonaligned countries, as well as in international organizations. The document was signed by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Aleksandar Petkovic and Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku.

MIKULIC PRESENTS NEW FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

AU162238 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Apr

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference has been informed about the future composition of the new Federal Executive Council. It also discussed the problem of implementing the socioeconomic position of women and the policy of the socioeconomic development of the economy at the beginning of the year. Momcilo Boskovic and Gordana Buncic report:

Branko Mikulic, who is to form the new federal government, stressed that in no case has there been any insistence on the election of persons selected in advance, but the opportunity was left open to pick people from a wide list of candidates. A democratic procedure for registering the candidates for Federal Executive Council membership was carried out in full agreement with the adopted plan. Out of the total number of candidates proposed, Mikulic stressed there are 11 doctors of science and 3 hold masters degrees; 4 are university professors including 1 academician; 10 of the candidates are from associated labor organizations. All the proposed candidates have higher education. Their average age is just below 51 years.

Explaining the proposal for a new Federal Executive Council Branko Mikulic remarked:

[Begin recording] The candidates registered or mentioned for election to the Federal Executive Council are people of high quality, possessing rich political and work experience. They are cadres who have proved themselves in the economics, science, education, health and other activities. The following will be proposed to the SFRY Assembly for election to the proportional part of the Federal Executive Council: Dragi Danev, Franciska Herga, Oskar Kovac, Radoje Kontic, Radovan Makic, Milos Milosavljevic, Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, Muhamed Mustafa, Egon Padovan, Mito Pejovski, Tibor Salma, Ibrahim Tabakovic, Momcilo Vucinic, and Janez Zemljaric. Equal representation of the socialist republic and an appropriate representation of the socialist autonomous provinces is ensured in the proportional part of the Federal Executive Council. The candidates for the proportional part of the Federal Executive Council include members of all the peoples of Yugoslavia and of the Albanian and Hungarian nationality.

Comrades Milos Milosavljevic and Janez Zemljaric will be proposed as vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council. The following will be proposed as federal secretaries: Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula for national defense, Raif Dizdarevic for foreign affairs, Dobroslav Culafic for internal affairs, Svetozar Rikanovic for finances, Nenad Krekic for foreign trade, Aleksandar Donev for market and general economic affairs, Svetozar Durutovic for information, and Petar Vajovic for justice and organization of administration. [end recording]

Branislava Krivic in his opening speech addressed topical questions on the implementation of the socioeconomic position and role of women.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2000 GMT on 16 April carries a report on Mikulic's speech to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium which adds that the following presidents of federal committees will be proposed: Bozidar Matic for scientific and technological development; Dr Andrej Ocvirk for industry and energy; Sava Vukov for agriculture; Miodrag Marovic for tourism; Mustafa Pljakic for transportation; Dr Janko Obocki for labor, health, and social protection; Dr Lojze Ude for legislation, and Ilija Vakiv for veterans and war disabled. The report adds that Dr Zarko Papic will be proposed for the post of director of the Federal Planning Institute.]

MAMULA ENCOURAGES MOTIVATION IN ARMED FORCES

AU160755 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 86 No 2438 p 8

[Radoljub Matovic report]

[Excerpts] The eighth conference of the LC Organization in the Air Force and in the Anti-aircraft Defense, held on 29 March in Zemun's Army Hall, finalized the last round of elections at the level of our Armed Forces of this kind. Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense and member of the LCY Central Committee, and Major General Simeon Buncic, secretary of the Presidium of the Committee of the LC Organization's in the Yugoslav People's Army, took part in the work of the election conference. Delegates analyzed the results of the work done by the LC Organization between the seventh and the eighth conferences, elected a new committee whose chairman is Major General Milos Bajcetic, and elected commissions and delegates for the eighth conference of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and for the 13th LCY Congress. They also adopted an important document: "The main direction of the activity and the tasks of the organs and organizations of the LCY and the communists in the coming period."

Branko Mamula: Motivating Creators

"The Air Force and the Anti-aircraft Defense are in the process of comprehensive modernization, and as such represent the leading force in the total modernization of our Armed Forces. We have opted for a domestic supersonic plane and other systems of modern technology. This is a courageous choice and a great challenge. I would like it to be a program of development which would strongly pull you and the whole country forward at, figuratively speaking, supersonic speed....

"Along with considering new techniques and technologies, we must also think about motivating people. We need top results, results that can only be achieved by highly trained creators, motivated in every way. Motivation must be provided at all levels and must be strived for through normative acts, rewards, and through guidance in the service. We must strive for consciousness which will encourage motivation on a daily basis. We must realize that we do not get much use out of those individuals who are satisfied with mediocrity, who are not keen, who are inert in the face of current challenges, and who are not prepared to face problems....

"We are going to the 13th LCY Congress. We must realize that we are in a continuous struggle for change and that we must search for new solutions within our unique LCY and our unique socialist self-managing community. We are being offered all kinds of left and right theories which are a condensed form of antisocialism. We must fight these "theories" through the building of unity based on the revolutionary tenets of our brotherly community, through the realization of the historical interests of the working class...."

DEBT RESCHEDULING GROUP PRAISES SFRY PROGRESS

LD142249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 14 April (TANJUG) -- A meeting took place in Geneva today between the Coordination Group of 16 creditor countries and Yugoslavia, within the framework of negotiations for rescheduling Yugoslav debts. The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance and member of the Federal Executive Council.

The meeting, presided over by Edouard Brunner, Swiss secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, was attended by representatives of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, the United States, and Kuwait and by representatives of the IMF, the World Bank, and EEC.

The "conclusions by the chair" from this meeting point out that governments taking part in this action "positively assessed the results achieved by the Yugoslav Government this year, continuing a significant improvement in normalizing its position with respect to the balance of payment toward foreign countries which started in 1982." It was also stated that a surplus in the Yugoslav current balance of payments with foreign countries has been readily realized in the past 3 years and that this year saw the resumption of the increase in imports from the areas of convertible currencies. Participants in the meeting welcomed prospects for the continuation of this trend this year and later.

On the other hand, the participants in the meeting stressed the need for an effective and speedy application of the policy of basic adaptations in the Yugoslav economy, in particular with regard to strengthening the effectiveness of the monetary and income policy, including the regulation of interest rates and measures for strengthening financial discipline. They pointed out the need for the stability and continuity of these trends in the coming years. At the same time, they expressed concern with the rate of inflation remaining too high and assessed that trade should be liberalized more rapidly.

Participants in the meeting recalled the November 1984 agreement on continuing the process of economic assistance to Yugoslavia. In view of the positive results which have been achieved, they expressed readiness to carefully examine the Yugoslav Government's demands for further financial assistance in the medium-term period (from 1986 to 1988). It is said that the form of the agreement on this assistance in the context of the Yugoslav medium-term plan and strengthened monitoring by the IMF should be established in an appropriate way. "For this purpose they expressed readiness to hold a meeting (in 2 days in Paris) of the Group for the Consolidation of Yugoslav Debts which will work out the next stage in this process", it is said in the conclusions by the chair.

The conclusions end by praising the progress on normalizing relations between Yugoslavia and the International Community of Banks, as well as the readiness by the World Bank and other multilateral organizations to facilitate the future flow of unofficial financial assets into Yugoslavia.

MONTENEGRIN LC ELECTS DELEGATES TO LCY CONGRESS

LD120332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Titograd, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Montenegrin LC Central Committee today approved the list of candidates for the top party organs and the representatives from Montenegro in the organs of the LCY. The candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the Montenegrin party organization, according to the decision of the Central Committee, are Vidoje Zarkovic and Marko Orlandic. The Central Committee adopted a decision on the election of 60 delegates from the Montenegrin LC to the 13th LCY Congress.

On the list of candidates for the new Central Committee of the Montenegrin LC, which will be submitted to the nomonations conference of the ninth LC congress of this republic, there are 63 candidates, 8 more than are to be elected to the Central Committee. Of the proposed candidates, 47 would be elected for the first time to the Central Committee, and only nine candidates are from the present composition of the Central Committee, which confirms the major cadres renewal.

More than 40 candidates are from associated labor, and of these nearly 43 percent are workers, engineers and technicians from immediate production. Also among the candidates are one unemployed young man and one student.

Of the 23 candidates for the LCY Central Committee, four more than are to be elected, 14 are from associated labor, and of these, seven are from material production. Only four candidates are, at present, members of the LCY Central Committee, and all others will be elected for the first time.

The social, national, age and sex breakdown of the candidates for the top party organ of the republic and the country, Andjelko Kovacevic said, consistently reflects the criteria established in the preparations for the ninth congress of the Montenegrin communists. In the national breakdown of the candidates for the Montenegrin LC Central Committee there are more than 82 percent Montenegrins, more than 6 percent Muslims, almost 5 percent Albanians and also nearly 5 percent Yugoslavs. Most candidates, more than 25 percent, are aged between 35 and 40. Participants in the National Liberation War number four among the candidates, two fewer than in the present composition of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee.

The debate in the Montenegrin LC Central Committee devoted most attention to the recent decision of the LCY Central Committee about increasing the number of members in this party organ, in relation to the earlier decision. In connection with this, Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, said: The fact is that this decision was made at a closed session, and thus the party membership was unable to acquaint itself in depth with the reasons "for" or "against." These last few days and on a number of occasions I have been agreeing with the reasoning of a large number of members of the Montenegrin LC that if the reasons were principled ones, why did a decision have to be made at a closed session? The LCY Central Committee and its Presidium are familiar with the difficulties which are now arising out of this decision, because it was altered about 20 days before the beginning of the ninth congress, when we had already carried out a discussion about the lists of possible candidates for organs in the Montenegrin LC and in the LCY, in the basic LC organizations and the LC Municipal Committees. Nothing is, of course, dogma, something which cannot and should not be reexamined and changed. On this occasion as well, we must, on the principle of democratic centralism, respect the decision that has been made but also say clearly to the membership of the Montenegrin LC that the deviation we are making from the otherwise democratic actions which we have been implementing consistently up to now, we are not making because we want to, but because this decision has been imposed on us by a higher party organ.

It is realistic to expect that the forthcoming congresses, and especially the 13th LCY Congress, will provide a response to everything which reflects what is, by and large, a "multicolored" situation in the LCY. I believe that our ninth congress will also provide a contribution in this direction. I believe that we are left with no alternative today but to proceed as we have always done so far, by respecting the stances adopted until they change. But, at the same time, we must publicly raise the question of what it means to adopt stances and decisions in the LCY which hardly anyone respects and which lead to double standards within it, Orlandic concluded.

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AL-QADHDHAFI EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SUPPORT

AU181757 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Sincere Gratitude" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, April 18 (BTA) -- The leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Mr. Filip Ishpekov, Bulgarian ambassador to Libya, who handed him the letter of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his sincere gratitude to the Bulgarian people, to its party and state leadership, and personally to Mr. Todor Zhivkov, for the unflagging solidarity and support to the Libyan people in its struggle for defence of the national independence and of the progressive road of development it has undertaken.

Mr. Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi expressed the readiness of the Libyan people to continue to oppose firmly to the aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialism in defence of the national independence and territorial wholeness of the country.

YOTOV, DZHUROV RECEIVE USSR MILITARY DELEGATION

AU162216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] At the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, an official delegation of the USSR Armed Forces, led by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Main Political Administration of the USSR Army and Navy, arrived in Bulgaria.

The delegation was received by Comrade Yordan Yotov. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department, and Col Gen Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The delegation of the USSR Armed Forces was also received today by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov. Issues related to cooperation between the two countries' armed forces were discussed, as well as matters pertaining to expanding and strengthening the unity, and unity of action of the fraternal armies. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov awarded the members of the delegation with medals on their merits in relation to the Bulgarian People's Army and for their contribution to strengthening comradeship-in-arms.

At the Ministry of National Defense a meeting of the delegation took place with the leadership of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army. Opinions were exchanged on the party-political work in the two countries' armed forces to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP and 27th CPSU Congresses.

The delegations of the USSR Armed Forces paid tribute at the grave of Georgi Dimitrov, teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people, and laid a wreath at the mausoleum. Wreaths were also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the Monument of the Soviet Army in Sofia.

Delegation Departs

AU201941 Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 20 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Armed Forces of the USSR led by Army General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Chief Political Office of the Soviet Army and Navy, left this country today. It paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, and of Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Chief Political Office of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The leader of the delegation was received by Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by the minister of national defence. Meetings were held with the head of the Chief Political Office and with leading political workers of the Bulgarian People's Army. The two sides exchanged opinions on topical issues of the party-political work in the armed forces of the two countries.

EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU172157 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA) -- In 1987 Soviet industrial deliveries will be directed at Bulgaria's most important economic branches: power engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry. This is reflected in the protocol signed here today and determining the preliminary volumes of machines, plant, materials and spare parts for the industrial and other projects constructed in Bulgaria with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

The document emphasises that conditions are being created for the prompt supply of the project under construction in 1987 with the necessary basic and accessory machines and equipment. Special attention is paid to the sixth 1,000-megawatt generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant to the L.I. Brezhnev metal and steel works in Kremikovtskiy, to other combined works and enterprises in non-ferrous metallurgy and coal mining.

The understandings reached are of decisive importance for the realization of Bulgaria's investment programme in the coming five-year period.

During the talks held from April 7 through 17 the delegations of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations and of Bulgaria's Ministry of Trade discussed some questions of the fulfillment of the agreements on 1986. High on their agenda was the going into operation of the fifth 1,000-megawatt generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant.

SPANISH PAPER ON KEY PARTY ROLE OF ALEKSANDROV

PM141319 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Apr 86 p 10

[Ricardo Estarriol dispatch: "The 13th BCP Congress Ends: Chudomir Aleksandrov Key Man In Current President's Team"]

[Text] Sofia -- Chudomir Aleksandrov's tasks as BCP Central Committee secretary are very extensive: He is responsible for organizational matters, the leadership ("cadres"), and the country's social organizations.

This latter aspect includes the task of supervising all nongovernmental bodies, from the National Assembly to the municipal administrations via the National Soccer Federation.

Together with Ognyan Doynov (head of the Economic Council - a super-ministry), Georgi Atanasov (prime minister for barely 3 weeks), and Stoyan Markov (head of the State Committee for Scientific and Technical Progress), Aleksandrov is a member of what appears to be Zhivkov's new four-man operational team. They are all politicians aged approximately 50 and all Politburo members.

Aleksandrov averred that there should be no cause for surprise in the existence of similarities between the USSR's and Bulgaria's social and political systems: "We are inspired by the same principles, and in any case we keep one another constantly up to date. "But," he added, "it is not a matter of precise copying."

Reducing State Intervention

The above remarks constituted Aleksandrov's introduction to the principles that should guide the extended economic mechanism. This mechanism is characterized by a reduction of state intervention and by increased autonomy for enterprises. It will entail a struggle against the power of the omnipotent main administrations of the Soviet model.

It is in itself surprising that a system based on the Marxist philosophy of economic laws is now discovering that economic laws must be more strictly observed. Aleksandrov was not very specific in his explanation of what he understands by economic laws, but illustrated it by talking about the need to encourage competition. The law of supply and demand did not come up in our conversation, but in his explanation of the new prices system Aleksandrov talked about a "dialogue" between producers and consumers under state supervision.

The planning committee chief explained to me on a previous occasion how this "dialogue" would be achieved: It would be conducted between the factories and the state commercial enterprises. Agreements would be signed before the setting of the corresponding budgets, which means that the prices resulting from them cannot be either very up-to-date or very flexible.

In any case only some prices will be set this way: Industrial prices, consumer necessaries prices, and the prices of goods for export to the socialist countries will continue to be set from above.

Be that as it may, there is still a trend toward bringing domestic prices into line with world market prices: "If we were to follow world market prices we would have to eliminate certain sectors of Bulgarian production." Listening to Bulgarian interlocutors, however, one gains the impression that there is not yet much concern about reducing the subsidies which account for a very major proportion of the national budget. A new prices commission will be formed to control prices.

In theory, Aleksandrov said, it would even be possible for an enterprise to be closed down, but the example that he cited reveals that such a hypothesis is not taken seriously: "For instance, if coal seams are exhausted mining will have to be closed down." However, it seems that the same mechanism will define responsibilities: The government will be responsibile only for any deficit caused by state orders.

No To Private Enterprises

It is not only with regard to policy on prices and subsidies that Bulgaria's reform differs from Hungary's. The Bulgarians do not want to permit the appearance of private enterprises, however small. All that is tolerated is private or family production. But it is also a fact that the Bulgarians have created a new phenomenon -- additional "unofficial" production carried out working hours, once they have realized the plan figures.

Here, Aleksandrov said, certain deviations have occurred. He was doubtless referring to cases such as those which have occurred in the countryside with private plots and which were reported at the congress, which mentioned the existence of "citizens with little conscience who take advantage of a number of provisions concerning private plots in order to get rich illegally."

Aleksandrov seemed very confident of the efficacy of the new system: He spoke with assurance and precisely defined the Bulgarian model (for instance, in the distinctions that he drew between Yugoslav self-management and what here too is called the self-managed enterprise). One often gains the impression that this confidence is the result of the realism and prudence with which it is intended to implement the reforms.

LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU182011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Colonel Enis Herminio Sename, military, naval, and air force attache of the Republic of Cuba in our country, gave a reception at the embassy in Sofia tonight on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Playa Giron victory.

The cocktail reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, by Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Social and National Security Department; by deputy ministers, leaders of sociopolitical organizations, by generals, and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

PARTY OFFICIALS ARRIVE AT 11TH SED CONGRESS

LD141543 [Editorial Report] East Berlin ADN International Service in German on 10, 12, 13 and 14 April reports the arrivals of various party leaders to the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

At 1302 GMT on 10 April, ADN reports the arrival of the following delegations: The delegation from the Guatemalan Labor Party; the delegation from the Communist Party of Honduras, led by Rigoberto Padilla, secretary general of the Central Committee; the delegation from the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica led by Humberto Vargas Carbonell, secretary general of the Central Committee; the delegation from the Costa Rican People's Party (PPC), led by Manuel Mora Salas, member of the Political Commission and of the Central Committee Secretariat; and National Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand George Jackson.

The delegates were welcomed by Joachim Hermann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

At 1128 GMT on 12 April, ADN reports the arrival of Milton Jijon, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Ecuadoran Communist Party. The guest was greeted by Ursula Ragwitz, member of the SED Central Committee.

Also, on 12 April, at 1423 GMT, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal (PIT), led by Amath Dansokho, party secretary general. The delegation was greeted by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

At 0801 GMT on 13 April, ADN notes the arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of India/Marxist led by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation includes Sita Ram Jakhri, Central Committee member.

The same report also mentions the arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of India led by Rajeshekhar Reddy, member of the Central Secretariat. Lokanath Chowdhury, party National Council member, is also a delegation member.

The guests from both Indian parties were greeted by Werner Krowlikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Also on 13 April, at 1058 GMT, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) headed by Carmen Pereira, member of the Politburo and president of the National Council. (Quinto Cabi Naiana), Central Committee member, is a member of the delegation. The guests were welcomed by Joachim Funke, member of the SED Central Auditing Commission.

At 1154 GMT on 13 April, ADN notes the arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of Colombia headed by Jesus Villegas, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Bernardo Jaramillo, candidate member of the Central Committee, is also a member of the delegation.

In the same report, the arrival of a delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela led by Alonso Ojeda, Central Committee secretary-general, is also mentioned. Americo Diaz Nunez, member of the Central Committee and director of the party paper, TRIBUNA POPULAR, is a member of the delegation.

The guests from both the Colombian and Venezuelan Communist Parties were welcomed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

ADN on 13 April at 1444 GMT reports the arrival of a delegation of the African National Congress (ANC), headed by Alfred Nzo, ANC secretary general. Jane Dlamini, member of the Political Commission of the Joint Political-Military Committee, is a delegation member. The ANC delegation was welcomed by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

At 1829 GMT on 13 April, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the Uruguayan Communist Party headed by Alberto Altesor, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation also includes (Alberto Suarez), Central Committee member. The guests were welcomed by Johannes Hoernig, SED Central Committee member.

At 1852 GMT on 13 April, ADN notes the arrival of a delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay. The delegation, which is led by (Ernesto de los Campos), member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, also includes (Gonzalo Betarte), member of the Central Committee.

At 0925 GMT on 14 April, ADN reports the arrival of the following delegations:

The delegation of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Chile;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Indonesia;
The delegation of the Iraqi Communist Party headed by 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Paraguayan Communist Party headed by Ananias Maidana, second secretary of the Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed by Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

At 0954 GMT on 14 April, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the Danish Communist Party headed by party Chairman Jorgen Jensen. The delegation also includes Harry Osborn, Central Committee member. The Danish delegation was greeted by Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

On 14 April at 1317 GMT, ADN reports the arrival of a delegation of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana (PPP), led by Clement Rohee, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the International Relations Department. Michael Chan, member of the Central Executive Committee, is also included in the delegation. The guests were greeted by Hartmut Koenig, candidate member of the SED Central Committee.

Also on 14 April ADN reports the arrival of various foreign delegations as follows:

Ruben Dario Souza, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama, and the delegation of the National Revolutionary Unity Front (URNG) of Guatemala. The guests were welcomed by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

The delegation of the Brazilian Communist Party headed by Salomao Malina, member of the Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary;

Gastone Pasolini, member of the national leadership of the Communist Party of San Marino and minister for transport and communcations;

The delegation from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan. It includes Ghous Sameuddin, instructor of the Central Committee Department of International Relations; Abdul Wahed Baba Jan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Afghanistan to the GDR;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by Saburo Uno, member of the Central Committee Presidium. It includes Ryochi Kojima, member of the International Relations Department.

On 15 April ADN reports the arrival of the following delegations:

Hugo Miranda, member of the National Executive of the Radical Party of Chile;

The delegation of the United Socialist Party of Mexico led by Sabino Hernandez, member of the Political Commission and Central Committee secretary, and Jorge Alcocer, member of the Political Commission and Central Committee secretary;

The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by Timo Laaksonen, member of the Politburo and Diet deputy, and Ossian Sjoeman, Central Committee member;

A representative of the Communist Party of Egypt;

The delegation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria led by Salah Goudjil, Central Committee member and member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Youcef Kraiba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Algeria in the GDR, and Amir Benelmedjat, employee in the Department of International Relations of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe led by Guy Daninthe, first secretary of the Central Committee, and Michel Bancou, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the People's National Congress (PNC) of Guyana led by Ranji Chandisingk, deputy chairman and secretary general of the PNC, and Patrick Denny, head of the International Relations Department of the Central Administrative Committee;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland led by James Stewart, general secretary of the party, and Jean Roche, deputy editor-in-chief of the party newspaper UNITY;

The delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour led by Jean Ganga-Zanzou, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, president of the National People's Assembly, and Norbert Ngouna, member of the Central Committee, and Justin Ballay-Megot, member of the Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR;

The delegation of the Frelimo Party of Mozambique led by Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, secretary of the Control Commission, and Angelo Chichava, Central Committee member and secretary of state for civil aviation, and Fernanda Matsinhe;

The delegation of the African People's Union (Patriotic Front) of Zimbabwe (ZANU-PF) led by Emmerson Munangagwa, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, Central Committee member and secretary for the administration of the ZANU-(PF) Women's League;

The delegation of the South African Communist Party led by Joe Slovo, national chairman of the party, and Dan Tloome, member of the Politburo;

The delegation of the Syrian Communist Party led by Khalid Hammami, member of the Central Committee Politburo, and Abd al-Wahab Rijwani, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco led by Abdallah Layachi, Politburo member of the Central Committee, and Ibrahim Ferhat, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Joaquim Gomes, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee, and Manuel Sobral Antunes Pereira, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Swiss Workers Party led by Hansjoerg Hofer, member of the Central Committee Politburo, and Jakob Lechleiter, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Socialist Party of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Central Committee, and Muhammad Sa'id Abdullah Muhsin, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Salim Muhammad Jubran, Central Committee member, first secretary of the Hadramaut Governorate; Abd Al-Wakil Ismail Al-Saruri, candidate member of the Central Committee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY in the GDR;

The delegation of the Workers Party (Communist) of Sweden led by Rolf Hagel, party chairman, and Tage Haeggstroem, Central Committee member.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece led by Nikos Kaloudhis, Politburo member of the Central Committee, and Ioannis Hotos, Central Committee member and member of the Salonica District Executive; Betty Ambatielou, staff member on the Central Committee's International Relations Department;

The delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Greece led by Dimitrios Sotirlis, member of the Central Committee Executive Bureau; Rania Balafouta, secretary in the Central and East European Section in the International Relations Department of the Central Committee, and Dr Apostolos Gerontas, member of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Israel led by Me'ir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee, and Ibraheem Mograby, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua led by the Commander of the Revolution Henri Ruiz, member of the FSLN Directorate, and members of the Sandinista Assembly Commander William Ramirez and Commander Juan Jose Ubeda;

"On their arrival in Berlin, the guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Werner Felfe, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski and Guenter Schabowski; SED Central Committee Politburo candidate members Gerhard Mueller, Siegried Lorenz and Werner Walde; SED Central Committee members Hans Albrecht, Horst Hasse, Horst Heintze, Eva Jempel, Margot Honecker, Rainer Knolle, Gerhart Neuner, Johanna Toepfer, Gerhard Troelitzsch, Heinz Wittig and Heinz Ziegner; candidate member of the SED Central Committee Manfred Herold; and by Werner Mueller, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED Central Committee."

The delegation of the Communist Party of Norway headed by Ingrid Negaard, deputy party chairman, and Signe Oedaard, member of the Central Committee. "The guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee member Eva Hempel."

Secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Ajoy Roy, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bolivian Communist Party Humberto Ramirez, and the delegation of the Mali People's Democratic Union headed by Boubacar Diallo, member of the Central Executive Bureau, and El-Hadj Dumar Sow, member of the National Council. "On the arrival in Berlin the guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee candidate member Manfred Herold."

The delegation of the Communist Party of Chile headed by Americo Zorilla, member of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and the delegation of the Indian National Congress (I) headed by Mahender Singh, member of the All-India Congress Committee and member of the Lower House. "On their arrival in Berlin, the guests were greeted by members of the SED Central Committee Margot Honecker and Gerhard Nuener."

The delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina headed by Athos Fava, secretary general of the Central Committee, and Salvador Paez, member of the Political Commission. "The guests were welcomed by member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenter Schabowski, 1st secretary of the Berlin Area [Bezirk] Executive of the SED."

The delegation of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The delegation of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence headed by Richard Ardriamanjato, president of the party, and Paul Andrianolijao, deputy secretary general. "Upon their arrival the guests were welcomed by member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenter Schabowski, 1st secretary of the Berlin Area (Bezirk) Executive of the SED; candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Walde, 1st secretary of the Cottbus Area (Bezirk) Executive of the SED; members of the SED Central Committee Horst Hasse, Horst Heintze, Eva Hempel, Margot Honecker, Gerhart Neuner and Heinz Wittig; and by candidate member of the SED Central Committee Manfred Herold."

Also on 15 April ADN reports the arrival of various delegations as follows:

The delegations of the Bahrain National Liberation Front headed by Ali Naji Abdullah, member of the Steering Committee; the delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party headed by Abdul Aziz al-Otteh, member of the Central Committee Politburo, including Salam Khaled, member of the Central Committee and the party's representative on the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; and the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Kerim Mroue, member of the Central Committee Politburo, including Youssuf Martada, member of the Central Committee. "The guests were welcomed by members of the SED Central Committee Ursula Zschau, Herbert Ziegenhahn, Horst Schumann and Guenter Goerlich."

The delegation of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party headed by Bugyn Dejid, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for Party Control of the Central Committee; Nyamyn Mishigdorj, candidate of the Central Committee; and Ragchaabadzaryn Jamts, candidate of the Central Committee and ambassador to the GDR. "The guests were welcomed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo."

The delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) led by Mikhalis Poumbouras, member of the Politburo and Secretariat, and Mikhail Olimbios, Central Committee member, deputy head of the AKEL International Department;

The delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile led by Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary. It includes Hernan del Canto, Central Committee member and secretary of International Relations Department.

The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Jure Bilic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Hisen Ramadani, Central Committee member, and Ljubomir Majeric, ambassador of the SFRY to the GDR.

The delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq led by Samir Muhammad Abdal-Wahhab, member of the party Regional Command;

The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vanheuang Vongvichit, ambassador of Laos in the GDR, and Dr Khamphay Rasmy, departmental head.

Member of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee Albert de Coninck;

The delegation of the Party of Unity for National Progress of Burundi led by Pasteur Nzinahora, Central Committee member, vice president of the Political Commission of the Central Committee, president of the Supreme Court, and Ildephonse Nkeramihigo, party national secretary;

The delegation of the French Communist Party led by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;

Member of the Executive Committee of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (Grenada) George Louison;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain led by Peter Carter, member of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee, and Heather Malley, member of the Executive Committee;

Deputy foreign policy spokesman of the British Labour Party George Robertson;

The delegation of the African Independence Party of Cape Verdes (PAICV) led by Olivio Pires, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Jorge Lopes, head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee;

The delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon led by Tariq Shihab, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Ghazi Mansur, Central Committee member;

The delegation of the Vanguard of the Malagassy Revolution (AREMA) led by Ignace Rakoto, member of the Politburo and education minister, and Andre Razafindrakoto, planning director in the Ministry of Higher Education;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Martinique led by Andre Constant, Politburo member of the Central Committee;

As observer for the Labour Party of the Netherlands, Paul Scheffer, scientific expert in the party Institute for International Questions;

The delegation of the Communist Party of Peru led by Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Central Committee, and Asuncion Caballero Mendez, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee;

The delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia (UNIP) led by Daniel Muchiwa Lisuld, Central Committee member and chairman of the Political, Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs Commission in the Central Committee, and J.B. Simuyandi, Central Committee member and administrative secretary in the Central Committee;

The delegation of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone (APC) led by Bokari Stevens, member of the governing council, and includes Josephus Wiliams, Central Committee member.

"On their arrival in Berlin the guests were welcomed by Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Gerhard Mueller and Gerhard Schuerer; SED Central Committee members Otto Arndt and Guenther Jahn and by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission."

Dr Wilhelm Bruns, department head in the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, representing the SPD. "He was welcomed by SED Central Committee member Otto Reinhold."

The delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party under Masahiro Yamamoto, vice chairman of the party. The delegation includes Kumao Terada, chairman of the party's Legal Commission.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Pakistan.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg under party Chairman Rene Urbany. It includes Central Committee member Jacqueline Urbany.

The delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador (FMLN) under Jorge Shafik Handal, member of the FMLN Supreme Command and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador. It includes Julian Rodriguez, Jesus Vaquerano, and Rodrigo Jimenez.

The delegation of the SEW under Party Chairman Horst Schmitt. It includes Deputy Party Chairman Inge Kopp and Dietmar Ahrens, and Uwe Doering, member of the Bureau of the party Executive.

The delegation of the Party of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin under Francois Azodogbehou, Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the Central Committee Commission for Rural Development. It includes Paul Sedegan, permanent secretary of the Organization Department in the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Sudanese Communist Party under Sulayman Hamid, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

The delegation of the Swedish Party of the Left-Communists under Bertil Maabrink, vice chairman of the party and chairman of its parliamentary group. It includes Margaretha Olofsson, chairman of the Stockholm party organization.

The delegation of the MPLA Party of Labour of Angola under Juliao Mateus Paulo "Dino Matross," member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Agostinho Andre Mendez de Carvalho, candidate member of the Central Committee, Angola's ambassador to the GDR, and Antonio Maria dos Santos Dias, section head in the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Austrian Communist Party under Erwin Scharf, member of the Central Committee Politburo. It includes Christine Howorka, member of the Vienna City Committee.

The delegation of the United National Progressive Party (Egypt) under Khalid Muhyi al-Din, general secretary of the Central Committee.

Arduino Agnelli, member of the National Assembly of the Italian Socialist Party.

The delegation of the Canadian Communist Party under Gordon Massie, member of the Central Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Central Committee. It includes Paula Fletcher, Central Committee member, secretary of the party organization in Manitoba.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Malta under Anthony Vassalo, general secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Franz Carvana, vice chairman of the party and Central Committee member.

The delegation of the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO) under Hifikepunye Pohamba, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Magnaemamulpolo Hantiku, member of the Women's Council of SWAPO.

The delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe under Oscar Aguiar do Sacramento e Sousa, Politburo member and minister of agriculture.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain under Francisco Frutos, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Miguel Moran, member of the Central Committee and of the International Commission of the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Communist Party of the People's of Spain under Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Jose Antonio Moral Santin, member of the Executive Committee and first secretary of the Madrid Regional Committee.

The delegation of the Tunisian Communist Party under Abdelhamid Ben Moustapha, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Socialist Destour Party (Tunisia) under Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, member of the Politburo. It includes Bel Hassen Cherir, general secretary of the party coordinating committee for Tunis.

The delegation of the German Communist Party under Herbert Mies, party chairman. It includes Hermann Gautier, vice chairman of the party; Doris Schweigert and Beate Landefeld, members of the party Executive.

"On their arrival in Berlin the guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary; Werner Felfe, Central Committee secretary; Kurt Hager, Central Committee secretary; Werner Jarowinsky, Central Committee secretary; Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, secretaries of the Central Committee; Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann and Hary Tisch, Politburo candidate members; Werner Eberlein, Gerhard Mueller, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde, SED Central Committee members; Otto Arndt, Johannes Chemnitzer. Guenter Ehrensperger, Peter Florin, Guenter Goerlich, Guenther Jahn, Helga Labs, Otto Reinhold, Horst Schumann, Herber Ziegenhahn and Ursula Zschau; Central Committee candidate member Werner Kirchhoff; Chairman of the SED Central Audit Commission Kurt Seibt; and Herbert Malcherek, member of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee."

The following delegations arrived in Berlin on 16 April:

The delegation of the Korean Worker's Party, led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK. It includes Gwon Min-chun [as received], deputy head of the International Relations Department in the Central Committee; and Pak Yong-chan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK in the GDR.

The delegation of the Party of the Revolution of Tanzania (CCCM), led by Paul Sozigwa, Central Committee member, member of the National Executive Committee and secretary of the Control and Internal Commission. It includes Isidore L. Shirima [as received], under secretary and leader of the Africa section in the International Relations Department.

James West, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission in the Central Committee of the CPUSA.

HONECKER DELIVERS CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT

LD181422 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0838 GMT 17 Apr 86

[SED Central Committee report to the 11th SED Congress, delivered by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary -- live]

[Text] The report from the SED Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress is as follows:

1. The resolutions of the 10th SED Congress have been fulfilled. The Central Committee of our party discussed the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress at its last session on 11 April. It instructed me to report to the delegates at the 11th SED Congress on the work of the Central Committee between both party congresses and at the same time to make proposals for the work of the party up to 1990 and beyond to be discussed and decided upon. That is no easy task, since not only our party but the public was informed comprehensively -- down to the smallest detail -- about the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR as it has been handled by the Central Committee since the 10th congress.

Together with all GDR citizens, the members and candidates of the SED have worked actively to implement the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. If we put everything which has developed by our efforts since the 10th congress on the golden scales of life, then we can say now at our 11th congress: Our party has kept its word. We have fulfilled the resolutions of the 10th congress.

We have fulfilled them at a time which has often made high demands of us, our party, and our people. We have steered our ship reliably through the spray during a time which was characterized by hard international disputes and in a world which got into a situation of the most bitter international confrontation after a period of detente. Great support in solidarity was given to us here by the party of Lenin -- the CPSU -- the USSR, and the fraternal socialist countries, who, like us, are successfully striving toward the exalted goals of socialism and communism.

If one looks at the last 5 years, we can say with all necessary modesty that, thanks to the creative work of our people -- the workers, the peasants, the intellectuals, and the other working people -- socialism has developed further in the GDR despite various disruptive imperialist maneuvers. It is not yet perfected, to be sure, but we have made good advances, nevertheless.

When the question of what real socialism is arises frequently in the international arena one can point with pride to our joint work. There is no doubt that as one of the two states which arose on German soil as a result of the World War II and the postwar development, the GDR has accomplished something which is praised by its friends and cannot be ignored by its enemies. We have erected a new social order in place of the old one.

Contrary to the FRG, we have created in the GDR -- at the sensitive dividing line between two different social systems in Europe, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- a society which is open to the world, in which the exploitation of man by man is eliminated, and the creative strengths of the people can be fully developed.

Our people have achieved a standard of living unprecedented in their history on the basis of the development of the productive forces and of socialist production relations. Unemployment is for us a concept which belongs to another alien world. A sense of security and safety in society, full employment, and equal educational chances for all children of the people are guaranteed in our country. We regard the preservation of peace and, thus, the prospect of a guaranteed future as the most important task.

Quite simply, we can say with complete justification that the ruling class, the working class, has created a society of which one can be proud in alliance with the peasants, the intellectuals, and all working people.

This has been achieved thanks to the unshakable relationship of trust between the party and people. It has been achieved by the diligence, the discipline, the skill, and the performances of working people in the towns and countryside. Our party and the working class have learned how to lead society in the past 40 years. The real changes in our country which have been accomplished in this process speak for themselves. This is also clear in the results of the last 5 years when M1.087 trillion, over 90 percent of which was produced through increased labor productivity. However one views things, the intellectual powers of our people are of decisive importance for the rise of our national economy, and for our people's material and cultural standard of living. Since the founding of the GDR, 1.9 million citizens have graduated from a university or technical college. In our country they are not unemployed, while in the FRG alone tens of thousands who have attended such educational establishments can not find appropriate employment and have to go on welfare.

In our country there is no policy of cuts in the social sector and no bribery through banks and companies in the selection of candidates for the popular assemblies. What there is in the GDR is full employment, increasing prosperity for people, social justice, and the exclusive and complete democracy of the people in true freedom.

The new life rose up from ruins and turned to face the future. The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, in which the USSR made the largest contribution, also brought liberation for the German people. It opened up the path to a new future. The 40th anniversary of the liberation was a milestone in preparations for the 11th congress and gave a strong impetus to the initiative of the people in our country. With the successful construction of socialism -- and this will remain true in future too -- we are preserving and realizing the legacy of all those who fought to rescue humanity from the brown barbarism and for a better future for the peoples.

In our country, the party and people are joined together by deep trust; they act together for the good of the people and have proved that they are doing justice to all the demands of the age in such unity. The SED is the party of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Wilhelm Liebknecht, and August Bebel, the party of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, whose memory more than 250,000 Berliners again honored with a powerful demonstration for peace and socialism in the early days of January this year. The SED is the party of Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, and Walter Ulbricht. Standing in the tradition of the revolutionary German workers movement, which is over 100 years old, it is continuing this tradition at present and enriching it with its creative activity for the good of the people. An indestructible fighting alliance links the SED with the CPSU and the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries, and it is a firm member of the world communist movement. To be a member of our party, to work in its ranks for the noble cause of socialism and communism, is an honor and an obligation for us, it is the meaning of our life and entitles every one of us to be proud; it means that every one of us is and remains a son of the people.

Millions of GDR citizens have taken part in the preparations for the 11th congress with their performances to strengthen socialist society and with their thoughts, experiences, and proposals. This characterized socialist competition just as much as the great popular discussion did. The deep satisfaction which the citizens of our republic feel at what has been achieved is well-founded. What we have created together strengthens us in the certainty that we can tackle the tasks up to 1990 and, beyond that, up to 2000, which are on the agenda of the 11th congress, full of confidence and enthusiasm that we shall master them successfully.

It is necessary for the Central Committee at this moment to thank with all its heart all the working people of our country and all communists for the work which they have performed since the 10th SED Congress.

2. The International Situation and the Foreign Policy Activity of the SED

Since the 10th party conference much has changed in our country and in the world. The international situation has become exacerbated as a result of the arms escalation and confrontation course of influential circles in the United States and in NATO. In view of these events which threaten the existence of mankind, our party saw and sees it is a decisive task to contribute to reducing the danger of war through its activities. At meetings with personalities from the West of varying political persuasions, ways have been sought through dialogue to achieve this. Looking back, one can say that our policy has been well understood by our people and has had a favorable influence on the international situation and on support for peaceful prospects.

A new stage in our peace policy has been opened up by the imaginative approach of the USSR to international questions, their comprehensive programs for liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and for the creation of a system of international security.

We agree in every respect with the proposals announced by Mikhail Gorbachev and decided on by the 27th CPSU Congress and we are participating in their realization. They are fully in the spirit of our ideal of a world without weapons and without force, a world in which all people can decide freely on their own path of development and their own way of life. Everywhere it meets a loud approving echo. On the other hand, signs of readiness by the United States to embark on a path of nuclear disarmament and to refrain from nuclear tests and from SDI are (?lacking). The FRG Government gives support for this destructive policy which complicates its relations to the socialist countries, including the GDR, and damages the interests of security and cooperation in Europe.

In our opinion, not only words but deeds are required to accord with what was described following the first summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and their joint statement as the Spirit of Geneva. What is required is the serious desire not to persist in the stereotype way of thinking in terms of confrontation and the striving for military superiority but to find new ways to approach things, new forms and processes in relations between the different social systems, states, and regions.

It is necessary to seek out and use every change, however small, to stop the tendency toward a constant increase in the danger of war, and reverse it toward a constant stabilization of peace.

The first step toward liberating the world from nuclear weapons can only be to stop testing new ones. In answer to the moratorium on all nuclear tests unilaterally undertaken by the USSR in August 1985 and repeatedly extended since then, and in flagrant disregard of the declared wishes of the peoples, the U.S. Administration has continued underground nuclear tests. The USSR Government, while maintaining its legitimate security interests, has once again announced in reply to the U.S. nuclear tests on 11 April this year, which are a challenge to mankind, its readiness to refrain from nuclear tests if the United States at long last embarks on a moratorium -- on a test ban. The USSR decision, determined by humanist responsibility for the fate of the peoples, shows the way to a peaceful future.

As has been suggested, this chance should be used as a meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. That would be a step forward on the right path. In a nuclear war there would be no winners and no losers. Neither can the arms race be won. However, through the increase and development and introduction of newer and newer nuclear weapon systems, the dangers to peace and to the existence of mankind increases. The situation in the world could reach the point where it no longer depends on the sense and wishes of the politicians.

All people in the world who feel responsibility for their peoples and mankind are raising their voices against the U.S. intention to fill space with deadly weapons. No one needs SDI to develop top technologies. The peaceful investigation and exploitation of space offers a fruitful field for this. We are for peace in space and on earth.

The GDR will continue to support an improvement in the international situation and a return to detente through a policy of results-orientated, businesslike dialogue and cooperation. At the Stockholm Conference and at the Vienna troop reduction talks it, the GDR, with the other socialist countries, supports serious and productive negotiations with the aim of constructive results. It implements the Helsinki Final Act on security and cooperation as a whole and attaches great significance for further steps to overcome international tensions to this document.

We are also ready on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage to seek new forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, in environmental protection, in the sphere of culture, of the education and health services, and in other areas. European cooperation, and trade and economic results between CEMA and the EC would be served by a start to direct business relations between the two organizations and by contacts on concrete questions.

The world of today is marked by far-reaching changes in favor of progress, by contrary tendencies, and diverse contradictions. The positions of socialism which can lean on a highly developed economy, a solid scientific base, and a reliable defense potential, have powerfully strengthened. The national and social liberation movement has achieved new successes.

Never before has the progress of mankind been offered such immense possibilities by the turbulent development of productive forces. However, never before have weapons of such destructive force been produced and stockpiled as today. Socialism puts peace first and also solves the most complex problems of the scientific-technological revolution in the interests of and for the benefit of mankind. At the same time it is become clearer and clearer that imperialism, whose most aggressive forces are playing with the risk of a nuclear war, has become an obstacle to social development.

It is characteristic of imperialism that the great monopolies of the most successful capitalist states have developed into international power structures which embrace whole countries and continents with their tentacles. Today they control nearly 40 percent of industrial production, some 60 percent of foreign trade, and more than three-quarters of the technological potential of the capitalist economy. The tempo of centralization of capital has increased. Many small and medium-sized companies are drawn into this maelstrom. From 1980-84, 14,400 bankruptcies were registered in the United States. In the same period there were over 90,000 in Japan and nearly 70,000 in the FRG.

A gigantic technological battle as the bourgeois politicians call it, is raging between the large monopolies and the capitalist countries, the three major centers of modern imperialism -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. In the process, scientific-technological potential is increasing, to some extent considerably. At the same time new contradictions are mounting which are leading to massive disruptions in the capitalist world economy.

While economic growth is loudly proclaimed in the capitalist hemisphere, mass unemployment is not merely continuing, but is continuing to increase. At present over 30 million people are unemployed in 24 capitalist countries that belong to the OECD. If you add the unemployed and short-time workers which are not registered in the official statistics, then there are as many as 40 to 60 million unemployed. Over 40 percent of registered unemployed belong to the under 24-year-old age group.

For not a few people all this has meant sinking into a new poverty. Up to 20 percent of the population of the major capitalist countries are faced with this threat at present. In the FRG about 2.5 million people have to resort to social welfare, while the figure is estimated at 2.5 million people in Great Britain. In the United States 0.75 million people are living below the official poverty level. One could list many other things which demonstrate the weakness of a system in which not man, but profit is paramount.

The community of the socialist states has continued to progress over the past few years. Our countries entered a new, higher phase of development and are tackling tasks of great importance for the future. These are determined by the need to accelerate science and technology and all that which is called for to shape socialist society, for the historic confrontation with imperialism, and the struggle to safeguard peace. As a whole the preconditins have been created to achieve a higher quality in unfolding the economic, scientific-technological, and political potential of socialism. This is the basis for resolutely implementing social policy and consistently guaranteeing defense at whatever level is required.

The extension of the validity of the Warsaw Pact demonstrated our determination to strengthen our alliance as a center of foreign policy coordination, as a reliable defense shield against all attacks, and attempts at blackmail by imperialism. We agreed at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia to continue to perfect the foreign policy coordination mechanism in order to shape our cooperation more effectively and strategically.

The 27th CPSU Congress was an event of historic significance for the further advance of the Soviet people in the development and strengthening of socialism, its all-round perfection according to plan and in the further progress of communism -- an event of great international influence. As participants we were able to directly experience the way in which the congress discussed with a business-like attitude, creativity, a militant spirit and optimism, the releasing of all material and intellectual potential of the Soviet society, and the eradication of all obstacles on the way to successfully realize the adopted strategy for the socioeconomic development of the country. The decisions of the 27th congress are of extraordinary significance for strengthening the USSR's position in the international arena, for the strengthening of socialism and peace.

At my meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 27 February 1986 we underlined our determination to continue to deepen relations between our parties and states on a party, state, and social level, and to work together actively to realize the comprehensive CEMA program and to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. Our two countries are jointly tackling great future projects, as contained above all in the long-term program for cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000.

At our 11th congress we reiterate our fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR -- that great revolutionary achievement. It is the basis of our successes and a matter dear to the hearts of our people.

We are also continuing to build up our relations with the other socialist states within and outside Europe in keeping with the comprehensive system of treaties. The realization of the adopted program on cooperation in the sphere of science, technology and production with Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania up to the year 2000 will serve to promote the progress of each one of our countries and to further strengthen the entire community.

It has been and remains a matter of honor and principle for us to expand and deepen the truly internationalist relations with the first socialist country of America -- with Cuba. We are also implementing a long-term program of cooperation with it. Our full solidarity continues to go out to Cuba which is subjected to the continual pressure of blackmail from the United States.

Our relations with Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, and the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea are developing steadily on the basis of treaties of friendship and cooperation. In this, mutual benefit is increasingly linked with our solidarity in strengthening the positions of socialism in Asia. We support the joint initiative of the three Indochinese fraternal countries for stability and good neighborliness in Southeast Asia. The relations of friendship and comradely cooperation with the DPRK reached a qualitatively new level.

In its relations with the PRC the GDR is also guided by the strengthening of the international positions of socialism and peace. One can note with satisfaction a gratifying improvement in relations between the GDR and the PRC -- that great socialist country -- in the political, economic, and cultural sphere. The cooperation between the GDR and the PRC which is developing as a positive influence on the struggle to safeguard peace. The GDR and the SFRY have expanded their relations of friendship and cooperation in the spheres of policy, the seconomy and culture. The GDR is making efforts to further develop its relations with the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

In continuing to steadily strengthen our alliance with the socialist fraternal countries, we are striving at the same time to expand cooperation with states in the non-socialist world, in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence. Further agreements are being reached to this end, whose realization at the same time has a positive influence on the international situation.

The preservation of peace also has been, and remains a decisive issue in relations between the GDR and the FRG. No FRG politician who claims to be taken seriously can pretend the realities which arose as a result of World War II and postwar development do not exist. This includes the existence in the heart of Europe of two sovereign German states independent of one another, the GDR and the FRG, which embody different social systems and belong to different alliances.

As before, we attach great importance to the joint statement of 12 March 1985 in which Federal Chancellor Kohl and I stated that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a basic condition for peace. This is in line with the Basic Treaty and the system of European treaties. In accordance with this, the two German states bear a special responsibility for peace, if only as a result of the lessons of history.

This responsibility is also seen in the correct light in view of the fact that their border, like that of the CSSR, runs along the dividing line between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In the aforementioned joint statement we underlined the words, for the first time in the history of the relations between the GDR and FRG, that war must never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace.

As for Berlin, we are in favor of strict adherence to and full application of the 4-Power Agreement of 3 September 1971, which is tried and tested in everyday life, not least to the benefit of West Berlin citizens themselves. We will continue in future, with our allies, to give a strong rebuff to all attempts to test this agreement to the maximum degree, and to maneuver around its central precept that West Berlin does not belong to the FRG and must not be governed by it.

Our party and the GDR has expanded its relations with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America, with the parties and movements of national liberation. The increasing variety and enrichment of cooperation is expressed, among other things, in the fact that over 350 agreements were concluded with states of these regions between 1981 and 1985.

The Nonaligned Movement, which today includes 101 countries, plays an important role which we value highly. New impulses for peace and development go out from their activity again and again. These countries, which represent the majority of states, are to a considerable extent in agreement in opposing the arms race, external interference in internal affairs, the threat and use of force and all forms of expansionism. They call more and more emphatically for concrete measures for arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere, and reject the militarization of space. This desire is documented by important political initiatives such as the joint statement by the six state and government heads of May 1984, by the Delhi Declaration of January 1985, by their appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union of October 1985, and by their message to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan of February 1986.

The GDR supports the above statements as well as the call made by the newly independent states to use resources made available by realistic steps toward a halt in armament and disarmament for the collective solution of global problems such as overcoming environmental pollution, hunger, underdevelopment, illiteracy and endemic illnesses.

The states of Africa, Asia and Latin America are particularly hard hit by the catastrophic effects of the crisis in the capitalist part of the world. The discriminatory neocolonial policy of high interest rates of imperialism, the worsening loan conditions, and increasing protectionism in foreign trade are having a devastating effect. The foreign debts of these countries increased by over a third since 1980 and reached around $1 billion in 1985. In 1984 alone they had to pay back altogether $141.1 billion, including $71 billion in interest, to imperialist creditors. We therefore welcome Cuba's initiative and are in favor of the speediest possible start of concrete negotiations within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of all states, in order to bring about a global and just solution to major international economic problems.

The peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America are increasingly less ready to submit to neocolonialist exploitation and policy of force. This is shown particularly clearly at the moment by events in Haiti, in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Even the Pinochet regime, founded on unbending terror, will not be able to escape its inglorious downfall in the end, despite financial injections from international capital. We express our full solidarity and sympathy with the communists, the socialists and all opponents of Pinochet.

We have long had close connections with Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, who decided in favor of a socialist point of view. Based on their cooperation with the USSR, the GDR and other socialist states, these states and parties are waging a hard struggle to consolidate their economies, to defend themselves against counterrevolutionary forces which receive material and ideological aid from imperialism.

We will continue to help in solidarity the liberated states and peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America in the struggle for peace and social progress. We decisively condemn imperialism's aggressive acts against Nicaragua, and reaffirm our firm solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Sandino. The problems of Central America have to be solved without interference from outside have to be solved by political means. We welcome efforts in this direction.

The world, our people, had to watch with anger and disgust the day before yesterday how the United States against all human reason, fell upon Libya with its bomber squadrons. Rightly, the socialist states allied in the Warsaw Pact express their deep concern about the rapid deterioration of the international situation in this connection, brought about by the hostile actions of the United States against Libya. The barbaric bombing of peaceful Libyan cities by the U.S. Air Force, which claimed completely innocent people as victims, is, as I already emphasized at the Berlin rally in honor of Ernst Thaelmann, an act of aggression and has provoked justified anger and indignation.

The GDR -- and let this be said clearly here -- fully and wholly supports the content of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states which was published in today's press. The U.S. attack on Libya not only creates a real danger to peace in the southern Mediterranean, but contains an uncontrollable escalation of international tensions, which will, as it says in the declaration, have an inescapably negative effect on the situation in Europe and throughout the world, on the East-West dialogue as a whole.

The continuing attacks by U.S. fighter aircraft on Libyan targets show that world peace is not more secure on the foundation of imperialist power and adventurist policy, but less so. The situation in the Near East, a danger to peace for many years, characterized by Israeli aggression and the denial of the Palestinians right to their own state, threatens to slide out of control into the chasm.

This must not be allowed to happen. It can only be welcomed, in view of the extremely tense situation, that it is not only the Arab world but all of mankind which rejects U.S. aggression against Libya and is calling on the administration to act with reason, all the more so as rash actions will only conjure up a catastrophe which could plunge all of mankind into the inferno of a new world conflagration from which there is no return. From this place we again declare our solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Libyan people.

It is our firm conviction that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution in the Near East can only be achieved through collective efforts by all interested parties. We support the proposal to call an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, in which all interested parties, including the PLO, should take part.

We regard the strengthening of the unity of the Arab countries and the PLO as a fundamental condition for a democratic solution to the problems of the Middle East. It would serve world peace if the war between Iran and Iraq were ended as soon as possible and a stabilization achieved in the Gulf region.

We support the efforts to achieve a political settlement in the negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. We strongly condemn South Africa's apartheid policy and call for an end to the support from imperialist states for the racist regime in Pretoria, which is currently shaking to its foundations. We support freedom for Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners. We strongly support the immediate granting of independence for Namibia. The aggressive actions, the interference and military intervention of imperialist forces in Angola, Mozambique and other states in southern Africa must be ended.

The peace-loving policy of the GDR derives from the humanist nature of our socialist social order. It is directed at securing favorable external conditions for the further shaping of the develcped socialist society in the GDR.

In the coming years these are the following primary aims and directions for the international policy of our party and Republic:

1. Consistent work for the activation and joint activity of all forces of peace, reason and realism with the aim of averting a nuclear war through effective steps of arms limitation and diarmament, of preventing the militarization of space, of scrapping nuclear weapons, and of overcoming confrontation through cooperation between the states.

2. The purposeful expansion of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, a comprehensive contribution to the all-round strengthening and increase in the power and international influence of socialism through the ever-improving unfolding of its advantages.

3. Active anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, the development of relations of friendship based on equal rights with all liberated states, and support for their struggle for a new international economic order on the basis of equal rights.

4. Consistent efforts for the development of relations for peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states, the maintenance and development of a businesslike political dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and consideration of mutual legitimate interests.

5. We support:

The complete stop to nuclear tests as the first step toward liberating the world from nuclear weapons; a stop to the stationing and the gradual dismantling of the nuclear systems already deployed in Europe; The removal of all medium-range missiles in Europe, The creation of nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones; the setting-up of a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in Central Europe; a radical improvement in the international situation and the reliable maintenance of the security of the peoples.

The 1986 International Year of Peace should be followed by years of peace for all future generations.

3. Our main area of struggle is the unity of economic and social policy.

Since the 10th congress, our republic has successfully continued its development as a politically stable and economically efficient socialist state. The 1981-85 plan was concluded well. All aspects of social life, the productive forces, and the relations of production, science, education, and culture, the social conditions of the people, and national defense have been perfected further.

We have managed with our economic strategy to make the intensification of production the decisive basis for improved performance and to guarantee durably the necessary economic growth. The growth in labor productivity has accelerated. Our party orientated itself at the right time toward the most modern scientific-technological developments. More and more, the world standard has become the yardstick for our own work. Science and production have become more closely integrated. The use of scientific-technological results alone saved an average of 500 million man hours per year, equivalent to the volume of work performed by 300,000 working people.

From 1981 to 1985, the GDR produced a national income of M1.087 trillion, whereby the annual rates of growth rose. In 6 months last year the same amount of national income was created as in the whole of 1970. If one takes the 15 years since the 8th Congress together, we produced M2.7 trillion national income calculated at 1985 prices, 1.7 times more than in the 22 years from 1949 to 1970. The growth in national income was more than 90 percent due to increased labor productivity. The fact that our industry is producing with increasing efficiency is also shown in the fact that its net

production rose considerably more quickly than goods production in the last 5 years. We can note with pride that there are only a few countries in the world which have undertaken such a solid and dynamic economic development over a long period and have been able to turn it constantly into social progress.

The considerable growth rates for microelectronics and robot technology, among others, are characteristic of the fact that the rise in economic performance is flowing increasingly from the results of science and technology. Whereas we did not have a single industrial robot in 1970, there were more than 65,000 of them by the end of 1985. The accelerated introduction of CAD/CAM technology [computer aided design/-computer aided manufacture], linked with flexible automation systems and the improved processes for cracking oil, are also of considerable importance for the national economy.

The material-technological basis of the national economy corresponds to the requirements of a modern socialist industrial state with a highly development agricultural sector. M319 billion has been used in the last 5 years to modernize, reconstruct, and extend fixed assets and for the social program, and the huge sum of M890 billion has been used since the 8th Congress.

At the end of 1985 our economy possessed fixed assets worth M1.3 trillion. Compared to 1980, their volume has grown by more than 21 percent, whereby the proportion of automated equipment in industry has risen to 53 percent. In industry, which produced almost three quarters of the growth in national income in the national economy during the last 5-year plan, labor productivity rose by a total of 38 percent, which guaranteed 91 percent of the growth in production. At the same time, specific input of energy resources important for the national economy, raw materials, and fuels, declined by 5.3 percent per annum.

Altogether, goods worth M2.5 trillion were produced to supply the population, the national economy, and for export. Thus, as much was produced in 5 years as in the 20 years from 1949 to 1968. In 1985, the volume of production achieved in the whole of 1970 was reached in 25 weeks. Much effort was expended in tapping domestic raw materials to a greater extent, and to refine them to a greater degree. The share of raw brown coal in primary energy input rose from 64.5 percent in 1980 to 70.4 percent last year. In 1985 we produced in 7 months as much electricity as in the whole of 1970. In 1985, almost as much natural gas was produced from domestic sources in 1 month as in the whole of 1970.

In the chemical industry, 60 percent of the growth flowed in recent years from the refinement of production. In particular, the commissioning of the cracking and aromatics complex at the Schedt Petrochemical combine has enabled a significantly deeper cracking of mineral oil since 1982. The share of light products has thus risen from 49.5 percent at the start of the 1980's to 62.9 percent at present. In metallurgy the proportion of the highly-refined range has risen to 80 percent.

The agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs economy has also achieved the best 5-year-plan results. Calculated in grain equivalent units, crop and animal production amounted to 264 billion metric tons, 21 million tons more than in the previous 5 years. Of considerable importance here is the fact that crop production, with 11 percent, developed more quickly than livestock production with 5.4 percent.

In crop production an average annual yield of 45.4 decitons of grain per hectare was achieved, whereas in the 1970's it was 40.5 decitons. Yields of all important fruits also rose, although at different rates. Since 1982, over 10 million metric tons of grain has been produced each year. As we know, in 1985 the record harvest of 11.6 million metric tons of grain was brought in, which meant 46 decitons per hectare, and

in the case of wheat, 53 decitons. Fruit and vegetable production was also increased considerably. State procurements of slaughter cattle averaged 2.4 million metric tons annually from 1981 to 1985. The best result so far was achieved in 1985, with 2.6 million metric tons, which was more than 1 and 1/2 times the 1970 figure.

Two-thirds of the increase in net production in the 5-year plan period was due to increased labor productivity. Costs, related to the produced product, fell in the case of mineral fertilizers, and also for fodder, energy and fuel. Since the start of the 1970's some M107 billion have been invested in the agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs economy.

The personal plots of cooperative farmers and workers, and the allotment holders, gardners and small animal holders have augmented social production and contributed to supplies to the population. Stimulated by the reform of agricultural prices, they have considerably increased their production in recent years. In 1985 they sold 337,400 metric tons of slaughter cattle and 289,000 metric tons of fruit. They also achieved high rates of increased sales in vegetables, wool, honey, rabbit meat and other products. It is gratifying to note that in the past 5 years some 96,000 new allotments were created, 80 percent more than in the period 1976 to 1980. The number of members of the Association of Allotment Holders, Gardeners and Small Animal Holders rose by 23,000 from 1981 to 1,359,000.

The ability of our socialist planned economy to respond efficiently and flexibly to the requirements of the international market was again illustrated at this year's Leipzig Fair. The development of foreign trade turnover, which in 1985 was 50 percent higher than in 1980, also testifies to this.

In accordance with the spirit of socialism we are using the considerably increased performance of our national economy to ensure and further enhance the material and cultural standard of living of the people. In 15 years, 2.4 million apartments have been newly-built or modernized, so that living conditions have been improved for 7.2 million citizens. Two-thirds of all newly-built apartments were handed over to workers, and one in four to young newlyweds. Since 1971 we have spent M 260 billion on our housing construction program, which is 10 percent of the national income produced in this period.

In the same period as the apartments were constructed, over 137,000 kindergarten places were created, 46,000 more than in the preceding 5 years. It is now ensured that all children of the relevant age whose parents so wish, can attend a kindergarten. In nurseries, the number of places has grown by 66,300; whereas in 1970 only 29 in 100 children up to the age of 3 obtained a place, in 1985 it was 73. In this area the GDR provides a high degree of care. Since 1971, 76,772 classrooms and 2,041 school gymnasiums have been built.

People's real income has doubled in 15 years. The net monetary income of the populace rose by 78 percent. For more than 10 years, productivity-related wages and other performance-orientated wages measures have been in force. We have expanded care for children, working mothers and newlyweds.

The spectrum of social development is wide. Let me just quote such measures as the introduction of the 40-hour week for all workers on a 3-shift system and for mothers with two children. Today the 40-hour week applies to every fifth worker; 500,000 2-shift workers are on a 42-hour week. Since the last increase in holiday, all workers have holidays of at least 3 weeks and 3 days on full wages. Since 1979, pensions for pensioners were raised five times. Some 60,000 new places were created in retirement and nursing homes.

Much progress was made in the production of industrial consumer goods. In the last 5-year plan period more finished products with a value of M46 million have been produced for the population than from 1976 to 1980. Today this volume is more than twice as large as in 1970. Retail trade turnover reached M113 billion in the past year in contrast to M64 billion in 1970. Compared to 1980 the availability of newly developed consumer goods has more than doubled and makes up 33 percent of consumer goods production.

The fact that the GDR has now guaranteed steady economic and social development for 1 and 1/2 decades can rightly be described as historical proof of what socialism is able to do. But in our successes we by no means ignore that the achieved is not the achievable. That is why everywhere the most advanced experience should become generally available.

Our main field of action is the unity of economic and social policy; we are in favor of continuing this course. Here we turn our attention particularly to those sectors of the economy which determine the pace. Above all, it is important to combine science with production and production with science even more than at present. This applies particularly to mastering key technologies. There is no reason to remain behind in this field. Rather, it is important to leave behind outdated technological methods and to make even greater progress with leading products on a broad basis with the help of the latest scientific knowledge.

In the late 1970's and the early 1980's we were faced with the question how things were to continue. Should we listen to those who were in favor of slowing down the pace? Or to those who were in favor of comprehensive intensification -- of continuing with the course of uniting economic and social policy? We chose the latter course and the results are clearly visible today.

The Central Committee proposes debating the economic strategy of our party with its eye on the year 2000 at the 11th party congress and to adopt it. It also lies at the base of the draft directive of the 1986-90 5-year plan which will be presented by Comrade Willi Stoph. It is planned to produce a national income of M1.3 trillion in this period, which is to be produced in turn by increased labor productivity.

In the period leading up to the party congress our economic strategy was thoroughly analyzed. Of particular value in this were the experiences of the most successful combines. A number of studies were prepared with the participation of a large number of leading cadres in the economy, of social scientists and natural scientists. As the facts confirm, we have succeeded in our economic strategy to achieve the turn toward comprehensive intensification and to introduce a far-reaching process of product renewal. In essential areas, the GDR has kept pace with the increased international tempo of the scientific-technological revolution and has achieved a leading position.

By having worked out the important strategic economic guidelines at the 10th party congress, our party is continuing its proven practice of reacting to future problems in good time, thus keeping pace with life and meeting recognizable development problems in advance, as it were. In the implementation of the solutions which were found, attention was paid to further questions which arose; decisions were prepared, and the necessary resolutions made.

That has saved us from losing momentum in a good many instances and brought an increase in speed in important areas. Nevertheless, there is no lack of new problems arising from the increasing dynamism of developments in productive forces and also to tendencies in international development which we cannot influence. It is therefore important always to modify the total work of the party and state with this forward-looking approach down to the level of each individual combine. This is a great responsibility.

Such reactions presuppose the readiness and the ability of communists, of responsible leaders, to adjust themselves to the new, not to stick with old habits but to seek the appropriate new solutions actively and creatively; not to wait until problems arise but to make proposals to solve them. That is the working style which we require in even greater measure.

The creative approach to the Marxist-Leninist theory and its development also finds expression in this approach to the further development of our party's economic staategy and to the further steps aimed at improving management, planning, and economic accounting in our economy. We must continue to shape socialist production relations so that they promote the dynamic development of the productive forces in the interest of strengthening socialism.

The main part of the increased economic performance continues to be achieved by industry. This dynamism stems from mastering the scientific and technological revolution for which we are well equipped; for example, most flexible automated manufacturing systems created in honor of our party congress reach top international performances.

The installed technology in many cases comes from the combines' own in-house construction sector for rationalizing equipment, which supplements equipment produced by the electrical and electronics industry and engineering sector or imported from the USSR and the other socialist countries. These highly modern projects show that the GDR, a developed socialist industrial country, has been able to increase productivity with the aid of modern technology to an extent previously unknown.

By the year 1990 the amount of automatically produced products is due to be tripled. Complex automation is to include not only large series production but also medium and small series. It will increasingly determine the technological level, the productivity, and the effectiveness of industry. We are choosing flexible automated manufacturing systems to a greater extent than previously envisaged and making them a starting point for the rational organization of labor in the whole factory. In these sectors it is necessary to increase productivity by five- to sixfold and to reduce costs by 15 to 20 percent.

In addition to the systems named there are also computer-based planning and technical preparation and computer-based control and monitoring systems including quality control and preventive maintainance. We have therefore begun to attack a development that will lead to the next 10-15 years via various stages to more and more automated factories. Those departments already short of personnel confirm this.

The electrical and electronics industry and engineering sector, which significantly determine the industrial structure of the GDR, have a pioneering task. The renewal of their own production must promote and stimulate in other areas. Let us take microelectronics, the comprehensive application of which is at the center of these changes: It is necessary to make better use of existing technology and to prepare the step to higher stages -- in which we are orienting ourselves on the current international level -- and that which can be envisaged today. The significant centers of microelectronics production in our country are the first to face these challenges.

Over and above this, all the combines in the electrical, electronics, and metal processing industry, and also other combines, need to create their capacity in this field. To make clear the scale, let me add that the production of microelectronic components and equipment in our economy will in 1986 already amount to M30.5 billion and will rise to at least M42 billion by 1990.

Microelectronics pervades the whole economy; it increasingly determines the level of the most varied products and processes. For that reason in particular, components

that determine performance must increasingly be produced by the final producers themselves. Deliveries -- which are decisive for the utility value of the product -- will become part of the user's manufacturing range; otherwise the process of renewal at today's tempo and quality cannot be securely enough maintained. The production profile of combines will be changed by this and on the other hand so-called supply combines will continue certain lines up to the finished product.

From 1986-1990 a further 75,000 to 80,000 industrial robots will be produced and put into commission. To an increasing extent they are penetrating assembly, transport, and handling processes. We have begun to introduce in all combines computer-based work places for construction and technological function preparation and control. This new technology makes it possible to increase the productivity of the project planners, constructors, and engineers by 100-500 percent and to halve the costs of technological production preparation. This means that half to three-quarters of the time can be spared in transferring new products to production.

In the past months it has been possible to double the number of CAD/CAM work stations in the GDR so that there are now around 11,200 such computer-based work stations. The tempo is being further accelerated. Whereas we originally worked on the assumption that this year 2,500 would be put in the plan, the number will now be over 15,000. For the 5-year plan 26,000 to 28,000 CAD/CAM work stations were first envisaged, this can now be raised to 85,000 to 90,000.

From the use of this modern technology in the economy, we expect higher efficiency in the work of designers, planners, artistic designers, and technicians and, over and above that, a more flexible and efficient shaping of the whole work process. The same applies to the CAD/CAM centers at universities and other scientific institutions. The total gain will be in the region of several billion marks according to provisional calculations. At the same time, this new technology opens up considerably more room for maneuver for the creative activity of many engineering cadres and economists. As early as the end of 1986, there will already be 100,000 working people using such CAD/CAM stations in their work, and there will be about five times as many by the end of the 5-year plan.

Qualitative changes in our economy, for which preconditions must be created everywhere, are being introduced here. This begins with microelectronics and concerns a large number of structural components, including high-resolution color television tubes.

GDR industry can base itself on a broad range of experience especially on the microelectronic base. At the same time, cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries is of great importance. It is important to take a qualitatively new step in this area in the direction of the highest standard of technology within a few years. Great exertions are necessary to organize software production, both with the producers of modern computers and with their users. In order to make more efficient use of the many computer-aided workplaces that will be available in a short time and of computer technology altogether, it is necessary to accelerate the creation of an appropriate network of data and especially to make advances in the sector of fiber-optic transmissions more quickly. In the development and application of modern computer technology, we expect considerable progress especially from the expansion of research cooperation with the institutions of the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges.

Microelectronically guided machinery and the massive use of robots lets the person really become master of production and ruler of technology in socialism. The socialist character of work is becoming more marked. It is envisaged in this 5-year plan to shape the content and conditions of work more favorably in 1.2-1.3 million places and to eliminate impediments in work for 440,000-450,000 working people.

A fundamental precondition for the dynamic nature of the growth in performance is the efficient use of all energy resources, raw materials, and other materials. It has proved to be to the GDR's advantage to rely increasingly on indigenous raw materials, including secondary raw materials. The crucial point consists of not only acquiring them efficiently but also using and processing them in the same manner. This applies above all to our lignite. With a share of 70.4 percent in primary energy input, it already represents the most important energy resource in the national economy, and in this 5-year plan we shall increase its use further. At the same time, and not least in the interests of the environment, 15 percent of electricity is to be produced in nuclear power stations by 1990.

Foremost in all considerations, however, is the aim of attaining, with the help of science and technology, energy savings in the economy which, at 80 million metric tons in 1990 compared with 1985, will represent a considerably higher equivalent amount of lignite than previously envisaged. This demands a whole national economic program. Preceeding from this point, we shall then determine the steps for developing the further higher degree the raw material lignite. The Central Committee can inform its 11th Congress than an important step in the production of synthetic gas from saliniferous lignite has been concluded in the Schwarze Pumpe combine with the successful trial run of a new gasification process. This to a certain degree opens up a way for making varied use in future of all grades of lignite as a material for the economy. We are also concerned about acquiring and using the accompanying materials that are found in the acquisition of raw materials.

Now the time has come for further refinement in the chemical industry. As you know, in oil refining we have succeeded in increasing the yield of light products from 49.5 percent in the year 1980, to 62.9 percent in the year 1985 by deeper cracking. Shortly before our party congress, the large Leuna Walter Ulbricht combine began work and will make it possible to refine crude oil into light oils. From the same amount of crude oil we can now produce twice as much fuel and 3.3 times as much end products for making highly refined chemical products. In 1990 we will be able to refine some 75 percent of the available crude oil into light oils. In terms of a country's whole economy, that is a result that is unmatched internationally.

We are consistently taking the path of modernization of our chemical industry toward the highest refinement with the latest technology. In our chemical industry combines we have available highly efficient automatic processes and production processes that are in line with the highest world standards. Our development up to the year 2000 will be characterized by the gradual progress from this top technology toward fully automated, optimally efficient and fault-free production complexes, even whole factories.

Great perspectives are being opened up to biotechnology. Since the middle of the eighties, research and production in this field have been speeded up with the aim of increasing biotechnological products production threefold by 1990, compared with 1985. Thus this key technology will become a decisive factor in the chemical industry for the highest refinements of its end products, and it opens up broad possibilities for the whole economy. On the other hand, it does give rise to certain requirements for extremely precise processing technology. In general, the tasks I have outlined make considerable demands on chemical equipment manufacturers, with regard both to quantity and quality.

Our metallurgical industry is in the process of a comprehensive change to metallurgical refining. We are continuing to move along this path and in so doing are setting ourselves international standards. The central focus is our 'Ernst Thaelmann' converter steel plant in the Ost Metallurgical combine, the most modern in Europe. With the installation of a hot widestrip mill, which we are installing in this combine with the aid of the USSR, the full metallurgical cycle from the processing of ores to the

production of highly refined sheet metal and strips will be completed. In this sphere of industry, the proportion of highly refined items in the production program will reach 90 percent in the year 1990.

Vital technologies of the future, which have brought almost incomparable international experiences and results, and which can bring significant economic benefits after their introduction, are being tested, for example, the solid matter converter in the Max metallurgical complex.

We support all these efforts to move beyond familiar ground and thus to reach the most efficient solutions in the interests of the GDR. Nonferrous metallurgy is developing in the same direction, which is indispensible for microelectronics. Thus the start of production of silicon chips of large dimensions according to the latest technology is of extraordinary importance. In honor of our party congress, the workers of the Freiberg Spurenmetalle [trace metals] state-owned enterprise have completed the first batch in their trial production run.

The profile of the economy is marked more and more by the production of consumer goods. Our plans provide that by 1990, production of these will rise by 130 to 132 percent. Thirty to 40 percent of goods are to be renewed each year, and 70 percent of fashion clothing for young people.

The turnover of industrial goods is to increase at an above-average rate -- namely by over 5 percent. In this we take into account that there is a strong increase in demand for technological industrial goods in particular and that it concentrates primarily on ranges of goods such as entertainment electronics, household appliances, do-it-yourself equipment, and goods for the home environment and for leisure. Good quality and sufficient quantities of items are always important. It remains an extremely important political aim to ensure reliable supplies of basic necessities -- the 1,000 little things of everyday life -- and spare parts. Special attention must be devoted to products for children.

Services and repairs are to be increased by 28.1 percent. Customers' wishes must be met more rapidly and efficiently especially in types of production activity where the demand increases very fast. Communal services must be further developed according to plan and in line with the requirements of environmental protection, cleanliness, hygiene, and order in towns and communities. Attractive new services must be made available to citizens above all in our capital, Berlin, in the bezirk and kreistowns, as well as in the working class districts. We will continue to develop publicly owned service combines and enterprises into centers for supplying the population and public consumer groups.

Our party will continue in future to promote the industry requiring skilled craftsmen, which carries out over two-thirds of all services and repairs for the population. The expansion of high technology does not lessen the importance of industry requiring skilled craftsmen, but provides it with new spheres of activity. In taking into account the proposals from other parties, further government support measures were adopted in 1985 during the preparations for the 11th Congress to advance intensification in cooperative and private trades.

The efficiency of the retail trade must also be strengthened in this way. Much depends on linking the increase in the total commodities available with ensuring the greatest possible advantage to the supply side. This includes customer-friendly opening hours for shops and restaurants and time-saving shopping facilities and increased services. The changed requirements of the population, the things that shoppers particularly covet, which they regard as pressing needs and like to buy, is becoming increasingly decisive.

The yardstick is production geared to needs and supplies in line with the customer's wishes. At the same time we want a pleasant shopping atmosphere, greater attention being paid to customers' wishes, and in short, an improvement in the whole climate in this area.

We are especially concerned about further improvements in the employee supply system and in school lunches in terms of quality and amount. We encourage the local state organs to make full use of the greater sphere of decisionmaking assigned to them in the service of citizens, whether it be the provision of bread, cakes and pastries, or dairy products, or the home production of fruit and vegetables, or the development of restaurants, leisure areas, and markets or indeed opening hours.

The construction workers are making a growing contribution to strengthening the material-technical base of our economy and are implementing our great housing construction program together with many other working people. Net production in the construction industry is to increase by 30-32 percent by 1990. An increasing value is placed on the efficiency and quality of construction. What was decided on this by the 8th building conference continues to have full validity. One should stress the economic importance of the motto "Working hours are output hours", which is increasingly characterizing the attitude of construction workers. The growth in productivity must be accompanied by an improvement in working and living conditions, especially on building sites.

Industrial construction is to increase production by 20 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. It is becoming increasingly important to realize projects effectively, above all through the modernization and reconstruction of the existing housing stock. In new investments, the specific building costs must be reduced by 10 percent. We expect an average of 15 percent reduction in construction periods over the next 5 years. As a matter of principle investment projects are to be completed within 2 years.

In this 5-year plan it is planned to newly construct or modernize a further 1,064,000 homes. Our state spends huge resources on this which leads to an obligation to apply them even more rationally and with greater social results. We will concentrate even more on inner city construction, which will greatly benefit the profile of towns and communities. Taking everything into account, around 3.5 million homes will be either newly built or modernized within the historically short period of 20 years. This improves living conditions for almost 10.5 million citizens.

Thus the housing question as a social problem will be solved by 1990 and a long-standing aim of the revolutionary workers' movement will become reality. Every citizen will have adequate living space. The quality of the housing stock is being steadily improved through new construction and modernization.

The following table shows the growth in housing having a bath/shower:

	1970	1985	1990 which is the current level of work in 5-year plan
GDR total including	39 percent	74 percent	86 percent
Berlin	59	84	99
Cottbus	47	82	89
Dresden	33	68	81
Erfurt	38	76	86
Frankfurt	45	78	87
Gera	39	77	84
Halle	38	74	84
Karl-Marx-Stadt	29	67	84
Leipzig	38	72	86
Magdeburg	34	73	87
Neubrandenburg	36	76	86
Potsdam	45	77	85
Rostok	39	77	85
Schwerin	33	73	83
Suhl	36	78	88

The percentage of housing with inside toilet developed as follows:

	1970	1985	1990 which is the current level of work in 5-year plan
GDR total including:	39 percent	68 percent	79 percent
Berlin	80	93	99
Cottbus	43	74	81
Dresden	32	54	67
Erfurt	36	66	76
Frankfurt	48	77	86
Gera	33	62	70
Halle	39	68	78
Karl-Marx-Stadt	22	44	72
Leipzig	38	64	77
Magdeburg	36	71	84
Neubrandenburg	37	74	84
Potsdam	50	76	84
Rostok	46	77	85
Schwerin	36	71	80
Suhl	26	56	67

Rents will remain stable and low, irrespective of growing income. We know, of course, that time does not stand still. Under socialism, too, marriages are made not in heaven but on earth. Young people reach an age where they physically separate from their parents and need apartments. Children need creches, kindergartens and schools. Once we have solved the housing question as the central element of our social policy program, the construction of social housing will be further promoted, the rise in housing quality will be pushed further into the foreground.

Greatest care should continue to be taken in choosing sites. The comprehensive development of communal facilities for social and cultural provisions, for services and gastronomic supplies, has the same importance as housing construction itself. The infrastructure of municipal services must be improved, particularly in the small and medium-sized towns. Performance and attractiveness of local transport must be

improved. A considerable rise in performance of kreis - managed construction should be a major concern of the towns, parishes and kreise.

We will further develop Berlin, the capital of the GDR and of the first socialist state on German soil, with the strength of the whole Republic. The amount which has been achieved here will receive an honorable place in the 750-year history of Berlin. Particularly in the capital, the social, and economic achievements will make clear that socialism is not, as some conservatives in the West claim, an "error of history" but represents the future of mankind. The form which this future will take can be read by everyone, not only in the Communist Party Manifesto worked out by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, but also in such works by Friedrich Engels as "The Origin of the Family," "Private Property and the State" and "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific."

The dynamic development in all areas of our national economy naturally makes great demands on the performance capacity, reliability and effectiveness of the infrastructure. Concerning transportation, it is important to reliably master the increase in production with a reduction in specific transportation costs. By 1990 a further 1,500 km of main line are to be electrified and the percentage of electrically driven trains increased to 60 percent. Ferry traffic between Mukran and Klaipeda is to be started. The comprehensive introduction of modern transportation technologies, of container and pallet transport must proceed in parallel with this. In passenger transportation, quality, punctuality and reliability are to be further improved. Here the emphasis is on commuter and local traffic in the capital and in the industrial conurbations.

Indivisibly linked with all this is the further protection of the natural environment. We are using significant sums of money to expand or newly build the relevant capacities in industry and agriculture. We are increasingly employing technologies that make possible the recycling of materials and their re-use in the economic cycle. The most economical use of resources offers additional guarantees for improved quality of air and water and for the protection of forests.

In agricultural policy we are pursuing the goal of further developing our agriculture as an efficient part of our national economy. In this we are supported by the time-tested alliance of the working class with the cooperative farmers. Flourishing villages, high yields and performances in the fields and in the stables are closely bound up with one another. Through the development of cooperation whose councils are to a growing extent assuming greater responsibility for production, the best prerequisites have been created for overcoming, for the benefit of the farmers, the separation of crop and animal production, which was at times the case.

Today's cooperative farmers are highly qualified and have a pronounced sense of responsibility for working and cultivating the soil, caring for animal stock and for the most efficient use of agricultural machinery and equipment, agrochemical products and fodder. They make use of both traditional farming knowledge and progressive agricultural science, and are at home with economic data. The class of cooperative farmers in the GDR embodies decades of experience of successful socialist development. They are fully aware of the fact that the further unfolding of the advantages of socialism also guarantees the future prospects of socialist agriculture and farmers. Thus we are in a position in agriculture, too, to make the same qualitatively new strides as in the national economy.

In future we must pay even greater attention to crop production. Thus the 1986-90 5-Year Plan envisages an increase in yields per hectare of an annual average of 1.7 percent and of animal production of 1.4 percent. Yields are to be stabilized and expanded.

At the end of the 5-year plan, up to 52 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare are to be achieved. This requires a grain harvest of 12 million metric tons to be reached. Higher yields are necessary for all types of crops. It is amatter both of increasing home-produced supplies of fodder and comprehensively promoting the growing of fruit and vegetables. The long-term program provide the guidelines for quantity, structure and quality. At the same time the further processing of agricultural products by cooperative and state farms and institutions of the Peasants Aid Association is gaining in importance.

As far as animal production is concerned, the satisfaction of social needs, domestic consumption and exports together require for 1990 state procurements of 2.62 million metric tons to 2.65 million metric tons of slaughter cattle, 7.35 million to 7.55 million metric tons of milk, 4.8 billion to 4.9 billion eggs, and 8,500 to 9,000 metric tons of sheeps' wool. Here the plan assumes in general a constant stock of animals. The intended growth is to result exclusively from the increase in performance per animal, and only the stocks of sheep will be increased in the interests of wool production. It is a compelling economic dictum that all grown feed must be used efficiently and further feed reserves tapped.

Individual production in the private plots of the cooperative peasants and workers and in the Association of Allotment Holders, Gardeners and Small Animal Holders will continue to receive our full support. In the long term it has a firm place in our balances and supplements social production very effectively. By 1990, 150,000 new allotments will be created, 20,000 of them for the capital Berlin. At the same time, the relations between the allotment areas and gardens and social life in the residential areas will be made increasingly close.

The 1986-90 plan presupposes significant progress on the path towards intensification. Essentially this involves increasing the production of crop and animal products per hectare faster than the expenditure of living and dead labor.

Much depends upon improved adaptation of these assets even better to requirements and increasing their quality. To put it in a nutshell, stable rates of growth and production require great economy in the use of materials, energy and fixed assets, better quality of products, new processes and technologies, and the optimal organization of labor.

The comprehensive intensification of agriculture involves above all mechanization, chemicalization and amelioration, closely linked with the exploitation of all the forces of nature.

The close connection between agricultural science and agriculture will increasingly stimulate growth factors. To this end the long-term program of agricultural research must be more effectively realized. We will newly define the role of agricultural colleges in order to disseminate more applicable knowledge.

We will continue to concentrate investment on crop production. In animal production the rationalization and reconstruction of livestock housing and equipment comes first. In the foodstuffs economy the low-loss use and better processing of agricultural raw materials form the main area of focus.

When we describe the most important directions in the future shaping of production relations on the land, then one thing above all must be noted. The liquefied petroleum gas [LPG] and state farms (VEG's) involved in plant and animal production are and will remain the basic units of the social organization of production in the country.

Cooperation is being deepened and this is going hand-in-hand, above all, with the assumption and constantly improving realization of economic management functions by the cooperation councils. In the LPG's it is necessary to further shape cooperative democracy and to increase the influence of the member assemblies in taking fundamental decisions.

We expect from the VEG's that as centers of the working class in the country they give through their efforts a significant impetus for the comprehensive intensification of the whole of agriculture. They will emerge even more convincingly as pacemakers for what is new. Cooperation in the associations, which have a great influence on the application of scientific and technological knowledge, is achieving increasing significance. An order on the inclusion of the cooperation associations in the state decisionmaking process is in preparation.

The agro-industrial associations are a developed form of cooperation. In them, too, the LPG's and VEG's are and remain a basic unit of agrarian production which cooperate in cooperation councils. Particularly through economic management activity, they should implement scientific and technological progress commitedly and with great economic efficiency. The activity of the councils for agriculture and the foodstuffs economy is also gaining weight in the kreis.

The cost-return relations created in the course of the agrarian price reform will be fundamentally maintained. The aim is not significantly to change the agricultural prices obtaining with effect from 1986 up to 1990. It is proving necessary to create more rapidly a theoretical lead for the improvement of the economic rules. This particularly involves work on differential pensions, ground rent and the economy of fixed assets and living labor. Our party intends in future to coordinate more strongly measures concerned with the management, planning and economic accounting of all branches of the economy involved in the agrarian-industrial complex.

The role of the VDGB [Peasants Mutual Aid Association] as a socialist mass organization of cooperative farmers and gardeners is growing; a fact which is expressed not least in the fact that it is putting up candidates for the elections to the People's Chamber. We are continuing the tradition of kreis farmers' conferences and propose that the 13th Farmers' Congress of the GDR shall be summoned in 1987 and conducted in Schwerin.

In future, too, we see an important matter for concern in developing the village as the center of agricultural production and farming life and in overcoming the essential difference between town and country through the most varied measures. We love the village; it is a different village from the kaiser's times, the time of the Weimar Republic, the time of Nazism, in which it was among the most backward areas and was divided into masters and servants. The socialist village will become even more beautiful. Concrete proposals must be worked out for each one on the basis of plans for the development of the village's appearance. All social forces -- indeed, the whole village population -- will realize them together.

The energetic support of the LPG's, the VEG's and the enterprises based in the village is also required in the construction of more flats and creches in the countryside. Locally produced supplies in the region and the further processing of agricultural produce are to be promoted in this connection. The guaranteeing of necessary daily supplies of goods which to the villages, the necessary community institutions and their care and maintenance -- right up to hostelries and cultural institutions which are constructed to a high standard -- are important.

The state organs ought to deal even more attentively with the question of how the social labor supply is to be used more efficiently and how young cadres can be settled, especially in LPG's with a level of production which is still low.

Winning the young people of the villages, especially the sons and daughters of the cooperative farmers, for an agricultural career, training the young people well and settling them in the village -- all this is part of developing the class of cooperative farmers in our socialist society.

Much depends on the working people in the foodstuffs sector. It is important to meet the growing demand of the citizens for new, high-value foodstuffs more quickly, in close cooperation with the trading sector. It is necessary to expand one's own production of means of rationalization for this even more quickly than hitherto. In all our plans and their implementation, we can count on firm agreements to further deepen socialist economic integration. The fraternal cooperation with the USSR is marked even more noticeably by the requirements of intensification; from this, higher demands result for the scientific-technological standard of products, their quality and the conscientious adherence to agreements. The fact that a bilateral exchange of goods amounting to over M380 billion has been agreed for the period of this 5-year plan says a lot about the high standard of this cooperation. There is no long-term agreement in the world which comes close to reaching such a huge volume.

The dynamism of bilateral deliveries rests increasingly on a research and production cooperation which embraces almost all sectors. The development and efficient use of modern key technologies, the production of new products of an international standard and cooperation in the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs are in the foreground. The potential of the heavy engineering sector and the other branches of the GDR's processing industry is being oriented more and more toward the requirements of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Our export performance simultaneously forms an important prerequisite for continuing to guarantee the necessary imports of raw materials and fuels, as well as machinery, plants, and equipment from the Soviet Union. Thus, the continuation of Soviet deliveries of raw materials was able to be agreed at essentially the high level already attained, for the period from 1986 to 1990. The deliveries of 85.4 million metric tons of oil, 36 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 16 million metric tons of rolled steel, 650,000 metric tons of aluminium, 490,000 metric tons of cellulose, 425,000 metric tons of cotton and other raw materials occupy a prominent place. These valuable raw materials, which form an indispensible foundation for our economic development, must be used as efficiently as possible.

In the interests of its long-term supplies of raw materials, the GDR will continue to take part in setting up capital projects in raw materials and energy production in the USSR. New opportunities are resulting for the further increase of imports of highly productive equipment and completed plant from the Soviet Union.

The GDR will expand its cooperation with all countries of the CEMA in the framework of socialist economic integration. The continuous increase of mutual goods deliveries, which has been agreed up to 1990, bears witness to this. Economic cooperation with the Republic of Cuba, the SRV and other socialist countries outside Europe will be expanded. In the shaping of economic relations with the PRC, the GDR proceeds on the basis that economic and scientific-technological cooperation through the use of the opportunities available in many areas will be deepened further and that it will become increasingly long-term in character, as accords with the desire of both our peoples. Important foundations for this exist with the trade agreement for 1986-90.

On the basis of socialist economic integration, we desire the further expansion of economic relations with all states of the nonsocialist economic area, who are interested in equal, mutually beneficial economic cooperation. We are guided by the thought that economic relations serve the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The GDR has a well-functioning system of the socialist planned economy at its disposal. It is showing itself to be well-performing, dynamic and flexible. Its components and instruments are aimed at the implementation of the economic strategy of our party. With the aim of intensification, it promotes not merely quantitative progress but above all high quality, low cost production in line with demand. In line with this economic policy, central planning and balancing of supply and demand the assessment of performance works according to the four main indicators, particularly net production; economic accounting with prices, costs, finance and credit relations; a performance oriented wages policy and the contract system.

Of course, life demands that what we have achieved should be perfected. Here the fundamental economic processes remain firmly in the hand of the state. Central state leadership and planning guarantees that work everywhere is directed at a joint goal. The interests of all of society are expressed in a binding manner in the 5-year plan, as well as in the annual national economic and state budget plans. The important thing is to combine central state leadership and planning ever more effectively with the creative activity and initiative of the workers, the autonomous work of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and local state organs. Socialist competition, the comprehensive plan debate, the widespread use of proven methods of socialist management and precise performance comparisons are essential elements of this cooperation.

The backbone of the GDR's socialist planned economy is the combines together with their enterprises. In industry and in the construction industry, in transportation and communications as well as in bezirk-managed industry, they have proved themselves very well as modern forms for managing socialist large-scale production under conditions of intensification. The effectivity of the combines decisively springs from the unified management of all important phases of the reproductive process. Above all, the organic link between production and science on an economic basis has been established. Increasingly, the combines are becoming the catalysts of great dynamism in science and technology and the economic use of their achievements.

A positive effect results from the fact that the centrally managed combines are directly under the control of the ministries, which take responsibility on a societal scale for the development of performance in the respective branch on behalf of the party and the government. This responsibility is not weakened by intermediate organs but is being extended.

The combines, with their enterprises, already have clear national economic autonomy. They are increasingly doing better justice to this great responsibility to society, for which the plan is and remains the measure. In doing this, they are developing their own initiative to a great extent to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic performance targets. Proof of this are the obligations which have been taken on for overfulfilling the plan targets for 1986 in honor of the 11th party congress. They were achieved, we can say today, in the first stage up to 31 March this year in accordance with the unity of word and deed.

All that is of great political significance, as an expressing of the fact that the workers are setting themselves greater tasks with initiative and on their own responsibility and are making their own contribution. This is true not only of the quantitative targets, but above all for the decisive qualitative quantities and indicators, for the production of new products in accordance with the highest international standards, for a reduction in costs and an increase in labor productivity. Already at this point the qualitative tasks are being faced which our economic strategy, looking toward the year 2000, demands.

This, of course, has consequences for the work of the ministries and the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, and other

state organs. They have to adjust even more rigorously to the growth in national economic responsibility of the combines, set clear economic measures for this, create national economic conditions and study them carefully themselves, which arise from new results and experience to apply them generally over the whole of the national economy.

In view of the new demands of the coming years, the combines are to be developed into the broadest basis for the economically effective development and use of key technologies. With their scientific-technological capacities in design, project planning and technology, their construction of rationalization means, a flexible organization of production, they increasingly have to fulfill top performances of their own of international standard. The combines are to be developed further in such a way that they themselves produce outside components which determine quality. That is a basic condition for work of highest effectivity everywhere and above all to be able to react rapidly to changing demands. In this sense design still needs greater attention.

The production process of the combines is now being organized in such a way that, in principle, it leads from the raw material to the higher stages of refinement. The resources for doing this are to be gained, as through the Schwedt Initiative, through the rationalization of internal production processed. Every combine is faced with the task of developing its means of rationalization in such a way that the greater part of the modernization of basic equipment and the introduction of new products is realized in this way. Responsibility for the training of new staff, particularly skilled workers, and further training will have to be increased in the combines.

The future organization of management, planning, and economic accounting should ensure that the growing interconnections in our highly developed economy are kept under control. This will cause new problems in matching supply to demand. This matching must give support to state planning, help to ensure proportional development in line with the plan, and at the same time create the right conditions so that the economic responsibility of the combines and factories is further increased. In this respect, on all balance sheets, the unity of value and utility value is to be ensured. Modern computer technology offers new possibilities for all this.

The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of Mining, Metallurgy, and Potash already have experience with a computer-based supply-demand matching system. Now the task is to implement it right through from the Planning Commission, through the relevant ministry, and into the combines. In metallurgy, at the same time, it is also being implemented to guide the most important metallurgical production processes themselves, and is increasingly being applied to the qualitative aspects of production, such as consumption of material and energy and the development of quality control. These are new advances in the field of a planned socialist economy.

Further consequences arise from our desire to promote key technologies and to speed up improvements in production. The state plan for science and technology must be linked even more closely with the preparation and implementation of investment. The 5-year plan for basic research of the Academy of Sciences and the tertiary education sector is also to be integrated into central state planning.

The linking of material and financial planning is also to be further consolidated. The categories profit, costs, price, credit, and interest must direct the economic thinking of the combines and factories more and more toward demand-based production with high quality, productivity, and efficiency. In this process, the state budget, the financial and credit system, and the price system assume greater importance for the efficiency of production and the distribution and utilization of national income which is fully in line with our policy. The handling of the budget in the local

communities, kreise, and bezirk and the People's Chamber will assume even greater importance than before. In this way, the voters will achieve, through their deputies, greater influence on the distribution of the national income they have earned.

In the coming years we will continue along the well-proven path of reflecting the real economic cost in industrial, agricultural, and construction prices, as well as in transportation tariffs. In this way, those costs will become visible chiefly where the workers themselves can have most influence on them. The fixed assets which were revalued according to industrial prices in 1986 serve the same end. Thus, in the cost-benefit analyses of the economy, the combines and the factories, we have real standards of value at our disposal.

We will continue with our policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods and for rents, tariffs, and services. As before, consumer prices for new quality products are to be fixed in such a way that, as a rule, they cover costs and earn the required return for the factory and for society. This is also in accordance with the principle of socialist economic performance.

By 1990, real income per capita of the population will rise by 120-123 percent compared with 1985. We are continuing the well-proven performance-orientated wages policy and are gradually extending wage incentives for about 4.5 million workers foremen, university and specialist school staff, as well as for technological and economic specialists in industry, in construction, in transportation, and other areas of the economy. This is happening according to the principle: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his performance."

We are continuing to support families with children. From 1 May this year, mothers will receive a paid year off work after the birth of the first child. We are offering people an opportunity to take 2 weeks pregnancy leave even before the birth of the child. Paid leave for the care of sick children will be given to all working mothers who have 2 children. We also intend from 1 May to increase loans for young married couples from M5,000 to M7,000 and to raise the age limit for the granting of such credits from 26 to 30 years of age. Further measures for the support of families with children who have special needs will come into force. In all, we are setting aside M400 million a year for this purpose.

We also intend to significantly increase child benefit from 1 May 1987. For the first child, it is to rise from M20 to M50 a month. For the second child there will be an increase from M20 to M100, for the third and every additional child from M100 to M150. This will considerably reduce the gap in per capita income between households with children and those without children. In all, we are setting aside M2 billion for this important measure. Our senior citizens can be sure that, in line with the increasing performance of our economy, we will do all we can to improve their living conditions.

Allow me to summarize the content of our economic strategy in a few main points.

First, our party's economic strategy with an outlook to the year 2000 is aimed at linking even more effectively the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, which has itself entered a new phase. Microelectronics, modern computer technology and computer-aided construction, planning and control of production increasingly determine the performance capacity of an economy. In close interaction with this other key technologies are expanding, such as flexible automated processing systems, new processing methods and materials, biotechnology, nuclear energy and laser technology. These are huge challenges and at the same time opportunities to rapidly renew production, increase its quality and reduce expenditure to an extent that was not possible before. It is in this field that decisions are made on growth rates and labor productivity, which determine how our economy meets

the requirements of people and the wide-ranging internal demands of our country's development and is able to assert itself in the world.

New preconditions are thereby maturing to change the position of the working people in the production process, giving them interesting, creative tasks, shaping their working conditions ever more favorably in a way that is worthy of a socialist enterprise.

The international development of productive forces is proceeding increasingly rapidly, and we cannot therefore pick and choose the tempo. That is to say, the race with time must be won, a lead must be achieved on important points and thus high economic and social results must be achieved. As is known, the Zeiss workers in Jena have already undertaken to produce essential equipment for the production of 1-megabyte storage switching circuits and prepare equipment for the manufacture of 4-megabyte storage switching circuits. The essence of this aim is to reach the most advanced level in a decisive field in the GDR. This has sounded the signal throughout our country.

Here the impact of a new stage of the organic linking of science and production emerges, at the heart of which lie the combines. Together with the institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the higher education system, they organize the struggle for top positions. As is known, the Politburo has adopted forward-pointing decisions on this. The growing intellectual potential of our country, the main source of which lies in the highly-developed unified socialist education system, is acquiring even more profound influence on all these processes.

Second, our economic strategy is aimed at accelerating the increase in labor productivity. It is here above all that the mastery of key technologies must prove itself. Increasing numbers of combines achieve annual growth rates in labor productivity of 10 percent of more. They are thereby setting valid yardsticks for the coming years. All factors concerning labor productivity increases must be effectively utilized. The economic results are best wherever the input of living and materialized labor drops, wherever the quality of products increases. This is shown in the growth of net product and national income.

To increase labor productivity more rapidly requires acting according to the law of the efficient use of time. Today, when the economy has become and is to remain the main area of competition between the two social systems, winning time means at the same time winning strength for socialism. Manufacturing more quality products with less outlay, introducing new products into production more quickly, realizing top performances rapidly and thus achieving good economic results, all means a time gain for socialism. The most efficient use of time is also a requirement for all combines and enterprises, for all spheres of our economy.

Third, our economic strategy is directed at maintaining a growth of production with falling unit consumption of raw materials and materials and energy sources. The proportion of production inputs in the total product must fall further, which will accelerate the growth of national income. To continue this process calls to an ever-increasing extent for new technological solutions. Modern production processes in particular will bring future progress in material and energy economy. On the other hand, it is necessary to organize the use of energy, raw materials and materials in the economic cycle as economically as possible. Waste and by-products must return to the cycle. It is necessary to expand this principle to further types of secondary raw materials.

The significance of domestic raw materials is increasing constantly. Lignite, domestic ores, and particularly silicate raw materials are gaining in economic value for our country. In this 5-year plan period we are beginning the production of aluminium from domestic clays. The development and production of new materials deserves great attention, particularly from our own resources.

Leading positions already achieved, as in the case of individual glass and ceramics materials, must be expanded and above all used economically on a broad scale.

Using raw materials economically means first of all processing them extensively. Higher and higher returns must be achieved with every kilogram of material: That is the yardstick. The path to it leads via qualified labor and scientific and technological top performances. The GDR's economic growth is increasingly being determined by the refining of production. For example, large areas of the economy are receiving a new face, like our metallurgy sector, which is changing into a refining metallurgy sector.

Fourth, our economic strategy includes achieving quality production throughout the economy, in line with high international yardsticks. The things that determine quality today are the scientific and technological level of the products, their utility value, their functional capacity and their design.

Equally essential are the most modern manufacturing processes which decide whether the internal and external requirements for quality products can be covered in the necessary quantities and in a rational way. The mass initiative which is striving for error free production deserves total support. Not only some but all products should be of high quality, as though cast in the same mold, whether for domestic consumption or for export.

Quality knows on standstill. Its increase is linked with a greater rate of renewal of production, which must amount to around 30 percent a year. Whoever does not continually strive for top performances will remain behind in international competition. Constantly to offer the best is the only way to secure good economic returns.

Fifth, our party's economic strategy gives a prominent place to socialist rationalization. It is taking place on a broad scale and is increasingly characterized by the most modern technical equipment. It therefore represents a main path toward increasing productivity.

At the same time it offers workers, scientists, and engineers a broad field of creative activity and improves working conditions. It is essential to rapidly achieve the higher level of socialist rationalization which is made possible through the application of modern key technologies. Examples of this are provided by the introduction of CAD/CAM technology and the creation of flexible automated manufacturing sections in which industrial robots can be introduced organically.

As a result of computer-based construction, project planning, and technological preparation, the work of hundreds of thousands of people in this area is being made much more productive. In this way the GDR's economic capacity is tapping a potential whose influence can hardly yet be assessed. The general application of this technology places intensively expanded reproduction in the combines and enterprises on a new and more effective basis.

The development of rationalization equipment in close connection with the technological process of the users, and not to make this task independent, has proved itself. In-house construction of rationalization equipment will be greatly strengthened quantitatively and qualitatively. In general, microelectronics are being used in order that rationalization equipment can form elements of the most modern automation technology. In-house production of rationalization equipment is becoming a significant material and technological basis for the broad application of modern key technologies. Its proportion of investments is increasing further. It forms the starting point for the intensively expanded reproduction of the combines, which are using their own potential for this. Socialist rationalization will, in future, increasingly take in trade, the

savings banks, the banks, the insurances, and other areas. Here, too, personal and office computers and the most modern computer technology will deeply change the material and technological basis and bring great economic effects.

Sixth, our economic strategy is directed at an efficiency of labor. Many factors are closely linked with one another here. The saving of work time must accompany the reduction input in all constituent areas. Fixed assets, that valuable item of national wealth, have grown constantly and it is for this reason that the best possible use of them is of the greatest importance for efficiency. The proportion of shift work will rise, and, in accordance with the conditions in each case, it is to be used increasingly in the enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, and many scientific institutions.

Using the newest scientific findings more quickly and making better use of expensive research resources also requires it in research, development, and above all in planning. Precisely in order to win working people over to shift work, it is important to give even more sustained encouragement to the Schwedt Initiative.

Seventh, our economic strategy is making significantly higher demands on investment activity. The main proportion of investments serves the modernization of fixed assets, whereby buildings already in existence are being used. Only in connection with this will the top-technology projects lead to the necessary strengthening of our material-technological base. The proportion of rationalization investment will be further enlarged. This route must be used more consistently than so far in order to produce the newest products in large quantities according to the most modern processes.

It is a matter of importance for the policy of the state to precisely execute the investment projects decided upon in the plan for the strengthening of the GDR's material-technological base. All the relevant combines and enterprises, the contractor, the minister, and the territorial state organs must guarantee that every project confirmed becomes operational at the correct time. The relevant instruments of management, planning, and economic accounting must be used fully for this purpose.

Eighth, our economic strategy envisions an even greater development of production of consumer goods. Producing consumer goods which meet the demand, with good quality and in a sufficient quantity, must become even more a matter for the entire national economy. This is an important aspect of the responsibility of the combines. Effective capacities for this must be created and expanded in every one of them. From the large combines to the craft enterprises, from the opportunities of modern technologies to the experience and traditions of master craftsmen, our country possesses a rich and varied potential in this area. Artistic designers who are rich in ideas, well versed fashion designers, but above all skillful female and male workers are working in our production sites. And so we have everything for producing more new, beautiful, and usuable products for the population and for export.

Nine, our economic strategy is geared toward a continuous and dynamic growth in performance. The goals in social policy and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the people in our country require a strong and steady economic growth. This growth is influenced ever more strongly by the interrelationship between the economy and the various social sectors, whereby the mutual penetration of science and production is in first place. The socialist education sector and its further development exert a great influence on the economy. Conversely, requirements for education and further education are derived from the progress of the modern productive forces. These links are seen in a diverse manner in numerous areas, right up to the organization of leisure time. An economy whose strength rests increasingly on the ability of the people to master highly modern technologies, needs a creative climate in the whole of social life to flourish.

Ten, our economic strategy, with an eye on the year 2000, must constantly strengthen intensively expanded reproduction and put it on durable foundations. The need for this is derived from the objective laws of development of socialism. At the same time, the socialist planned economy in our GDR makes it possible to put modern technology and, above all, the key technologies in the service of this task. Our people, who are the master of their enterprises and research institutions, make the fountains of science flow ever more effectively for the economic power, the social wealth and the social progress of our country. Every period of 5 years will thus testify more impressively that only socialism is able to use the vast productive forces of our century for the good of the people.

4. The tasks of science and the further development of intellectual and cultural life

The scientists of our country, with their significant achievements, have contributed to the high rise in performance of our economy, to the development of modern productive forces and to the enrichment of intellectual and cultural life. In the course of this process, the quantity and importance of top quality results from research in the academies and universities increased. Also, in basic and other research there have been results that benefit long-term scientific advances.

In the upcoming period, we can expect basic research impulses that will lead to the highest achievements in science and technology that will take account of our real circumstances and opportunities, and are aimed at the focal points of economic strategy and social progress. This thinking underlies the concept for the long-term development of scientific, mathematical and technological basic research within the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education for the period 1986 - 1990 and beyond that to the year 2000.

We can say that science in the GDR is moving with the times. It derives its aims from our social, in particular, our economic demands in the strengthening of socialism. It is taking an active part in the worldwide process of pushing back the limits of knowledge in science and technology. Never before has our science had such perspectives and possibilities. At the same time it is taking on new tasks that are a challenge for every scientist in the high level of complexity and speed with which they are to be solved. At our academies, in the higher education system and in industrial combines, as well as in other fields, there is a not inconsiderable scientific potential. It must be made to bear fruit in a qualitatively new way, with significantly better results.

In this, we are sure of the understanding of the scientists. Progressive, bold scientific thinking, orientated towards social requirements has already become a norm for the best of them. This spirit should permeate everywhere.

In this process, the organization of relations between the combines and the academy and university institutions on the basis of long-term, stable, binding agreements has not only economic importance, but also has far-reaching positive feedback for the development of the sciences themselves. Science bears the responsibility of being the inspirational flame in the ongoing struggle of man with nature.

Basic research in mathematics, science and technology should be concentrated on such focal points as data processing and technology, highly-efficient man-machine communication and computer-based automation. Special importance must be attached to scientific advance in the sphere of microelectronics and optical electronics for new processes and technologies, including fiber optics and laser technology. Great attention must be devoted to scientific work for the location, tapping and processing of native raw materials, for the development of highly-productive processes for their refinement, particularly in the field of carbon chemistry, and for the production of materials on the basis of native raw materials.

We also expect great things from research work in the field of biotechnology, the application of various biological processes, including genetic engineering methods to produce highly-refined products. The creation of integrated cycles for the reuse of materials can be especially beneficial for economic intensification.

A great part of research potential is to be used to increase our knowledge of natural and social laws, to find new working methods and technological processes and to recognize new trends. In the bold thrust into new scientific territory, which always involves an element of risk, we must allow no short-sightedness. Results that cannot be exploited immediately are a potential that makes high demands of the economy's capacity to react and its flexibility.

The linking of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism calls above all for cooperation between the natural and technological sciences and the social sciences. We must impress further upon people that the scientific and technological results of research are always also linked to multifarious social demands and effects.

Hence such social factors as the content of work and working conditions, education and qualifications, social relations, development of personality, health, the environment, the international position of the GDR and many other things should be kept in mind in all basic research projects.

Every scientific success is, as is well known, primarily the result of hard, expert work. Today also, the greatest achievements in science and technology are the work of people distinguished by their creative curiosity, critical imagination, extraordinary industry and cooperative working style. More than ever what matters is to cast off old habits, leave less productive fields, use all reserves available and always to measure oneself against the latest demands. In this respect we must do more, particularly among young scientists, to promote the ability to recognize future trends and determine prospects for success.

Genuine top performances require top people, and can come about only in an intellectual atmosphere which is characterized by the conviction of the political and economic importance of one's own work, through honesty and modesty, precise examination of and the adoption of new ways. Misplaced consideration and glossing-over lead to the average, and ultimately to scientific and economic losses. Everywhere we need an atmosphere which trains fighters for scientific-technological progress. The duty of every scientist is to measure his own performances uncompromisingly against world standards.

By fulfilling the central research plan of the GDR Marxist-Leninist social sciences from 1981-85, valuble contributions to the theoretical work and practical policy of our party were made. Now our social scientists have been asked to conduct still more comprehensive and profound research into the development trends, the inherent laws and the driving forces of socialism as a unified social organism. At the center are the interaction of politics, economy, ideology, science, culture, and external factors which influence the development and history of socialism in the GDR.

All this requires the resolute strengthening of the interdisciplinary complex mode of practice, including the common work of social sciences and natural sciences, technical and medical sciences. Practical relevance and effectiveness are a decisive measure for scientific quality.

One priority task, especially for political economists and economic scientists, is further research into the conditions for the implementation of our party's economic strategy, for the further shaping of management and planning of the national economy.

Work must be produced which opens up the requirements and driving forces of economic growth through the further speeding up of scientific-technological progress and through the intensification of the national economy. Great attention should be paid to the analysis, substantiation, and propagation of the values and advantages of socialism.

Since 1981, 348,700 graduates, including 85,800 engineers, completed their studies at universities and colleges. In further education 367,400 university and college cadres, that is, 66 percent more than in the last 5-year period, completed post graduate studies, courses, and other college-type studies.

Over 140 study plans and nearly 1,200 teaching programs were updated and introduced commensurate with the new requirements. The change-over from 4 to 5 year training of certificated teachers for secondary schools has been successfully completed. Great achievements were attained in the training of foreign citizens, especially from developing countries, the number of which compared with the period 1976-80 rose by 70 percent.

It must be the priority task of universities and colleges to create the requisite education lead for the further shaping of an advanced socialist society. Thus, studies are to be perfected in such a way that the relevant acquisition of sound and most advanced basic and specialist knowledge goes hand in hand with thorough political and ideological education. Independent scientific work of the students as a pillar of our education conception is to be promoted further. The focal issue remains education for a socialist class standpoint.

Fundamental guidelines were given for the long-term improvement of university and college training with the conception for the shaping of the initial and further training of engineers and economists in the GDR. Their gradual realization touches the fundamental lines of the future shaping of our universities and colleges. Their facilities will be given a more distinctive stamp. Thus, the technical colleges in Karl-Marx-Stadt and Magdeburg are to be developed into technical universities. A start must be made with changing engineering colleges into technical colleges. This must go hand in hand with the further shaping of our scientific-technological education potential.

In accordance with the order from the 10th party congress to prepare young people for the exacting tasks posed by the continuation of the socialist revolution, far-reaching processes of the development of the contents of our education system are taking place. From this comprehensive vision of the further shaping of the advanced socialist society, qualitatively new and higher demands are made on the training and education of the young generation, and the task arises to develop the talents and aptitudes of each child to the maximum.

Socialist society itself will gain the more richly the individuality of its members is developed, and for this it creates with its progress constantly more favorable conditions.

We have repeatedly emphasized that socialism needs all the creative abilities and talents, that it needs and produces innumerable individuals who are broadly educated, highly capable, and talented. Our education system, our teachers and educators have, in accordance with the tasks posed in the party program for communist education, exerted an effective influence on ensuring that our young people are enabled to meet the steadily growing demands made concerning quality work, conscious political commitment, knowledge and ability, and a politico-moral attitude in their own and society's interest.

The educational objective formulated in the party program Education and Training of Overall Developed Individuals Who Develop Their Abilities and Talents for the Benefit

of the Socialist Society and Who are Characterized by Diligence and Defense Preparedness, Community Spirit, and the Striving for High Communist Ideals, is, for the tens of thousands of teachers in our country, both objective and guidelines for their daily untiring work in educating our young people.

Knowing that the level of education and culture, readiness for high performance and creative work, high socialist awareness, an appropriate class attitude, socialist moral qualities and behavior are gaining in significance, both in material production and in all other spheres of social life, and that not least they determine people's personal life-style, our teachers and educators are striving for high quality in their work of education and upbringing.

We have created a 10-class general polytechnical secondary school which is closely linked with life, in which learning and productive work are allied with one another and which gives all children a good general education. With the obligatory education aimed at giving a broad basis and with the optional subjects which deepen and carry further the general education, it has the necessary flexibility to respond in time to the demands springing from the dynamic development of our society and to meet the demands in vocational training or the further education system which follows. This advantage of our uniform socialist educational system must be made more pronounced and brought to bear.

Assuming that the decisive consequence of the further shaping of the developed socialist society consists in comprehensively preparing youth for work and for life in the socialist society, in future it is thus a matter of giving the youth in our schools, a broad, solid foundation of general education capable of being built on, of raising them in the spirit of our communist world view and morality, and of laying securely the foundations of an all-round development of the personality, of flexibility and creative capacity which the future skilled workers, engineers, and scientists need.

Since the 10th party congress new curriculums and text books have been introduced into the schools. In a comprehensive manner the teachers are being prepared for achieving the high demands which result from this. The pattern of content and standards of general education thus emerging preserves everything that is of proven value and is at the same time orientated toward foreseeable perspectives and requirements.

In working out the consequences for education and upbringing resulting from the further shaping of the developed socialist society, including the demands made by the scientific-technological revolution, it must be assumed that the totality of requirements resulting from the development of production, science, socialist democracy, and the development of intellectual and cultural life must be taken into account.

Decisive importance is attached to the task of imparting fundamental knowledge and ability in a sound manner so that youth can build on it in the further acquisition of knowledge, and of training the students' ability to educate themselves, to acquire knowledge themselves, and apply it in practice, and to develop their need to continue to learn independently. In this connection such important questions for enhancing the quality of work in the schools as how the intellectual activity of the students and elementary scientific modes of scientific thinking and working can be trained even better and how young people can be brought up to love science and how their interest in technology and production are developed have great importance.

The preparation of youth in schools for mastering the demands of scientific-technical progress is a task which must be performed by education and upbringing work in its entirety. The rapid development of science, technology, and production places high demands on the mastery of basic theories and scientific modes of thought and work, on the possession of basic knowledge of laws in the field of mathematics, natural

sciences and technology, and of the social sciences and on the ability for independent creative learning and work. The courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and the polytechnical disciplines have thus been patterned in such a way that students recognize the connections between science, technology, production, and society and thoroughly understand the basic lines of development of scientific-technical progress and the economic strategy. In the polytechnical education of students and from the point of view of general education, aspects of electronics, microelectronics, information electronics, and automation of production have been newly included.

In this way, technological, technical and economic knowledge, and ability are imparted to students in the schools which also provide a prerequisite for the further development of the contents of vocational training.

In order to create in the students the basis for an elementary understanding of computer science and information-processing technology, the possibilities to be found in, primarily, mathematical, natural science, and polytechnical instruction must be exploited. The advantage of the fact that our schools are polytechnical schools offers comprehensive material and cadre-development possibilities for bringing students into contact in the enterprises, the polytechnical centers and in production and in collaboration with vocational training and with scientific institutions with problems of computer science and automation, including work with computers.

The further clear definition of the content of social science instruction is and will remain a task of prime importance.

We must build on the knowledge and experience gained in working with new teaching materials and in teaching civics. Work in these subjects should proceed with a view to imparting social theory in more concrete and persuasive terms. The effectiveness of this teaching should be increased in order to provide guidance for pupils in class terms for their political-ideological education. Special importance attaches to the teaching of history. The accent should be -- and work to this end has begun -- on deepening the pupil's knowledge of essential historical facts and processes, their pattern and interdependence and to provide a concrete, scientifically based picture of history, particularly the GDR's history. This picture should effectively educate our young people and help them gain a better understanding of current and future social developments. It is welcome news that an introductory course in Marxist-Leninist philosophy has been prepared as an optional subject in our 10-class school.

The new programs for the teaching of literature and the other arts subjects must promote still more effectively an active approach to literature and the arts to develop the personality of our pupils, educate them in the communist ethic and make them understand socialist values. We continue to pay great attention to improving the teaching of our native language and the development of foreign language teaching, particularly to raising the quality of Russian-language teaching.

An important task of our schools and society is to inculcate a healthy lifestyle and to develop the physical prowess of our young people. Physical education and extramural sports should be further improved.

It is important that further steps are being taken in 10-class schools to develop the teaching of optional subjects. They afford possibilities of differentiation and of deepening and extending general education beyond the mandatory subjects. This will better meet the development of specific inclinations, interests and personal gifts, required by this age group, in accordance with the needs of society.

Work on new curriculum and text books will proceed to provide a new curriculum framework for the 10-form polytechnic secondary school by 1990. This will ensure a high level of

general education on which we can build and which will be valid for an extended period. This process of developing the contents of general education goes hand in hand with a great effort of our educators to improve classroom instruction and total education.

Social conditions and resources for meaningful leisure for personal development should be developed more comprehensively. The aim should be to stimulate and satisfy many interests, acquainting pupils with new horizons, developing their love of science, art, literature and sports and promoting their gifts and talents.

Bearing in mind that society today demands more of our people in terms of their behavior, activity, sense of responsibility, creativeness, team spirit, discipline, sense of duty, reliability and public spirit, we must pay attention in our educational work to the overall behavior of young people, their education in the spirit of helpfulness, comradeship, modesty, character, and feelings. Fixing our sights on current and future struggles, we must educate our youth in the class spirit, reemphasize and deepen their love for and pride in, their socialist fatherland and always pay the greatest attention to educating them in spirit of proletarian internationalism, indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and active solidarity.

Central to political-moral education is the question of how our pupils are to become active people whose actions and behavior are inspired by a sense of responsibility for society and themselves. It is invaluable for an education aimed at making work for the benefit of society a lifelong habit, that in our country the socialist enterprises in industry, construction and agriculture have become centers for educating pupils in which pupils are working productively and, taking part in the working-class struggle for high production results, experience how much depends on honest, conscientious and dedicated work.

Much in our education work depends on the ability of all people who work with the young to stimulate them and to work with them, firm in principle yet able to enter into their feelings. It has always proved right to give young people responsibility, to insist on and promote their political activity and to expect something from them.

With a view to the increasing demands on the preparation of future university cadres for their studies and their future professional work, the 10th party congress set the task of increasing the quality and effectiveness of preparation for university. In the meantime, the correctness of the measures introduced since then for preparation for university after 10th grade have proved themselves in practice. We have been able to secure recruitment for all basic areas of study. However, it is necessary to further increase the quality of teaching at the matriculation level in order to provide more effective study advice.

The further developed overall concepts of general school education must be realized at a high quality in the coming decade -- and in all schools. This requires the close cooperation of pedagogical theory and practice, and it will be necessary to more accurately analyze the good experiences and successful methods of teaching and creative working methods of teachers, theoretically to develop them, and more effectively to generalize and disseminate them in order to increase the quality of the pedagogical work of all teachers and educators.

The level of teachers qualifications, their training, their further training, and their constant further learning has become a key question. The further training of teachers must be developed at a high theoretical level and linked to practice with increasing quality, using the possibilities provided by universities and technical colleges and other scientific institutions. It must contribute to the systematic deepening and renewal of the knowledge and skill of the teachers and to increasing their level of education and culture. This also makes great claims on their own readiness to constantly further educate themselves.

In our socialist society, through schools, Pioneer and youth organizations, and through enterprises and trusting cooperation with the parents, generations of young people have already been brought up who, in the battles of our time, successfully continue the revolutionary work of their mothers and fathers. With the further shaping of the developed socialist society, qualitatively new social conditions emerge for close cooperation between the school and the parents and enterprises, with the FDJ Ernst Thaelmann pioneer organization and other social educational forces, which must be used effectively.

Our kindergarten teachers face the great task of maintaining a high quality of pedagogical work in all kindergartens so that the all-round and healthy development of the children, the development of their intellectual and moral strength, their character, and their collective relations, their good preparation for school make further progress.

The increased standard of secondary pupils, their active and optimistic attitude to their future, their wish to learn and to work, have also led to further progress in the choice of profession. In recent years, about 85 percent of all school graduates have got their first choice of profession. The parents, many working people from the enterprises and cooperatives, teachers and career advisers have given good advice to young people in this so important decision for their own lives and for society. To enable youth to decide in an informed way for new areas of scientific and technological progress and also for traditional professions, is something which we continue to regard as a general social concern.

Socialist vocational training has made a significant contribution in line with the tasks set by the 10th party congress, to the training of class conscious socialist skilled workers for all areas of the economy. In close cooperation between vocational training and the enterprises and combines, and directed at the requirements of science and technology, it has been possible to give training leading to a qualification to over 1 million skilled workers and 63,000 master craftsman.

Over 85 percent of all employed people now have a concluded vocational training. A concluded skilled worker training has become the basic vocational qualification of the working class, the cooperative peasants, and the artisans. The high level of training and further training of the workers and cooperative peasants is reflected not least in the great progress of our economy. They are a significant factor for the high targets which we have set ourselves for the mastering of our economic strategy.

This development will be resolutely continued. By 1990, the proportion of skilled workers, master craftsman, university and vocational school cadres will increase to about 90 percent of those employed. In future, too, every young person will receive a training place, vocational training leading to a qualification, and a secure job. Our youth knows no lack of training places, no sackings following the completion of training, and no unemployment. On the contrary, they are set great tasks in the field of creative work.

The apprentices thank our party for this policy with increasing performances in learning and work, particularly in socialist professional competition. The productive performances of apprentices in industry and the construction industry have risen to more than M5 billion a year. Ninety-five percent of all apprentices who complete their training achieve stable skilled worker performances. More than half the apprentices conclude their skilled worker exams with good or better than good achievements. The teachers, apprentice masters, and educators and the over 100,000 skilled worker teachers, economic functionaries, and many labor collectives deserve great recognition for this.

In the new 5-year plan, 918,000 apprentices must be trained as qualified skilled workers. The training of young people must be ensured in all spheres of the economy. The vocation of skilled worker enjoys high regard in our country. Teaching people to love their job remains an important task for all those involved in vocational training.

In all combines and enterprises the new generation of skilled workers are to be educated and trained by means of a high level of vocational training in such a way that they are thoroughly prepared for future requirements in the mastery of science and technology, perform disciplined and creative work in their job, and are brought up as steadfast campaigners for socialism and the defense of its achievements. All the advantages and possibilities of the combines and enterprises are to be fully utilized to this end. The FDJ is an indispensible comrade-in-arms in this. In the future, too, apprentices are to be entrusted with demanding tasks at an early stage, above all within the framework of the FDJ's economic initiative. The apprentices of today will have a share in actively determining the labor and production process in the 1990's and after the turn of the century.

In order to adapt skilled workers to these demands in an improved and far-sighted manner, new curriculums are to be introduced step by step for each from 1986. The content of these curriculums will reflect microelectronics, robot technology, automation, and information processing. Changes in the content of theoretical and practical vocational training will begin in jobs that are of particular importance for the scientific-technical revolution. A new subject, "Foundations of Automation", will be introduced for all apprentices with the start of the new training year.

The new curriculums meet the higher demands made of knowledge, ability, and attitudes. Greater attention must be paid to instilling the values of committed and creative labor, high quality and thrift, and multishift work. Especially gifted and talented apprentices must be encouraged and purposefully prepared for deployment in the most modern production sectors or be delegated to a course of study.

Teachers and master craftsman instructors are to be thoroughly prepared in the run-up to the new curriculums. All enterprises must make available apprenticeship facilities geared to training and a modern training base. Apprentices should be trained and deployed in youth brigades to a greater extent.

In vocational training, higher quality and efficiency is to be achieved throughout instruction. Apprentices themselves are to be made capable of working on modern computer technology and information processing and to be able to apply them in production and join in working on automated design and production preparation. It is necessary for this reason for the combines and enterprises to introduce computer teaching laboratories step by step in vocational training schools. Many vocational schools are to be equipped with the latter by 1990. These teaching laboratories are to be used in a variety of ways, including for the further training of workers and for scientific-technical working groups.

We can state that our intellectual-cultural life has become richer and more varied. The values and ideals of socialism determine cultural achievements in a wide range of areas to an increasing extent. Commitment to peace, love of the socialist homeland, proletarian internationalism, particularly friendship with the Soviet Union and anti-imperialist solidarity, find expression and great response in the store of culture and art. The socialist German national culture of the GDR is developing successfully. Sorbian culture is also a firm element of this.

A central issue continues to be the steady increase in the cultural level of the working class and its influence on the development of socialist art and culture.

The trade unions and the FDJ are making an important contribution to this through promoting an interesting intellectual and cultural life in work collectives and through other cultural activities. This serves both the continual perfection of socialist work culture and the ideological and vocational education and organization of leisure activities of the working people.

As a display of intellectual and cultural life, enterprise festivals are the broadest democratic basis for the GDR workers' festivals, which, as a cultural festival of the trade unions for socialism and peace, exercise a mobilizing influence on our country's cultural life. Greater initiatives are needed in order to develop the entire range and richness of the cultural creation of the people. We need more interesting and varied possibilities for pursuing specific interests and inclinations in the crafts, technical, scientific, design and artistic sphere, both in organized groups as well as sporadically and individually.

Many forces are involved in the development of our socialist national culture. As a mass organization of culturally active and interested citizens, the GDR Cultural League was able to significantly raise its social effectiveness. It will continue in future to enrich intellectual and cultural life through the activity of the local groups and the Club of the Intelligentsia, hobby circles, interest groups, and societies.

Again we can note that the continuity of the cultural policy of the SED since the 8th congress and the clear orientation of the 10th congress have proved their worth. Our party respects and values the arts as an indispensable contribution to the development of the personality and to agreement in society on the main questions of human existence in socialism and on the meaning and value of life in our age. We always respect here their aesthetic characteristics and methods of working.

Our life demands a socialist-realistic literature and art, which are characterized by party-mindedness, closeness to the people and a high content of socialist ideas and which give the working people new stimuli for their thoughts, feelings and activity. Let it be reaffirmed in this context that works of art are needed which strengthen socialism, make known the greatness and beauty of that which has often been achieved under difficulties -- works of art which focus on the active, history-shaping person without whose vigor the new society would not be possible.

In discovering and shaping the great changes in the life of our people and of the individual, and of that which has been achieved and which still remains to be done, there is a large area in which all creative artists who regard art as a weapon in the struggle for social progress can prove themselves. There are great opportunities here for performances by our art which cannot be replaced either by science or by journalism. Naturally, this requires a firm standpoint, especially in our age, which is filled with struggle. The position of an observer or critic of our society cannot do justice to it. Only the position of the active fellow struggler, the passionate cofighter, who carries the thoughts of the party to the masses with his means, is in accord with the responsibility of a socialist creative artist.

All artistic efforts for the further shaping of socialist realism in its breadth and diversity and of its content and manner of formation, ought to be supported still more resolutely. Included in this is encouragement for artistic discoveries in the everyday life of our socialist society.

What is important is the shaping of those socialist qualities of personality, those ways of acting and thinking, and those characteristics and relationships which distinguish the working person, at his place of work and in the totality of his expressions of life. In this respect, preeminent importance is attached to the portrayal of workers. At the same time, making use of socialist reality in an artistic manner also includes the critical evaluation of ways of behaving and acting which inhibit the progress of socialism.

Our party is for a creative atmosphere of development of art, which is characterized by high ideological, moral and ethical standards and by a firm-principled and, simultaneously, trustful conduct towards writers and artists. Openness and comradeliness in the dialogue, which rests on solid knowledge and is also, not rarely, critical, has proved to be one of the most important preconditions for consolidating the relationship of trust between the artists and their party.

It is equally of importance to promote understanding about art in the socialist public and the dialogue between the artists and their audience, not least in the mass media. Art criticism and the theory of art must be qualified further, so that they can perform better in doing justice to their function in the public dialogue, especially through identifying more clearly that which has succeeded and that which has failed and through dealing with the artistic effect in accord with the ideological problems.

We also continue to attach great importance to the care, preservation and dissemination of the humanist cultural heritage. The developing of the antifascist and socialist cultural heritage and the cultural traditions which are linked with the birth and growth of our state of workers and peasants, must be strengthened. Making use of the socialist heritage makes an important contribution to the development of personalities with an all-round education and of their lifestyle.

In the health sector it is necessary to use the advances in international scientific and technological findings in the sphere of medicine and continue to steadily increase the quality and efficiency of work in this way. What is required is to strengthen the medical research potential in personnel and material-technical terms, to produce more top scientific achievements, and to translate them into practice much more quickly in close team work with combines in the medical technology and pharmaceutical industry.

The extent to which the achievements of medical science really do benefit the citizens depends on the development of scientific life in every health institution, on the knowledge and ability and high ethical attitude of doctors and nurses, on their sensitive care for patients. Further reserves lie in improved cooperation among the health facilities and in their uniform guidance in the fulfillment of medical tasks, irrespective of whether they come under different state bodies.

Priority continues to be given to the development of basic medical care, particularly the activity of the general practitioner. The task of strengthening the provision of care by general practitioners in the cities and industrial conurbations must be mastered. Emergency medical aid is to be expanded in all GDR kreis up to 1990. The appropriate attention must also be consistently given to the purposeful introduction and broader application of modern specialized and highly specialized methods of diagnosis and therapy.

All this requires ensuring a stable supply, in line with the required quality and range of goods, of drugs, instruments and items which are needed in medicine. This applies in particular to the provision of efficient medical technology.

An important goal in our party's health policy in the coming years is to expand preventive health care. In this, we continue to be especially committed to the provision of health care for mothers and children and a high level of health protection for workers in enterprises. Health care for veterans of labor and for elderly and handicapped citizens is, and remains a particularly great humanistic obligation on the part of socialist society.

In connection with all these tasks, the work of the German Red Cross (DRK) of the GDR, its members in enterprises, cooperatives, schools, and residential areas continues to grow in importance.

Mass sport has continued to increase in attractiveness; physical culture and sport have helped to strengthen the well-being and health of people and make their lives more active. We note with great recognition that GDR sportsmen and women lived up to the challenges of international developments in many sports categories. They defended their outstanding reputation in the world as fair competitors and committed champions of the Olympic ideals. Since the 10th congress they have won a total of 911 medals, including 355 in gold alone, in Olympic Games, in international and European championships, as well as in international and European Cup competitions.

The DTSB of the GDR [German Gymnastics and Sports Federation] is doing greater justice to its role of initiator and organizer of sport with its sports associations, clubs, and sports groups. The growing interest of the working people in taking part in sport and the increasing demands of our society on their performance capacity sets the task of developing sport as a vital need for increasing numbers of citizens and especially for young people. In this even greater attention must be paid to different inclinations and to awakening satisfaction in maintaining physical fitness through means that are relevant to everyday life, regardless of whether one is a sport club member or not.

Together with the ministry of Education, the FDJ, and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization, the DTSB of the GDR must win over the up-and-coming generation for regular sports activity by wide-ranging means. We are firmly convinced that the eighth GDR Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Children's and Youth Spartakiad in 1987 will show that our socialist sports organization can meet the growing demands.

Our competitive sportsmen and women face the not easy task of continuing to maintain and consolidate their high level of performance in many sports categories in future and strive for top performances in other spheres too. In view of the rapid increase in standards in international sport, this requires even more effective work and cooperation on the part of the sports associations, training centers, childrens' and youth sports schools and sports clubs as well as trusting cooperation among trainers, exercise leaders, sports officials and sportsmen and women.

5. The Socialist State and the Main Lines of Its Development

Our state of workers and peasants has developed further, the socialist state power has continuously increased its authority. The main direction of its development is towards the development and perfecting of socialist democracy. Today, well-nigh every third citizen exercises a voluntary state or social function. The ever more comprehensive involvement of all citizens in the mastering of public affairs is one of the most significant democratic traditions of our state.

As is well-known, since the 10th party congress, decisive laws have been passed on the structuring of advanced socialist society in the GDR. We now have a comprehensive body of legislation which guarantees all citizens the same rights and freedoms, protects the dignity of man and promotes his activities in the spirit of social progress.

For the Council of Ministers and its organs, the prime aim is to perfect the complex management of economically important processes, increase the long-term validity of its work, organize even more effective control of the tasks undertaken, and to make the experiences of the best the property of all. The demands made of the coordinatory function of the Council of Ministers are increasing. Now we need to reform the law relating to the Council of Ministers in line with the changes which have taken place in our country in the seventies and eighties.

Under conditions in the GDR, local politics is in the best sense of the world politics for and with the community. Every citizen can exert direct influence on decisions

which are of local interest. The law on the local assemblies aims at exploiting even more intensively the possibilities offered by the local areas for an increase in performance and for the benefit of the citizens, by obtaining broad involvement of the workers, and through the coordinated work of local assemblies, factories and installations.

In order to further develop socialist democracy, cooperation of state bodies in local areas, the citizens and their assemblies is of great importance. In this, much depends on the work of the mayors. Regular, prompt and specific information for people on those issues relating to their local area involves them at an early stage in decisions and solutions. It will, in future, remain a basic principle of our action to put in order what is not yet in order. In so doing, we continue to count on the committed work of the more than 250,000 people's inspectors under the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate.

For everyone who carries responsibility in our state it is a solemn obligation to pay due regard to the rights of the citizens, their proposals and criticisms and to protect their legitimate interests. Hence let it be said here with all alacrity that he who is indifferent to people's concerns, is acting in a political irresponsible way. Many an application to the central organs of party and state could have been settled quickly and unbureaucratically on the local level, if there had been careful consideration and responsible handling.

Close contact with the workers, honesty, consistency and justice in dealings with people, a methodical way of working, strict regard for the law and high state discipline should everywhere today belong to the professional ethos of an official of our workers' and peasants' state.

The organs of the judiciary are making an acknowledged contribution to the strengthening of socialist legality. The responsible handling of justice and law on the principle that all citizens are equal before the law, strengthens the citizens' certainty that legality in our state is an essential characteristic of socialism.

Our state has always devoted great attention to the trade unions. With its almost 9.5 million members, the FDGB has become the largest class and mass organization of the working class. The more than 2.5 million shop stewards have a particularly important role in this, for they have great rights and duties and are doing extraordinarily successful work.

In line with experience in past years, we have decided to complete the further development of socialist democracy in the factories down to the work collective, above all through the extension of the rights and responsibility of the trade unions. Hence great attention should be given to the plan discussion, work on the factory wage settlement, the activities of the shop stewards and to their assemblies.

The role of the trade unions as schools of socialism, as motors of socialist competition and representatives of the workers will continue to increase. Along with the introduction of the most modern technology into production, the trade unions are striving to find new paths in the creative application of the Leninist principles of competition. In this way the power of socialist competition for growth in productivity, the general application of the experience of the best workers and the fostering of socialist thinking and behavior are to be made fully effective. To a special degree the trade unions are challenged to bring all their influence to bear so that the introduction of key technologies takes place everywhere, without exception, sensibly and comprehensively, in order to further improve working and living conditions. The trade unions enjoy full support in their energetic pressing for comprehensively, in order to further improve working and living conditions. The trade unions enjoy full support in their energetic pressing for comprehensive intensification to go hand in hand with the

development of socialist work culture, education, holidays and leisure activities in all their breadth and variety.

Our party has persistently followed the line of doing everything to enable women to make full use of their equal rights. The results have been gratifying. We see this in the great progressive changes which have taken place in the social status of women. They can be demonstrated by key indicators. The number of women and girls working outside the home, learning, and studying has risen to 4.9 million, 91.3 percent of working age women. As many as 81.5 percent of all working women have completed their vocational training. We are particularly pleased that 40 percent of people who avail themselves of further training to master new scientific-technological demands are women. They now fill more than 34 percent of responsible posts in our state and economy.

Thanks to the active participation of all forces, particularly the trade unions, the Democratic Womens Federation, the FDJ, and the agencies directing our state and economy, we have made it possible for women to combine their job and social commitments with their maternal duties and made life easier for families. As citizens, workers, and mothers our women are making a job and social contribution which deserves high appreciation. Our women may rest assured that our party will continue to espouse their interests and to venture on new paths to promote their abilities and their spirit.

The representation of the nation's interest by the working class and its party includes, in our country, the distinctive contributions of our partners in various spheres of our life.

The relations between the working class and all other classes and strata have grown deeper. The political-moral unity of our people has become stronger. We shall continue to seek to include in solving our social concerns every citizen regardless of his social origin, philosophy, or creed.

Mature cooperation, sustained by increasing trust, of the parties and mass organizations in the democratic bloc, the National Front, the elected assemblies, and wherever social tasks have to be solved is a stable pillar of our interparty alliance. Communists, members of friendly parties, and non-party people are pooling their creative powers in proven fashion and are more closely linked than ever.

We greatly value the political activities of the friendly parties in discharging their responsibility for society. We are working well in the Council of State and in the government. The DBD, CDU, LDPD, and NDPD are fighting companions who, like us, have only one objective, to work for the well-being and the interests of the nation as a whole. We wish to express cordial thanks to our allies in the friendly parties for the ideas, experience, and suggestions they have contributed in preparation for our congress.

Our cooperation has a great future. Members of the friendly parties will have great opportunities in fulfilling their shared responsibility, opportunities which flow from the implementation of our economic and social policy, specifically the housing program, in trade, repairs and services, and other sectors.

Over 388,000 citizens from all parties, and non-party people, are closely working with the elected assemblies and their deputies, enterprises, cooperatives and other institutions, artisans and industry and commerce, churchmen and Christian circles in the 19,100 National Front committees. The most important job of these committees is to engage citizens in trusting political talks, briefing them on local affairs, taking up their suggestions, proposals, and criticisms. They seek above all to translate the willingness of citizens to join in creative democratic cooperation into useful deeds

to improve living and working conditions, to improve the look of our towns and villages, and to promote their interest in a decent level of culture and in sports. Our traditional civic initiative known as "Beautify Our Towns and Villages -- Join In" is developing on these lines.

Performances worth several billion marks were achieved. Thus 657,880 homes of older citizens were renovated and over 700,960 rooms in establishments of education, public health and social care, trade and culture were refurbished.

Pleasing results from the diligence of the citizens include the changes made to our cities and villages, the colorful house facades, well-maintained front gardens and greens, clean streets and squares, millions of newly planted trees and shrubs and innumerable courtyards with greenery in the residential areas. The collection of 1.3 million metric tons of waste paper, 310,000 metric tons of waste textiles, 2 million metric tons of waste metal and many other secondary raw materials from households has made an important contribution which has had an impact on the national economy.

The next political highlight in the social life of our country, the elections to the GDR People's Chamber, the city council of Berlin and the bezirke assemblies on 8 June 1986 will again be a renewed test for all forces united in the National Front of the GDR. Equipped with the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress we shall turn them into a convincing demonstration of confidence between party, state, and people.

With the resources of the whole country it was possible to strengthen our republic's defense capability. As a member of the socialist military coalition, the German Democratic Republic fulfils with honor her alliance obligations. At the side of her brothers-in-arms from the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries the National People's Army has proved during exercises and maneuvers its ability to act as part of the united armed forces successfully under complicated conditions.

Our party has created a reliable system of defense and safeguards for the socialist fatherland and shapes it in accordance with the requirements of the present day. In our country's defense preparedness, the conscious exercise of the constitutional right and honorary duty for the protection of peace and the socialist fatherland have become a matter of course. It includes increasing voluntary performances for the strengthening of the defense potential.

The National People's Army, the GDR frontier troops, the Ministry of State Security, the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior, the combat groups of the working class and the members of civil defense fulfill steadfastly their class duty, to protect the socialist order and the peaceful life of the citizens against all enemies. It remains their duty to guarantee the sovereignty, the territorial integrity, the inviolability of the borders and the security of the GDR. In firm alliance with the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states, in close cooperation with the allied protection and security organs they stand guard for peace and for the collective military protection of the socialist countries.

The purpose of being a socialist soldier is to preserve peace, to prevent weapons from speaking. The fighting strength and combat readiness of the armies of the socialist community are a decisive guarantee to ensure that military superiority of imperialism will not be permitted and that aggression would become a deadly risk for its authors. Military service in socialism is service in peace. Those carrying arms in the GDR are joint architects of the SED policy aimed at peace and the prosperity of the people.

The increasing aggression-readiness of the NATO armed forces, as well as the rapid qualitative changes in the military sector have set the members of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops the task of improving their fighting strength and combat readiness. Also, in future they must be able, under all conditions, to meet their class duty. All the opportunities of education and combat training have to be exploited in order to consolidate political steadfastness and military know-how. Technology and arms must be mastered in the shortest possible time so that their combat potentiality can become fully effective.

Today, military protection of socialism makes higher demands on the political, ideological and physical preparation of the young for military service, the safeguarding of the next generation of professional soldiers and the able-bodiedness of the reservists. All youngsters and reservists facing military service should participate actively in premilitary training and paramilitary sport. The Society for Sport and Technology, as the socialist paramilitary organization of the GDR, promotes in proven fashion the military readiness of the citizens.

The combat groups of the working class have achieved, in the competition for the 11th party congress, the hitherto best results in their training. The voluntary service of fighters strengthens the defense potential of the GDR and is deserving of high social recognition. The deployment of members and volunteer staff of civil defense for the protection of the population and national economy is essential.

The Ministry of State Security, through its determined and preventive action is helping to protect reliably the power of workers and peasants. The decisive task is to exclude surprises by the opponent and to thwart its subversive attacks against the constitutional bases of our state. In close cooperation with the workers, this socialist state security organ fulfills its revolutionary duty.

The German People's Police and other organs of the Ministry of the Interior have guaranteed, at all times, public order and security. Together with the citizens, they ensure that justice and law prevail everywhere. The protection of social property and the people's creative work, of dignity and freedom, life and health, the rights and personal property of the citizens, is the binding duty of the people's police. We note with pleasure the growing willingness of the workers to help participate in the strengthening of order, security, and lawfulness. This is proved by over a million citizens who work as voluntary helpers of the people's police and border troops, as members of the voluntary fire brigade and order groups of the FDJ.

The GDR Customs Administration fulfills important tasks for implementing the foreign trade and Valuta monopoly. It makes an essential contribution to law and order in the cross-border tourist, goods, and postal traffic and thus contributes to the security of the GDR.

Leadership by the party is the decisive source for strengthening the National People's Army and all protection and security organs. The objective and yardstick for the whole work of party organizations is, and remains, to fulfill the class duty. The attention of all superiors, of all party, trade union, and FDJ organizations must be directed at improving the service, working and living conditions.

6. The SED is the party of the working class and of the people. The making and growth of our worker-peasant state, the socialist gains of all working people, are inseparable from the achievements of the SED. Life shows us that the SED has at all times fulfilled its responsibility as society's leading force. In our country, too, socialism has proved itself as the system which alone serves the interests and well-being of the people and which guarantees a sense of belonging, a high level of education, freedom, democracy, and human dignity for all working people. Certainly, much has still to be

done to implement the SED program in all fields of life. But the results so far, the million-fold mass initiative to prepare our 11th congress, and the reports received from 150 combines for our 11th congress confirm us in the conviction that we shall achieve our objective step by step. To the traditions of the German working-class struggle against militarism, fascism, and war we have added many impressive chapters of socialist construction and the struggle for peace.

When we consider our plans for the years ahead, it becomes even clearer that the party's leading role in the construction of socialism is constantly growing. We are traveling into the future certain that our party will fulfill this responsibility. It is acting in unity and cohesion. It has grown, increased its fighting power, and gained much valuable experience. Purposefully it is implementing its strategy and tactics.

The SED is the party of the working class and the nation. It comes from the people, belongs to the people, and is dedicating itself to the service of the people. As the conscious and organized vanguard of the working class and all working people, it is directing and mobilizing the creative initiative of the masses in fashioning a life where man can be human and benefit from the fruits of his labor.

Our party is a living organism and grows with the new tasks that face it. The steady influx of the best forces reflects its close ties with the life of the working class and the people. Of our party's 2,304,121 members and candidate members, 58.1 percent are workers by social origin, 4.8 percent are cooperative farmers, and 22.4 percent members of the intelligentsia.

Our party elections have sparked off the great movement and popular debate in preparation for our 11th congress. The party elections were marked by candid, constructive, and militant discussions. The results of our work were scrutinized and future plans drawn up. Criticism and self-criticism at all levels have a firm place in the party's life as a law of its development. Everyone could see that in light of the reports and assessments published by the Central Committee about personal conversations with every party member, elections in the basic organizations and at delegate conferences, the members' movement. Everyone could study in detail the theme of the 11th congress and the things on which it will resolve.

This explains why our party elections, beyond their importance for internal party life, have evoked such interest in our society and galvanized its people.

Our party has been fortified since our 10th congress, above all because it has strengthened its trusting ties with the masses, been more down-to-earth in its style, and increased its organized influence in all sectors of society. We are consistently applying the principle of democratic centralism, which embodies all condition from the Central Committee down to the basic organizations, and to concentrate them on solving priority questions in the interest of our society. Growing importance is attached to the all-round development of internal party life, the frank and constructive discussion of all party affairs.

The more comprehensively and actively we draw our comrades into this discussion, into the implementation and supervision of party decisions, the more thoroughly they study our ideology, the strategy and tactics and the history of our party, the more they will develop a sense of responsibility and discipline in action.

Faithful to the Leninist principles of the individual selection and admission of new fighters, we continue to base our party's growth on qualitative factors and continue on our path of limited numerical growth. The accent is on admitting the most conscious production workers and cooperative farmers. The large majority of our new fighting companions should be model members of our socialist youth organization, particularly of youth brigades and teams of young scientists.

In the deployment of the party's human resources, we start from the point that the influence of the party will be safeguarded in a stable manner in all spheres of society, and above all in the centers of the working class, in the places of large-scale socialist production, and that at the same time, account will be taken of the fundamental changes in the structure of the economy. It is necessary to expand further the progress in strengthening the party's influence in research, development, design and planning. We regard as very important having a stable party nucleus in those sectors of reproduction where key technologies are being developed and productively applied.

The party's political work with the masses attains its efficacy principally through being linked in the closest way with social practice, with the daily fight for the securing of peace, with the life of the people. Thus we regard conversation between communists and all citizens about the basic questions of our time, and about the concerns and problems which move them, as a task which must nowhere be neglected. In this, concrete conditions and new demands must be accorded very careful attention.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that today in the GDR, there are already generations living to whom the socialist way of living is their own, whose thought and behavior, whose habits are imbued with a socialist relationship to work, with much education, knowledge and information.

More than ever it is a question of promoting the workers will to achieve, their knowledge and their professional mastery, their receptiveness toward the new, and such traditions of our working class and intelligentsia as industry, reliability, and discipline. Involved support for scientific-technological progress, for the accomplishment of our economic strategy, is today the expression of revolutionary thought and behavior. In the tally of results of the workers, is finally reflected also the efficacy of the party's political work with the masses. It is proportionately greater when every communist does justice to his responsibility to be the intermediary of the people, true to the principle of "where there is a comrade, there is the party."

Press, radio, and television in the GDR fulfill their mission comprehensively to inform the citizens about our policy, and about domestic and foreign political events, to satisfy their growing intellectual and cultural demands and to promote their active participation in social life, together with the exchange of experiences.

This is all the more important as the mass media today play an ever greater role in the worldwide discussion on peace, freedom and social progress as instruments of policy of both the one side and the other. In view of the tasks standing before us, this necessarily creates great demands for the further elevation of their level.

One outstanding achievement is the television film "Ernst Thaelmann," which turned into a moving political and artistic experience. For this, our sincere thanks are due to the creators, who dedicated this film to the 11th party congress. Television has thus set itself high standards and we are certain that the powerful impetus given by the Thaelmann film for improving quality will be used very broadly.

At our side stands a youth which lets itself be guided by communist ideals. The young generation is among the most active fighters for the well-being of the workers and for peace. Thus it shows itself worthy of the heritage of the best sons and daughters of the German people, of the strivers after freedom and justice and against war and fascism. With great civic responsibility, the younger generation continues the work of the activists of the first hour, by the side of their fathers and mothers. Their declared object in life consists of proving themselves to be builders of socialist society with great knowledge and technical ability, with their youthful restlessness and their revolutionary drive towards the new.

Our policy of trust and responsibility for youth guarantees their developmental possibilities and social achievements unlike any other young generation in German history. Youth has consistently and consciously through its deeds helped to shape the good way for our workers' and peasants' state at all times.

We communists are proud of the fact that, on the barricades of the socialist revolution, the blue flag of the Free German Youth always flies alongside the red banner of our party. The young Thaelmann pioneers show themselves to be helpers and fighting reserves of the SED. Life shows that youth and socialism belong together. Nothing and nobody will ever be able to separate our community in battle with the young generation.

What the young generation can do, and how devotedly it backs its fatherland, the German Democratic Republic, was shown impressively again by the "FDJ Ernst Thaelmann Contingent" and the "Red Flag Pioneer Expedition." It answered the call of our 10th party congress in all social spheres with activities which essentially helped to set the high speed of our development and guaranteed the reliable protection of socialism.

The communists' outlook on life becomes even more the way of life of youth. This was also underlined by the fact that, in preparation for the 11th party congress, at the suggestion of the Free German Youth, 107,000 FDJ members were accepted as candidates in our party. Permit me, dear delegates, to welcome these young male and female comrades warmly to our ranks. Today almost a quarter of all our members and candidates are younger than 30. Thus is it again made clear that our party, with its program as well as in its composition, is also a party of youth.

Wherever you look in our country, youth is present everywhere with its initiatives to strengthen socialism. The youth of the GDR has taken up the challenge of the scientific-technological revolution. This is shown by the youth brigades, over 45,000 in number, the results of the Masters of Tomorrow Fair movement and the young researchers' collectives, more than 4,000 in number, who are among the pioneers of the key technologies.

The swift and attractive development of our capital is unthinkable without youth. Over 20,000 young delegates from all areas are working in the FDJ's Berlin Drive. Together with their experienced colleagues, many youth teams are playing a big part in electrifying the railways, intensifying the man-made fibre industry and the development of animal husbandry. They are in the Soviet Union helping to develop natural gas and raw material deposits. Tens of thousands of young people have followed the call of their organization and the voice of their heart and are doing outstanding work at focal points of our economy and as young internationalists in the FDJ friendship brigades abroad. We extend our special thanks to them for this.

The FDJ is making cultural, tourist, and sports activities more stimulating in its basic organizations and clubs. It is promoting the development of young artists, deeply devoted to socialism, in an examplary manner. Since the FDJ's cultural conference, its partnership with cultural workers has become more fruitful. It is successfully guiding communist education in the Ernst Thaelmann pioneer orgnaization. Pioneer leaders, teachers, educators and sponsoring brigades have joined FDJ members in this endeavour.

From our 11th congress we address the members of the FDJ, all youngsters from the GDR: In the prime of your life, you young people will carry the standard of socialist gains on German soil beyond the threshold of the new millennium. Prepare yourselves. With your work and defense-preparedness, knowledge and skill, diligence and ingenuity, you will help point the future path of our worker-peasant state. Study Marxism-Leninism. Learn from history. Take over the revolutionary experience of previous generations and advance on their path by your own steps. Acquire the skills to be equal at all

times to the tempestuous development of science and technology. By an absolute will to perform and supreme labor morale, help to implement our party's economic strategy comprehensively.

Prove yourselves in youth brigades, teams of young scientists, youth projects, the tomorrow's masters movement and the FDJ's economic initiatives as trail-blazers. To cope with the scientific-technological revolution is a task of revolutionary importance for the young generation.

Strengthen socialism by your deeds. It alone guarantees to the young generation a life in peace and freedom, human dignity and social security. Develop and test your talents, develop your abilities and take a conscious part in implementing our party's policies. Absorb the treasures of science, culture, and art as constant champions for your life. Enrich them with your own creations.

With your friends in the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, face the new dimensions of socialist integration. Strengthen friendship with the progressive youth of all nations and stand firm in anti-imperialist solidarity at the side of the people's fighting for national and social liberation.

Life under socialism is a great opportunity for all. So learn and work, that each of you can acquit himself in word and deed as a socialist patriot and proletarian internationalist, a creative co-architect and staunch defender of the socialist revolution on German soil. Combine all your efforts in the struggle to solve the most important task of our time, the safeguarding of peace. The stronger socialism, the safer peace will be; the safer the peace, the clearer will be the future of the young.

Our party is certain that, in implementing the decisions of our 11th congress, you will fight in the forefront for the all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland and the safeguarding of peace. You have our party's word that we shall always stand at your side.

Again we express our profound internationalist solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, all forces of peace and progress in the world. We thank the communists, our class brethren, all companions in the struggle for the bright ideals of human advance in all continents for their solidarity with us. In their struggle, we assure them, they can always rely on us.

Today the communist movement operates as a worldwide movement of independent, equal revolutionary parties in close to 100 countries. Inspired and united by the ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Ilich Lenin, linked by the splendid traditions and rich experience of the heroic freedom struggle of the working class and the peoples, fortified by the historic gains of real socialism, communists are fighting for common aims and ideals, peace, the national and social liberation of the peoples, socialism and communism. The communist and workers parties have proved themselves, under difficult conditions at times, as the outstanding and selfless representatives of the interest of the working class, of all exploited and oppressed, champions of the vital interests of mankind.

The SED regards its firm alliance with the CPSU, above all, as the guarantee of success in socialist construction and the struggle for peace. Increasing the magnetism and international influence of socialism, coping with the social policy tasks of its development and contributing to the safeguarding of world peace chiefly depends on the effective cooperation of the Marxist-Leninist parties in the fraternal countries.

The deepening of international communist cooperation is based today on the independence and autonomy of each party in framing and implementing its policy, in the creative quest for solutions to its concrete tasks with due regard for national and international conditions. Differences in approaching this task and possible differences

of view must not be allowed to prejudice the common struggle and common responsibility.

The international conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in Berlin in April 1983 remains unforgotten. Representatives of 145 communist and workers parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national revolutionary parties and liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties from 111 countries took part in this valuable exchange of experience. For many years the SED has been developing relations with social democratic and socialist parties in capitalist countries. In connection with the increased danger of war and the need to act jointly, these contacts have been extended and have taken on a higher quality. We welcome the increased commitment of the Socialist International and its affiliated parties, to stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, in particular the statement at its Vienna meeting in October 1985 against the U.S. "star wars" plans.

We are noting with close attention shifts in the security concepts of the majority of socialist and social-democratic parties, including the SPD. Regardless of ideological and social policy differences, communists and social democrats are important partners in the struggle to implement a policy of proportion, good sense, and realism in the interests of peace. The communique issued on my talks with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt last September and the joint SED-SPD initiative to create a chemical weapons-free-zone in central Europe are the results of such useful actions. Currently SED and SPD working groups, inspired by Olof Palme whose legacy we honor, are discussing proposals to create a zone free from nuclear theater weapons in central Europe.

We shall continue to promote and deepen constructive relations, conducive to the cause of peace, with all parties and progressive forces throughout the world.

Forty years ago, on 21 April 1946, Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, by their historic handshake at the SED Union Congress of the KPD and SPD, ratified the end of the unhappy division of the German working class and the establishment of its unity. It was a momentous event. It created the force which was able to lead our people on the path to a new life, in the antifascist democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, in the building of socialism.

Four decades of tremendous changes in the social reality of our country attest that the SED has fulfilled its responsibility. The greatness and beauty of the work of party and people equally inspires those who stood at the revolutionary barricades in the first quarter of our century, those who risked their lives resisting the brown barbarism, those who joined the builders of a new future in 1945 and afterwards, and those who were born and bred under socialism.

In accordance with what our 11th congress will resolve, we are developing the advanced socialist society and creating the fundamental conditions for the gradual transition to communism as outlined in our party programme. We are doing everything to enable our people and the world to live in peace. Firmly linked with the community of the fraternal socialist countries and the world revolutionary movement, we are fulfilling our internationalist responsibility.

Everything for the wellbeing of the people; everything for the happiness of working men and women.

Long live our socialist German Democratic Republic.

Long live proletarian internationalism.

Long live our Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

GORBACHEV GIVES ADDRESS AT 11TH SED CONGRESS

For Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the 11th SED Congress on 18 April, see the Eastern Europe section of the 18 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

11TH SED CONGRESS ISSUES APPEAL 20 APRIL

LD202138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress has adopted the following appeal in Berlin on Sunday:

"The 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism and the traditions of the revolutionary German labor movement, proclaims its unwavering solidarity with all communists, revolutionary and democratic forces, and peace-loving people the world over who are struggling to free mankind from the looming threat of a nuclear holocaust and from all social and national oppression.

"We convey our fiery greetings to all our class brethren, to all freedom fighters languishing in the dungeons of tyrannical regimes, and suffering persecution and terror because they speak out for peace and progress.

"With anger and revulsion, we condemn the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya. We extend our sincerest sympathies to the innocent victims of the attack and reaffirm our feelings of solidarity with the Libyan people in their anti-imperialist struggle.

"We stand fully by the Arab people of Palestine, who are fighting for their national rights, including the establishment of a state of their own, under the leadership of the PLO, the German Democratic Republic supports the idea of holding an international conference involving all interested parties, among them the PLO, to find a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

"We demand the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, stalwart leader of the freedom-loving people of South Africa. The inhuman policy of apartheid must go.

"We stand firmly by all patriotic forces in South Africa, we stand by the African National Congress.

"In line with the relevant United Nations resolutions, we urge immediate independence for Namibia and reassert our solidarity with SWAPO. We condemn the acts of aggression being perpetrated by the racist regime in Pretoria against the people's republics of Angola and Mozambique, and against other states in southern Africa.

In the name of all citizens of the GDR, we demand an immediate and definitive end to the U.S. imperialist policy of intimidation and interference toward free Nicaragua and to U.S. support for the reactionary contra bandits. Like any other nation, the Nicaraguan people have the right to choose their own path of development on the basis of independence, sovereignty, and self-determination. The efforts being made by the states and peoples towards a peaceful and just solution to the fraught situation in Central America and the Caribbean have our full support.

"We angrily condemn the heightened reign of terror being unleashed by the Pinochet junta. We assure Chile's patriots of our unqualified solidarity in their struggle to restore democracy and preserve national independence.

"Along with all other humanitarian-minded people, we call with increased urgency for the release of Comrade Antonio Maidana, general secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, from the clutches of the Stroessner dictatorship.

"We express our solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people to defend their national independence and their democratic gains. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the proposals of the Afghan Government for a political solution designed to bring peace and security to the region.

"The German Democratic Republic fervently urges an end to the policy of state terrorism pursued by aggressive imperialist elements, and to the countless daily violations of elementary human rights such as the right to a life in peace and security, the right to national and social freedom, and the right to work and democracy.

"The situation today is such that the forces for peace, if they act together in a spirit of common sense and realism, are capable of halting and eliminating the dangers contrived by the adventurist elements of imperialism.

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the people of the German Democratic Republic, guided by the spirit of internationalism, will always seek to foster the things that draw us together and unite us in the struggle for peace and social advance, marching forward as one with all those actively pledged to peace, democracy, national independence and social progress."

REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN

Visit to Socialist Memorial

LD191012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0739 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress honored the outstanding figures of the German working class movement on Saturday morning at the memorial of the Socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. Accompanied by Erich Honecker, Mikhail Gorbachev laid a wreath in the garden of remembrance. Other members of the SED party leadership were also present.

Visit to Management Institute

LD201558 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- During his visit to the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management of the SED Central Committee in Berlin-Rahnsdorf, Mikhail Gorbachev said to "Aktuelle Kamera" of GDR television:

You know that we are here at the invitation of the Central Committee of your party. A great event is going on in your country: the party congress. Yesterday marked the half way point; now the party congress has gone past this. The discussion on the report of Comrade Erich Honecker is over. The party congress has confirmed everything that was contained in the paper by Comrade Honecker, both the tasks set and also the results.

Since the tasks that the governing party sets naturally also relate to the interests of the whole people and of each individual, I would like to express warm congratulation on the great successes mentioned at the party congress.

You have worked well. And also my warm congratulations on the good prospects. You know, when a person is clear about what awaits him in the future, how the country will continue to live, how the enterprises will develop, the families -- then this is a great thing.

We are already so spoiled by socialism that we often forget that. All that has already become customary for us. But in reality that is a great thing, both our achievements of today and also the great prospects. For this reason I wish you luck, great successes, but you will of course also have to work for this. I once said to Comrade Honecker: "Do you know how we translate the DDR [German acronym for GDR] -- in the Soviet Union? -- davay, davay, rabotat [come on, come on, let's work]." I would not have said all that if I had not really wanted to say that we are proud of our friendship with the GDR, of our cooperation.

We have been going now, striding ahead for 4 decades now, shoulder to shoulder, and we will continue to move forward along this path, this good path together. I would like to repeat here once again what I already said at the party congress: We are in favor of continuing to stride ahead together, of further strengthening our friendship. This is in the interests of the people of the GDR, this is in the interests of the people of the Soviet Union, this is in the interests of the further strengthening of peace and has great significance above and beyond the GDR and the Soviet Union for the whole of Europe.

Tour of Cecilienhof

LD202202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Potsdam, 20 Apr (ADN) -- The delegation of the CPSU to the 11th SED Congress, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the historic scene of the Potsdam agreement, Cecilienhof palace, on Sunday. They had a complete tour of the premises on which the representatives of the major powers of the anti-Hitler coalition reached agreements in the Spring of 1945 for a peaceful postwar order in Europe.

On arriving in Potsdam the Soviet guests, who were accompanied by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, were given a very warm welcome. In the streets and along the approach road to Cecilienhof palace in the new gardens over 30,000 citizens welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev, his wife Raisa and the members of the CPSU delegation. In front of the palace there was loud cheering in support of the SED-CPSU fraternal alliance, the friendship between the two states and peoples. In the tremendous atmosphere songs and marches of the German and international labor movement were performed and the FDJ orchestras played.

Guenther Jahn, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Potsdam SED besire executive, and other members of the Secretariat of the Bezirk Executive welcomed the Soviet representative and his entourage. Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, was also present.

Mikhail Gorbachev met the director general of the State Casteles and Gardens of Potsdam-Sanssouci, Jochen Mueckenberger, and the director of Cecilienhof Memorial, Rosemarie Heise, who explained the history of the site of the signing of the Potsdam Agreement to the Soviet guests during the tour of the historic premises of the memorial.

In the inner court of the palace numerous girls and boys of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization welcomed the delegation. Mikhail Gorbachev shook hands with many of them and referred warmly to the great work which their fathers had created: the socialist GDR. For young people, for all people, he said, what generations previously fought for -- perpetual peace and socialism -- must become and remain a reality.

The guests were first shown an exhibition which opened to mark the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Potsdam Agreement and the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism. The notice states that 50 million people died in World War II. This must never again be repeated, Mikhail Gorbachev stated with reference to this admonishing statistic.

Gorbachev then looked round the white salon which served the hosting Soviet delegation as a reception room 41 years ago.

The guests then entered the legendary conference hall and its large round table upon which the symbolic flags of the USSR, United States and Great Britain stand.

Returning to the white salon, Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to sign the guest book. He expressed pleasure at being able to visit Cecilienhof, the site of the Potsdam conference, a site which became a symbol of the destruction of Hitler fascism and the building of a just peace in Europe. The Potsdam agreement was an example of the possibilities for cooperation among states with different social orders. Recently statements made that Yalta and Potsdam allegedly split Europe. In reality they opened up the possibility of a peaceful, free and democratic development of all states in Europe.

To heartly applause, Mikhail Gorbachev presented the historic site of Cecilienhof with a gift from the CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress -- a bronze statuette of a Soviet soldier who symbolically releases children into peace after victory has been attained. Perhaps, he remarked to his hosts, you have a good place for this Soviet soldier who bore the main burden of the war, in this historic site of Potsdam. He again expressed thanks for the fact that he and his delegation were given such a vivid reminder of the instructive history of the Potsdam Conference.

After touring the historic site Mikhail Gorbachev addressed his hosts and entourage by saying that everyone who came here must necessarily think of past history.

During his visit to the bezirk capital, Mikhail Gorbachev presented the first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive, Guenther Jahn, with a banner of honor from the CPSU Central Committee. This banner, which is meant as a challenge flag, is devoted to the outstanding achievements of the working people in Potsdam Bezirk in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Guenther Jahn expressed his warm thanks for this great honor.

Assessment of Summit Chances

LD201858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1738 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- On leaving the memorial in Cecilienhof Castle, Mikhail Gorbachev was asked on Sunday by the FRG First Television service: How do you assess the chances of a summit meeting with Reagan after the nuclear weapons explosion in Nevada and the U.S. attack on Libya?

Mikhail Gorbachev replied:

I have already answered that question in my speech to the 11th SED Congress. If there is to be another meeting, a suitable atmosphere in international relations is needed, if one is to have real hopes of a new step forward at such a meeting; the U.S. Administration will have to recognize that such a path must be pursued.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1902 GMT on 20 April retransmits this item rendering the preceding sentence as follows. "In order for there to be such a meeting we need a suitable atmosphere in international relations. And we need the real hope of being able to take a new step at the meeting. If the U.S. Administration recognizes that one has to pursue such a path then we are ready for it. If it continues to do what it is doing now in trying to blast, to exacerbate the international situation and dispel the spirit of Geneva then I believe that all plans for a meeting may be invalidated."]

If it continues to do what it is doing now in exacerbating the international situation, in attempting to dispel the spirit of Geneva, then I believe all plans for a renewed meeting will be invalidated.

This should be thought over in Washington. It will not be our fault. We are ready for serious steps and I believe you are familiar with the new proposals I submitted at the 11th SED Congress. We are prepared to undertake a realistic step for peace.

My greetings to television viewers in West Germany.

'Cordial' Meeting With Honecker

LD202100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- A meeting took place in Berlin today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They discussed questions of further deepening cooperation between SED and CPSU, and between the GDR and USSR. They exchanged views on current international problems. The talk passed in a cordial atmosphere.

HONECKER RECEIVES YASIR 'ARAFAT IN BERLIN

LD202330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2250 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has met with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat for a friendly talk. It centered on an exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East. Both sides strongly condemned the latest U.S. aggression in Libya. Yasir 'Arafat reported on the struggle of the Palestinian people to implement their legitimate rights. Erich Honecker underlined the active solidarity with the PLO, spoke in favor of the further strengthening of close relations and the peaceful solution of the problems in the Middle East. The meeting was attended by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, Werner Eberlein, candidate Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; and PLO ambassador to the GDR, Dr Isam Kamil Salim.

GORBACHEV SPEECH AT SED CONGRESS ANALYZED

LD181858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Garbor Nemes' report from 11th SED Congress in Berlin]

[Text] Speaking at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proposed significant mutual reductions in the traditional weapons and forces in Europe. Gorbachev's proposal extends to all the land forces and tactical air forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, including the U.S. forces stationed here. It also includes a reduction of the so-called operational tactical nuclear weapons. The general secretary emphasized that in the course of the implementation, international and on-site verification would be acceptable to him.

Gorbachev used strong words to condemn the most recent U.S. nuclear tests and the U.S. actions against Libya, which created a tense situation and harmed the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, and, in general, East-West dialogue. He expressed the view that the U.S. Administration has moved onto the path of undermining the Geneva agreements but at the same time indicated that the Soviet Union is following a longer-term and more responsible policy, and will continue to maintain its disarmament proposals.

Gorbachev's words on GDR-FRG relations were followed with particularly acute interest. After all, Erich Honecker has been preparing for a long time for his oft-postponed visit to Bonn. Well, the general secretary described the policy of the FRG as illogical, characterized as it is on the one hand by willingness to cooperate with the socialist countries and, on the other hand, by total support for the United States' rearmament plans. Despite this, the Soviet Union is willing to develop relations further if FRG policy will address the interests of international security. The Soviet Union is, by the way, supporting the rightful demands of the GDR in its relations with the other German state.

Gorbachev praised the GDR's economic successes and called its experiences noteworthy. At the same time, he recalled that the 27th CPSU Congress explored the negative tendencies with frankness, spoke about the faults as well, at least as far as the Soviet Union was concerned. The general secretary underlined again the need for far-reaching reforms, and not only in the economic sphere. The party must overcome self-satisfaction, bureaucratism, and the feeling of infallability.

Gorbachev considered that a new style is also needed in the sphere of cooperation between socialist countries. Possibilities are not fully taken advantage of, he said. In the future, braver experimentation will be needed and essentially a new economic mechanism will have to be introduced in our relations with each other, naturally, taking the interests of every country into consideration, Mikhail Gorbachev said at the 11th SED Congress.

LAZAR, HAVASI RECEIVE WORLD BANK CHAIRMAN

LD180430 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Gyorgy Lazar received the chairman of the World Bank. Alden Clausen headed the delegation which paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Hungarian Government. The two sides evaluated the achievements of cooperation so far and held an exchange of views on current international financial questions. The chairman was also received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

Mr Clausen heads an international financial organization which deals with the economies of 146 countries. In the banking world the World Bank is a special financial institution. Its main objective is the development of the member countries' national economies.

PAL ADDRESSES PROPAGANDA WORKERS ON IDEOLOGY

LD200856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Activists and propaganda workers have been decorated in the headquarters of the party Central Committee in Budapest on the occasion of the 116th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Janos Berecz, Central Committee secretary, awarded 25 participants with the Order of 4 April and various grades of the Order of Labor, and 190 Lenin memorial plaques were presented. Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, attended the friendly meeting that followed the presentation and had an informal conversation with the propaganda workers.

The most important tasks in the sphere of agitation and propaganda work were summarized by Lenard Pal, Central Committee secretary:

[Begin recording] In propaganda work, greater attention must be paid to economic tasks, because there is no doubt that the long-awaited economic upsurge and its perceptible social effects could best strengthen agreement with the policy of the party and commitment to our further goals.

Another no less important task is the multifaceted facilitation of the discovery and mobilization of the vast reserves in the human factor; that is, human resources. Not even the most advanced technology can help to improve productivity unless the skills and culture needed to operate it exist.

The third significant task is the strengthening of ideological conviction and the promotion of the willingness for renewal. I think it is necessary to speak about the fact, on this festive occasion as well, that in recent years signs of ideological uncertainty could be discovered among the ranks of the party membership also. In our propaganda work we must make it clear and unequivocal that the chief criterion of perfecting socialist production relations has been, up to now, and remains the strengthening of the stability of socialism, its attraction and international weight.

There are those who at times attack, under the guise of economic reform, the fundamental pillars of socialist production relations, doing so openly or in veiled terms. Unfortunately, the Marxist stand against these is timid; some people, concerned about the view of certain circles, are reluctant to take a firm stand on a principled basis.

We come across similar signs of uncertainty in cultural life as well. We must regard the radical changing of this situation and the strengthening of the struggle for the hegemony of Marxism as the fundamental task of propaganda and ideological work. [end recording]

U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA MARKED BY 'BRUTALITY'

LD192316 Warsaw PAP in English 1856 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 -- The world is still shocked with the U.S. aggression against Libya, aggression launched by a capitalist superpower against a state with the population of little more than 2-million, and located thousands of kilometres away. The comparison between the aggressor and the victim indicates the striking ruthlessness and brutality of Washington.

Just recently we have helplessly witnessed the American invasion of the tiny Grenada. And Washington's open, insolent interventionist actions against revolutionary Nicaragua were crowned with an unprecedented parliamentary debate in the U.S. capital on how to topple a legally elected government of a sovereign state. If we recall all the evil which marked the years of U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese nation, the CIA's involvement in the overthrow of the legal democratic government of Chile, all the support it rendered to inhuman regimes and dictators -- we face a dreadful truth: a Western superpower has usurped the right to set the limits to its egoistic interests and to realize its goals. It is determined to reach for the most brutal measures. And it does so, the more gladly the lesser is the victim chosen for attack and aggression.

Such an ascertainment is hardly optimistic. The one who aroused such a strong stir in the world with his attack against Libya is visibly guided with his own scale of priorities, much distant from the universal notions of good or evil, and incompatible with the imagination of honest people. It is best confirmed with a wave of dismay over the attack on Libya which swept the entire world.

VOA PLAYED PROPAGANDA ROLE IN LIBYA RAID

LD191456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[By New York correspondent Grzegorz Wozniak]

[Text] Preparations for the Libyan operation also involved the Information Agency of the United States, (?USIA), that is, a government propaganda agency, and the Voice of America broadcasting station was incorporated into the active service. Having been given advance notice, the staff of the Voice of America in the secretly prepared programs calling for a coup in Libya. Engineers remodeled transmitters to direct broadcasts to Libyan receivers.

The Voice of America had an equally important role to play in the script of the operation as the F-111 bombers. The militarization of the United States policy is, thus, supplemented by the militarization of its propaganda system.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY NOTED FOR AGGRESSIVENESS

LD191721 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 19 Apr 86

[By PAP military commentator Stanislaw Masztanowicz: "Invariably Aggressive Character of American Imperialism"]

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 -- The anti-Cuban and anti-socialist crusade launched on orders from Washington a quarter of century ago, resulted in a crushing defeat at Playa Giron.

Just about 25 years later, on the night from April 14 to 15, 1986, sleeping Libyan cities were attacked by American bombers.

Hence the American imperialism once more unmasked its invariably aggressive character. We must bear in mind the American aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea launched in 1950, the aggression against Vietnam, the interventions in Guatemala and Lebanon, the invasion of Grenada.

For this reason the world's public opinion must become seriously concerned over various voices coming from Washington, full of threats to all nations which refuse to succumb to the American dictate. The threats which, as the history taught us, might as well be carried out despite the world opinion condemning American actions, despite a world-wide opposition. The aggression against Libya, too, might be followed by a frontal invasion of Nicaragua.

GORBACHEV MBFR PROPOSALS OFFER 'GREAT CHANCE'

LD200958 Warsaw PAP in English 2217 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Gorbachev Tells How To Boost Vienna Talks" -- By Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, April 18: The Vienna talks of seven socialist and twelve NATO countries have, so far, produced no positive results for twelve years now.

What was an obstacle to agreement? The West refused to make initial reductions and freeze its arms. It also made the signing of an agreement dependent -- in an ultimatum-like manner -- on the adoption of a swollen package of control measures which would go beyond the agreed zone of reductions to the area of eight military districts in Western Soviet Union.

In the 28th round of the negotiations, the West rejected a proposal to start editorial work based on a compromise draft agreement forwarded by the GDR, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Poland. The refusal to join the wording of the agreement made the spectre of stalemate emerge over the Vienna talks.

Ways to radically cut the Vienna knot of contradictions and arguments were proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev today in his speech at the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

If anyone in the West tries now, as frequently of late, to avoid serious any consideration of these radical proposals and discussing them at the negotiating table under the so frequent pretexts of their being "too general" and of a "propaganda nature," one will clearly prove one's ill will and unwillingness to seek agreement on lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe on the conventional plane.

The proposal of the Soviet leader enjoys the support of all the Vienna talks participants representing the Warsaw Treaty, Poland among them.

Warsaw treats these proposals as a great chance for getting the talks out of a deadlock, the talks to which it has always attached the greatest significance and which it tried to boost by its own initiatives and contributions to the negotiations.

VADUVA MEETS VON WEIZSAECKER, KOHL IN BONN

AU191346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0953 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 19/4/1986 -- From Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, cordial greetings, wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and prosperity for the West German people were conveyed to Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and to Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor.

President Richard von Weizsaecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed thanks for the messages and cordial wishes of good health, happiness, progress and welfare for the Romanian people.

The exchange of messages took place when the president of West Germany and the federal chancellor received separately the Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, who paid an official visit to Bonn.

The Romanian minister held official talks with Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, during which stress was laid on the growing course of the relations of fruitful many-sided collaboration between Romania and West Germany, and on the possibilities to further amplify them.

The joint wish was reiterated to work for the continuous expansion of these relations, of the political dialogue, for the intensification of economic cooperation and mutually advantageous trade exchanges, in keeping with summit accords.

Current international issues were approached and it was stressed that all states should step up their efforts to halt the arms race and to pass on to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, to ensure a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

It was stressed that the threat and use of force should be renounced all interstate differences should be solved politically, by negotiated means. The importance was assessed of finding a global solution to the grave economic problems facing the developing countries, of setting a new international economic order.

The Romanian foreign minister had interviews with the federal minister of economies, Martin Bangemann, with the prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia Land, with other politicians of that country and met with executives of the Mannesmann concern and other businessmen.

Discussions focussed on the development of bilateral relations, of trade and economic cooperation in particular, and new possibilities were singled out to increase goods exchange and extend bilateral economic cooperation ventures in third markets.

Further Reportage

For West German media coverage of the official visit to the FRG by Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 18th April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARMY POLITICAL COUNCIL CABLES CEAUSESCU

AU181855 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The participants in the plenary session held today by the Higher Political Council of the Army with the party aktiv sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the republic, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, which stresses that in discussing the activity carried out by the commanders and the party bodies and organizations in 1985 aimed at implementing the party's cadres policy in the Armed Forces, the plenary session assessed that the Army has valuable and competent cadres who are profoundly devoted to the cause of the homeland, to the party, and people, and who are working with dedication and self-denial to fulfill their tasks.

In the spirit of guidelines and tasks put forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the party Central Committee plenum, new measures were adopted to constantly perfect the selection, training, and promotion of cadres, improve their level of political-ideological, military, and technical knowledge, and their patriotic-revolutionary education.

In conclusion, the cable stresses that in expressing the unswerving determination of the Communists and of all military men to welcome the 65th anniversary of the creation of our glorious communist party with better results, the Army is ready at any time to defend, together with our whole people and upon the orders of our homeland and of the supreme commander, to defend the revolutionary achievements, the territorial integrity, and the independence and sovereignty of our beloved homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PROGRESS OF RIU MARE-RETEZAT HYDROPOWER PLANT

AU191343 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0836 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/4/1986 -- Water is filling behind the biggest rock-fill dam of Romania, built on the Riu Mare, in the Retezat mountains. 167 m high, it may store more than 200 million cu.m of water. Its construction was a hard test for Romanian power engineers. The preparation of the natural walls of the storage lake was very difficult as it required the shaping of immense rocks. The builders worked like true mountaineers suspended by ropes and safety belts.

Their efforts are successful. One of the biggest Romanian underground waterpower stations, called Riu Mare-Retezat, with a generating capacity of 335 mw is to be commissioned. The waters in its tail race will be taken over by another downstream waterpower station at Clopotiva (14 mw).

Riu Mare from Gura Apelor - where the main dam is located - to Hateg, will be entirely harnessed in the current five-year plan period (1986-1990) as a string of nine waterpower stations with a generating capacity of 14-15 mw each are under construction.

The exports estimated that, from Hateg to its merger in the Mures, another five waterpower stations of 14-15 mw each can be built on the Strei River (Riu Mare is its tributary) and another 28 mw waterpower station can be built upstream the big dam at Gura Apelor.

From Romania's inland waters, the following have been harnessed so far: the Bistrita (13 waterpower stations - 247 mw), the Arges (18 waterpower stations - more than 500 mw), the Olt (28 waterpower stations eventually - 1,200 mw) and other rivers with smaller waterpower systems.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED PROTESTING U.S. AGGRESSION

LD190431 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Kopar, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- A protest meeting, whose participants condemned the U.S. attack on Libya, was organized in the center of Kopar, in the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation and trade unions today. At the meeting, attended by approximately a thousand people, it was said that this attack killed many innocent people and that it represented a serious threat to peace in the Mediterranean and the world in general.

This afternoon a group of members of the so-called independent peace movement from Ljubljana distributed leaflets to citizens in which the latest U.S. attack on Libya was condemned. In this leaflet, which was distributed to around 150 citizens, a demand is made for the withdrawal of Soviet ships from this territory.

The leaflet was written in the form of a letter addressed to the Embassies of the United States and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Belgrade and to the SFRY Presidency. In the letter, the United States is called the aggressor on Libya and criticism is expressed of arms trade. Mentioning some European countries trading in arms, an appeal is also made to Yugoslavia to refrain from it, and some Libyan moves are also criticized.

A protest meeting with approximately 3,000 participants was held yesterday in Maribor at the initiative of a peace group from this town. The meeting sent a letter to the United States, Soviet Union and Libya, as well as to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY. In the letter, which was signed by over 1,000 people, U.S. aggression on Libya is condemned.

SUNDIC OUTLINES REASONS U.S. ACTION FAILED

LD181550 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] The U.S. retaliatory action against Libya showed that rifts within the Western military alliance are much bigger than they thought in Washington. It also showed that the expectations of Soviet restraint have been unreal. A commentary by Milika Sundic follows:

Unlike numerous allies, with the exception of Great Britain and the FRG, the United States assesses its most recent retaliatory action against Libya as a success. They even believe in Washington, and efforts are being made in that direction, that Al-Qadhdhafi's position has been undermined; in other words, that he may be removed in the foreseeable future. The rest of the world, however, believes the opposite. With clear condemnation of the U.S. action, the prevailing belief is that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is still enjoying the support of Libyans and that there are no signs at all that they will turn their backs on him in the present situation. Moreover, the calls from Voice of America to Libyans to rebel if they do not want to share Al-Qadhdhafi's fate, can only benefit the Libyan leader. True, it remains unclear why Al-Qadhdhafi waited so long to appear on television, but what he said concerning U.S. aggression unmistakably confirms that the U.S. retaliatory action did not frighten him as much as they hoped in Washington.

Though the Pentagon claims that the action against Libya was successful from the military point of view, the overall result, seen as a whole, is more than crushing.

First of all, the United States did not succeed in gaining Western Europe's support, except from Great Britain and the FRG. As far as the rest of the world is concerned, the U.S. attack met with complete condemnation, primarily at the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, and also at the UN Security Council debate. Most West European countries are frightened that these and similar U.S. actions may put them in a situation where they have to pay for U.S. recklessness, and many are quite rightly asking whether NATO membership can be reduced exclusively to giving support to everything the United States does.

Some earlier experience has shown that Western Europe is always on the losing end whenever it is compelled to follow U.S. policy. In concrete terms, Europe is now more afraid of terrorism than before the U.S. action against Libya. On the other hand, Europe is even less pleased because it has been put in a situation that pushes it into subordination and ties its hands against independent action on the international scene for the second time in a relatively short period.

The rifts in the alliance are so visible that the United States must take them into consideration. Even the governments which gave their support for the U.S. action have been put in a very embarrassing situation in front of their own public, in particular Great Britain which played the role of a satellite.

The second negative result of the U.S. action is no less crushing. This relates to U.S.-Soviet relations. The cancellation of Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Washington presents a heavy blow to Reagan's policy. Mowcoe has shown in its government statement as well as in what Gorbachev has said, that it does not accept dealings with Reagan, regardless of the fact that the Soviet Union perhaps does not like some of Al-Qadhdhafi's moves, in particular the ones which can drag him into a confrontation with the United States. The fact that Gorbachev's message to Libya suggests moderation and a peaceful solution of its disagreement with the United States by no means signifies that the links with Libya will weaken and even less so that they will so easily forgive the United States retaliation. If we add to all this that Al-Qadhdhafi remains alive, though one of the aims of bombing the center of Tripoli was to kill him, then the Americans have no reason to be satisfied with the results of their action.

RIBICIC QUERIED ON WALDHEIM CONTROVERSY, RELATIONS

AU201238 Vienna KURIER in German 20 Apr 86 p 5

["Exclusive interview" given by former SFRY Premier Mitja Ribicic to KURIER journalist Heinz Nussbaumer in Tokyo, date not given: "Tito Knew That Waldheim Was on This Staff" Staff" -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] For the first time, one of Yugoslavia's leading politicians has made a specific statement about the controversy surrounding the wartime past of Austrian presidential candidate and former UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Mitja Ribicic, former prime minister in Belgrade, [1969-1971; he was president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in 1982, and is currently a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium] in an exclusive KURIER interview, analyzes what Yugoslavia knew about the soldier Waldheim and what it thinks about the politician Waldheim.

KURIER: The conflict about Kurt Waldheim's wartime past has revived a tragic part of Yugoslavia's history. What do you think about this affair?

Ribicic: Well, in principle, if the latest investigations serve to provide precise details about the historical truth then this is a good thing. But if all this is only intended to influence an election campaign, if it is a late reaction to UN decisions during Waldheim's term of office or even worse, only serves some personal interests then this is certainly a bad thing.

KURIER: Could you describe Yugoslavia's feelings in this affair?

Ribicic: The point is that Austria is confronted with difficult domestic decisions. Therefore, neither Yugoslavia's Government nor the party want to make any one-sided judgements. Among the population there is very great interest. Do not forget that many people suffered in the dramatic events at that time -- they still consider these events as crimes, as genocide. It was not only a case of destroying the partisan groups but also of destroying whole villages and murdering the civilian population. But one thing is clear: In this case every single one of our then opponenets bears totally different responsibility. The common soldier is certainly not as responsible as the senior military officers.

KURIER: To put the question in another way, would a President Waldheim place a strain on relations between Austria and Yugoslavia?

Ribicic: It is certain that Yugoslavia's government is very interested in good relations with Austria! But we would also be glad if all Austrians realized that this Yugoslavia emerged from the fight of the partisans. Because of our political structure our relations are mainly directed toward coooperation with other peoples and nations and not relationships with individual top politicians.

KURIER: Once more, what do you think of Kurt Waldhiem as a politician?

Ribicic: As a politician we know Dr Waldheim mainly from his work at the United Nations. Our observations during these 10 years -- a very long time -- certainly yielded positive results. We valued his work and, by the way, symbolically thanked him for it with a high order.

KURIER: Waldheim had a very close personal relationship with Tito. Is it conceivable that the marshal did not know anything about Waldhiem's past as a soldier in Yugoslavia?

Ribicic: He knew that Waldheim had been at the German front; that Waldheim had been on this staff [of General Alexander Loehr] -- it is in our records.

KURIER: Tito really knew about this?

Ribicic: It is, at any rate, very likely. If he did not know it personally then the people in his secretariat knew about it. Do not forget that the things that were in our records and handed over to international organizations with extradition requests for the persons in question, were actually not important enough to start the whole thing up again later on. If anything really new comes up in the current discussions then we did not know about it.

KURIER: Did Tito not care about this because he was a skillful politician or because he did not think the accusations were worth anything?

Ribicic: It is difficult to judge such things 5 years after Tito's death. Only one thing is clear: after the liberation Yugoslavia was not bent on revenge. We let thousands of Italians and Germans return home. Requests for extradition were decided by lawyers and not politicians.

When these requests were not honored we did not dramatize the affair. On in the case of really big criminals such as Artukovic, who has now finally been brought to court, did we pursue the struggle vigorously.

KURIER: The World Jewish Congress has mentioned a possible blackmail of Waldheim by foreign powers due in connection with his wartime past. This might also apply to Yugoslavia....

Ribicic: I exclude this in our case!

KURIER: U.S. congressmen want Waldheim to be banned from entering the country. Might Yugoslavia consider something like this?

Ribicic: Not at all.

KURIER: That means: Whatever happens, Austria and Yugoslavia will remain good neighbors?

Ribicic: Politics must be based on facts. If new facts emerge, they will have to be taken into consideration. In the meantime the Austrians will express their democratic will on 4 May. We will take note of this decision!

[The interview is accompanied by a picture showing Marshal Tito presenting an order to Kurt Waldheim. The caption reads: "Waldheim -- Tito 1972: We symbolically thanked him with a high order ..."]

NEGOTIATIONS ON REFINANCING DEBT HELD WITH IMF

LD190200 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the French capital negotiations were concluded today between 15 Western countries and Kuwait and Yugoslavia on a multiyear refinancing of the Yugoslav debt. The agreement was initialed on behalf of the creditors by (Jean de Roesn), chairman of the group for the consolidation of the Yugoslav debt, and on behalf of our country by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance. It envisages defering the payment of 85 percent of the principal which falls due from May 1986 to April 1988, for 9 years, with a grace period of 4 years, and readiness is expressed to extend this to the end of 1988. The total amount of the debt up until the end of 1988, for which the Yugoslav side is seeking rescheduling, amounts to $1.3 billion.

One of the key questions in these negotiations was the role of the IMF in implementing the agreement. It was agreed that for the first time instead of a "stand-by" arrangement, so-called "increasing monitoring" would be applied. This means that the IMF will furnish twice-yearly reports on the economic trends and aims of our economic policy, and the creditor countries will, with regard to this, determine the further implementation of the agreement. In this way, the direct influence of the creditors on the country's economic policy, which is characteristic of "stand-by" arrangements, is avoided.

VLAJKOVIC, LI XIANNIAN ASSESS BEIJING VISIT

AU181209 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 86 p 1

[Permanent correspondent Borko Gvozdenovic report]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 5 Apr -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, took leave in the same way they met on Tuesday, when the high Yugoslav delegation arrived on an official and friendly visit to China which lasted several days; cordially, as is suitable among friends who think alike.

Li Xiannian said that he had good impressions of the visit, that the visit was very successful, and he then asked Vlajkovic for his opinion. "I also think like you," Vlajkovic said, "and I will inform the highest leadership in my country about it. We have felt genuine friendship and warmth in all the talks we have conducted in Beijing. Without any doubt, they were successful, substantial, and direct.

"We had no need to conduct a dialogue into the details in respect of many questions, because our views are very close together," Vlajkovic went on to say. He stressed what was pointed out by both sides on several occasions in all the Beijing talks, that political cooperation is excellent, that it follows a straight ascending line, and that cooperation in other fields is also good. New ways and opportunities for it to spread and strengthen, especially in the economic sphere, should be found.

Li Xiannian said that Yugoslavia and China have much in common and that both countries are building socialism in their own ways, according to their own conditions. He added that there is no doubt that the visit will contribute to the advancement of cooperation between the two countries. He then turned to Raif Dizdarevic, enquiring how his talks with Wu Xueqian had run. He said to Mija Sukovic in jest that he heard that the talks between Sukovic and Chen Muhua, chairwoman of the Chinese part of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation were "merciless." He stressed that difficulties exist despite the best desires, and that it is necessary that the best ways be found for accelerating further cooperation. Mija Sukovic replied that there is no place for beating about the bush in the economy, and that frankness is required. Li Xiannian responded with the statement: "Proper economists really must be merciless."

The delegation then left for Xian.

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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WPC'S ROMESH CHANDRA FOR TALKS

AU211812 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.

The guest told about the work of the World Peace Council and about the preparations for its forthcoming session which will be held in Sofia.

It was emphasised that in the International Year of Peace this will be a fresh manifestation of the determination of all soberminded people to live in a world without weapons and wars.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed Bulgaria's support for the efforts of the World Peace Council, of the millions of peace champions in the planet towards joint actions in the struggle for the elimination of the nuclear threat. He expressed the conviction that the session will contribute to the cohesion of the world's peaceloving forces, to the further strengthening of the unity of actions and solidarity among them and to the undertaking of concrete measures towards the maintenance of peace and safe-guarding man's supreme wealth life.

The meeting was attended by Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, president of the National Peace Committee.

POLITBURO ISSUES DECISION ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS

AU181652 Sofia BTA in English 1614 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 18 (BTA) -- "The documents approved by the 13th Congress of the BCP and especially the opening and the closing speeches of Todor Zhivkov are of programme importance. They represent a significant contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction in Bulgaria," says a resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP published here.

The resolution emphasises that the fulfilment of the tasks set by the congress necessitates "uncompromising exigence, purposeful and efficient work."

"The urgent problems of our development will continue to be discussed openly, broad publicity will be given to party and government decisions, to the creative undertakings of the working people, weaknesses and shortcomings will be sharply criticised and efforts will be made for their eradication," says the resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

It announces that the Politburo of the CC of the BCP has highly commended the document entitled "for a qualitatively new economic growth" worked out under the guidance of Mr Todor Zhivkov, which expounds the basic provisions ensuing from the decision of the 13th congress in the economic sphere. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP approved this document as a guide for action of all working people in implementing the economic strategy. This approach should also be applied in solving the problems in the social sphere, in ideology, in foreign policy and in party work.

GORBACHEV SPEECH TO SED CONGRESS REVIEWED

LD201619 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary returns to the speech delivered in Berlin yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Both sections of the speech, both its internal-political and foreign political parts, were equally interesting and important. From Comrade Gorbachev's words it clearly emerged that the marked acceleration of the development on which Soviet society as well as other socialist countries has focused is not a mere desire but the result of a sober assessment of the possibilities of socialism to provide the optimal answers to all issues of the time. Today, after the 27th congress, Soviet society has a totally clear vision of what is needed to be done and how, in the present historical period of a radical turning point. And the figures Mikhail Gorbachev stated enabled all to realize once again how grandiose are the parameters of this accleration, justifying one to make a judgment that the 27th congress became a notable milestone in the life of the Soviet Union.

In today's extremely aggravated international situation public attention has naturally focused, above all, on the foreign-political section of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech. The formulation: sliding toward a nuclear catastrophe, used by the highest Soviet representative, describes very precisely to what consequences the belligerent, irresponsible confrontation policy pursued by the United States leading the world. The more so, therefore, the world appreciates the prudent, patient, and wise approach of the Soviet Union to the realities of the time, which confirms its profound sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind. The American sabotage of the moratorium on nuclear tests, Washington's reluctance to bring about effective disarmament, escalated provocations against Nicaragua, and the criminal bombing of Libyan cities -- this is a logical succession of the expression of the self-same militaristic and aggressive policy which threatens international stability. And the highest Soviet party representative urges one to reflect by saying one can visualize what would remain from the human race and its civilization if the Soviet Union behaved on the world arena like the United States.

The attitudes of the Soviet Union, and the form and content of Gorbachev's speech which confirms this fully, is quite the opposite. The extremely tense situation in the Soviet view, only increases, the urgency of a dialogue, the need for talks and for seeking ways to lessen tension, strengthen security, and bring about disarmament and understanding. He has not stopped at words alone. Apart from confirming the previous proposals made by the Soviet Union concerning mainly the liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons as well the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev conveyed a new Soviet proposal to hold talks on a marked reduction of all kinds of ground forces and conventional arms in Europe, including tactical aircraft and theater nuclear weapons. The reduction of conventional forces would affect the territory of the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean up to the Urals, and would be controlled both by national means and international inspection of the spot.

This is another important Soviet initiative. Thus the Soviet Union has not answered the provocations of U.S. militarism by threats but by a call to responsibility and and reason. The world public cannot but draw clearly unequivocal conclusions from this, conclusions which lead to the recognition that this is a policy dictated by a concern about the survival of mankind, about the survival of civilization, which, as Gorbachev said, is perhaps the only one in the enormous space of our galaxy.

BILL TO GIVE REAGAN 'FREE HAND' IN TERRORISM

LD200427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Vladimir Solecky report from New York]

[Text] It appears obvious that the Reagan government is firmly set to carry out its confrontational policy, as it is documented by further actions of its representatives. They do not even trouble themselves now to at least present the evidence for their claims about the alleged Libyan contribution to the acts of terrorism, which served as a pretext for the brutal air strike against Libya. On the contrary, this action is shamelessly presented to the American public as a successful military exercise carried out on real targets.

Robert Simms, the Pentagon spokesman, characterized the U.S. invasion as an almost faultless professional operation, which according to him has no analogy in U.S. military records. The Pentagon has even attempted to advertise its military technology by publishing film shots showing the attack on the Libyan targets, which were filmed from on board the attacking aircraft by special cameras for nigh photography. The Republican Party leadership has attempted to use the present war spirit, when a considerable part of the American public -- which has been molded by many months of an anti-Libyan campaign -- is basically in agreement with White House actions, to present to both houses of the U.S. Congress a draft of a bill to give President Reagan an absolutely free hand in carrying out terror in cases when it is allegedly necessary to respond quickly by murderous force to the threat of acts of terrorism. By adopting this law, the effect of the 1973 law on military authority, which obliges the U.S. president to inform the respective committees of the Congress in advance about the U.S. Armed Forces actions, which could lead to hostility, would be considerably curbed.

CHNOUPEK, USSR AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU171347 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 2

[CTK Report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Viktor Lomakin, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, at the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday [15 April]. In a cordial and friendly talk they discussed some issues of mutual cooperation and topical problems of the current international development.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH USSR

Maslyukov Meets Gerle

LD180838 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Soviet delegations appreciated the development of economic relations between the two countries during their working session on Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation here today.

The delegations are led by Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle and Yuriy Maslyukov respectively.

They discussed extension of cooperation and focused especially on engineering and electrical engineering, pointing out mainly the importance of cooperation in computer technology and electronics.

Talks With Husak

LD180900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at the Prague Castle today Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During their cordial and friendly conversation, they examined the present state and possibilities of the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering and the electronics industry. They both appreciated highly the results so far and noted that the Program of the Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the Period Up to the Year 2000, signed during the meeting of the highest representatives of the two countries in 1985 in Moscow, creates conditions for a more effective utilization of production means and creative potentials of both countries and contributes significantly to the acceleration of their socioeconomic development. In this connection the importance of implementation of the Comprehensive Programme of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000 was stressed.

Meets With Haman

LD180855 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- Soviet Deputy Premier Yuriy Maslyukov met here today with alternate member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Secretary of its Central Committee Josef Haman.

They discussed concrete possibilities of the further expansion of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, particularly concerning specialization and cooperation in the sphere of electronics and computers.

Talks End; Document Signed

LD200432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on questions of the further intensification of mutual cooperation in engineering production in the coming period ended in Prague today. At the close of the talks, the heads of both delegations, Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier, and Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, signed a document summing up its results. It says that the talks concentrated on the examination of ideas which aim to broaden cooperation, in particular in engineering. Both delegations paid a special attention to the possibilities of expanding cooperation in computer technology, electrical engineering, and electronics.

Maslyukov Departs

LD200435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was in Czechoslovakia on a working visit, has returned to the Soviet Union today. He was seen off at the Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PZPR'S ZBIGNIEW MESSNER

Meets With Husak

LD170929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish PR Council of Ministers.

In the course of comradely conversation, both statesmen informed each other about the building of socialism in their countries and exchanged view on topical questions of the international situation. They agreed with satisfaction that the traditionally friendly Czechoslovak-Polish relations are developing successfully in all spheres in harmony with conclusions adopted at the meeting of the top representatives of both countries 2 years ago in Prague. They spoke in favor, at the same time, of the all-round deepening of cooperation and stressed the importance of its strengthening on a long-term basis.

During the exchanges of view on the complex international situation, the two representatives expressed their serious concern about the gross and repeated violation of basic norms of the international law, as shown again by the latest U.S. attacks against the civilian population of Libya which cannot be justified by anything.

They stressed the importance and supported the USSR Peace Program outlined at the 27th CPSU Congress for the total and all-round liquidation of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century.

Gustav Husak and Zbigniew Messner stressed the determination of Czechoslovakia and Poland to continue, in a close cohesion with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the struggle for to remove the nuclear threat, halt the arms race and prevent its spread to outer space, and return to the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation.

Also present at the reception was Lubomir Strougal, federal premier.

Comments on Party Plans

LD170945 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, Polish Premier, met Czechoslovak and foreign journalists in Prague this morning. He recalled the year-long mutual cooperation between both countries and stressed that after the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is the second largest trade partner of Poland. On this occasion, we asked him the following question: Comrade Premier, what conditions have to be created to ensure that the challenging plans are realized for the next 5 year period and up to 2000, plans which are the subject of a discussion before the 10th PZPR Congress and which are contained in the main documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress?

[Begin Messner recording in Polish fading into translation] I must say that the documents adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress as well as the pre-congress debate, which is currently in progress in our country, and then the subsequent implementation of the programs, depends both on the external and internal conditions. External conditions mean in the first place peace -- peace which will ensure cooperation -- partnership without discrimination. These are the basic conditions for future development. Within the CEMA framework, the prime issue will be to improve the quality of the development of economic, scientific, and cultural contacts. And here we proceed from the peace initiatives of the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, and in particular the personal contribution by Comrade Gorbachev, to the resolution of this vital problem. What was done to Libya today on the part of the United States has certainly not helped.

And naturally, there are also internal conditions. Of prime importance I regard the stabilization of the economic system in our country. We have before us challenging and exacting plans, which are based on the quality of production and effectiveness of enterprises, on the responsible attitude of all working people in all areas, people who have a full stake in the fulfillment of these tasks.

This calls above all for a change in thinking, which cannot however be ensured by an administrative way. Provided optimal material and working conditions are well prepared, people can and indeed must produce work of quality and will then also be motivated materially.

Concludes Visit

LD170011 Warsaw PAP in English 0220 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Prague, April 15: Tuesday was the last day of the official visit of friendship which member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Poland's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbignew Messner paid to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC Presidium, Chairman of Czechoslovakia's Government Lubomir Strougal.

Today, Zbigniew Messner was received by general secretary of the CPC CC, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. The Polish premier passed on fraternal greetings and best wishes for the Czechoslovak leader from first secretary of the PUWP CC, Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. Gustav Husak requested that equally warm greetings be relayed to the Polish leader. In a cordial, friendly talk the current state of the development of Polish-Czechoslovak relations was assessed.

The Polish guest also met in private with Lubomir Strougal. Both premiers discussed the most important bilateral matters and the possibilities for intensifying and detailing the forms of cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Talks were also held between Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jaromir Obzina, minister of metallurgy and machine industry; Janusz Maciejewicz and First Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek and their Czechoslovak counterparts, Eduard Saul and Vitiezslav Vinklarek.

Polish-Czechoslovak plenary talks ended in the afternoon. A joint communique on the course and results of the Prague talks was adopted.

Before departing for Warsaw the Polish premier met with Polish and Czechoslovak journalists and foreign journalists accredited in Prague at a press conference. Zbigniew Messner expressed deep satisfaction at the course of the perfectly prepared, as he stressed, talks.

We want Czechoslovakia to be our second partner in economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Our current situation, characterized by achieving economic stability, lets us hope that we will be able to lift our mutual relations to an even higher level, put our cooperation into still more real terms and upgrade mutual requirements, stated Zbigniew Messner.

Asked what the Polish Government thought about the second already attack on Libya carried out by the United States, the premier answered that Poland's stand was formulated in an official communique.

The United States deplores the alleged terrorism which is not proven through facts and it itself attacks the cities of a country with which they are not at war..., he said.

Accepting the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union would carry great significance for the whole world, for Poland and Czechoslovakia, stated the premier.

In the afternoon, Zbigniew Messner, was cordially bid farewell by Lubomir Strougal and Czechoslovak officials who accompanied him, departed from Prague.

Communique Issued

AU181052 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 pp 1,2

["Joint Czechoslovak-Polish Communique," issued at the close of the official friendly visit paid by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, to the CSSR on 14-15 April]

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 14-15 April 1986, at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. Zbigniew Messner was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to whom he conveyed the comradely greetings and best wishes of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the PPR. Gustav Husak reciprocated by conveying comradely greetings and best wishes to Wojciech Jaruzelski. A cordial and friendly talk appraised the level achieved in the development of Czechoslovak-Polish relations. An exchange of views on topical international political issues also took place.

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill he honored the memory of Klement Gottwals and of the Soviet Heroes with flower bouquets; and he laid a wreath at the memorial of the members of the 2d Polish Army in Prague-Dablice.

Zbigniew Messner visited the Avia national enterprise in Prague, where he met the party-economic aktiv of the enterprise.

During their talks, Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner briefed each other on the successes that are being achieved in socialist construction in the two countries; on the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress; and on the preparation of the 10th PZPR Congress. They assessed the complex of Czechoslovak-Polish relations and the tasks connected with their development; and they discussed the main issues of the current international situation.

They stressed the basic significance of the meeting of top party and state representatives of the CSSR and the PPR, Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, for the intensification of traditional friendly relations and for the further all-round development of mutual cooperation of the two fraternal countries and their nations. They stated with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Polish relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully in all spheres, and that the achieved results are a good foundation for formulating a broad long-term program of further all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The realization of these plans, contained in the specific programs of mutual cooperation, corresponds to the vital interests of the people of both countries and serves to enhance their contribution to the political-defense union of the Warsaw Pact, as well as to the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-states.

The heads of the two governments, L. Strougal and Z. Messner, devoted special attention to issues of further developing economic relations and R&D cooperation between the two countries.

They positively appraised the present state and prospects of the development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland. They stressed that the realization of conclusions adopted at the summit meeting has contributed toward increasing the dynamics and considerably expanding the scope of the traditionally good economic and trade cooperation, and has established a lasting foundation for its further mutually advantageous development.

The work connected with the coordination of plans for the years 1986-90 has been successfully completed and a long-term trade agreement was concluded. During the 5-year period, mutual goods deliveries will be 40 percent higher than the turnover in the years 1981-85. The protocol for the year 1986 envisages that mutual goods exchange will reach a volume of approximately r2.5 billion.

The two heads of government underscored the extraordinary significance which the Long-term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the PPR up to the Year 2000 -- which is being prepared and which will be signed on the highest level -- will have for overall long-term cooperation.

They emphasized the importance of cooperation in the sphere of the processing industry, particularly in engineering, and in this connection they pointed out the great significance of specialization and cooperation in production. They drew attention to the need for and possibilities of the further development of long-term and planned production contacts based on this foundation. The validity of the existing agreements on cooperation and specialization will be prolonged. The conclusion of further agreements is expected in the immediate future.

Cooperation in key industrial branches is being prepared, among others in the electrotechnical industry, in computer technology, and concerning transportation facilities, tractors, and chemistry.

In the immediate future an intergovernmental agreement is expected to be signed on cooperation in the sphere of electronics. An agreement is also being prepared on cooperation in the sphere of complex automation and the robotization of production processes.

Draft agreements are also being elaborated for cooperation in the extraction and delivery of sulfur, and the production of graphite electrodes in the PPR and their delivery to the CSSR.

A program of R&D cooperation has been signed between the CSSR and the PPR for the years 1986-90. Within the framework of the agreed program, there will be work on the joint solving of R&D problems in spheres that are decisive for the viewpoint of further economic development, such as in the power industry, particularly the nuclear power industry, as well as the rationalization of the use of fuels and energy, biotechnology, computerization, automation, the robotization of production processes, and environmental protection. In selected spheres this cooperation will be realized in a full development cycle. An exchange of information on the results of scientific and research work is envisaged.

The need to introduce new forms of organization into the sphere of R&D cooperation was stressed; such forms include the setting up of joint research teams, laboratories, blueprint offices, and other workplaces, as well as the expansion of the scope of direct cooperation between associations, industrial enterprises, plants, and scientific research workplaces in the two countries.

It was recommended that a start be made by realizing the tasks following from the joint study on the long-term concept of the development of border areas in the CSSR and the PPR, particularly in the sphere of environmental protection and protection of the water economy.

They agreed on signing, as soon as possible, the intergovernmental agreement on building the by-pass road and a new road border crossing point at Cesky Tesin-Cieszyn.

The heads of government stated that the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and R&D Cooperation is playing an active role in the mutual relations between the two fraternal countries. The measures adopted for further developing all-round economic cooperation will be the object of this committee's enterprising activity, as will the coordination of national economy plans between the CSSR and the PPR.

The immutability of the orientation of the CSSR and the PPR toward consistently deepening the international socialist division of labor was affirmed. Both sides stated concurrently that the economic cooperation of the CEMA member-countries fully corresponds to the interests of both Czechoslovakia and Poland. They underscored the significance of the 41st extraordinary CEMA session in Moscow last December. The adoption of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress in the CEMA Member-Countries for the Period up to the Year 2000 is regarded by both sides as an effective and significant step toward deepening the economic cooperation of the CEMA member-countries.

Lubomir Strougal and Zbigniew Messner stressed the high standards that are also being achieved in other spheres of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation. They drew attention to the significance of intensifying all activity which serves to improve even more the mutual exchange and use of the experience acquired in socialist construction and the successes of science and culture, and also to expand the contacts between the people of the two countries, particularly their youth. They stated that, in consolidating the international ties of the traditionally friendly nations of Czechoslovakia and Poland, a significant role is played by the summer exchanges of children and youth, organized on a broad scale, as well as by the friendship contacts between regions, cities, and plants, and by tourist and sports exchanges. They consider it expedient to sign as soon as possible the prepared agreement on tourism between the CSSR and the PPR.

When discussing the current international situation, the two representatives of governments noted that it remains complex and dangerous. The blame for this lies with the escalating confrontational policy of imperialism, above all American imperialism, which has not abandoned its hegemonist ambitions and attempts to achieve military-strategic superiority over the Warsaw Pact, and keeps on escalating a feverish arms buildup in all spheres. The endeavor of the militarist forces to escalate a nuclear arms buildup and transfer it into outer space is a cause for particular concern. Czechoslovakia and Poland consider the prevention of the militarization of outer space and the halting of the arms buildup on earth to be vital imperatives of the present.

The premiers voiced unanimous support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, comprehensively expressed in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, of 15 January this year, and further developed by the 27th CPSU Congress. The conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress are also a mighty source of inspiration for the congresses of other fraternal parties.

They highly valued the proposal to set up a comprehensive system of international security, as well as the other Soviet peace initiatives that point the way to the policy of international detente and, as a final consequence, to averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. They underscored the historical significance of the peace program of the Soviet Union, the purpose of which is to rid the world of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction, and to establish lasting peaceful cooperation among nations and states with different social systems. They stressed the determination of their two states, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, comprehensively to push through the realization of their peace program.

The premiers of the CSSR and the PPR Governments noted that the Warsaw Pact plays a decisive role in defending the successes of socialism and in the endeavor to maintain peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this connection, they stressed the necessity to strengthen further the unity and cohesion of the political-defensive union of the fraternal socialist states.

They highly valued the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. They emphatically favored an immediate halt to these tests by the other nuclear powers, above all by the United States, as an important measure for improving the international atmosphere and as a significant step toward scrapping nuclear weapons. They favored the fastest possible elaboration of the Agreement on a General and Total Ban of Nuclear Weapons' Tests. In this connection, they voiced grave concern over the rejection of the Soviet proposal by the U.S. Government, and the continuation of nuclear explosions in the United States, the latest one on 10 April, regardless of the repeated appeals by the Soviet Union, many other states, and the broad public.

The two sides consider it important that nuclear powers which have not yet done so pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The CSSR and the PPR favor a quantitative as well as a qualitative freezing of all nuclear weapons, including their carriers.

They consider it very important to strengthen further the regimen of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. In this connection, they attach great importance to the preservation of the existing and the establishment of new nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. As European states, they appreciate in particular the initiatives aimed at establishing nuclear-free zones in the north of Europe, in the Balkans, and a nuclear-weapon-free corridor along the line dividing the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe.

The two states attach great importance to the achievement of genuine progress at the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva. They support the constructive course of the USSR at these talks. They condemn the continuing deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in some West European countries.

Czechoslovakia and Poland sharply condemn the dangerous activity of revanchist forces, especially in the FRG, whose purpose is to call into doubt the results of the postwar order in Europe. The two sides declare that borders in Europe are inviolable, and the existing territorial and political realities are a necessary condition for maintaining peace and security in Europe and in the world.

The premiers assessed issues connected with the consolidation of peace, security, and deepening cooperation within the framework of a Europe-wide process. They favored its continuation and development, and the intensification of the work of the Stockholm Conference. They expressed interest in its first stage being concluded with the adoption of an extensive final document, which would be submitted to the Vienna meeting of representatives of the signatory states of the CSCE Final Act. This meeting should contribute to improving the political atmosphere on the continent, to a return to the policy of international detente, to reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe, and to developing cooperation among European states.

The two sides are of the opinion that it is necessary to speed up the deliberations on concluding an international agreement on banning chemical weapons and destroying the existing stockpiles of these weapons. They are convinced that the establishment of chemical-weapon-free zones would significantly contribute to a general and total ban on chemical weapons. In this connection, they expressed appreciation for the initiative of the socialist states, aimed at establishing these zones in central Europe and in the Balkans.

They consider the reduction of the arms race and disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons to be very important. In this connection they stressed the topicality and the significance of the new constructive draft agreement submitted by the socialist states at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and equipment in central Europe in Vienna on 20 February this year. Czechoslovakia and Poland are in favor of the intensification of these talks with the objective of achieving mutually acceptable agreements as soon as possible.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the struggle for social and national liberation, strengthening of political and economic independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

They vehemently condemned the continuation of the U.S. aggressive armed actions against the territorial integrity and the civilian population of befriended Libya. At the same time, they also opposed all acts of state terrorism and threats of force against other independent and sovereign states, a matter which the two sides regard as a gross infringement of international law and the UN Charter, and consequently as a serious threat to world peace.

They stressed the growing importance and positive contribution of the Nonaligned Movement to the struggle for international peace and security, to averting the danger of war, above all nuclear war, and to resolving international conflict problems through peaceful means.

The two states value the important role played by the UN in the solution of topical international problems and the development of international cooperation. They will continue to strive for increasing the effectiveness of the UN's activity in the interest of the consolidation of peace and international cooperation in accordance with the principles contained in the UN Charter.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR SED CONGRESS

LD181429 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 17 Apr (ADN) — The following arrived in Berlin on Thursday [17 April] at the invitation of the SED Central Committee to attend the 11th SED Congress:

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party delegation headed by Men Saman, Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee Organization Commission, and including Voeuk Pheng, head of the party's External Relations Department, and Phy Thach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the GDR; the delegation from the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), headed by PNDC member Kojo Tsikata, and including Kofi Djin, PNDC secretary for foreign trade; Jeremie Bonnelame, member of the Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee and state secretary at the Ministry for Education and Information.

11TH SED CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS OUTLINED

Gorbachev, Others Speak

LD181637 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Siegfried Lorenz described the report given by Erich Honecker as an action program which makes the highest demands on the work of the party. Through it, the SED, in close militant alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, is continuing its course to secure peace and for the benefit of the people. The citizens of the Karl-Marx Stadt Bezirk, Siegfried Lorenz stressed, were in this spirit giving their "yes" to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. Full of certainty about the future, the bezirk would do justice to its responsibility as a center of the GDR economy. An annual production of M66 billion, more than doubles the value of production of 1970.

To stormy applause and cheers from the delegates, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stepped to the rostrum as the first foreign guest. He offered cordial greetings to the delegates, all communists, and citizens of the GDR in the name of the CPSU Central Committee.

Mikhail Gorbachev's address is being relayed directly by GDR television and radio. The delegates and guests of the 11th SED Congress expressed their thanks in stormy applause and cheers for the greetings address by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, expressed the approval of the delegates of the party organizations of the national People's Army and the GDR border troops for the Central Committee report. Army staff, border troops, and civilian staff approve the SED's policy, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace. They are proud of having contributed through their deeds to the strengthening of the Republic, a pillar of socialism and peace in Europe. With our soldier's honor and our life, together with our comrades-in-arms of the other defense and security organs, and side by side with our socialist brothers-in-arms, we vouch for the fact that our working people will fulfill the mangificant and challenging tasks set by this party congress in peace and security, Heinz Kessler assured.

At the start of the afternoon session, which opened at 1600 (1400 GMT), the chairman, Werner Jarowinsky, announced that 17,796 greetings messages and pledges had so far been sent to the 11th congress by collectives from all social spheres of the Republic. The continuation of the policy set out by Erich Honecker, which is aimed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace, meets with complete support.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee conveyed very cordial militant greetings. He wished the 11th SED Congress a successful outcome on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and of its first secretary, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and all communists and working people of the Polish People's Republic. Relations between the SED and the PZPR, which are marked by close, fraternal cooperation in all spheres, form a stable basis for fruitful cooperation between the two states and peoples. They are an important element of the unity of the socialist community of states and their defense alliance. The speaker strongly supported the new peace initiatives set out by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee greeted the delegates on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secreatry, Gustav Husak, and the communists and all working people of the friendly neighboring country. He praised the successes and the bold aims which had been so clearly summarized in the report presented by Erich Honecker. They bear witness to the great work of the SED and the mighty efforts of the people of the GDR, whose international prestige and esteem have further increased in the past 5 years, he said.

2d Day Concludes

LD181757 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1630 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The 2d day of consultations of the 11th SED Congress in the Palast der Republic ended a short while ago, and the Free German Youth -- FDJ -- rally began.

3d Day of Work

LD191106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress continued its work today at the Palace of the Republic. This morning's agenda includes discussing the report of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission to the party's highest forum.

Egon Krenz, who is chairing the session, called on Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, to speak first. Aurich stated that with its clear direction and historical optimism, the 11th SED Congress is in the truest sense of the word also a congress for young people. The new social and political proposals submitted by Erich Honecker were met everywhere with the active support of young people, especially among young families. The delegates heartily applauded the assurance that the party of the working class would also in the future be able to fully rely at all times and in every situation on the FDJ and its Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said in his speech that the GDR would do its utmost to ensure that the new initiative seized by Mikhail Gorbachev becomes reality.

Marita Koch, student and athlete at the Empor sports club, Rostock, conveyed very warm greetings from athletes.

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and director general of the Institute of Social Sciences in the Central Committee, said that the report of the SED Central Committee and the speeches in the discussion conveyed a business-like and constructive picture of the development and future outlook of the GDR. The economic growth and rising living standards in the GDR arouse interest and recognition in Hungary and in the whole progressive camp. It also wins the respect of the other side. Gyorgy Aczel referred to the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, which are aimed at raising demands in production and in the service sector, in protecting health and the environment, and at a full life for people.

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee said the 11th SED Congress is like the party congress of the other fraternal parties, a platform for peace.

Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and vice chairman of the Council of State, described the report presented by Erich Honecker as a very important document of theoretical and practical value, which thoroughly summarized the sustained and all-round achievements and experiences in building and perfecting an advanced socialist society in the GDR. Extremely ambitious tasks have been set to initiate the implementation of a promising future. The speaker expressed his thanks for the great help and support that the fraternal people of the GDR have rendered and continue to give his people in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The communists and cooperative farmers of the Bentzin crop producing farm in Demmin Kreis have honorably kept the promise they made to Erich Honecker, said farm chairman Werner Ruge.

Werner Eberlein, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk Executive, said the congress is carrying out important work in order to enable the older and younger generations to live in peace, social security and with a secure future.

Prof Manfred Wekwerth, president of the GDR Academy of Arts spoke of the responsibility of artists and cultural workers for works marked by partisanship, close affinity with the people, and a high content of socialist ideas.

On behalf of the 6,000 communists and all working people of the domestic appliance combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Dr Reiner Krannich, director general of the combine, expressed full support for the report by the Central Committee.

Siegfried Uhlig, first secretary of the Eisenhuettenstadt SED Kreis Executive, said that in every part of Eisenhuettenstadt Kreis, citizens see that the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy pays off for every individual and every family.

The congress then received the report of the credentials commission. It was delivered by commission chairman Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It states that 2,683 delegates were elected to the 11th SED Congress, 2,571 delegates with voting privileges and 112 in an advisory capacity. There are 1,202 guests taking part in the discussions of the congress, including the representatives of the parties and mass organizations allied with the SED in the National Front of the GDR. Of the delegates to the highest forum of the party, 1,748 are workers and 185 are cooperative farmers. There are 717 delegates who are members of the intelligentsia.

It is stressed in the commission's report that communists who have placed themselves at the top of their collectives with political steadfastness, knowledge, skill, and revolutionary passion and have made an important personal contribution to the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th congress, have received a mandate to the 11th SED Congress. Their activity and their close relationship of trust with the working people are a decisive pledge for the further victorious forward march of socialism on German soil. The report of the Credentials Commission was confirmed unanimously.

Prof Siegfried Schiller, deputy director of the Manfred Von Ardenne Institute, said that for him success in the international markets is the decisive criterion for evaluating the standard of his performance.

A job that is suited to one's qualifications after completion of one's studies is assured to everybody. A young person in capitalism can only dream of this, stated Sabine Simon, a student at Leipzig University.

The chairman of the session, Guenter Mittag, stated that so far 29 delegates have spoken on the report of the Central Committee to the congress and on the report of the Central Auditing Commission. He proposed that the discussion on both reports be concluded, and this was approved unanimously by the delegates. Guenter Mittag then read the draft of a resolution on the SED Central Committee's report to the 11th SED Congress, which was vigorously applauded by the delegates. The delegates unanimously adopted the resolution, in which the report delivered by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee, is confirmed.

The political line and the practical activity of the Central Committee in fulfilling the resolutions of the 10th congress and in implementing the SED program are approved fully and completely, and the strategy and tactics for the internal and foreign policy of the GDR are confirmed. The resolution states that the conclusions and goals of the report are the yardstick for the united and creative action of all SED Party organizations and the communists in the organs of the socialist state power and in the mass organizations.

The report of the Central Auditing Commission was then confirmed unanimously.

The congress then broke for its midday interval.

Under the leadership of Werner Krolikowski, the party congress continued its work at 1600. On the point on the agenda "Draft Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the years 1986-90" he gave the floor to Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The remarks of Willi Stoph on the draft directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the years 1986-90 were received by the delegates of the party congress with vigorous applause.

The next speaker on the directive was Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk Executive of the SED.

At the start of the evening session, the chairman, Harry Tisch, gave the floor to electrician Wolfgang Steinicke from the parent factory of the combine Werke Hennigsdorf locomotive works.

After this speech, additional heads of foreign delegations addressed greetings to the party congress.

Erich Honecker's report said Gheorge Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP and first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented a picture of the outstanding achievements of an industrious and talented people in shaping a developed socialist society.

The development of the SED and the growth potential of the GDR are contributing a great deal to the strengthening of socialism and to the preservation of peace in Europe and the world. This is stressed in a message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party; the message was passed on by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK. In the message, the Korean Workers Party Central Committee expresses thanks for the firm solidarity of the GDR with the Korean people.

Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, reminded the congress of Ernst Thaelmann's stay in Paris and his incessant struggle for peace against fascism and war. Today the GDR is bringing to fruition this valuable tradition with its active and respected role in the struggle for peace and disarmament, with the policy of dialogue in the interest of detente. The ideal of communists is a world without weapons or war. The broad universal movement for peace, disarmament, and development is a characteristic feature of this period. As Georges Marchais and Erich Honecker have affirmed, the cooperation between France and the GDR is important for both countries, for both peoples, for peace and security in Europe.

The party congress is to continue its work on Sunday morning.

4th Day of Work

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[Excerpts] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) — In Berlin on Sunday morning, the 11th SED Party Congress continued its proceedings with the discussion of the draft directive for the 5-year plan on the development of the GDR economy in the years 1986-90. The chairman, Guenther Kleiber, first gave the floor to Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, on the 4th day of the congress.

Wolfgang Junker said that the Central Committee report gave a clear and fundamental orientation for the building problems to be solved in the new 5-year plan period. As he said, in spite of the severe winter, in the first quarter of 1986 building workers gained a day's net production over the plan, including over 3,000 apartments more than planned. Up until the 11th SED Party Congress, in the combines and factories of the construction sector, more than 30 new primary products and modern building technologies were developed and put into production. The minister stressed that the full implementation of comprehensive intensification in the construction sector called for qualitatively new measures.

Little Nicaragua is contributing to the preservation of peace with its struggle, said Henry Ruiz, member of the Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), in his moving greetings address.

Otto Arndt, minister of transport, reported to the delegates and guests that transport workers, with 110,000 communists at their head, fulfilled the tasks set by the 10th party congress, overfulfilled them in important areas, and made a measurable contribution to raising the national income.

With an annual growth of up to 5 percent in the economy's production volume, the specific transport costs were nevertheless reduced by over 20 percent. Today, the energy and cost-efficient transport routes -- railways and inland navigation -- account for some four-fifths of all goods transport in the GDR, he went on.

Then Erich Mueckenberger took over congress chairmanship and gave the floor to director of the Muenchberg Research Center for Soil Fertility under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Professor Peter Kundler.

Next Director General Gert Wohllebe of the chemical equipment construction combine Leipzig/Grimma told the congress about the new competition targets and said that the shop stewards have resolved to raise labor productivity by 2.5 percent in 1986 and to save 270,000 hours of project planning time through the use of the most modern computer methods.

Creative writing is based on the knowledge that literature in the GDR belongs to the whole people and hence is a part of socialism, Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers' Union, said in his speech, which was greeted with tumultuous applause. The GDR is known everywhere as a country of voracious readers, and it must remain so, if only because of the influential power this gives to socialism. The responsibility of the writers is expressed in their participation in the highly political debates of the present, in the class struggle, and the struggle for peace. Literature for peace, art for peace: these are slogans that are far from being empty phrases. Rather, they are the watchwords of a socialist culture that knows its origins and responsibilities, Hermann Kant said.

At this point, Erich Mueckenberger said that the influx of greetings messages and undertakings to the 11th SED Party Congress were still coming in from all areas of social life, from party and labor collectives, from schools and residential areas. The 38,520 messages received so far reflected the close, trusting links between the party and the people and the great response in all sections of the population to the 11th party congress. From the podium of the 11th party congress, we express our gratitude to all the workers for their deeds and new undertakings for the further strengthening of the Republic, he said. Communist greetings were sent to comrades and friends abroad who had written to the congress.

Then the party congress adjourned for the midday break.

The party congress continued its work at 1600. Alfred Neumann is chairing the session. He gave the floor to Manfred Beier, general director of the Karl-Marx-Stadt VEB knitwear combine.

Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry, said that the chemical worker was to a great extent turning into a highly qualified process controller and monitor in complete and comprehensive production units. Good preconditions exist in the combines to purposefully continue the processing of available raw materials which started after the 10th congress. The methods of lignite processing developed in the GDR are now being stepped up to such an extent that by 1990 they will yield chemical raw materials and fuels equivalent to 11 million metric tons of oil. The combines will agree about further concrete tasks on important key technologies with efficient lead institutions in the Soviet Union by contract.

Alfred Neumann, who was chairing the session, announced that by 1715 on the 4th day of discussions, 49 delegates had spoken on the report of the SED Central Committee delivered by Erich Honecker to the 11th SED Congress, on the Central Auditing Commission report, and the speech by Willi Stoph on the draft directive of the 5-year plan for developing the GDR economy during 1986-90.

There were another 63 requests to speak. The Presidium proposed to the congress that the discussion should now close and delegates that were unable to speak should convey their remarks to the congress secretariat in written form. The congress chairman ascertained that the congress was in agreement with this proposal.

Following the discussion, the delegates unanimously passed the speech by Willi Stoph on the draft directives of the 5-year plan by holding up their credentials cards. With tumultuous applause, they approved the long-term directions contained in the document for the development of the GDR economy in the spirit of the main task.

The congress then heard the reports of other commissions. The report of the drafting commission was presented by its chairman, Hermann Axen. He said that in line with the GDR foreign policy, presented in the Central Committee report delivered by Erich Honecker, the drafting commission recommended the adoption of a solidarity appeal by the 11th SED Congress.

The report of the commission on the draft directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-year plan for developing the GDR economy in the period 1986-90 was then delivered by its chairman, Guenter Mittag. Equipped with the Central Committee report delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the draft directive was comprehensively and thoroughly discussed at the congress, said Guenter Mittag. The presentation of this important document to the delegates in March was of great value for the businesslike and creative discussion, which was marked by militant spirit and optimism. This encouraged a thorough study and created additional time for well-planned initial reflections and conclusions.

The commission was able to report to the congress delegates that the draft directive fully corresponds with the tasks contained in the Central Committee report. It concentrates on the qualitatively new steps of economic development, and many of the proposals submitted to the congress on the draft directive aim for a further significant acceleration of labor productivity, efficiency, and quality of production. Many of these proposals and ideas reflected the recognition, hardened by experience, that the GDR is in a position not merely to keep pace with the dynamics of productive forces in decisive areas, but also to utilize the potential results even more effectively than before for the strengthening of socialism and the welfare of people.

Mittag said that as in the new competition commitments the comments and proposals received by the commission also expressed fundamental agreement with the content of this document. All comments have been referred to the responsible ministers and central state organs for processing.

Following detailed examination of all the motions, the commission recommends that the 11th SED Congress adopt the directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the period 1986-90 which lies before them. On this basis, the law on the 1986-90 5-year plan could be drafted following broad public discussion.

The congress endorsed the report delivered by Guenter Mittag with stormy applause. After the delegate cards were held up, the directive on the 5-year plan was unanimously approved, which was also greeted with prolonged applause. The congress then received the report of the Motions Commission. The delegates unanimously approved the report of the Motions Commission.

At the end of the 4th day of discussions, the delegates to the 11th SED Congress welcomed a delegation from the National People's Army (NVA) and the GDR frontier troops. To the sound of the parade march No 1 of the NVA, 500 soldiers, NCO's, ensigns, and officers marched into the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic and presented militant soldiers' greetings to the highest forum of the party of the working class.

The congress will conclude its work on Monday.

Final Day

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["Closing Day of Consultations at the 11th SED Party Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress began its consultations this morning with a closed session. Afterward, the party congress will continue its work with greetings addresses from the leaders of foreign delegations.

STOPH DELIVERS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORT

AU211950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 3-4

[Speech by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 11th SED Congress on 19 April in Berlin: "Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy for 1986-90"]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The Central Committee report to the 11th SED Congress is witness to the great strength of the working class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and all other working people to advance successfully on the path mapped out in our party program to further shape the developed socialist society in the GDR through significant historic achievements.

Allied in firm friendship with the Soviet Union and all socialist fraternal countries, our Republic, in the center of Europe, fulfills its historic mission to strengthen socialism and preserve peace.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party Central Committee, proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist analysis of social development and its successful balance sheet, has convincingly demonstrated the correctness and vitality of the policy of our party, and at the same time elaborated the policy for the work of the party and state for further shaping an advanced socialist society in the GDR. We are filled with pleasure and happiness by the fact that the political course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, which has been so well tried and tested in everyday life, has been confirmed and underlined.

As was stipulated in our party program, the main task in shaping advanced socialist society is in line with the basic economic principle of socialism. Its content is to further raise the material and cultural living standards of the people on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production, increased efficiency, scientific-technical progress, and the growth of labor productivity.

As set out in the Central Committee report, our party's economic strategy up to the year 2000 is aimed at linking the advantages of socialism even more effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

The key and high technologies must be applied more rigorously, and products of top international standards must be produced on a larger scale. The refinement of raw materials and other materials must be speeded up, and in keeping with this, there must be a greater reduction in production input and expenditure. The technological base of production must be modernized. All possibilities must be used in order to increase labor productivity at a faster pace.

During the preparations for the congress it became apparent how creatively the working class and all other working people were implementing our good policy under the leadership of the party. This is expressed especially impressively in the letters from combines to Comrade Erich Honecker, in which they adopt new yardsticks for implementing the party's policy in line with the example of the Zeiss workers in Jena. We can state with complete justification: The working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, all working people in the GDR -- whether men, women or youth -- are prepared to honorably fulfill the great tasks set by the 11th congress.

Dear comrades, a decisive basis for further successful progress is the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the GDR with the USSR and with the other socialist fraternal countries. Our party and people received with great satisfaction the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. We welcome the prospects that emerge from these for the further strengthening of the steadfast and forward-looking link between our parties, states, and people, and also for the further strengthening and flourishing of world socialism.

It is in accord with the nature of our state that we are able to implement our policy only in peace. For this reason, the comprehensive peace program to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and also the most recent initiative for immediate negotiations on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, which the Soviet Union proposed to all states and to the public, meets with our unconditional and active support.

Dear Comrade Gorbachev, your evaluation of the international situation, presented here yesterday, meets with our complete approval. We also support the new USSR proposals for a significant reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe which you outlined here yesterday.

The GDR will, as it has done until now, bring all its authority and its political willingness for dialogue to bear on helping the worldwide struggle to strengthen peace to reach success. In its relations with the FRG it will also be guided by realism and goodwill. This also includes the rejection of any presumptiousness of any interference in the internal and external affairs of the GDR, and talk about so-called intra-German or all-German relations. We are interested in stabilizing the situation in Europe. We want to see relations between the two German states, independent of each other, to be shaped in such a way that they promote the peaceful, trusting coexistence, with equal rights, of the states and people of Europe.

The decision of the FRG Government to participate in the U.S. star wars plans is, however, a step having heavy consequences, a step which runs counter to these aims and can only complicate the situation. May the FRG Government be clear as to its own responsibility and contribute, not only in words but also in deeds to the strengthening of peace, to disarmament and detente, and to stability in Europe.

The GSR has proven itself to be a reliable cornerstone of peace at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe. In the future, too, we shall do everything beside the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, together with peace-loving people, and all forces of reason and realism to prevent a nuclear inferno and to preserve peace for the present and future generations.

Dear comrade delegates, the main targets and the work orientations for the further stable and dynamic development of the national economy from 1986-90 are contained in the draft directive for the 5-year plan. It is a clear program for the continuation of the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, which has already been proving itself for 1 and 1/2 decades.

The growth in the national income by 98 percent in 1985, compared with 1970, bears witness to this. Production in this period rose in industry by 125 percent, and in agriculture by 35 percent for vegetable products, and by 40 percent for animal products. The construction sector increased its performance by 1.9 times. Production input was reduced in this period from a proportion of 71.2 percent of the gross national product to 69 percent. Social labor productivity increased signficantly as the most important source of economic growth.

This dynamic development, which is highly regarded internationally, was the basis for the further raising of the material and cultural living standard of the people. This is vividly reflected in housing construction, the production of consumer goods, the increased earnings of the population, the increase in their real incomes, and the growth in retail turnover.

This policy meets with the vigorous support of all working people. The close relationship of trust between party and people is convincingly reflected in top performances.

Dear comrades, equipped with the experiences gained by realizing the economic strategy of the 10th party congress and based on the significant economic and research potential, we are taking on the tasks of the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy from 1986-90. It is directed at further dynamic economic growth and at a significant increase in productivity and efficiency. National income is due to rise by 24 to 26 percent. In the sphere of the industry ministries a growth of 49 to 51 percent is laid down for net production and labor productivity. Up to 40 percent of the planned growth of the national income is to be achieved through the lowering of production inputs. In this, science and technology are decisive factors both in the economic and social respect.

Significant innovations must be introduced. They demand a basic research that stretches far into the future and a high level of research cooperation between the combines, the institutions of the Academy of Sciences, and the universities and colleges, on the basis of economic contracts. Through top performances, everything must be oriented toward achieving a major contribution, which is effective in practice, to solve the tasks that derive from the fundamental social requirements, the economic reproduction conditions, and the need for the rapid development of the productive forces.

The key technologies must be introduced in the economy to a greater extent. This is essential for an increase in performance, product renewal, and high labor productivity. Great demand will be made on the producers and users of microelectronics. Combines are responsible for creating their own capacity in order to solve in particular product- and consumer-tailored tasks for the development and application of microelectronics.

The directive contains the task of setting up 85,000 to 90,000 [computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing] [cad/cam] work stations by 1990. Increases in productivity of up to 500 percent are to be achieved through the automated technological preparations and control of production. With the help of microelectronics, the modernization of available technology is to be simultaneously promoted.

The yardstick for the economically effective result of scientific-technological work is to bring into production new products with high-use value and the lowest manufacturing costs to a greater extent and at a faster rate. Therefore the directive requires the development and production of 15,000 to 16,000 new marketable products of high quality and good design during the 5-year-plan period. New steps of refinement are to be taken everywhere. In this we take the international top level as our standard. This is equally true for the subcontracting enterprises, whose performances often determine the standard of the final products to a considerable degree.

An energetic battle is to be waged in all enterprises for a high quality products. Everywhere, efforts toward achieving production without error must be intensified. Considerable reserves remain to be developed along this path. We expect all combines and enterprises fully to meet their responsibilities toward the population and the economy, and toward all customers at home and abroad in order to comply at all times with the requirement for spare parts in a way suitable to the range. It is one of the basic aims of refinement constantly to find new sources to reduce energy and material consumption. With an increase of production of industrial goods in the sphere of the industrial ministries for 1986 of between 22 and 24 percent, the specific consumption of economically important raw materials is to be reduced by 4 percent per year.

With the transition into the new 5-year plan period, the battle for a higher level of labor productivity, which pervades our entire economic strategy, has entered a new phase. Until 1990 the growth of production is to be achieved almost exclusively by increased labor productivity. We are heading for the accelerated introduction of the newest technology, for the automation of complete technological processes and production sections, as well as for a high level of universal rationalization in all enterprises. This includes the production and deployment of between 75,000 and 80,000 industrial robots.

The directive provides for creating and remodelling between 1.2 and 1.3 million work places. Five to six hundred million work hours should be saved annually, and the manpower thus gained should be put into other economic tasks. Existing difficult working conditions are to be eliminated for between 440,000 and 450,000 workers.

It is important to guarantee the continuity of production through high performances every day of the month through full utilization of working time and all-round application of scientific work organization. The further use of bonus payments will continue for this purpose.

The party program states we consistently proceed from man as the principle productive force, for whose welfare and benefit production must be intensified and work must be alleviated. The assimilation of the scientific-technical revolution is emerging more and more clearly, and above all brings about increasing, and in some respects far-reaching changes which affect the nature of work, the work of man, and his production functions. The chief tasks of managers in the state and economy include reacting to this promptly, preparing workers for new tasks, and shaping training and further education in line with new demands.

In order to strengthen the material-technical base of socialism it is planned to increase accumulation. The use of investment resources must proceed in such a way that intensively expanded reproduction is secured through a proportional increase in capacities. All investments must be put into operation on schedule and with the planned growth in efficiency.

The existing fixed assets must be increasingly used and modernized in the most effective way. The share of rationalization investments in the processing industry must be increased to about 80 percent. In general terms a fast rate of development must be achieved in constructing rationalization equipment in all combines. The share of equipment for investments from the in-house production of rationalization equipment must increase to 25 percent by 1990. Labor productivity must be increased more quickly than the furnishing with fixed assets per work place and worker.

Together with the working people, conditions are to be created so that the degree of utilization of equipment is raised in industry by 1990 to at least 17.5 hours per day, and in plant-intensive branches of basic industry to as much as 18 to 20 hours. All in all, it is a question of further improving the management and planning of the fixed asset economy, starting in the enterprises and combines and continuing up to the ministries and the state planning commission; of managing exactly the preparations and implementation of investments; and of ensuring the greatest benefit.

The high and ambitious goals that we set ourselves for the new part of our journey in further shaping the advanced socialist society in the scientific-technological and economic sphere will -- and of this we are certain -- inspire all working people, scientists, technical staff, engineers, technologists, inventors, and front-ranking workers, all managers in the state and economy and above all our young people, and especially the youth research teams of the FDJ, to set about work with creative force, initiative, and boldness.

Dear comrades, in accordance with the further increasing needs of our socialist society, the directive contains clear guidelines for the planned development of the economy of its branches and sectors. Here as previously, industry has to provide a decisive contribution. It is the main producer of national income. Of fundamental significance for the further stable and dynamic growth of the conomy is the comprehensive extraction and efficient utilization of our own reserves of raw materials, and the high refining of all available energy sources, raw materials, and materials. Lignite must be used even more efficiently as an energy source and, at the same time, as a raw material for further refining. For the foreseeable future, it will remain the dominant primary energy source. The increasingly complicated mining conditions and the careful provision of raw lignite for higher refining make it necessary to concentrate the scientific and technological capacities more effectively on intensifying the extraction processes and the qualitative developmental directions of application.

New and improved technologies for coal prospecting extraction and transportation are to be developed and applied.

The planned production of reliable electricity supplies and availability at all times is a decisive prerequisite for the continuous operation of production in the whole economy. The program for the stabilization, reconstruction, and intensification of the available power station capacities are to be assiduously implemented. The prompt commissioning of new capacities in the order of 2,500 megawatts must be ensured under all circumstances. By 1990, the NORD nuclear power station is to be made ready. The test run of the first 1,000-megawatt reactor unit in the Standal nuclear power station is to be prepared. Moreover, we proceed on the basis that the prerequisites for the further development of nuclear energy will be created in the period up until 1990.

The production of town gas should be increased from 7, 800 million cubic meters in 1985 to 8-8,200 million cubic meters in 1990.

The natural gas imported from the USSR on the basis of long-term agreements will be used principally to replace higher-grade refined oil products in the chemical industry.

This is economic in terms of materials and as an energy resource in high-temperature processes. The main source for covering the rising energy demand is the rational use and conversion of energy. By broad and effective use of new scientific-chemical solutions and a further reduction of specific energy input in production and by other consumers, a savings of at least 80 million tons of raw lignite must be reached. The chemical and metallurgical industries have decisive importance in providing material-technical supplies to the national economy. The technological base created in these sectors and the extensive investments envisaged for their further expansion must be used in a concentrated manner to continue high-grade processing with determination in the period 1986-90. The development of the chemical industry is concentrated on such fundamental tasks as the intensified economic use, in terms of materials, of indigenous carbochemical raw materials, the greater extraction and refinement of the available oil and natural gas resources, and the comprehensive preparation of indigenous inorganic raw materials. The production of high-value plastics and elastics, synthetic fibers, special chemicals for micro-electronics, pharmaceutical products, and agricultural chemicals is to be expanded on this basis. At the same time, the chemical industry must contribute on a greater scale to providing the home market with consumer goods of a suitable quality and to exports that are profitable in terms of foreign exchange. The accelerated development and more wide-spread use of biotechnology is acquiring more and more importance for the modernization and intensification of production. The production of fodder protein, lecithin, antibiotics, means of diagnosis and enzymes is to be increased considerably through more efficient use of available capacities and building up new ones. The metallurgical sector has the task of guaranteeing supplies to the national economy and the export of products of constantly rising quality and in a range that does justice to the rising requirements of consumers. Conditions must be created through the new and further development of metallurgical products to reduce the specific metal input of our national economy by 4.9 percent per year, including input of rolled steel in the metal-processing industry by 7.5 percent. The extraction and processing of raw materials right up to the finished product should be shaped so that, using the same amount of raw materials, a greater quantity of utility values is created and the proportion of refined products increased. The proportion of convertors and electric steel and the production of continuous casting are to be increased further and the modern continuous rolling mills are to be used to full capacity. Ladle metallurgy for the production of high-grade stells which satisfy the highest requirements, is to be introduced on a broad base. The full metallurgical cycle will be produced inlinked process stages by the construction of a hot wide strip rolling mill in collaboratin with the USSR in the iron mill combine east.

We want to expand the ranges of semifinished products and products made of copper and aluminum and their alloys. In nonferrous metallurgy, the focal points of the directives are aimed at the increased integrated use of primary and secondary raw materials. We want to expand the range of semi-finished products made of copper and aluminium and their alloys. Powder metallurgy is to be developed, and is to be applied more widely. New demands on metallurgy arise from the need to produce special materials for microelectronics.

The glass and ceramics industry must increase production above all of those products that are vital to implementation of key technologies, such as microelectronics, biotechnology, and refining chemistry. The production and use of new products is to be prepared so that there can be greater use of construction materials made of ceramics. The production of felspar concentrate is to be prepared, and we must further intensify the tapping of silicate native raw materials.

Part of making the optimum use and greater refinement of our native raw material resources lies in the extraction and processing of secondary raw materials and industrial by-products. Such things as scrap metal, old paper, returnable glass containers, wood shavings, used oil, and waste plastic are a firm part of the plans and balance sheets. In all cities and parishes, in factories, agricultural producers' cooperatives, and tradesmen's cooperatives, we must deepen the conviction that the tapping of all possible secondary raw materials is a significant contribution to the economy and to environmental protection. Under the leadership of the local state bodies, the conditions for this are to be further improved. We continue to count on the initiatives of the residential district committees of the National Front, the Free German Youth and Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization.

Combines in all sectors must devote greater attention to using industrial waste products. Full use of raw material within closed materials cycles is to be given priority in this process as the most efficient method. On the basis of modern physical, chemical, and biological working principles new processes for the separation, extraction, and refinement of material are to be developed and introduced with the highest level of efficiency. More modern equipment is to be made available through the users themselves producing machinery and rationalization equipment.

Demanding and qualitatively new tasks have to be solved particularly by electrical engineering and electronics as well as machine engineering. Their production of industrial goods is to be raised to 149-151 percent and to 130-132 percent respectively in the period 1986 to 1990. Up to the year 1990, 40 to 50 percent of the total production volume is to be produced in the form of complex machine systems.

The production of micro-electronic components is to be speeded up in the electrical engineering and electronics sector. The capacity for special technological equipment for this purpose is to be considerably expanded. We must develop and make available a new generation of electronic data processing units and modern equipment for collecting, processing, and displaying information. The accelerated development and production of highly efficient microcomputers, external memory stores, automated plotters, digitalization devices, and printers is necessary to bring about automated construction and production preparation and control.

To this purpose the research and development capacities in the combines VEB Carl Zeiss Jena and Veb Mikroelektronik will be significantly expanded and developed as centers for advanced technologies. The application of computer-aided design, computer-aided manufacter solutions, and the use of robot technology are to take place at a rapid tempo as decisive factors for production automation.

Finally, microelectronics will be decisive in promoting the application of new processing technologies, the production of new materials, and the broad intriduction of biotechnology. The proportion of function-determining microelectronics components in machinery and equipment must be further increased. At the forefront of automation stand complex solutions, which must be implemented in the combines in a manner specific to individual processes.

With the creation of at least 60 flexible manufacturing sectors in the engineering and electrical and electronics combines, and of 35 integrated automation projects in other branches, examples of a qualitative change in the technological level of production are to be implemented by 1990. Far-reaching measures aimed at integrated automation are also to be carried out in a targeted way in these fields in small and medium series production, which amounts to around 60 to 65 percent of the metal processing industry production.

The automation and the broad application of energy and material-saving processing techniques must be implemented in as a unified manner.

In this, progressive technologies, such as cold and warm extrusion presses, accurate and fine casting, sinter technology, and physical processes invovled in laser and high vacuum technology for material processing and the production of new surface qualities are gaining particular significance. Automation of continuous production processes in energy production and in the chemical industry, metallurgy, and the foodstuffs industry must be increased through the comprehensive integration of measurement and control technology.

All this means that the metal processing industry combines must make available the required automation equipment and supplies.

Main areas of focus in product development are formed by modern equipment and plants for the extraction, processing, and refining of energy sources, raw materials, semi-finished products, and waste products.

The production of opencast pit equipment and plants, coal refining plants, and lignite dust production plants equipment for nuclear power stations, and the rationalization of transport, handling, and storage processes are to be increased particularly quickly. New generations of highly productive machine tools are to be developed and introduced increasingly as elements in automated manufacturing complexes and sections.

Reserves are to be tapped for a rapid increase in productivity through the continued integration of whole processing stages in automated plants producing textiles and printed products.

The scientific and technological work to further develop products and machine systems for agriculture must secure a low fuel and energy consumption, a favorable weight-performance ratio, reduce soil impacting, and insure an increase in their useful life and reliability. At the same time, the use of electronic equipment and processes for production control, including robot technology, must be increased.

Automation is linked with significant changes in the structure of manpower use and the education content. An above average increase in skilled labor is required in such professional groups as automation technicians, programmers, skilled electronics workers, electricians, specialists in communications systems based on electronic data processing, design engineers, and technologists.

Comrades, the draft directive calls for the production and supply of industrial consumer goods for the population and for export to increase by 1990 as against 1985 by 30 to 32 percent, and in the case of newly developed products by 45 to 50 percent. On the basis of the high level consumption, standard of possessions, and increasing incomes, the demand from the population for high-value, attractive, industrial consumer goods is increasing. The call for quality and reliability for fashion and design in products is rising.

For that reason, the scientific and technical level of the goods and the level of performance of the existing traditional branches of the consumer goods industry must be increased through rennovation and modernization.

It is planned significantly to expand the range of domestic electrical goods, such as color televisions, hi-fi and radio sets, and stereo radio recorders through the use of microelectronics. The supply of movie cameras is also to be increased. The production of automobiles and bicycles is further to increase. In the musical instrument industry more high quality series products are to be manufactured for music education at educational establishments and for the citizens' artistic activity. In the case of toys and sports equipment, a broad range of goods is required to promote the development of the personality and to further sensible use of free time.

Through the extended production of youthful fashion products and entertainment electronics, bicycles and other sport and recreational articles, we will take even more account of the specific interests and requirements of youth, in line with the proposals made by the 12th FDJ Parliament.

The furniture industry must do better in meeting the discriminating wishes of the population for modern home comfort. The production of new and further developed electrical equipment and technical consumer goods must help to ease housework and contribute to a more economical use of materials and energy. The production of a new generation of automatic domestic washing machines of space-saving design is to begin in the 5-year plan period. The production of domestic sewing machines is to increase at an above-average rate.

Low temperature detergents are to be developed by the chemical industry and the range of household chemical products renewed and produced on a broader scale. Light industry, while securing the basic requirements, must expand the share of newly developed, attractive, and highly fashionable ranges, including varied matching clothing accessories.

The directive obliges the state and economic functionaries in production and trade at all times to maintain the stable supply to the population of goods for daily use, of products for children, of youth fashion goods, and sports clothing, with spare parts and accessories of all types, and of the 1,001 little things used in everyday life.

The combines that mainly manufacture production equipment have been given the task of further increasing their contribution to the supply of consumer goods and to manufacture more high-quality products in demand in quantities to meet requirements.

The social task of these combines to make 5 percent of their production goods consumer goods remains intact. In the area of managed combines and enterprises, too, the development and production of consumer goods according to demand is to be increased decisively. To this end, joint work with centrally managed enterprises is to be further expanded.

Dear comrades, in agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, it is important to continue to safeguard the stable supply of the population with foodstuffs and of industry with important raw materials by increasing production. We are convinced that the cooperative farmers, as well as all workers in this field, will increase labor productivity and effectiveness by comprehensive intensification to make a growing contribution to national income. The results of scientific-technological progress and the significantly greater opportunities for its use have to be used purposefully in order to guarantee the further growth of production in the coming years through the evaluation of the extensive experience in work with maximum yield and maximum output concepts. Overcoming the difference in performance which still exists between comparable agricultural producer cooperatives [LPG], publicly owned farms [VEG], and enterprises, between districts and areas, has to receive even more attention.

The objectively existing merits of cooperation between LPG and VEG specializing in crop and animal production should be used even more effectively to strengthen the potential of the whole of agriculture by improving the cooperative councils' functions.

With a view to the year 2000 and the demands arising therefrom, for the productive forces, environmental protection, and for the preservation and expansion of reproduction conditions, agriculture increasingly has to be turned into a branch of applied science. The whole research and implementation process must therefore be speeded up.

This is true particularly for microelectronics, biotechnology, and their basic technologies. Breeding, increasing soil productivity, self-production of fodder, and conservation as well as improving the cost-benefit ratio are tasks of great practical significance for the improvement of agriculture.

Increasingly greater numbers of agriculturally productive areas have to be included in irrigation systems that have been adapted to local conditions. In the coming years, too, all reserves must be exploited to insure sufficient irrigation in the villages. In this we should use the willingness of the youth and hand over projects to the FDJ. Central planning is based on a hectare yield of 50 to 50 decitons of grain equivalent units in 1990. Vegetable and fruit production is to be expanded to to 2,464 kilotons. At the same time we are continuing on the proven and much-tested path of expanding the self-supply in villages and districts.

The increase in animal production provided for over the 5-year-plan period should principally be attained through the increase of performance per animal. This demands an effective reproduction of animal stocks, in particular through the further improvement of results in rearing and the reduction of animal losses, as well as a good economic use of fodder. The chemical industry must also contribute to this through adequate preparation of protein, vitamins, antibiotics, and veterinary pharmaceutical products of high quality. Experience shows that high productivity of husbandry calls for a strong body of qualified livestock farmers. The experiences of the FDJ initiative "animal production" should be evaluated carefully for this purpose and full use made of them.

The initiatives of the members of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association, the Association of Allotment Holders, Gardeners, and Small Animal Holders, and other small producers, as well as cooperative farmers and workers in their household plots will in the future also be required. Their performances, especially in the production of fruit, vegetables, tobacco, eggs, slaughter poultry, rabbits, honey, wool, and furs deserve great attention and support.

In accord with the tasks for intensification, the material-technological base of agriculture, forestry and the food industry will be further improved.

Investments will be concentrated on modernizing fixed assets, and cooperative property is to be reproduced according to plan. The directive envisages providing agriculture above all with productive resources based on scientific knowledge, making possible a better use of the forces of nature and of biological factors of growth, and thus accelerating the reduction of inputs. The main feature is the provision of machines and equipment to increase their impact in plant production. The greenhouse areas, above all for the capital of Berlin and working centers, must be extended to better supply the population with vegetables in the winter period. The most rational rearing and cultivation methods to achieve top yields with falling inputs are to be speedily made more widespread. There are excellent examples of this. Work must be carried out with greater efforts to reconstruct and modernize animal husbandry buildings. The application of investments to reduce losses in all sectors of production, of transport of storage and of processing, is of great importance.

The established obligations of individual branches of the economy to the agriculture, forestry and food sectors are to be always fulfilled conscientiously. The agriculture, forestry, and food sectors must further increase their performances in the production of their own rationalization equipment, the reconditioning of spare parts and the careful maintainance and care of equipment.

The working people of the food industry, in close cooperation with the LPG's and the publicly-owned forms are to insure the efficient processing of agricultural raw materials with the lowest losses.

To this end, resources for the reconstruction, modernization, and extension of the capacities are to be applied in a purposeful way. The meat and sugar industries are important areas. The forestry sector is to make available 55 million cubic meters of raw timber in all over the period 1986 to 1990. The growing rate of timber is to be increased by way of intensification measures, and the timber stocks in the ground are to be extended from 190 to 195 cubic meters per hectare in 1990. The care of forestry stocks is to be improved and wood shaving products are to be used in an economically effective way. At least 125,000 hectares are to be reforested.

Dear comrades, the construction workers of our country are faced with the great task of continuing dynamic performance and the development of efficiency, and of strengthening the struggle for the all-round high quality of construction. As in all sectors of the economy, it is necessary here also, to accelerate scientific-technological progress and to make the best indexes the yardstick for the work of all collectives. The management, planning, and organization, at all levels, is to be brought up to a stagewhich insures, with investments which are to begin anew, the reduction of construction costs by 10 percent by 1990 and the shortening of construction by a further 15 percent.

As the good experiences of past years have shown, it is possible here to achieve the growing tasks with reducing inputs of raw materials, materials and energy, and transport services.

In accord with the directive, the construction output of the economy, with construction repair services increasing above average, is to be raised by 16 to 18 percent.

Important areas here are:

1. The reliable underpinning of the construction tasks to strengthen the material and technical base of our economy.

2. The consistent realization of the housing construction program in the unity of new building, modernization, and preservation; and

3. The further development of our capital of Berlin with the force of the whole Republic and the FDJ Berlin Initiative.

The existing buildings stock must be used more rationally.

To this end higher performance than hitherto is required in the way of building repairs, modernization, and reconstruction. The industrialization of the building trade is to be continued purposefully to increase productivity at a faster rate and to lower production inputs. Computer-aided design and manufacturing solutions are to be applied on an increasing scale. By undertaking major industrial construction projects, the construction industry will make a major contribution to the sustained growth of our economy.

Nuclear power station construction, chemical processing construction projects, construction projects in the metallurgical industry, vehicle building, microelectronics, and consumer goods programs will be key points. Extensive construction work will have to be done on investment projects in the USSR within the program of socialist integration. As a result, we shall secure important raw material imports for the GDR.

It will be a most important task to structure our capacities in good time so as to implement the projects and construction tasks laid down in the 5-year plan according to plan. This also applies to the area and district-controlled building industry which must be geared to the growing demands of our housing program, including the building, renovation, modernization and maintenance of dwellings.

This includes the maintenance and refurbishment of all social facilities and municipal programs. We count on the whole-hearted cooperation of private artisans and artisan cooperatives. The building departments of property management enterprises and rural construction groups are to increase their performance in terms of modernization, repairs, and maintenance.

The directive provides for growth in the building material's industry of 15 to 17 percent in support of the construction industry and to improve supplies to the public of building materials and consumer goods. Relying on indigenous and secondary raw materials, we increasingly ought to provide materials and components which lend themselves to factory-type repairs, maintenance and modernization, and to save energy.

Dear comrades, the directive requirement to achieve a growing volume of production while reducing unit transport costs by 3 to 3.5 percent per annum is of great economic importance. To this end we shall optimize transport, coordinate the activities of all transport providers and users, and develop up-to-date transport technologies in a purposeful fashion. A further 1,500 km of railway main lines are to be electrified. We must continue to equip our railways with modern safety and signaling technologies in order to increase railway productivity. By 1990 inland shipping transports are to rise by 7 million tons over the 1985 figure.

Of special importance will be the commissioning of the GDR-USSR rail ferry link this year with its projected capacity to be achieved by 1990. The quality of commuter students and tourist traffic is to be improved. The accent will be on punctuality and reliability, shortening journey times, and improving passenger-handling and information.

In the postal and telecommunications system the switching over to electronics in communications engineering must be continued. Computer-aided systems for the preparation and implementation of the communications processes must be comprehensively applied. The installation of at least 300,000 subscriber's main stations and expansion of the network of public coinbox telephones for long-distance dialing is planned. The provision of radio and television broadcasts must be qualitatively improved through the modernization and re-equipping of the transmitters, as well as expansion of the network of small television transmitters. In the posts and newspaper sector the delivery times of mail must be reduced, and large post offices are to be equipped with counter terminals for the further rationalization of money transactions.

An indivisible element of comprehensive intensification is the protection of our natural environment and its shaping in the interests of the working and living conditions of the population. The discharge of harmful substances must be decisively reduced. Further effective measures are to be tackled in the coming years above all in order to reduce the emission of sulphur. We focus our attention equally on the protection of expanses of water and soil and on the harmless elimination of waste products that cannot be used by industry.

Constant provision of drinking water is to be insured at all times and effluent is to be harmlessly disposed of to a greater extent by means of increasing performances by workers in water management, especially through the rationalization, modernization, and expandion of existing capacities.

The willingness that exists on the part of the population here must be used to a greater extent in the tried and tested way.

A task for all branches of our economy is to operate basically with the same amount of water in future in the reproduction process.

Comrades, on the firm basis of the unshakeable friendship and cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, as well as the states and peoples of the GDR and USSR, we are consistently implementing in the 1986 to 1990 five year period the long-term program of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the spheres of science, technology, and production.

The comprehensive commitments of the economies of the two countries and the deepening of economic integration within the framework of the CEMA are and remain decisive foundations for our dynamic growth.

In implementing The Comprehensive Program for Scientific-technological Progress up to the Year 2000, which was adopted by the CEMA session in December 1985, we are taking an active part in the joint solution of tasks related to the greater use of electronics in the economy, comprehensive automation, development of nuclear energetics, new materials and technologies, and biotechnology. Cooperation is carried out with the aim of achieving the highest standard in science, technology, and production.

This is also to be served by the branch programs for cooperation between the ministries and combines which have been agreed with the USSR Government. The programs of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 signed with the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria document the determination to speed up social progress and further strengthen socialism in our countries by uniting our forces.

The directive is based on the exports and imports agreed upon with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the period 1986 to 1990. Exports to the socialist economic region are to be increased by 29 percent by 1990, including by 30 percent to the USSR. By means of further developing the production structure and attractive exports that are of interest to our partners, the pre-conditions are to be created for continuing to safeguard the imports necessary for the GDR economy, particularly raw materials and fuels, as well as plants and equipment. The deliveries of raw materials and energy sources agreed on with the USSR largely meet our import requirements. In this context the GDR will also participate in important investment projects in this five-year period.

In the period 1986 to 1990 too, we envisage important possibilities for developing trade with the capitalist industrialized countries on an equal basis and for mutual benefit. We are opposed to all discrimination, boycott, or embargo measures in world trade.

We will further develop economic and trade ties with the developing countries. They will be based on mutual benefit, and will support the development of the economies of these countries.

Dear comrades, on the basis of a growing performance in the economy, in the 5-year plan period the high material, cultural, and intellectual standard of living we have reached will be ensured and further developed. The homebuilding program, as the core of our social policy, will be purposefully continued. Through new building, reconstruction and modernization, more than 1 million dwellings will be completed by 1990 and thus the housing problem will be solved as a social issue. At the same time, we face the task of markedly increasing the proportion of dwellings with good sanitary provision and of further improving the provision of social facilities in housing developments, particularly for the care of the elderly, for the education and training of the young generation. More and more consistently we are going over to the policy of inner-city building. In order to preserve the residential blocks and the apartments themselves, we must increase the efforts necessary in every sector. This applies both to the building repair undertaken by the building enterprises, which are to rise to 1354 percent, and to all other work for the constant maintenance of apartments.

Right up to 1990, the proper maintenance of the fabric of the capital will remain the prime component of the homebuilding program and will be continued with the power of the whole republic.

The people of the GDR today possess a great deal of material and cultural property, and our efforts are aimed at further expanding it. It is summed up in the envisaged growth of real income to between 20 and 23 percent.

It is also an expression of our social security and protection that stable prices for basic foodstuffs, rents, and tariffs will remain unchanged. For this, more funds are being used year by year. We plan to raise the net money income of the population to 21 to 22 percent. The retail trade turnover is to grow an average of 4 percent annually; industrial goods in retail trade, 5.3 percent.

We expect that the retail trade will more intensively fulfill its function as a mediator between producers and consumers. Its commitment to the needs of the customer involves careful and responsible probing of his differentiated demands, and determined representations to the producer. Part of this process is to improve the quality of merket research and to better formulate contracts according to economic criteria. One of the most fundamental tasks of the local councils is to insure a high standard of supply of fresh foods including fruit and vegetables, dairy products, confectionery, beer and nonalcoholic beverages, and supplies to restaurants. A good supply of provisions is determined lastingly and increasingly by demand-orientated services and repairs. We expect in particular that the councils of the areas and districts devote themselves to this task with a high sense of responsibility. In the implementation of the directives of the 11th party congress, the publicly-owned service combines and enterprises everywhere are to be made into multifaceted and highly-efficient supply centers.

We are convinced that the producer cooperatives of artisans and private craftsmen will raise their contribution to the demand-oriented supply of the population with services and repairs.

Fuller use should be made of local reserves and the benefit of territorial rationalization. At the same time enterprises should construct their own rationalization equipment.

Dear Comrades, education, culture, health, welfare, and sports are an integral part of our policy, which is dedicated to the well being of our people. The directive provides for the development of our education system on a high level. Our education system is to be increasingly geared to perfecting the communist education of the young, preparing them for life, above all for work in our socialist society. The further development of our 10-year polytechnical secondary schools and the improvement of general education on socialist lines are designed to provide a high-grade basic education, on which we can build a view to managing the scientific-technological revolution, our growing tasks in the economy, culture and all other areas of society, and the demands they make on the all-round development of the personality.

Our socialist schools must provide an educational lead covering the whole range of society. Industry, construction, and agriculture are to improve the conditions for effective polytechnical instruction. The directive provides for the creation by 1990 of 105,000 places in nurseries, in line with our policy to provide nursery education for all children whose parents wish it.

We shall implement large-scale measures to insure industrial training and further training for skilled workers and foremen in line with the requirements of the new stage of our economic strategy. Still greater attention is to be paid to strengthening socialist behavior patterns and the management of the scientific-technological advance of our universities and technical colleges. Microelectronics, robotics, information processing, biotechnology and the use of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacter systems will be key points in the pattern of training and further training.

Universities, technical colleges, and the institutes of our Academy of Sciences will be equipped with up-to-date research devices and instruments in line with the systematic solution of tasks.

Constant improvements in health and medical and social care are among the most important concerns of our society. Our central concern is to provide high-grade preventive health care and primary medical care in a reliable fashion. The directive calls for swift medical emergency services and ambulance services and for the expansion of general practitioner services in our large cities and suburbs. Further improvements will be made in specialist and highly-specialized medical services and dental services. Health care for working people and mothers and children is to be expanded.

There are 45,600 places in day nurseries to set up. Care of elderly and handicapped citizens remains an important matter of concern for society.

The directive sets the task of improving further opportunities for recreation for the working people. The citizens in the towns and countryside, especially our young generation, are benefiting increasingly from the various measures in socialist physical culture, which develop the personality and performance and promote health and culture. This will also continue to meet with all-round support from the party and the state. With the development of culture and art which are directed at all formation of socialist personalities, it is important to make continuous improvements in doing justice to the growing intellectual-cultural needs of the people and to contribute to the development of their creativity and readiness to perform well. All the regional facilities are to be used for this in the towns and villages. Additional institutions for the cultural shaping of leisure time are to be set up step-by-step, especially in the new residential areas, the centers of the working class. It remains an overall social concern to insure good conditions everywhere for a high-quality and varied intellectual-cultural and sporting-touristic life for young people. Greater account must be taken of the young people's need for dances, especially at weekends.

Dear comrades, the GDR possesses, on the basis of the social ownership of the means of production, a socialist planned economy which functions well. Our system of management and planning, which is characterized by democratic centralism, is geared to the requirements of the new stage of the economic strategy. The central state organs and the state organs in the areas, districts, towns, and villages have a high responsibility for the implementation of the tasks planned for the development of the national economy. They must concentrate on the solution of these tasks which result from the new period of our social development. For this it is necessary above all to increase the quality and authority of the central state management, planning and balancing for the execution of the balanced development of the national economy under the conditions of comprehensive intensification. In accordance with this fundamental requirement, there is great importance attached to the discharging of the increased responsibility and the initiatives of the combines, enterprises, LPG's, VEG's, the institutions of the trading sector and all other sectors for the creative implementation of the economic and social policy of our party. This also applies in its full extent to the activity of the local state organs.

The well-being of the citizens depends to a decisive degree on the mobilization and use of all reserves. Organizing everything which concerns the people daily with all available forces and resources, and not only talking about existing shortcomings, but eliminating them quickly, is therefore among the principles of socialist management activity. Work must be directed even more strongly at the all-round fulfillment of the plan on all levels.

That requires making all decisions necessary for this at the right time, organizing their consistent implementation, and exercising control over them on the basis of the resolutions of the party and government and one's own analytical work, as well as on the basis of a foresighted evaluation. The preparation and implementation of production must be ensured in accordance with the contracts, with quality and on time. The directive to be decided upon by the 11th congress will be a new challenge to the desire for performing of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intellegentsia, the craftsmen, the tradesmen - in short, all the working people of our country. We are convinced that they will summon up all their strength to successfully shape the period in our development which lies before us. A sure weapon for the implementation of the directive which faces us on all levels is leadership through the party organizations, their steadfast work for the solution of the tasks which have been set, the constant education of the state and economic functionaries for the consistent execution of the resolutions, enthusiasm for everything which is new and progressive, and effective party control. The execution of the ambitious tasks for the development of our national economy has always been carried by the high performances which the working people accomplish in socialist competition.

Plan and competition have with us been fused into an inseparable unity. Therefore, constructive cooperation between state and economic officials and the organizations of the working people, especially with the FDGB, is acquiring increasing importance. We are bulding firmly on the creativity of our FDJ and on the fighting spirit and dedication of our girls and boys. We are convinced that the members of the FDJ, the youth work teams, the teams of young researchers, the young innovators and rationalizers, and the young scientists and students will step forward with new activities to strengthen our socialist homeland, with top scientific-technical performances in the Fair of Tomorrow's Masters Movement and with outstanding labor feats in the realization of the central youth projects and FDJ initiatives.

To create good conditions for this everywhere is a lofty commitment of state and economic managers. Due place is to be accorded to the public conducting and assessment of the competition, the comparison of results and proof of their universal applicability, the recognition of and social tribute to outstanding performances, and the generalization of the best results. The comparison of performances is to be consistently used, together with the exchange of experience, to achieve broad development in striving for best results in all combines, enterprises, and institutions. Close cooperation between the central and local state authorities will be an important factor for the futher consolidation and strengthening of our socialist state power, in the coming years too.

In the awareness of its responsibility for managing the national economy and the cooperation of the ministries, the other central state bodies, and the local councils, the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, will direct its activity toward the agreed and coordinated development of the branches, spheres, and regions.

The law on the GDR local people's representative bodies gave them a high responsibility for implementing the party and government's policy for the well-being of the people. A particular focal point of their work consists in using more effectively the regional possibilities for implementing the economic plans and also to insure the planned improvement of working and living conditions.

A work style in the state and the economy that is closely linked to life and people includes constant close contact with the citizens, respect for their suggestions and prpposals, responsible treatment of petitions, and a resolute struggle against all manifestations of routine behavior and heartlessness.

An important task for all state bodies, combines, and institutions is the protection of the valuables created by the people and in the prevention of disruptions, breakdowns, and other damage. Hence the leaders in the state and the economy bear a special responsibility for adhering to state and plan discipline for implementation of our socialist legility and for order, discipline, and security. In accordance with the plan, the material, financial, and other conditions are being perfected that are necessary for the reliable protection of our socialist achievements. To this end, the tasks of securing the national defense economically are to be prepared in an all-round way, and to be implemented with the necessary quality, selection, and promptitude.

Dear comrades, the level of our economy reached through the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 10th party congress and the high level of our social development are the stable foundation for implementing the directive before you today at the 11th SED arty Congress -- the directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the period 1986-90.

With optimism and confidence of victory, under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party, we are tackling the solution of new tasks. All the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front have made their contribution in the great people's movement for the proper preparation of the 11th party congress. This was a convincing proof of trust in the proven policy of our party for the good of the people and for the preservation of peace. We continue to be sure of future active cooperation of the social forces of our Republic, of all women and men in town and country and of young and old, in our common task. That is the firm basis for further successful progress in the shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR.

Let us, in awareness of the unshakeable unity and cohesion of the ranks of our Marxist-Leninist fighting alliance demonstrated at this party congress, do all we can to lead the noble cause of socialism and peace to victory.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO BERLIN

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

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[Excerpt] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The delegation of the CPSU to the 11th SED Congress honored the memory of prominent personages in the German workers movement in the memorial of the socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde today. Accompanied by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid a wreath in the Garden of Remembrance, which bears the inscription, "To the Outstanding Functionaries of the German Workers Movement. CPSU Delegation to the 11th SED Congress." At the entrance to the memorial, where Berliners hold powerful demonstrations every year on the anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Mikhail Gorbachev and the members of the delegation were welcomed by Erich Honecker and the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz and Guenter Mittag, secretaries of the Central Committee; and Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive.

The personages, who included SED Central Committee members Herbert Krolikowski and Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, proceeded to the Garden of Remembrance.

Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSFG] Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the GSFG, and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR National People's Army took part in the ceremony, as did other high-ranking military officers.

Visit to Berlin Factory

LD210858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0744 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the members of the CPSU delegation at the 11th SED Congress are visiting workers at the Berlin parent factory of the 7 October machine-tool combine this morning. After being welcomed by workers, engineers, apprentices and technicians who lined their route, they are being shown how the SED's economic strategy is being put into practice, with the combine and the key technologies as an example. During their tour of the factory Mikhail Gorbachev and other distinguished visitors are accompanied by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee; Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive; and other members of the Central Committee, including Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building.

In his introductory remarks on the combine Director-General Heinz Warzecha said that the 22,000 workers in 12 factories in the Republic produce machine tools for the turning, polishing and gear-cutting of rotationally symmetrical workpieces through to automated flexible production lines, as well as loading and transport robots, foundry products and abrasive tools. Some 55 percent of export products go to the Soviet Union.

During a tour of the works, in the course of which Mikhail Gorbachev had numerous cordial encounters with workers and engineers, he and the other guests were shown key technologies, including a foreman's office with an integrated production unit incorporating a Robotron VDU and printer for computer-controlled small component manufacture, a gear planner with electronic gears and computerized numerical control, which received a gold medal at the Leipzig Fair, and computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture workstations for planners and technologists. At a short meeting with apprentices future machine-tool fitter Holger Roth presented the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with an engraving of the factory training school as a memento.

A subsequent meeting with combine workers, at which Mikhail Gorbachev spoke, became a demonstration of the deep friendship and unshakable fraternal alliance between the parties and peoples of both countries.

On the way to the small machinery manufacturing section in Hall No 4, Mikhail Gorbachev met a group of schoolgirls and schoolboys of the Paul-Oestrich Senior School of Weissensee. He greeted them in a friendly manner and asked about their school performances and their career hopes. It is already important, he said, that you, as the young generation take over the baton and carry it further ahead. In this, one should again and again consider how deep is the nature of our friendship. For this friendship has not come about without further ado. It has a real basis which the youth has to learn and understand. If we start just from the fact that the devastating war demanded great sacrifices on both sides -- 20 million dead in the Soviet Union -- that devastated both nations. Before we moved from confrontation to a life in friendship, before we were able to nurture our contacts and relations, a long journey had to be made, said Mikhail Gorbachev.

That is our common history which must be studied in detail, and not only to get good marks, although that is also important.

Apprentices greeted the guests in front of the factory hall. The future machine builders with diploma, Holger Roth, expressed thanks in Russian on behalf of the 600 apprentices and 1,000 schoolchildren of polytechnical senior schools, to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary for his tireless work to strengthen peace. He gave the assurance: With our modest deeds we are firmly at your side. Holger Roth reported on the training of specialists in the combine and handed over as a souvenir a home-made engraving with a picture of the enterprise's school. A little later, schoolchildren of a 7 grade of the 23d weissensee senior school who were displaying the results of their semester's work, were the participants in a talk. You have done that very well, Mikhail Gorbachev praised.

Then the delegation experienced how computer aided design/computer aid manufacture workplaces tangibly lighten and accelerate the work of designers and technologists. Enterprise Director Peter Weise from the combine's enterprise Drehmaschinenwerk Leipzig demonstrated how an item for a guide bush of round steel is calculated with GDR equipment represented geometrically, and is then drawn on an automatic drafting machine, Digigraf from the CSSR with a speed of 25 centimeters per second to the scale of 10:1. Elements of Soviet manufacture were also used here. Labor productivity was, with this solution, doubled here, the processing time reduced by 20 percent and at the same time greater flexibility and quality in construction achieved.

With interest, Mikhail Gorbachev inquired as to the time savings which the user achieves and learned that the designers are hoping for up to 400 percent in this. And, whether one could "speak Russian" with this equipment. That was no problem, it was programmable, he learned. Heinz Warzecha interjected that a single enterprise could possibly attain such results in 10 years, but that the power, the potential of the combine made a solution possible in 1 and 1/2 years.

Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out how important it was for designers and technologists to work together. That made possible a rapid transfer of new solutions into production. If designers were to work on their own, there would be conflicts. That was an important management experience.

Computer-based programming of numerically controlled lathes was then displayed on a workplace constructed nearby for technologists. Mikhail Gorbachev learned from Horst Groh, director for technology and rationalization in the 7 October parent enterprise how processing and labor time are calculated with programs developed in the enterprise. In a so-called impact test in the workshop the operational process at the lathe was simulated and noted, which saves test periods in the workshop and corrections to items being processed. Thus a processing program was obtained in the form of punched tape and in clear language. The technology made possible a specific saving of 22 personnel in the parent enterprise of the combine.

At models of flexible machine systems, Mikhail Gorbachev was told that by 1990, the USSR will receive from the 7 October 74 flexible machine systems for the vehicle and machine-tool sector and also two large machine systems for the milling works in Gorkiy.

In conclusion of his walk around Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting with the Heinrich Rau team. He gladly accepted the request of Brigadier General Dieter Wagner to enter his name in the team book. The workers greeted the dedication with warm applause: The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress conveys to you flaming fraternal greetings from the Communists and all Soviet people. This visit to your enterprise and the meeting with you has greatly impressed us.

With all our hearts we congratulate the collective of the parent enterprise of the combine on its excellent results in the competition in honor of the 11th party congress and on its decoration with the honor banner of the SED Central Committee. The long years of cooperation which has developed between your collectives and the Moscow Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool factory is a good example for the further development of the cooperation between our countries in the spheres of economy, science, and technology. We wish you new great successes in work for the well-being of the socialist GDR, and happiness and contentment for every family.

Talks with Berlin Factory Head

LD211208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0958 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was the guest today of the workers of the Berlin parent factory of the 7 October machine-tool combine.

Director General Dr Heinz Warzecha accompanied the Soviet figures, to renewed calls of friendship and support from the workers, to a consultation room, where they were given a first insight into the many-sided efforts of the 22,000 workers of the combine to implement the SED's economic strategy with a modern production program, socialist competition and comprehensive improvements.

Mikhail Gorbachev congratulated the head of the combine on the full and constructive debate speech at the party congress, in which the need for an acceleration of scientific-technological progress was affirmed. Indeed, Gorbachev commented, there is no other way, whether we want to or not, to define and increase our performances. In this respect the party congress has also been able to show a good balance sheet and has mapped out far-reaching prospects. An interesting dialogue developed between guest and hosts, during which Mikhail Gorbachev asked about the increase of value during production, about total output, problems of training skilled workers and qualifications for engineers and technologists, and about the proportion of shift work and similar questions. Comparisons were made with world standards. Director General Warzecha explained how the combines are becoming increasingly an independent productive force within the socialist economic structure. As regards the 7 October works, the responsible party and economic officials, with the factory personnel, are striving to meet the new demands arising from the application of key technologies. To this extent the combines are facing great tests. And he gained the assent of Mikhail Gorbachev when he stressed that these tests call for learning, learning, and learning again, as Lenin once told the Komsonol.

Cooperation between GDR factories and Soviet partners is also under discussion. The director general said that improvements in quality should be sought more comprehensively and in unison. Mikhail Gorbachev also agreed with this and added that research and development must be a cooperative task, also as regards the flexible automated procedures that have been described to him. What matters in this respect is to reduce constantly the proportion of manual labor. Heinz Warzecha explained more about how technical development in the combine is undertaken with the aid of robots. Once again, the conversation came back to effective economic management and rational production methods. It is remarkable, Mikhail Gorbachev interpolated, that they want to achieve double the growth in the next 5-year plan, without any additional use of raw materials. Warzecha made this clear by referring to examples of savings in steel made through the use of micro-electronics. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed thanks for the interesting talk, before the guests went to the workshops to see the practical application of key technologies in the combine.

Gorbachev, Honecker Talk

LD 221114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0952 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- A meeting took place in Berlin on 22 April between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other leading figures in the SED.

The following took part in the meeting: Hermann Axen, Hans-Joachim Boehme, Horst Dohlus, Werner Eberlein, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Siegfried Lorenz, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, Gerhard Mueller, Margarate Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer and Werner Walde.

Present were the members of the SED Central Committee Herbert Krolikowski, Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, and also Bruno Mahlow, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED and deputy director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

For the CPSU, Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vyacheslav Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR; and Viktor Sharapov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and adviser to the general secretary, were also present.

Mikhail Gorbachev warmly congratulated the German comrades elected to the leadership of the Central Committee and emphasized that the forum of the Communists of the GDR, which has ended, is an important milestone on the path of the construction of the developed socialist society in the Republic, a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the world and to the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, and between the GDR and the USSR, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

Erich Honecker thanked the delegation of the CPSU, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, for their participation in the 11th SED Congress and stressed that this visit to the GDR represents a new high point in the shaping of the indestructible fraternal alliance between our parties, states and peoples.

An exchange of views on the most important tasks in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress took place. It was noted with satisfaction that the congresses have demonstrated the full agreement in the views and positions of the SED and the CPSU on the fundamental questions of socialist and communist construction and of foreign policy, and the firmness of the fraternal alliance between the two parties, between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union.

Both sides noted that the SED and the CPSU are solving the tasks of social development on the path of the comprehensive intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, in the perfecting of socialist democracy and the education of the working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

The participants in the meeting paid tribute to the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

They stressed here that it is necessary to expand and perfect cooperation and the specialization of production, especially in heavy engineering, the development of direct relations between enterprises in industry and agriculture and between research institutions, and the setting up of joint associations and firms from both states, or also with the participation of third countries.

The high level of relations between the SED and the CPSU and their Central Committees was praised. These relations rest on long-standing firm traditions, are developing on the basis of the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and are characterized by full mutual trust.

In the exchange of views on topical international issues, the two sides made a common assessment of the tense situation in the world. Serious concern was expressed at the fact that the U.S. Administration and their closest NATO allies are continuing their line of aggravating the arms race further, extending it into space and destroying the existing military-strategic balance.

The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal countries counter this course, which is full of dangers for mankind, with the policy of the consolidation of peace, the recognition of the right of every people to independent development under conditions of security and noninterference. In this connection, the importance of the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states on questions of disarmament, the program submitted by the Soviet Union for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, and the new proposals for the reduction of military confrontation in Europe presented in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress, was emphasized.

The participants in the meeting are most deeply convinced that the situation on the European Continent could be changed considerably for the better if such a major state as the FRG were really to tread the path of detente and the establishment of good-neighborly relations. Unfortunately, the policy of the present government of the FRG is running in the opposite direction, a fact which is attested to by its support for the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, the transformation of West German territory into a launchpad for Pershings and cruise missiles and the encouragement of dangerous revanchist forces.

At the end of the talk, Mikhail Gorbachev, on behalf of the delegation of the CPSU and the Soviet Communists, wished the members of the SED and the whole people of the GDR successful fulfillment of the great tasks which the 11th congress has set. The meeting took place in the spirit of complete unity, warmth and friendship.

Departure for Home

LD220940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress started its journey home this morning. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other members of the delegation were bidden a fraternal farewell at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMEN

LD211313 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tasks of representative bodies in the sphere of influencing the state of public security and order is the subject of the meeting of chairmen of voivodship people's councils. Opening the debates, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that people's councils had powerful tools of a legal, political and moral nature to contribute considerably to the improvement of the situation. The issues and effects of actions aimed at the strengthening of the Socialist State, public law and order, of combating crime and instances of social pathology were presented by Lucjan Czubinski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Observance of Law, Public Order and Social Discipline.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MESSNER'S CSSR VISIT

LD200551 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers aquainted itself with the course and results of Premier Zbigniew Messner's official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia today. It was emphasized that the visit had taken place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of uniformity of views and mutual understanding. The Council of Ministers approved the arrangements made during the visit and placed an obligation on ministers and heads of central departments to realize them in full.

The Council of Ministers comprehensively discussed the problems of housing construction development; material and financial conditions in this sphere; and proposals for directional changes of principles in financing housing construction and maintaining housing resources. During the discussions, opinions were presented by representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, [PRON], the National Trade Union Accord, [OPZZ], and the Council for Housing Affairs, which participated in this part of the proceedings.

The need to create conditions in the current 5-year period to ensure the construction of 300,000 apartments annually after 1990, thus meeting social expectations, was emphasized. In line with proposals by the Council for Housing Affairs, it was decided to considerably increase financial resources in the draft 5-year plan for the production of building materials. The Council of Ministers examined and approved a program for construction development to 1990.

The Council of Ministers also aquainted itself with information concerning the fulfillment of recommendations from a party, state, and social review of building enterprise and the organization of building sites. The reviews, based on decisions of the 18th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, enable a more precise definition of requirements and tasks for construction. Recommendations resulting from the inspections and proposals presented during the course of the Council of Ministers' meeting will be used in draft legal acts concerning amendments to housing law; new principles for the exchange of apartments; the obligations of lease-holders; the updating of the size of deposits and the principles for allocation of apartments in workplace construction, which are being prepared. The Council of Ministers emphasized the need for rigorous adherence to the principles of socialist social justice, both in the allocation of apartments and in their exchange.

SOLIDARITY URGES MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

HK220214 Hong Kong AFP in English 0159 GMT 22 Apr 86

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP) -- Underground officials of the banned Solidarity union in the Wroclaw region called Monday on trade unionists in Lower Silesia to celebrate May Day as in past years by organising demonstrations and meetings, an informed source in the region said. The people of Wroclaw, a steel and chemical industry centre of some 650,000 inhabitants, were also invited to take part in a Solidarity-organised meeting in the city centre on May 3.

Before the Second World War, May 3 was Poland's National Day. The date commemorated the Constitution of 1791, considered by many as the most democratic in the country's turbulent history.

According to the source, the rallying call appeared in tracts flyposted overnight in working-class districts of Wroclaw and other local towns, including Legnica, Jelenia-Gora, and Glogow. Solidarity also urged the people of Wroclaw, the source said, to boycott public transport for two hours next Thursday to protest a recent 100-percent rise in fares.

The source said that Solidarity was also protesting recent rises in food prices and demanding the freeing of political prisoners, including the former Solidarity chairman for the Wroclaw region, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, at present serving a three-and-a-half-year jail term for leadership and membership of a banned organisation. Official statistics list 159 political prisoners, but independent sources put the figure at 241.

A call similar to the Wroclaw appeal has already been issued by underground Solidarity for the Warsaw region. The movement's supporters are urged also to attend May Day mass in Saint Stanislas Church, in the parish of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, murdered by political police.

Meanwhile, the trial of trade unionist Seweryn Jaworski, scheduled to open Monday before the Warsaw Region Court, was postponed for a week because of a defence counsel's illness. Mr. Jaworski, a 55-year-old member of Solidarity's former National Executive, is accused of urging Poles to boycott last October's legislative elections, for which he risks three years' imprisonment. When Mr. Jaworski left the courtroom about 100 trade unionists excluded from the trial organised a brief demonstration of sympathy toward him in the courthouse corridors, making "V" signs and chanting "Solidarity" for nearly five minutes. A large security squad stationed outside the courtroom did not intervene.

Other sources said that two workers and two lawyers were sentenced to jail terms Saturday in Bielsko-Biala, southern Poland, for printing and distributing a Solidarity bulletin. The sources said that Andrzej Kralczynski, legal advisor at a Bielsko-Biala car factory and a former national Solidarity official, was sentenced to one year and eight months' imprisonment, two of the factory's workers, Janusz Fonczek and Andrzej Polak, received 18 months each, and unemployed lawyer Janusz Bargiel received 12 months. Police said 200 copies of the Solidarity bulletin for the Bielsko-Biala region were found in the homes of the accused when they were arrested last September.

CARDINAL GLEMP RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE

LD220524 Warsaw PAP in English 2211 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 21 -- Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp returned here today after an 11-day visit to France.

At Warsaw Airport the primate was greeted by top church officials with Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski. Also present were head of the Office for Religious Affairs Minister Adam Lopatka and French Ambassador to Poland Jean Francois Noiville.

Speaking to newsmen on his arrival, Cardinal Glemp described his French visit as very successful and voiced the conviction that it would help animate the traditional friendship between the Polish and French nations.

FURTHER ON URBAN'S 8 APR PRESS CONFERENCE

AU181318 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14 Apr 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to Polish and foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 8 April]

[Excerpts] Matthew Vita, AP: Marian Orzechowski, Poland's foreign minister, has postponed his visit to Great Britain that was planned for the end of this month. Could you tell us why and comment on the prospects for such a visit at another time?

Urban: Yes, I can. The official visit to Great Britain by PPR Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, the idea of which was put forth by the British side, was planned for 28-29 April. While planning the program of the visit, the Polish side had stressed its unchanging interest in the development of relations in all spheres, expressing at the same time the conviction that partnerlike political dialogue is an important instrument in encouraging cooperation. It was completely natural for us that the Polish foreign minister's visit should take place in accordance with the principles of reciprocity and in a spirit of noninterference in our domestic affairs, and that it should express the level of relations that has been achieved and display a desire for their further development.

The British side cannot deny that we guided ourselves by these very principles when we received British Foreign Secretary Howe in Warsaw in April last year. As we know, he was received by the chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers as the British side had wished. During preparations for the Polish foreign minister's visit, the British side, using various kinds of pretexts, has tried to lower the status of the visit in a discriminatory way and failed to guarantee the level of talks that should occur on the basis of Minister Howe's Warsaw visit. The British side has also tried to make the program of the visit dependent on the international situation in Poland. All this has served to reduce the significance and effects of the Polish foreign minister's visit. This approach has forced the Polish side to postpone the visit. As far as a more general commentary is concerned, I can say that we are of course continually in favor of a further comprehensive development of relations with Great Britain on equal principles of reciprocity and joint interests.

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: Does that mean that Premier Margaret Thatcher has refused to meet Marian Orzechowski during his planned London visit?

Urban: I have presented exhaustive and honest information on why the visit has been postponed. So I see no need to repeat things I said a moment ago.

Stanislaw Lopuszanski, INTERPRESS: Mr Minister, some Western media are reporting in all seriousness that a so-called transfer of authority, in other words a changing of the guard concerning the office of president of the republic, is meant to take place in London today [referring to the Polish government-in-exile in London]. Would you care to speak out on this subject?

Urban: It is a pity that you did not ask me this question at the beginning of the conference because after 1 and 1/4 hours of sitting in the blinding and hot light of these spotlights, I am so tired that no joke is getting through to my head.

PRON CONVENES MEETING ON PRISON RELEASE APPEAL

LD181501 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 16: The realization of the appeal issued by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) some time ago and concerning the release from penal establishments of persons convicted or held under temporary arrest for non-criminal offences was the subject of a meeting held here today, convened on the initiative from PROM Chairman Jan Dobraczynski.

Until April 15th, the total number of 227 persons, including 31 women were released from penal institutions and arrests. In 126 cases the temporary arrest was lifted by prosecutors, while in 88 other cases releases followed court decisions on motions from the prosecutors. The courts freed 4 persons from serving their prison sentences. Seven persons were paroled or granted leaves from prison while clemency procedures were under way in their cases. Of that number, six persons were granted clemency by the Council of State. Moreover, two persons were granted leave from prison.

Expressing thanks to the chief public prosecutor and other participants in the meeting for the willingness for further cooperation they declared, Jan Dobraczynski stressed that PRON will continue to approach proper state organs whenever citizens' signals convince it of the necessity to provide assistance to persons in detention coupled to ensuring that they do not re-enter the path of crime.

EMBASSY IN MOSCOW MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD220444 Warsaw PAP in English 1735 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 21 -- A gala meeting at the Polish Embassy here today marked the 41st anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed by Poland and the Soviet Union.

Polish Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf played host to the guests, including representatives of the CPSU CC, the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, veterans of struggles for Poland's liberation, and representatives of the academic and cultural life.

The participants stressed the immense significance of this historic treaty for the shaping and developing of the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Polish and Soviet nations, between the PUWP and the CPSU, and between both our states.

KPN'S MOCZULSKI RECEIVES 4 YEAR PRISON SENTENCE

LD221012 Warsaw PAP in English 0944 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22: The Voivodship Court here today passed a verdict on Robert Leszek Moczulski and four other persons accused of illegal activity in the so called Confederation of Independent Poland, KPN, aimed at stirring public unrest.

The court sentenced Moczulski to four years in prison, and the remaining four were given sentences between 2 - 2.5 years of imprisonment. The verdict is subject to appeal.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER MEETS PRC COUNTERPART

LD180433 Warsaw PAP in English 0432 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 -- Polish Communications Minister Janusz Kaminski has met with his Chinese Counterpart Qian Youngchang.

The ministers talked about cooperation in road transport, inland navigation, and road building and maintenance.

MESSNER RECEIVES CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVES

LD191008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Premier Zbignieu Messner received representatives of the newly elected authorities of the Association of Catholics (Caritas) headed by Father Henryk Kurzeps, its chairman. The Caritas representatives briefed the premier on the achievements of the 35 years of the organization and on current issues relating to its activity. The chairman of the Council of Ministers highly evaluated the work carried out by the association and the activity of its members which contributes to shaping proper state-church relations. He gave assurances of a favorable attitude to this organization by the state authorities.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOLS WITH USSR -- Warsaw, April 19 -- Another documents broadening the range of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation were signed here today. The first is a protocol to inter-governmental agreements signed earlier on cooperation in production of Il-86 planes and technological cooperation of both countries in designing and production of aviation equipment in Poland. The second document deals with undertakings of foreign trade enterprises from Poland and the Soviet Union aimed at direct development of production contacts. A protocol on Polish-Soviet cooperation in the construction of the Warsaw metro system in the years 1986-1987, was also signed here today. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1637 GMT 19 Apr 86 LD]

SUNDIC ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS AFTER LIBYAN RAID

LD220351 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] The United States has not even managed to analyze Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 11th SED Congress, but from Potsdam a new message has arrived from the Soviet leader about his readiness to have a meeting this year with President Reagan. The condition, of course, is that the United States not repeat what it did 6 days ago when its warplanes bombarded the Libyan towns of Tripoli and Banghazi, and that this not be repeated in some other place. The readiness of Mikhail Gorbachev to meet with President Reagan was intimated as early as in his Berlin speech in which, it is true, he criticized the U.S. aggression against Libya, but at no time did he bring into question the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. His latest message to Washington, and his intimation that he is ready to take serious steps toward peace, leads one to conclude that in the relations between the two powers, the crisis of a few days ago has been overcome, when it was believed that it would last quite a while, particularly after the Soviet Government decision to cancel the scheduled visit of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevarnadze to the United States. The United States, there is no doubt, will accept Gorbachev's offer, because they reminded Moscow of this even when the Soviet Government cancelled Shevardnadze's visit.

But, as for their further behavior toward Libya or Nicaragua, many things are still uncertain. General Rogers, the NATO forces commander in chief in Europe, who planned the action of revenge against Libya two days ago stated that it could be repeated if Washington believes that it is essential. This statement by Rogers has not been commented on by anyone in Washington, nor has this possibility been denied. It is true, as things presently stand, that Reagan's administration will probably try not to provoke Moscow further because, among other reasons, the U.S. revenge action against Libya sparked severe condemnation throughout the world, including Western Europe. That relations between Moscow and Washington will not overstep the critical border beyond which there is no return is also indicated by the intentions of the two countries to restore air transportation at the end of this month after a 3-year break. Let us recall that the decision on interrupting air transportation between Moscow and Washington was adopted by the United States during the Polish crisis. During last year's meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva, however, the two leaders agreed to renew air transportation between the two countries.

In connction with Mikhail Gorbachev's statement in Potsdam, the question is also being raised of what will become of the visit by Eduard Shevardnadze to Washington. To judge by everything, Moscow will reexamine its decision if, in the meantime, it obtains full assurances from Washington that the revenge action against Libya will not be repeated. Maybe such reassuracnes have already arrived, because, if they have not, it is unlikely that Gorbachev would have cause to speak about his meeting with Reagan and still less to propose new initiatives in the disarmament sphere. Another question that is currently occupying the attention of the international public could be to what extent has Moscow's recent behavior, or its moderate behavior toward Washington, been agreed with Libya? This is all the more if it is borne in mind that Libya announced the reexamination of its policy in regard to searching for protection from the Warsaw Pact. Moscow, which is understandable, did not react to the Libyan offer, but this does not mean that it is not giving it serious thought.

DIZDAREVIC, NONALIGNED MISSION SEE LIBYAN DAMAGE

AU211611 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The nonaligned countries ministerial mission which has been in Tripoli since yesterday visited the Al Hani graveyard at which the victims of American bombing were buried on Friday. The members of the mission have also visited the gravely wounded people in the Tripoli Central Hospital, as well as the Bin 'Ashur District which was the target of the American bombs.

At the end of the viist, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said that all justifications for this inhuman act do not count when one sees the terrible sight after the air raid.

Condemns Attack

AU211546 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has assessed that the strike against Libya is not an isolated action, but that what is involved is a policy with a far broader scope. According to him, if the world fails to unite against that policy, there will be another Libya in the future. Dizdaervic has stressed in his statement to the Yugoslav radio and television that at their meeting in Delhi, the nonaligned countries clearly condemned American aggression, and that the question now is what they can do to prevent a similar action against other countries from being launched in the future.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD211630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Libyan leader, Mu-ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received Vuko Dragasevic, Yugoslav ambassador in the Libyan Jamahiriyah' this afternoon. On this occasion Al-Qadhdhafi expressed gratitude for the recent message sent by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. He also expressed his high opinion of Yugoslav-Libyan relations and placed particular emphasis on Yugoslavia's solidarity and support for the Jamahariyah in its conflict over U.S. aggression.

In carefully chosen words the Libyan leader paid tribute to the Nonaligned Movement for the speed at which it sharply condemned U.S. military pressure on non-aligned Libya.

Stressing that the world community must condemn U.S. aggression and must find the ways to counter it anywhere in the world, he went on to say that the Jamahiriyah was open to all constructive solutions but that no threats or force would frighten it.

ALBANIAN 'IRREDENTISTS' DEMONSTRATE IN GENEVA

LD192311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Several hundred Albanian nationalists and irredentists demonstrated this afternoon in Geneva streets chanting anti-Yugoslav slogans. They were chauvinist slogans and Yuguslavia's nonaligned policy was attacked as well. As they were unable to attract the attention of the passers-by or of the representatives of the press to any large extent the demonstrators dispersed. As in the past the anti-Yugoslav irredentists and nationalists obtained the permission of Swiss authorities to hold their meeting. These were the first demonstrations of this kind in Geneva for 2 years.

PRESIDENCY MEETS; ASSESSES PRC, DPRK TALKS

LD180913 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session, presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, at which it discussed and adopted reports on the results of the recent visits by the President of the SFRY Presidency to the DPRK and the PRC.

The Presidency positively assessed the results of talks with the highest-ranking leaders of these countries and established that they represented a new contribution to efforts toward strengthening and deepening close friendly relations between Yugoslavia and these two Asian countries.

The Presidency assessed as very positive talks with Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. Particular stress was laid on the significance of widening cooperation between the two countries, which has been comprehensive so far, and on the possibility of promoting it further in all areas of mutual interest. The SFRY Presidency particularly pointed out the significance of the exchange of views on the forthcoming preparations and activities of nonaligned countries on the eve of the eighth summit in Harare, in connection with which both sides stressed the importance of preserving the movement's unity on the original principles and objectives of nonalignment, its independent, global, and nonbloc character and role on the international scene, as well as its full involvement in seeking solutions for topical political and economic problems in the world.

At the session, stress was also laid on Yugoslav support for the efforts of the DPRK leadership toward a peaceful unification of Korea as an important contribution toward preserving peace and stability in this part of Asia.

As assessed at the session, the talks between President Vlajkovic and Li Xiannian, PRC president, reflected the closeness in relations between the two countries and at the same time offered new significant stimuli for the development of comprehensive friendly cooperation on the principles of independence, full equality, and mutual respect. The talks confirmed, it was said at the session, Yugoslav and Chinese deep interest in further enriching all aspects of cooperation on stable and long-term bases.

The SFRY Presidency pointed out that the Yugoslav-Chinese talks had confirmed a high degree of similarity of views on many international questions, as well as on the ways for solving them. In this connection, particular stress was laid on the universal value of detente and on the right of each country to decide on the ways of its own development freely and independently. The significance of the agreement between Yugoslavia and China about the need for all countries to act in accordance with the principles of peace-loving coexistence with the aim of preventing the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation was stressed. In this connection, the indispensable role of the United Nations in preserving world peace and security, as well as solving complex problems of the contemporary world was also stressed. Both sides emphasized the significance of the role and activities of the Nonaligned Movement in this process.

At the session, some other questions of the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed.

LCY CONGRESS DRAFTS FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION

AU202201 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Jovan Radovanovic article: "Creative Dialogue"]

[Text] "The basic trait of the present stage of world development which is full of conflicts and crises, is the irreconcilable struggle between the forces of class and national emancipation and the forces that are trying to maintain relations based on exploitation and domination; between the forces that are trying to maintain the existing situation and the forces that are pulling the progress of humanity forward and expressing growing demands for a thorough change in international political and economic relations in order to base them on democratic principles of self-determination, independence, equality, and noninterference."

This is how the draft resolution on the LCY's tasks in the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, progress, and socialism in the world evaluates the current international situation. Along with the principled orientation against the bloc division of the world, the irrational arms race, and the condemnation of the policy of force and military interventions, the 18 points of the draft present the LCY stands on crises in the Middle East and Central America, on the war between Iran and Iraq, the situation in southern Africa, and the interventions in Cambodia and Afghanistan. The role of the nonaligned countries and the need for more decisive action through the United Nations in times of crisis are stressed, and all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world are called upon to defend peace against increasingly frequent attacks by crude military force.

Nonalignment

The entire text of the draft foreign policy resolution for the 13th LCY Congress is permeated with the warning that developed countries have, more and more, been using their economic power and privileged position for maintaining and strengthening the present unjust system of international economic relations, because it ensures them exploitation and domination over developing countries. The social forces of national and social emancipation are therefore waging an increasingly resolute struggle for building a new, more just international order. The resolution notes that various social forces, in particular the better organized peace movements from all over the world, have been increasingly joining the struggle for a more just world of peace and progress.

Acting as an independent, nonbloc, and global factor in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for democratizing international relations, and for solving pressing economic, social, and political problems in the general interest of humanity, the Nonaligned Movement asserts itself as an indispensable factor of peace and international cooperation. It is from that viewpoint that the forthcoming Harare conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government is expected to be an extremely important international event.

Debts

Understandably enough, the draft resolution speaks a lot about the debtors' crisis in the world and points out that the IMF policy helps to unload all problems pertaining to debts on the debtor countries, and warns about the need for negotiations and for a solution to this problem that would not bring into question the development of a great part of the world.

The draft resolution says that "egoism and shortsighted policy of developed countries and their financial institutions postpones or even makes impossible finding the way out of the present critical situation," although prolonging such a situation could cause grave consequences in developing countries' economies.

Seeking a place for Yugoslavia in the international division of labor, one points out, among other things, the need for adapting to some new trends, such as, integration within Europe, along with our traditional tendency toward balanced economic cooperation with both East and West, and in particular with developing countries.

Due to increasingly loud and frequent saber rattling in the Mediterranean, it is stressed that, apart from state organs, the LCY will also act through its channels in turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation in which foreign military presence is eliminated.

A significant place in the foreign policy activity of the state and party is seen in strengthening good-neighborly cooperation as well as the known principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference. A significant role in the development of thoese relations has always been played by Yugoslav peoples who live as national minorities in neighboring countries. It is thereby stressed on this occasion that their position be in conformity with the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act, and it is added that the "equal position of national minorities is a constituent element of the world process of national emancipation, the LCY believes that majority nations have a special responsibility in the process of creating conditions for the equality of national minorities."

Cooperation

The significant final part of the draft resolution is devoted to the LCY's creative dialogue with all communist, workers, socialist, social democratic, and other progressive parties and democratic movements and parties in the world. The LCY considers various forms of multilateral cooperation with progressive parties and movements useful, if that cooperation is based upon a tolerant, equal, and reasoned public debate in which the sovereign right of a party or a movement to independently establish its policy is not brought into question. The LCY does not accept those forms of "cooperation" which lead to establishing any kind of a "guiding center," or are oriented toward adopting "binding conclusions." In conformity with this tenet, whenever participation in various international gatherings is involved, the LCY will in the future, as it has been doing to date, adopt positions about each specific initiative.

The processes of social change and reform in individual socialist countries -- the draft resolution for the 13th LCY Congress says -- witness the readiness and capability of social forces to critically reexamine their own practice and to overcome manifested weaknesses, with a view to strengthening the role of the workers class and working people in managing all social duties. With complete justification, the conclusion reads as follows: "These changes, depending on their character, range, and possible outcome, will have an even broader objective significance for the further development and strengthening of socialism on a world scale."

MAMULA ATTENDS MILITARY YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD190142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The overall results which the youth organization achieved in the past period make the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army a significant socio-political and educational factor which makes an enormous contribution to strengthening combat readiness and moral and political unity of the units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army. This, in brief, is the conclusion of today's electoral conference of the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army, which completed the electoral activity of the youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and adopted a report on its work in the past year.

A total of 109 delegates took part in the work of the conference, which was also attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Col-Gen Georgije Jovicic, chairman of the committee of the LCY Organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army; Silvija Zugic-Rijavec, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia; Zarko Mitic, secretary of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia; Rear Admiral Petar Simic, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Hasib Causevic, secretary of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation of Civilians in the Service of the Yugoslav People's Army, and others. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Col-Gen Goergije Jovicic and Sijvija Zugic-Rijavec today received tokens of appreciation of the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia between the first and second electoral conferences, Nedjo Danilovic, president of the Presidium of the Youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, stressed that young people in the Army had through just completed electoral activities shown a high degree of political maturity and manifested a firm political unity and loyalty to self-managing socialist system. The level of involvement and organization we have achieved is such that there is no single unit or a separate structure without an organized youth organization, mostly consisting of young people, but also including those over 27, he said.

We cannot be satisfied with processes which have recently taken place in a section of young generation, in society and in the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. Unfavorable economic trends, particularly increased unemployment, prominent factionalism, fragmentation and the lack of unity in the educational system; lack of coordination between the educational system and the needs of associate labor and inadequate appreciation of productive labor which makes these problems even more complex, indicate to what extent the socioeconomic situation affects social being and awareness of young generation, Danilovic said. He added that we should not allow ourselves to repeat mistakes which can often be publicly heard in assessments of the state of affairs among young people and in their organization.

Stating that the Army shared the destiny of society, several participants in the discussion spoke about the decline in living standards of young officers and civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army. Becir Sirovina pointed out that the system of rewards in the Yugoslav People's Army should be improved, since personal incomes are not as high as it is sometimes imagined. In certain environments, he added, this leads to the dropping off of officers cadres and to a poor response from young people for the military profession.

Taking part in the work of the conference, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, stressed that the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army has become, and could be even more so in the future, a significant factor in solving all questions of the Army and in overcoming manifested weaknesses, in order to involve more speedily and successfully all young people in well-organized, successful and effective military collectives as socio-political factors and as military formations.

Admiral Mamula stressed that there is full agreement between the views of the youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and other subjects of military life with respect to all essential questions and problems, in both the ideological sphere and the spheres of organization, cadre and standard and the material sphere. However, we cannot turn away from the processes of one-sided views of problems; rather, we must monitor them, take part in them and try to understand them, but also influence them so that this one-sidedness is overcome. The Federal Secretary for National Defense stressed that young people in the Yugoslav People's Army should turn even more toward essential problems which at this moment burden our Army as part of society, and see how the youth organization could significantly help here. Therefore, the topical questions of standard and life and work conditions in general, which quite justifiably were discussed at the conference, could not be taken out from the context of society's real possibilities in financing the needs of the country's defense, nor outside the context of other important questions of development and modernization of our Armed Forces.

Federal Secretary Admiral Branko Mamula, particularly pointed out the need for even firmer cooperation between the youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army, commands and sociopolitical organizations, and in particular with the conferences of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia at all levels, since this would be the best way for discussing possible unsolved problems and new phenomena, and to find the best and most acceptable solutions. Do not neglect these other questions, either -- in particular internal relations, and relations among young people -- since they could seriously hamper overall relations in both society and the Army. In this way you would contribute to having the Army remain what it is now: an organized defense force of Yugoslav society whose tasks are to protect society in both peace and war from all dangers, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said in conclusion.

At the end of the debate in which mention was made of many other forms of activities of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army, a report on the work of the members, organizations, organs and bodies of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army from 1986 to 1990 and changes and amendments to the statutory decisions of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army. The most important new feature envisaged in these documents is the introduction of a conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia (with changing delegates) as the highest organ of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army between the two electoral conferences instead of the presidiums as hitherto.

The delegates to the second electoral conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army today elected a new presidium of the organization of young people in the Yugoslav People's Army. Capt Boris Legner was elected president of the Presidium, and Milutin Stepanovic secretary, a duty he has carried out for the past year.

SLOVENE LC CONGRESS SESSION BEGINS IN LJUBLJANA

LD190521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- With the playing of the Internationale, the work of the 10th Congress of the Slovene LC began in the Canker Club in Ljubljana today. The congress was opened by Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC.

With warm applause the congress welcomed the LCY Central Committee delegation led by Petar Matic, the delegations of all our republics and provinces, and the delegations of the Slovene Cultural-Economic Association in Trieste, the Association of Slovene Organizations in Carinthia and the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes from Klagenfurt, the provincial leadership of the Austrian Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party Provincial Committee for Friuli-Venezia Giulia and for Peidmont, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party from Vas County, and a delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia. There are about 800 delegates taking part in the work of the congress and more than 400 guests.

After the election of the congress commissions and the approval of the candidate lists, an introductory speech was delivered by Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee.

Andrej Marinc's words of harsh condemnation of the U.S. attacks on Libya were greeted with loud and long applause from congress participants. The attack can only be described, Marinc emphasized, as a method of international terrorism and cannot be justified. We condemn every form of terrorism and welcome its eradication, all the more so since this act is also an attack on world peace and international coexistence, said Marinc.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee, the 10th Congress of the Slovene LC was greeted by Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Noting the importance of the results achieved in exceptionally complex economic and overall social conditions, Matic stressed that the Slovene economy, even in these conditions, had succeeded in maintaining a high level of employment and production, in increasing product quality and opening up the process of restructuring and modernizing its own capacities. He particularly emphasized the importance of broader inclusion of scientific cadres in production and management processes which would have a stabilizing effect on the entire Yugoslav economy.

According to Matic, what has been achieved in Slovenia and in Yugoslavia is far from satisfactory, particularly with regard to finding a way out of the economic crisis, which is lasting for an impermissibly long time. Its causes should not be sought only and exclusively in the obvious lack of respect for economic laws and in disorganized economic relations and delays in the development of the system, but also in seriously weakened unity and action capability of the LC and the leading forces of Yugoslav society.

The LCY must assess as unacceptable the practice and relations in society which are eroding the unity of the country, seriously hampering its socialist and self-managing development, and weakening its position and reputation in the world.

Democratic dialogue in the LC and in society on the political system has been used by individuals and groups in some environments for a direct challenge to the foundations on which our community rests, said Matic, and underlined that the advocates of criticism and change in everything that exists are losing sight of the fact that our country's nations and nationalities did not fight in the war so that the degree and extent of their freedom and equality in the Yugoslav community should be determined by others.

The plenary session of the congress ended with the election of the chairmen of the four commissions in which debates will be conducted on the basis of the report of the work between the two congresses of the statutory and supervisory commissions, the report of the president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, and the draft resolution. The congress will meet again in plenary session on Saturday.

Discusses Self-Management

LD201410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- In some places, pressure for change in the system has grown so much that its advocates, sometimes even in the ranks of the LCY, publicly demand changes in the foundation of our socioeconomic and sociopolitical order, stressed Valerija Skerbec, who submitted the introductory report in the Commission for the Tasks of the League of Communists in Realizing Socialist Socio-Property Relations and Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. The majority of such orientations, she added, has developed on the conviction that only etatism or bourgeois democracy could free us from difficulties in the economy and ensure development at the highest level.

The basic assumption is certainly that the worker should increasingly affirm himself as a creator of new values and manger of social assets. In order to realize this objective, workers must associate themselves more closely on united Yugoslav economic territory, on the bases of economic interests, and thereby realize their common interests in the self-managing community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

Stressing that nowhere should spending be greater than income Valerija Skerbec also referred to the significance of the responsibility for the fact that all self-managing interests should be directed via the delegate system, with the active role played by the Socialist Alliance and trade unions, where they can actually be realized in association with the interests of others. This is also the way to put an end to unproductive repetitions that adopted decisions are alienated, and to nip various monopolies in the bud.

Over 60 delegates asked to take the floor in the commission for LC tasks aimed at the implementation of socialist group-ownership relations and the development of the political system of socialist self-management. Their discussion focused above all on issues concerning ways of strengthening the original institutions of socialist self-managing relations that are built into our system, in order to realize the class character of social relations.

According to delegate Petar Jekovac from the Kranj Tekstilindus, the basic prerequisite for our future development lies in the reaffirmation of the worker as the creator of new values and the manager of social resources.

We should, he went on, put an end to the socialization of economically unjustified production and orient social resources and accumulation toward more productive work, in keeping with the self-managing principles. This is one of the conditions of preventing the organs of sociopolitical communities from protecting poorly done work and imposing failed investments on associated labor.

A crisis in the Yugoslav economy is a warning that there is something wrong with the mechanism of motivation in our socioeconomic system, said Dusan Sinigoj, taking part in the debate. (?Differing) and unprincipled attitudes toward the elimination of foreign exchange differences, the financial consolidation of the economy and credit-monetary policy negate the constitutional principle of equal conditions of economic activity, while the territorialization of these measures disturbs the principle of Yugoslavia's unified economic territory.

Too much is being said on the need to relieve the economy, having in mind mainly the joint and general consumption, while in reality the economy's heaviest burden are the firms operating at a loss, which are overhauled at the expense of the income of others, while their production programs spend and do not create foreign currency. He considers that the congress must demand, in the most determined manner, the rehabilitation of the law on values in our economic policy and a greater degree of independence and responsibility on the part of all the basic economic subjects.

The introduction of modern technology in the economy and social activities is the imperative of our further development; according to Sinigoj the congress ought to correct dilemmas that have recently been manifested in connection with the definition of excess income. If one could consider that excess income and above-average income were acquired by means of successful economic activity, and if one were to try and transfer them elsewhere, this would be a definite and fateful end of the last economic motive for successful economic activity and a loss of the fundamental criterion for the assessment of economic success, Sinigoj believes.

Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

LD191220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The participants in the 10th Slovene LC Congress plenum today adopted a statement in which the U.S. aggression against Libya is condemned. The statement, which was read by Vlado Janzic, spokesman of the International Cooperation Commission, was greeted by long applause.

"The delegates of the 10th Slovene LC Congress condemn the U.S. aggression against the sovereign Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This act represents the crudest violation of international rights and the principles of the UN founding charter. For this reason we are persistent in our request that the United States should stop this aggression. Every form of aggression is an act of state terrorism, and it cannot be justified as a struggle against terrorism. This is why we condemn the practice of those countries which take it as their right -- giving as a pretext their views on democracy and international relations -- to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign countries. The right to establish relations in a sovereign country can only belong to the citizens and people of that country, no one else. We have never given up this principled stand because we were among the first to experience many forms of pressure, interference, and international terrorism. We have always resolutely defended all peoples and countries which found themselves in similar or even worse situations.

We resolutely condemn every use of force in international relations, and resolutely support joint efforts under the aegis of the United Nations and on the basis of their unanimously adopted principles which are aimed at the elimination of all forms and causes of international terrorism.

PRISTINA LC APPROVES ASSESSMENT OF RECENT EVENT

LD192341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The municipal committee of the LC of Pristina today approved the assessments of its presidium on the current political situation in the municipality and the tasks of the communists. These assessments and tasks were approved in the wake of recent mass meetings of citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationalities in Kosovo Polje, their travels to Belgrade, and their talks with prominent leaders of the federation and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The discussion today was dominated by the demand that in all these matters the justified dissatisfaction of the majority with the situation in the municipality must always be separated from the attempts of the individuals to manipulate the masses using Serb and Montenegrin nationalism. This is why it was noted that the best barrier to the action by Albanian irredentists and by other nationalists too was to restore confidence in the work of the administration organs, to resolve the accumulated problems in the commune, and also by political action in implementing the policy of genuine equality of everyone living in Kosovo.

It was reiterated at the session today that successful action on these three fronts can arrest the process of Serb and Montenegrin emigration. Concrete results, as against forum stories, are required more than ever before because the emigration process has intensified again recently in Pristina. Even without this that municipality was the infamous record holder of this process. During the past 4 years 13.9 percent of the Serb and Montenegrin population had emigrated from here, and this is the highest percentage in all the 22 municipalities in the province.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EMIGRATION PROBLEM

LD201145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo must not be tackled only by the LC and other subjective forces, but also by collectives, administrative organs, and self-managing organs; in other words all the factors of our socialist system. If even one person emigrates under duress this should be a warning to all the subjective forces of our society, stressed Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, in his introductory report at today's expanded session of the Provincial Committee Presidium.

In the work of the session, which focused on the assessment of the implementation of stands and conclusions of the Kosovo LC in connection with the halting of emigration, the following also participated: Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Zika Radojlovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Marko Lolic and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretaries in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; along with presidents of LC municipal committees and presidents of LC action conferences of major work collectives in Kosovo.

Our aim, Kolj Siroka said, is that the Serbs and Montenegrins not emigrate at all for any reason. If we manage to engage all our organized forces and subjects in united actions we can be certain to achieve some results. He illustrated this by noting that emigration has recently slowed down in many Kosovo municipalities, but he added that it is even more prominent in Pristina and a number of other places.

According to a report prepared for this session, 1,836 Serbian and Montenegrin families emigrated from Kosovo between 1982 and 1985 -- that is about 18,500 members of these nations in all. At the same time, in the past 2 to 3 years we have for the first time, Siroka said, seen the return of Serbs and Montenegrins and the arrival of those who were not born in Kosovo or did not work there before: 2,600 Serbs and Montenegrins returned. According to Siroka, this is the result of more organized work and a readiness on the part of people from Kosovo to prove that it is realistically possible to create conditions for such a tendency which ought to be encouraged.

We must rely on specific experiences and the support of the working people of both Serbians and the whole country and must work to ensure that the struggle for the deepening of brotherhood, unity, mutual understanding, and fellowship of the nations and nationalities living in Kosovo and further afield should become the most secure way to halt the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

This problem must be the preoccupation, task, and responsibility of all LC members, organizations, and leaderships, as well as of every worker, citizen, and young person. We have not yet achieved satisfactory results and must take concrete actions to create such an atmosphere, warned Kolj Siroka.

Siroka added that the penal policy as regards those who espouse hostile activity based on positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism should be made more severe, especially against those who are committing indecent and loathesome acts, such as rape, desecration of monuments, and attacks on members of other nationalities. At the same time, there should be public condemnation of such attacks through political activity everywhere, particularly in those environments where these attacks are committed, he said.

Siroka also dwelt on results achieved in the struggle against irredentism and in unmasking its slogans and aims and the effort to stabilize the political situation. The hostile activity in these areas has been decreasing considerably, but its exponents strive to maintain an atmosphere of insecurity by provoking excesses directed against the personal integrity and property of the Serbs and Montenegrins. Siroka said that Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have recently been assuming more serious proportions and that this is aimed at fomenting lack of trust in the progressive forces of Kosovo, Serbia, and the country as a whole, at calling into question the possibility of living together, and at demanding to go back to the time before the Brioni plenum. For this reason, Siroka pointed out, the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism can be waged and won only in conjunction with the struggle against Serbian, Montenegrin, and all other forms of nationalism and chauvinism which exist through the country.

The president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee then spoke in favor of a more intensive continuation of ideopolitical and work differentiation, giving several examples and stressing the forms of activity carried out so far aimed at halting emigration, particularly in conjunction with associated labor in Serbia and the country as a whole, in order to create conditions for employment in areas mainly populated by the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Intensified emigration from Pristina in a period from September 1985 to the first few months of this one is an alarming fact, Ragip Haljilji, president of the LC Municipal Committee, said in the discussion. He viewed the causes of this negative tendency as being the result of a not yet stabilized political and security situation and as a further instance of pressure.

Refik Agaj, chairman of the Provincial Commission for Halting Emigration, drew particular attention to the seriousness of the process of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and everything it implies. Illustrating his point with the fact that the total number of Serbs and Montenegrins who had emigrated in the last 5 years went down by 7.6 percent, Agaj stressed that one should not accumulate new conclusions but should concentrate on changes in behavior, maximum efficiency, and responsibility for the implementation for the conclusions already adopted. If we continue to work as we have so far the emigration will continue, Refik Agaj warned, illustrating this by noting that 2,500 Serbian and Montenegrin families, including many officials and professionals, have purchased plots of land and houses or apartments outside Kosovo.

The implementation of the stands on the halting of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is by all means a priority task of the LC and all sociopolitical organizations and communities, from municipalities to republics and the entire country, said Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, taking the floor.

If we bear in mind the great pressure of Albanian irredentism on the Serbs and Montenegrins, it is clear that it is the question of a premeditated, long-term, and lasting preoccupation on the part of Albanian nationalists, Ckrebic went on. Personal security of citizens has been drastically reduced, the violation of their basic constitutional rights is an everyday phenomenon, and mutual trust among even the closest relatives has been disturbed. The fact that irredentists directed their activity above all toward the younger generation shows that they have a long-term strategy.

There must be a reexamination of the effectiveness of state organs, administrative organs, and numerous services which citizens contact daily in order to realize their rights, Ckrebic added. No one should feel like a second-rate citizen in front of the authorities. The Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, and Turks must all feel that they can rely on the Kosovo organs at all levels just as if they are their own institutions in every situation and whenever this is needed. It is discouraging when one believes that there is no way in which the organized state can protect him when laws are not respected.

For this reason I give my support the oft-mentioned need to analyze the work of the courts, prosecutors' offices, organs of Secretariats for Internal Affairs, tax organs, and all others who are responsible for the realization of the constitutional rights of all citizens, Ckrebic said. This is a very topical and urgent matter. There are no unimportant or second-rate cases, especially when intranational relations are concerned.

It is our duty to reaffirm everywhere the struggle of all organized subjective forces and all provincial organs. This battle must be won. All others must help, from other republics and Vojvodina. This has to be an everyday battle and it must succeed.

Azem Vlasi also took part in the discussion. He drew special attention to a need to eliminate the practice of "consolation" by words when leaders communicate with the grassroots. Whenever we see a realistic problem we must take concrete action and get rid of the culprits, because unless we do this people will not believe us.

The Serbian LC Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee, and also the leaderships of all sociopolitical organizations and provincial organs will be informed about the full material of today's expanded session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

ALBANIAN IRREDENTISTS IN MACEDONIA CHARGED

AU161741 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 86 p 12

[M. K. Report]

[Text] Skopje, 8 Apr -- According to the official statement issued by the Skopje district Public Prosecution Office, following the completion of an investigation, the district Court of Skopje has brought charges for the criminal act of associating with the purpose of hostile activity on the basis of Article 136, Paragraph 1 and 2 of the Section 114 of the SFRY Penal Code against the following persons: Bajram Limani from Kosovo Polje, Pasa Maksuti from Kicevo, Fatimir Ibrahimi, Biljalj Serif, Afrim Ibrahimi, all three from Tetovo, Safet Useini and Muadin Bajrami from the village of Zajas near Kicevo, Eminije Zekir and Eminije Veli from Kicevo.

In the period between 1978 and October 1985, as the members of a hostile organization "Marxists-Leninists," in Kicevo, Tetovo, and Pristina the accused were acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and were involved in activities directed toward threatening the territorial unity of the SFRY, unconstitutionally changing the federative system of our country and breaking the brotherhood and unity and quality of Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

The aim of this hostile group, the official statement says, was to fight for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to get the status of a republic to which parts of the SR of Macedonia, the SR of Serbia, and the SR of Montenegro populated by the Albanians would be attached. The ultimate aim would be to secede from the SFRY to become a part of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

MEASURES ON SERBIAN MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION ADOPTED

LD211010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Pristona, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly has adopted a program of special measures and activities aimed at a more accurate and effective work of legislative organs in this province, particularly when tackling those cases that concern the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

The program puts these organs under an obligation to set up an operative plan of ways and means for a more efficient work of the courts in tackling all the cases in which the parties are of different nationalities, in particular the ones which are of importance for the emigration of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations. Legislative organs are also under an obligation to produce a list of pending and backlogged cases and take measures in order that these decisions be carried out in the shortest possible time. The deadline for the completion of these plans is 5 May of this year.

Judicial organs are under an obligation to examine the reasons, circumstances and subjective weaknesses of the exponents of legislative functions and other employees in these organs, whose inaccurate, inefficient and illegal work on tackling the cases involving the parties of different nationalities contributed to a lack of trust and the disturbance of intranational relations. There, responsibility is more precisely defined in the following stand:

To take the initiative for establishing the responsibility in relationship with previous exponents of legislative functions who are responsibile for the inaccurate and inefficent work in the abovementioned cases. To take the initiative for establishing the personal responsibility of the exponents of functions in legislative organs whose idleness, irresponsibility and lack of expertise or moral-political unsuitablity contributed to the atmosphere of lack of trust in these organs and whose behavior had an effect on the d sturbance of intranational relations and citizens' unequal status before the courts. To take measures for relieving these of their duties and to prevent them of carrying out any responsible function. The end of the program reads: In connection with petitions and complaints lodged by the citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities against specific pending cases it is the duty of the abovementioned organs to take all measures in order to tackle these cases in a more accurate and effective way.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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KAPLLANI SPEAKS AT UN ON ECONOMIC POLICY

AU191400 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 19 (ATA) -- In the debate on the economic situation in Europe held in the 41st session of the Economic Commission of the UN on Europe which is holding its proceedings in Geneva, Muhamet Kapllani, vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the delegation of the PSRA took the floor on April 18. He said among others:

The 41st session of the Economic Commission on Europe is holding its proceedings at a time when the political and economic climate in the world continues to be grave. The international peace and seucrity is threatened every day by the imperialist and hegemonic policy of the superpowers. While this commission is recommended to examine the cooperation also in the Mediterranean region, we must point out the fact that the situation in this basin is deteriorated and recently it has become rather serious and threatening as a result of the brutal acts of aggression undertaken by the USA against Libya. Challenging the world opinion, the USA, under the pretext of war against terrorism is legalising and applying state terrorism against the Libyan brave and peaceloving people are directed at the same time against all the Arab peoples and are a serious threat to the peace and security in the Mediterranean, in Europe and in the world. The Albanian delegation voices its determination against the policy from the position of strength and denounces the aggressive acts of American imperialism towards Libya. The grave situation created in the Mediterranean makes even more indispensable the removal of the aggressive fleets of the two superpowers from this region.

Speaking of economic problems he said: The United States of America and the Soviet Union have elaborated a new economic strategy which aims at the expansion of their hegemony and domination through debts and credits, technical-scientific monopoly and technological necolonialism.

In the countries of Europe too, without sparing even their closest partners. The debts are turned into a phenomenon with dangerous economic and political consequences. Ever more evident is becoming the phenomenon of closed markets, which has led to the narrowing of the exports and the fiercer rivalry for markets, the protectionist measures are being rapidly intensified and the tariffs and non-tariff barriers are increasing and differentiated imports for different countries and zones are being limited.

Further on, the Albanian representative spoke of the economic development of Albania. The PSR of Albania, he said, has a stabilised economy which is being developed and strengthened non-stop on the basis of an economic and principled policy elaborated by the party of labour and comrade Enver Hoxha. The 7th Five-Year Plan, which we have just completed, was an important period for the consolidation of the economic and social development of our country on the road of socialism. During this five year plan, a great program of investments will be realised self-reliantly, the structure of the economy will improve, the scale of exploitation and processing of the raw materials at home will increase, the energy basis will expand, new mines will be opened and the existing ones will expand further. Metallurgical and mechanical industry will strengthen and develop further.

The PSR of Albania, he said in conclusion, is for the development of free stable trade exchanges with different countries on the basis of mutual benefit and complete equality, without discriminations and restrictive measures. It considers these exchanges as a useful and necessary means for the normal development of international relations. But we oppose every effort to use these relations as a means of pressure and discrimination, to impose such concepts and practices which run counter to our policy of independent development.

U.S. REACTION TO GORBACHEV SPEECHES NOTED

LD221024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The series of military provocations by the United States which culminated in the aggressive action against Libya has not only seriously upset the overall political atmosphere in the world but also Soviet-U.S. relations. Here is our correspondent Vladimir Solecky from New York:

The U.S. media for this reason are devoting major attention to all signals about their future prospects. All the speeches delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev at the SED Congress have been carefully followed here, which was also the case in regard to his speech yesterday at a Berlin works, where he spoke about the possibilities of dissolving military blocks in Europe and the Soviet Union's willingness to carry out the planned summit meeting if a proper atmosphere is created for it. If President Reagan also voiced the hope yesterday that the planned visit by Mikhail Gorbachev could indeed be carried out this year, this is not as significant as his decision to withdraw two Poseidon-class nuclear submarines from operation so that when new Trident-class nuclear submarines are launched in May the limits agreed in the SALT II treaty on the number of nuclear warheads are not exceeded. This is regarded here as a certain defeat for the hawks from the Pentagon, who have been exerting all kinds of pressure to make the United States openly renounce observance of this treaty since it constitutes a major obstacle to the unrestricted development of their war projects.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST 'DANGEROUS STRIKE' AT PEACE

LD222115 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 22 Apr 86

[By Pavel Urban]

[Text] Prague April 22 (CTK) -- The third nuclear test conducted this year by the USA in the Nevada desert today is another dangerous strike against the policy of international peace and security.

The USA once again said its categorical "no" to the repeated calls by the Soviet Union for restraint and for serious talks on disarmament in tune with the aims of the U.N. Charter. The USA is thus quite consciously shifting the world to the fateful moment when one single strike of a match is enough to turn the earth into contaminated ruins.

The arguments used by the Reagan administration to justify its course are absolutely untenable.

In spite of the Soviet Union's observance of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and the Soviet proposals for nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 and for other ways of reducing the danger of military confrontation, the USA carried out the test. The answer to the question why it did so and why it arrogantly says it will continue these tests is that the USA continues seeking military superiority over the USSR, it wants to transfer the arms race into space and put the earth in nuclear chains in order to be able to control it.

It is an alarming scenario to which not only the Soviet Union and the socialist countries but also the broad front of the developing world and the public of the Western countries, including prominent state and political officials are opposed.

The value of Reagan's consent with the Geneva summit formulation that there can be no winners in a nuclear war can be questioned by right. If Washington continues saying that Mikhail Gorbachev will keep to his commitment and come for the second summit to the United States, Moscow has the right to ask Ronald Reagan to fulfil his share of the Geneva commitments.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S 'APPEAL' ON SALT II EXAMINED

LD222046 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] More than half of the members of the U.S. House of Representatives have sent a written appeal to the U.S. President urging that the United States continue to observe also in the coming years the treaty with the Soviet Union that limits strategic weapons and which the world knows under the abbreviation, SALT II. Why the congressmen should be urging the President just now is the subject of the following commentary:

The reason is simple: Time pressure. The fact is that as early as next month the United States is to lauch a new Trident submarine equipped with 24 nuclear warheads. Such an embellished submarine, however, exceeds the limit set by SALT II. If the United States does not want to violate the treaty it will have to liquidate at the same time other older nuclear vessels. The fact is, however that President Reagan evidently has only the slightest desire to do so. Donald Regan, the chief of the White House staff, openly admitted that on a television appearance yesterday. Apparently in order merely to blunt the edge of this admission he went on to add that during the next 2 weeks White House emissaries would consult U.S. allies in Western Europe on this issue.

This, however, does not mean a great deal. Experiences, and there are totally fresh ones, show that West European views do not count a great deal in the White House. After all, this issue has already been discussed and Western Europe has made it quite clear that it is in favor of observing the SALT treaty.

Moreover, Donald Regan yesterday gave a totally distorted picture of the U.S. political scene. The fact is that he claimed that a number of congressmen believe that since the treaty, which has never been ratified, has no legal bearing there is no logic in observing it.

However, the matter is different. In the first place there is no logic in the decision not to ratify it when so many renowned experts, including those from the United States, worked on drafting it for so many years. Moreover, although the United States has not ratified the treaty, both sides -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- pledged to observe it. Second, it is not true that Congress is against observing the treaty. On the contrary, the majority of congressmen are in favor. This is borne out not only by the previously mentioned written appeal by members of the House of Representatives but the Sentate, too, had recently drawn up a similar document. The Congress is apparently conscious of one fact. The violation of the SALT Treaty would further muddy the already poor hopes for the normalization of the international situation.

An influential Democratic congressman, Les Aspin, pointed out that a violation of the SALT II Treaty by the United States would substantially impair the United States' own security. The fact is that one cannot speculate on which obligations the United States will choose to observe and which it will not. One cannot speculate that the other side will idly watch a viloation of the SALT Treaty.

The Soviet Union would have to react inevitably and Soviet quarters have pointed this out on more than one occasion. In practice this would mean a further growth of the strategic nuclear potential, i.e precisely those weapons which President Reagan has been burying verbally on so many occasions when developing his theories about space weapons.

The current steps by his government, however, merely demonstrate that the U.S. concept does not reckon with the liquidation of nuclear weapons but on the contrary with their expansion and with adding destructive weapons in space.

PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. RAID AGAINST LIBYA

LD171229 Prague CTK in English 0646 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslavak newspapers today continued their comments on the U.S. air strike on Libya.

"The hysterical campaign of false accusations of Libya after the attacks at Rome and Vienna airports at the end of last year...brings to mind the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, escalated after the Tonkin Bay incident," the Communist Party newspaper RUDE PRAVO said.

In a large article on the objectives of what it said was a policy of provocations, the paper stressed that the current U.S. actions against Libya accentuated the historic parallel.

In the 1964 incident, the U.S. accused Vietnam of attacking U.S. warships by its gunboats in the bay.

"Those circles in the U.S. that would like to repeat a similar adventure... are now using every means to revive U.S. chauvinism and remove all obstacles that stand in the way of a direct involvement of U.S. troops in the fight against those countries the policy of which is being disliked by the White House, under the pretext of a 'struggle against terrorism'," RUDE PRAVO said.

"The U.S. Administration should realize it is impossible just to slap the world in its face again and again," the Czechoslovak people's party daily Lidova DEMOKRACIE said and added that it was necessary to view the agression against Libya in connection with Washington's policy of militarizing outer space and continuing feverish nuclear armament.

Bratislava April 17 (CTK) -- The Slovak daily PRAVDA noted today that the U.S. aggression against Libya is one of the more "black steps" made by the USA after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

The daily recalled the U.S. torpedoing of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, its provocative sending of U.S. ships into Soviet territorial waters and its call on the U.S. to reduce by 40 percent its diplomatic staff in the United Nations. After all these steps and the gross aggression against Libya, the USA has not the least right to regret the cancelling of the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for May. No one else but the U.S. Government is to blame for this development, PRAVDA stressed

CEREMONY HELD TO COMMEMORATE LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

Participants Listed

LD222204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The bequest of the life and work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the thinker and creator of a revolutionary party of a new type, the leader of the international communist movement, and the founder of the Soviet state was recalled today in the National Theater in Prague by the participants in a festive rally to mark the 116th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Present at the rally were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; the following members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; the following candidate members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, and Frantisek Pitra; the following secretaries of the party Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present were heads of department of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal and Czech Governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, and of political party organs and public organizations of the National Front, and others.

Also among the guests was Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Representatives of the embassies of the other socialist countries.

Havlin Makes Speech

LD222113 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1655 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Speech by Josef Havlin, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, at ceremony to mark Lenin's birth anniversary in Prague's National Theater on 22 April -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak SR, esteemed comrades: 22 April is the date of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. His name is the symbol of revolutionary, socialist changes in the world. His teaching is the permanent component of the spiritual wealth of all progressive mankind. We express our permanent loyalty to the heritage of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, our endless respect for the thinker and revolutionary, the creator and teacher of the international working class, the creator of the revolutionary party of a new type, the inspirer and organizer of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the founder of the first socialist state in the world. His personality inseparably combined the genius of a theoretician and the unshakeable firmness of a proletarian fighter.

Lenin was outstanding for his deep understanding of the working class and all that which is the future of the mankind. He was outstanding for his foresight as a strategist and tactician of socialist revolution, for his bold thinking, for his realism in the assessment of specific situations, and for his unshakeable faith in the creative forces of working people. The everyday link Lenin had with the people enabled him to find correct answers to complex questions of the revolutionary struggle and of socialist construction.

Lenin's teaching in its entirety represents his theoretical and political views on socialism and communism, the generalization of the first realistic steps in the construction of a new life, a program of practical actions aimed at organizing socialist relations between people.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin was proud of the first successes in socialist construction in the land of soviets. He strived for deep penetration into the essence of social phenomena; he paid great attention to problems of the national economy. He was able to assess correctly both positive points and weak points in all spheres of the life of Soviet society. He always demanded that senior workers should act energetically and consistently in harmony with the goals of the party, the vital interests of the working class, and the broad masses of the people -- all this on the basis of all-round and deep knowledge. Lenin taught that a liberated man will only be a good manager at his place of work if he strives for high quality in his work and does not allow it to be spoiled and if he, through his actions, contributes to the high standard of organization and management of the national economy, the development of science and technology, and the implementation of its results.

Lenin's ideas, which were reflected in a deep belief in the creative abilities of the masses as the key moving force of history, are highly topical today too. Lenin's teaching is our guide, force, and weapon. It is the Marxism of the present day; it is not a dogma but, as he himself used to say, an instruction for actions.

The strength of Leninism lies in its truthfulness, in the ability to generalize the experience of social practice and to continue to develop.

In the current stage of historical development it is particularly important to remember that the success of socialist development is directly related to the thoroughness with which the objective regularities of social development are applied in the policy of communist and workers' parties and how active the role of Marxist-Leninist theory is in the understanding and tackling of practical issues. Therefore, it is so important to continue to stress to the people, and particularly to senior management, the importance of an interest in theory and enable them to master Leninist methodology of the analysis of social processes.

The greatness of Lenin also rests in the fact that he showed what inexhaustible and revolutionary changing force is hidden in the collective mind and will of the proletariat and the working massess that are led and united by a Marxist-Leninist party. He was able to put this force into action for the preparation and victory of socialist revolution.

Lenin also emphasized that if a party's policy is to be successful, it must be based not only on an exact analysis of the objective situation but also on an analysis of previous revolutionary experience. In the current conditions this means, in particular, to assess profoundly the experience of the development of the world socialist system. However, this does not include only positive experience but also an analysis of the causes of all difficulties, errors, and faults and in particular drawing conclusions for the present and the future. One of the basic conditions of successful development of socialist society is the ability of communist and workers' parties to creatively apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism in the concrete conditions of any given country, the art of lining revolutionary theory with revolutionary practice. Lenin pointed out on several occasions that it was necessary to be able to apply the general and chief principles of communism in individual relations between classes and parties, in individual features of objective development toward communism, on what is typical for each country, and on what must be investigated, discovered, and exposed.

Experience has shown that success in the construction of a new, socially and nationally just society is achieved when the policy of the communist party is based on firm scientific foundations. Any lack of appreciation of Marxist-Leninist theory and its creative advancement, or a narrowly pragmatic understanding of its role, always poses a threat of serious political and ideological consequences. The new editions of the CPSU Program say that the experience of the CPSU and all of world socialism shows that the most important factors of successful advancement are: loyalty of the ruling communist and workers parties to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism,and the creative application of this teaching: firm links between the parties and the wide masses of the working people; reinforcement of the authority of these parties and their leading role in society; strict observance of Leninist norms in the life of the party and the state and in developing the socialist rule of the people; sober assessment of existing situations; a timely and scientifically based tackling of arising problems; and the building of relations with other fraternal countries based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The CPCZ is aware of its share of responsibility for the reinforcement of unity and closeness of the world socialist community, based on the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialist internationalism, and its responsibility for further dynamic growth and achievements of world socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism. Our party unequivocally identified itself with this before the Czechoslovak people and the entire international revolutionary movement. It will contribute -- in the spirit of the congress resolutions -- to the accelerated and more general utilization of the advantages of socialism, strengthening unity, increasing the strength, authority, influence, and prestige of the countries of the socialist community. A prominent task in this direction is to promote our alliance, friendship, and all-round cooperation with the USSR. A vital importance of this fraternal link was emphasized by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the Political Report of the Central Committee to the 17th congress, in these words: Our entire way of socialist construction so far has shown the basic and lasting importance of alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR for the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people, for safeguarding the security of our state. This tie, based on mutual respect and understanding, on the coincidence of views of our communist parties on all basic issues, is for us not only a revolutionary bequest but also a living fact, not only an affair of the mind but of the heart too; it is the security on which we base all our plans and prospects.

The 27th CPSU Congress is an example of loyalty to the teaching of Lenin in the present conditions. We can already say that it has entered the history of the USSR, world socialism, and the international workers' and communist movement as a congress of creative Leninism. Because of the historical range of tasks and problems discussed at it, the congress has become an outstandingly important forum that mapped out further ways of building a new, socially and nationally just society, and securing the peaceful future of human civilization. The 27th CPSU Congress gave clear answers to the vitally important issues of our times. Its documents entail enormous theoretical riches and a number of new important generalizations and conclusions. They represent a creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory in the new conditions of the development of Soviet society, world socialism, and the international workers' and communist movement. The congress has adopted a scientific and realistic program of further improving Soviet socialist society and its gradual change over to communism. It has worked out a general line of internal and foreign policy of the party, a line of accelerating the social-economic advancement of the country, and strengthening peace in the world. A profound scientific analysis of the internal situation and the international situation, a critical assessment of experience in the construction of socialism so far, and of the development of the world revolutionary process, revolutionary courage and daring in tackling the coming and more distant tasks in the internal and foreign policy, have become an inspiring example for our party, too.

Comrades, as the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ approaches, we recall that it was Vladimir Ilich Lenin who stood at the cradle of our party, and helped its founders to find the correct path to the revolutionary vanguard -- the path under the banner of the international communist movement. It was also Lenin's teaching, assimilated and applied in a creative way by the leaders of our party, which showed itself in the conditions pertaining in Czechoslovakia to be the only correct way to liberate the working man from exploitation and to provide a decent life for him.

The experience of the CPCZ, in full harmony with the experience of Lenin's party, is testimony to the fact that the party can successfully fulfill its historic vanguard role and lead the working class and the masses to build a new society only if it consistently pays attention to its Marxist-Leninist character and to its firm link with the people. Proof of this is the results we have achieved in all spheres of public activity in the period of building a developed socialist society, in which we created a firm basis for our further successful development.

The 17th CPCZ Congress gave a demanding assessment of the development of our society throughout that period. On the basis of all the results achieved in our people's work, and of the goals which we are pursuing, it set out a bold program for the coming 5 years, and the prospects up to the end of the century. It urgently stressed the need for faster economic and social development of our society; it called for greater output and efficiency of the national economy; and it provided new stimulus for scientific and technical progress, for the all-round welfare of the people, and for consistent application of the principles of social justice, for an active social policy aimed at consolidating the socialist way of life. It brought forth new impulses for strengthening socialist democracy, for developing the initiative and creative activity of the working people. It stressed the need for a closer link between the ideological and organizational work of the party and the urgent tasks of our society. It paid great attention to raising the level of education, the qualifications, and cultural standard of the people, especially the young generation.

We link the implementation of the 17th party congress with further continuation of the great struggle for a new way of thinking, for new theoretical and practical approaches to the needs of the present stage of development of socialism, with a new style of work, with tackling the pressing important issues connected with improving management and planning, and with strengthening the international socialist division of labor. Its implementation means that we must all struggle against complacency, lack of principles, parochial interests, and bureaucratic attitudes, against inertia and all other phenomena that slow down our progress. The tasks and problems that the congress dealt with and incorporated in its resolutions must be at the center of the continuing attention of party bodies and organizations, of state and economic bodies, of all the organizations affiliated to the National Front, and of every citizen of our socialist land.

Esteemed comrades! Despite the vast peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the countries of the world socialist system, the international situation remains very tense. Because of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, the threat of nuclear conflict and the end of civilization still hangs over mankind. In the history of mankind there has never yet been such a problem and now it is urgent and clear with its cruel inexorable essence, on the most practical level. The arms race has led mankind to a critical situation, to the border line that cannot be crossed if development is not to take place. Today, we have no other alternative than the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The policy of confrontation must be replaced, as was called for by the 27th CPSU Congress, by a comprehensive system of security including all spheres of international relations.

This is why the struggle for peace and for saving civilization and life on earth is the basic strategic line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, all socialist countries, and all progressive and revolutionary forces of the world. This is a program that fulfills the humanist goals and ideals of socialism and communism. We can see daily that the imperialist circles of the United States have no interest in the solution of vitally important questions of mankind, and continues in their militarist, aggressive policy and nuclear tests. They continue in it, above all, to develop and test new space weapons in order to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. In their war mania they do not even shrink from quite unprecedented attacks against the people of countries who have set out on a different path of development than that which the United States would like. They demonstrated this recently in Libya in front of the whole world. Such a risky policy is unequivocally condemned by us. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community will not allow a disturbance of the strategic balance that has been achieved. If necessary, they will adopt corresponding measures to ensure their security. The time has come, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his speech at a meeting with workers of the Volga motor vehicle works, to stop building relations with the Soviet Union on false illusions. One of the most dangerous illusions is that the peace intentions and appeals of the Soviet Union are a weakness. Let us make it clear, Comrade Gorbachev said, no one will exhaust us by the arms race, or defeat us from space, or get ahead of us in technology.

The coordinated policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community is today the main barrier to the war plans of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism. This is a policy of struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race, for the liquidation of mass destruction weapons, for the prevention of the threat of a new world war, a policy which gives hope to mankind to enter the new millenium without fears for the future. It is a policy of strengthening and developing the world socialist system and the world socialist community. Today the fate of peace and social progress in the world are linked much more closely to it than ever before. It is a policy of peaceful competition in countries with different social systems; a policy of cooperation between all countries of the world, the respecting of interests of these states, above all, in the interest of security; and a policy of cooperation in the solution of a whole complex of global problems. This is a policy of strengthening solidarity, the international workers' and communist movement, the development of cooperation between all peace-loving, democratic, progressive, and revolutionary forces in the struggle for common goals, peace, and social progress.

This was proved yet again in a speech delivered by Comrade Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress where a new Soviet disarmament initiative was put forward. The Soviet Union proposes, Comrade Gorbachev said, to reach an agreement on a significant limitation of all types of land forces and tactical air forces of European states and also the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada which are based in Europe. The military alliances and units involved would dissolved and and their weapons liquidated or stored on a [word indistinct] territory. The whole of Europe should be the geographical zone for this limitation -- that is, from the Atlantic to the Urals. At the same time, together with conventional weapons, nuclear operational-tactical weapons would be reduced. These are proposals which every sensible person can understand and which are also fully supported by the people of the Czechoslovak SR.

Comrades! We enter the second half of the 1980's with certainty and firm conviction that the challenging and complex tasks of the further development of our socialist society will be fulfilled. We have at our disposal a great economic potential, a many-strong team of qualified cadres. We are a firm part of the world socialist community. We have a strong united, and capable CPCZ which enjoys the trust of all our people. The unity of the party and people, as we have seen more than once, is a mighty force in our socialist society.

The program of the 17th CPCZ Congress has been adopted by all political parties and organizations united in the National Front, as their own. It has the great support of our people because it expresses their vital interests. With it we shall approach the forthcoming elections and will implement it everyday at all sections by devoted work.

Lenin's bequest and work we shall honor best if we give all the efforts of the party and people to the further successful building of an advanced socialist society.

Long live Leninism, the still living and creative teaching! Long live the CPSU! Long live the CPCZ! Long live peace! [appaluse]

Janik Addresses Rally

LD230318 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak region convened this afternoon for a festive rally attended by leading representatives of party and state bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The still relevant bequest of the founder of the first socialist state in the world was highlighted in a speech by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Among other things, he said:

[Begin recording] It is with Lenin's name and teaching that the greatest revolutionary events of the 20th century, which profoundly changed the face of the world, are linked. These are, in particular, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the socialist revolutions in a number of other countries, the emergence and development of the world socialist system, the disintegration of colonialism, the growth and success of the working class movement in the capitalist countries, and the enormous upsurge of the antiwar and peace movement. Thus, life truly bears out and confirms the international validity and historic importance of Leninism. The results of the proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congres and the CPSL Congress are testimony to the further deepening and implementation of Leninist norms in the life and work of our party. They were a demonstration of the ideological and political unity of the CPCZ, its cohesion, unwavering fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, and commitment to the people, society, and peace. They were permeated with a principled, down-to-earth, and critical approach in summing up the results achieved; they gave a high assessment of the party's activity and of the devoted and enterprising work of the people in putting into effect the policy of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The need to speed up our society's development and to raise substantially national economic performance and efficiency is the key task which is set for us by the present stage of development from both the internal and international point of view. To this end, we must mobilize all our material and intellectual potential. In a few weeks' time, elections will take place for the representative bodies at all levels. In this context, it is especially topical to recall Lenin's words that the organs of power must work not only for the working people, but also through the working people, so that the power of the representative bodies is everywhere demonstrated in the content and style of their work. All the success we have achieved in the development of our society, and all our socialist existence today is indivisibly linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, with his teaching and with the Marxist-Leninist ideology. In his work we find the guarantee that the road we are traveling along is the right one, and that our tasks will be accomplished. [end recording]

After the speech by Comrade Jan Janik, the festive rally in the Pavol Orszagh Hviezdoslav Theater in Bratislava ended with the Internationale.

NATIONAL FRONT CENTRAL COMMITTEES HOLD SESSION

Leaders Attend

LD101939 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR, the Czech SR, and the Slovak SR met in Prague today at a joint plenary session to discuss preparation for elections to representative bodies. Present at the session were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Peter Colotka, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Kozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vladimir Herman and Ignac Janak; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat. Also present were the representatives from the other political parties in the National Front: Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Michal Zakovic, chairman of Freedom Party; and Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; prominent functionaries of mass organizations of the National Front, of the Federal Assembly, of the Czech and Slovak National Council, and other personages in our political and public life.

Proclamation Issued

AU210929 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] We will now acquaint you with the proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR on the elections to the representative bodies, adopted at today's joint session of the Central Committees of National Fronts of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak SR's.

The proclamation says: On 23 and 24 May of this year we will elect deputies for the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak SR, Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council, and National Committees of all levels. We will approach the elections with a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the socialist homeland with firm will and decisiveness to fulfill the program adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

We are approaching the elections with a good balance sheet. The main aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan were fulfilled. The material and spiritual wealth of our country has increased. Everybody can see what has improved in our villages and towns. Despite the fact that not all resolutions were implemented, the achieved results have brought important progress on the path of construction of an advanced socialist society. At the 17th CPCZ Congress we were able to declare with justification: Czechoslovakia has entered the second half of the 1980's as a politically firm, economically and socially advanced state with high living and cultural standards of the population. What we have achieved in the past years, despite the difficult conditions, is the product of the fruitful labor of the working class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, all honest citizens, and careful managers who linked their lives with socialism. It is the result of the principled policy of the CPCZ, the essence of which is service to the working man. It is the joint effort of the entire National Front that unites political parties, social and hobby organizations, and also legislative bodies, National Committees, state and economic organizations, and institutions. Sincere gratitude and recognition goes to all those who, by their devoted activities, contributed to the successes which we have achieved.

The proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR goes on to say:

We approach the elections with a clear program that was worked out by the 17th CPCZ Congress for the next 5 years and up to the year 2000. It is a program that corresponds to the basic interests of working people, our nations and nationalities, and the needs of the further development of our society. The entire National Front and the vast majority of our people identify with it fully. The core of this program, its basic goal, is the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of our society. This is the only realistic path of the further growth of the living standard of the population, the deepening of the socialist way of life, the perfection of the system of social security and guarantees of our citizens, health care, the further development of education and culture. It is a program of modernization of our economy, its intensification, the more decisive application of scientific-technical progress, the best possible utilization of possibilities and advantages of socialism, more effective planning and management of the economy, and the deepening of our participation in the international socialist division of labor. It is a program of a constant deepening of socialist democracy which is one of the greatest achievements of our people, one of the most important results of the revolutionary changes of society.

The broader participation of working people in everyday decision making about affairs of enterprises and villages, management and the administration of the state is the permanent feature of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front. It is a program of the strengthening of the socialist system, the moral-political unity of the people, the fraternal coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks and all nationalities living in our state. It is a program of peace, alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community by which we identify with the forces of progress and democracy in the world.

The proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR on the elections to the representative bodies recalls that the achievements of socialism had to be fought for with difficult struggles. The mastering of new tasks will require great efforts and energetic struggle against various obstacles.

The only way to increase the wealth and satisfy the growing needs of the society is through conscientious and high quality work. This concerns everyone in managerial posts; working people in production, science, education, services, culture and health services; and at each section. Responsibility, initiative, and creative approach to tasks; discipline and order; irreconcilability toward shortcomings, any manifestations of bad economizing, slapdash work, ignoring or violating the interests of the society, and socialist norms of life, are necessary everywhere. All our efforts for the further development of socialism, a happy life and prosperity for our homeland are integrally linked with the historic struggle which socialism and progressive mankind wages against the reactionary forces of imperialism to prevent nuclear war and preserve peace. A reliable path toward this is shown by the peace program of the Soviet Union and the new proposals and initiatives heard from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress, which met with a sincere response and support of the Czechoslovak people. The requirement -- to rid the world of nuclear arms by the end of the century -- is the most urgent and important basic requirement of the present.

The proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR on the elections to the representative bodies stresses that the creation of election programs of the National Front is an important task in the preelection period.

We are convinced that you will participate actively in its creation and examination, that by your proposals and participating in their implementation you will contribute to the further prosperity of towns and villages and to the improvement of living conditions.

The fulfillment of tasks of the national economy this year for a successful entry to the Eighth 5-Year Plan has to receive priority at each place of work. Responsible work awaits us in the nomination of candidates for deputies. It is necessary to ensure that the further development of our society is put in the hands of people who are devoted to the cause of socialism, hard working, have high moral qualities, and are respected by the people. We are deeply convinced that you will support National Front candidates and that in the elections the joint determination to follow the path of construction of an advanced socialist society will win. We look to the future with faith. We have a clear program ahead of us and the creativity, experience, and maturity of the people, and our joint work is the basis of its implementation. We lean on the alliance and the overall cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. We love our homeland for its stirring history, famous revolutionary traditions, and also for its socialist present. It is our highest duty to protect its beauty, look after it, increase its wealth, and utilize everything that was created and left to us by previous generations. Let the elections be the expression of our aspirations and the firm determination to work for the prosperity of our homeland; for the happiness and well-being of our citizens; and for peace, progress, and an honorable life on this planet. The CPCZ, the National Front, and all the people are firmly united for the implementation of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON SED REELECTION

LD220425 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulatory telegram to Erich Honecker on his reelection as general secretary of the SED Central Committee. In it, he voiced the wishes for much success in implementing the intentions set out by the 11th party congress and the conviction that the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between both fraternal parties and states will continue to develop and intensify in the interest of the common struggle for peace, socialism, and world progress.

RECEPTION FOR FOREIGN DIGNITARIES HELD

Gorbachev, Honecker Attend

LD211745 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- After the 11th SED Congress ended, the SED Central Committee gave a reception in Berlin this afternoon for the foreign delegations. Together with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the members and candidate members of the Politburo and the Central Committee attended the reception in the Central Committee headquarters in Marx-Engels Platz. Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and leader of the CPSU delegation, proposed the toasts.

The reception afforded Erich Honecker and other members of the party leadership many opportunities for friendly talks with foreign guests who expressed their appreciation of the results of the 11th SED Congress. The chairmen of the friendly parties, cooperating with the SED in the National Front, were among the guests.

Honecker Gives Address

DW211743 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Address by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a reception for the foreign guests to the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 21 April -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear foreign guests: I welcome you very cordially to this friendly reception following the conclusion of the 11th party congress. I wish the Central Committee members and candidates members best successes for their responsible activities.

We have had days full of work as well as creative discussions rich in initiative. The 11th SED Congress has been an event of special importance for our country. It outlined the further shaping of a socialist society in the GDR and has provided answers to new questions that are posed by life. That is shown by its resolutions on continuing coordination of the economic and social policies, which require a high increase in productivity and serve the people's welfare.

Connecting the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution is increasingly gaining in importance. It will secure a place among the most developed industrial states for the GDR. The certainly ambitious tasks that our party congress has set for us will be implemented in increasingly closer cooperation with our fraternal countries, in particular, the Soviet Union. The fact that there is agreement in principle on all essential elements of the economic and social strategy creates optimum conditions for that.

Increasing the strength of socialism, consolidating the unity and cohesion of our community, and doing everything in our power to preserve peace for the present and future generations is considered by the SED as a noble internationalist obligation.

Dear comrades and friends, we extend cordial and fraternal thanks to the delegates representing 143 communist parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national democratic parties, and national liberation movements as well as socialist and social democratic parties.

You play a large role in the success of our party's highest forum, in the productive exchange of experience and opinion on the basic problems of our time. During your meetings with our country's citizens the spirit of mutual understanding and internationalist solidarity was clearly in evidence.

Our party congress has reflected the growing opportunities for cooperation of the different political forces in the interests of peace and security of the people as well as in the interests of social progress. We express our special gratitude to the CPSU delegation and our friend and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. [applause] Your significant speech at our party congress has convincingly proved the unity of socialism and peace and the historic role of Lenin's party and country as pioneer of peace and social progress.

At the same time, it confirmed that there is full agreement between the SED and CPSU in all basic problems of social developments and international activities and that they have firm fraternal relations as co-strugglers, comrades-in-arms, and allies. [applause]

Dear foreign guests, rest assured that the SED will honorably meet its internationalist responsibility in the struggle for peace and further strengthening it. Dear comrades, esteemed guests, I ask you to drink with me to the 11th SED Congress and, what is most important of all, the successful implementation of its resolutions. [applause] To further progress in the building of socialism and in the struggle for a life of all people in peace! To the health of all who are present here. [applause]

GORBACHEV, HONECKER, MENGISTU ATTEND CONCERT

DW211924 East Berlin Television Service in German 1822 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] In the Berlin Friedrichstadt Palace a festive function is taking place to mark the 40th anniversary of the merger party congress as well as the conclusion of the 11th SED Congress. In the presence of Erich Honecker, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, renowned artists and ensembles are presenting a program almost 2 hours long. Among those taking part are children's choirs, singers in uniforms, world famous vocal and instrumental soloists, renowned actors, well-known orchestras, and dancers.

FURTHER DETAILS ON GORBACHEV DEPARTURE

LD222029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin 22 Apr (ADN) -- The CPSU delegation to the 11th SED Congress, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, commenced the journey home on Tuesday morning.

Mikhail Gorbachev was bidden a fraternal farewell by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, which was decorated with the GDR state flag and the red flags of the international working class. Girls and boys from the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization and Soviet Pioneers presented the two party leaders, Gorbachev's wife, Raisa, and the members of the delegation with bunches of flowers. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary thanked Erich Honecker for his days in the GDR, which were rich in experiences. The two party leaders embraced at the gangway to the special Aeroflot aircraft. Mikhail Gorbachev waved before he entered the aircraft.

The members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo and other leading personages were present at the farewell ceremony.

The following were present: Marshall of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov; Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR National People's Army; and other high-ranking military officers and diplomats from the Soviet Embassy.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Received by Honecker

AU191728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 19/4/1986 -- On behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, was conveyed a warm friendly salute and wishes of full success of the eleventh SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] party, and the friendly people of the GDR wishes of prosperity and progress.

Erich Honecker thanked and requested in his turn that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and the Communists, the entire Romanian people wishes of further accomplishments in implementing the resolutions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Erich Honecker by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to the Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Meets Stoph, Kleiber

AU211715 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 21/4/1986 -- In GDR to attend the proceedings of the Eleventh Congress of the SUPG, the head of the RCP delegation Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, met with Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. Questions were approached on that occasion related to the economic cooperation between Romania and the GDR.

The Romanian deputy prime minister also met with Guenther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, with whom he examined aspects of bilateral economic cooperation.

Visits Rostock

AU201751 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 21/4/1986 -- On Sunday, April 20, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who attend the proceedings of the Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, visited the town and District of Rostock.

The delegation were welcomed by Peter Wielken, member of the Secretariat of the Rostock District Committee of the SED, by other local party and state officials.

They met with the working people of the "Neptulwerft Rostock" shipyard when the RCP chief delegate and Reinhold Blana, secretary of the Rostock town organization of the SED, highlighted the brotherly ties between the RCP and the SED, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic. It was stressed that a particularly important role in the development of the close cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries had been played by the meetings Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, by the decisions and understandings reached on those occasions.

SFRY'S BILAC MEETS SCHURER, VISITS LEIPZIG

'Cordial' Talks With Schuerer

LD200500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- Jure Bilac, an LCY Central Committee Presidium member, who is leading our party delegation at the 11th SED Congress, had talks today with Gerhard Schuerer, SED Politburo candidate member. During long, cordial talks, it was jointly assessed that SED-LCY cooperation is very successful.

At the end of the meeting, Gerhard Schuerer hosted a luncheon in honor of Jure Bilic.

Visits Leipzig Factory

LD202345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2039 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation that is attending the 11th SED Congress and is led by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited Leipzig and Grimma, a chemical installations and equipment production factory and the center of the GDR chemical industry.

The guests were accorded a very cordial and friendly reception. Delegation members had talks with Roland Woetzel, secretary of the SED kreis leadership, who briefed his guests on the economic development of the district, one of the most industrialized areas in the GDR, and on the activity of the party organization.

CPCZ DELEGATION TO SED CONGRESS TOURS FREIBERG

LD202344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is attending the 11th SED Congress, visited the Karl Marx Stadt region today. Jozef Gafrik, our correspondent reports:

Freiberg, a district town with 50,000 inhabitants in the Karl Marx Stadt region, welcomed the Czechoslovak guests with festive decorations and with somewhat cold and rainy weather.

There are a number of research institutes in Freiberg, and one of them -- the Research Institute of Fuels -- was visited by our delegation.

Comrade Bilak had a conversation with leading workers of the institute and acquainted himself with the institute's work. He viewed equipment for the conversion of coal to gas under pressure. Then a meeting was held with the staff at the institute. It was addressed, on behalf of our delegation, by Vaclav Sipek, the leader of the North Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee.

In the afternoon, our delegation visited the historical part of the town which at present is under extensive reconstruction. The mayor of Freiberg spoke about the principles by which the municipal construction enterprise are guided in the renewal of the housing stock. During a conversation with deputies of the town and local national committees in the town hall, members of the CPCZ delegation acquainted themselves with the activity of the local administrative bodies and were interested in the development of public services. In the early evening, the delegation returned to Berlin.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LIBYAN DIPLOMAT

LD182008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig today received the acting secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ) in the GDR, 'Abdasalam al-Raga for a friendly talk.

Gerd Koenig reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity, expressed by Erich Honecker at the 11th SED Congress, with the antiimperialist struggle of the Libyan people and condemned the U.S. aggression against the SPLAJ. He emphatically rejected all slanders which implicate the GDR in any way with terroristic attacks. He described such accusations as an attempt to create pretexts in order to escalate U.S. action against Libya and to disturb the good relations between the GDR and the SPLAJ.

The Libyan diplomat expressed high appreciation for the GDR's principled attitude. He described the U.S. aggression against the SPLAJ as a challenge to all states that will not bow to the U.S. diktat. He said that he knew of the accusations of certain imperialist circles against his state and its diplomatic missions, which he rejected absolutely. The SPLAJ is a peaceful state which threatens no one. It will continue its independent development.

STOPH RECEIVES HEAD OF DPRK DELEGATION

SK210534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on April 19 met Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, who is heading the WPK delegation to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards and wishes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrade Willi Stoph expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward warm greetings of Comrade Erich Honecker to them. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE 22 APR

LD222035 Warsaw PAP in English 1802 GMT 22 Apr 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Wieslawa Mazarska]

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- The Polish stand on the latest Soviet disarmament initiative, criticism of Western correspondents' work in Poland, possibility of a fresh amnesty, and social assessment of the work of the Polish TV -- these are the main topics referred to at a weekly press conference given here today by Polish Government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

New Soviet Initiative -- Poland's Support

Presenting the Polish Government's position on the latest Soviet disarmament proposal, forwarded by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the Socialist Unity Party of Germany's 11th Congress in Berlin, and concerning a major reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces as well as in nuclear battlefield weapons deployed all over the European Continent, the spokesman said: "The Polish leadership had been notified and consulted on this initiative well in advance. This proposal is a continuation of Soviet Union's broad peace offensive aimed to comprehensively solve the disarmament issue. It (the initiative) is associated with previous peace initiatives of the socialist states, and is a manifestation of the consistent and principled stand of all the Warsaw Treaty states which was recently confirmed in a communique issued by the meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held here on last March 19-20, according to which the elimination of mass destruction weapons should be accompanied by appropriate reductions in conventional armaments and armed forces," Urban said.

"In our assessment this Soviet proposal is of a special significance for the European disarmament negotiations because it opens new prospects for them. It confirms the possibility of taking up disarmament issues at the Stockholm Conference, which was pointed out by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski in his recent speech in Stockholm," he added. "Furthermore, we think that the Soviet initiative should positively influence the course of the work of the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe in the spirit of the constructive proposals of socialist states forwarded on February 20, 1986," Urban went on.

"Poland completely supports the Soviet initiative and is ready to act jointly in its realization. At the same time, we express a hope that as much as it encounters a positive and broad response among all progressive forces in the world it will also meet with a constructive response of the governments of Western states," he said.

The Possibility of an Amnest

Referring next to a question asked at the previous press conference, Jerzy Urban recalled the recent visit of Minister Orzechowski to the FRG and his talks with representatives of the Greens Party. "I would like to make it clear that in the course of talks with Minister Orzechowski the representatives of that party brought up the issue of non-criminal prisoners in Poland and came out with a plea to consider the possibility of their release. In reply Minister Orzechowski spoke more extensively on the subject of the socio-political situation in Poland, underlining that in Poland there were no so-called 'prisoners of conscience,' that is people sentenced for their views," Urban said.

"On the other hand, only those people who break the law of Poland are sometimes imprisoned. Minister Orzechowski explained that the issue of freeing non-criminal prisoners was solely in the hands of the Polish lawmaker, that is the Sejm (Parliament). He recalled that three times in the recent past the Sejm made decisions concerning amnesties and he stated that it could not be ruled out that it would be made for the fourth time. This is not, however, an issue which can be reviewed in a manner isolated from both the socio-political situation in the country and external, international determinants," Urban said. Asked to elaborate on Minister Orzechowski's words, Jerzy Urban pointed out that the prospects for an amnesty dependent on the stance of those forces which act in a destabilizing manner. From among its internal determinants Urban also named the stop of politically-motivated activities which are contrary to the law. As far as the external determinants of such a decision are concerned, noted Urban, one should name the stop of the financing and support granted by various centers in the West to destabilizing activities in Poland, including a stop to coordinating and aggressive activities which some radio stations, and especially Radio Free Europe, represent. "Of course," underlined Urban, "I cannot say who would be covered by this hypothetical amnesty. Any dates are out of the question nor are any principles of a possible future amnesty being worked out."

Criticism of the Work of Western Correspondents

In the next part of his press conference, the government spokesman spoke out on the work of Western correspondents in Poland. He recalled on this occasion the topics touched upon by him at his previous press conference on April 15, among which were the statement on the American aggression on Libya, Minister Orzechowski's visit to Bonn and Deputy Premier Szalajda's visit to Rome, the meeting between Primate Glemp and President Mitterrand and Premier Chirac in France. Although a majority of these subjects, noted Urban, was brought up in reply to questions raised by Western correspondents, not one of them was reported on by them. Only AFP reported on the number of aids cases in Poland.

Next the government spokesman referred to the case of a statement made by Austrian journalist Herbert Boeck which was published today in the Polish press and which constituted an answer to the various false explanations concerning the interview given by Walesa and Father Jankowski to the Austrian press. "I would like to point out," stressed Urban, "that the obvious scandal, the heroes of which are the favourites of Western mass media, is completely bypassed by the press, radio and television of Western countries which, in our understanding, is more proof of their bias and lack of objectiveness." "Throughout the years this press showed extreme interest in the persons of Walesa and Father Jankowski. However, in a situation when they are publically discredited, they stopped to interest Western journalists at all," Urban noted. "Of course I am speaking with the awareness that not one Western journalist will report these words of mine to the West," he added.

Next Urban protested against the false statements concerning the passport policy in Poland which were aired by Swiss television from Bern on April 17, as well as against the sensational news of TRIBUNE DE GENEVE which carried false information that Prof. Geremek was denied a passport.

TV's Performance -- The Government's and Society's Evaluation

Asked later on to present the government's assessment of the work of Polish television, Minister Urban stated: "I do not conceal the fact that numerous members of the government are of the opinion that they are the subjects of sharp and not always justified criticism made by television. The government, which highly appreciates the work of television and receives great help in its work from this means of mass media, has a discussion on the performance of Polish television in its plans."

Urban also presented the latest polling data of the centre for public opinion research and programmatic studies of Polish television concerning a social evaluation of TV programmes. The data show that in February 1986, 36 percent of TV viewers graded the TV programme as good or very good, 52 percent as average and 9 percent as bad or poor. Analogous figures from February 1985 were respectively 30, 52 and 17 percent which, as Urban noted, clearly pointed to an improvement of the TV programme's quality. Trust in TV was also an important factor. In February 1985, 49 percent of TV viewers declared their trust in the contents aired by television. A year later the index rose to 60 percent.

Joint Venture Companies

Asked about the hopes which the government attaches to the law on joint venture companies with foreign capital now being prepared, Minister Urban stated that the government expected the scope of industrial co-production with various countries to expand. "It (the government) also hopes that thanks to the new rules various foreign firms would be more interested in taking part in the completion of investment projects started in Poland and entering into co-production, and that this would serve the development of technology, production and exports," he added. "I still do not have information on the way in which the announcement of this law was received abroad, but various co-production undertakings were the topic of talks conducted by the Polish side during, for example, visits of Deputy Premier Szalajda to Italy and the FRG and his current visit to Austria which were aided to serve them," Urban said.

Demonstration in Front of the U.S. Embassy

Another question concerned a demonstration staged in front of the U.S. Embassy here last week. Answering it, Minister Urban said the demonstrators had not applied for a permit to stage it. "In our judgement, this was a spontaneous demonstration," the spokesman stressed and added: "Activities by law enforcement forces were limited to ensuring order and security of diplomatic missions in front of which the demonstration was staged, and its quiet course did not disturb public order." Asked in connection with this answer whether law enforcement forces would not intervene either in case of a demonstration aimed against the foreign policy pursued by the Polish Government, Urban stressed that "Poland, against which these hypothetical demonstrators would demonstrate, does not raid any country, does not send its Navy to any sea distant from it, does not drop bombs on residences of leaders of states and does not kill their children."

Spasowski's Slanders

Asked by Western journalists to present his assessment of a book by Poland's former Ambassador to the U.S. Spasowski, published in that country of late, Urban said he was not surprised by critical opinions on this publication, made both in Poland and the U.S. "According to assessments that I encountered in Poland, the book is equally false and disgusting as the person of the traitor himself. We are not astonished it is also sharply criticized in the U.S., as people going beyond the limits of truth and simply traitors are disliked everywhere."

The Decree of the Minister of Transport

One of the questions was about the decree of the minister of transport which introduced an administrative ban on using private means of transportation to transport goods more than 50 kilometres from the border of the voivodship in which the specific means of transportation is registered. Speaking about this subject, Minister Urban stated that the goal of that decree was to decrease the waste of gasoline and to encourage the use of commercial transport firms.

In connection with the criticism which the decree encountered, an amendment is currently being prepared. "It is not ready yet," stated Urban, "I can only announce that it is aimed at upholding the very principle of the limitations which were introduced, but the limitations will not concern small businesses and agriculture and the whole complex of the food economy."

SEJM COMMITTEES BEGIN DEBATES IN WARSAW 23 APR

LD231026 Warsaw PAP in English 0945 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- The Polish Sejm (Parliament) started its debates at 10:00 am today. The earlier announced agenda envisages, inter alia:

-- A government's report on the state of agriculture and food economy in 1985,

-- A report by the Sejm Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy on the implementation of the law on the farmers' socio-occupational organizations and on cooperative law with regard to agriculture,

-- A report by the Sejm committees for: economic plan, budget and finances, economic cooperation with abroad and maritime economy and legislative work on the government's draft law on companies with foreign share,

-- A report by the Sejm Committee for Home Market, Small-Scale Industry and Services and the Committee for Legislative Work on government's draft law on changing of the law on craftsmanship,

-- A report by the Sejm committees for: science and technological progress, economic plan, budget and finances on a draft resolution on the central plan of the fund for the development of science and technology for 1986.

Jaruzelski, Messner Attend

LD231027 Warsaw PAP in English 0944 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner attend the debates. Opening the debates Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski attached great importance to a debate on farming and foodstuffs economy. Numerous groups of farmers, representatives of all branches, activists of farmer's circles, unions of producers' branch associations, and farming cooperatives are among the audience. At the start of the debate, Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Stanislaw Zieba delivered a government report on the state of agriculture and foodstuffs economy in 1985.

UK SUPPORT FOR U.S. RAID ON LIBYA VIEWED

LD221458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 0400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Andrzej Walatek commentary]

[Text] When U.S. F-111 bombers flew from the bases in Great Britain to raid Libyan cities, they carried the blessing of Mrs Thatcher, who was the only one of the West European allies of the United States to fully support that act of terror. Embittered by that, an opposition deputy in the House of Commons said that if the Americans told the prime minister to jump she would ask how high.

However, it is true that if you scratch my back, I scratch yours, and when the English conquered the Falklands, Washington readily helped London. So when U.S. planes bombed Tripoli and Benghazi, the splendid opportunity occurred for the favor to be returned.

Meanwhile, Great Britain is building a huge military base in the Malvinas-Falklands at the cost of $4.5 billion, with kindly Washington's assistance because, as the Argentinian press writes, London's policy suits the global strategy of U.S. imperialism guided by a doctrine of military confrontation and the implementation of foreign policy from a position of strength.

That is how, thanks to Great Britain, the United States is strengthening its presence also in the South Atlantic, which with the bases in the Indian Ocean and the mid-Atlantic creates a sinister strategic triangle, giving Washington control not only over those oceans but also allowing it to suppress national-liberation movements in African and Latin American countries. London, Washington's current favorite, is applauding these actions, receiving in exchange Trident missiles and approval from beyond the ocean.

Is the policy of the Conservative government approved by the inhabitants of the British Isles? According to a recent poll, only 3 out of every 10 people agree with what Mrs Thatcher says.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR PROTESTS ON 1, 3 MAY

AU221925 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP) — The underground leadership (TKK) of the banned Solidarity trade union has launched an appeal for public "counter-deomonstrations" on May Day and May 3, Poland's pre-war national day, a Solidarity source said here Tuesday. The call, signed by Solidarity's underground chief, Zbigniew Bujak, and five other TKK officials, appears in the latest issue of Solidarity's clandestine weekly. It urges "all Poles to take part in ceremonies and counter-demonstrations next May 1 and May 3." "For five years," the appeal says, "our counter-demonstrations have restored its true nature to the labor holiday." Participation in Solidarity-organised demonstrations, it goes on, will testify to Poles' patriotism, opposition to violence, and solidarity with the country's political prisoners -- 159 according to the authorities, nearly 300 according to the opposition.

May 3 is the date of the signing of the 1791 Polish Constitution, considered by many the most democratic in the nation's history, and for several years now calls have been issued for May 3 demonstrations. Local appeals, specifically in Warsaw and Worclaw, have already been issued for May Day demonstrations following mass.

Meanwhile, an appeal signed by Solidarity's historical leader, Lech Walesa, and officials of trade unions and artistic, cultural, and scientific associations wound up after the state of siege was declared in 1981, called on Poles "to celebrate the May 1 holiday with courage and dignity." The appeal, copies of which were received by Western journalists Tuesday, urged Poles as well to "continue the fight" for a democratic Poland.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban, questioned Tuesday as to the possibility of a further amnesty for political prisoners next July, said that this might depend on whether or not there was a lessening of activity by "those who are trying to destabilise Poland."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S KADAR

AU081316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-31 Mar 86 p 2

[Joint communique on visit of Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, issued in Warsaw on 28 March]

[Text] PAP -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, paid a working visit of friendship to Poland on 28 March at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar discussed key issues concerning the present stage of socialist construction in Poland and Hungary, exchanged information on preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress and the implementation of resolutions passed at the 13th MSZMP Congress, and assessed prospects for comprehensive Hungarian-Polish cooperation. They stressed the importance of cooperation for the development of mutual relations. They also discussed the important elements of the situation in Europe and in the world. Particular attention was devoted to the coordination of joint action and to strengthening of the economic integration of the states belonging to the socialist community. They emphasized the importance of cooperation with worker and communist parties and all progressive movements in the world in the cause of defending and strengthening peace and in the resolution of the most important problems facing today's world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar emphasized the great significance of the 27th CPSU Congress, which conducted an in-depth anaylsis of the state of socialist construction and mapped out tasks aimed at achieving a decisive acceleration in the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union, and further effective action in aid of disarmament, and the strengthening of peace and international security. The program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress represents an important contribution to the development of the theory and practice of socialist construction, not just in the Soviet Union but in all states which are building socialism. The program introduces new values into the international and workers movement.

The comprehensive development of Hungarian-Polish relations to date in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic was appraised highly. It was noted with satisfaction that the important decisions taken during the visits and meetings of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and the MSZMP general secretary in 1983 and 1984 are being implemented in a consistent fashion and are contributing to the further expansion of cooperation. The decisions contained in the "Integrated Program for the Development of Relations Between the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic During the Years 1984-90" are of particular significance for the further strengthening and enhancement of relations between Poland and Hungary in all fields.

The process of making mutual use of experience in the construction of socialism, which is an important element of PZPR-MSZMP cooperation, is evolving positively and is bringing benefits to both parties.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar expressed their support for the further development and improvement of forms of cooperation between the Central Committees of both parties, party institutions, press and propaganda organs, and in joint action in the ideological and international spheres. It was stated with satisfaction during the talks that cooperation between the parliaments, governments, social organizations, youth organizations, trade unions, and artistic unions of both states is expanding and developing in a positive direction. Both parties accord great attention to the further development of contacts and cooperation between voivodships, towns, and places of work.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the general secretary of the MSZMP stated that the last few years had brought marked progress in the development of Polish-Hungarian economic and scientific and technological cooperation. Economic development plans have been coordinated and a long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-90 has been signed. Attention was drawn to the need to create appropriate conditions for the further development of direct cooperation between interested Polish and Hungarian enterprises, industrial combines, and economic and research organizations with the aim of expanding cooperation and coproduction based on the use of the latest technology and the latest organizational solutions.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar expressed their full support for the further comprehensive development of Polish-Hungarian relations in all spheres, in the conviction that this lies in the highest interests of both parties, states, and nations, and constitutes a significant contribution to the strengthening of unity and economic integration in the socialist community. They expressed their support for the further, creative development and improvement of instruments of political and economic cooperation.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar emphasized the will of both parties, states, and nations to pursue the common direction in foreign policy agreed at the meeting of the Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia, and to work to strengthen the role of CEMA as an effective instrument of socialist integration. Poland and Hungary will resolutely oppose imperialist attempts to undermine the unity and cohesion of socialist states.

The PZPR and MSZMP believe that the strenthening of peace and international security, halting nuclear weapons, and the elimination of weapon stockpiles is the most pressing task facing all states and progressive forces in the world at the present time. The two parties pledge their full support for the important proposals made by the Soviet Union. These proposals constitute a real and concrete program for halting the arms race, eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of the century, and ensuring that all states enjoy equal security. The converse of these proposals are the disturbing U.S. plans to militarize space and impose a new, and even more dangerous stage of the arms race on the world. The imposition of a moratorium on the testing of thermonuclear weapons by the United States, along the lines of the Soviet moratorium, would be of great importance as a positive development curbing the arms race.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar expressed the belief that if the United States and its allies were to adopt a constructive approach, there exists a possibility -- as was shown by the Geneva summit -- of effecting a return to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation in East-West relations.

In close cooperation with their allies, the PPR and the Hungarian People's Republic are working to strengthen positive processes in the international climate. They are ready to work together with all states and forces which support the preservation of peace, disarmament, and detente. In this spirit, both states are in favor of accelerating progress in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of military forces and weapons in central Europe and in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the general secretary of the MSZMP stressed that the basic conditions for the preservation of peace in Europe, and for the creation of a climate for peaceful cooperation is unconditional respect for the inviolability of the territorial and political realities, formed as a result of World War II and the postwar development of Europe. The attempts of known revisionist and revanchist forces are damaging to peace and poison the atmosphere of international relations.

W. Jaruzelski and J. Kadar reaffirmed the solidarity of both parties and governments with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin and Central America, who are fighting imperialism and are struggling to achieve full national and social liberation.

The two leaders condemned imperialist moves which endanger the peace and independence of these peoples, moves which inflame and exacerbate regional conflicts, such as the current actions along the Libyan coast. Expressing their full support for the Soviet proposals, which were presented on 26 March, to transform the Mediterranean into a zone of lasting peace, they called for these proposals to be examined quickly and positively.

The first secretary of the PZPR central Committee and the MSZMP general secretary stated that the talks, which were conducted in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of the traditional friendship linking our parties, states, and nations, showed that there was a full unanimity of views on all the matters that were discussed. These talks will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship and Polish-Hungarian cooperation and will benefit both peoples as well as the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Janos Kadar, the MSZMP general secretary, invited W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FURTHER DETAILS OF KPN LEADERS' SENTENCES

AU221348 Paris AFP in English]343 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 (AFP) -- A court here Tuesday jailed five leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) for up to four years for "membership and leadership of a banned organization" and "incitement to public disorder" family members present at the hearing said.

KPN leader Leszek Moczulski, 55, a historian, was jailed for four years, they said. The prosecution, which called him a "habitual criminal," had urged a six-year term.

Mr. Moczulski was jailed for seven years in 1982, but released under a general amnesty for political prisoners in July 1984.

He and the four others were rearrested in March 1985 while meeting in a Warsaw apartment.

Mr. Moczulski's son-in-law, Krzysztof Krol, 22, and Adam Slomka, 21, both manual workers, were jailed for two-and-a-half years, historian Andrzej Szomanski, 55, and student Dariusz Wojcik, 21, were both jailed for two years.

The prosecution charged that the KPN, founded in 1979, was a "secret, anti-socialist organization" which "exploited (Poland's) history for its own political ends."

The defendants said they "had not intended to resort to violence" to topple Poland's socialist system.

Mr. Moczulski was removed from the courtroom during the trial after proposing that "in its own interest, Poland should establish relations with Belorussiya, Ukraine and Lithuania."

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO 2 APRIL RCP PLENUM

AU070601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 86 pp 1,3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu concluding the RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest on 2 April]

[Text] Dear comrades,

The RCP Central Committee plenum discussed extensively and in a spirit of full unanimity issues connected with socioeconomic development, the improvement of self-management and self-administration and of the party activity, and aspects of international life.

In the spirit of strengthening party democracy, the plenum carried out its proceedings in five commissions, four permanent ones and one commission specially set up for economic problems. This way, 118 comrades were able to take the floor in the plenum and in commissions. The opportunity was thus given to a great number of Central Committee members to express their views on all issues on the agenda.

I believe that it is important to stress the critical and self-critical spirit of the plenum, which reflects the high sense of responsibility of the Central Committee members for unflinchingly implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and ensuring our homeland's continuous development and raising our people's general level of well-being. (Loud and prolonged applause)

The balance sheet of socioeconomic activity in 1985 stressed again the outstanding results attained by our people under RCP leadership in elevating the homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization.

Under the difficult conditions of the world economic crisis and of some contradictions and shortfalls in our activity, during the past 5-year plan period industrial production increased by 21.6 per cent, agricultural production by 10 per cent, national income by 24 per cent, and the real income of the working people by 8 per cent. Science, education, and culture -- factors of decisive importance for the successful construction of socialism and communism in our homeland, developed strongly.

All these facts demonstrate the correctness of RCP policy, which is successfully fulfilling its role as the vital center of the entire society and as the leading political force of our nation on the road of building the new social systems, socialism and communism in Romania. (Loud and prolonged applause)

One can assert with full certainty that the great achievements during this 5-year plan period and during all the years of socialist construction, strongly demonstrate that our party is guided by the general truths and objective laws and creatively applies them to the conditions and realities prevailing in our country. We start from the fact that socialism can be established on general principles and based on scientific socialism and not on cliches; it can be achieved according to real conditions and according to the way which every party works in order to respond in the best way to the development needs of each country and of each nation.

The achievements of the past 5-year plan period also demonstrate with the power of the facts the superiority of socialism, and demonstrate that only under conditions in which the working people and the people themselves are true masters of their destiny and can build their own future freely, can the difficulties that appear from time to time be overcome and continuous socioeconomic progress, the development of the material and cultural strength, and the elevation of each nation's general

well-being be ensured. That is why we are convinced that only socialism can show all mankind the road to eliminating oppression, inequality and achieving well-being and happiness! (Prolonged cheers and chants)

Everything we have achieved during the past 5-year plan period, as well as during the previous period, represents the result of the joint work of the workers class, the peasantry, and intelligentsia, and the work of all working people regardless of nationality, and of our entire nation who, in full unity, unflinchingly implement the internal and foreign policy of our party and state, something that is fully in keeping with the vital aspirations of our whole nation. (Loud, prolonged applause)

For all these things at the Central Committee plenum, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the party bodies and organizations, to the communists, the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, and our entire nation, and to wish them more successes in all fields. (Loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, we have the right to view with satisfaction everything we have achieved. But I must openly state, during this current plenum too, that had we worked more firmly and resolutely in all fields, showed more of a spirit of exactingness and intransigency, and had all the party bodies and organizations and all the working people collectives worked under all circumstances in a full revolutionary manner, we could have achieved much better results. We cannot be pleased with the way in which we concluded the year 1985. We did achieve results, but the possibilities of the national economy, the modern industry that we possess, and our socialist agriculture, and the application of science, education, and culture in our homeland must and can ensure the attainment of better results.

I stress this fact at this plenum although during the previous plenum -- that is, the previous two plenums -- we discussed these problems extensively. Nevertheless, I believe that now, when we are drawing up the general balance sheet we should admit that there have been some negative states of affairs in our activity and we must draw the necessary conclusions and improve and perfect our future activity so that as of the beginning of the new 5-year plan period we should eliminate all shortfalls that were manifest. We must work with a greater responsibility and exactingness and do everything possible so that the communist and revolutionary spirit is felt in the activity of each party organization, each communist, and all working people. In this way we can fulfill the program and the plan adopted by the 13th Congress and we can even achieve additional production. We have everything we need in this respect and we must proceed with this determination to fulfill the new 5-year plan! (Loud applause)

Dear comrades,

During the plenary debates the activity for fulfilling the plan for 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period was discussed in particular. The comrades who took the floor presented a number of important results. Many of them stressed that they have achieved an overfulfillment of the plan provisions for the first term of the year. Compared with last year the average rate is high; but we must not forget that during the first term of the last year we had a very low socioeconomic development rate because of the different winter conditions but mostly -- as I have already said, and I want to repeat it -- because of the fact that we did not take the necessary measures to deal with those conditions. We cannot blame the winter but only the way we worked! I must say -- and I repeat -- that this is unacceptable and in no way may such a situation occur again, regardless of climatic conditions! In particular we must not face any such situation in industry, where everything depends on the organization and good management of all activity.

Looking at the way we started this year, one can say that in general we have made a good beginning and we have every opportunity of appropriately fulfilling and even overfulfilling the 5-year plan provisions. All these facts demonstrate the realism of the plan and the fact that we have everything we need in order to fulfill the socioeconomic development provisions and ensure the firm advance of our homeland on the road of socialism and communism. (Loud and prolonged applause)

During the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we will have to travel a new stage -- one can say decisive stage -- in implementing the RCP program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism. We must implement the established objective, that of passing from the state of being a developing country to the superior stage of being a medium-developed socialist country. We must start from the need to intensively develop industry, agriculture, and all other sectors, and place in the center of our activity the implementation of the new scientific-technological revolution, something that presupposes -- as the 13th RCP congress pointed out -- that our country should embark with all its forces on the road of revolutionary and scientific changes and place itself on the level of the highest technical and scientific discoveries in all areas.

In this respect, an important role is incumbent on scientific research and education, which must work in a spirit of greater exactingness in order to solve, in a short time, the scientific-technological problems and to introduce into production the results of research, thus modernizing and perfecting all sectors of activity.

In this respect, we should attach greater importance to raising the quality and technical level of products, so that Romanian products can compete with best similar products in the world and meet our people's and our foreign partners' requirements.

Generally speaking, we must work for a new quality of work and life in all fields.

On the basis of these objective and general orientations, we must do everything to ensure an increase in industrial production for this year and for the entire 5-year plan period by about 7 percent annually and of agricultural output by 5-6 percent. Accordingly, we must achieve the development as stipulated by the plan in all other fields and branches.

The plan provisions are well-known, so I will not dwell upon them. I believe it is necessary to stress that we must act most resolutely in order to achieve the item-specified production in all sectors, starting from the fact that only on this basis will we be able to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions and ensure the steady development of all our activity.

During the current 5-year plan period we have had to achieve a volume of investments for more than 1,200 million lei. Decisive measures are needed, still in this year, in order to completely fulfill the investment program; but, at the same time, steps must be taken for the more marked increase in the effectiveness of our investments. We think of reducing the general volume of investments stipulated in the 5-year plan by reducing material consumption and increasing labor productivity. Generally, we will have to direct the major part of investments toward modernizing machines and equipment. I am speaking particularly about that part of the investments intended for industry because a significant part of these investments are directed toward energy development and implementing the nuclear program, which has to be achieved appropriately and with a minimum of expenditure, particular attention must be paid to the better and complete utilization of production capacities and to putting new investments into operation.

In this 5-year plan period we will also be attaching great importance to developing the energy and raw materials base. This requires decisive action in order to implement the development programs in mining and energy, ensure the appropriate operation for mining and the raw materials base, using the resources we have available, even if some of them contain a lesser amount of valuable materials.

Likewise, all the other sectors producing various other materials -- I speak particularly about chemicals, petrochemicals, and metallurgy, and about construction materials -- must work to ensure the proper implementation of their programs for ensuring and producing new, more efficient and cheaper materials, which can help us to ensure a good basis for all our activity.

Starting from this fact, I wish to point out particularly the need to work with utmost determination in order to meet consumption requirements, to continuously reduce energy and raw materials consumption, and improve technologies, and, on this basis, to work out new, more reduced consumption norms. Likewise, we must work more resolutely in order to recover and reutilize energy, raw and other material resources, parts, and subassemblies. As you well know, this way we must cover a significant part -- in some areas more than 50 per cent -- of the raw and other material requirements.

I am referring only to a few problems connected with the material base, since we discussed these problems extensively at the last plenum and on other occasions, too. These problems are well known, and now all sectors of activity and all units should resolutely work in order to unflinchingly implement all our programs and plans.

A great number of programs have been worked out for sectors and subsectors; in agriculture we also have a large number of programs and subprograms. All these, as a matter of fact are concrete manifestations of the general provisions included in the 5-year plan and this year's plan. In the spirit of the plan and of these programs, each industrial and agricultural unit and the units of the other branches and sectors must work out their own programs and plans in order to ensure the implementation of all these objectives. Therefore, now practical, concrete actions are decisive in order to implement the programs and decisions.

In order to implement the 13th congress decisions, it is necessary, more than ever, to raise the level of responsibility and exactingness in the work of all the party bodies and organizations, all state bodies, all levels of working people's management councils, from top to bottom, and to increase the responsibility of the working people's general meetings, in their quality as true masters of the country, as owners, producers, and end users. The general meetings held this winter demonstrated the responsibility with which working people discussed problems, made pledges, and formulated proposals -- at the same time criticized some bodies, including central to appropriately carry out their activities. But the fact that characterizes these general meetings -- I would like to point it out at the plenum, too -- was the spirit of the working people's firm engagement to fulfill and overfulfill the plan. This is the supreme guarantee that we will fulfill the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan period under the best conditions! (Loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades,

Proceeding from the socioeconomic development objectives, resolute measures are necessary in order to improve management and planning, and ensure better operation of the democratic framework, the expression of the workers revolutionary democracy. Within this framework, I would like to point out the need to improve the activity of the councils in charge of specific fields which operate at the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the Political Executive Committee decisions. We must do our utmost to ensure that the Council of Ministers, its apparatus, and the coordinating councils

in charge of specific fields, appropriately fulfill their role in solving speedily and on time the complex problems that emerge in all fields of activity.

We must proceed to a better, scientific organization of production and labor by firmly applying the labor organization and norm setting laws and decisions in all areas.

During the first part of this year, the Political Executive committee adopted a number of measures, and on this basis, intensive activity for a better labor organization and norm setting was and continues to be carried out, activities which start with improving technologies and organizing the production flow. In this respect we worked out projects according to branch for several enterprises and in some areas for the entire branch. On this occasion, we were able to realize the great possibilities existing in the economy for improving technologies, organizing production flow, introducing new machines and more productive equipment, which can lead to an increase -- in some sectors by 10-15-20 per cent -- of production and to a cutback on energy and material consumption and can strongly increase labor productivity, thus ensuring the possibility of a radical improvement of the 5-year plan provisions.

Some comrades spoke here about this. I would like to give a few examples. At the "23 August" enterprise, by modernizing the foundry, we will increase productivity 2.5 times; it has already been doubled. The hot sectors of the "23 August" enterprise do not resemble at all the ones we had a year or a year and a half ago. There is an approved program of production modernization for the entire enterprise, which will double the overall productivity by 1988. We worked out programs for the other enterprises of the machine building industry, including the U.M.G.B. enterprise, the manager of which spoke about his program here. The program stipulates a reorganization of the production flow, better specialization, complete utilization of space, and an increase in production and labor activity in the existing space.

In chemicals we also have a number of enterprises which presented proposals for technological reorganization of the production flow. We have such enterprises in all other sectors, too.

On this basis, we reached the conclusion that, as a matter of fact, we have conditions at least to double labor productivity by 1990 and attain an overall increase of production by almost 20 per cent compared to plan provisions. But there are some sectors where the plan provisions are even larger.

In agriculture, for example -- I am speaking about state agriculture -- on the basis of the norms we established and the organization that will be carried out in the coming months, we will reduce the number of state agricultural personnel by 40 per cent. Likewise, in a number of enterprises I mentioned, under the conditions of increasing plan productivity, reduction of the labor personnel by 15-20 per cent is planned, and in some enterprises even more. This is normal, because if we talk about the scientific organization of production and labor and if we talk about automation, mechanization, and robotics, these imply a number of radical changes of the situation in enterprises, changes in the way of work and accordingly lead to a substantial reduction of the labor force. We cannot mechanize and automize, and introduce computers, microcomputers, and robots -- as it was said here -- and retain the same number of people.

On this basis, we asked all county committees to set up commissions aimed at organizing activities in all enterprises, so that by 15 April we should conclude all organizational problems in the country and can proceed in May to their implementation. The first stage of these programs covers 1986 and we plan to practically conclude by 1988 all stages of the program for modernizing and scientifically organizing enterprises, with everything this involves.

It is obvious, and I wish to stress this once again, that a decisive role in all these modernization and organization programs is played by the new technologies and by the construction of new and highly efficient machinery and equipment. Some comrades may ask what will happen to the large number of people who will become redundant? Well, there will be no problem in finding work for all of them, in accordance with our development programs. Even now we have sectors in which we cannot secure the necessary manpower!

It is obvious -- and I would like to stress that this must be properly understood -- that one cannot talk about a modern economy, the scientific-technological revolution, and intensive development without properly organizing and standardizing work in all fields. This is the decisive issue?

We will generally review the norm system for personnel categories, proceeding from the need to reduce auxiliary and nonproductive personnel, establishing new indicators and norms in this respect, and directing the working people's activity toward production and material and scientific creation, since only these sectors really create our national wealth and ensure the fatherland's continuous progress.

The plenum discussed certain documents on topical concerns regarding greater profitability and economic efficiency; some of these documents have already been drafted, others will be completed by 15 May at the latest. In the spirit of the 13th party congress resolutions and of self-management and self-administration, we aim at firmly implementing the principles of the new economic mechanism. We talk a lot about this, but we must openly admit that little has actually been achieved. Our financial system remains outdated; our economic system continues to be an outdated one. We talk about a new mechanism, but as I said at the Political Executive Committee meeting we continue to work with a rusty mechanism. Unfortunately, not only the mechanism is so; the people themselves have stayed with their old ideas and concepts. As a matter of fact, this state of affairs has led to the failure to properly understand and apply the new mechanism.

It is necessary to radically change concepts in the financial and economic fields. The scientific-technological revolution is not being carried out in the production of machines and equipment alone. Of course, it is very important for it to occur there, but the technological and scientific revolution must also be carried out in the financial and economic fields, too. For us, the problem of this revolution in the financial and economic fields is of immediate topicality and we must carry it out very rapidly and resolutely.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, we truly base our entire activity on the principle of self-financing. Each unit must have its own income and expenditure budget and we must proceed from the need for each unit to cover the largest part of its expenditure from income derived from its own activity. The resort to loans should not become a rule, but rather a means of meeting current requirements until production is completed and revenues collected. Each unit must produce, sell, and cash the revenues, thus ensuring its productive activity. How is it possible for an enterprise that claims to function on the principle of self-management and self-financing, to rely exclusively on credit and for its entire activity, from the beginning to the end of a year, to be carried out on the basis of bank loans? What kind of self-management is this? I realize that we should finance enterprises at the start of the year, although each unit should have saved a certain amount of money from the previous year to finance its future activity; as a matter of fact, many enterprises have such a reserve fund. But it is not only the enterprises that should be blamed for this state of affairs. I believe that our financial system is primarily to be blamed for this, and I raise this issue again, as I believe that this system does not really want to change its old practice. Two days ago we decided to cancel at least 30 percent of the credits

beginning with the second quarter of this year; we also decided that all enterprises should ensure at least 30 percent of their funds from their own means, and following this, credits will be further reduced later. The present system does not stimulate either production or sales; to be frank about it, it rather encourages laziness and inactivity. Everybody says: "It does not matter, there is the bank or somebody who will give me money!" Indeed, there is a lack of concern for producing and selling rapidly and for cashing the money with which the enterprise can carry out its activity. This applies to industry, agriculture, transportation, science, education, and all sectors. Everybody carrying out an economic activity and cashing money must realize that they must struggle to produce! Why should we finance agriculture from beginning to end and supply it with money advances for the entire agricultural output we contracted for, when the producers are going to spend the money and later claim that they can no longer deliver! Is this the right way to stimulate the producers to create their own funds?

In agriculture -- I am now referring to the vegetable sector -- vegetables should come out as of April, hence money should flow in practically every month and thus finance future activities. Indeed, this is what we actually decided: We have reduced money advances, which should not exceed 50 percent; in the field of vegetable yields, they amount to about 30-35 percent. We have established that advances should be granted in three installments, in accordance with the length of the production time.

We want to base industrial loans on the same principles. We wish to set norms for what kind of credits we grant and when we grant them. It is not possible that a plant should receive a credit from the start, spend it, and then neglect to attain its production. We will grant credits in accordance with the attainment and delivery of production. Therefore, we do not wish merely to speak about the new mechanism; we want to set clear norms for financing, loans, and advances, so that the enterprise managements and the working people realize that self-financing and self-management mean that they should produce and sell as fast as possible. The practice of keeping stocks worth billions of lei for years on end should be discontinued, as the financing of these stocks is costly.

I clearly and openly present these things to the plenum, as we must all understand that we should make a radical and truly revolutionary change in this field! We should not just talk about self-management and self-financing, but we should proceed to actually implementing them and each country and aktivists in the socioeconomic field must work along these lines! Of course, I believe that these problems should be seriously examined and properly understood by the entire party and economic aktiv in all sectors, with a view to taking appropriate steps in this respect.

We have proceeded to create norms for production per 1,000 lei of fixed assets. This has also been an indicator in the past, but almost nobody spoke about it. Examining this problem, we noted that from 1980 until now the production per 1,000 lei of fixed assets has diminished. We have made large investments, but we failed to increase production in accordance with the investments made. This applies both to industry and agriculture. We will have to properly evaluate the available means and make full use of them; only afterward should we consider whether it is necessary to make new investments, what kind of investments they should be, and how effective they will be. I will give an example from agriculture. After reviewing the material base of state agriculture, even the comrades from this sector advanced the proposal to reduce the number of tractors by 18,000, as well as 31,000 from those available to agricultural machinery stations and other agricultural machines. Of course, we set our new norms for the utilization of tractors, as machines are very expensive and we cannot have a tractor working just 1 month per year. Consequently, we set the norm for a tractor to practically operate 2,300-2,500 hours, although even this is too little; normally, a tractor should work in two shifts in the peak periods.

I gave this example, because we are not talking about 100 or 1,000 tractors, but rather about almost a third of the existing tractor fleet, to which one should add other machines as well. It is therefore necessary to realize that we should not strive to have as many machines as well. It is therefore necessary to realize that we should not strive to have as many machines as possible and then stare at them; their real strength does not lie in numbers, but rather in their most efficient utilization!

We have a large number of trucks in the transportation sector. In the previous 5-year plan, the degree of their utilization, as well as that of railroad cars, has worsened. We have produced new railroad cars and new trucks, but our transportation is worse now than it was in 1980. We have discussed these problems and decided that our specialized bodies should practically deal with this matter and resolve it. It is therefore necessary to realize that the issue of setting norms for utilizing fixed assets is essential for the smooth development of our future activity. That is why, when I referred to this matter, we had decided upon a reduction in the volume of investments.

Proceeding from all this, we also will have to review the norms for setting prices and exercise firm control over prices in all sectors. We have taken a number of good steps along these lines. Generally speaking, the situation is not bad; however, particularly in industry, we failed to properly apply the mechanism for fixing prices. There are products that have almost doubled in price or increased their prices by 50-60 percent without any justification. It is true that overall industrial prices have increased during the 5-year plan, but just over 2 percent. But there are certain enterprises which wanted to solve their production problems by raising prices, including the prices of tractors, instead of increasing production. We can no longer admit this state of affairs!

It is therefore necessary to take resolute measures in the field of prices. We will establish clearer and more precise norms in this field, to put an end to any violation of the country's laws. In general, I believe it necessary to simplify the overall accountability system for expenditures and way of setting prices.

It is necessary to simplify things, so that they can be properly understood; all producers must properly understand what they must produce, and for how much they should sell their products. Generally speaking, this requires the improvement of the banking and financial system, primarily of financial control. We plan to improve and unify this control and directly subordinate it to the Council of Ministers, so as to ensure an efficient control of the entire banking and financial system.

All this requires that we firmly introduce self-management and self-administration in all sectors and really ensure that absolutely all sectors function on the principle of one's own income and expenditure budget and cover to an ever larger extent -- even fully, wherever possible -- one's expenditures from one's own income without resorting to credits.

Resolute measures are required to increase both the personal and collective material and financial responsibility toward socialist property. To make myself quite clear, I am referring both to the personal responsibility of managers and the responsibility of management councils, all working people, and the general meetings. In this respect, the participation fund in profits and other rights envisaged by law must be used -- in accordance with existing provisions -- not only for bonuses and other advantages in excess of one's remuneration, but also to cover, since we are talking about collective responsibility, part of the damage caused to the state or cooperative socialist property or to the socioeconomic activity in general.

Within the framework of improving management and self-management, we should apply more firmly the socialist principles of remuneration in accordance with the quality and quantity of work. We proceed from the fact that everybody is paid in accordance with his work and that nobody can live in the socialist society without work. We have good provisions concerning the overall contract system. We have formulated a general law which concretely applies this principle to each branch. We must however state that it is not always properly applied. You have read the provisions of the law and other measures taken. We aim at closely linking the implementation of the overall contract system to the aforementioned measures to organize production and work and set norms for work, since only thus can we appropriately apply this overall contract system. We have good results in a number of branches and units. However, we must generally introduce the overall contract system in all sectors in the following months, on the basis of the new law, and we must create conditions for incomes to really increase without limits, on the basis of work done, while also firmly applying the provision that nobody can have a guaranteed income without work. The country's Constitution and laws guarantee the right to work for all citizens; our party and state have taken all steps and act to ensure that each citizen has a secure job, in accordance with his training and capacity. We will continue to act firmly along these lines, as one of our socialist society's social laws is to ensure equal working and living conditions for all people, on the basis of socialist principles. But we cannot guarantee incomes without work and under no circumstances should be permit anybody to live by exploiting the work of others! These basic principles of our society should be properly understood and we must act firmly to apply them in all fields!

Proceeding from all this, we must broadly develop the revolutionary workers democracy and ensure the active participation of all working people from all sectors and the entire nation in formulating the domestic and foreign policy and consciously implementing the program to build socialism and communism in Romania! (Loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, while working to implement commendably our socioeconomic development plans, it is necessary to pay greater attention to international economic ties and cooperation; in this respect, I would like to stress the need to attain expediently our export targets.

We will actively participate in CEMA activity and in implementing decisions to improve and develop cooperation and specialization within CEMA, in order to jointly solve a number of problems concerning raw and energy materials and the better utilization of productive capacities. We will actively participate in carrying out the comprehensive program on scientific-technological cooperation until the year 2000, with the determination to do everything possible to fulfill our obligations and to participate in strongly developing science, technique, and technology, introducing them into production, and modernizing the economy of our country and of all socialist countries. We will broadly develop economic relations and production sharing with all socialist countries. At the same time, we are determined to intensify economic exchanges and cooperation with the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of active participation in the international division of labor and the exchange of material and cultural assets.

We must realize that economic exchanges, international economic cooperation, production sharing, and experts represent a prerequisite for the smooth development of the entire activity and the successful fulfillment of the plan and program for our fatherland's development. Therefore, we must firmly and resolutely work along these lines. I believe that all ministries, central departments, enterprises, county party committees, and party bodies and organizations should implement party decisions with the greatest exactingness and should give priority to attaining the production earmarked for export, ensuring the quality of products, and expediently achieving our export targets.

We have all we need in order to commendably fulfill the 1986 plan. We also have all the conditions for fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the 13th congress decisions, and the party program.

I would like our plenum not merely to assert its determination to do everything along these lines but to act firmly to bring about a change in the manner of work in all sectors, so that this year really marks a radical improvement in all activities with a new and truly revolutionary spirit of work and struggle in all fields. In this way, our plenum will satisfy the people's requirements for ensuring our firm progress toward the classless society, toward communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, the plenum has discussed a number of problems concerning party activity. However, I would like to stress from the beginning that all problems, and maybe the economic problems in particular, are actually problems of party activity. The reports on the internal party life refer to the way in which our party has worked to strengthen and develop itself and to raise the political-ideological level, with a view to increasing the party's leading role in all fields. However, we must actually judge the party activity in accordance with the way in which we implement the programs for the country's socioeconomic development and for raising the people's scientific and cultural level. The implementation of the party's role as the leading political force in Romanian society resides in this very fact. (loud and prolonged applause)

Acting along these lines, the party concerned itself with increasing its ranks and improving the activity of accepting within its ranks the best working people in all fields of activity. We can state that we have a strong party, with more than 3,550,000 members, almost 15 percent of the entire population of the country; this is a truly mass party. It is significant, and I must stress this, that about 61 percent of the party members derive from the ranks of workers; accordingly, more than 15 percent are peasants and more than 20 percent are intellectuals. This practically means that the workers, intellectuals, and peasants represent about 96 percent of the party members.

The share of women has risen to 33 percent, although I believe that this increase is not yet in accordance with the 13th party congress decisions.

We have a party with a good age structure; more than 50 percent of party members are under 40, something which ensures the party's continuous renewal and the preservation of its strength, vigor, and revolutionary spirit of work and struggle, bearing in mind that youth must always be permeated by a revolutionary spirit.

We have carried out a broad political-educational work and an intensive activity to promote cadres and raise the professional, scientific, technical, and general training level.

Generally speaking, we can assess that the party continued to strengthen last year. We have scored good results in increasing its strength from all viewpoints and this led to further increasing the party's leading political role in all sectors of activity. This is also a guarantee of the fact that our party will be able to commendably fulfill its leading role in uniting the efforts of the entire nation to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward socialism. (loud and prolonged applause)

Now, on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP and almost the 100th anniversary of the creation of the first workers' party in Romania, we can assert with justified pride that we have a strong and united party that is trustfully followed by all the people; our party does not and never will have a higher goal than

the supreme goal of the people's interests, well-being, and happiness, Romania's independence and sovereignty, and the cause of socialism and communism! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades, in 1985 our party-state international activity continued to give priority to the struggle for disarmament and peace. We have developed and will develop further broad relations with the socialist countries, the developing countries, and the developed capitalist states, in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence. We have always acted and will continue to act firmly to base relations with all states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and unflinching respect for each people's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference. (loud and prolonged applause)

The international situation continued to remain very serious. Therefore, it is necessary to further give priority to the struggle for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, the struggle to halt the militarization of outer space, and the defense of peace, mankind's most precious asset.

I particularly believe that we should intensify efforts to halt nuclear tests, in view of the fact that they pose a serious danger to the existence of the entire mankind. A halt to these tests must be the first step toward nuclear disarmament! That is why we supported and support the program presented by the Soviet Union concerning nuclear disarmament and the recent appeal for an end to nuclear tests.

At the same time, we believe that a comprehensive program for nuclear disarmament should be formulated, with emphasis on nuclear disarmament. One should proceed from the fact that all kinds of weapons and military troops should be cut down, along with a strong reduction of military expenditures.

I have dealt with these matters recently, therefore I do not wish to dwell upon them now. As a matter of fact, Romania has made a number of proposals in this respect and we intend to act and persist in our efforts to bring about a general disarmament program, proceeding from the close connection between nuclear disarmament and general disarmament and from the fact that only thus can we create the necessary conditions for a world without wars and weapons, a world of peace and cooperation among all nations. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must always bear in mind that the program we have adopted as well as the development plans or programs adopted, in one form or another, by all peoples for the coming period cannot be implemented unless one resolutely proceeds to reducing military expenditures. When almost a trillion dollars are spent on armaments and the debts of the developing countries are approaching the same figure, it is impossible to overcome the economic crisis and implement the vast socioeconomic development programs of all states. Therefore, the problem of disarmament and substantially reducing military expenditures is directly linked to ensuring the socioeconomic development and strengthening the independence and well-being of each nation. (loud applause)

Referring to disarmament programs, we firmly advocate the reduction of the military nature of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and the creation of conditions for their simultaneous abolition. We must realize that we are dutybound to do everything to ensure that mankind can live without military groupings and without any kind of demonstrations of force! Peace and security cannot be ensured by force and military pacts! Peace can only be secured through disarmament and equal cooperation among all nations in the world! (loud and prolonged applause)

We are determined to act forcefully for the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament and Security in Europe, the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe, and the Geneva disarmament conference.

Generally speaking, we firmly speak out for more resolute efforts on the part of European countries to eliminate nuclear weapons, for peaceful cooperation, and for the creation of a united Europe without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, a Europe of free and independent nations. (loud applause)

We will work further to establish new relations of good neighborliness in the Balkans and to turn this region into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases.

We deem it necessary to strengthen cooperation with all states and peoples in Europe and on all continents, with a view to attaining the targets of disarmament and peace. The maintenance of a military balance should be achieved not through new weapons, but rather by reducing existing ones! It is necessary to establish a balance between the two sides at the lowest level of armaments! Only thus can the security requirements of each nation be met.

It is necessary to act in a spirit of resolution and responsibility for the life and freedom of peoples on all continents and to do everything to defend the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace. (loud applause)

We firmly speak out for solving contentious problems between states through negotiations alone. One should renounce force and the threat of force as well as large-scale maneuvers; the fleets of the great powers should be withdrawn from international waters and one should ensure complete freedom of navigation in international waters for all states. Let us mark the international year of peace through concrete agreements and steps along the road of disarmament, cooperation, and peace! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, our relations with communist and workers parties and other political forces continued to develop last year. We will act further to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of equality and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. We speak out for a new kind of unity, which should ensure close cooperation among communists in the struggle for peace and socioeconomic progress. At the same time we speak out for developing relations with socialists, social democrats, and other forces which advocate the socialist path for mankind's development. We also cooperate with all democratic parties, national liberation movements, all those acting for observance of the peoples' independence, freedom, and right to free development, and those who speak out for relations of full equality among all nations and to the cause of peace and international cooperation! (loud and prolonged applause)

We live in an age in which the broad masses and the nations are playing an ever greater role in international life. We are firmly convinced that, through united action, the realist forces, the broad masses, and the nations of the world can change the dangerous course of international life and can ensure the triumph of reason, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations! (loud applause)

The RCP and the SR of Romania will continue to act in this spirit. From this plenum, I want to assure all peoples, progressive forces everywhere, and those who speak out for peace that in the Romanian people they will always have an active participant in the struggle for a better and more just world, a world of free and independent nations, a world without arms, a world of peace. (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, we conclude our plenum in full unanimity and with the firm resolution to unswervingly implement the 13th congress decisions and the party program. We must resolutely work to commendably implement this year's plan and do everything to finish sowing operations as soon as possible, so as to conclude the spring sowing campaign by 20 April and expediently carry out other operations, thus ensuring good crops for this year!

Let us do everything to achieve good production both in industry and agriculture in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, thus laying a lasting foundation for the successful fulfillment of the new 5-year plan and for Romania's transition to a new stage of development. (loud and prolonged applause)

I am convinced that all party organizations and bodies and all communists will commendably fulfill their mission and role in pooling the efforts of all working people and the entire nation in attaining our fatherland's developing targets. I again express the full conviction that all working people and the entire nation will work in full unity to implement the targets for Romania's socioeconomic development, thus elevating our fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization, further raising all the people's material and cultural strength and its independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

With this conviction I extend to all participants in the plenum, the communists, all working people, and the entire nation best wishes for new successes in all fields, much health and happiness!

I declare the plenum proceedings closed. (Prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania!".. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and unswerving determination to implement the party policy, all those present stand up and cheer at length for the RCP and Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL COMMITTEE

AU071208 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 86 pp 1 and 5

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, on Friday 28 March.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee examined and approved a "Report on the Accountability Analysis of Results Attained in the National Economy and on the Formation and Utilization of Financial Resources in 1985." It assessed that achievements registered in the fulfillment of plan tasks for last year and the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan reflect the creative efforts of our people, who, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have carried out an intensive activity to implement the country's socioeconomic development targets established for this period.

Appreciating the results attained in 1985, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that they could have been even better if firmer and more responsible action had been taken in all fields and sectors of activity to fully utilize all available opportunities and fulfill plan tasks at a higher level of quality and efficiency. In this respect, the party secretary general drew attention to certain negative states of affairs in last year's activity, particularly with regard to trends toward an exaggerated increase in imports and an unjustified increase in material and energy consumption; he recommended that resolute steps be taken to remedy this situation without delay.

On the basis of the analysis made, the Political Executive Committee endorsed a program of measures aimed at attaining greater efficiency in all fields, at the same time as smoothly fulfilling plan provisions. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that the proposals included in this program should be improved upon, particularly by taking resolute steps to create appropriate norms for both material consumption and production costs, with a view to reducing them as much as possible and thus achieving greater economic efficiency. It was decided that this report, with the necessary improvements, should be submitted to the discussion of the party Central Committee plenum.

The Political Executive Committee then examined certain measures on improving economic activities and strengthening workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration. In this respect, it discussed "Proposals Concerning Norms for Establishing the Value of Production in Relation to the Fixed Assets Used." Formulated in the spirit of recommendations made by the party leadership, the proposed norms, which must be considered as minimal, aim at substantially improving the utilization efficiency of fixed assets, something which must lead to substantially increasing industrial production and economic efficiency, thus also raising national income. The meeting also examined a "Report on Improving the Organization of Production and Work, Modernizing Manufacture Technologies, Applying the Overall Contract System and Piecework Agreement, and Raising the Efficiency of the Entire Economy." Through the steps taken in this respect, one can increase the itemized and export production above the provisions of the 5-year plan, further raise labor productivity and the profitability of products, markedly reduce material expenditures, and provide incentives for working people's collectives to overfulfill plan tasks and firmly apply the new economic-financial mechanism. The results to be scored at the conclusion of this section will be used as a basis for improving plan indicators for 1986 and the entire 5-year plan. Likewise, the meeting discussed "Proposals on Granting Money Advances to State and cooperative Agricultural Productions With Contracts To Deliver Agricultural Produce to State Funds and on Granting Loans for the Productive Activity." These proposals stipulate precise criteria and loans and their limits and conditions for approval, so that this can directly contribute to efficiently raising the vegetable and animal production and can stimulate agricultural units to strive to cover their material production costs from their own incomes and also make profits, in accordance with the principles of self-management and economic-financial self-administration. It was decided that similar criteria for granting loans and advances should also be taken into account with regard to the activity of industrial units. In close connection with these matters, the meeting stressed the need to improve financial control and take resolute steps so that financial control can appropriately fulfill its role and responsibilities in ensuring the good administration of the material and financial resources of economic units.

The Political Executive Committee then examined "Proposals on Improving the Organization and Activity of the Council of Ministers' Coordinating Councils in Individual Fields." All these councils will operate as working bodies within the government; they will act to ensure the fulfillment of development plans and programs and production and export tasks, and will see to it that party decisions and the country's laws are properly applied in the respect fields of activity.

The Political Executive Committee examined the "Draft Bill on the Overall Contract and Piece-Work Remuneration of the Working Personnel." It stressed that the elaboration of this draft bill took into account the current stage of socioeconomic development and the organizational framework of the workers democracy; all this requires the further improvement of work organization and remuneration, so that one firmly applies the socialist principle of repartition according to the quantity, quality, and social importance of work, while incomes are directly influenced by the work performed and results obtained in production.

In this respect, the draft bill provides for applying overall contrast and piecework remuneration forms in all economic units and for all working personnel, thus ensuring a closer link between individual incomes, on the one hand, and the fulfillment of plan tasks of the itemized production, and of the production earmarked for export, the increase in the share of high quality products, the reduction of norm specific consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, and the increase in labor productivity and economic efficiency, on the other. It was decided that this draft bill should be improved on the basis of proposals made and should be submitted for the discussion and approval of the Grand National Assembly.

The Political Executive Committee then examined and endorsed the "Report on the Number, Composion, and Organizational Structure of the RCP on 31 December 1985 and the Political-Organizational Activity by Party Bodies and Organizations To Implement Party Decisions and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Recommendations", "Report on the Activity by Party-State Bodies and Mass Organizations in 1985 To Implement the Party Cadre Policy"; and "Report on the International Activity of the Party and State in 1985 and the Main Foreign Policy Goals in 1986." The Political Executive Committee decided that all three of these reports should be submitted for discussion to the party Central Committee Plenum.

The Political Executive Committee also dealt with current problems of party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU221544 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1414 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu sent Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, [SED] the following telegram:

On behalf of the CC of the RCP and on my own behalf I address you warmest congratulations on your reelection to the high office of general secretary of the CC of the SUPG.

I am convinced that by working together in the spirit of the understandings we reached during our interviews the lasting relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the German Democratic Republic will further develop in future, in the interest and to the advantage of our peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism, detente and international collaboration. I take this opportunity to address you, the Communists, all the working people in the friendly German Democratic Republic, wishes of full success in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SUPG Congress.

LUMEA ON U.S. UNJUSTIFIED, PRECIPITOUS RAID

AU171532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 17 Apr 86

["A Particularly Serious Act With Dangerous Implications" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/4/1986 -- The U.S. raid against Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has created a particularly serious situation in the Mediterranean and the world over, Romanian foreign policy weekly LUMEA writes in the commentary in its April 17 issue. Such actions, the weekly goes on, defy all legal norms of international conduct, creating risks with unpredictable consequences for world peace.

Most energetically condemning the new aggression against Libya, the Romanian people reiterates its consistent stand against such acts that can turn the course of events uncontrollable, urges an undelayed stop to military operations, retraint, calls for everything possible to be done so that reason, dialogue and negotiations may prevail.

Referring to the pretext invoked for this unjustified and precipitous aggression -- set forth in the televised address President Reagan made as the U.S. bombers met above their Libyan targets -- the weekly shows that it can in no way justify the shower of bombs that fell on the Libyan capital and which, according to early reports, hit among other things private dwellings and foreign embassies.

The Romanian weekly draws attention at the U.S. air raids against Libya are in full contradiction with the norms of peaceful coexistence among nations, with the principles of international law. The military aggression against an independent, sovereign country member of the United Nations organization does but heighten tension not only in the Mediterranean but, through its implications, also all over the world. It is imperative that an undelayed end be put to such shows of force, to military aggression, to sabre-rattling wherever it comes from. Diverging problems among states, as in this case, should not be settled by way of arms but by restraint, understanding, negotiations. The peoples of the world are of the opinion that action should be taken in order to solve such problems through negotiations alone, be it in the Mediterranean or in other parts of the world.

Romania, the Romanian people, blaming any use or threat of force in interstate relations, are ready, as always, to make their contribution to the establishment of a climate of quiet, detente and peace throughout the world, backing any constructive action conducive to the attainment of these desiderata of mankind, in the interest of coexistence, of cooperation among all nations, LUMEA shows [as received] in conclusion.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH UK MEETS 20 APR

AU221542 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1420 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- Tuesday, April 20, proceedings started, in Bucharest, of the 13th session of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration and Inudstrial and Technological Cooperation between Romania and Great Britain. Being analyzed are the stage currently attained by the bilateral economic rleations, the prospects of and ways for a further development of these relations, an expansion and diversification of the mutual deliveries of commodities.

TRADE COOPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CITED

AU2211700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1406 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- Currently the trade Romania makes with the socialist countries represents 57 percent of all its foreign trade. Over the 1965-1985 period trade exchanges with those countries went up more than six times. The mutual deliveries of gocds were amplified and diversified, the products of the machine building, electrotechnology, electronics, fine mechanics and optics industries standing in the foreground. They witnessed higher dynamics with the Soviet Union (13 times), GDR (over 22 times) Poland (over 35 times) People's China (over 55 times) Czechsolovakia (over 10 times), Hungary (20 times), Bulgaria (56 times), etc.

Hundreds of agreements, conventions and other arrangements for economic collaboration are being implemented by Romania and partners in socialist countries, many of them being long-term projects apt to confer greater stability and better balance on the economic relations. There have been materialized over 120 contracts and actions regarding the cooperation and specialization in production, particularly in the peak industrial branches, a series of important economic units have been built or are under construction, jointly with the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, People's China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Korea, Cuba, etc. Their purpose being to capitalize better the material and human resources in the respective countries.

Romania collaborates actively within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, working consistently to deepen the economic, technical and scientific collaboration with the countries member in that organization, in view of meeting to a greater extent the needs of raw materials, energy and modern technology, of solving with joint effort certain problems of major importance for the progress of all the countries, of gradually levelling the standards of economic development, of implementing the programmes of socialist construction in each country. With CEMA Romania participates in the materialization of 350 bi-and multilateral agreements, conventions and understandings. Outstanding among them are those regarding the contribution to capitalizing important gas deposits in the Soviet Union, building a nuclear electric project, developing productive capacities in the pulp, asbestos and ferroalloy industries as well as in other domains. Romainia's participation in the activity of this organization also turns material through the contribution a large number of Romanian enterprises make to implementing over 70 multilateral specializing conventions, and the cooperation in various subbranches of the machine building, chemical and petrochemical industries. Adding to all these is the contribution made by the Romanian scientists to some 200 conventions regarding research-development themes meant to identify new sources of energy, new materials, etc.

REPORT ISSUED ON HANDLING OF CITIZENS' REPORTS

AU110942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/4/1986 -- In 1985, more than 1,529,000 citizens wrote letters and requested interviews with the party, state, mass and public bodies and organizations -- either at a central, county, municipal or town level -- or sent letters to the press and radio and television (94,425 working people addressed their letters to the RCP leadership), shows a report adopted by the April 1 and 2 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, an abstract of which is run in the Bucharest newspapers of April 10.

Expressing their full according with the party resolutions and the laws adopted and pledging firmly to work for the impelementation of the RCP and Romanian state's home and foreign policy, the people working in various fields of activity advanced, in either letters or interviews, more than 223,000 proposals and intimations -- most of which were well grounded -- regarding general aspects of economic and socio-cultural activities and the party life. The report also mentions that 32,369 letters and interviews concentrated on urban planning and administrative activities in various localities, showing that either through intimations or through their active participation the citizens had contributed to improving the draft planning projects, to embellishing urban and rural localities.

As many as 111,587 citizens sent letters to the central and county press, to the radio and television, the document points out, showing that they had provided a groundwork for the mass media to make a growing contribution to generalizing positive experience and popularizing advanced methods, to the knowledge and elimination of negative aspects.

In either letters or interviews many citizens (?raised) various personal questions. According to the possibilities and to the extent to which their intimations were well grounded 42 per cent or so were favourably solved, the document points out.

Although their number declined as compared to the previous year, many of the 1985 letters and interviews had as a subject trials, civil and criminal suits the document also points out, mentioning that the citizens' intimations had helped fight parasitism and contributed to stepping up the actions aimed at crime and antisocial acts prevention.

Placing emphasis on the further improvement of lettersolving and interview-granting activities the document points among other things to the ever more frequent participation of top-ranking cadres in the resolution of the more important intimations. In 1985, the report reads, the first secretaries and the secretaries of the RCP county committees granted interviews to 84,484 citizens, while ministers and executives of ministries and other central state bodies granted interviews to more than 21,500 working people.

The document also sets a series of measures to boost the quality of activities in that area, which is a specific democratic form of ensuring the working people's growing participation in the improvement of economic and social activities, in a more operative resolution, in concordance with the law in force, with the norms of socialist ethics and equity, of the citizens' proposals, intimations and applications.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS LENIN'S 116TH BIRTHDAY

AU221920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- On April 22 Bucharest hosted a festive meeting to celebrate 116 years since the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Organized by the Bucharest municipality RCP Committee, the meeting was attended by working people of enterprises and institutions, party and state activists, people that were party members at the time it was working underground, scientists, men of culture, representatives of the youth, military. Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Popescu-puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the Institute of Historical, Social and Political Studies under the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, representatives of managements of certain central institutions, mass and public organizations, of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, and leading cadres of Bucharest enterprises were in the Presidium. Also in the Presidium was U.M.T. Tazhelnikov, Soviet Union ambassador in Bucharest.

The meeting was opened by Nicolae Croitoru, secretary of the Bucharest municipality RCP Committee. The personality and revolutionary activity of V.I. Lenin were evoked by Dumitru Ghise, member of the CC of the RCP, protector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, director of the political publishing house.

After the festive meeting the participants watched a documentary film. A pictorial exhibition devoted to Vladimir Ilich Lenin was presented, too.

On the celebration of 116 years since the birth of Valdimir Ilich Lenin expositions were organized, feature and documentary films were screened in several county seats.

DIZDAREVIC GIVES NONALIGNED POSITION ON LIBYAN RAID

LD221659 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Rome 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The nonaligned countries were the first to react to and condemn in a clear and resolute way the U.S. attack on Libya as an aggression against a sovereign and independent member of the Nonaligned Movement. The primary objective of the resolution adopted by the ministers of nonaligned countries in New Delhi was to defend the fundamental principles in international relations and principle of integrity which in the case of Libya was flagrantly violated.

This was stated today by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in his conversation with Yugoslav correspondents in Rome. Last night he arrived [words indistinct] which, in addition to representatives of Yugoslavia, includes India, Ghana, Congo, Cuba, and Senegal. They have just left for New York to present the nonaligned countries' stand in the United Nations.

In New York, Dizdarevic said, we shall complete the nonaligned action by warning the world public of the dangerous consequences of the U.S. aggression against Libya and by creating the kind of mood among the world public which will make them understand the dangers of such interventions which jeopardize the very principles on which the international community exists.

Dizdarevic said that in New Delhi the nonaligned countries had displayed full unity in condemning the U.S. action as an attack against an independent and nonaligned Libya, an attack which could create a state of anarchy in international relations. The nonaligned countries' concern has also resulted from the fact that such a policy threatens to set a precedent in international relations and to make the policy of force prevalent in the world, Dizdarevic added.

FEDERAL CHAMBER MEMBER CONDEMNS ALL TERRORISM

AU221854 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 86 p 4

[J. Kesic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Apr -- The kind of federal government our country needs is one that will represent our country on the whole and make decisions independently, something that has not existed to date. In some cases the Federal Executive Council used the help of both the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. These were the words of Delegate Milan Rajacic in the debate on the report on the 4-years of work of the Federal Executive Council, which was held at the SFRY Assembly Budget Committee today. Despite the many essentially important remarks made, the committee accepted the report.

In Janez Lukac's opinion, the report is incomplete, because it failed to cover many significant spheres. He expressed disagreement with an earlier statement of the federal secretary for foreign affairs, according to which there are two kinds of international terrorism. Disagreeing with such a division, Lukac is of the opinion that all terrorism should be condemned equally. He also mentioned the episode with PLO official Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], who was said to have stayed 1 day in our country after the famous hijacking of the Achille Lauro, and had then turned out later to have stayed 3 days. Lukac is of the opinion that at least the SFRY Assembly, if not the entire Yugoslav public, should have been informed about that.

LCY PRESIDIUM ON TASKS, CONGRESS ORGANIZATION

LD220539 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Vidoje Zarhovic, the presidium of the LCY Central Committee discussed the activities in implementing the stance adopted at the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee concerning the ideopolitical issues of realizing the workers constitutional position in regard to the distribution and control of income and means of social reproduction. It was stated that trade unions, the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and other organs of the federation, the republics, and provinces as well as organizations of associated labor were actively involved in planning the ways to implement the stance. Work is underway to bring about appropriate changes in the set of legal regulations concerning the further development of the social contract, self-managing agreements, and self-managing documents regulating the ways of generating and distributing income.

The Presidium discussed the need for a more determined mobilization within the LC, the trade unions, and all other subjective socialist forces, primarily among the grassroots, in order to implement more rapidly and consistently the stance of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee which is the crucial prerequisite for solving economic problems, implementing the stabilization policy, and developing socialist self-management. The accomplishment of these tasks is of vital and primary importance.

The Presidium pointed to the need for an urgent and consistent application and reexamination of the social contract on joint criteria for normalizing relations on the basis of self-management in the sphere of generating and distributing income in the SFRY; of the social contracts between the repulics and provinces; of self-managing agreements and self-managing documents of organizations of associated labor. The Presidium stressed that the work on these documents should be completed by the beginning of 1987 at the latest.

The Presidium emphasized the communists' duty to make active efforts in all sociopolitical organizations, organs of sociopolitical communities, and self-managing organs, in the battle to consistently implement the stance adopted at 24th session of the LCY Central Committee, to initiate actions and take an active part in them in order to change the existing situation more rapidly; to resolve topical problems and to find best solutions in regard to the consolidation of the workers' position in the distribution of income and in social reproduction, in general. Attention was drawn to the important role and responsibility of the public information media in informing the public about the course of the self-managing social activity in implementing these stances.

The Presidium also discussed some issues concerning the organization of proceedings at the 13th LCY Congress, the rules of procedure, and the schedules for the sessions at the congress.

GEORGIJE JOVICIC ADDRESSES ARMY LCY MEETING

LD220800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the past 4-year period, despite the difficulties, we have succeeded in preserving ideopolitical unity in the army, its moral strength, and its involvement in line with the orientations that are inspired by Tito's work and are contained in the fundamental orientations of our society.

This is exceptionally important in the current international and internal situation, stressed Georgije Jovicic, the president of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the beginning of the 2 days of work of the LCY conference in the JNA.

Our international position continues to be basically firm and stable. We should not underestimate, however, the danger for the security of Yugoslavia because the fact is that all the negative tendencies in international relations are continuing. The rivalry for superiority of the great powers and blocs is extending to all areas, including space, and brings with it powerful pressure on the smaller, especially, nonaligned countries, in whose area a struggle is being waged for extending spheres of influence. The domination of political force and reliance on the military factor in international relations has, as a consequence, the constant strengthening of armed force, the arms race, and the expansion of the network of military bases and footholds. This is illustrated by the fact that overall military expenditure in the world has today surpassed $900 billion.

Aside from the broad proportions of terrorism in the forms it has developed up to now, state terrorism also is making its appearance. A typical example of this is the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. We most resolutely condemn, Jovicic stressed, the U.S. aggression against this nonaligned and independent country because it means violation of sovereignty and integrity and directly contradicts the UN Charter.

Following the summit meeting in Geneva, there were certain conciliatory and acceptable initiatives regarding disarmament, which should certainly be supported. However, he added, everything should be done to see that detente and peace do not become the monopoly of the great powers.

Speaking about the country's internal development, Jovicic assessed that the sociopolitical situation is very unfavorable, despite the fact that the leading forces in society, especially the LCY, in the period between the 12th and 13th congress, were very involved with existing problems, and the search for a united assessment of the causes of this situation and ensured of a unity of stances where there was none or action to overcome them. [as received] The aim of all these efforts was to strengthen ideopolitical unity, eliminate big differences which have existed for a long time in relation to many questions of our domestic development, and mobilize all forces in order to remove difficulties and obstacles through concrete struggle and action. In the complex of these activities, Jovicic stressed, in particular, the activity of the LCY Central Committee and the general Party discussion on the occasion of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Not disputing the fact that certain results and movements have been achieved and that conditions for the more successful transcendence of the difficulties we are saddled with are being created, the conviction prevails, Jovicic said, that, on the whole, not enough has been done overall in terms of finding a way out of economic crisis, stagnation, and disunity. There is deterioration in certain sectors, above all the economic and ideological. We have for example, enormous inflation, a jump in prices, and nationalism. The situation in Kosovo continues to be very serious and difficult. Obviously, he stressed, the problem lies in the fact that accepted policy and stances are being implemented slowly and inconsistently in the LCY and the corresponding institutions of the system.

Of course, unfavorable trends in society also have an influence on the Army. The situation in the army depends, however, to a significant degree on the subjective army factor and this means on the work of LC organizations, the command system, the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, the trade unions, officers, etc. In the whole intercongress period, Jovicic said, we have invested great efforts in developing and making more concrete the concept and doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the strengthening of the Armed Forces. All analyses indicate that in respect to the concept and doctrine orientation there are no vital, ideological or organizational-technological disagreements and that there is not need to change in any way our general defense-protection concept: all people's defense and self-protection.

Accordingly, Jovicic said, certain disputes regarding concept, the ill-intentioned labeling and some cases of attacks on the Army which have occurred; these are an expression of the ignorance of the objective situation in the world around us and of the essence of our concept of all-people's defense. There are even cases of the direct opposition to LCY policy, from antisocial positions in the defense of the country and the development of the JNA, and attempts to isolate the Army in the barracks and to isolate it from society and overall social trends. It is clear to communists and to the working people of Yugoslavia that the defense of the country does not tolerate any improvisation, factionalism, regional, or other divisions; it must be united -- Yugoslav. The period under review is characterized by very major achievements in the complete concretization, elaboration, and formulation of doctrine, especially the doctrine of armed struggle and the further modernization and improvement of the Armed Forces. Jovicic recalled, however, the well-known difficulties in society and the slow implementation of the stabilization program have had a negative impact on some of these developments. Thus, for example, in the 1981-85 plan period we started with financial resources of 5.8 percent of national income. This percentage, since 1982, has been reduced to 5.2 percent and the plan has been realized on the average with 4.65 percent. The problems of the valorization of the funds, because of high inflation, have magnified these difficulties. This necessarily led to a reduction of some of the plans, above all, in the construction of a large number of infrastructural facilities. Some development plans regarding technical equipment have also been revised. Jovicic said that with reliance on scientific-technical work, domestic, production, and the concentration of funds, we have tried to make this have the smallest possible influence on the modernization of the JNA. It is very importance that in this period, our scope for conducting antitank warfare and air defense has been significantly enhanced because this is in keeping with the requirements for the conduct of contemporary warfare.

A good part of Georgije Jovicic's address was devoted to efforts in the JNA to implement the stabilization program. With the plan for implementing long-term planning that we have adopted, the goals and tasks of this document have become a constituent part of the execution of tasks for the JNA's combat development. The financial effects of the stabilization measures are about 5 percent of the funds which are earmarked for financing the JNA. we have achieved, he said, significantly greater independence of foreign technolaogy and 90 percent of the funds now being produced in the military [word indistinct] annual growth rate of 17 percent and imports of only 1 percent. Exports lead over imports three and one-half to four times.

In addition to these results, the JNA is making a significant contribution to society. Only in 1985, the JNA invested about 200 million dinars in the form of a grant in the development of production in hilly and mountainous areas; 162 million for the reconstruction of coal mines; 100 million was given to organizations of associated labor; and with 1.1 billion dinars it participated in the construction of the communications system. Be crediting those organizations of associated labor, whose production is of interest to the Armed Forces to the tune of 86 billion dinars, a direct contribution is being made to the revival of the country's economy.

Despite major results, Jovicic observed, a slowing-down in the tempo of the development of some segments of Army construction has occurred. There have been restrictions in the field of organization-formation changes, scientific research work, and the preparation of territory for military training. The planned volume of the procurement of some armaments and military equipment had to be halted. Housing construction also has been reduced significantly.

A number of communists continue to fail to behave in the spirit of stabilization. Even among us, Jovicic said, there is considerable pressure to increase the prices of goods and services produced by the Army, and sometimes lax decisions are made on major investments and procurements. There is also the forcing of "one's own" type of branch, irregularities in the field of housing construction, the disposal of the housing fund, and unjustified demands for the expansion of formation places. I would like to draw your attention in particular, Jovicic said, to the old-fashioned methods in keeping records of material funds and poor internal control which affects the appearance and the growth of property criminals in the Army.

The president of the LCY Committee organization in the JNA went to stress the ideo-political unity in the Army under conditions of the present unfavorable developments, ideological controversies, and activities of hostile and opposition forces. Results and practice show, he said, that communists in the Army and the Army composition as a whole stand firmly on the program goals of the LCY, and on Tito's path. The Army was and remains a reliable support for the LCY, to our nations and nationalities, and their struggle for the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity, equality, and a nonaligned and independent foreign policy.

We are critical because we want to remove more quickly the weaknesses and move forward more energetically, because our interests are identical to those of the working class of Yugoslavia. We are critical toward others because we are critical toward ourselves as well, with respect to our failures, weaknesses, responsibilities, and duties. We are most critical, Jovicic stressed, toward those environments which allow the phenomena and activities of antisocialist and antiself-management forces because we are aware that their goals is the destruction of our society's foundations. It is obvious that these attacks also are being directed against the Army in order to destabilize it because it is assessed that it is an important stabilizing element in our society. They also emerge in a section of the information media, at some political gatherings, and in individual works of art.

In the past few years, Jovicic recalled, we have also noted cases of physical attacks on members of the Army. Last year there were 30 such cases. Most of these were from nationalist positions and in regions in which, in any case, nationalist and other outbreaks have been particularly strongly expressed.

Our peoples, all honest people, and the highest leadership of the country very seriously have condemned this phenomenon and demand that these attempts be eradicated and made impossible.

In the assessment of ideological trends and moral political unity we have stated, Jovicic stressed, that in our ranks there are some negative phenomena. There is tactless criticism and pseudocriticism, exclusiveness, pessimism, defeatism, and other unacceptable behavior and moves. Most of them are from nationalist positions, including irredentist and clerico-nationalist outbreaks. There is very little of this in the permanent body but not one case should be underestimated. The most frequent exponents of nationalist behavior are soldiers who come to the Army already imbued with nationalism. Thus, for example, of the total number of exponents of nationalist outbursts from 1982 to 1985, 88 percent are soldiers.

The property criminal is also a serious burdern to us. Perpetrators include officers and members of the LCY. Although in recent years the number of perpetrators has not grown, some more serious cases of this form of criminality have been recorded.

There also exist, he said, some conceptions and actions by JNA members on the line of liberalism and accommodation accompanied by the phenomenon of indiscipline and unexampled behavior in public places. With appropriate ideopolitical work and more severe ideopolitical measures and punitive policy, we have succeeded in reducing the number of cases of such behavior and outbreaks. Thus, negative political outbreaks in 1985 were reduced by 14 percent compared to the previous year. We must, Jovicic said, be even more consistent in the struggle to develop conscious, morally pure members of the JNA, prepared to defend uncompromisingly the achievements of the socialist revolution. Our Army must remain an army of brotherhood and unity.

Georgije Jovicic went on in his address to speak in general terms about Army cadre policy. He assessed that cadre occupancy is relatively good and that in relation to formation needs, it amounts to 99.2 percent. Specialist instruction is also at a very high level and 97.3 percent of officers have completed studies at the military academy or faculty. Over 65 percent of officers are assessed as "very good" and more than 16 percent as "excellent." Our cadres, Jovicic stressed, are politically oriented and almost 97 percent are communists. Almost half are farm laborers and nearly 18 percent are from working class families. The replacement of cadres from the revolution is being continued successfully. In the JNA there are now 0.75 percent of these officers, including 14 bearers of "partisan decorations."

Although efforts are being made to bring about as balanced as possible a national and republican-provincial representation in the JNA officer corps, the situation here continues to be unsatisfactory. Underrepresented are active military personnel who are Albanians, Slovenes, Muslims and, to some extent, Croatians. The representation of officers in the higher and supreme command positions is better and fairly satisfactory.

The call-up from some republics and provinces is unsatisfactory, as is enrollment in military schools.

In the period under review, 57,800 new members have been accepted into the LCY, or about 14,500 on average per year.

Of the total number of newly joined members, 98 percent are soldiers. The policy of strengthening the class social structure of the LCY in the JNA also is being implemented successfully. Of the total number of those who have recently joined, 35 percent are workers and among civilians serving in the JNA, as many as 52 percent are workers. According to our assessments, Jovicic stressed, the organization of the LCY in the JNA has, in the past 4-year period, and always up to now, realized, largely successfully, its leading ideopolitical role in the military and the moral-political development of the army. Conditions and membership, however, require that the LCY Organization in the JNA execute its role even better and more effectively and be more on the offensive and militant because in some places it is lagging behind events and making belated reactions.

We have no reason or need to overestimate or underestimate our results. We are against lamentations and dirges, descriptions of the situation, repetition of conclusions and stances, and great verbosity, which most frequently is boring. Results cannot be achieved this way. It is high time that we free ourselves of this style and method of work. If in this strong and militant organization all its members are involved; if all become active; if they see that their word is honored and respected; if they are convinced that they mean something to their organization, there cannot fail to be results. In these complex conditions, much of this is important, but I believe that the struggle for ideopolitical unity of communists and army personnel is, nevertheless, the most important thing, said Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY Committee in the JNA.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

Resolution Adopted

LD212233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the resolution of the 10th congress of the Slovene LC, which the delegates have just adopted, emphasis is placed on the role of the knowledge and creativity of working people, the better utilization of existing possibilities offered by the system of socialist self-management in the development of production forces and socioeconomic relations.

The basic congress document of over 100 pages contains the tasks of communists in 6 chapters.

For the first time, the resolution contains the tasks of communists in nurturing socialist moral values. These arise out of the programs of the LCY and the Slovene LC, the "Guidelines for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" of Edvard Kardelj, and out of practice. This is because, as the resolution states, various forms of appropriation of social ownership and the fruits of labor of others, irresponsible management of social resources, economic crime, and a number of other phenomena of the erosion of revolutionary and moral and political awareness are giving rise to the justified concern of working people in society. This is why, it is stated further, the LC has begun to lose the reputation and influence it had in its revolutionary past precisely because of its high moral-political awareness, dedication, revolutionary militancy, principled approach, and the unyielding struggle of communists for the values and goals of working class, the national liberation struggle, and the socialist revolution.

In the struggle against deviations from moral values in our society and particularly in the LC, we will only be successful, the resolution stresses, if we uncover their real causes and link the struggle against them with the development and realization of socialist, self-management values; if at the same time we fight for the quality of life and work and the system of values that is appropriate to the vision of socialist self-managing humanism and communism, of a society of freely associated creative work. Self-management for the first time in history united direct labor and management into one class subject, into the working class which thus becomes the political and economic master of its future.

According to the resolution, without a general rise in the level of culture, knowledge, general and professional training, scientific research work, widespread innovative activity, the adoption and development of new modern technology and so on, we will not be able to realize our aims, maintain, or further develop socialist self-management.

The resolution further states that the strategic tasks in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and of the political system, which were established by the previous Ninth Congress of the Slovene LC, have not been adequately realized. These include the development and implementation of the system of social reproduction, which would economically motivate the workers in basic organizations of associated labor to freely integrate and pool labor and resources on income-based foundations on the unified Yugoslav market with the aim of more effectively managing social resources and realizing a greater income. The specific orientations of the activities of associated labor in this area, the resolution recalls, are contained in the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The realization of economic laws and markets, which functions selectively in conditions of social ownership and socialist self-management, is an essential condition for realizing the constitutional role of the worker and of the whole of associated labor in managing the means of social reproduction. Workers in organizations of associated labor must be in an economic position where they are able to invest available accumulation in production, or activities which will more permanently yield the greatest income results. This depends increasingly on the basis of the self-managing pooling of labor and resources of organizations of associated labor throughout the whole of Yugoslavia.

The resolution states that the preparation and realization of joint production and export programs should be speeded up, and in particular the drawing up, adoption, and implementation of high technology projects and other priorities in the long-term development of Slovenia and Yugoslovia. Communists will advocate that these programs should be based on the activation of our own resources in organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities, and that they be approved by self-managing means. Only in this way will autarchic orientations within municipal and republic boundaries and Yugoslavia as a whole be overcome. The LC will consolidate the awareness that workers can more rapidly overcome development problems and realize the economic criteria of economic activity only if they integrate on the basis of common interests in social reproduction, joint earnings, income, and joint investments.

The resolution says that the effective protection of the real value of social resources should be guaranteed and to this end, economic and development policies should be supplemented. As far as the approved changes to the economic system are concerned, these should be consistently implemented and at the same time, a check kept on how they are put into practice.

In the allocation of income and the distribution of personal income in the basic organizations of associated labor, communists will advocate decisions that will motivate workers to improve the quality of work and management, speed up social development, and improve the quality of life and the environment. In this connection, it is particularly important to achieve the stimulatory remuneration of creative and successful professional and managerial workers, innovators, and the holders of social positions. In realizing these goals, we should not fear the emergence of differences in the income-based positions of workers, basic organizations of associated labor, and sociopolitical communities. Aside from this, on these bases, the constitutional obligation of securing through solidarity the additional resources for financing the joint and general needs of the economies of less developed republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, must also be realized.

Slovene Communists will also advocate the extension of the self-managing organization of the work organization and basic organizaitons of associated labor within it, on the basis of systematic professional analyses. We must encourage qualitative changes in self-managing interest organization. According to the resolution, this does not, however, exclude the possibility of organizing a self-managing interest community for several municipalities if this is in keeping with the interests of the working people and citizens in those municipalities and if it is appropriate to the nature of relations and development of the free exchange of labor.

It is also essential and crucial, the resolution says, to limit federal and republican legislature. Precisely for this reason, it is necessary to more consistently realize those constitutional provisions, according to which the law may regulate basic principles only for certain areas, while more detailed organization is left to the self-managing organizations and communities.

The Socialist Republic of Slovenia as a state and self-managing socialist community can only guarantee harmonious economic and social development on the basis of the rule and self-management of the working class and all working people. Such implementation of the constitutional function of the republic is of essential importance for the maintainance and consolidation of the Slovene national identity, the guarantee of the material bases for the development of the Slovene nation, the affirmation of its international position, and for the contribution to the development of parts of the Slovene nation which live in other states. This is also the main foundation for the more successful realization of common interests in the federation.

The Slovene LC opposes all one-sided, unitarist, and separatist concepts and interpretations of the constitutional concept of the republic and autonomous province and of the position of nations and nationalities. Communists must join battle decisively with the phenomena of Slovene nationalism and with the deeper economic and subjective causes which spawn and encourage this nationalism.

The resolution cites the preservation of etatist relations in social reproduction as the main reason for one-sidedness and the insufficiently successful realization of the constitutional concept of the federation. This statism at the federation level manifests itself, among other things, as the tendency to conserve anonymous capital while on this basis in the republics and autonomous provinces, tendencies toward autarchic economic development are encouraged.

The federation as a federal state and socialist self-managing community should be strengthened on the basis of more determined efforts to ensure that the working class within the framework of its nation, or republic, indeed assumes its leading social role as defined by the constitution, and in this connection, its repsonsibility for the development and functioning of the federation as well.

The resolution also determines the tasks of communists in material, scientific-technical, social, and cultural development. Here it says that we are at a turning point: We should not be satisfied with what we have achieved. We must decide on a radical transition from extensive to intensive development, work, and economic activity, and on a more qualitative way of life. For Yugoslavia, at the present moment the most important thing is not to lose contact with the convertible markets and with the technologically most-advanced world. Equal involvement in the international division of labor means, in fact, a balanced integration with the world regarding the import and export of goods and services, and the two-way flow of knowledge, information, ideas, and culture. The introduction of modern, highly-developed technology requires the increasing initiative and knowledge of all workers; without this, neither high productivity nor high quality production can be achieved.

Basic LC organizations and leaderships must exert direct political influence to ensure that those cadres who are familiar with contemporary scientific-technical development and who are capable of coordinating and directing the function of research activity, the specialist training of cadres, and the development of new quality production programs, are appointed to responsible and especially leading positions and that they stimulate processes of innovation. One of the conditions for winning over these cadres is the more successful system of upbringing and education linked to the needs of associated labor. With the changes and amendments to secondary vocational-oriented schooling, we must ensure knowledge both for further permanent education and for application in work.

One of the tasks of communists relates to the preservation of the human environment which should become an integral part of the concerns of one and all, or rather, one of the basic criteria for further socioeconomic development as a whole. It is exceptionally important in this, that the ecological goals of development are respected with regard to the production of energy and the essential restructuring of the economy. The LC is advocating that in all environments of life and work, as assessment is made of the degree of pollution of these environments and that a cleansing program be prepared. Responsibility in this field must be more clearly defined as must the principle that the one who pollutes should pay for the social damage of the cleaning.

When it speaks of agriculture, the resolution advocates a more efficient policy in the countryside. For this reason, the preparation of fertile land for intensive production needs to be accelerated and mountainous regions must continue to be cultivated and the scope for the redistribution of land, for intensive production needs to be realized and more efficient use made of resources for increasing production. These tasks are of common social interest and their implementation also must be effective supported with special measures by economic policy.

Slovene Communists also advocate that the possibilities of the small-scale economy should no longer be underestimated, and that we rid ourselves of the prejudices and sectarian views regarding the development of the small-scale economy as one of the important factors in the development of production forces in society as a whole. As for housing, it is necessary to strengthen the attempt to secure for tenants, organized on a basis of self-management, true material ownership and for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of housing. For this reason, it is necessary to implement economic rents and ensure appropriate assistance to tenants who objectively will not be able to solve this alone.

The resolution requires securing sufficient quantities of energy -- which is a common problem of associated labor -- its rational use, and the more rapid and harmonious development of transportation and communications.

Part of the resolution is also devoted to tasks of communists in cultural and artistic activity. It is essential that we harmonize the socioeconomic position of workers in culture with the position of working people in other sections of associated labor. In the domain of supreme creativity, we will ensure the possibilities and resources for affirming our art and artistic achievements both at home and in the world. The resolution stresses as exceptionally important the significance of the plenum of cultural workers of the liberation front which represent a natural bridge for the flow of cultural work and ideas between generations, art schools, and directions.

We also must develop a consciousness of historical linkage between all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and, in particular, a linkage originating from the common revolution and its achievements, because in today's so contradictory, dangerous, and divided world, undisturbed economic, political, and cultural development is only possible in a community of this kind.

As for health tasks, Slovene Communists will be advocating that health is becoming a fundamental human and social value and that health is being appreciated as part of associated labor, which has an immediately important influence on increasing productivity and social development.

In the section on the tasks of communists in further developing all-people's defense and social self-protection, the resolution advocates the preservation of the achievements of the national liberation struggle, revolutionary continuity, overall social development, and the strengthening of socialist self-management. The LC will achieve this by strengthening ideological unity within its own ranks, ideopolitical work in the SAWP, trade unions, the Socialist Youth Federation, the veterans' federation, in social organizations and societies and, particularly, in local communities and organizations of associated labor.

Foreign policy and international activity, as a constituent part of our socialist self-management system, must also be a constituent part of the self-managing social process of decision-making. In connection with this, the LC will try and make this process of socialization more intensive and flow from formulations, acceptance, and implementation within the delegate system.

In the spirit of the policy of nonalignment, the Slovene LC is also for the intensification of the equal cooperation of Yugoslavia with European states and the developing countries, and with international, economic, scientific and cultural institutions in accordance with the 1975 Helsinki document.

It will support the comprehensive cooperation of Yugoslavia and advocate solidarity with and assistance for the national liberation movements in their legal and justified struggle.

The LC will stimulate comprehensive contacts and cooperation with the Slovene national communities in neighboring states in cultural, educational, sporting, economic, and other fields.

The final section of the resolution outlines the tasks of communists in implementing their leading role and in their ideotheoretical, organizational and action capability and development. It advocates, here, that the Slovene LC develop consistently as a revolutionary ideopolitical organization of the working class and working people in their struggle for socialism on the basis of self-management. The LC must mature more rapidly into the initiator and leading intenal force linking the self-managing and political activity of the masses. One of the strategically important tasks of LC members, through its activity, includes that of strengthening the vanguard role and the widespread activity of the SAWP, without which numerous democratic and creative connections between people are split.

The internal democratization of the LC, it says in the resolution, is possible only by strengthening relations on the principles of democratic centralism. For this reason, it is more than necessary that there be greater mutual responsibility for the implementation of the agreed conclusions and for the more consistent transcendence of all those aspirations which lead to the isolation of the leading LC organs and thus to their alienation from the membership.

The resolution states that the basic LC organizations are still operating in too isolated a way, and that in future, they should develop further the initiative, capability, and openness of LC members and should openly discuss questions confronting them in the work of the self-management organs, and in sociopolitical organizations and seek the possibilities for their progressive and democratic solution. The practice should also be introduced, after appropriate discussion in the basic LC organizations, of making more binding the conclusions and agreements accepted in individual forms of action integration.

In connection with the membership in the LC ranks, the resolution stipulates that the realization of the following criteria whould be even more resolute: the esteem of man as a personality, the capability of the democratic and creative way of interpersonal activities and the readiness to master ceaselessly new knowledge for work.

In order to hamper the phenomenon of leaderism, exaggerated professionalization and careerism in the organs, people who are conscious of the fact that the authority of an organ can be based on its collective capability should be chosen. Such a cadre transformation in the LC organs will facilitate the more rapid departure from the LC of all those who are not prepared to take on the burden of responsibility, self-denial, ceaseless learning, and collective work, it says at the end of the resolution adopted by the 10th Slovene LC Congress.

Reports Adopted

LD220906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 10th Slovene LC Congress continued work this morning with a plenary session. The delegates first adopted reports from four congress commissions in which a large number of congress participants voiced their views and proposals during the previous 2 days. Also adopted were reports on the work of the Slovene LC organs between the two congresses and a notice of the dissolution was given to the Slovene LC organs.

We are not defending weaknesses in the political system but only its fundamental principles, because the socialist self-management must reaffirm itself above all through economic efficiency. The basic criterion for the expansion of the socio-economic and political systems is the consolidation of the managing force of workers in the acquisition and distribution of income, and in particular in the socialization of past labor in all relationships of social reproduction. This is the main thought which set the tone to the discussion of 145 delegates in the commission for political system, said Ciril Ribicic, submitting a report on the commission's work.

The political system cannot be an end in itself, but must lead toward achieving better economic results, a speedier and more successful social development and the consolidation of power and self-management of the working class. The implementation of guidelines for the critical analysis and expansion of the political system in general is the component part of the struggle for seeking and strengthening self-managing solutions to the present economic crisis.

According to Ribicic the discussion showed that perseverence on the strategic lines of the constitutional concept of political system is not and should not be the basis for the defending of the present state of affairs. It must be the basic criterion and stimulus that would enable the necessary strong criticism of all that which is not in keeping with the guidelines in the normative realization and functioning of the system.

Special attention was drawn to the indispensable need for Slovenia to open itself up to Yugoslavia and to the world. Slovenia must develop itself as the republic of self-managing associated labor and as an open community which stimulates self-managing integration on the unified Yugoslav market and which is responsible not only for its own, but also for the joint Yugoslav development.

The discussion also showed that it is not necessary to change the principles on decisionmaking on joint interests in the federation, such as agreement seeking of republics and autonomous provinces, reciprocity and solidarity, equal participation in the organs of the federation and the responsibility of the Republic for its own development and the development of the socialist community in general. The delegates also drew attention to the fact that there is no need for any new organs, either in municipalities or the Republic, or in the federation. According to them what is necessary is an awareness about their own strength, good work and knowledge and responsible behavior. The delegates demanded that the new Central Committee establish tasks in the implementation of congress documents in a clear and concrete fashion immediately after the congress.

A higher qualitative level of economic activity, a respect for economic regulations and achievements of modern technology are, along with the expansion of one's own knowledge and the struggle against etatism and bureaucratization, the fundamental guidelines for material development and the way out of the economic crisis, warned 185 delegates and visitors in the Commission for Material Development. A report on its work was submitted by Ivo Marenk. No less important is the culture of work, creativity and the position of workers in social reproduction. The discussion stressed the need for a struggle against inflation and for a necessary differentiation between successful and poor quality work in the organizations of associated labor and also for the assessment of workers, which is a prerequisite for a greater degree of motivation and a more successful management. A reduced number of solutions reached by compromise in the economic policy and system, reliance on one's own efforts and the inclusion of top professional people in establishing modern production programs also leads to efforts to overcome contradictory processes in social reproduction.

The discussion supporting the implementation of joint development programs in the whole of the country as prerequisites for a more permanent inclusion in the international distribution of labor, on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources and economic interests.

Doubts about the pooling of private and social resources and the development of smaller economic units are unfounded, especially in the situation where Yugoslavia has more than 1 million unemployed. For this reason new technological solutions, innovation and flexibility, as was stressed, can also successfully develop within smaller systems which will complement and enrich the so-called main economy.

Social activities and social policy are the essential elements of the growth of social productivity, while the permanent additional training of workers should become the component part of their life and work.

A discussion on the draft resolution reaffirmend in all congress commissions the awareness of communists who maintain that the working class and the Slovene public should be offered realistic solutions to dilemmas as well as guidelines for work for the next 4 years. The delegates expressed their readiness to further consolidate the system of socialist self-management. The Commission for Resolution, Stands and Conclusions received more than 20 amendments from basic and municipal LC organizations. While congress commissions adopted 83 amendments to all the chapters of the proposed text.

The amendment above all contains proposals on how to secure the independent self-managing and economic position of organizations of associated labor and workers within them and how to overcome the difficult material position of some organizations on the basis of economic regulations, the recognition of scientified-technological achievements, and the restructiuring of economy. The ammendments also complement that part of the resolution which refers to the consolidation of the Slovene national identity and the Republic's development, the responsibility for the joint development of all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia as a whole, a more important social role of young people, the perfecting of the moral character of a communist and more favorable structure of membership.

Also adopted were proposals for the socialization of foreign policy and a separate statement on the condemnation of the latest U.S. aggression and the Libyan Jamarhiriyah.

The congress also adopted an amendment to the resolution on the responsibility of the LCY and the Slovene LC for political and economic situation in Kosovo, in which it expresses concern of the Slovene LC about the events in this province, its interest in curbing the counterrevolution, resolving the emigration problems of the Serbs and Montenegrins, the development of intranational relations on an equal footing, and the economic and social progress of this least-developed province.

The delegates of the 10th Slovene LC Congress adopted a proposal to carry out to the end a penal-legal and political rehabilitation of those sentenced in the Dachau trials, to restore human dignity to those who were handicapped, and to rectify all that can still be put right in this whole case.

This proposal was submitted to the congress by the Commission for Petitions and Complaints, which received the demand of Andrej Bohinc, and Ivan Razinger, former convicts of Dachau trials, as well as Irena Diehl, Marija Kosir, Elica Kranjc, Tat Janilicen and Leopoldina Sepinsek, wives of some of those who in the course of these trials were condemned to death and who were either executed or died during their sentences.

Examining these demands the commission proceeded from statements made by the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium and the SAWP Republic Conference in 1977 and 1984, referring to the political rehabilitation of those sentenced in Dachau trials. According to statements from 1984 serious mistakes were made, some of which unfortunately can no longer be corrected, which cannot be justified. The initiative was taken at the time to examine the circumstances which led to these trials and to eliminate the consequences of unfounded sentences.

On the basis of this a group of experts is already working to examine independently and with full responsibility, the trials and conditions in which they came about. The Executive Council passed a special decision on material compensation to be given to those who suffered damages while in prison and on a single-term assistance to the widows as well as on securing additional benefit to the pensions. Pension insurance has been regulated for everybody.

The congress accepted a proposal of the commission to restore to Muhamed Muhic his 1941 partisan certificate of service and to submit demands by Andrej Bohinc and Vlasto Kopac, who possess a recognized war veteran service certificate for examination to a separate commission comprised of holders of the Partisan certificate which should establish whether they comply with the criteria of the law on awarding the certificate and announce the conclusions in public.

Also adopted was a proposal to help Spanish Civil War veterans, innocently convicted in the Dachau trial, to realize their rights in keeping with the status of Spanish Civil War veterans. These rights, according to the effective regulations, cannot be realized unless the procedure is begun in their lifetime. The comradely arbitration of the Sloven LC Central Committee will examine demands to recognize the controversial service in the LC, as well as a possibility to recognize uninterrupted service to those who so wish. In this way the penal-legal and political rehabilitation will be completed and human dignity restored to those who were handicapped. The Commission for Petitions and Complaints examined 39 demands in all, of which this was the most important.

Statute Amendments Adopted

LD220603 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The main amendments and addenda to the statute, adopted at the 10th Slovene LC Congress, refer above all to some principles of membership organization and relations in the LC. New provisions were added concerning the action linking in general -- and above all in organizations of associated labor -- work organizations comprising several basic organizations of associated labor and higher-education basic organizations of associated labor at universities in Ljubljana and Maribor.

LC organizations and organs are bound by the statute to monitor the activity and decisionmaking of working people and citizens in the political system and its institutions. They discuss this from the ideopolitical aspect, pass stands and conclusions, and organize the activity of communists in self-managing and sociopolitical organizations and communities.

A new feature is that presidents and secretaries of the Slovene LC organs are elected for the period of 4 years and that they cannot be elected twice consecutively. Unlike them, executive secretaries are also elected for 4 years but their mandate can be repeated.

The LC conference is introduced as a method of work and it is convened when necessary by the Central Committee, at least once in the period between two congresses. This gives an opportunity to members, basic organizations, and LC organs to have direct influence over the formulating and implementing of LC policy stands on the most important socioeconomic and other issues. The central Committee then examines initiatives, stands, and proposals of this conference and passes a decision in this connection.

In the section of the statute dealing with the historical role and foundations of the Slovene LC activity, a change was added concerning the role of the Slovene Communist Party in the founding of the Liberation Front.

In the previous text, it was written that the Slovene Communist Party gathered all the progressive forces in the Liberation Front, but the new provision should read "that in fateful days following the fascist occupation and the breaking off of Slovenia, the Slovene Communist Party took an initiative for founding the Liberation Front, in which were gathered all the progressive forces in the joint struggle of Yugoslav peoples for survival and liberation."

BRIEFS

MEDIA COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- Warsaw, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Yugoslav Radio and Television (JRT), representing nine independent broadcasting organizations and their integral system, and the Polish Committee for Radio and TV was signed in Warsaw today. The agreement for the period from 1986-1988, envisages among other things the exchange of radio and tv programs, joint production of programs, exchange of tv and radio teams, journalists, and other contributors, as well as the exchange of technical services. The document, which should provide the basis for the continuation of cooperation under the 1976 agreement, also envisages participation in festivals, competitions, reviews of radio and tv programs, and other program performances organized by the two countries. The agreement was signed by Branko Puharic, representative of the JRT Executive Committee, and Wladyslaw Korczak vice chairman of the Committee for Polish Radio and TV. Members of the delegation will visit the Krakow Radio and TV Center. (Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 21 Apr 86 LD]

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CENTRAL PARTY PLENUM CALLS FOR STRICT DISCIPLINE

AU030601 Tirana ZERI I POPPULIT in Albanian 28 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Let Us Strengthen All-Round Discipline and Control at All Levels To Fulfill the Tasks"]

[Text] The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum, which as is known summoned the Ninth AWP Congress, discussed broadly the implementation of the decisions of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum and outlined important tasks for the future.

The decisions of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum have further raised the mobilization of the communists and of all the working people, the revolutionary spirit and method of mass actions, and the initiative and creative spirit of the masses in fulfilling their tasks. The fact that during the past 2 and 1/2 mouths plans have been fulfilled or have been very nearly fulfilled with regard to major products and in major branches of the economy is very positive, as was stated at the 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum. Conditions have consequently been created to better supply the population with daily consumer commodities. Financial resources are also being met in accordance with the plan and with a considerable increase compared to the previous year.

The achievements and successes indicate that there have been unexploited possibilities, as well as the great role of subjective factors, thus permitting us to demand more from all those who have not completely fulfilled their tasks. Proceeding from this, the plenum strongly criticized the shortcomings and weaknesses, particularly in the agricultural sector, in the extraction of gas, in transportation, and in foreign trade, and demanded that the state and economic organs in the districts and in the central departments put an end to these shortcomings and weaknesses as rapidly as possible. It is the party's task to strengthen everywhere and in everyone a firm belief that the planned tasks should be fulfilled daily and weekly, and that accounts should be demanded daily with regard to this very important question.

The special object of the discussion that took place at the 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum, the spirit of analysis, and its tasks and conclusions represent a practical implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's valuable teachings that "The elevation of the level of management of the economy is closely related to the application of strict control by all organs and at every level of the economy. This control, which should be raised to an even higher level, assures the correct implementation of the party's economic policy, its decisions, and the application of the state laws."

The objective material and human conditions are not lacking and cannot justify the nonfulfillment of tasks or any violation of the rules of society. But the plenum also pointed out that the objective and subjective factors cannot provide the necessary degree of efficiency if they are not accompanied by comprehensive and operative control from above. "The very analysis that we are making at this special plenum "Comrade Ramiz Alia stated, "leads us to the conclusion that the tightening of discipline in the fulfillment of the planned tasks and the elevation of all forms of control to a higher degree is the major key to which we must pay more attention in the entire structure of the national economy."

This instruction assumes even greater importance for the communities, cadres, and all the working people, owing to the fact that control over the implementation of planned tasks and labor discipline presently constitute the weakest point at various levels of organization and management. These weaknesses are precisely why a considerable part of the country's wealth is being misused, remains outside circulation, or is not efficiently administered. This is why there are violations of socialist legality and of the norms of social life, leaving the way open to the operation of narrow personal, local, or departmental interests. There is globalism in the fulfillment of plans, harming the quality and variety of commodities. Owing to these shortcomings market shortages are thus created, contractual discipline is violated, funds are frozen, and considerable material and monetary values are blocked.

It was stated at the plenum, that with regard to these values, the people are right in asking questions and in demanding accounts from the administrations and particularly from the specialized control organs. Who is to answer and who is to pay damages for the losses annulling the efforts of the working people, hindering the progress of the economy, and which constitute above all else antisocialist actions among our people? Party organs and organizations must combat the spirit of merely noting weaknesses and shortcomings in labor and plan discipline and in the administration of property, they must oppose all sentimentalism and must not remain silent with regard to mistakes. They must make it clear to everyone, as was stressed by the plenum, that a spirit of making concessions, the lack of individual and collective responsibility by the state and economic organs, the weakening of account-rendering and of control over the mass of labor and consumption have no other name but liberalism. Liberalism means seeking the easy way out in order to come out with "clean hands" with regard to plan fulfillment, at the expense of neglecting several essential articles, quality or efficiency; liberalism means violating the rules and norms of society, not accepting responsibility for one's tasks and competences, and remaining passive even when confronted with antisocialist actions. Liberalism means to consider as "inopportune" and "careerists" those working people who demand accounts and insist on discipline from sound positions, who work to establish new norms, savings, and innovations. Liberalism also means closing one's eyes when confronted with sickly thinking, unjust interventions and friendships in resolving problems, and in judging the mistakes of particular individuals in the name of their "contribution," "merits," and "worries," or under the label of "good comrades." The party organizations and their instruments must always rise forcefully against such manifestations and society as a whole must operate across the board.

The plenum instructed that what is presently needed is to raise the role of the specialized control organs. Innumerable working people have been entrusted with direct control activities in protecting wealth. All those cadres engaged in the management and administration of production and the enforcement of socialist legality also have controlling duties. A radical change is required by all these forces in tightening internal control in enterprises, cooperatives, districts, and ministries, as well as in tightening external and specialized state control. Control can only be tightened by strengthening and perfecting all its components. It is essential to raise to a higher level all forms of control, in addition to specialized state control. At the same time, the plenum also posed the task of carrying out improvements and of reorganizing the system and structure of control by better placing it on the basis of the principle of dialectical unity and struggle of opposites.

The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum also posed important tasks concerning economic thinking and control. "The present time," Comrade Ramiz Alia stated, "requires that the recommending and operational force of economic thinking and logic be raised."

This is because experience shows that economic thinking is still not competently meeting its tasks; it fails to provide timely and optimal solutions on many questions raised by life, its role in the rational utilization of the potentials of society and in providing clear ideas for the future is not felt to the possible extent. More studies and proposals must be made on the basis of a rigorous economic analysis concerning the question of where investments must go and where they must not, what are the present priorities and where should the effort be intensified, where should forces be centered, which structural changes must be provided with priority material and financial assets, what assets must be utilized currently and what are to be left for the future. Superficial, hasty, and amateurist concepts must be prevented in this process. These are basically expressed in the saying: "Let us do whatever we are able to and know how to do." There are considerable problems of this type in the surveying for and processing of mineral resources particularly as regards the production of chrome and the guaranteeing of future resources. From this viewpoint, it is the duty of the cadres and specialists at the base, as well as in the various institutions and departments, to put an end to the unfavorable trends of declining efficiency in the copper industry, tendencies that are also nurtured by a lack of profound economic thinking.

The plenum instructed that economic thinking must predominate over local and departmental interests. It must view things further and more broadly. It must look beyond "the wall" of temporary difficulties and beyond the framework of plans. The fulfillment of plans is in itself a creative process, a process of experience, in the course of which new factors and tendencies make their appearance. We must therefore never separate the struggle and efforts to fulfill the plans from our preoccupation to find more rational ways, to save time in the working processes, to increase savings, and to carry out necessary maneuvers in the interest of meeting the demands of the economy and of the people. The sluggishness and routine work observed in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other scientific bodies charged with the study of situations and circumstances and with making appropriate suggestions concerning exports and imports must be criticized. In the way that the hesitation of some economists to carry out studies in the field of improving production relations, prices, incentives, the organization of work, and so forth, out of fear of making mistakes, are a subject for criticism, the idea that "there is no room for change" in this field is just as harmful and metaphysical. The country's overall development constantly raises new problems which, as the party instructs, must be viewed from a Marxist-Leninist materialistic viewpoint in order to achieve total compatibility between production relations and production forces, in order to constantly consolidate the positions of socialism.

The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that control over the work carried out and economic thinking must follow the frontal implementation of planned tasks, must verify and guarantee the implementation of the party's orientation and its economic policy, must view particular and capital questions as being interlinked, and must view economic interests as being linked with the real needs of society. These demands apply to all fields of productive and social activity, and particularly to the more important sectors like agriculture. Strongly criticizing the deficits and the concern caused by nonfulfillment of plans in agriculture, and particularly in the livestock sector, the plenum raised the demand for a radical change requiring an elevation of the sense of responsibility of the cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture and its institutions, as well as of the leading party and state organs in the districts.

What is required first of all is that the party's orientations should be properly conceived and worked out. One of the party's directives, for example, has been that every district and every agricultural economy should secure by itself the necessary production to meet the needs of the people. But it is necessary to severely criticize the continuing practice, which is at times even sanctioned in plans, for vegetables to be moved from district to another. What kind of control do the responsible state and economic organs at the center and in the districts exercise when they fail to prevent, even at the planning stage, such manifestations that run contrary to the party's directions?

The reasons for this practice must be sought in the mania of some cadres and agricultural specialists for "concentration," for having everything centralized in order to ease their work. But the still unsatisfactory state of affairs concerning supplies with vegetables, particularly in some northern districts, is also due to the solution preferred by the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Planning Commission, a solution preferred in some northern districts, is also due to the solution preferred by the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Planning Commission, a solution without any future. It is not the duty of these organs to merely add up sums, but to implement the party's policy. Without intending to lighten the burden of other organs, the major responsibility for the state of vegetable supplies lies primarily with the district party committees and people's council executive committees. Profoundly analyzing this responsibility, they should adopt the necessary and urgent measures and rigorously follow up their implementation. In this context, it is also possible to raise production and to improve the supply of the peasantry by accelerating the creation of small herds of livestock tended by the field crop teams. The experience of Lushnje District, where a decision has been taken for this action to be completed by 27 April 1986 is a source of inspiration and a school for all other districts.

The plenum stressed that the party has pointed out and has demanded that the agricultural enterprises should become an example and a school for the entire agricultural sector. But the plenum also pointed out that this principled question has not been properly understood and worked out and that the state agricultural enterprises must place themselves unfailingly in the lead, since they have all the possibilities of doing this. But this must be achieved from below, through the efforts of people, sound organization, and scientific progress, and not in a distorted manner, with differences in planning and supply. Criticizing harmful differences and manifestations in this direction, the plenum raised the task for a total change in the concepts, organizations, and practical activity on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and other organs. In this context, the party and the trade union organizations in the agricultural enterprises must raise the consciousness of the workers to the required level, looking at this level from the viewpoint of materialists, that is, not heeding words and theoretical possibilities, but looking at the degree of the fulfillment of the tasks.

The plenum dwelt on and drew attention to the fact that the work carried out with regard to the development of the livestock sector is still far removed from the directives of the decision of the Politburo and of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum.

It severely criticized the shortcomings in this direction and the inexcusable carelessness of the party and state organs in some districts, particularly in the south, which led to damage to livestock. More than that, the shifting of the livestock sector from its backwardness requires a forceful struggle against concepts and practices that have relinquished the livestock sector from its backwardness requires a forceful struggle against concepts and practices that have relinquished the livestock sector to the status of a station in which the consequences of all the deficits in the agricultural sector are unloaded, particularly the grain deficits. In this connection, the plenum pointed out that we must consider the question of securing all our bread grain needs as having been really achieved, which constitutes a great success for our country, not only when even the most mountainous districts have achieved self-sufficiency in grain production, but also when we guarantee the needs of the livestock sector and the renewal of reserves. More account-rendering and control is required, fewer words, and much more conscious and responsible work from the base up to the ministry in order to meet shortcomings and unexpected things in good time.

The 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum pointed out that the great tasks confronting us require that the leading and controlling role of the party organs and organizations be raised to a higher level. This is required everywhere, particularly where difficulties are greater and things have gotten stuck. Militancy, creative initiative, and revolutionary fervor is required more than ever from the communists, who must remain in the lead in the class struggle, on top of the difficulties, removed from routine, laziness, and comfort.

Shortcomings and weaknesses cannot be combatted without such a militant spirit and revolutionary atmosphere, nor can alien manifestations, those who do favors and accept bribes, and parasitic and degenerate elements. A militant spirit and revolutionary atmosphere make it possible to achieve successfully the tasks confronting us.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stre sed at the plenum that: "The party must bear in mind that the greater the country's economic and social tasks are, the more difficult and complex are the questions to be resolved, and the more important the role of the party organs and organizations, and of all communists becomes." They are required to be nimble, to react more rapidly and more energetically when confronted with their daily tasks, difficulties, and situations that may arise. The key to success in the economy lies in blinding the readiness of the masses, the revolutionary fervor of the working people, with efficient organization. This is now forcefully required to respond everywhere to the mobilization, the spirit of mass actions, and the bold pledges of the working people. With the masses of the people, their readiness, and their work, there is not ask that cannot be resolved. The party organs and organizations must be in a position to act at all times, must always be ready and clear-minded.

The plenum expressed full confidence that, with the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia in the lead, the communists and all the working masses, as always, will further raise the spirit of action and revolutionary mobilization, will perfect organization, and will strengthen control to implement the decisions of the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee Plenum in order to strengthen the economy, raise the wellbeing of the people, and steel the country's defense potential. Working and struggling in this spirit, we will surely go to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of the party proudly and with numerous successes.

GORBACHEV PROPOSAL 'DECEITFUL, PROPAGANDA'

AU231209 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- As the Soviet news agancy Tass reports, the Kremlin leader Gorbachev made in East Berlin a new Soviet proposal in which he expressed "the readiness of the Soviet Union to stimulataneously dissolve the Warsaw Treaty and Nato, beginning with their military organisms".

Gorbachev's proposal, like the socalled global plan for allegedly freeing the world from nuclear weapons within the next 15 years, presented by him in January, or Moscow's temporary moratorium on the deployment of medium range missiles, etc, are nothing but deceitful propaganda games. Such tricks have been also conjured in the past, but they have been followed each time with the intensification of the arms race and military manoeuvres for the perfection of the striking capabilities of the aggressive military blocs of NATO and Warsaw Treaty.

Gorbachev also expressed his readiness for a new meeting with the American President Reagan, who, for his part, envisaged Washington as a place for the summit before the end of this year and Moscow next year. As in the Reagan-Gorbachev Geneva summit last November, in the coming Soviet-American summits, too, both superpowers will seek new ways for strengthening their collaboration to the detriment of the interests of the other peoples and countries in the world.

FOTO CAMI ATTENDS DISTRICT AWP COMMITTEE MEETING

AU191401 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 13 April 1986 publishes on page two a 1,500-word report by Vangjel Stefa on a "recent" meeting of the Vlore District AWP Committee. Luan Muhameti, chairman of the Vlore District People's Council Executive Committee, delivered a report on the fulfillment of the quarterly plan in the light of the decisions of the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum. Among other things, he states that "The overall industrial plan was fulfilled 103.4 percent, with a surplus of 5 million leks over the pledged task." Other sectors also are reported to have fulfilled the plan. Some criticism of performance in some sectors were voiced at the meeting.

The meeting was also addressed by Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary: "Dwelling particularly on those sectors of the economy where tasks were not fulfilled, as in the oil, transportation, and livestock sectors, as well as on problems pertaining to the improvement in supplies for the population, he set out concrete tasks for the improvement of the situation."

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONGO

AU230931 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Congolese Confederation, a delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania [TUA], led by the member of the General Council of the TUA and chairman of the Trade Union Council of Vlora District Vangjel Vengu left for Congo on April 22 to attend the 7th congress of this organisation. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the general council of the TUA, Farije Salicaj.

SOFIA MEETING MARKS LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU221609 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 22 April begins a live relay of a festive meeting in the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia to mark the 116th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

As the live relay begins, the announcers states that "the party and state leaders led by Todor Zhivkov" are greeted with applause by the audience. The Bulgarian national anthem is then played, followed by the Soviet national anthem. The proceedings are opened by Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, who hands over the floor to Kiril Zarev at 1405 GMT.

Kiril Zarev then delivers a laudatory speech on Lenin's achievements as a "revolutionary of genius," and a "great organizer." Zarev refers to the 27th CPSU Congress' achievements in continuing Lenin's policies and "laying out a new strategic course" for building society. He stresses the achievement of Gorbachev in his Political Report to the 27th Congress toward accelerating the USSR's economic development, based on applying scientific-technical progress.

Touching upon international affairs, Zarev alludes to the vast changes in international affairs that have occurred to the benefit of the socialist community. Lenin's ideas are present in the successes of the national liberation movements, he notes. However, neocolonialism and repression are still prevalent throughout the world.

Zarev then turns to Bulgaria, whose citizens acknowledge that their achievements are entirely based on Lenin's ideas, and gives a brief survey of the BCP's policy successes, stemming from the April 1956 plenum. Zarev stresses Zhivkov's creative energy and enormous contribution to this progress, a statement which is greeted with applause. Zarev then outlines plans for the Bulgarian economy, noting that nothing less than a total renewal of the national economy is planned, with the emphasis on quality and competitiveness of production.

Zarev then turns to the struggle for peace and prevention of nuclear war, stressing that peaceful coexistence was the essence of Lenin's foreign policy. He confirms Bulgaria's determination to preserve peace, in the face of U.S. imperialism, and its attempts to dominate Europe and continue its "star wars" policy. He refers to the hotbed of the Middle East and to U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and elsewhere. He goes on to note the new development of U.S. "neoglobalism." He comments that "the bloody retribution meted out to Libya is a perfect expression of state terrorism," and an attempt "to halt and turn back the natural course of history." Zarev continues: "Our people, together with progressive peace-loving mankind, strongly condemn the criminal playing with the fire of war by the United States, and also declares its solidarity with the just fight of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for independence and progress," as well as with all independence movements, for the preservation of life and peace in the world. Bulgaria and the other socialist countries fully support the Soviet peace initiatives, and hope that the Geneva summit will eventually lead to a reduction of tension.

Zarev praises Gorbachev's speech at the SED Congress as new proof of the USSR's policy of peace.

Alongside the other socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, Zarev stresses that Bulgaria is fighting to defend man's vital interests, based on the firm friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and active participation in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA cooperation activities.

Bulgaria has made a positive step towards promoting security in the Balkans by the proposal to make it a nuclear- and chemical-arms-free zone. This would be a success not only for the Balkans but for all nations in the world.

Zarev concludes by stressing Lenin's cardinal role as the originator of the modern socialist movement.

The festive meeting is then declared closed at 1438 GMT.

The announcer then lists the names of the following leaders who attended:

Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

The live relay ends at 1440 GMT.

ZAYTSEV-LED USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION MEETS YORDANOV

AU222031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first cultural cooperation agreement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, a Soviet delegation led by Yevgeniy Zaytsev is visiting Bulgaria. Today Comrade Georgi Yordanov met the delegation. Questions were discussed connected with the further development and deeping of the cooperation in cultural life between the two countries. The meeting took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere, and was attended by Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS WPC SESSION OPENING IN SOFIA

AU240741 Sofia BTA in English 0725 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- The World Peace Council (W.P.C.) opened its session here this morning. It is attended by more than 500 representatives of 121 National Peace Committees and of 28 international organizations.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's State Council president, made a welcoming speech to the participants in the session.

Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, is delivering a report on the state and the tasks of the world peace movement.

KABRHELOVA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LIBYA

LD232333 Prague CTK in English 2018 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 23 (CTK special correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Women's Union led by its chairwoman Marie Kabrhelova, Secretariat member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Libyan General Union of Women's Organizations.

Speaking to journalists at the airport, Marie Kabrhelova condemned the U.S. barbarous attack against Libya, whose progressive and revolutionary orientation has become a thorn in the side of the U.S. Administration. The Czechoslovak women's delegation later visited the central hospital in Tripoli where people wounded in the U.S. attack are being treated and went to pay tribute to the memory of the casualties of last week's bombing in the Al-Hani memorial.

The delegation also saw houses in the diplomatic quarters of the capital destroyed in the U.S. bombing raid.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOCIALIST PARTY PRESIDIUM

LD222343 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, received in Prague Castle today the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Central Committee headed by Bohuslav Kucera, its chairman.

In his speech Bohuslav Kucera voiced the full support for the program set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, which the Czechoslovak socialist party accepted as the joint program of the whole National Front. He briefed Comrade Husak about the activity of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and in particular about the results of the activity of its organizations and members before the 17th CPCZ Congress and in the period of the preparations for elections into representative bodies. He also informed him about the preparations of the 9th national conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist party to be held in February, 1987. At the close he assured Comrade Husak that the Czechoslovak Socialist Party will guide its members to contribute effectively to speeding up the social and economic development of our society, which is also the best contribution to strengthening peace.

Comrade Husak highly appreciated the fact that the Czechoslovak Socialist Party has expressed its unequivocal agreement with the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and that it has given it its full support. He stressed that the acceleration of the social and economic development of Czechoslovakia can be attained only by high quality and effective work on the part of all working people. In this connection he paid tribute to the contribution made by members and organizations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party to the development of working initiative and civic involvement in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and said that the Communist Party sincerely values this attitude and will also count on it in the future.

He went on to express appreciation about the participation by the Czechoslovak Socialist Party in the activity of the National Front. The endeavors of the vast majority of our people are combined within it to build socialism, assert the political rights of our citizens and meet their multifaceted interests and needs.

He stressed that in connection with the demanding tasks of the next 5 years and the long-range ones for up to the end of the century, the importance of the National Front and of the organizations associated in it will increase because without deepening socialist democracy, without creative initiative, without the active participation of the broadest masses of people in dealing with state and public affairs, it will not be possible to insure further dynamic development of our society as has been set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak then went on to talk about the most important internal political events of the coming period -- about the general elections into representative bodies. He voiced the conviction that the preparation and course will be the beginning by all the people of the creative, enterprising, and committed fulfillment of the election programs of the National Front.

At the close he dealt with some topical issues of the international development. He stressed that Czechoslovakia resolutely supports the peace program and the new initiative of the Soviet Union to limit conventional arms and armed forces in Europe put forward in Berlin by Mikhail Gorbachev and see in it a realistic road to disarmament and the creation of a comprehensive program for international security.

The meeting, which took palce in a friendly atmosphere and total identity of views on the issues discussed, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Lubomir Prochazka, a departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Frantisek Salda, the head of the Office of the President of the Republic.

KORCAK SPEAKS ON SUPPORT FOR CPCZ POLICY

LD230303 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The government of the Czech Socialist Republic awarded today the work of the best national committees for last year and for the whole 5-year plan. Josef Korack, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, said in his speech, among other things:

[Begin recording] We want to win support for the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front by objective evaluation and realistic assessment of the state of affairs. We will approach people with the facts about the positive achievements, the positive features of our course. We will bank on the joy of the people over work well done, which strengthen faith in our own resources and makes it impossible to doubt further achievements. We, however, have no reason to avoid matters in which we did not succeed, to be silent about weaknesses and shortcomings. We can strive for nonformal support of electors only with the open and entire truth. False caution, evasive tactics are in contradiction with the principled character of our policy. We will try to win support for the united uniform ballot ticket of the National Front by a responsible choice of goals of new election programs. The basic direction their preparation will follow is given by the guidelines of the 17th congress.

It is not enough only to refer to the conclusions of the congress and identify with them in general terms. Of key importance is the art of assessing the needs and possibilities in local conditions in its spirit and in harmony with its atmosphere of creativity, responsibility, and critical approach. [end recording]

CPCZ CONGRATULATES SED ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

LD220227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to the SED Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of its foundation. It says that the foundation of the SED was a decisive landmark in the history of the German workers movement. After the defeat of Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army, it meant the creation of the basic prerequisite for the building of the first state of workers and peasants on German soil and for the socialist rebuilding of the society.

The SED today, with well founded pride, examines the results achieved in the past four decades of its activity at its 11th Congress. The successes of the socialist building of the GDR, the active participation -- together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and other progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace and for the prevention of the threat of nuclear war -- for socialism and progress in the world fulfill honorably the heritage of the great German revolutionaries. Thanks to its principled policy, its loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the SED has become a firm detachment of the international communist and workers movement.

In conclusion, the telegram says, the CPSU Central Committee appreciates the fact that the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, between our states and nations, are deepening and strengthening all the time on the well-tested principles of socialist internationalism, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

BENO ON UNDERSTANDING TASKS SET BY CONGRESS

LD240458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting of leading functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army on the deeper explanation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and their implementation in the Army started in Prague today.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee, emphasized that the implementation of the tasks set by the congress must be understood as a purposeful process which is far removed from formalism and superficial approaches. It is necessary that the conclusions of the 17th congress are incorporated in the minds and actions of Communists and all workers as fast as possible. Of great importance in this is the close link between the party and the people. Mikulas Beno also concerned himself with the tasks of the Communists in the Army and he stated that the party gives continued attention to the strengthening of the security and defense capability of our homeland.

JAKES MEETS SOVIET TRADE MINISTERS AT BRNO FAIR

LD240345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited today the international fair of consumer goods in Brno. He familiarized himself with the expositions of Czechoslovoak and foreign exhibitors, in particular from the USSR and the other socialist countries. During the visit he emphasized the necessity to direct the advancement of consumer goods, in particular at improving the consumer goods production industry and especially at improving the quality of goods, innovating continuously the assortment and speeding up the introduction of new products to production and the market. He also met Viktor Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Ivan Davydov, deputy minister of trade. They noted that it is necessary to concentrate on improving the assortment of mutual supplies of consumer goods to satisfy the needs of the population in the two countries.

HONECKER, FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS SED CONGRESS

Honecker Closing Speech

AU231312 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 86 p 1

["Closing address of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at the 11th SED Congress"]

[Text] Dear comrades and delegates, honored guests: The Central Committee elected at the 11th SED Congress has constituted itself and at its first session unanimously elected its executive bodies. I have been given the task of reporting on this.

As general secretary of the SED Central Committee Comrade Erich Honecker was elected.

Dear comrades, as members of the SED Central Committee Politburo the following have unanimously been elected:

Axen, Hermann
Boehme, Hans-Joachim
Dohlus, Horst
Eberlein, Werner
Felfe, Werner
Hager, Kurt
Herrmann, Joachim
Honecker, Erich
Jarowinsky, Werner
Kessler, Heinz
Kleiber, Guenther
Krenz, Egon
Krolikowski, Werner
Lorenz, Siegfried
Mielke, Erich
Mittag, Guenter
Mueckenberger, Erich
Neumann, Alfred
Schabowski, Guenter
Sindermann, Horst
Stoph, Willi
Tisch, Harry

As candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo the following have unanimously been elected:

Lange, Ingeburg
Muller, Gerhard
Mueller, Margarete
Schuerer, Gerhard
Walde, Werner

The following have been elected as secretaries of the Central Committee:

Honecker, Erich
Axen, Hermann
Dohlus, Horst
Felfe, Werner
Hager, Kurt
Herrmann, Joachim
Jarowinsky, Werner
Krenz, Egon
Lange, Ingeburg
Mittag, Guenter
Schabowski, Guenter

As chairman of the Central Party Control Commission the Central Committee chose Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, and as chairman of the party Auditing Commission it chose Comrade Kurt Seibt.

Dear comrades, our party's Central Committee expresses to you the warmest thanks for the trust which you, the delegates of more than 2.3 million Communists of the GDR, have shown through unanimous election.

It sees this as an honorable obligation and will be at pains to do justice to it at all times in realizing the decisions of the 11th party congress for the well-being of our citizens, and for strengthening socialism and peace. In this we are supported by the firm unity of the party and the people and by the creative, enterprising work of the Communists, the working class, and all workers of our socialist GDR.

Our party congress has carried out fruitful and extensive work and its fundamental decisions introduce a qualitatively new stage in the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. Thus we are continuously implementing the program of our party. The 11th party congress has demonstrated convincingly that our Marxist-Leninist militant party is at the pinnacle of the age and is equal to and mature enough for its task. It has further consolidated its militant strength and ranks. It will do justice to its leading role in the political leadership of socialist society. Valuable experiences as well as many new discoveries, suggestions, and proposals from the great collective of our party and the popular movement have gone into the decisions of our party congress. Together we shall put these decisions, which we have worked out together here, into practice.

If we look at the course of our 11th party congress and take to heart everything that we have experienced, it can be said that the 11th SED Congress was an impressive demonstration of the living strength of the idea of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism, and of anti-imperialist solidarity.

Our militant community in the struggle and our fraternal solidarity with the CPSU and the country of Lenin are unshakable.

Our solidarity with all fraternal parties and states of the socialist community as the firmly established basis of our further successful progress forward is unshakable.

Dear comrades of both sexes, the preservation of peace on earth and in space is the most important task of the present time, and our party continues to contribute toward this its active and constructive contribution.

We are in complete agreement with our friend and comrade, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who from the platform of our party congress most impressively reaffirmed the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, the comprehensive program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress for freeing the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

In its foreign policy the GDR will exploit all possibilities so that the goals of this program will be achieved, and that a peaceful future for mankind will be assured. In order to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and in order to replace confrontation with cooperation we will continue to be with all those who want the same. With the decisions of the 11th party congress we possess a clear orientation for successfully mastering the tasks up to 1990 and beyond, up to the turn of the century.

In this way our socialist homeland will continue to flourish. The GDR will -- and we are firmly convinced of this -- continue to develop dynamically as a politically stable and economically powerful state, as a state in which social security exists, and in which the material and cultural standard of living is steadily rising. We are consistently pursuing a united economic and social policy.

Among the strongest impressions of our party congress is that more and more work teams are proving themselves in the sphere of modern science and technology and in the employment of the key technologies, especially microelectronics. They are striving for top performances.

We are pleased at how enthusiastically and knowledgeable the young people are pushing forward into this new territory. It is already no longer a case of individual examples but, as the new competition commitments during the party congress also show, of an initiative that increasingly encompasses all combines and spheres. Now it is a matter of generalizing what is best so that through key technologies the national economy is intensified and labor productivity is raised considerably. This is how the economic strategy of our party sees it, looking forward to the year 2000. It is along this very path that the advantages of socialism will show themselves increasingly strongly, in that the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution will benefit the people.

Our party congress received many letters, greeting messages, and commitments from combines, enterprises, cooperative farmers, institutions, and all the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front. They express the fact that everywhere in our country the decisions of the 11th party congress are meeting with a great response and approval.

We would like to thank most cordially the working people in industry, the construction sector, in agriculture, in the scientific institutions, and the citizens in the urban residential areas and communities for their commitments and their exemplary competition initiatives.

Today we can already say that the results of our party congress will be a powerful impetus to the political commitment of the working people, their creativity and their resourcefulness. Dear comrades, this is of extremely great significance for the further preparations for the elections to the People's Chamber and to the bezirk assemblies on 8 June this year.

Dear comrades, we all value highly that 143 delegations from communist and workers parties, revolutionary democratic parties, and organizations of national liberation movements' and socialist and social democratic parties have taken part in our discussions. The SED regards this as proof of trust and esteem. Dear friends and comrades, your kind words about our party and our Republic are for all of us an obligation and an impetus for our work to implement the decisions of our 11th congress.

Dear foreign guests, allow me to thank you cordially for your meaningful addresses which depict vividly the self-sacrificing struggle of the revolutionary democratic, anti-imperialist forces of our planet, for social progress and peace. Your addresses show the great increase in the strength of the forces of world socialism and its increased influence. However, they also show the increased severity of the conflict with those forces that reflect the unworthy existence of people in the capitalist world, life under conditions of man's exploitation of man, the world which tries to maintain this and conjures up the threat of nuclear destruction over people.

Your words, dear comrades and friends, confirm that the joining together and efforts of all forces of reason and goodwill for ridding humanity of nuclear weapons are powerfully developing worldwide.

As communists we are firmly convinced that the arousal of the world conscience for peace and for the struggle of the people for social progress will be successful.

Dear comrades, the 11th SED Congress is ending its work.

On behalf of all the delegates and guests I should like to thank and express appreciation to all those comrades, friends, and organizers who with dedication and hard work contributed to the success of the party congress. We offer our thanks to the Berliners, who proved to be worthy hosts.

We are facing a new period of great political activity for the implementation of the decisions reached. The supreme maxim of our action is and remains to do all we can for the good of the people, for human happiness, and for a life in peace. This determines the content and goal of our entire work and, under the leadership of our militant alliance, the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and all workers, our magnificent young people will continue to shape developed socialist society with new deeds thereby creating the fundamental conditions for the transition to communism.

I wish you all the best, dear delegates and guests, much success in your work and your personal life, energy and health for the implementation of the significant resolutions of our 11th party congress.

Long live the SED!

The 11th SED Congress is closed.

W. Berlin SEW Head Speaks

LD211820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW), conveyed fraternal militant greetings from the party executive of the SEW and all members and friends. The report presented by Erich Honecker, the interesting debate, and the decisions made were a convincing expression of the creative strength of the GDR people under the proven leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party. They reflected the fighting commitment for the vital and future interests of the citizens of the socialist state and of the great sense of responsibility for the preservation of world peace, the speaker stressed. The great achievements of the first socialist state on German soil revealed the strength which one single working class can develop -- the result of the union of Communists and Social Democrats into the SED 40 years ago.

The successful continuation and further shaping of developed socialism in the GDR daily made it clearer that socialism alone is the social system that serves the well-being of the people.

With its policy, which guaranteed social security and a high level of education, freedom, democracy, and human dignity, the SED offered the best solidarity in the SEW's struggle for a peaceful future for West Berlin. "We West Berlin Communists, who are living, working, and fighting in a capitalist enclave in the middle of the socialist GDR, have the highest esteem for the vitality and power of conviction which emanates from developed socialism in your country and whose impact is increasingly being felt in West Berlin," Horst Schmitt said.

The protection of peace and the prevention of nuclear inferno have priority in this struggle for the entire international workers' movement. The SEW and the SED are waging this struggle side by side in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann.

There is full support for the latest Soviet peace proposals, which have shown mankind a path to a future without fear of destruction and without a nuclear threat. The SEW is doing its utmost to win the masses in West Berlin, too, for active work for the realization of these proposals.

One has the impression that certain West Berlin politicians are deliberately ignoring detente and thus with their behavior placing unnecessary difficulties in the path of the policy of dialogue.

The SEW is unswervingly supporting the development of constructive alternatives to government policy and its implementation. It is a matter of safeguarding peace on earth and in space.

DKP Chairman Makes Speech

LD200241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Herbert Mies, chairman of the Communist Party of Germany (DKP), passed on the cordial militant greetings of all Communists in the FRG. Under the deep impression made by the speech of Erich Honecker, we congratulate you on the very successful and lasting development of your country. We congratulate you on a policy based on the principle of everything for peace, everything for the good of humanity, Herbert Mies said, amid the warm applause of the delegates.

At a time when the insane arms build-up policy of imperialism is confronting mankind with the fateful question of life or death; when the cause of peace and social progress is linked more closely than ever before to the dynamics of economic and political development of the socialist world system; and when the struggle between capitalism and socialism must take place in the form of peaceful competition, it is a matter of historical good fortune that the GDR exists. It is the first socialist state on German soil and one that is in friendly alliance with the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community of states.

This achievement, which is connected with the unity of the working class created 40 years ago, also filled the DKP with pride. It proved the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

The DKP chairman said: We appreciate greatly that the GDR and your party aim all their thoughts and work at enabling those living today and in the coming generations to build their happiness on peace. The insistence on fighting for peace as a response to all the war-mongering provocations, the consistency in following the path of peaceful coexistence, the constructive policy of reason and dialogue in relations with all nonsocialist countries, thus also with the FRG, has made the GDR, as a peaceful state, into an even more effective force for peace. This is being given more and more respect and acknowledgement among the FRG people.

The DKP very much appreciates the fact that the GDR and the SED raised the unity of economic and social policy in the interest of the working class and all workers to the status of the supreme guiding idea in the development of the socialist state. The mastering of scientific-technological progress for the benefit of the working people, full employment, the solution of the housing question as a social problem, education policy, and secure prospects for the young has also led to an unmistakable change in the GDR's image among wide sections of the FRG people.

By virtue of its peace policy, the GDR is an effective and undeniable stabilizing factor for peace.

The FRG Government has to make an active contribution to the banning of all nuclear weapons tests, the utilization of the great opportunity offered by the Soviet Union's proposal for the creation of a world without nuclear weapons before the end of the century, the speaker demanded. The FRG Government has to do its part to ensure that Mikhail Gorbachev's very welcome proposals, put forward at this party congress on the reduction of conventional forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, are taken up.

French CP Leader's Address

LD201346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party (PCF), recalled the stay by Ernst Thaelmann in Paris and his tenacious struggle for peace and against fascism. As he conveyed the fraternal greetings of the French Communists on behalf of the PCF Central Committee, Gremetz pointed to the links uniting both parties forged in what is already a long history of development. Thaelmann had pointed out in Paris that both people had to act above all to live in peace.

"By acting so that war never again emanates from German soil, you are playing an active and esteemed role in the struggle for peace and disarmament," Maxime Gremetz said. The policy of government and party dialogue in the interests of detente met with the people's support. No observer to be taken seriously can deny the important results achieved by the GDR in the economic and social sphere. The speaker praised efforts to unite the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism.

"Our ideal as Communists is of a world without weapons, without wars," Maxime Gremetz said. The broad universal movement for peace, disarmament, and development is a characteristic feature of this period. It has had a positive effect on the opening of new negotiations in Geneva. In view of Reagan's policy of strength and the multiplication of Reagan's aggressions, the will of the people had to be expressed with even greater resolve.

In France, the Communists are actively contributing to the broadest gathering of peace forces. They are working in Europe for a great initiative bringing together all the various forces acting for peace and disarmament. As Georges Marchais and Erich Honecker affirmed, cooperation between France and the GDR is important for both countries, for both people, and for peace and security in Europe. The head of the PCF delegation expressed the resolve to further develop this cooperation with the SED.

PCI Member Addresses Congress

LD200332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Adalberto Minucci, member of the Secretariat and National Directorate of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], expressed thanks for the invitation to attend the 11th SED Congress, which will undoubtedly be of crucial importance for the GDR's development and have considerable international impact. The PCI has always taken a positive view of the role played by the GDR and the SED in recent decades and of its initiatives for stability, detente, and peace at this dangerous borderline across Europe. The SED Congress will make a further contribution on these lines. At this of all times, the world needs the prudent and fervent mobilization of all peace forces regardless of their ideology, politics, or religion. He sharply condemned the U.S. Government's warlike acts against Libya.

In the worrying international situation, the irresponsible arrogance of the Reagan administration has undoubtedly dealt a heavy blow to the spirit of Geneva. That is why it is necessary to advance resolutely on the line of negotiations, and to ensure that no new weapons of mass destruction are stationed on earth or in outer space. One can only support the action of Mikhail Gorbachev in presenting from this platform his program to end the arms race and enriching this program with important new proposals.

The PCI is watching with great interest the current SED-SPD dialogue. The agreements they have reached to create a chemical-weapon-free zone are an example to East and West in the quest for common security.

The speaker gave an account of the political line drawn up by the recent PCI congress to provide fresh answers to the great challenges of our time. In conclusion, he positively assessed GDR-Italian relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields. Regarding cooperation between the two parties, he said there is much we can still do together and to do it is our duty.

Nicaraguan Delegate Speaks

LD211024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- "We have listened to the report to the 11th party congress and it has warmed our hearts," said member of the National Directorate of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) Henry Ruiz in his moving greetings address. This report is without a doubt the plan for the future and for peace. It has again been confirmed that the socialist countries are the main allies in the peoples' struggle for their independence and sovereignty. "Our little Nicaragua contributes through its struggle to the preservation of peace," the speaker stressed. "Since 19 July over 13,000 Nicaraguans have lost their lives as victims of the North American aggression. The war has brought our country losses amounting to $1.3 billion."

The Nicaraguans have affirmed their goodwill and best intentions to reach an agreement through negotiations in which the norms of peaceful coexistence in the Central American region as regards the United States are laid down.

The delegates and guests of the party congress rose from their places when Henry Ruiz offered the forum the greetings marked by Sandinist pride and revolutionary loyalty of the FSLN and its National Directorate. Through their long and stormy applause they affirmed their close solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of Sandino for peace and freedom. Nicaragua supported the Soviet disarmament initiatives, particularly the far-reaching proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in January of this year. The heads of the Nicaraguan delegation stressed the call these proposals contained for the means, that will be freed through the renunciation of the massive production of means of destruction to be used to pay off the foreign debts of the developing countries and for the development of the peoples. It was consistent that the new Soviet proposals put forward from the platform of this party congress received powerful applause and firm support. "Nicaragua confirms its stance and strongly supports these proposals", Henry Ruiz stressed.

The U.S. attack on Libya stemmed from the same mendacious philosophy which granted full legitimacy in El Salvador to the murderers of Archbishop Romero but which wanted to kill or drive into exile FSLN patriots. Nicaragua strongly condemns this adventurism, Henry Ruiz said.

Henry Ruiz expressed cordial thanks to the GDR for its internationalist solidarity. The FSLN shares the congress's pride in the youth of the GDR and in the FDJ. The Nicaraguan people know the internationalist spirit of this youth, of which the Karl Marx Hospital in Managua stands as proof.

GORBACHEV CONFERS WITH ISRAELI RAKAH LEADER

TA231002 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0950 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has conferred with Knesset Member Me'ir Wilner. The 45-minute meeting took place in East Berlin during the GDR Communist Party convention. The RAKAH spokesman announced that the two men discussed the international situation in general and the situation in the Middle East following the U.S. strike against Libya in particular.

HONECKER RECEIVES PDRY PARTY DELEGATION

LD210731 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2255 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee received 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and the members of the delegation Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah (Muhsin), member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Salim Jubran, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Hadhramawt Governorate.

'Ali Salim al-Bayd reported on the most recent developments in the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]. The partners in the talks considered questions on the further development of relations. Taking part in the talk were Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Freimut Seidel, GDR ambassador to the PDRY.

KRENZ MEETS SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

JN231627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin -- Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, regional assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has reviewed with Comrade Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, the spheres of relations and cooperation between the two friendly parties and people. Comrade Krenz affirmed the absolute solidarity of the GDR Government and people with the Arab people's struggle in their just battle against imperialism and Zionism in general, and with Syria's principled and steadfast stand against the policy of hegemony which U.S. imperialism attempts to impose on the region. He praised the distinguished militant role played by Syria under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Dr Qaddah conveyed the greetings of our party and its secretary general to the SED leadership and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. He expressed his appreciation for the GDR's solidarity on the Arab cause. Comrade Dr Qaddah explained the firm, principled stand of our party and people on the liberation of their occupied territories and the regaining of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable, national rights. He affirmed that our country under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad will continue the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle and resist capitulationist solutions and separate deals, such as the Camp David accords and the plan for Lebanon.

Comrade Qaddah referred to the need to bolster the joint struggle with the progressive Arab forces and the Socialist bloc states, led by the friendly Soviet Union, to find a just, permanent solution to the Middle East issue in accordance with UN resolutions and supervision and with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO.

Comrade Krenz asked Comrade Dr Qaddah to convey President Honecker's greetings to struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO SED CONGRESS DEPART

Honecker Sees off Mengistu

LD230859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0842 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, commenced his journey home on Wednesday. He was bidden a very warm farewell by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Mengistu Haile Mariam had been in the GDR for a friendly working visit at the head of a delegation of the fraternal Ethiopian party and state and had taken part in the 11th SED Congress.

Together with Erich Honecker, Horst Dohlus, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; Army General Erich Mielke, minister of state security; and further personages were present at the farewell ceremony.

'Arafat, Others Leave

LD191819 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Yasir 'Arafat, head of the PLO delegation, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, who took part as a guest in the 11th SED Congress, left for home on Saturday. He was warmly seen off by Werner Eberlien, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

In the course of the day, members and candidates of the SED Central Committee also saw off the delegations of the Labor Party of Great Britain, the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Greece, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSEO), the Socialist Party of France, and the FLN [National Liberation Front] of Algeria.

Additional Delegations Depart

LD231343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- The following delegations commenced their journey home on Tuesday after their participation in the 11th SED Congress:

The delegations of: the Portuguese Communist Party; the Communist Party of Martinique; the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; the Communist Party of Bolivia; the Jordan Communist Party; the Communist Party of Vietnam; the Communist Party of Denmark; the Yemen Socialist Party;

the magazine, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; the Bulgarian Communist Party; the National Progressive Unionist Party (Egypt); the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence; the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal; the Communist Party of Greece; the Communist Party of Finland; the Communist Party of Luxembourg; the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; the Communist Party of Chile; the Frelimo Party of Mozambique; the Communist Left Party of Sweden; the Communist Party of Norway; the Communist Workers Party of Sweden; the Walloon Socialist Party (Belgium); the Indian National Congress-Indira; the Italian Socialist Party; the Communist Party of Austria; the Radical Party of Chile; the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of Chile; the Communist Party of Ecuador; the French Communist Party; the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (Grenada); the Communist Party of Great Britain; the Communist Party of Guadeloupe; the Communist Party of Ireland; the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV); the Congolese Labor Party (PCT); the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica; the Communist Party of Lebanon; the United Socialist Party of Mexico; the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru; the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front; the Communist Party of South Africa; the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC); the Party of the Revolution of Tanzania; the Communist Party of Turkey; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; the Communist Party of Egypt; the Workers' Party of Jamaica; the Communist Party of Sudan; the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador (FMLN); the Korean Workers Party; the Communist Party of Romania.

After taking part in the 11th SED Congress, 64 delegations representing communists and workers' parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations of national liberation movements and socialist and social-democratic parties left for home.

They were cordially seen off by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, and other public figures.

More Delegations Leave

LD201343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- Following their participation in the 11th SED Congress, on Sunday the following delegations departed for home: The delegations of: the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana; the Labor Party of the Netherlands; the Japan Socialist Party; the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone; the Destour Socialist Party (Tunisia); and the Italian Communist Party.

Further Groups Depart

LD212222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The following commenced the journey home after their participation in the 11th SED Congress: The delegations of: the Spanish Communist Party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the MSZMP, and the CPCZ.

REPORTAGE ON PROCEEDINGS OF SEJM 23 APR

LD240124 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- The Sejm (Polish Parliament) met today, with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zgigniew Messner attending. Opening the session, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski underscored the special significance of the current debates. The Sejm attaches great importance to the situation in the Polish countryside, the development of agriculture and food industry and to achieving food self-sufficiency, he said. Next he gave the floor to Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Industry Stanislaw Zieba who presented government report on the state of agriculture and the food industry in 1985.

Deputy Franciszek Karp delivered a report by the Commission of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Industry on the realization of the law on socio-professional organizations of farmers and the "cooperative law" where it concerns agriculture. Before discussion on the first and second items of the agenda the deputies heard an address by Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control Tadeus Hupalowski. Deputy Eugeniusz Malinowski who spoke on behalf of the PUWP Parliamentary Floor Group was the first to take the floor in the discussion. He underlined that 1985 was yet another period of stabilization in the market supply of foodstuffs. Creating solid foundations for the production of food must, however, remain in the focus of our activities. There are not too many simple production and organizational reserves remaining in agriculture, he said. Speaking on behalf of the PUWP parliamentary floor group, Deputy Malinowski came out in favor of adopting the government report on the state of agriculture and the food industry in 1985 and supporting the Sejm bill on the issues discussed.

Speaking on behalf of the United Peasants' Party ZSL, Deputy Kazimierz Olesiak stressed that 1985 closed a three-year period of reconstruction and stabilization of the whole national economy. Agriculture has thus fully met the tasks contained in the programme of developing agriculture and the food industry. Deputy Olesiak, speaking in the name of the United Peasants' Party ZSL Parliamentary Floor Group, called on society as a whole, on all those who will implement the Sejm's recommendations, to carry out this task with even greater dedication and responsibility.

Following a recess the debates were presided over by Deputy Sejm Speaker Jadwiga Biedrzycka. Deputy Lucjan Stepien, speaking on behalf of the Democratic Party Sejm Floor Group, said that the positive performance in agriculture, achieved in the 1983-85 period, should not blur the existing difficulties. The planned share of agriculture and the food industry in the overall volume of investment outlays was not achieved. The growth rate of these outlays was much lower than in the whole economy. There exist significant production-service reserves which could largely contribute to the development of agriculture and food production in Poland. Such reserves lie, among other things, in the enhanced role of small businesses in the sphere of services and transport of goods for agriculture. The Democratic Party Sejm Floor Group came out in favor of adopting the government report on the state of agriculture and the food industry in 1985.

Deputy Wieslaw Gwizda, no party affiliation, a member of the Polish Catholic-Social Union, said: "The decree by the minister of transport limiting the freedom of movement by trucks has stirred commotion of late. It limits the transport of fresh farm products, among them fresh vegetables, to big agglomerations, thus making their prices rise. A re-interpretation of the said decree seems advisable because fiscal interest cannot collide with national interest.

Deputy Mieczywlaw Stachura, no party affiliation, member of the Pax Catholic Association, said that Pax Sejm Group approved the draft law which in an impartial way shows the achievements of Polish agriculture and at the same time does not conceal the real threats in its strategic development.

After another recess, the debates were chaired by Deputy Speaker Marek Wieczorek. Deputy Jan Nawloka, no party affiliation, member of the Christian Social Association CHSS, stated that the attitude towards issues linked with agriculture and the countryside had radically changed after the joint PUWP CC and UPP CC Plenum. Deputies of the CHSS Sejm group have favourably evaluated the government's activities in the past three years.

Deputy Ryszard Bender, no party affiliation, said that since 1981 some of the farmers have been pinning their hopes on the so-called church agricultural fund whose materialization is still a matter of the future. The deputy also referred to a question not related to the debate. He raised the problem of non-criminal prisoners and pointed to the need for separate regulations covering the way of their serving prison terms.

After discussion the Sejm adopted a resolution on the implementation of the government programme of development of agriculture and food industry in 1985 and on the implementation of the law on socio-occupational organizations of farmers and the law on cooperatives.

After another recess the debates were chaired by Roman Malinowski. Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki, PUWP, presented a report by a number of Sejm committees on the works on a government draft law on companies with foreign capital. With four votes against and two abstentions the Sejm adopted the law, with amendments introduced by the government and the committees concerned.

Under another item on the agenda Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Zbigniew Pudysz presented a government draft law on certificates of personal status. He said the proposed regulations took account of changes which occurred in this field over the past thirty years. They should rationalize the registration of the personal status, thus improving the service for citizens. The regulations have been supplemented with proposals for slight but necessary changes in the family and guardianship code. The Sejm directed the draft law to appropriate committees.

Next, Deputy Ryszard Tomczewski, Democratic Party, presented a government draft law on amending the June 9, 1972 law on the performance and organization of handicraft. The new law provides for appropriate functioning of the social and housing funds and for social welfare for craftsmen, just as is the case in the state-owned sector, with account being taken of the requirements of the state's welfare policy, and of the legal and economic specificity of handicraft.

The law provides for the participation of trade unions in preliminary works dealing with the formation of the social and housing funds and with the principles of granting benefits and support in this respect. With five abstentions, the Sejm voted for the new law.

Next, Deputy Edward Kowalczyk presented a report of the Sejm Science and Technological Progress Committee and the Sejm Planning, Budget and Finance Committee on a draft law on the central annual fund for development of science and technology in 1986.

With two votes against and one abstention, the Sejm adopted the said draft, with amendments proposed by the two committees. The voting wound up the meeting of the Sejm.

Resolution on Agriculture, Food

LD240133 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Sejm Resolution," (Summary) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- The Sejm takes note of the government report on the state of the Polish agriculture and food economy and finds further progress in the implementation of the basic assumptions of the government programme of development of both these spheres. The positive trends in food economy as noted in 1985 are not yet lasting. No special reserves have been accumulated for the event of a poor year in agriculture, and there exist many dangers which can harm the strengthening of those positive developments. The biggest such threat is incomplete implementation of the tasks in investment projects and supplies of basic means of production for the agriculture.

To facilitate better conditions for further consistent implementation of the food programme for the years 1986-90 and especially to reduce the threats observed, the Sejm recommends in its resolution for the government to:

- Consistently implement the decisions prompted by the resolution of the joint, 11th Plenum of the Central Committees of the PUWP and the United Peasants' Party and the programme of development of agriculture and food economy until the year 1990.

- Ensure at least an equal rate of growth of investment outlays in the agriculture and food economy as compared with their growth in the sphere of material production in the rest of the economy.

- Step up efforts aimed at increasing the influx of the basic means of production for the agriculture.

- Further modify the economic and financial structure of those branches of the food-processing industry and the manufacture of the basic means of agricultural production, where profitability is low and demand for development budgets high.

- Develop and set in action an appropriate system of promotion of food and agricultural products exports.

- Make an in-depth analysis of the costs of agricultural production and the population's living costs, and further improve the system regulating the prices of agricultural products, means of production and food.

The Sejm recognizes that these issues should be reflected in the draft socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90.

Zieba Address

LD240141 Warsaw PAP in English 1228 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Minister Zieba of Food Economy" (Summary) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 23: Poland's agriculture and food economy fulfilled favourably the tasks assigned it within the three-year plan, and aimed at the restoration of Poland's economic stability. Over the past three years, positive tendencies were shaped and consolidated in Poland's agriculture. The average yearly rate of growth of the global agricultural output surpassed the figure of 3 percent.

The analysis of possibilities for a further increase in food production indicated it could be reached mainly through the intensification of outlays, including the supply of industrial means of production.

The global agricultural production surpassed by 2.1 percent the tasks set by the 1985 national socio-economic plan, calculated in constant prices from 1982, with 3.4 and 0.8 percent increases noted in plant and animal production, respectively. The second highest grain crops ever reached in the history of our agriculture were attained, as well as record crops of oil plants, and very good output of legumes, the latter being of paramount importance to the national protein balance. Sugar beet crops were slightly poorer because its growing area was reduced and means of production insufficient. The lack of progress in potato crops is worrying, therefore, this year we shall start long-range activities aimed at intensifying its production. Some decrease was noted in cattle population and was accompanied by a slight decline in milk production. Only state-owned farms managed to compensate for the decrease in the cattle population with higher productivity and higher total milk production. The milk procurement plan was fully fulfilled.

The decisions taken by the government this year are aimed at increasing the profitability of cattle raising, checking the drop in cattle population and increasing milk production. The favourable upward trends in pig breeding and poultry and egg production consolidated in 1985. The targets of inland fish farming were also exceeded. The nearly 10 percent increase in livestock production in 1985, and this year's growing supply of meat and other agricultural produce made it possible to increase the market supplies of practically all foodstuffs produced by agriculture and the food industry. Food rationing was reduced to meat and chocolate products only. The supply of animal products to the market visibly increased. The supply of and demand for all the remaining foodstuffs were balanced. In 1985, just like in the two previous years, some improvement was noted in the supply of means of production to agriculture.

The implementation of government's development programmes for industries which supply agriculture with its products calls for huge outlays. Work is currently carried out on determining the position of agriculture and food economy in the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990. The increase of procurement prices of agricultural produce introduced in 1985, and the new regulations introduced into the system of crediting agriculture had an economically stabilizing effect on the Polish countryside. However, the unplanned, excessive increase of incomes which simultaneously took place outside agriculture made it difficult to reach the planned ratio between the incomes of agricultural and non-agricultural population.

The government will review the entire economic situation of the Polish countryside by June, and, on the basis of an analysis of costs in agriculture, it will take necessary economic decisions to ensure profitability in all the fields of agricultural production. The good results achieved in agriculture over the past three years were accompanied by a growth in the production of food processing industries, but with considerable tension at times. In the years 1983-1985, the 7-10 percent increase in production capacities of the food processing industries was achieved only in the baking and dairy industries.

The gap between material resources and the food processing industry's capacities is getting wider. Only a 2.3 percent increase was noted in last year's outlays on investment projects in the food industry as compared with 1984. The investment targets determined by the national socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 were fully met.

One of the preconditions to reach food self-sufficiency is to balance the foreign trade turnover with agricultural produce and foodstuffs. In this respect, agriculture and the food industry are far ahead of the provisions of the "Programme To Develop Agriculture and the Food Industry Till 1990."

The increase in food exports and the necessary imports of raw materials consolidate the development trends in agriculture, stimulate the scientific and technological progress and help modernize those industries which back the food industry.

Holds Press Conference

LD240158 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- A conference for Polish and foreign journalists to review issues of agriculture and food economy was held during the break in the Sejm plenary debates.

One of the foreign journalists was interested in the course of talks on the Rockefeller Foundation for agriculture and the church-sponsored agricultural foundation. Referring to the above question, Minister Stanislaw Zeiba said talks with the Rockefeller Foundation were under way and concerned several programmes whose implementation in Poland would be beneficial to both sides. We have already made decisions conforming to a preliminary draft statute of the foundation, but the draft will be important when we reach agreement on the substantial scope of the programme, and four such programmes are in the works.

As regards the church foundation, talks are under way between representatives of the government and episcopate. We continue to learn, which I want to stress with regret, about some restrictive terms of granting means for this purpose. Recently, the EEC blocked further amounts of dollars for a possible assistance for the Polish agriculture, Zieba said.

Therefore, there is a basic dilemma we also discussed also a year ago, that is the issue of money, and of the scope and size of the fund. After all we, and certainly the church too, want to develop the line of a definite programme that would be of practical significance to the Polish agriculture rather than constitute a pretext for propaganda exercise.

Control Chairman Speaks

LD240149 Warsaw Pap in English 1650 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Sejm Address by Hupalowski," (Abridged) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- Research conducted by the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK) confirms that 1985 was yet another year of ever higher growth rate in overcoming economic difficulties. Like in the past two years the food industry contributed significantly to shaping the general market equilibrium, [NIK Chairman] Tadeusz Hupalowski said.

The government report in an objective manner brings to light the situation of the food-processing complex, stated NIK's chairman and pointed to existing barriers and threats, the overcoming of which will decide about the realization of tasks concerning the achievement of Poland's food self-sufficiency till 1990. He named the following as factors hampering progress in agriculture: Investment outlays earmarked for the food industry complex did not reach the planned 30 percent portion of all outlays for the national economy. In the face of the immensity of justified investment needs in various sectors of the economy, one probably has to accept that it is important, however, that the growth rate of outlays for the food industry in the future never be smaller than in other sectors of material producation, he said.

The control of the realization of the government Presidium's decisions on the reconstruction and modernization of the fertilizers and plant protection chemicals industries showed that meeting targeted tasks was seriously delayed. The envisaged effects of improving the supply of agriculture with chemical production means are moving away to further years.

As a result of decisions made by the government and ever more efficient performance of industry, the supplies of many farm machines and equipment went up. In spite of the fact that certain progress was achieved in the production of spare parts, some 900 items were still missing in 1985. The tasks of land melioration in the past 3 years were met only in 74 percent. The production potential of land melioration enterprises is insufficient. The quantity and quality of production services for agriculture is not satisfying. The controls showed that in agriculture itself there were many shortcomings which arose from reasons dependent on human activities which are difficult to justify. For instance, Poland, which ranks second in the world in potato growing land, recently moved back to the 20th place in its production. Not following the principles of correct technique of field-crop production is to blame for this. In the production of grain, despite unquestionable progress, there are still unused possibilities. NIK's inspection showed that in the scale of the whole country a further increase of wheat and barley growing area by about 12 percent was realistic.

We face nearly five years of the realization of the programme of developing agriculture and the food industry. In order to complete it we need consistency, systematic work, discipline, new ideas, brains and heart, said Hulapowski.

Agriculture Committee Report

LD240153 Warsaw PAP in English 1545 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23: Following are the main points of a report presented by the Sejm Agriculture and Food Industry Committee and delivered by Deputy Franciszek Karp:

-- A number of favourable results was recorded in agriculture.

-- Farming exceeded the targets of the national socio-economic plan in total farm production and in grain, fat stock and milk procurement. Good results were scored in the food processing industry. A significant progress was made in the balance of food turnovers with abroad.

-- Not all was favourable, however, especially in the supply of production means. The share of investment outlays for the food industry was lower than planned, the level of mineral fertilization fell down, and the demand for plant protection chemicals was not met, neither were land improvement tasks fulfilled.

Both favourable trends and adverse phenomena in the food industry point to the fact that the progress reached so far is not of a lasting character yet, and Poland lacks reserves in case of poor crops.

The examined law on farmers' socio-occupational organizations met with social approval. It consolidates socio-legal foundations of the socialist democracy, and, therefore, there is no need to amend it.

WESTERN MEDIA; DISSIDENTS URGE MAY DAY MARCHES

LD232324 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] For several years now it has been the case that the closer the May Day holiday gets, the more frequently the Western mass media try to tell Polish workers how they ought to spend that day. The same thing is happening this year. They are telling us: First of all, go to mass; then organize your own processions and support those who are fighting for democracy in Afghanistan -- those same people who, several days ago, put a bomb in an Afghan school, causing the death of several children. In supporting them, you give support, they say to the mainstay of democracy -- the United States, which let us add, killed some of the Libyan people a few days ago with its precision bombings. Western agencies stress, however, that Mr Walesa requests workers to express such feelings with dignity; that Mr Bujak says to do so patriotically; and that others ask for spontaneous actions. Despite the fact that each of those mentioned made a separate appeal, the Western media treat them alike; so do we.

SZALAJDA, TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVE IN AUSTRIA

LD222323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] A Polish trade mission led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda arrived in Linz today at the invitation of the Austrian Government. During its 4-day stay, the delegation will hold talks with government members and the managements of many industrial enterprises. The aim of the talks is the further expansion of bilateral economic relations.

On arriving in Linz, the industrial center of Austria, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda told a PAP correspondent that the delegation intends to explore the possibilities of expanding and enriching mutual economic relations. The Polish delegation has already had talks with the managements of Voest Alpine and Chemie-Linz today.

Talks Continue

LD240444 Warsaw PAP in English 1921 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, April 23 -- On the second day of its stay in Austria, the Polish economic delegation headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda continued talks with the managements of Austrian firms.

Deputy Premier Szalajda met with the management of the largest Austrian concern in the automobile industry, Steyr-Daimler-Puch in Steyr. During the meeting, an agreement envisaging the further development of cooperation, especially in the production of various kinds of goods-transporting automobiles, was signed. The signatories from the Polish side were: Polmot and the "Jelcz" truck plant and from the Austrian side the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Company.

In Linz the Polish delegation acquainted itself with the activities of the Plasser und Theurer firm, one of the biggest firms in Europe producing railway machines earmarked almost entirely for exports. Poland is one of the noted contractors of these machines. Co-production ties have also been started with the repair plant of railway rolling stock "Stargard" which envisages taking over the production of some elements of machines from the Austrian partner.

Talks were also held with Voest-Alpine and Chemie Linz. The main topic of the meeting at Voest-Alpine was the participation of that concern in modernizing the Polish industry and increasing its export capacity.

The issue of cooperation on third markets was also tackled. At the end of the meeting the Polimex-Cekop Foreign Trade Enterprise signed a contract with Voest-Alpine, envisaging the participation of the Polish side in the construction of a section of a steel mill in the Soviet Union.

BEDNARSKI INTERVIEWED ON PARTY PROGRAM

LD222251 Warsaw PAP in English 1025 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22: The PUWP CC Ideological Department's bulletin "ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY" (Issues and Materials) of April 19, carries an interview with PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski headlined "The Course and Outcome of a Discussion on Party Programme." Following are the highlights of the interview:

The course of basic party organizations' meetings proves that the draft programme enjoys widespread interest. Also, the UPP and DP members, as well as members of youth organizations, trade unions, the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth PRON, and social organizations carry out discussions within their circles. The discussion is dominated by the acceptance of main directions and goals of the programme. At the same time, however, a number of critical remarks and suggestions are made. The majority of motions deal with economic tasks, namely, to speed up overcoming difficulties and initiate a balanced progress. Among social goals, the solving of the housing problem, better market supply, checking inflation, fulfilling the most urgent needs of education and culture, as well as health and environmental protection come to the fore.

A number of those engaged in the discussion suggested that, along with mapping out right goals, the ways and means of implementing them should be stated in a more precise manner. The essence of the socio-economic strategy contained in the draft programme is to improve society's standard of living. The draft programme does not promise anything. All depends on the efficiency of our actions. The party is the driving force of progress in all fields. Placing a strong stress on the inseparability of changes in economy, policy, and social consciousness, the draft programme defines the main characteristics, permanent values of socialist ideal of education.

BRIEFS

USSR SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT -- An important contract, valued at several hundred million rubles, was signed this afternoon in the Soviet capital. It involves the building and selling to the Soviet Union of five large factory ships. These will be modern units, equipped with modern appliances. The factory ship, or in other words the base ship, is a whole complex made up of two factories for canned fish, a factory for [word indistinct] a fish freezer and a factory for fish meal, serviced by a crew of almost 500 people. The base ships have also a good social backup facilities: They have their own hospital, an operating theater, a dentist's surgery and an x-ray room, a cinema, and a sports hall. Thus such units can provide services for a whole flotilla of fishing vessels, as far as repairs, supplies, medical care, and social needs are concerned. On the Polish side the contract was signed by the Centromor Director Wladyslaw Kugacki, and the managing director of Gdansk Shipyard, Ryszard Goluch, on the Soviet side, the general manager of Sudoimport, Oleg Kropotov. [text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU240848 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The proceedings of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] began 1 hour ago in Bucharest's Palace of the Republic. With enthusiastic cheers and chants, the delegates and guests greeted the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the Congress Hall. The anthem of the SR of Romania was played.

Comrade Lina Ciobanu, GURTU chairman, opened the congress proceedings and greeted the presence of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, founder of modern Romania and outstanding figure of our times and expressed words of appreciation and esteem for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, eminent scientist and great political militant. The presence of the other comrades of the party-state leadership was also greeted.

The working bodies of the congress were elected and the following agenda endorsed:

1 -- Report of the Central Council on the activity carried out since the previous congress and tasks devolving on trade unions to fulfill the historic decisions of the 13th RCP congress.

2 -- Report of the GURTU Auditing Commission.

3 -- The election of the GURTU Central Council and Central Auditing Commission.

4 -- Endorsement of the GURTU congress resolution.

5 -- Endorsement of an appeal to the working people and trade union centrals in European countries, the United States, Canada, and on other continents to intensify the struggle for disarmament, cooperation and peace.

Greeted again with cheers and ovations, the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, then took the floor from the high rostrum of the GURTU congress.

At this time, the delegates and guests to the congress are listening with keen interest to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CABLES GDR ON SED CONGRESS

AU191355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1245 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/4/1986 -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent a telegram of congratulations to the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] on the 40th anniversary of that party's foundation which reads:

On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we address the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communists, all the working people of the German Democratic Republic a revolutionary salute and the warmest congratulations.

A continuator of the glorious fighting traditions of the German working class, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has asserted itself since its foundation as the exponent of the vital interests of the working people in the vast work of building the new, socialist system on the soil of the first German state of workers and peasants. The Communists, the entire Romanian people appreciate highly the outstanding achievements of the working people of the German Democratic Republic, led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in developing the economy, science and technology, culture and education, in continuingly raising their material and spiritual welfare. Voicing our full satisfaction for the fruitful relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between the RCP and the SUPG, between Romania and the GDR, we firmly believe that they will further develop, in the spirit of the understanding covenanted during the meetings between out two party and state leaders, for the benefit and in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

We take this opportunity to address you, the Communists, all the working people of the German Democratic Republic warm wishes of full success in implementing the resolutions of the eleventh party congress, of further and ever greater achievements in building the socialist developed society in your homeland, in the fight for peace and cooperation among peoples.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES UNIVERSITY SYMPOSIUM

AU231859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- As part of the events devoted to the approaching celebration of 65 years since the RCP foundation, on April 23 the Bucharest University hosted the student's symposium "The Contribution Made by the University Youth, by the Communist Students' Associations to Promoting the Noble Ideals of the Nicolae Ceausescu Era, to Cultivating the Glorious Traditions of Struggle for the Working Class, of the Communists".

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] participated the symposium and took the floor.

Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction, and Academician Radu Voinea, president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, made addresses.

JOINT UNIDO CENTER SESSION HELD 22 - 23 APRIL

AU232027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the twelfth session of the Joint Committee of the joint UNIDO Romanian Centre took place in Bucharest on April 22 and 23.

The committee surveyed the activity carried out by the Bucharest Centre in 1985 and set the working programme for 1986 and 1987. Reference was made to the good result scored last year materialized, among other things, in personnel training courses organized in Romania and in Romania's participation with technology, equipment and specialists in the implementation of development programmes in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. A joint forum, set up by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Romania, the centre aims at promoting cooperation among developing countries in the chemical, machine building and other industires.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH JNA LCY PROCEEDINGS

21 Apr Conference

LD230346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0807 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Eighth Conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) began in the Hall of the JNA Club at Topcider in Belgrade today, to the sounds of the Internationale. The conference, in whose work 300 delegates are taking part, was opened by Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY Committee in the JNA, and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He welcomed the guests, who include Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency.

A minute's silence was observed as a mark of respect for those members of the JNA LCY organisation who passed away between the seventh and eighth conferences. After which the working presidium was elected. Then the conference agenda, which is to run for 2 days, was ratified. The delegates elected the conference working bodies and adopted the operating procedure. A proposal for the JNA LCY Committee to number 61 members, the Commission for Statutory Questions to number 17, and the Supervisors Commission to number 9 members, was adopted.

The introductory report was delivered by Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY Committee in the JNA.

Greeting the participants in the conference on behalf of the Central Committee and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dragoslav Markovic stressed that in the overall all-people's defense and social self-protection system during the past 4 years, the Army made a significant contribution to our country's overall internal development, consistently following the LCY's policy.

According to Markovic, the characteristic of the situation in the Army is the high level of its unity, its moral strength, and involvement in the orientations inspired by Tito's work regardless of the fact that the general situation in our society and in the LCY without a doubt was reflected in its work too. This was contributed to, he claimed, first and foremost by the subjective forces of the Army factor: work of the organizations of the LC, of the commands, of the organizations of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth, and other forms of ideopolitical and education work.

Referring to the previous period, Markovic said that it was characterized by exceptionally complex, contradictory, and difficult conditions in which the LC was trying to resolve many essential questions tied up with further development on socialist self-management foundations. As a special characteristic, he mentioned the all-party discussion of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee with which, according to him, the LC came into a substantially new situation, although all the potentials that had been mooted and the revolutionary possibilities of the membership and the LC as a whole were not used fully or in the best possible way. According to him, the most significant achievement of that discussion was a genuine process of democratization of relations in both the LC and our society.

The discussion, Markovic said, led to the creation of a new situation within the LC. It helped us to increase the membership's active involvement, to enhance the sense of discipline and responsibility in regard to one's own tasks; to increase the rank-and-file preparedness for and raising the level of maturity in regard to the problems and their solutions in one's own environment and in society as a whole.

At the same time, by expressing their great dissatisfaction at the sluggishness and inconsistency in surmounting unsatisfactory situations, our members have resolutely called for the great efficiency and heightened responsibility of all the factors in society and in the LC, for unity within the LC and its leadership in particular, and for the consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism.

Stressing that we continue to work under exceptionally hard economic and political circumstances, Markovic warned that various antisocialist and hostile forces, above all nationalists of all hues, were taking advantage of our situation to achieve their goal of totally destablizing our society. The situation in Kosovo, he stressed, continues to be very serious and difficult despite certain results and efforts invested by progressive and socialist forces. Disrupted intranational relations in the province have proved difficult to restore. Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress continues. This has caused grave concern among all working people and citizens in the country. The enemy has intensified its activity not only in Kosovo and is using various institutions in its attempt to legalize its activity and to secure a role for itself in our society.

Markovic stressed that the aggravated international economic, military, and political situation characterized by the struggle by the great powers and blocs to gain influence and predominance, especially in regard to the nonaligned countries, and by the application of the policy of force in international relations, accompanied by an unceasing arms race, etc, suited the internal enemy's activity. The number of acute and political focal points of war and crisis is growing continually. The latest U.S. aggression on Libya is a confirmation of this policy. We vehemently denounced this aggressive act as indeed we have done all other aggressive activities in the world so far. Having stressed that our international position, for well-known reasons, goes on being strong and stable Markovic said, however, that the threat to Yugoslavia's security cannot be underrated. This is why, as he said, our all-people's defense and social security policy must be unceasingly strengthened and implemented in practice, the JNA must be constantly strengthened and reinforced, and our Armed Forces modernized. In this context results in our overall development, especially material development, and in the consolidation of political stability are very important.

Markovic went on to plead for the answers to be devised for many outstanding questions, and he indicated "obvious manifestations of bureaucratization of social relations" as one of the essential causes for the present situation.

Having pointed out the dichotomy between a justified and sharply critical attitude toward the present social situation and our shortcomings, and the recollection of the very specific positive results and successes we have been attaining, especially during the preceeding period and up to the present date, Markovic stressed: During the past few years a social atmosphere started to emerge of a carpingly critical and negative assessment of the entire [words indistinct] our incorrect orientations.

Having [words indistinct] very thoroughly the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, the platform, the resolutions, and the report about LCY activity have given clear assessments of our situation and pointed out the most urgent tasks regarding our society's development.

In conclusion, Markovic stressed in particular that Army members honorably and successful fulfilled and go on fulfilling their function in the defense and protection of Yugoslavia as their basic function, and that they always understood the struggle for the unity and equality of Yugoslavia to be their moral and social commitment and the basis of their strength.

Markovic also stressed that by fulfilling in practice Tito's idea about their role the Army, hand in hand with its activity, is confirming its Yugoslav national character, which even today is its most essential characteristic and the deepest source of moral strength, internal unity, and a powerful barrier against many social shortcomings, especially nationalism.

After the introductory report, the delegates approved the report on the Verification Commission.

Yugoslav society is experiencing difficulties which are being used as a pretext by hostile forces for increasing frequent attacks on the basis of our system, stressed Anton Lukezic, the first participant in the discussion. We most resolutely must oppose these attacks that are directed against the JNA by developing ideopolitical unity and by strengthening the combat capability of our Army, he stressed.

Lukezic stressed that social problems did not have an essential influence on the fulfillment of the commitments and tasks of JNA units. They were overcome through intensified efforts by officers and commands; but this does not mean that there is no scope for better work because a section of the officer cadre is not yet capable of making decisions quickly and for team work and are poorly acquainted with computer technology, which is slowing down the automation of some command functions. For this reason, more work has to be done to coordinate professional, and technological culture and general and specialized knowledge, and to develop self-education, education running parallel with one's job, and the so on.

Speaking of the need to intensify political work to build up the ideopolitical awareness of JNA members, Miroslav Bakrac pointed out that the Army was not immune from dynamic ideological developments in our society. We are under the pressure of many and contradictory messages with which most JNA members manage to cope well, but to which some do succumb, he said. They are confused over the fact that we have allowed the forces whose sole aim is to attack our system to exist at all. They want to know why the system is not defended in a more vigorous manner and call for resolute action against the proponents of such an attitude. Instead of being on the defensive in relation to thse unacceptable ideological influences, it is necessary for us to act with greater vigor because inactivity makes possible the activity of enemy forces.

Our assessment is that in no case was the Army a fertile ground for the emergence of nationalism, that is to say that nationalism manifested in the Army was inherited from our social environment further afield, Bakrac went on to say. Several soldiers who acted from nationalistic positions did so because they were not aware that, to give an example, to sing specific songs is an enemy act. For this reason, it is indispensible that by boosting ideological awareness we should fight nationalism without compromise and equip ourselves for preventive action in this area. In addition, we must spread knowledge about the basic values of our system and socialist self-management by raising the educational level in the Army, because there seem to be a number of soldiers who have shown a disturbing lack of knowledge about the subject.

Within the officers ranks there never were any ideological dilemmas or doubts regarding the strategic directions of our revolution, said Milan Daljevic. There are not any even in these conflicting times, when from various quarters an attempt aggressively is made to impose upon us different concepts of social development as a replacement for the path we have chosen. For us, self-management, equality of our nations and nationalities, their brotherhood and unity, and the policy of nonalignment are a road for which there is no alternative.

Of course, Army officers, like other communists and citizens, must possess a critical attitude toward our reality. In this context, the essential thing is that any critical remarks by Army members should be constructive and without carping criticism; that they should indicate in a creative way the paths along which shortcomings can be resolved in keeping with the basic orientations and policy of the LCY.

However, even in this constructive critical attitude toward what is happening in our society, individual people allegedly recognize the Army as imposing itself as a short of main arbiter and force which, according to the system of the so-called strong-arm policy, should, as they say, introduce order and discipline in the country. On the other hand, there are people, Daljevic recalled, who believe that the Army has nothing to look for outside the confines of the barracks and military drill. Both the former and latter theory should be rejected in a most decisive fashion. The Army has never been nor will it ever be above or outside our society, but it will continually develop as an integral part of the political system of socialist self-management. Army officers are at the same time both communists and sociopolitical workers. They have the right and the commitment to take an active part in our society's development, on a self-management basis.

Officers and other Army members are today bothered most, apart from inconsistency and irresponsibility in the implementation of the long-term program of stabilization, by manifestations and tendencies which weaken the internal cohesion and unity of Yugoslavia. We resolutely insist that an end be put to all divisions and to the fairly widespread practice of encapsulation into one's own locality. I think, Daljevic stressed, that certain normative changes are required in our political system which will make it possible for associated labor to have a greater influence at all levels and allow the constitutional concept of the federation based on the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, principles, self-management, and equality of everyone living within the borders of our common home, Yugoslavia, to be implemented consistently.

Speaking of nationalism, Daljevic stressed that it has to be suppressed by all available means but in a completely organized way. In this context, it is exceptionally important to provide and respect standard criteria in assessing what is nationalistic and in applying measures against such manifestations throughout Yugoslavia. In the Army, we must be vigorous and rigorous in the future in the struggle against any type of nationalism, regardless of the kind of mantle under which it appears. Each one of our units must be crystal clear in this respect, while every officer, apart from his national membership, must have a general Yugoslav orientation and must be a genuine supporter of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, said Milan Daljevic.

We must answer the question: Why is there a decline in the candidate response to general Army secondary schools? Why is the military profession insufficiently attractive to young people, pondered Bozana Ercegovac.

Presenting her experience as a teacher, she remarked that an adequate number of candidates is registering for the competition for the admission into the general Army secondary schools, but that a great number has to be rejected during the selection process. As far as the schooling itself is concerned, it is noticeable that generations with a lower educational profile are increasingly entering the schools. It is more difficult to work with them, and there is also the problem with student drop-out during the course and with the declining interest in these schools among the teaching cadres.

Janez Japelj, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers, greeted the participants in the eighth conference and briefed them on the current actions of the Federation of Reserve officers. This organization attaches special attention to ideological and political education and general military training of its membership in order to enable the organization to incorporate itself successfully in all peace-time and war-time actions, stressed Japelj. There are about 700,000 members now in the Federation of whom 300,000 are communists, and they are the lynchpin of the organization. Three-quarters of the members are postwar officers and over one-third are young people.

Speaking on behalf of the organization of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth in the JNA, Milutin Stepanovic adovcated "more struggle and understanding for the individual."

He criticized manifestations "of the establishment" of obedient officers instead of developing the people who criticize and create and who hit the problems "in the bull's eye." It also has been noticed that some young officers, instead of being as close as possible to the men, in fact do the opposite and go in for a big "distance" from them -- rigidly, according to the rules -- "three to five steps"!

During the preceding 4-year period, significant results were attained in all areas of scientific and research work in the Army, stressed August Vrtar. Taking part in formulating scientific policy and strategy, in the elaboration of the draft resolution of the 13th Congress of the LCY on science, and in the preparation of the strategy of Yugoslavia's technological development and other projects, Army members tried to ensure that science became a genuine production force of our society. During this period, many research projects were undertaken in the Army, many meetings of scholars were held, and the organization of scientific and research work was improved whereby a fresh impulse was given to the consolidation of the JNA combat readiness.

In the period ahead of us, science must provide answers to a few other outstanding questions, Vrtar went on to say. He stressed for instance, that science was expected to say how to withstand the first enemy attack, how to coordinate the efforts of all-people's defense and social self-protection factors in the eventuality of a war; how to modernize and automate the command system, and the like.

In addition, research has to be carried out into the impact the social development contradictions may have on the defense of our country's capabilities and step up the number and the quality of scientific researchers in the Army.

Metodija Stefanovski, an assistant federal secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, spoke of the characteristics of ideopolitical work during the past period and about its impact on the awareness of the people and on the overall moral-political situation in the Armed Forces.

We managed in all the situations to maintain a stable moral-political situation and unity among JNA members along the program orientations and LCY policy. Contradictions in the development of our society and serious difficulties in the functioning of the political-economic system failed to shake the belief of JNA members in our system, in the LCY, and in the all-people's defense and the social self-protection concept, stressed Stefanovski.

Communists and all members of the permanent Army setup (i.e. regular Armed Forces' officers and NCO's) are incorporated in virtually all social developments and political actions, and by virtue of their immediate activities contribute to the country's development and to the consistent implementation of LCY objectives. However, the permanence and the growth of problems in our society intensifies their concern for the situation in the country and a critical mood that was particularly manifested in the discussions in connection with the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, and in connection with the documents for the 13th congress. Most critical observations were well-meaning and channeled into the quest for solutions to overcome the difficulties. It must be said, however, that Army members are increasingly dissatisfied because of the slowness and inefficiency of the social and state organs in solving accumulated problems, and especially in foiling enemy and other forces, which in various ways unscrupulously attack our political and economic system. Thereby, a false picture is created about the system and confidence in the organs of authority lost.

The role of the Army and the present time, said Stefanovski, require that with our ideopolitical work, we should ensure that all members of our Armed Forces, and especially the communists, and all officers, should be faithful interpreters of program orientations and of the LCY policy and consistent fighters for their implementation. This implies their ability in every circumstance clearly to recognize and establish the difference between what is constructive along the lines of the LCY policy and orientation, and what is antisocialist; what is operating along the line of carping criticism; what encourages doubts about the strength of our system and of the LCY, doubts about our own strength and ability; and what is designed to create confusion and a feeling of powerlessness and defeatism.

Ideopolitical work in the JNA should provide answers to all the questions and dilemmas with which the LC is concerned, and also the answers to the questions stemming from the specific nature of our military organization. The communists are no longer satisfied with generic explanations and explanations in principle, with theory, or with the interpretation of the legal basis of our sociopolitical system. What is required is clear explanations and explanations based on facts about our reality, about practical achievements in our social development, about Army development and the development of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system. With increasing frequency, communists are asking for answers to many outstanding questions such as inflation, prices, productivity decline, the slow rate of negotiations, and the answers to the questions for which a clearly expressed common Yugoslav interest exists. The complexity of these and other questions places exceptionally strong demands on those who are responsible for the ideopolitical and educational work in the army.

For this reason, party-political activity must be more offensive, purposeful, and meaningful in order more efficiently to oppose any attempt to undermine our unity, morale, and the combat capability of our Armed Forces, stressed Metodija Stefanovski.

Speaking of the work of the General Staff of the JNA, Zorko Canadi [Yugoslav People's Army chief of the General Staff] stressed that during the past 4 years, the General Staff had successfully carried out all the important tasks, and in so doing contributed to the strengthening of the combat-capability and of the moral-political situation in the commands, headquarters, and the units.

What we have done so far, said Canadi, represents a sound basis for further work on major operational and strategic questions. This is required by the time ahead of us and by the very complex military-political situation in the world.

In training and in building up the combat capacility of the commands, headquarters, and of the units, as well as in the choice of the substance of the training, we proceeded from the fact that in the eventuality of a war we can successfully resist the aggressor only if we are well organized; if men and units have received top level training; and with the force of all our society. This is why one of the basic tasks of the educational work in our Armed Forces is to develop further and to reinforce the conviction in the possibility of our country's successful defense against any aggressor.

There is no room here for self-satisfaction and the idea that nothing else need be done here, especially since there still are individuals who are over-emphasizing the technical factor in the conduct of the arms struggle, stressed Canadi.

About 90 percent of the weapons and military equipment systems manufactured in our country today are the result of our own development and research, and only 10 percent are manufactured partly or completely under license, stressed Svetislav Popovic. According to Popovic, in the period between 1981-1985, over 100 new modern weapons and military equipment and armament systems were developed and adopted.

Despite the very complex economic conditions, according to Popovic, the ordnance industry successfully carried out its annual production programs. On the average, 95 percent of the capacities were used, of which 25 to 30 percent were for export requirements. The physical volume of production during the past 5 years was increasing at the average annual rate of 5.6 percent, while the rate of employment [as received] was 4.4 percent.

Speaking about the problem of relations within the JNA, Stevan Mirkovic analyzed individual cases of incorrect attitude of senior officers toward junior officers or men. The protagonists of this kind of attitude toward the men in most cases are corporals. This, however, does not absolve their officers of their responsibility because they place too great a burden on the backs of the corporals.

Prolonged applause greeted the end of the statement by Jasna Filipovic who stressed that culture in the JNA cannot be discussed marginally, which is what is done often now. The LCY Committee in the JNA, she remarked, did not discuss culture during the past 4 years. And there were several convincing reasons for that. What things were served in various ways in foreign films or TV transmissions to our viewers, including JNA members? Cultural manifestations in our Army are by and large held when a holiday is celebrated or are performed by amateurs.

They are not based on our rich cultural heritage enough, especially that which emerged during the national liberation struggle. Officers search inadequately for our cultural heritage and often avoid culture. How do they address their inferiors, asked Jasna Filipovic? She added that their language is stereotyped and that they do not use expressions embedded in folk wisdom. This is not the way things were done during the war when political vocabulary was based on popular and artistic creativity. Both tanks and aircraft are required for all people's defense but they must be manned by the people who go to war from conviction and not because they were ordered to do so, said Jasna Filipovic.

At the end of their work today, the delegates of the Eighth Conference of the LCY Organization in the JNA approved the lists of candidates for the LCY Organs in the JNA, for the LCY Central Committee, as well as the candidates for the delegates for the 13th LCY Congress. On all the lists, the number of candidates is higher than the number of people to be elected. The election will be carried out tomorrow at the end of the proceedings of this highest party meeting in the army.

LCY Members, Congress Delegates

LD230327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Members of the committee of the LCY Organization in the JNA are: Zivota Avramovic (231), Mile Babic (224), Miroslav Bakrac (229), Jovan Bijelic (226), Milorad Bojic (224), Aleksandar Boskovski (207), Milos Brankovic (227), Vladimir Brozovic (209), Simeon Buncic (215), Buzajko Kemal (209), Ilija Ceranic (222), Mico Cusic (226), Stjepan Cakmazovic (202), Petar Cornakov (221), Jure Culjak (209), Miroljub Dragicevic (218), Nikola Drakulic (206), Nedeljko Djenic (219), Josip Gregoric (208), Asim Hadziefendic (220), Ivan Hocevar (220), Zoran Jandric (212), Alojr Jehart (222), Milorad Jevtovic (212), Milorad Jovanovic (222), Dobrivoje Jovanovic (207), Georgije Jovicic (197), Spase Kostadinovski (216), Zdravko Loncar (211), Anton Lukezic (221), Marko Madzarevic (211), Radmila Matijevic (237), Krsman Milosevic (197), Stevan Mirkovic (219), Zivota Panic (197), Branimir Pavcnik (207), Petar Petrovic (214), Svetislav Popovic (214), Radmila Pusic (237), Nikola Radovanovic (200), Cani Sela (200), Tomislav Simovic (208), Aleksandar Spirovski (198), Ivica Stanic (211), Zivko Stanic (210), Petar Simic (222), Anton Tus (215), Milovan Vlajkovic (197), Svetozar Visnjic (203), Stevan Zegarac (217). (276 people voted; there were 5 invalid ballot papers)

Candidate for the members of the LCY Commission for Statute Questions: Vojislav Vasilevski (198).

Delegates for the 13th Congress of LCY: Mile Babic (239), Dimitrije Baucal (234), Stane Brovet (236), Simeon Buncic (227), Kemal Buzajko (235), Zorko Canadi (249), Nikola Cubra (243), Milan Daljevic (235), Milovan Djorovic (239), Savo Djurovic (240), Blagoje Grahovac (238), Bozidar Grubisic (249), Jere Grubisic (236), Jakob Iljaz (232), Veljko Kadijevic (236), Anton Lukezic (246), Tomislav Ljubic (237), Marko Negovanovic (243), Zivota Panic (231), Ivan Plese (244), Svetislav Popovic (242), Drago Rakocevic (230), Andrija Silic (234), Franjo Scavnicar (245), Martin Spegelj (227), Vasja Staman (228), Slobodan Todorovski (233), Marijan Vidmar (228), Miodrag Visic (236), and Perica Vucetic (226). (265 delegates voted, and 2 ballot papers were invalid)

Candidates for the membership of the LCY Central Committee: Milos Bajcetic (228), Dimitrije Baucal (198), Stane Brovet (191), Simeon Buncic (185), Milan Gorjanc (174), Bozidar Grubisic (221), Vladimir Hodaj (1986), Ahmet Hodzic (163), Anton Lukezic (202), Mladenko Maksimovic (189), Branko Mamula (236), Stevan Mirkovic (196), Bololjub Redzic (175) and Petar Simic (210).

265 delegates voted, and there were 11 invalid ballot papers.

LANGUAGE POLICY CONCLUSIONS FORMULATED

LD212330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- On the initiative of several central, or provincial LC committees, working negotiations were held in the Croatian LC Central Committee in Zagreb on 4 February and 18 April 1986 between representatives of the Presidiums of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia and the LC Provincial Committees of Kosovo and Vojvodina, with the participation of linguistic experts and representatives of scientific, cultural, and educational organizations. They examined current problems of language and language policy in the Croatian-Serbian/Serbian-Croatian Croatian or Serbian language area and full agreement was reached with regard to the assessment of the state of affairs and basic elements and the content of the programs of socio-political and professional activities in this area. In particular the following was decided:

I

1. Language as the medium of the culture and civilization of individual nations (in our case the common medium of the culture and civilization of several nations: of Montenegrins, Croats, Muslims and Serbs, and others for whom Serbian-Croatian is the mother tongue) is a sensitive area in which various concepts and understandings of the harmonization of intranational relations and the possibilities of common life in multinational communities, particularly in our present day circumstances, come together, cross and come into conflict. From this the need arises for permanent activities in this section of the overall policy and ideo-political involvement of the LC and other progressive sociopolitical and professional forces in resolving the problems of language and establishing the basic guidelines of language policy in the Serbian-Croatian language area and in all of Yugoslavia.

2. The negative, socially unacceptable phenomena in language policy and language planning in the Serbian-Croatian speaking area, which are often manifest in the form of linguistic nationalism, have their roots in both the distant and near past, but are to a certain extent encouraged by the inadequate, or inadequately united activity of the LC and other progressive forces in this sector of the ideological struggle. Thus it is necessary to fundamentally and comprehensively examine the situation and current problems of language and language policy and to find the most effective forms of activity, mutual cooperation and the coordination of activities of the organs and organizations of the LCY, SAWPY, the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, state organs and organizations and other organized social forces in the area of science, public information, publishing activities, and educational activities.

This activity must be clearly aligned against separatist and unitarist tendencies in the area of language, and toward the affirmation of brotherhood and unity and linguistic togetherness of Montenegrins, Croats, Muslims, Serbs and others, that is toward the affirmation of a language policy which establishes harmony between the undeniable oneness of the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian stardard (literary) language and its variations, of a language community which does not threaten the unity of the cultural life of any nation or sociocultural environment, but rather guarantees it.

3. The solution of open questions of the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian standard language requires above all the involvement of science and scientific workers in the appropriate professions from all environments in the Serbian-Croatian speaking area, even more so since the advocates of politically harmful concepts in the area of language are coming out in the name of science and on its behalf, and also not infrequently calling on AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] solutions and the Leninist concept of national and language policy, distorting the meaning of these solutions and the spirit of Leninist policy. The development of linguistics and linguistic activities in the spirit of Marxist orientations must be one of the priority tasks of the whole of society.

3. [as received] As a result of lack of unity in activity, the right solutions have not always been found in social professional practice. This is seen particularly in:

-- lack of standardization and inadequacy of constitutional formulas for the name and official usage of the language;

-- inadequately thought out practical solutions in connection with the equal use of variants or standard linguistic expressions of the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian language in the SFRY Assembly, the federal organs and organization;

-- the lack of unified bases for language policy in the entire language area (particularly in the information media, educational activities and culture);

-- the lack of socio-political and professional coordination of activities in the area of language and language policy;

-- delays in the work of improving and bringing up to date the common linguistic standards, and so on.

4. In contrast to this situation in recent years there has been an increasingly pronounced process of standardization of sociopolitical attitudes and professional concepts of language and language policy. Generally today, both at the sociopolitical and professional level, there is acceptance of the scientifically proven fact that the language of the Montenegrins, Croats, Muslims and Serbs and of all others for whom this is the mother tongue (Yugoslavs and others), is one language at the level of the system of national dialects and one standard language with variants or standard linguistic expressions in individual environments.

This fact should be the starting point for all concrete social and professional activities in the area of language and language policy in the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian speaking area.

III

1. Proceeding from the position and current problems of languages, language policy and language planning the Serbian-Croatian speaking area, as well from the tasks of the LC and other organized socialist forces aimed at the development of the brotherhood and unity of our nations, it is necessary to continue and also intensify work on standardizing sociopolitical stands on the standard language of the Montenegrins, Croats, Muslims and Serbs and on the free functioning of its variants.

In other words standard language expressions, in order to achieve full ideological and action unity within the LC, and also on establishing, developing and coordinating the ideological foundations of the language policy in all environments, and on basis of this, to set up the norms of behavior in the use of the standard (literary) language in public information media, training and educational activity, public administrative organs, judiciary and other fields of social life.

This implies the critical reexamination of the realization of language policy in school programs, textbooks and manuals at all levels of education, as well as in press editorial policy, radio, TV, publishing activity, etc.

2. With regard to the inconsistency and inadequacy of constitutional formulations on the name and official usage of language in socialist republics and autonomous province in the Croatian-Serbian speaking area it is necessary to reformulate and, according to a legally established procedure, establish and verify constitutional and legal provisions which will correspond to the present level of scientific knowledge on the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian standard language and its social communication functions, as well as to society's orientations for language unity and language freedom within the framework of this unity.

The SFRY Constitution should also establish in the appropriate way the names of the languages of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

3. In keeping with formulations which are to be established by republican and provincial constitutions and the SFRY Constitution, it is necessary to reexamine and coordinate the practical forms of the realization of variants, that is, standard language expressions within the framework of the Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian standard language in the work of the SFRY Assembly, federal organs and organization and elsewhere. In so doing special attention should be devoted to the realization of the language equality in the practice of the SFRY Assembly commission for establishing the identity of texts in the languages of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the service of the Federal Executive Council [as received], federal administrative organs, and federal organizations responsible for translation, the Federal Institute of Standards and other similar federal organs and organizations.

4. Since science is the mobilizing force of the general social development and progress in all the fields, including this one, it is necessary, with a resolute moral and material support on the part of social community, to intensify scientific and research work in the field of language, based on Marxist views and gains of modern linguistic thought.

5. In our culture and in the domain of language standardization the expansion and modernization of the orthography of Serbian-Croatian/Croatian-Serbian, Croatian or Serbian languages and the resolving of the problems of the functioning of orthographic norms in specific sociocultural environments and in the entire language area represent an urgent need.

Apart from orthography it is also urgent to classify and standardize specialized scientific terminology in the field of language standardization in the Croatian-Serbian speaking area. This work should be jointly organized, respecting specific language features and with the participation of a wide circle of specialists-linguists and experts from other scientific disciplines from the entire territory.

6. Apart from scientific and research work in the field of linguistics and the production of basic standard language manuals (orthography, grammar, dictionaries and standard terminology), of exceptional importance, particularly for the realization of language policy, is the work to raise the level of linguistic education and spread language culture. For this reason one should revive, intensify, and socially support all the specialized activities in this direction.

LONCAR CLARIFIES OPPOSITION TO TERRORISM

LD231652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, while informing the Federal Chamber today about the situation in the Mediterranean, also presented our country's official stand on the problem of international terrorism. He stressed that the SFRY's principled position on this question is well-known and that Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has spoken about it on several occasions. I would like to take the opportunity, Loncar said, to clarify certain facts in connection with this because a certain amount of misunderstanding seems to have arisen on this question.

According to the press, delegate Janez Lukac at a session of the Federal Chamber Budget Committee of the SFRY Assembly on 17 April, stated that the federal secretary for foreign affairs spoke of the existence of "two kinds of international terrorism."

I would like to point out that this interpretation of the federal secretary stand does not relate to the facts of the matter. The federal secretary for foreign affairs never said that "two kinds of international terrorism" exist.

He stressed that Yugoslavia condemns all forms of terrorism and all terrorist acts most strongly; that it takes an identical stand on all forms of terrorism regardless of who commits it and from where, and that there can be no double standards here; and also that terrorism is a difficult problem for the world and that the cooperation and involvement of the international community is essential to eradicate it.

Ties With Foreign Neighbors

LD240217 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's relations with neighbours are developing successfully and favourably, being one of the country's top foreign policy priorities -- Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar told parliament today.

Loncar assessed as stable the country's relations with Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Romania, and stressed that efforts have been made to improve the still somewhat troubled relations with Greece and Bulgaria.

Loncar referred separately to Albania. He said Yugoslavia is not content with relations with Albania either in principle or in practice. Although Yugoslavia is spurring on its commodity exchange with Albania -- as is generally typical of fairly stable relations -- Albania apparently understands that good-neighbourly relations boil down to nothing but what is of its own benefit, stated Loncar.

The principle of non-interference, respect of integrity and sovereignty between the two countries is not respected by the Albanian side. Irredentism and Albania's other international activities aimed at discrediting Yugoslav policy towards Kosovo are burdening relations with Tirana, Loncar cautioned.

Economic relations with neighbours also were important aspects of mutual bonds, Loncar said and added that Yugoslavia's 1985 trade with adjacent countries amounted to 4.77 billion dollars, nine per cent up from 1984.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MONTENEGRO LC CONGRESS

Orlandic Speech

LD231141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0748 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- We must be a generation of communists that will not be recognized for the state of the crisis and its description but primarily for the capability of thinking through the essential solutions for overcoming it successfully, for the comprehensive, vigorous growth of socialist self-management and for its determination to realize these solutions consistently in practice, Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, said at the Ninth Montenegrin LC Congress in his speech on the most important tasks of Montenegrin Communists and the struggle for the development of [word indistinct] and the policy of economic stabilization. The chief characteristic of the stage through which we are passing, Orlandic stressed, is the struggle, without concessions and compromises, for developing the consciousness and responsibility for mobilizing ourselves as much as possible and for making use of the great possibilities in all environments. More than ever we are obliged to fight for a radical change in attitudes toward our own forces. In this task the patriotic consciousness and responsibility of all should be witnessed, and the membership, organizations and organs of the Montenegrin LC must act by setting an example, Marko Orlandic stressed.

Real opportunities for emerging more rapidly from the economic and social crisis and for the decisive development of socialist self-management are, in his words, to be found precisely in the declared changes in the political system, in the strengthening of the ideopolitical unity of the LC, and in involving the creative potential of young people, workers and technical and humanist intellectuals in reducing the discrepancy between words and deeds.

Apart from the presumptions which should be implemented in the long term, the curbing of inflation can influence most effectively the activity of subjective socialist forces and the attitude of communists, working people and citizens toward social tasks. Thus Marko Orlandic warned that the particular state of the powerlessness of economic policy in the struggle against inflation must be overcome without delay. We must curb inflation with all the means at our disposal and with the utmost responsibility, including measures of state intervention where necessary, Orlandic said, stressing that increased labor productivity is the most powerful means in the struggle against the uncontrolled growth of prices.

Changes in the political system, the president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee said, should not become a fetish. Everything cannot be resolved by normativism, or by the force of automatism, spontaneity and inertia.

For the effective functioning of the political system it is crucial that there are changes that expropriate technobureaucracy and the forces of statism, Marko Orlandic said. The League of Communists must also cross swords with pragmatism, routine, and the failure to follow science in its activity. Precisely for this reason, specific party and social structures have become repelled by reforms, but without liberation from these strictures, in thought and in action, the LC will not affirm itself as the leading force in society. The slow change in work methods is one of the chief causes of the contradictoriness that burdens it and of the difficulties in the implementation of its role. In its method of work and ideopolitical action the LC should increasingly affirm itself as the prime force within the political system, hampering, above all, decisionmaking outside the delegate system and the organs of self-management.

Stressing the obligations of the LCY to strengthen unity within its own ranks, Marko Orlandic noted the importance of democratic centralism, as the most important presumption in the implementation of its role as an irreplaceable factor of social cohesion. Ideological and action untiy, he said, will strengthen above all the daily work in executing the tasks. "The phenomena of disunity in the LCY powerfully underscore the need for reaffirming democratic centralism, which is not a unitarist creation, but a fundamental, irreplaceable and lasting principle in the organization of relations within it. It will be turned into its opposite only if it is transformed exclusively into an instrument of direction from the top to the base, from the leadership to the membership," Marko Orlandic warned. In this context, he stressed that the discrepancy between words and deeds and disunity on some vital questions are a basic cause of the weakening of the LC's reputation in society and the trend toward passivity and neutrality within its ranks. The situation in the LC depends largely on unity in its leaderships. "Despite great efforts, particularly since the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee and the stances adopted on the many important questions which have burdened relations in it and in society, the highest LC organs have often proved impotent in developing stances and implementing adopted orientations. In the LC and society an atmosphere of insecurity has been created regarding the implementation of adopted stances and decisions on many questions. Differences also emerge on ideological questions. If in the LC and its organs there is no unity there is no possibility for securing the synthesis of interests of importance for the whole country. Then, whether we like it or not, questions of the character of relations in the LCY and in the SFRY are inevitably placed on the agenda," Marko Orlandic said in his speech at the ninth Congress of the Montenegrin LC.

Stressing the need to expand and strengthen realistically and objectively the understanding of the real causes of the economic and social crisis at this and at the 13th LCY Congress, Orlandic singled out without hesitation as one of the chief causes of this situation the exaggerated administrative statist regulation of the economy and relations in reproduction. This, in his words, has grown into a conflict between statism and self-management.

The process of decentralization has not been accompanied by the process of destatization which has led to a growth in decentralized statist structures. The intensification of the crisis has also contributed to the fact that in practice self-managing social planning is being affirmed slowly.

The main generators of economic and social and thus also society-based crises are not yet under society's control, Orlandic maintained, stressing that we did not make preparations in time for the period immediately following the death of President Tito.

"We did not make preparations in time for the increasingly complex economic and financial relations in the world, for the crisis and its consequences and that is why since the end of the seventies, it has had an increasingly severe impact on internal economic development and position in international economic relations," Marko Orlandic said.

In the words of Orlandic, the period under review has been accompanied by an increasingly serious exacerbation of international relations and by the greater confrontation of the big powers and blocs. We are witnesses of brutal violence in international relations. In these last few days the victim of this policy is independent and nonaligned Libya, which provokes concern and the most severe condemnation by the international democratic public, the president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee stressed. He stated that anticommunism is growing powerfully, and that this circumstance too is enhancing the historical responsibility of the LCY in consolidating its ranks and in mobilizing all progressive forces of society on the platform of socialist self-management.

Marko Orlandic then turned to economic and social conditions in which the Montenegrin Communists and working people and citizens are fighting a battle for socioeconomic stability, having stressed that enormous efforts are being made to resolve these tasks but that the obstacles are numerous objective limitations and subjective weaknesses. Apart from insufficient economic potential, and unfavorable economic structure and unfavorable relations in primary distribution, the Montenegrin economy is burdened by high foreign credits, restricted possibilities for export and problems of dinar and foreign exchange illiquidity. The indebtedness of Montenegro, because of the objective needs of its development, is almost twice the average indebtedness of the country. Exchange rate differences comprise about 25 percent of the total social production of Montenegro, interest comprises more than 27 percent, and credit annuities about 38 percent. This is the chief source of instability and the cause of all the serious disturbances in reproduction, Marko Orlandic said, stressing that the problem of financial consolidation in Montenegro despite its own very great efforts will not be resolved without appropriate federal measures. "We are conscious of the limitations of financial possibilities, and we know that everyone expected solutions. However, the situation is not the same in the country nor, for example, are foreign credits used in the same way. The problem of foreign credits which the business banks have converted into dinars, while, foreign exchange has been used by the National Bank of Yugoslavia for the foreign exchange reserves and other obligations, or has been bought up by other business banks, should be resolved more favorably and given priority," Orlandic added.

Subjective weaknesses are not small either, the president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee stressed, illustrating this assertion with the percentage of the use of economic capacities. Individual capacities are being used 50 percent, and if the exploitation of capacities in some fields is increased to the level of exploitation of capacities in the country, Montenegro will secure an income increase of about $13 billion which is about 8 percent of realized income of the social economy last year.

Marko Orlandic advocated the reaffirmation of the orientation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, warning that unless the relation hitherto toward the realization of this document is decisively and most urgently overcome, there is a real danger that it will experience the same fate as the economic reforms of the sixties, but with much more severe consequences.

It is particularly important that economic policy as a whole is laid down in accordance with the program of stabilization and not individual measures, like the ones we have had, which are a generator of expenditure inflation. In orlandic's words the implementation of the long-term program of stabilization cannot be consistent without the more resolute self-managing integration of associated labor in the Yugoslav area and the unity of the Yugoslav market cannot function in conditions of differing attitudes toward the implementation of federal regulations, in which the republics and provinces have great responsibility.

The president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee dwelled in particular on the consequences of nationalism, which is the chief adversary of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and the equality of our nations and nationalities. It is the biggest danger for social stability and progress, Orlandic warned, stating that nationalist phenomena manifest themselves in the economy, in culture and historiography and even artificial division from the positions of chauvinism, separatism and the open negation of the national independent identity of individual nations.

"Aroused nationalist passions are one of the chief causes of the growth of disturbances and distrust in society. We are obliged in our environment to hamper phenomena from the position of Montengrin nationalism, which is emerging objectively as separatism and which is attempting to dispute historical, cultural and ethnic connections with the Serbian people or is provoking suspicion of other nations and nationalities. But we are obliged to take a clear stand from a Marxist position, against the attack from unitarist positions of greater Serbian nationalism which are being expressed particularly aggressively in relation to the Montenegrin people, their independent identity, culture and history. With the same resoluteness we must combat Albanian, Muslim, Croatian and any other nationalism," Marko Orlandic said.

In his words, for the overall situation in the country and, for its internal stability and international position the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo the frustration of the dark plans of the Albanian irredentists and resolutely halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress is of paramount importance. Emigration, which is continuing, is the most sensitive and most difficult political and security problem of the country and a chief indicator of the situation on Kosovo. Emigration must be halted and the conditions secured for the return of inhabitants of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality who have emigrated. It is essential that a unified assessment of the situation be secured in the country, and particularly in the activity and implementation of essential measures, because differences encourage Albanian nationalism and separatism on the one hand, and Serbian and Montenegrin and any other nationalism and revanchism, on the other hand.

It is essential to hamper by all political and legal means the pressure on emigration, the endangering of the constitutional and legal rights and freedoms of citizens, and their personal identity and dignity. This is the most certain way to open up more rapidly and support the processes of stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and of restoring the international trust which was destroyed and this is of paramount importance for the internal stability of the whole country and for its international position and reputation. Radicalist and extremist stances do not contribute towards resolving the problems, nor do the phenomena of minimizing real problems go any way toward contributing to the reaffirmation and strengthening of trust, the calming of the atmosphere and the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, said in his speech at the Ninth congress of the LC of this Republic.

Resolution Adopted

LD231933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The consolidation of ideological and action unity in the LCY is of crucial importance in the struggle to consolidate and develop socialist self-management, to implement the long-term and immediate interests and the leading role of the working class, and to develop brotherhood, unity, national equality, and the international position of our country. This is stressed in the resolution adopted by the Ninth Congress of the LC of Montenegro. On the basis of the LCY Program and the congress documents the Montenegrin Communists will actively contribute to the unity of LCY views and actions on the principle of democratic centralism and will responsibly carry out the agreed policy and stands.

The resolution stresses that the LC of Montenegro will work constantly to strengthen socialist self-management, to preserve and develop the achievements of the revolution and Tito's thoughts and deeds, and for the unity of the Yugoslav market. Montenegrin Communists will pay special attention to developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, and unity and togetherness in Kosovo. To achieve this they will become involved in eliminating all the causes and consequences of counterrevolutionary activity so as to frustrate Albanian irredentism and nationalism and prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress and create the conditions for the return of those who have emigrated. The Communists of Montenegro will work hard to activate to the maximum their own forces and all human, natural, and economic potential to enable this republic to get out of the group of the underdeveloped. Work will be done to promote the policy of the faster development of economically inadequately developed republics and Kosovo.

By dint of real struggle by every member, organization, and organ the LC will strengthen its weakened links with the working class; by virtue of its composition the LC of Montenegro -- the resolution continues -- will express the interest of its social grass roots. Only those communists who have confirmed their working-class consistency and moral quality, and who have asserted themselves as fighters for socialist self-management and economic stabilization, for brotherhood, unity, and national equality, and against nationalism and chauvinism can be elected into the LC organs.

The resolution goes on to refer to the role of the LC in the political system of socialist self-management democracy, for consistently implementing the principle of democratic centralism and for the ideopolitical training of communists. The LC organizational criteria must be constantly adapted to the need to implement the role of the LC more efficiently.

Increased production and services, improved quality, and intensified labor productivity must be the most important tasks in the struggle for economic stabilization. The material interests of the workers must be stepped up, wages leveled out, and social demagoguery and spurious distribution solidarity suppressed. The Montenegro LC will work hard for a significantly better evaluation -- material and moral -- of production and creative work and the results of work.

The resolution also stresses the need to secure a higher and more reasonable level of exports and a higher level of foreign currency earnings. The programs for replacing imported raw material and equipment by domestic production will be encouraged vigorously and the policy of a realistic foreign currency exchange rate consistently implemented.

The resolution speaks in specific terms about the need to implement consistently the task implicit in the Montenegrin social plan. The Ninth Congress of the Montenegro LC makes the assessment that unemployment, housing problems, social welfare, the protection of living standards, and the acquisition of wealth without reference to work are among the most important tasks of the Montenegrin Communists. This is one of the most important conditions for developing socialist self-management and society as a whole.

The resolution lays down the tasks of the Montenegro LC in the development and implementation of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations and the economic system. The congress stressed the following tasks: the consistent development of self-management by workers in basic organizations of associated labor; the harmonization of the conditions for economic operations and the promotion of the distribution system; close links between social activities and associated labor on the principle of a free exchange of labor; faster receiprocal association between agricultrual employees, and so on.

A special chapter in the resolution is devoted to the tasks of the Montenegro LC in the development and functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The resolution states that the action of the communists must be channeled into changes which will make the political system more efficient and place it in the service of implementing the dominating position of the working class and further democratizing our society on the foundations of self-management and of the faster implementing of the long-term program of economic stabilization -- stresses the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the LC of Montenegro among other things.

Radovic Makes Closing Speech

LD240242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the work of the Ninth Congress of the Montenegrin LC, which took place in a working and fruitful atmosphere, openness, a critical attitude, and realism in the approach to problems prevailed, but at the same time there was also the demand that these problems be resolved more rapidly and efficiently. This was stressed by Dr Miljan Radovic, concluding this evening the work of the most important gathering of Montenegrin Communists.

Stressing that the problems and difficulties are great but not insurmountable, Radovic emphasized that we must double our efforts in order to overcome them. Our fate is in our own hands and we therefore must act in practice in the spirit of the congress and in all our organizations and environments embark energetically and unitedly, without hesitation, on this difficult, historic, and responsible work, he said.

According to Radovic, particularly great responsibility lies with the new Central Committee, which must not disappoint the expectations of the Republic's Communists and working people. The Communists of Montenegro today, as always, are making an important contribution to the strengthening and consolidation of the unity of the LCY, the broadening of brotherhood and unity, and the equality of all the nations and nationalities in the SFRY. We will continue to do this in the future, convinced that in this country no one has any historical prospects outside of this framework.

The Communists of Montenegro, the Montenegrin people, and the members of all the nations and nationalities which live in the Republic, will never and at no price bring into question this permanent orientation of Tito and of ours. This, said Radovic, is one of the basic and most important messages of this congress.

[redacted]

Radovic then expressed his thanks, on behalf of all those elected, to the comrades who hitherto have been in the organs of the LCY of Montenegro and the Republic's LCY. They have made a great contribution to the work of all organs in complex and difficult conditions and to the results the LC Central Committee achieved in the past period. They include a number of prominent revolutionaries and leaders who, over a long period, have given their stamp to the work of the LC of Montenegro and the LCY, who have devoted their entire work and life to this. We expect of them and of all other comrades who have again been elected to the LC organs that they will continue to assist us and make their contribution to the LC's work and the realization of the congress stands, he said, wishing them new successes in their life and work and personal happiness. Radovic particularly thanked Marko Orlandic, Dobroslav Culafic, and Vidoje Zarkovic, who between the two congresses carried out the duty of president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, and he wished them success in their future work.

In conclusion, Radovic particularly thanked the representatives of the press, radio, television, and TANJUG, who had invested a great deal of effort in informing the public as objectively as possible about the work of the congress and had thus contributed to its successful work.

Congress Closes

LD240224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2055 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, April 23 (TANJUG) -- The 9th congress of the League of Communists of Montenegro, a republic in southwestern Yugoslavia, ended here today by adopting a resolution fixing tasks for the Montenegrin Communists and electing candidates for the LC bodies in Montenegro and in Yugoslavia.

To strengthen ideological and action unity, to develop self-management, to materialize the working class's leading role, and to strengthen brotherhood and unity and national equality were set as the chief tasks for Montenegro's communists.

While emphasizing that Montenegro's Communists will work for safeguarding and developing the achievements of the revolution and the late President Josip Broz Tito's thoughts and deeds, it was said that the Montenegrin Communists will pay special attention to the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo. For this purpose, the League of Communists of Montenegro will get engaged in doing away with causes and consequences of counter-revolutionary activities in the province mostly inhabited by ethnic Albanians so as to stop the moving out of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure and create conditions for return of all those who wish so.

The congress also set tasks in the field of economy, laying stress on self-management, economic stabilisation, higher (?export and) development of political and economic systems as directions for action for the communists in the four years to come.

The congress elected a new Central Committee of 55 members now and a new Presidency of the Central Committee with Miljan Radovic as president.

Also put forward were 23 candidates for the LCY Central Committee, to be elected among them are 19 members at the topmost gathering of Yugoslavia's Communists at the end of June.

GOVERNMENT ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ALBANIA

LD241048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1538 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is ready to develop cooperation with Albania in all fields of common interest, but it firmly rejects all forms of Albania's interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, warning Tirana constantly that anti-Yugoslav activities are detrimental to bilateral relations.

The above is stated in the reply of the Yugoslav Government to Assembly of Yugoslavia Delegate Batric Jovanovic's question on Yugoslav-Albanian relations. In his question Jovanovic stressed ever more frequent anti-Yugoslav propaganda from Tirana.

The Yugoslav Government stressed in its reply that Yugoslavia, in keeping with its foreign policy founded on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and non-interference, develops good-neighbour relations with all neighbouring countries. Yugoslavia's policy expresses the importance that such relations have for its international position, security and independence, as well as for peace and stability in the region, Europe and the world, it is stated in the Yugoslav Government's reply to delegate Jovanovic's question.

13TH CONGRESS ISSUES KOSOVO DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD222108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1230 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Communists consider the struggle to eliminate the causes and effects of Albanian nationalism and separatism in Kosovo and to create the conditions for longterm stabilization of economic and political circumstances in this Yugoslav province, to be one of their most important tasks.

This is the reason why one of the draft resolutions for the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, scheduled for the end of June in Belgrade, deals with the tasks of communists in bringing about this objective.

Albanians make up about 80 per cent of the population of Kosovo, one of the two autonomous provinces within Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia. In spring 1981, an escalation of Albanian chauvinism and separatism took place in Kosovo with the aim of "cleaning up" the province of members of the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities, declaring it a republic, and ultimately joining it to the so-called "greater Albania."

The draft resolution assesses the situation in Kosovo as one of the gravest political, moral and socio-economic problems facing Yugoslav society, and the activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism as direct attack on territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Yugoslavia, and thus a threat to stability, peace and security in both the Balkans and Europe as a whole.

Yugoslav Communists therefore consider the struggle to stabilize conditions in the province as being of particular importance to the strengthening of internal security and to Yugoslavia's international position.

Proceeding from the fact that the irredenta, although dealt serious blows, has not been routed yet, and from the common assessment that the problems in Kosovo should be dealt with more quickly and resolutely, the draft resolution sets out concrete ways towards the consolidation of selfmanagement socialism, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in the province.

Kosovo's integration with other parts of the country, above all in the economic field, and support by the whole of Yugoslavia to the Province's development on foundations of socialist selfmanagement, are among the main prerequisites for bringing about this goal, says the draft.

The document reflects the endeavours of Yugoslav communists for a consistent observance of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens in Kosovo, irrespective of their nationality, and for a more efficacious activity of all social institutions in timely clarifying the concrete cases of violation of constitutionality and legality in the province.

The draft lays special emphasis on the necessary of eliminating the causes and preventing the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and ensuring the conditions for the return of those who have already migrated under pressure from the irredenta, whose aim is to bring about an "ethnically pure Kosovo."

The draft also dwells on the need for developing the awareness among all Yugoslavs that the Kosovo irredenta must in no way be equalized with the entire Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, and one among the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia that its full emancipation can only be brought about in firm connection and cooperation with the progressive forces of other Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

It recalls that the nationalities in socialist Yugoslavia have both the right under the constitution and the real possibilities of developing their identity, language and culture, equally as the Yugoslav nations.

The draft resolution assesses that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, "contrary to the known principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy in relations with its neighbours on the mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, continues its open and harsh interference into Yugoslavia's internal affairs."

In this context the draft says that the nationalist and separatist indoctrination of Yugoslav citizens, inspired and organized from Tirana, constitutes a threat to Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and seriously endangers peace and security both in the Balkans and in Europe as a whole.

Notwithstanding this policy of Tirana, which has been resolutely condemned by the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, Yugoslavia will persist in its policy of good-neighbourliness toward Albania, points out the draft resolution on Kosovo to be submitted to the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress.

BRIEFS

BOGOLJUB NEDELJKOVIC DIES -- Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- Bogoljug Nedeljkovic, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia and member of the LCY Central Committee, died suddenly in Belgrade this evening at the age of 66. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2210 GMT 22 Apr 86 LD]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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CEMA COAL INDUSTRY COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

LD242317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Correspondent Leslaw Nowak report from Moscow]

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Coal Industry ended in Moscow today. Delegations from the council's member-states and from Yugoslavia took part. General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister for mining and energy, chaired the proceeding. The delegates examined a protocol for scientific-technological cooperation connected with the processing of coal and signed a protocol. As the most universal fuel, coal is being more and more widely used in chemistry, in the production of synthetic-liquid and gas fuels for various purposes. Seventeen CEMA scientific-research, scientific-production, and industrial institutes are studying problems of this transformation. After the completion of this work, industrial complexes will be created, which will enable the more effective solution of fuel, energy, and economic problems of member-states.

Quite independently of the commission's work, Minister Czeslav Piotrowski met with heads of coal industry ministries of CEMA states. During talks with Mikhail Shchadov, head of the USSR Coal Industry Ministry, he discussed cooperation in the production of mining machinery and equipment and the participation of Poland in the developmemt of the Soviet Union's coal industry. It is worth mentioning that the coal commission is the oldest of the CEMA's commissions. It was created 30 years ago at the council's seventh meeting.

LEADERS OF CEMA LABOR ORGANS MEET IN SOFIA

AU221918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 22 Apr 86

[Text] The 18th session of the conference of the leaders of the state labor organs of the CEMA member-countries opened today in the Boyana residence. Georgi Nachev, chairman of the Committee for labor and social work, opened the session. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Bulgaria's permanent CEMA representative, greeted the participants in the session in the name of the Bulgarian Government. The briefings delivered by the leaders of the labor organs presented the positive experience of the work up to the present in their countries and the approaches in the solving of the most important problems in the fields of labor, working wages, and social security.

POLISH DELEGATE VIEWS ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

LD232300 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylaverski]

[Text] Geneva, April 23: Deputy head of a Polish delegation Janusz Rychlak addressed the plenary session of the disarmament conference of 40 states debating here, devoting his speech to nuclear test bans and to preventing the arms race in outer space. He said that the Polish delegation viewed the absence of progress in negotiations on these questions, enjoying the highest priority in public opinion and among the majority of delegations and deemed to be the most urgent questions, as depressing.

To the regret of an overwhelming majority of the delegations, it is still impossible to start debates on banning nuclear explosions because of the nonconstructive stands adopted by some delegations. The U.S. stand, opposing the start of negotiations on this question, means not only a break with the policy by U.S. Administrations of the past 30 years, each of which was pondering a nuclear test ban, but also non-adherence to international treaties, to which the U.S. is a party or at least a signatory.

Next, Poland's representative pointed out that the main argument forwarded for years by opponents of a nuclear test ban spoke of allegedly inadequate means to verify such a ban. Now, its opponents say openly it simply runs counter to their plans to develop new nuclear weapons.

SFRY DELEGATE SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD221417 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1234 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, April 22 (TANJUG) -- There can be no lasting confidence and security in Europe if this process fails to also encompass the waters of the European Continent, especially the Mediterranean, head of the Yugoslav delegation Aleksandr Bozovic has said in addressing a working group at the Stockholm Conference. He underlined that "the last events in the Mediterranean proved that claims that Europe can isolate itself from the developments in that part of the world lack in realism". Bozovic recalled that at the beginning of the CSCE Madrid meeting in 1980, Yugoslavia had submitted proposals on the promotion of security in the Mediterranean which have not lost topicality to date.

The Yugoslav representative said that the developments in the Mediterranean over the past decade were not in accordance with the goals of the final Helsinki document and that the military buildup in this zone has over the period increased. Referring to the U.S. attack on Libya, Bozovic said that the use of armed forces of a big power against a nonaligned Mediterranean country has created a dangerous precedent and that after the attack the Mediterranean is no longer what it used to be. He stressed that Yugoslavia condemns terrorism but does not believe that the use of force by any country under any pretext can put an end to terrorism and sabotage.

"If there is a genuine readiness to jointly combat terrorism, it should be demonstrated at this conference since terrorism is one of the issues that come within the sphere of work of the conference", Bozovic said.

MURRA NOTES 35TH AIR FORCE ANNIVERSARY

AU241027 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 24 Apr

[Text] Tirana, April 24 (ATA) -- A solemn meeting was organised in the capital on April 23 on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Aviation Arms Service which was born and reared under the direct and special care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Present were cadres, aviators, veterans of this arms service. Attending were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of People's Defence Comrade Prokop Murra, the first secretary of the Party Committee of Tirana District, Pirro Kondi, the members of the Central Committee of the party Miti Nito and Ali Vukatana and other comrades. In the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Prokop Murra handed over the Order of Scanderbeg, First Class, with which the Presidium of the People's Assembly conferrs the Aviation Arms Service on occasion of the 35th anniversary of its creation with the inscription: The effective that has worked in a revolutionary spirit to put into life the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and has always reached high results in all the indeces of the political combat training, by consolidating the defence of the air borders of our socialist homeland.

The speech on the occasion was held by the member of the Central Committee of the party party, the militaryman Sali Dibra, who stressed among others that like all other arms services of our People's Army, the Air Military Forces are one of the glorious works of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Speaking of the 35 year road of this arms service, he pointed out that the Military-Air Forces are consolidated and extended uninterruptedly becoming a powerful and unbreakable weapon, vigilant guards of the air borders. Cooperating with the ground and naval forces, it guarantees the defence of our dear homeland. Like all our People's Army, the military air forces have come out from the fold of the people and are linked like flesh to bone with the people, he continued, are educated with the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the party and are prepared according to the demands of our military people's art. In conclusion he said that in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, the effectives of the Aviation Arms Service are mobilised to score greater successes in the political military training and see to their celebration in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

CELIKU ATTENDS NATIONAL INDUSTRY, MINING MEETING

AU230936 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) — Implementing the tasks of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia, the Ministry of Industry and Mining and the TUA Central Council of Industry-Mining-Energetics organised a national meeting on mechanical industry in "Dinamo" plant in Tirana on April 22. Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining Comrade Hajredin Celiku, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vengjel Cerrava, the first secretary of the Party Committee of Tirana District, Pirro Kondi, the member of the Central Committee of the party Pilo Peristeri and other comrades. The speech on the occasion held by the Vice-Minister of Industry and Mining Bujar Bedalli and the discussion of the leading cadres and specialists of the mechanical plants of the country pointed out the good work being made to further increase the level of direction organising and perfecting of the technology of production, improvement of its quality and concrete targets were set for the future.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CONDEMNS U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

AU241342 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 24 Apr 86

["Statement of the Session of the World Peace Council" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- The session of the World Peace Council (WPC) which has been opened here today, strongly condemns the barbaric U.S. air raid on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. "A new policy of terrorism is being initiated by the U.S. Administration, posing a deadly threat to world peace," stresses the statement adopted by the participants in the session.

The representatives of the peaceloving forces in the world reject the U.S. claims to play the role of world policeman, they also reject any terrorist act whatsoever.

The statement emphasises that the U.S. aggression against Libya, for which the British bases have been used, represents a qualitatively new and dangerous turn in the U.S. policy of direct intervention. The real aim of the U.S. aggression has been to put an end to Libya's opposition to imperialist policy in the region and its support to the national liberation movements.

The session of the World Peace Council calls upon the U.S. Administration to strictly abide by the U.N. resolution of December 17, 1984, on the "inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism." It urges the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean region and the implementation of the recent Soviet proposal on the withdrawal of the fleets of both countries from this sea.

The statement also stresses that all peoples in the world should unite against the current U.S. policy of state terrorism and armed intervention, which undermines international security and could lead to global confrontation with unpredictable consequences.

The statement expresses the solidarity of the WPC with the just struggle of the Libyan people for independence and peace.

LUKANOV MEETS NICARAGUA'S RUIZ ON COOPERATION

AU241850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] At today's meeting between Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Henry Ruiz, the chairman of the two sections of the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, a broad spectrum of questions was discussed relating to the practical implementation of the decisions adopted at the commission's recent session.

It was stated with satisfaction that the mutual exchange of goods is continuing to grow, and the industrial projects that are being constructed in Nicaragua with Bulgaria's technical assistance are preceeding successfully. The prospects were also discussed for cooperation between the two countries in the economic and scientific-technical fields during the period up to 1990.

REAGAN SPEECHES ON LIBYA, NICARAGUA CRITICIZED

LD241003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Solecky report from New York]

[Text] The President of the United States made another speech yesterday in which he attacked sovereign Libya and other states and confirmed that the United States is ready -- at any time and at any place -- to carry out military intervention if it considers it to be beneficial for its interests. Vladimir Solecky, our permanent correspondent, reports from New York:

After his Tuesday address at the Heritage Foundation Institute, where Reagan again militantly declared his intention to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government -- which, in his opinion, strives to create another Libya -- yesterday, addressing businessmen in the Chamber of Commerce, continued in his attacks against Libya. He threatened that as soon as his government considers it necessary, Libyan territory will be attacked again. As practically the whole Arab world has condemned the brutal American air aggression against Libya, Reagan attempted to blot out the impressions from the bombing of a residential area in Tripoli by even defending the interests of Muslims and attacking demagogically the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. It is obvious from both speeches of the U.S. President that White House political strategists want to gain from the atmosphere of inflated chauvinism, by which a considerable part of the American public reacted to the military actions against Libya, and that they want to utilize this mood to assert their military projects and to ensure the election of conservative candidates in the November elections to the U.S. Congress.

CHNOUPEK, SHEVARDNADZE TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD242335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Official talks began today between the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of foreign affairs. Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union which is taking place at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

HAMAN RECEIVES USSR ELECTRONICS MINISTER

LD241323 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Soviet Electronics Minister, Vladislav Kolesnikov, who is in the CSSR to participate in the session of the Council for Microelectronic Base of the CEMA member-states. They exchanged information about further possibilities of specialization and cooperation in production of electronic component base, in technological equipment and consumer electronics.

JAKES RECEIVES NICU CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION

LD111134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today a delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania led by its First Secretary, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CRP Central Committee and Minister of Youth Affairs Nicu Ceausescu. In the course of their conversation, experience in the party leadership of the youth organizations and the basic directions of the deepening of cooperation between both organizations were discussed.

HUSAK CHAIRS NATIONAL FRONT CC SESSION

LD101725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Report by Lubos Lidicky]

[Excerpt] The Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR, the Czech SR, and Slovak SR met in Prague today at a joint plenary session, attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president ofthe Republic, and chairman of the National Front's Central Committee. Lubos Lidicky, our reporter, reports on its proceedings this morning:

This morning's session was opened and chaired by Gustav Husak, who at the outset of the meeting briefed those present about yesterday's second session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which discussed preparation for elections to legislative bodies and national committees to be held on 23 and 24 May this year.

The preparation for the election, too, is the main item on the agenda of the joint session of the National Front's Central Committees. The main report was delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, who briefed those present about the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the policies our communist party has set itself for the coming period.

Addresses Opening

LD110152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the PZPR, at 10 April opening session of the CSSR, Czech SR and Slovak SR National Fronts -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends. I am opening the joint session of the Central Committees of the National Front of the CSSR, Czech SR and Slovak SR, and I sincerely welcome you all. According to the program you have received, we will discuss important issues of social and organizational preparations for general elections which are to be held in May. Yesterday a CPCZ Central Committee session was held and we discussed a similar topic there.

The General Committee asked me to propose to the National Front a draft of the joint proclamation on the elections; that is, the draft of the Proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front on the political [word indistinct], and at the same time the proposal on the candidates to the office of deputies of both chambers of the Federal Assembly and of the Czech and Slovak National Council. The program part, about which Comrade Strougel will be speaking, has basically been prepared by the 17 CPCZ Congress. In the preparation and the course of congress as well as after it, all parts of the National Front endorsed the congress's assessment of the past period -- which essentially was very positive. They endorsed the critical analysis of the given situation, to fighting against all shortcomings that exist in the life of our peoples, and also adopted the very demanding program for the next 5 years and for later on.

Those who are thinking soberly about these documents, I think, rejoice in the good assessment of the work of the National Front and of the party, naturally, and of all honest people; here is a result, and on the other hand, here is also a precise program for the future.

We want to go to the elections with this program and gain the trust of a wide group of the people. Not to raise a hand formally -- I agree, I disagree -- but to inform people about problems, about results and about tasks. To win them over -- because we can continue to advance our homeland only with mass participation of wide groups of the people, and only in this way can we take steps forward. We want to rely on their trust, and we can gain this trust in the general elections.

Strougal Address

LD102356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Substantial" portions of the speech made by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister, at the 10 April joint session of the Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] As we have already reported in our previous news bulletins the Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak Socialist Republic met at a joint session in Prague today. The main speech was delivered at the session by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister. We shall now acquaint you with its contents.

Comrade Strougal said at the outset:

[Begin Strougal recording] I have come before the joint session of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, the Central Committees of the National Front of the CZECH and Slovak Socialist Republic -- the National Front, which represents the political association of the working class, farmers and working intelligentsia, the association of both our nations and nationalities -- in order to brief you about the conclusions of the 17th congress and the policy intentions which the communist party is setting before itself for the coming period.

We Communists are of the opinion that the policy aims of this congress can become, after being discussed at today's session, also a joint program of the national front for the forthcoming elections into the highest representative bodies and national committees as well as for our joint work in the coming period.

The main and integating feature of the conclusions of the 17th congress is that they result in the overall strategy for speeding up social and economic growth, the development of the country, in the orientation towards achieving a new stage of the development of our socialist society. This strategy includes and envisages profound changes in all areas of the life of our society, reckons in its long-range outlook with a marked improvement in socialist production relations and of the entire political and ideological superstructure.

At issue therefore is not and indeed cannot be any kind of individual partial corrections but a profound creative intervention in the overall conditions of life and the functioning of our society. In this context it is necessary to bear in mind that we have found outselves at a certain turning point, a turning point, which does not arise merely from our internal causes. At issue is a process that is far wider. It has a more or less global character, as confirmed in any case by the development in the other socialist countries and as demonstrated markedly in particular by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The congress of communists of this first land of socialism has become for us also an inexhaustible source of a great wealth of ideas. The congress inspires us above all by its innovative spirit, profound understanding and the expression of the newsness of the time and its needs, therefore by that what our proletarian writer Marie Majerova, called: addressing the time by its name. And not only this. It also inspires us by the thoroughly scientific approach and along with this also by the uncompromising frankness and criticism as well as by raising high moral imperatives in politics.

When we talk about the newness of the period then, that part of the congress proceedings and conclusions, in which was propounded the new philosophy of international life also warrants our attention and by which we are resolved to guide ourselves and develop it further. After all, the profound scientific analysis of the state of affairs in the world, the situation in which the international community finds itself provides world socialism with an instruction for practical actions, a continuation in the tenacious struggle for peace and security of nations.

All that came out of the platform of the 27th congress and what was embodied in its final documents is aimed quite unequivocally at man: Improving the conditions of his life and work, the full development and application of his creative forces and talents. From these as well as from other viewpoints it is therefore possible to say that the new strategic decisions taken in Moscow itself are of historic significance for the future not only of the Soviet Union but also the entire socialist community.

The CPCZ has subscribed unreservedly to the spirit, standpoints and decisions of the Soviet Communists. We have always learned from our largest ally and closest friend and the more we want to do so therefore today. This is because, as Comrade Husak, general secretary of the party and president of the republic said, many of our problems and the aims we are setting before ourselves are the same or similar and in tackling them it is therefore necessary to proceed along the same or similar roads and with similar methods.

At the same time we naturally realize that to understand what is needed and to identify with the need to change thinking, to understand new approaches -- this is only one half of the road from theory to practice. Much more demanding, difficult and responsible is the transition from words to actions, to change the organization, style and methods of work in the working process, in overall life and conduct, in order that each of us assumes one's own share in the feat of work set out to be accomplished, which will result in a further growth of the attractiveness esteem, authority and strength of socialism in the world.

We said to ourselves at the 17th party congress that we want to develop our society in a bracing political climate, not to be afraid to rebuild what has become obsolescent and to carry out the necessary changes. At the same time we did not have in our minds the national economy alone, far from it, although this is a key area, often determining our possibilities. For such a demanding feat of work involving our society as a whole, as it is expressed also in the draft of the proclamation of the Central Committee of the party and the Central Committee of the National Front on the elections into the representative bodies, we want to win over all our people, all political parties, social and interest-based organizations associated in the National Front, so as to prepare themselves with dignity and in the spirit of demanding conditions.

Let the draft of the election programs of the National Front answer in a relevant and rational way to the needs of the times, society and the state.

In working them out it is necessary to have a due and thorough regard to social needs, which must be skilfully dovetailed to the requirements and possibilities of villages and towns. Let us strive to ensure that everyone finds something in them with which he could identify himself, that they are a program of every family of ours, every citizen of ours.

Let us bear in mind that the entire period of the preparations of the elections is a great opportunity to talk to all people. It provides the opportunity to explain patiently our policy and intentions for the future; to make use of the experiences of people and to react actively to comments made by working people and to their suggestions.

The CPCZ wants to work side by side with all citizens and patriots to create a better life for all who live and work in our country, who endure both the good and bad, who are not afraid of obstacles or denials but who at the same time aspire for their country to be a place of contentment, happiness and thereby also an example of the best order of the world, which we are building along with our friends and allies. This is why it is necessary to literally fight for everything that is fundamental and new in the conclusions reached by our congress and that has a tenacity of purpose, to further enrich and develop them creatively as both today and tomorrow require urgently.

We are dutybound by the conclusions of the 17th congress to give our very best, to manage to rid ourselves of everything that is impeding us, that is undermining our initiative and discourages talent and breeds bureaucratism and formalism; we must divest ourselves of the iron shirt of inertia, inactivity and routine.

The eyes and the intellect of future generations will be judging us according to truth and deeds. We shall not hold our ground with anything that was good enough yesterday, with half-measures, repeated promises and excuses, by under-performance and complacency. This is why it is necessary to have courage and not to be afraid of taking even the most daring steps, which will inspire the creative forces of the people, which will discover an infinite number of makers of small but also radical initiatives in factories, fields, schools and scientific institutions as well as in workplaces, studios and stages of masters of arts.

After all the objective we are pursuing, which we want to achieve -- dynamic development in the economic and social area in line with the demanding requirements of science and technology -- is the general line of each of us. There is simply no other way. Here lies the newness of the time, thinking and deeds which we have set before ourselves. Who at a such an important moment would not recall the words of our unforgettable Comrade Klement Gottwald, whose 90th birth anniversary we shall be marking in the fall of this year. At the close of the Ninth party congress, which decided the line on building socialism Comrade Gottwald said: "This is a high aim and its attainment will not be easy. We know that along the road to it we shall have to eliminate obstacles, greater than at any time in the past and we shall overcome these obstacles and achieve the aim set.

This applies literally also to the qualitatively new stage of the acceleration of the building of a developed socialist society, which is ahead of us.

At the 17th Party congress we approved the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development, which constitute a concrete program for our labor front. The aims and tasks that arise from this document answer the question of the aim of our endea ors and what we want to achieve not only in this 5-year-period -- although primarily in it -- but also in the outlook the year 2000. The main issue is to ensure further advancement of both the material and spiritual standard of our people, the strengthening of their social guarantees and expansion of their social prospects. It is necessary to say in general that we link the strategy of speeding up our development with active social policy and therefore not only with the growth of material consumption but with the overall improvement of the entire living conditions of people, in work, family, in health care, education, culture, in the field of making use of leisure time, in the creation and protection of the living environment.

We can say in a broad sense that in comparison with the present we are striving to achieve a new, higher degree of the maturity of our socialist society.

In the economic sphere we are placing emphasis on accelerating the process of the transition of our economy along the path of intensive development; emphasis on the qualitative features of economic growth. We want to enter the next century possessing an all-round modernized industrialized system for the entire economy and developed modern production forces, which are to be brought about by the extensive rebuilding of the production structure in the spirit of the latest results of scientific and technological revolution of this stage. We are of the opinion that this part of the program set by the 17th congress is worthy of the participation of all and everyone. This is because the results we shall achieve in this field will benefit our whole society as well as each individual, who will, naturally, make a contribution to achieving them. And one needs to realize that time is not standing still. This 5-year plan, which we have entered, is a key one. The fact is that as the result of the first quarter of this year show, we continue to be up against strong tendencies towards extensive development.

To make use of real, existing reserves is the main method of coping with the qualitatively demanding tasks of the first years of this 5-year plan. And this is a categorical demand of the party which everybody, from top to bottom, must follow at his own place. We want to and need to mobilize the best force of the peoples, managers of all workplaces, workers and agricultural workers, scientists and researchers. Our appeal is directed in particular to the managerial sphere: from ministers to foremen and to heads of working groups, so they understand the urgent needs of our time. People of this country have gained justified recognition and respect in the whole world with their mind and diligence. And if we are behind in something this is not an irreversible situation, especially as we do not accept the situation.

Everything we need was expressed in the Political Report that was delivered by the general secretary of our party, Comrade Husak. Now it all depends on our ability to make use of the advantages of the socialist system, its economic aims, its social activity, so we achieve the standard of prominent world producers as early as possible. It will depend on the degree of activity with which we shall integrate our production -- and make it more economical this way -- in the framework of the CEMA with our largest and most tested partners who are following the same goals of intensification and modernization.

Our science and technology is faced with a task which it has never tackled before.

It is placed at the head of our economic effort. It is to expand and implement the findings of science and technology even in the last workplace in our country. Irrevocable orders for science and technology are: To speed up, to economize and to update.

We demand from senior management a healthy enterprising spirit based on the principles of husbandry and efficiency; from the working people we ask for understanding of exacting changes, of the needs and consequences of restructuring, automatization and robotization that earlier or later will be felt by everybody. Only by reinforcing work and production discipline, by supporting ambitions to produce work of good quality and to contribute to the good name of the factory or plant, by supporting the feeling for husbandry with material and energy, shall we be able to promote the aims of this great task which are very demanding but at the same time realistic and can be fulfilled if all Czechoslovak people will identify with them.

Comrades, esteemed friends. The program intentions of the CPCZ, adopted by its 17th congress, express the changes necessary also in the other spheres of the life of the society. This also concerns the multifaceted and divided activity of the socialist state and the entire political sstem as such. We would be poor politicians if we did not admit to ourselves the question of what we need in this direction in the current stage, in the time of revolutionary changes, in the time of enhanced confrontation and competition with capitalism. We know well how much effort was given by Comrade Vladimir Ilyich Lenin to the issue of state and government, and how the congress of the Soviet Communists and also our 17th congress expressed itself in a principled way on these issues. We also know, for example, the connections with the idea of socialist peoples self-government. The peoples really must manage their own affairs because managing the affairs of a socialist state belongs to all who feel the need to be real citizens and managers. We are deeply convinced that we have enough opportunities for this in our system and enough tools too: If some of them are not there we shall seek them, expand them and implement them. The Communist Party, as the Political Report emphasized, intends to be in the van of this innovating effort, to advocate everything new, daring and transforming. [End recording]

[Announcer] In the next part of his speech at the joint session of the Central Committees of the National Front, Comrade Strougal spoke on the issues of democracy, socialist cooperation of the people and the state, classes and social groups, parties, social, and economic organizations, and also citizens and every man. He stressed in this connection that, if we want to achieve new demanding aims by the end of 1990 and by the end of the century, we must change our way of thinking and create space for action, a climate for criticism, and courageous stimuli. An important task is to improve the quality of the standard of our ideological work and propaganda and to improve and deepen the flow of information.

In the next part of his speech, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said:

[Begin Strougal recording] Comrades and friends, when we were preparing the program for speeding up the social and economic development of our society and its all-round improvement, we were conscious that its successful implementation will call for a great deal of honest work and of every effort on our part. This is also why a very resolute word came from the platform of the 17th congress to the effect that our party, as was said in the political report delivered by Comrade Husak, will place on its members in this regard high demands and requirements. The truly new and long-range tasks facing the country require, however, that to accomplish this feat of work, which is to benefit everyone, the creative activity must be combined from all who simply want the best for this country, their homeland, their future. This is why we are turning with all seriousness, with an awareness of great responsibility to all society, to workers, farmers, our intelligentsia, to men and women. We naturally are turning to the youth but also to the veterans of struggles and work with the appeal to adopt the program of ideas and deeds set by the 17th congress as their own. It is your program, esteemed fellow citizens, a feat of work for all the contemporary and future generations, simply the task of all Czechoslovak people.

Today the representatives of all political parties and organizations associated in the national have gathered here, representatives empowered by the people and elected by them to represent those who held our homeland, its future, and the well being of our citizens dear. It is to you that we are submitting the program for the development of society, a program of hard work as well as joy from the aims that we are dutybound to master. At the same time, we call you for active joint participation and expect that, according to your possibilities and abilities, you will contribute to the common endeavor, the urgency of which we shall be instilling in the consciousness of millions and we will not tolerate delays.

I am sure that our appeal will be received well when I am addressing the highest representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Freedom Party, and the Slovak Revival Party to search tenaciously, along with us, and to participate in the improvement of the political system. We shall welcome each considered proposal but above all creativity and activity in work, which will be directed specifically and with a sense of perspective. After all, all that we are requiring from the future stage of CSSR development concerns the internal life of all political parties and thereby your public activity too.

When we talk about the self-administration of the people, the party, the socialist state, and bodies always address themselves to trade unions, to women's organizations, and to representatives of the coming generation not only because they are enormous communities with close interests but also because that they can be the source of the activity and civic and work initiative; without such contributions our progress could not be speeded up and could not be mastered.

The biggest things are expected from our largest organizations of working people -- the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, an influential factor on the labor front, where we shall decide our future living standards and the strength and position of the CSSR in general. We demand from our economy efficiency, a scientific approach, and effectiveness and we can achieve something like this, among other things, by competition, by developing work initiative which helps us so much, but also by enterprise and by organization which we have at times neglected in many places. Let us therefore learn enterpreneurship in a socialist way, honestly, on the basis of our principles, which will have to be developed; to engage in enterprise and organize matters so as to reach the level of leading world producers.

We are well aware what a serious burden our women are carrying, not only at work but also in the family and in bringing up children, where their place is quite irreplaceable. At the same time we are aware how much we owe them in terms of services, the standard of transportation, and supplies in general. We hold in esteem their care, their industry, their sense of beauty, and better living environment. We want to promise at the same time that we take seriously their requirements and wishes because they are an indivisible part of our policy.

I want to address myself, at least in a few sentences to our youth, the coming generation, which will assume the helm of the state and society in the next period. You young people are by nature the exponents of new style of life; and you do not tolerate rigidity and lagging behind; delays and hesitation are alien to you. The coming years will be marked by significant changes, which you desire so much. Assume them as your own, with all seriousness but also with the drive, which is your very own, with vision and the ability to see things without restrictions and dimensions that have been rendered obsolete. The Socialist Union of Youth ought to become a place of passionate debates and creative work, and we must not forget at the same time that we are concerned with all youth, the entire young generation. This is why communists call on the entire young generation to participate in the development of society.

The 17th congress singled out the state as the principal tool of socialist construction and defense of the country. Many serious as well as self-critical words were addressed to the government. It is praiseworthy that from one's own ranks, too, the voice of criticism was directed at the standard of activity of the governments and representative bodies, amongst which the National Committees occupy a special position. Their work was positively assessed by the congress. At the same time inadmissible manifestations were pointed out of indifference to human as well as community affairs, complacency, formalism, in the conduct of some officials, which distances many citizens from the National Committee and in the end also from our socialist state. We must not forget that local problems are a part of nation-wide and global tendencies. This is why one must not tolerate local patriotism and particularly not the ruthlessness of anyone violating the norms governing the creation and protection of the living environment. At the same time we realize the enormous extent of the tasks facing the bodies of state power and administration and therefore their significance. For this reason the best of the best of highly qualified and morally steadfast officials must be employed in them, to whom esteem and social recognition justly belong and which we sometimes forget to recognize and which we must never forget.

We know the selflessness of many elected as well as appointed officials. Our aim is however that this assessment applies to all.

In a few weeks our citizens will be going to ballot boxes with the awareness that the program set by the 17th congress, the program of the National Front is also their program, a program for Czechs and Slovaks as well as members of the Hungarian, Ukrainian, Polish and German nationalities -- citizens of this beautiful country. This is why our election aims and statements must proceed from the intentions in which the endeavor to accelerate, improve and perfect our society will be apparent at the first sight. Each family, each citizen and each individual will then be glad to subscribe to such aims. We want to be daring but must also be realistic.

Our people will manage to make an effort to carry out a feat if the dynamism of the overall development of our economy, the overall life is convincing. They will also manage to tighten their belts if it is really necessary.

Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends! We are striving for peace in Europe and the world where Czechoslovakia, once and for all decided to be a loyal ally of the Soviet Union and a firm link in the Warsaw Pact community. Our interest and aspiration to have all burning world issues resolved and this not merely on questions of war and peace but also in the search for global and regional solutions to raw material and energy as well as food crises and to the problems in the ecological sphere, corresponds to the spirit of our endeavors, the aims of socialist construction of our society. It is the integral part of the endeavor which determines our next steps.

We know well what is needed in the period of the existing tension and armaments fever, which now threatens space also thanks to the American Administration. Four decades of peace in Europe is after all no miracle, some sort of unexplainable accident of the 20th century but is the fruit of great purposeful peaceful endeavor, above all by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the result of the military-strategic parity between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Pact, which has to be maintained continually for there is no other alternative. Thus it is the result of a competition, an enormously expensive one but unfortunately totally necessary, so long as the West conducts itself as it is now doing. And since we want peaceful coexistence and thereby also peaceful competition it is necessary not only to keep abreast with them in all areas but to achieve more, to assert socialism as a better, not only more just and more humane but also a more productive world system. And nothing will become easier, less difficult and simpler tomorrow either. On the contrary, between world socialism and capitalism there exist, by the nature of things, antagonistic contradictions. Coexistence and competition is accompanied objectively by class struggle. However we believe that mutually advantageous cooperation, embodied in a number of international documents such as the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, the extent of which determine the laws of the dependence of the world community, will continue to develop further -- albeit with difficulties -- in opposing directions and frequently with some break-downs.

Peaceful coexistence is simply the imperative of the time, of all reasonable people, supporters of peace and disarmaments, democratic movements and realistically thinking politicians. After all, at stake is life on earth, our blue planet, the future of our children. At stake is everything dear to us, what makes people into people, coupled with the awareness -- to use the words uttered by Mikhail Gorbachev -- that the world has entered in its development a state which calls for new approaches to the questions of international security. Today, Comrade Gorbachev went on, it is not possible to think in the nuclear space era in the categories of the past; everyone must finally come to understand that everything has changed since the foundation and today the issue is already not only the preservation of peace but also the survival of mankind.

This is why the Czechoslovak people subscribe wholeheartedly to the peace program of the 27th congress, to all international initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries, to all proposals which aim to rid mankind of the threat of the demise of human civilization.

Yes, the planet earth is a world of never-dreamt-of hopes but also of serious dangers. Socialism offers hope and rejects war and senseless armament. This very thing is the inner content of the program for the construction of Czechoslovakia at the turn of the century. Let the spirit of all election programs of the National Front, which we are preparing, be like this. Let all deputies of legislative bodies, national committees, which the people will choose on 23 and 24 May and entrust with confidence as their spokesmen for the next 5 years, begin to work with this objective in mind. [End recording]

Husak Closes Session

LD102327 Prague CTK in English 1855 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 10 (CTK) -- The session of the National Front Central Committee documented the unity of views on basic political issues, on the preparation of general elections to the representative bodies of all levels, General Secretary of the Communist Party, President and National Front Chairman Gustav Husak said at the close of the session.

The program of the Communist Party and the National Front gives a promising prospect for the progressive development of Czechoslovak society in the coming years. Its basis are the documents of the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Gustav Husak stated.

He noted that the tasks are highly exacting. In a sense there is a new stage of the development of socialism, not only in Czechoslovakia but also in other fraternal countries. It reflects the upsurge of the scientific and technological revolution. This also requires great struggle for a change in people's thinking, Gustav Husak added.

He stressed it is very important that full support of the Czechoslovak people for the socialist system and the program of the Communist Party and the National Front be demonstrated in the elections by voting for the National Front candidates.

At preelection meetings it is necessary to hear the views and suggestions of people, support all correct proposals and see them implemented. At the same time it is necessary to patiently explain unclear points or incorrect views and to gain mass support for the program by systematic political work.

Gustav Husak noted that criticism and self-criticism was applied intensively in the preparation of and during the 17th Congress of the Communist Party and it is necessary to proceed in the same spirit in the preparation of the elections. There are problems in the services, transport, trade and other spheres. Some proposals cannot be carried out immediately but some shortcomings can be removed quickly.

People's initiative, whose development is one of the main tasks of the National Front, is the decisive feature of socialist democracy which ensures the rights and social certainties of the working people and the possibility to take part every day in the solution of public affairs. We regard the promotion of socialist democracy as an important precondition and part of a new stage of the further development of socialist society, said Gustav Husak.

HONECKER RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS ON REELECTION

LD242147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker has received more warm congratulations from abroad on his election as general secretary of the SED Central Committee. The greetings messages convey to Erich Honecker best wishes for success in his responsible work.

Congratulations were sent by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party; Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Presidium; Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the CEMA Council; Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee; and Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium.

Expresses Thanks for Messages

LD242242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has conveyed his thanks for the thousands of congratulations which he has received on the occasion of his reelection. The following is the text:

On the occasion of my election as general secretary of the SED Central Committee numerous party and work collectives, thousands of Communists, members of the friendly parties, and citizens of all strata of the population have sent me greetings and congratulations. I see in this impressive evidence of the close and trusting relations between the people of the German Democratic Republic and our party, a sign of unanimity in intent and action to the benefit of man and for the securing of peace.

I express my heartfult thanks to all who have written to me, to the workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, members of the Armed Forces, academics, doctors, teachers, artists, women, young people, and veterans. The missives strengthen me in the certainty that we will transform successfully into reality the decisions of the 11th SED Congress toward the further building of advanced socialist society in our Republic by means of joint creative work.

HERRMANN OUTLINES NATIONAL AIMS AFTER CONGRESS

LD231755 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- On Wednesday [23 April] in Berlin the Central Democratic Bloc of GDR parties and mass organizations discussed joint tasks in preparation for the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and bezirk assemblies on 8 June 1986. The representatives of the parties and mass organizations that belong to the bloc said that they will help to make the elections a political highspot in the life of the GDR and a powerful demonstration of socialism and peace. The draft election proclamation, which was unanimously approved, is to be submitted to the National Council of the GDR National Front on Friday to be discussed and adopted.

The representatives declared their full agreement with the SED Central Committee's report to the 11th SED Congress. The impressive balance sheet and clear policy of the SED for the GDR's future were a source of inspiration for new ideas and deeds for all parties and mass organizations.

Just as what has been achieved is the result of the work of the parties and mass organizations united in the Central Democratic Bloc and benefited all citizens, so the joint action under the proven leadership of the party of the working class will continue in the future to further shape advanced socialist society in the GDR and the energetic struggle to preserve peace.

Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in his introduction that the SED's overall policy will continue to be consistently aimed at the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace. The socialist way of life in the GDR will continue to be marked by implementing the unity of economic and social policy. Everything that has been said and decided at the SED Congress is permeated by the aim of serving the welfare of citizens, strengthening socialism, and preserving peace.

Through its policy of purposeful, businesslike dialogue and cooperation among states with different social systems underlined by Erich Honecker, the GDR will continue to make an active contribution toward ensuring that mankind is spared nuclear annihilation and that instead of the irresponsible imperialist forces' policy of confrontation, international relations will be shaped in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, reason, and realism, said Herrmann. In complete agreement with the peace program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev -- his new initiative for a reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe which he presented in Berlin -- the GDR's goal is peace on earth and in space.

We can be sure that with their votes for the National Front candidates on the 8 June, GDR citizens will in this spirit again express their desire to further augment what has been jointly created through deeds by everyone in peace, said Joachim Herrmann.

The alliance and shared interests of the working class with all classes and strata of working people is expressed in the Democratic Bloc in which the five political parties and GDR mass organizations work together under the SED's leadership to shape advanced socialist society. The individual contributions of the allied parties in the various spheres of social life are highly regarded. The alliance policy gives each citizen -- regardless of his social background or religious or ideological affiliation broad possibilities for taking an active part and having a say in political, social, and economic affairs.

TISCH SPEAKS ON NEW TECHNOLOGY AT FACTORY

LD241615 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Trade Union shop stewards from the most varied social areas today responded with new competition commitments to the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Chairman of the FDGB National Executive Harry Tisch took part in the assembly at the parent enterprise in Berlin of the machine tool combine called 7 October. The plan to begin series production 8 months ahead of schedule of a new gear grinder with microelectronic controls was discussed. The introduction of 50 computer assisted design/computer-aided manufacturing solutions this year also featured in the discussions. The parent enterprise was in this way supporting the task of the combine to realize significant automation projects in the GDR. In his address, Harry Tisch went into the broad application of key technologies and said that they enable a high dynamic economic growth at the same time as an improvement in working and living conditions. Throughout the enterprise he met with pleasure and agreement at the new sociopolitical measures. Social security is guaranteed in the GDR and will be further expanded.

CPSU POLITBURO'S CHEBRIKOV VISITS BUDAPEST

Arrives 23 April

LD231018 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee, has arrived in Budapest. He was met at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara. Viktor Chebrikov has been invited for an official friendly visit by the party Central Committee and the government.

Received by Kadar

LD241037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Some news just in: Janos Kadar has received Viktor Chebrikov. The general secretary of the MSZMP held cordial talks with the CPSU Politburo member, who is chairman of the State Security Committee. The talks were held in a comradely atmosphere at the headquarters of the Central Committee about important questions on the activities and cooperation of the MSZMP and CPSU. The meeting was attended by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the party's Central Committee, and Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara.

MALEV AIRLINES RESUMES WEEKLY FLIGHT TO LIBYA

LD231325 Budapest MTI in English 1205 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI) -- Malev Hungarian airlines resumed its regular flights to Tripoli on Wednesday. The TU-154 plane of Malev flies to Tripoli once a week. Two flights were cancelled because of the U.S. attack upon Libya.

ACZEL-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SED CONGRESS

LD212219 Budapest MTI in English 2156 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- On Monday the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general director of the CC Institute for Social Sciences, returned from the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin. The delegation included Robert Burger, member of the Central Committee, director general of the agricultural combine of Bablona, and Istvan Roska, Hungarian ambassador to Berlin.

MSZMP SECRETARIES LEAVE FOR USSR, FINLAND

Berecz Departs for USSR

LD231146 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI) -- Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], left for the Soviet Union Wednesday on the invitation of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He is accompanied by Tibor Ritter, deputy head of department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Gyula Bereczky, sub-department head of the HSWP Central Committee.

Szuros Departs for Finland

LD241526 Budapest MTI in English 1335 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 24 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of Parliament, left for Finland, on Thursday, on the invitation of Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAY ECONOMY 'NOT IMPROVED'

LD242254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Leaders of the government and of the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] have held talks in the Parliament building. The delegations were headed by Premier Gyoergy Lazar and Shandor Gaspar, SZOT chairmen.

The representatives of the government emphasized at the meeting that the economic situation has not improved in the first quarter of the year. While industrial production hardly increased, wage payments grew above the planned level. Hard currency export remained on the level of 1985 while imports increased. This situation does not suit the 1986 economic policy requirements and is endangering the realization of the objectives laid down by the plan. Therefore, in addition to the measures described by the plan, new ones are necessary as well.

Some of these measures provide incentive for the increase of hard currency exports and the decrease of imports to a rational extent. Others enhance the assumption of responsibility in economic management, the strict regulation of consumer spending powers, and the improvement of the state budget.

The government singled out the uneconomic branches and enterprises. The strict requirement that results in a balance with incomes will be more prevalent than it was last year, i.e., that the already produced income should be the foundation of wage increases everywhere.

The trade union representatives supported the government in that the difficulties should be solved primarily by structural changes and they also deemed it correct that incomes should grow in accordance with results. At the same time they added that the trade unions, even under the present circumstances, believe it is important that measures be taken, in harmony with means, on issues that affect the social situation and well being of that strata particularly in need. In addition, they consider indispensible the enhancement of respect for work carried out during main working hours and they demand that the government create wage forms and organizational work conditions necessary for this.

Proposals adopted at the Trade Unions Congress were also reviewed at a meeting. The government representatives promised that they would examine the proposals and take the necessary and possible measures during the present 5-Year Plan.

JARUZELSKI, GLEMP DISCUSS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD241730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting was held today between Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, and Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland. The chairman of the Council of State and the primate discussed the state of relations between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland. They said that the continuation of dialogue is an indispensible element in shaping these relations and should contribute to building social accord in order to increase the involvement of Poles in overcoming difficulties and in the development of the country. They considered it expedient to continue work on regulating the legal position of the Catholic Church in Poland.

The chairman of the Council of State and the primate of Poland stated that full normalization of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See would benefit the country. The chairman of the Council of State emphasized the importance of combating social pathologies and the importance of concern for the natural environment, pointing to extensive possibilities for cooperation between the state and the church in these areas. The primate of Poland said that the church makes a significant contribution in this area.

The chairman of the Council of State and the primate of Poland expressed concern about the need to step up efforts to preserve peace in the world. They also reiterated the view that restrictive measures against Poland, which harm the nation, should be abandoned.

It was established that the next meeting will take place according to mutual agreement.

TANJUG ON SOLIDARITY CALL FOR MAY DAY 'RALLIES'

LD241224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 (TANJUG) -- The illegal trade union Solidarity has called on all its followers to stage "independent" rallies to "show determination in the defence of the freedom of assembly, association and speech".

This stand is supported by Free Europe Radio station which, according to the TRYBUNA LUDU daily, is adapting itself to the new situation. The daily says that "illusions are not cherished in either the headquarters of this Munich-based radio station or a certain flat in Gdanska Zaspa (where Lech Walesa lives) that the organizing of larger scale unrests is possible".

The first call on "parallel" rallies came from the Solidarity trade union Executive Commission for the Mazowscie region which said that the rally would start with the traditional mass in Warsaw's St Stanislaw Kostka Church. Since the burial in the St Stanislaw churchyard of the assassinated priest Jerzy Popieluszko, this place has been the regular venue for rallies on similar occasions.

A call on rallies has also come from the Solidarity's Provisional National Coordinating Commission led by Zbigniew Bujak who has been in hiding since the imposition of martial law.

It has been announced that Radio Solidarity will go on the air on April 29 with a call on the followers of the illegal trade union to stage "parallel" May Day rallies. Similar calls did not drew a significant response even at the time when the political situation was much more complex. TRYBUNA LUDU therefore assesses that "those inclined to respond to such calls are becoming increasingly fewer in number".

Authorities Ban Demonstrations

AU251133 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 (AFP) -- Warsaw authorities have banned opposition demonstrations on May 1 and have threatened "sanctions" if they do go ahead, independent sources said here Friday. On Tuesday an opposition committee made the first official request since 1981 for permission to hold a demonstration on May 1, the traditional Labour Day. The committee, which includes members of the banned Solidarity union and opposition groups, was told that pro-Solidarity slogans would be a danger to public safety and public order, the sources said.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH ROMANIA ENDS SESSION

LD242104 Warsaw PAP in English 2320 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Maciej Kuczeuski]

[Text] Bucharest, April 23 -- The Polish-Romanian Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation wound up its 28th session here today, held under the chairmanship of Vice-Premiers Zbigniew Gertych and Gheorghe Petrescu.

The session reviewed the implementation of government and party decisions and the long-term programme of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Romania along with decisions by the commission's previous session. The sides favourably assessed the results of coordination of the 1986-1990 socio-economic plans that provide for the mutual trade to reach 4.6 billion roubles in the coming five years. With the 1986 trading protocol envisaging some 600 million roubles of turnover, both sides determined though that there exist possibilities to exceed the level, chiefly in supplies of machines and equipment. The sides also signed a long-term programme of cooperation in science and technology in the years 1986-1990.

While in Bucharest, Vice-Premier Gertych was received by Romania's Premier Constantin Dascelescu. He also met with Vice-Premier Alexandrina Gainuse and Chairwoman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education Suzana Gadea.

MESSNER MEETS AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD242218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner received a delegation of the Austrian Parliament led by Anton Benya, president of the National Council. The current state and prospects for development of Polish-Austrian relations were assessed. Anton Benya and the group of Austrian parliamentarians were also received by Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs. Polish-Austrian plenary talks were held under the chairmanship of Roman Malinowski and Anton Benya in the Sejm building.

MESSNER OPENS EXHIBITION ON SOVIET UNION

LD250235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Beginning today and continuing for the next 3 weeks, there is an exhibition in the House of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw, showing the achievements of the Belorussian nation in the fields of science, technology, economic attainment, and culture.

Present at the ceremonial opening of the exhibition were Zbigniew Messner, Henryk Bednarski, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Kazimierz Kozub, and Piotr Stefanski. The Soviet side was represented by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov, and Vadium Kritskiy, deputy premier of the Belorussian SSR, who heads the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS FIGURES ON DEBT

LD242308 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 -- Poland's debts to socialist countries at the end of March this year amounted to 5.8 billion transfer roubles and to capitalist states 31.2 billion dollars, Poland's finance minister, Stanislaw Nieckarz told Polish foreign journalists at a news conference here today.

The Finance Ministry expects a 600 million dollars worth exports surplus over imports in turnover with capitalist states in the first six months of this year, Nieckarz added.

Minister Nieckarz said that the issue of debts cannot be solved without speeding up the economic development of indebted countries. Such a stand was presented at the U.N. session by Gen. Jaruzelski.

The rescheduling or economic recovery programmes require time and new credits. It is the only rational solution that Poland has been proposing since 1981. Without creating a basis for the economic development, the debt problem cannot be solved on the world scale, he added.

U.S. USES TERRORISM AS 'SMOKESCREEN' FOR FORCE

LD251044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Preparations are in progress in Tokyo for a summit meeting of seven Western Economic powers. It will begin in a week's time but U.S. President Reagan is setting off for his Asian tour tomorrow. Before his arrival in Tokyo he intends to meet with leaders of states belonging to ASEAN on the island of Bali.

Here is a commentary by Andrzej Zychowicz:

Economic matters ceased to dominate the traditional meetings of the seven Western powers a long time ago. Politics and strategy have become the priority. Prospects of the Tokyo meeting are similar. The United States, which will want to gain the allies' support for its policy of the use of force, as demonstrated during the attack against Libya, is setting the tone; or even more -- it wants their cooperation in implementing this policy. West Europe is already giving way and implementing restrictions against Libya, but this does not mean that it is prepared to go too far. Japan is still keeping its distance from U.S. military operations.

However, not only Libya is the issue here, but the strategy applied worldwide. Combating terrorism, the plague of the contemporary times, definitely calls for international cooperation, but in this case it has become a convenient smokescreen for applying the policy of force. Before, one would speak about the policy of gunboats. Today, one should call it the policy of aircraft carriers.

JOINT ECONOMIC SESSION WITH POLAND HELD

Gainuse Meets Poland's Gertych

AU231431 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- Tuesday, April 22, Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, met Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, head of his country's delegation at the 18th session of the Romanian-Polish Joint Government Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, proceding in Bucharest. During the interview the sides looked into possibilities existing to develop further the relations of collaboration between the two countries on domains of joint interest.

Dascalescu Receives Gertych

AU231856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- On April 23, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation the proceedings of which took place in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and peoples and the belief was expressed that they would steadily expand. The determination was emphasized in that context to identify new ways and modalities of developing the Romanian-Polish cooperation, of expanding and deepening cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other fields of activity.

Program Signed

AU231920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the 18th session of the Joint Romanian-Polish Govermmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Wednesday. The two delegations analysed the current stage and the prospects of the Romanian-Polish economic relations and commercial exchanges pointing to their steadily upward course. With the possibilities provided by the two countries' economies as a starting point new actions were examined leading to the deepening of the Romanian-Polish econonic, technical and scientific cooperation. Measures were set aimed at developing the cooperation in machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, mining, oil, at raising onto higher levels the production of machinery and equipment for various branches of mutual interest. Steps were convenanted to expand and diversify bilateral commercial exchanges in 1986 and afterwards. At the end of the proceedings, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, and Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, signed the protocol of the session. On the same occasion, Florin Tanasescu, deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Adam Kracynski, deputy minister of the State Department for Technical and Scientific Promotion of Poland, signed the programme of cooperation in science and technology between Romania and Poland for 1986-1990.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS 24 APRIL

AU241847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the GTUCR [General Trade Union Confederation of Romania] congress were resumed in Bucharest on April 24 in the afternoon. The congress unanimously approved of the report of the Credentials Commission. Numerous participants took the floor during the debates in plenum on the items included in the agenda. The proceedings of congress continue.

COMMENTATOR ON NUCLEAR, CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

AU231438 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1153 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Conventional Arms Reduction -- A Prerequisite for Disarmament" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- In an article he signs in "SCINTEIA" (April 23), Dr. Traian Grozea underlines that, beside nuclear weapons which pose the greatest threat to human existence, conventional weapons are equally dangerous. Therefore, firm and immediate actions for nuclear disarmament should go hand in hand with those for conventional questions. The adoption of conventional disarmament and nuclear weapons is ever more blurred, the author stresses, referring to the strategic conventional weapons, called "revolutionary" or "quasinuclear" weapons as well as to "fragmentation" and "incendiary" weapons, to preoccupations for the manufacture of new, radiation-based weapons and the emergence of other types of weapons which cannot be or are hardly detected by the enemy. The development of conventional weapons, and the continuation of the arms race generate two large groups of perils. First, the use of such weapons can cause most serious damage and numberless casualties. Following the tremendous improvement of mechanics, chemistry, optics and others, even a world war in which only conventional weapons are used would mean a real disaster for human civilization.

Secondly, in a crisis situation, under the impact of devastating blows of conventional weapons, one can easily resort to nuclear reprisals, and the recourse of one side to such weapons and the similar riposte of the other would turn a conventional war into a nuclear one, which means the end of humankind.

In consideration of all this, Romania suggests, beside the programme for the liquidation of nuclear weapons until the year 2000, a 50-percent reduction of conventional weapons starting with the strongly armed countries, the author shows [as received] adding: A substantial cut on conventional weapons would also favour a solution to nuclear disarmament.

The line of demarcation between conventional measures would mean not only the liquidation of highly destructive fighting means but also the elimination of a pretext of continuing nuclear escalation.

The article shows in conclusion: Calling on all states and peoples, on all political parties and organizations, on parliaments everywhere to unswervingly act so as to pave the way for tangible measures considering all kinds of weapons, conventional ones included, Socialist Romania and its president, the high democractic forces in this country are inspired by the conviction that, fulfilling the goals of the international year of peace, the carrying into effect of such measures would help recover the world political climate and prospects for a world free of weapons and wars to which mankind aspires.

INDIVIDUAL TERRORISM HARMS TRUE LIBERATION CAUSES

AU240818 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] The American attack on Tripoli and Banghazi with the proclaimed aim of allegedly closing off one round of terrorism has had a contrary effect: It opened up a new round. This primarily confirmed the truth that violence always engendes violence, but the long term effects have also been exceptionally negative. The more than tangible evidence that in many parts of the world there has been opened a Pandora's box of individual terrorism pales in comparison with the scenes of the victims of state terrorism, crippled children in Tripoli hospitals.

In Libya, which has been the target of a widely condemned American attack, there is no deviation from the idea that the Jamahiriyah must in future be one of the centers and initiators of the liberation struggle on a world scale. At the same time, the United States and great Britain are mentioned as the main opponents, which is quite understandable, considering the events.

Nevertheless we hope that these proclamations are not to be brought in connection with the dramatic events that followed the American attack. For instance, the killing of the British hostages, teachers and journalists who are in no way responsible for the decision that American bombers should be given permission to fly from an airport in Great Britain, has started in Lebanon. And again, the passengers of American airlines, which are the target of terrorist attacks, are not the pilots or the crew of the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea from which the attack on Libya began.

Slogans about revolutionary struggles sound seductive, but can the epithet of a revolutionary be given to one who is ready to use a pregnant woman bearing his own child as a time bomb intended for a passenger airliner.

We have already stated that individual and state terrorism feed and encourage each other. But it is also important to stress that they are both directed to an equal extent against the authentic liberation aspirations of the people. So, for example, the arrogations of various terrorist actions by various extreme groups and by those who support them have caused incalculable damage to the just Palestinian struggle and its political vanguard, the PLO. Aware of this fact, Yasir 'Arafat has signed the so called Cairo Declaration by which he has clearly drawn a boundary between a liberation struggle and terrorism, pointing out that a liberation struggle is an armed activity against military targets on occupied territories and not against civilians.

In other words, to express ourselves figuratively, the West Berlin discotheque or Vienna and Rome airports are not the same as Israeli barracks on the occupied West Bank in Jordan.

Serious confrontation with the provocations of all kinds of terrorism has already been announced as one of the themes of the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. One should believe that there will be a serious and responsible approach which should bring about concrete measures for fighting terrorism. The minority that for one reason or another follows the biblical saying of an eye for an eye and the logic of the worse it is the better, with threats of a pile of corpses and a sea of blood, will by then have some time to think it over. The occasion is more than serious.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARMY LCY CONFERENCE

Mamula, Others Speak

LD241440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Eighth LCY Conference in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] continued its work in the YPA Club at Topcider today. At the end of their 2 days of work today the delegates are expected to adopt an action program and a statute decision of the LCY organization in the YPA and elect their new leadership. Candidates for the membership of the LCY organs and for the delegates for the 13th LCY Congress will be elected as well.

The conditions in which we will be implementing our own development programs are not favorable to us, nor is this going to be the case in the foreseeable future. In the world around us there are no signs of the situation abating.

Branko Mamula, [federal secretary for national defense and] the first participant in the debate today, stressed that this is why the further development of our Armed Forces both from the theoretical and the practical aspect must proceed from the various threats constantly imposed on us and also on the other small, mainly nonaligned, countries in all the regions of the world by the conditions created by the bloc division and by the critical balance that has been established.

The internal relations in the country and the problems they cause, in which context Kosovo continues to play a very conspicuous role, are constantly fraught with danger for the territorial integrity of our country, and, in some cases, for its internationalization as far as outside interference. [sentence as received]

Our defenses and overall SFRY security will have to reckon with these factors on a long-term basis because emigre organizations, whose aim is to alter our borders and the internal system in the SFRY, enjoy the support of some influential outside factors.

Speaking on the results in the development of our Armed Forces and of our defenses in general, Mamula stressed that they are not insignificant, but that the level of development with which we could be satisfied with in the mid-eighties has not been attained. The time in which we live, and the time which we are about to enter even more so, requires a great deal more from all of us. This means that the entire all-people's defense concept, doctrine and strategy must be continually improved and adapted to the conditions and forms in which force is manifested in the world, which is what we did in the sixties when we worked out our all-people's defense concept.

The period which is behind us is characteristic for the continued theoretical confirmation of what we established earlier in the sphere of doctrine, it is characteristic for the fact that as a result of searching theoretical and scientific and research deliberations we came to the indubitable conclusion that our general concept-doctrine outlook is good, that there is no need to change anything in it, and that we must endeavor to translate it into appropriate systemic solutions.

During the period ahead we face quite a few major tasks regarding the further development of our theory and doctrine. The scientific and research work in military skills must assume even greater importance for the overall defense buildup, and especially for the buildup of our Armed Forces, and for the development of scientific and research institutions in the military skills area, cadre potentials and the material basis of the scientific and research work are a sound guarantee that our expectations can be fulfilled. Mamula said.

We have established a powerful cadre and laboratory basis for scientific and research and development work. About 6,000 experts are involved in that work, of whom more than 60 percent are in civilian organizations. This testifies to the fact that the ordnance industry, from the cadre-development and organization viewpoint, is being well integrated into the development of the Yugoslav industry in general.

However, if we are to make a realistic assessment, our scientific and research work still significantly lags behind the present-day requirements of our Armed Forces and behind the increasingly complex conditions of weapons and military equipment exports and behind cooperation with foreign technology and military industry. What is noticeable is also the lack of organization and persistence to have the programs whose development have been completed to be implemented industrially. These are the areas in which organs of administration and the organs of scientific and research work and LC organizations must become more involved. We cannot make a significant impact on the material possibilities of the country, but we can and we must insist Mamula said, that what is at our disposal must be made used of to the maximum and that this should make a contribution to further growth of the quality of the equipment of our Armed Forces. There are delays in all the areas of equipment and technical modernization of our Armed Forces.

The training and the extent of training of the units, commands and Headquarters as one of the main elements of our combat readiness are, the focus of attention of all the communists and LC organizations at all levels. On this occasion we can state again, he added, that good results have been attained in this significant area. However, despite the indubitable successes in the training of the units and commands attained during the past period, training is still lagging behind the requirements imposed on us by the technical and technological progress in general and by the material-technical and technological basis of our Armed Forces. The requirement is all the greater because the period of service in the YPA has been reduced to 12 months, and because inadequate financial resources require the period of training of the reservists to be curtailed.

Organization and implementation of training has thus to be modernized and made efficient and the methods have to be constantly sought which will tax the overall intellectual and physical potential of our people. This must be understood as the priority task of the totality of training concept, Mamula stressed.

One of the major tasks of the communists in the YPA in securing cadres is still to ensure a most even and satisfactory flow of officer cadres from the ranks of all our nations and nationalities, from all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, that is, from all parts of our country. The present state of affairs is not satisfactory and, as we have stressed on several occasions, it could entail serious problems for the general Yugoslav character of the YPA. Of course, without stronger support and involvement by sociopolitical communities we will not be able to resolve this problem completely, Branko Mamula said.

The moral-political situation in our Armed Forces as a whole has been preserved. We had no problems that could shake the YPA and create difficulties for our society. The opposite could be the case; that with our activity and overall state of relations we in the YPA have contributed to the sociopolitical stability of our society, both in every past period and during this latest one which in many respects was an exceptionally difficult one.

We developed the belief among the people in the Armed Forces that we have the strength and sufficient will to overcome the difficulties. We insisted on the fact that our further survival and development are possible only along Tito's line. We did not permit, Mamula stressed, any different individual views to be foisted on us from any quarter, and we always strove to develop our own criticial attitude toward them, proceeding from the general orientations taken in the LCY.

We made the assessment that nationalism, as a concentrated expression of antisocialist and anti-self-management forces and actions, is a most dangerous thing in a multinational community, in conditions in which there are assorted divisions in the country and periodic divisions within the LCY. It is quite clear to us that there is no Yugoslav spirit without cooperation among all its parts, and hence our constant involvement in building this cooperation in general, and especially in defense for which we communists in the Armed Forces are most immediately responsible.

This is how we behaved, but I must say, Mamula stressed, that while following this line we were and we continue to be subjected to sharp attacks, and it seems to us that these attacks are the more conspicuous the closer we are to the 13th LCY Congress. Inherent in all these attacks is an attempt to prove that because of the weakened factors of the cohesion of our society we have become a serious threat in the sense that we could usurp social authority and finally impose ourselves. It is not difficult to see from which forces in the country and outside these views are coming, or the perfidious nature of the message.

Our cadres, the numerically very strong LCY organization and the organizations of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth, collectives, and commands reject without exception such insinuations and become even more convinced that they must remain what they were and what they are, and develop ideologically and militarily so that they could always be an obstacle to these forces regardless of the generation changes. We expect the 13th LCY Congress to support this outlook of ours.

An idealized view of the state of actual relations in our society has lasted for a long time. When this view was faced with with major problems, as has happened in the past few years, some people began to lose faith in our ability of ever attaining our objective. I believe that occasionally we encounter this sort of thing in the Army as well. This happens especially with a section of the cadre, admittedly a very small section, when they retire and have to integrate themselves in the least developed structure of our society, a local community, where all the social problems have to be dealt with in a most immediate way. However there is no need to stress that this does not entitle anyone to destroy by his conduct and petty criticism the confidence among those who have not lost their faith and who are ready to fight in these conditions as well. There are such individual cases and the names of these people are not unknown. They must reckon with the fact that there is a limit to the patience of their environment toward them, and that this sort of behavior cannot be tolerated for long, Branko Mamula stressed.

Corporal Zdravko Naletina took to task those men and young officers who are inactive during party meetings.

Kemal Buzaljko pointed out manifestations of ideological confusion in our society and the different handling of key issues in different environments and public information media. As a result the communists are losing confidence in the information media and in their sources, and what is issued as official is increasingly being received with reservation.

During the past 4 years the LCY and its Central Committee have devoted most time to questions of economic stabilization, Tihomir Vilovic remarked. The results are not commensurate with the invested effort primarily because those who did not want us to extricate ourselves more quickly from the crisis have not been foiled. The LCY made its greatest mistake when it failed to call the protagonists of deformations by their proper name, and because it did not prevent them from operating. In Vilovic's view this implies that the LCY too is in the grip of opportunism. It seems as if the LCY did not wish to draw up a list of the culprits, spelling out their names and the surnames, which was the way things were done when Tito was at the head of the organization, although a majority of LC members are ready to proceed along Tito's path.

Kasim Causevic spoke of the work of trade union organizations in the YPA stressing that they are concerned with topics pertaining to life. Causevic added that the trade unions are given comprehensive support by party organizations and by the commands.

I suggest that the conference of the LCY in the YPA should send an invitation to all the communists to resolve more quickly the problems in our society, [Major General] Nikola Cubra said. He added that the present economic developments are reflected unfavorably in the development of our army and on its combat readiness. The delegates in the assemblies and at the congresses could make a greater contribution to the implementation of the tasks established in the long-term economic stabilization program. Some time ago the YPA laid down 134 tasks relative to stabilization and development. With the exception of task no. 11 all the tasks have been carried out, Nikola Cubra said.

The internal enemy is increasingly attempting to infiltrate the army structures, Ahmet Hodzic said. Albanian nationalists and irredentists are particularly aggressive, Croatian nationalism is growing, and there are cases of Serbian, Muslim and other nationalisms.

In the YPA, however, nationalists do not stand a chance because we are uncompromising in the struggle against them, Hodzic stressed. He called for a more energetic struggle against perpetrators of crime against property.

Kadrija Kadilic stressed that in the unit in which he works there are some communists who show no concern for their work or moral profile. They are few, it is true, but there is a danger of their influence spreading. The party organization of the unit reacted correctly -- their names were made public. This, he considered, should be done throughout society, and of course in the YPA as well. This would mean that negative phenomena would not spread and would not be reflected in the situation in our Army.

According to Marko Negovanovic, the basic LC organization must above all be aware of internal relations within the unit and of young people and their development.

Alojz Korez spoke about the negligent attitude of communists toward their tasks, which is the reason for the dwindling of the critical mood expressed at the time of the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee plenum. Too little attention is also paid, he said, to Marxist education and timely information. Korez condemned certain attempts to depict our Army as a unitarist creation. Such a claim is reactionary and the communists in the YPA should resolutely oppose it, Korez said.

More than ever before the problems of the young generations are represented in the activity of the LC organization in the YPA, Nedjo Danilovic remarked. According to him, the work of Communists with young people is nonetheless not up to the level of the 12th LCY Congress demands.

The problems in the work of Communists among young people were pointed out also by Jugoslav Zajic. He mentioned the admission of young people into the LCY, acceptance criteria and the ideopolitical training of young communists.

Following the debate in which more than 50 delegates took part, the report on the work of the LCY organization in the YPA between the seventh and the eighth conference, a program of ideopolitical tasks of the Communists in the Army and a statute decision of the LCY organization in the YPA were adopted.

Explaining the program of the tasks, Mico Cusic, reporter of the commission for the preparation of this document, stressed the most important tasks of the communists during the ensuring period. They are: Comprehensive involvement in the further development of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept, consolidation of combat readiness, improvement of training and education, development and consolidation of the moral strength and political unity of the Army, promotion of leadership and command content and methods. When opting for these tasks we proceeded from the assessment, Cusic said, that unfavorable development in international relations will continue on a long-term basis and from the fact that serious tasks at domestic level await us.

Before the statutory decision was adopted, the draft changes and additions to this document were explained by Vojislav Susnjar. He stressed that the proposed changes proceed from the substance of the requirements expressed during the general party discussion in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and the ideopolitical foundations of the LCY Central Committee regarding the changes in and additions to the LCY Statute. Of course, he added, our statute decisions also contains some army organizational specific features.

At the end of 2 days of their work the delegates of the Eighth Conference of the LCY in the YPA by secret vote elected the committee of the LCY organization in the YPA. The committee has 50 members, and there were 60 candidates on the list. A commission for statute questions of the LCY organization in the YPA of 17 members and a 9-member supervisory commission were also elected.

The conference also elected today 14 candidates for the membership of the LCY Central Committee whereas there were 19 candidates. Thirty delegates were elected for the 13th LCY Congress but 33 names were proposed on the list. One candidate was elected for the membership of the LCY Statute Commission.

Program Adopted

LD241545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2231 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Eight Conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army have unanimously adopted a program of ideo-political tasks of Army Communists during the next 4-year period.

The document has spelled out the commitments of the Communists and of the LC organizations and organs in the combat build-up, in consolidating the force of the morale and of the political unity of the Army, and in the ideo-political, organizational and action improvement of the LCY organization in the YPA.

The program -- a summary of what the Communists must do during the next period -- proceeds from the situation in which the country is at the moment, stresses the development problems and the difficulties, and adds that there is the resolve to secure further revolutionary development and vigorously to oppose any attempts at antisocialist and anti-self-management activity in which the nationalistic and the counterrevolutionary aspects of this activity are singled out in particular. In addition, all the communists, and LCY organizations and organs in the YPA are asked to monitor and study international developments, realistically to assess any possible dangers and to take measures and engage in activities which relate to the ability of the YPA to carry out its constitutional and social functions.

According to the program the most important tasks of the Communists in the Army are: all-round involvement on the further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection concepts, training and education improvements, development and consolidation of the vigor of the moral and of the political unity of the Army, improvement of the content and leadership and command methods. The tasks in the cadre policy, in the development of methods. The tasks in the cadre policy, in the development of military schools and of scientific and research work, and also in the development of the material basis and of the Army build-up have also been spelled out.

Its unceasing ideo-political, organizational and action improvement, says the program, is of decisive importance for the successful implementation of the leading ideo-political role of the LCY organization in the YPA. Development and consolidation of awareness, or responsibility and of the action capability by LC members, organizations and organs, building of firm moral-political unity and the deepening of the nationwide and class-revolutionary character of the Army depends on that. The results of the work in that area, it is noted, are also the basic criterion for the ideo-political evaluation of the role and of the activity of the LCY members, organizations and organs in the YPA.

This is why the Communists are required with clear ideo-political stands and practical conduct to lead in the struggle so as to strengthen moral force, political unity and combat training of units and institutions. The tasks in developing and strengthening the role and the responsibility of the LC basic organizations have been given the same prominence. The basic party cells should be moving force, the protagonist and the initiator of ideo-political activity of all the subjects in the units and in the institutions. This is why they are obliged to conceive the content and the method of their work in such a way as to ensure that they cover all LC members without exception and also that the work, the contribution and the responsibility of every LC member can be assessed quite accurately.

In addition, the task has been placed before the membership, organizations and organs even more actively to incorporate themselves in the work of other socio-political organizations and to raise the activity in the environments in which they live to an even higher level.

FEDERAL CHAMBER PROBES PAST 4 YEAR RECORD

LD242129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly has in the past 4 years done a great deal in quantitive terms, but from the qualitative point of view the results are somewhat weaker and in some areas are unsatisfactory. This was how Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, assessed its work during the mandate which is expiring at today's session.

Explaining in this introductory report why the overall output of the Federal Chamber deserves such an assessment, Trifunovic stressed that this is conditioned by the rather unfavorable economic situation in which, as he said, precedence must be given to intervention measures to prevent the problems spreading. According to him this is not the only reason; the lack of efficiency was also contributed to by the delegates who were not all sufficiently militant and bold in undertaking everything which is within the Federal Chamber's competence. There have also been, Trifunovic added, uncertainties and passiveness. One of the reasons why positive results have been lacking also is that demands were not made more energetically on the Federal Executive Council to behave as the executive organ of the Assembly, and also that the Federal Chamber did not create more conditions for the Federal Executive Council to work in this way.

The influence of the sociopolitical organizations on the work and decisionmaking of the Federal Chamber, in Trifunovic's view, is not always thoroughly and consistently realized. Nor were there sufficient subjective efforts for the delegate system to function more extensively as the integral system of decision making at all levels.

Speaking about the activities of the Chamber, Trifunovic noted the important legislative activity arising from the need to adopt new laws and amend existing laws. However, the president of the Federal Chamber stressed, the need to adopt certain regulations is not always fully realized, sometimes there is submission to a general tendency for an excessive expansion of the normative system of social relations, and the adoption of a number of laws was delayed.

Following the introductory speech, the first delegate to take the floor was Dusan Pekic. He stressed that the unfavorable situation in the country makes it impossible to assess the 4 years work of the Federal Chamber as positive. Because of delays in adopting important decisions and regulations, the Federal Chamber also contributed to a certain extent to the worsening of the problems. Its other failing was that it did not insist sufficiently on the consistent implementation of established policies, nor did those who were responsible for failings bear the responsibility.

Mihailo Brajovic was also of the opinion that the report on the 4 years work of the Federal Chamber gives reason for considerable criticism. The Federal Chamber, according to him, is largely responsible for the complex economic situation because it did not adopt the laws and measures which would have interrupted negative trends soon enough.

The Federal Chamber often considered the problems of Kosovo and sought solutions to them but in Brajovic's view the desired affect was not achieved. The progressive forces in Kosovo did not receive the necessary support in the struggle against irredentism.

Speaking about nationalism in general, Mihailo Brajovic stressed that the struggle against this evil must be even more decisive -- not only in Kosovo -- and the Federal Chamber should contribute to this.

The mistake was made, Marjan Rozic noted, in that the work of the Federal Chamber was not assessed prior to the delegate elections. If this had been the case the effects of the works of the Federal Chamber and the delegates could have been made practical use of in proposing and selecting delegates. In the past period the Federal Chamber has devoted greater attention to proposals coming from the administrative organs, and too little to the initiatives of associated labor and the Socialist Alliance. This, he added, is one of the reasons why some important questions have been neglected and some problems looked at 1-sidedly. Rozic also spoke about the relationship between the Federal Chamber and the Federal Executive Council and noted that it had sometimes been one of partnership.

The delegates then unanimously approved the report on the work of the Federal Chamber. The report will be amended with the proposals and suggestions which were heard at today's debate.

The Federal Executive Council should be given credit for significantly contributing to bringing consumption into line with realistic frameworks, said Batric Jovanovic, the only participant in the debate on the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council in the past 4 years. However, he added, it must be mentioned that the Federal Executive Council's inflationary policy and policy of weakening the dinar has meant that the personal consumption of the richer part of the population has increased while that of the poorer has declined. The Federal Executive Council has also established order in the policy of foreign borrowing and has contributed to improving the supplies of the most important products. Jovanovic then emphasized that "the plus points" of the Federal Executive Council pale beside the fact that retail prices at the end of March 1986 were 532.6 per cent higher than 4 years ago. In the report of the Federal Executive Council no objective and complete list of the main causes of inflation were given.

Jovanovic then criticized the Federal Executive Council for allowing the value of the dinar to drop by at least 80 percent. This undervaluing of the dinar did not encourage exports. Positive interest rates were introduced prematurely, in his view. Also, Jovanovic stressed all the conditions of the International Monetary Fund should not have been accepted because this has led to the stratification of our society and the siphoning off of enormous social resources into private ownership. Failure to change the foreign exchange system is one of the most serious mistakes of the Federal Executive Council. It is strange that in the report there is no mention either of the impermissible unsocialist property differences in our society which are taking on a class character, nor of the overriding of key constitutional principles on distribution according to the results of labor. The Federal Executive Council and other federal organs, including the SFRY Assembly, do not deserve a pass mark for their activities in wiping out the separatist ideas of an unethnically pure Kosovo, said Batric Javanovic.

After this the Federal Chamber approved the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council during the past 4-year mandate and adopted the appropriate conclusions.

In the conclusions it is stressed, among other things, that the activities and measures taken by the Federal Executive Council have contributed to achieving positive results in the normalization of economic trends, the gradual increase in production and exports, the meeting of obligations abroad, the reduction of consumption to realistic levels, and the initiation of the process of greater respect for economic laws.

The Federal Chamber also stated that the Federal Executive Council, despite the well-known social and economic difficulties, should have been more consistent in implementing the long-term stabilization program, laws and regulations, as well as the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly.

The delegations then adopted a resume of the Assembly debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System without a debate. The Federal Chamber also decided that this document should be sent to the Federal Conference of SAWPY with the suggestion that changes in the political system should be discussed in more detail only after the 13th LCY Congress which is sure to devote considerable attention to this question.

In the continuation of the session, the Federal Chamber heard information on the stands of the SFRY in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya which was presented by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. Following this, conclusions were adopted which condemn this aggressive act which violated the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of one of the members of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Federal Chamber fully supports the stands of the SFRY Presidency and stresses that the U.S. action is a threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean and has wider negative consequences for international relations.

Stressing that there can be no motives or justifications to excuse threats and the use of force, the Federal Chamber in the conclusions adopted today, condemns all forms of terrorism which threaten the lives of people and the security of countries.

The Federal Chamber also stresses the consistent reaction of our country in the case of the armed attack against Libya and supports the activities of Yugoslavia in the international sphere, particularly at the recently concluded ministerial meeting in New Delhi.

In the continuation of its work the Federal Chamber looked at the relations between Yugoslavia and its neighboring countries. According to Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimar Loncar, Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring countries is one of the most important priorities in our foreign policy. Efforts are being made to develop these relations.

Stressing that economic cooperation with neighbors is an important part of our relations, Loncar said that in the past year trade with these countries amounted to $4.77 billion, which is 9 percent up on 1984.

Continuing the session the delegates adopted the report of the Federal Chamber Working Group on the verification of the statements made in talks between the group of citizens from Kosovo and President of the SFRY Assembly, Ilijaz Kurtesi.

At the start of the debate on this point the leader of the working group, Vjekoslav Vidjak, assessed that it had carried out its work satisfactorily. In this connection it was stressed that significant assistance was attained from the municipal and provincial organs, without whose help, he said, the difficulties arising out of the character of the composition of the working group would not have been overcome.

In order to complete the report which the delegates had already received, Vidjak suggested that in the part entitled "Conclusions and Proposals" the following passage should be added: "The working group assesses that individuals who stress the dramatize those questions and problems which are correctly resolved in constitutional, legal, and self-managing proceedings or some other way, are not contributing to the stabilization of the situation and the development of intranational trust in Kosovo." The Federal Chamber approved this suggestion.

Asking to take the floor in the debate, Zarija Martinovic, stressed that the working group had conscientiously and honestly carried out its work. For this reason, he said, he was annoyed at the statement by Ismail Bajra, who expressed certain mistrust toward the working group and certain other statements connected with the problem of emigration from Kosovo. Nothing affected me more than the article by Kovac in the Ljubljana DNEVNIK stressed Martinovic, adding that the text by this journalist on the visit of the Serbs and Montenegrins to the Sava Center, was the "dirtiest thing" he had ever read in his life.

The report of the working group was also supported by Stevo Stanivukovic and Tome Turnher. Turnher referred, among other things to the text in the Ljubljana DNEVNIK, calling it an excess which can in no way bring into question the friendly relations of the Serbian and Slovene peoples. These links are not something new but have their own history and are manifested in a series of actions. There is hardly a single Slovene municipality which does not have fraternal links with some municipality in Serbia, stressed Tome Turnher.

Following the debate, the Federal Chamber approved the report of the working group and adopted several proposals. In these it is recommended among other things that the Assembly of Kosovo and the municipal assemblies which the working group visited should, in keeping with competence, examine the report adopted today and take appropriate measures on the basis of the statements in it.

The courts and other judicial organs -- that is organs responsible for resolving the problems pointed out by the working group which contributes to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

In the conclusions it is stressed that the Federal Chamber expects the Constitutional Court of Kosovo to take measures in keeping with its rights and duties to effectively protect the rights and freedoms established in the SFRY Constitution of the working people and citizens in Kosovo.

The Federal Chamber ordered the SFRY Assembly Commission for Petitions and Complaints to monitor the implementation of these conclusions and to report to this Assembly Chamber by 1 October 1986 at the latest.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ON FEC WORK, DEBT RESCHEDULING

LD242149 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgarde 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today adopted reports on its work in the past 4 years and on the FEC's work of the Federal Executive Council in this mandate. The chamber also passed a law on associating with the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and a number of other laws.

Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, briefed the delegates on negotiations held with foreign creditors concerning the rescheduling of Yugoslav debts.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces removed from the agenda the law on transforming a part of short-term credits of banks and organizations of associated labor from new-money to long-term credits for working assets, as well as the law on providing resources for subsidizing part of interest on credits for grain supplies from last year's crop, because a coordination between the republican and provincial assemblies had not been reached on this matter.

Accepting the law on the 4-year work of the FEC the chamber adopted conclusions stating the the FEC had completed voluminous work, that conditions for work had been very difficult and complex, and that in such conditions some results had been achieved.

However, the conclusions give as an example the fact that the FEC did not persevere in the consistent implementation of the responsibilities undertaken and that it demonstrated a certain degree of weakness which was reflected in the state of relations in the country.

The chamber noted the FEC's delay in proposing certain regulations and measures for implementing the first phase of the stabilization program which was an additional factor in a slower elimination of the long-term causes of the economic crisis and a slow-moving process of resolving numerous issues which concern the economic development.

The conclusions drew attention to a need to tighten the responsibility fo the FEC and the federal organs of administration in order to achieve the effective, consistent, and responsible realization of their constitutionally-established role.

In a brief introductory report in connection with a statement on the 4-year work of the chamber, President Metodi Antov stressed that the chamber had worked under conditions of major disturbances in social reproduction, which required important changes in the development policy and a fundamental change in the behavior of all the subjects in order to implement the joint interests of the country and surmount the state of crisis.

Illustrating the work of the chamber with figures, Antov said that out of 272 laws passed on the basis of coordination between the republics and provinces, 143 were passed in a shortened time-limit, which points at the complex conditions of work. In the course of the 4 years the chamber adopted four laws as temporary measures.

Dwelling on, as he put it, the phenomena of inaccurate information of the public, Metodi Antov spoke about the institution of consenting to draft documents passed by the chamber, stressing that solutions in the book of regulations were in keeping with the SFRY Constitution. The only departure was with regard to the reaffirmation of the final account of the financial plan of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, which could not have a particularly important effect on the weakening of the effectiveness of the functioning of the political system.

The new law on associating with the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy alters its organization and the method of work in order to insure a more direct influence of the Chamber of Economy on the increase in production, exports, and employment.

The agreement on the re-scheduling of our part of foreign debt was initialed after the negotiations in Geneva and Paris with representatives of 15 Western governments and Kuwait and its signing is expected by mid-May, said Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for Finance, briefing the delegation on the course and results of talks with foreign creditors.

It was agreed with representatives of governments that a debt of about $1.3 billion, which falls due at the end of 1988, should be deferred for 9 years, with a grace period of 4 years. In this way 85 percent of the debt would be deferred, while the remainder and the interests would be paid on a regular basis.

This is the first time in the 30-year history of the work of the "Paris Club" that a country has been allowed a multi-year rescheduling of debt without the usual stand-by arrangement with the IMF. The is in some ways a recognition of Yugoslavia's efforts so far topersevere in the consolidation of the foreign debt, Klemencic stressed.

The IMF must decide by mid-May on the increased monitoring of our economic policy aims. The bilateral signing with governments-creditors will follow next. The agreement was reached for the period from 15 May this year to 1 April 1988, with occasional consultations and verifications to see whether the established policy is being implemented. If the basic indicators of economic trends are shown to be satisfactory, creditors will be ready to extend the arrangement until the end of 1988. The initialling of this agreement, Kemencic stressed, created conditions for the return of our banks and work organizations to the international financial market.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES TRADE

LD241639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo Croatian 1311 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) — The Federal Executive Council examined a report on foreign-trade exchange last year at a session held today and presided over by Borislav Srebric.

The Federal Executive Council noted that relatively satisfactory results have been achieved in the commodities' exchange with foreign countries in complex and unfavorable conditions, though these results are below plan. Real exports of commodities were in keeping with the envisaged rate of growth and they are considerably more dynamic than the growth in social product (about 1 percent), industrial production (2.7 percent), and the realistic growth of world exports (about 2.7 percent). Imports of commodities rose in real terms at a rate of only 2.5 percent, which is a slower rate than that planned and also than the growth in exports.

The deficit in Yugoslavia's balance of trade has been reduced by $129 million and the balance of the commodities' exchange was increased by 1.7 index points. Despite the fact that export prices went down by 1 percent and import prices went up by 2 percent it is significant that the deficit was reduced and the degree of cover of imports by exports increased.

The structure of exports has been improved as regarding the degree of finishing of products, owing to the more dynamic growth of exports of highly-finished products (8.9 percent). Exports of normally-finished products is up by only 2.3 percent, while exports of raw materials went down by 6 percent.

The value, regional orientation, and balance of commodity exchange has not been realized in the envisaged proportions, but the council considers that this is only a short-term tendency.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted a report on preventing the pollution of the River Sava, which will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, in order to acquaint this body with measures taken so far. The report stresses that the majority of tasks set by this chamber has already been executed, while the remaining ones are in the final phase. It was also stressed that the pollution of the Sava is considerably less than before.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD REPORTED TO VISIT 'SOON'

LD241651 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1530 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG) -- The solidarity and unity of all members of the Movement of Nonalignment were evident at the ministerial meeting of the movement's Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi. Furthermore this meeting represents an excellent basis for preparations for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit scheduled to take place in Harare, it was stated at today's press conference here in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The New Delhi gathering was extremely successful and dynamic, thanks to a great extent to the efforts exerted by the hosts, said Secretariat Spokesman Aleksandar Stanic. He also said that the great majority of nonaligned countries wish to see the movement give an even more active contribution to the resolution of the current problems in international relations.

The movement reacted speedily and resolutely to the U.S. attack on Libya by convoking an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the nonaligned and sending a special nonaligned countries' mission to Tripoli and New York, Stanic said.

The official spokesman stated that the president of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad would soon visit Yugoslavia upon the invitation of the Yugoslav Presidency.

He also stated that he had no knowledge of the holding of an extraordinary meeting of Mediterranean progressive parties but that preparations are underway for its regular session. The preparatiory meeting for that conference, he said, could be held at the end of May in Tunis.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MONTENEGRO CONGRESS

Central Committee Members

LD241038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2213 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Titograd, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The election of a new republican party leadership in Titograd late this evening marked the end of the Ninth Montenegrin LC Congress. The delegates also adopted a list of candidates for the LCY organs among the Communists of this republic and elected 60 delegates for the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress.

Sixty-three candidates were on the list of candidates for Central Committee members, 8 more than the number elected. Some 347 delegates voted.

The members of the new Montenegrin LC Central Committee are as follows:

Dusan Asanovic, Bambur Ramiz, Budimir Barjaktarevic, Ivo Batricevic, Radovan Batricevic, Vasilije Boskovic, Milka Brkovic, Tomislav Bulatovic, Vladimire Vlahovic, Novak Vukadinovic, Budimir Vucurovic, Stevo Goranovic, Refija Gredic, Ilija Despotovic, Borivoje Drakic, Dragisa Drljevic, Zef Djeljosevic, Bosko Djukic, Milovan Djurickovic, Milentije Djurovic, Dr Mirceta Djurovic, Miodrag Zivanovic, Zoran Zivkovic, Rajko Jelic, Isak Kalpacine, Vesna Karadzic-Perovic, Dr Risto Kilibardo, Zorica Kovacevic, Mlajen Kovacevic, Dr Avdul Kurpejovic, Franjo Ljuljdjuraj, Biljana Mazic, Spaso Majic, Martin Mikic, Ratko Milic, Venera Milojevic, Dragan Milonjic, Jovan Mirkovic, Spiro Mitrovic, Nenad Nikezic, Radivoje Nikcevic, Veselinka Pavicevic, Dusan Parunovic, Zoran Popovic, Djordjije Rajkovic, Borislave Samardzic, Slobodan Slovinic, Vojislav Stesevic, Janko Toncic, Milorad Celebic, Savo Sekaric and Marko Spadijer.

Nineteen members out of 23 candidates were elected for the LCY Central Committee. They are:

Sucro Bandic [name as received], Dr Radoslav Bulajic, Mulutin Vukasinovic, Mladjen Vukotic, Dr Perko Vukotic, Mijomir Grbovic, Milo Djukanovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Andjelko Kovacevic, Milhajlo Lalic, Ahmed Mehovic, Vukasin Micunovic, Branka Obrenic, Marko Orlandic, Milica Pejanovic, Dr Radovan Radonjic, Zorka Sekulovic, Slobodan Filipovic, and Drago Sofranac.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD231008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The social and political situation in which we are and the very complex and difficult tasks confronting the LC have dictated that in the elections for the LC organs we should resolutely opt for the people who deserve confidence and who offer the guarantee that they will be able to cope with our situation, such as it is.

This was said by Azem Vlasi when submitting the introductory report at the session today of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo which discussed an analysis of the elections in the LC. The lists of the candidates for the leading LC organs in the province as well as the candidates for the leading LC organs of Serbia and of the LCY from the ranks of the provincial LC organization were approved during the session.

The committee members went on to discuss the proposed candidates for the new Provincial Committee and for other provincial LC organs, as well as the candidates from the provincial organization for the leading organs of the LC of Serbia and of the LCY Central Committee and for the LCY Statute Commission. The explanation for these proposals was submitted by Bajram Seljani, secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC.

According to Seljani, throughout the entire procedure for these organs about 40 candidates were proposed and recorded as such. During the examination of all these proposals strict account was taken that established criteria were respected. They were: Complete disaccumulation of functions, adequate national representation, appropriate number of workers, farm workers, young people and women and also safeguarding the continuity whereby one third of members could be elected from members of previous organs.

I should like to stress that some comrades proposed during the last session of the LC Provincial Committee, expressed the desire not to be candidates again for the LC organs which will make it possible for an appropriate number of workers, young people and women to be elected, said Seljani. During the consultations in the municipal organizations it was proposed that the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo should examine the possibility of the election of Comrade Fadilj Hodza as a member of the LCY Central Committee; there have been no demands or any insistence as regards other additional candidates.

At the last session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo -- Seljani recalled -- Comrade Hodza himself expressed his desire and the demand that unless his comrades-in-arms, other revolutionaries, the cadres from the LC of the Republics and from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina with whom he had been in the top bodies of the federation over a long period of time were also candidates, he himself did not want to be a candidate. The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo agreed with the view of Comrade Fadilj Hodza and this is why in the proposal he does not figure as a possible candidate for the membership of the LCY Central Committee. Comrades Ismailj Bajra and Ilija Vakic also expressed their wish not to be candidates so as to help with the disaccumulation of functions.

Members of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, without much discussion, unanimously approved the lists of candidates to the membership of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and of the LCY Central Committee, and also for the membership of the Statute and Supervisory Commissions of the LC of Kosovo, LC of Serbia and of the LCY. Only two changes were approved concerning the proposed list of candidates for the membership of the provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo in order to improve regional representation and the age structure.

The following have been proposed for the membership of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia: Dr Asene Agaj, Lieutenant Colonel General Ali Muhadziri, Bajram Gasi, Daut Jasanica, Drita Krlesi, Jordan Kostic, Jovanka Grbic, Petar Jaksic, Nebih Gasi, Miroslav Vucak, Sadik Sadiku, Sevcet Mustafa, Favzi Hodza, Hakif Muljoli, Saban Krasnici, Sulejman Brna and Dr Petar Stanisic.

The following have been proposed as members of the LCY Central Committee: Ali Sukrija, Kolj Siroka, Svetislav Dolasevic, Sinan Hasani, Rahman Morina, Hasim Redzepi, Sanije Veselji, Vojislav Knezevic, Azem Vlasi, Andjelija Filipovic, Ali Sabani, Enver Djerdjeku, Dobrivoje Simonivic, Adem Krasnici and Seniha Bulja.

Under the agenda item "Any Other Business" Provincial Committee member Imer Pulja asked the committee to discuss the "onesided and tendentious reports by some public information media" on the 26th session of the Provincial Committee when the list of candidates for the top organs of the LC of Kosovo, of the LC of Serbia and of the LCY was discussed.

In this connection the Provincial Committee empowered its Presidium to make an assessment of the reports on this plenum of the Provincial Committee and to inform the members of the highest forum of the LC of Kosovo at one of the forthcoming sessions about these assessments, stands and any possible measures that had been taken.

COMPLAINTS BY KOSOVO CITIZENS JUSTIFIED

AU221945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The complaints of a great number of people from Kosovo are justified: This was the conclusion of a joint working group of the LCY, the Serbian LC, and the Kosovo LC Commissions for Petitions, Appeals, and Complaints which examined statements from 169 petitions in 15 Kosovo communes.

At its final session held today in Pristina, the working group concluded that all the individuals and self-managing organs that brought about these problems through their lack of work and who were dragging out the finding of a solution to the problems -- and by doing so forced the citizens to complain -- must bear the responsibility.

It was assessed that many complaints are the result of extremely unacceptable technobureaucratic attitudes on the part of responsible individuals, services, and organs in these communities, and that this disturbs relations among the people in the community, such as the Kosovo community.

A speedy and efficient solution to the problem which is causing justified dissatisfaction among citizens will be the best defense against those individuals from the Serb and Montenegrin peoples who, by using our weaknesses, are acting the role of leaders and saviors of these nationalities in Kosovo, it was stated at the meeting of the working group.

It was decided that the working group should meet again in 4 months at the latest, in order to jointly conduct a check on implementation of the conclusions that had been decided together with communal leaderships.

'IRREDENTISTS' TRIAL OPENS SESSION IN PRIZREN

AU231905 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] The trial began today of the members of the "Committee for the Territory of Zur," before the sentencing body of the Prizren District Court, in the presence of Judge Nikola Vazuran. Ismet Badavaj, student; Enver Ajazaj, student; Murat Ajazaj, worker; Faik Susuri, worker; Remzi Rizanaj, student; Naim Hodza, student; Tahir Kurtaj, teacher; and Dzevat Rezkurtaj, student, all from the village of Zur near Prizren, are before the district court for hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The above-mentioned are accused of criminal acts of conspiracy to engage in a criminal act from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The first accused, Ismet Badavaj, from 1985 until the time of his arrest, within the hostile group of "Marxist-Leninists", formed the hostile group called the "Committee for the Territory of Zur," whose members acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In his defense, the accused Ismet Badavaj said that the aim of this group was not activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, even though members had decided that Kosovo was to assume the status of a republic. In fact, Ismet Badavaj went to the FRG in 1983, supposedly for employment; however in the FRG he met Adem Riznaj and Dzafer Satrin. After their meeting the two, after a time, sent material with a hostile content through an individual from Germany, which was collected from the Prizren railroad station by the accused Ismet Badavaj and Dzafer Elezkurtaj. Ismet Badavaj admitted that he had taken part in meetings in Prizren and Zur and that he had received all his instructions from Baskim Mazreku, who was imprisoned on 4 November last year.

After the imprisonment of Mazreku the members of the Marxist-Leninist group in Zur did not hold any further meetings. Ismet Badavaj stressed that he considered that he had not committed any crime against our country, and so had nothing to repent. Ismet Badavaj did not answer the judge's question of whether he wanted Kosovo to gain the status of a republic. The second accused, Enver Ajazaj, in his own defense said that he had not read the material he had taken froh Ismet Badavaj, and was not aware of its contents.. However, he accepted that he had taken part in three meetings of this group. To the question of whether he wanted Kosovo to gain the status of a republic, Ajazaj replied, "Since all peoples in our country are equal, I want Kosovo to become a republic." He, stressed that he did not consider himself guilty of everything that was mentioned in the accusation, however he does repent. The trial continues tomorrow.

Eight Sentenced

AU241929 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Today, before the Collegium of Five of Prizren District Court, there concluded the trial of eight members of the so-called "Committee for the Territory of Zur", accused of the criminal offense of conspiracy to engage in hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The first defendant, [words indistinct] Ismet Badavaj, student, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. Enver Ajazaj, student, Murat Ajazaj, worker, and Faik Susuri, worker, were each sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment for assisting the leader of the group to commit his criminal offense. All those sentenced are from Zur.

'DIFFICULT CONDITIONS' AFFECT SERBIAN ASSEMBLY

LD250356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 4 years of work of the delegate Serb Assembly evolved against a background of a sobering-up process and a conflict with the existence of an enormous Yugoslav and republican foreign debt, far exceeding our possibilities. This was stressed by Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the Serb Assembly, in his report at the joint session of all the chambers of the Assembly.

He also recalled that the assembly activity evolved not only in difficult economic and political conditions, but under unfavorable natural circumstances, such as the earthquake on Mount Kopaonik and other natural disasters, serious accidents and the damage caused by them, river pollution, major fires and mining accidents.

This made the already difficult situation even more difficult and often, Gligorijevic recalled, placed constraints on and influence the work and the decisions of this assembly.

Gligorijevic provided a very harsh assessment of the implementation of the decisions of the Assembly in connection with the problem of Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, which was, he said, one of the most serious and the most difficult political, social and moral problems of Yugoslav society during this period. Those who were obliged to apply the conclusions of the Assembly did not display any readiness to accept them, and there was no possibility, he said, of forcing them to do so. The influence of the Assembly on a concrete change of the situation in Kosovo was very small, among other things, because of the well-known situation bound up with the implementation of the constitutional position and unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia.

The main debates in this assembly and throughout the country, in Gligorijevic's assessment, unequivocally speak of the great dissatisfaction over what has been done in Kosovo to control the counterrevolutionary and irredentist activity, in which context the effort invested by the subjective forces in Kosovo to change the situation for the better is not being ignored. Emigration continues and there are no qualitative and substantial changes in the reasons, said the president of the Serb Assembly, leading to all this.

No resolute measure has yet been taken to establish concrete ideopolitical and other responsibility toward all the people who are responsible for the situation that led to the counterrevolution in Kosovo and also for pressure and illegal actions in many areas of life in Kosovo. Also it is alarming that the assessments of the situation in Kosovo differ, which, said Gligorijevic, is reflected on the halt of emigration. [sentence as received] (?I will) repeat once again this Assembly's assessment that, as long as the emigration of the Serbs and of the Montenegrins from Kosovo continues, we cannot talk either about a favorable political-security situation either in that province or in the country as a whole.

It is unconstitutional and unacceptable, was the categorical statement made by Gligorijevic, that there should be any place in our country where all the citizens are not equal before the law and do not enjoy the same rights. This situation cannot be justified by anything and the most vigorous measures must be taken to eliminate such manifestations. Gligorijevic stressed that the complaints against the work of the organs in Kosovo must not at all be described as a nationalistic or enemy behavior because turning to social organs is one of the basic constitutional rights of every working person and citizen, in which context, of course, any misuse of this democratic right must be prevented.

The activity of the Serb Assembly on many occasions ended up with specific statements, conclusions and adopted legislation, but the implementation of these measures was not monitored. An integral activity of the republic as a whole was lacking in adopting and implementing the agreed measures and conclusions and these are the shortcomings which must be eliminated.

In conclusion, Gligorijevic expressed his conviction that the implementation of the program of activity by the republican organs concerning the application of the stands on the topical questions of the implementation of the unity and togetherness, adopted today, will contribute to an essential improvement of the relations in the republic, especially since a readiness was expressed to overcome the serious ideopolitical differences and interpretations of the constitutional laws.

RESOLUTION OF ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE URGED

LD242156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Serbian Delegate Assembly of the third convocation ended its 4-year term of office at today's session at which a report on the Assembly's work was adopted and a speech by the Assembly's president, Slobodan Gligorijevic, was heard.

The Assembly's Chamber of Municipalities again today discussed the case of Ahmet Dobruna, delegate in the chamber of Municipalities who, suspected of having received bribes, was arrested despite his delegate immunity. A representative of the mandate-immunity commission and the republic's deputy public prosecutor, Stanisa Radak, informed the delegates that since the chamber's last session there had been no new developments in the Dobruna case. This implies that the Kosovo Provincial public prosecutor has so far failed to establish the names of the officials of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs who arrested Dobruna unlawfully. They remain "unknown persons." Delegates to the chamber agreed that there has been enough of the "hide-and-seek" game and called on the republic's public prosecutor to do everything within the law and his jurisdiction to resolve the case. They also asked the 12 delegates reelected to the next composition of the chamber to make efforts to bring the affair to an end.

ZARKOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

AU181630 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent birthday congratulations to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea.

BRIEFS

OIL EQUIPMENT TO ALBANIA -- Sarajevo, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Sarajevo Energoinvest will deliver fittings and equipment for oil drilling valued at $105 million dollars to the People's Republic of Albania by year's end. According to the announcement issued by the information service of that composite organization of associated labor, the business contract was signed today between the representatives of Energionvest and of the Makinaimport firm in Tirana. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 24 Apr 86 LD]

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KULIKOV, PACT MILITARY COUNCIL HOLD MEETING

LD252003 Warsaw PAP in English 1610 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw April 25: The Military Council of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, presided over by commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov held a meeting here today.

Participants in the meeting reviewed some of the current issues pertaining to the state and development of the armies and navies of the United Armed Forces, as well as the practical activities of commanding organs, and adopted agreed recommendations.

The meeting proceeded in a business-like atmosphere and in the spirit of friendship, understanding and soldierly partnership.

CEMA LABOR CHIEFS MEETING CONCLUDES IN SOFIA

AU251908 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 25 Apr 86

["CEMA -- Cooperation in Labour and Social Work" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- Cooperation between the state labour agencies of the CMEA member countries on the most important questions of labour, wages and social issues is developing successfully. This assessment was confirmed at the 18th session of the conference of heads of state labour agencies of the CMEA member countries held here from April 21 through 25.

The session approved guidelines of cooperation in the 1986-1990 period. They are directed mainly at aiding the realization of the tasks set by the economic summit session in Moscow, by the Comprehensive Programme for Techno-Scientific Progress Up to the Year 2000 and by the documents adopted by the top CMEA bodies. The guidelines give prominence to the securing of conditions for a maximum raising of labour productivity on the basis of accelerated techno-scientific progress and of the more efficient use of the human factor. The guidelines also devote considerable attention to the consistent implementation of the principle of payment according to the quantity and quality of the work done, to the perfection of the material incentives of techno-scientific progress and to the raising of the quality standard of the output.

The session adopted the materials which sum up the experience of the CMEA member countries in the field of introducing new conditions of payment in the industrial branches at the expense of the internal reserves of the enterprise.

The guests were received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A representative of Angola attended the session in the capacity of an observer.

WPC ENDS SESSION, ISSUES DECLARATION ON PEACE

AU271605 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 27 (BTA) -- "The future of us all is balanced on a razor's edge.

Never has the choice before us been so starkly uncompromising. We are faced with two options: confrontation, nuclear war and annihilation, or survival, peace and cooperation," reads the declaration of the World Peace Council adopted at the session of the World Peace Council, which has ended here today.

Representatives of peace movements from more than 120 countries and 28 international organizations took part in the work of the session.

The declaration stresses that the world peace movement has become a permanent and important factor for finding of a way out of the tension which has been accumulated in the world. A number of initiatives of the peace movement are supported by the U.N., the countries from the socialist community, the Non-Aligned Movement, many other peace-loving countries and organizations. "By acting together this large potential of peace and good will can prevent nuclear war and eliminate nuclear weapons," stresses the declaration.

The International Year of Peace has begun in an atmosphere of optimism after the summit between Mr. Mikhayil Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan, in Geneva. It has created the opportunity for normalization of the Soviet-American relations and international situation as a whole. A consensus has been reached in Geneva that nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought, continues the declaration.

The declaration stresses the great significance of the latest Soviet peace initiatives, whihc have attracted a widespread public support. These initiatives once again confirm the Soviet Union's concern over strengthening of peace and security, its readiness for real nuclear disarmament.

The World Peace Council and the national peace movements are convinced that the Soviet peace initiatives may set a barrier before the nuclear threat, and that they represent a considerable contribution to the activation of the champions of peace.

But the replies of the U.S. Administration to the Soviet and all other peace initiatives, have been the nuclear test blasts in Nevada and the cynical armed aggression against Libya.

The declaration poses as a key issue of the struggle for peace the prevention of an outer space arms race. The "star wars" programme threatens all humanity and the irrefutable truth about it must be brought home to each and every person.

The document insists on a ban on nuclear tests explosions, which will ensure a gradual curbing of the arms race lead in to complete disarmament.

The declaration of the World Peace Council stresses the need to activation of all progressive forces in Europe in order to free the continent of the U.S. medium range nuclear missiles, as well as of other nuclear and chemical weapons. The stock pile cf conventional weapons must also be radically reduced in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The World Peace Council is of the opinion that the plan for a stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century, is a realistic one. The World Peace Council is ready to join hands with all other peace-loving movements and forces to support and to contribute to the realization of this programme.

Public scepticism or indifference in connection with these problems only bolster those forces who have no desire to see positive results achieved at the negotiations for disarmament, for strengthening of confidence and security, points out the declaration.

The W.P.C. condemns the policy of state terrorism and the doctrine of "neoglobalism" as an imperialist policy and a drive for world domination. "Peace is indivisible and so is our struggle. As secure and just peace for all people is our principal and unchanging goal", the declaration stresses. "Peace cannot be obtained at the price of renunciation by the people of their struggle for freedom, self-determination and independence."

The declaration denounces the aggressive and destabilizing activities of U.S. imperialism in various part of the planet. It points to the Middle East, Central America, the African south and the Mediterranean as extremely dangerous hotbeds of tension and stresses the danger of the militarization of Asia and the region of the Pacific.

It emphasizes that in the present-day united and interdependent world the peace and security of the peoples are impossible without the establishment of a comprehensive system of economic security protecting each state against discrimination and sanctions and other manifestations of the imperialist, neocolonialist policy and presupposing a joint search for ways of a just settlement of the problems of the indebtedness of the developing nations and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Today the WPC operates in totally different conditions from the period between the 1940s and the 1960s when it was actually the only mass international democratic organization mobilizing the peoples for a struggle against the warmongers. Its uniqueness made it possible to secure the unity of action of the peace-loving forces in the socialist, capitalist and development countries. "The distinctive characteristic of the WPC since its foundation has been its resolute support for the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems rather than a rejection of one socio-political system of another," the document stressed.

"We support any initiatives serving the cause of peace, regardless of their sources. The peace movement cannot be pro-Soviet or pro-American. It is primarily an anti-war and anti-nuclear movement pursuing goals common to all humankind", the political declaration of the W.P.C. concludes.

SFRY DELEGATE ON CHEMICAL ARMS TALKS 'PROGRESS'

LD252256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1834 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 25 (TANJUG) -- The negotiations on banning chemical arms at the Geneva disarmament conference were the "only area in the multilateral disarmament talks were slow but stable progress has been made."

Answering the questions of TANJUG correspondent, conference Chairman Celso de Souze e Silva of Brazil told a press conference the above, commenting on the just ended spring session.

He also set out that in the chemical arms ban negotiations, the two superpowers in particular achieved progress concerning the sensitive question of the future convention's implementation verification.

Yugoslav representative at the Geneva disarmament conference Kazimir Vidas said that the Yugoslav delegation has in detail expressed its stands concerning the convention's implementation verification and that "other delegations accepted many of our stands on this question."

In his speech at the closing meeting yesterday, the Yugoslav representative said that "essential progress" has been made in negotiations on banning chemical arms.

CSSR AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD252006 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm April 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador Alois Reznik told the Stockholm conference today that the present sharpened international situation makes it imperative to solve problems between states solely by peaceful means.

Speaking at a plenary session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe he appreciated the fact that most conference particpants favour such an approach. He emphasized the importance of the new Soviet proposal to substantially reduce conventional forces and armament in Europe for an improvement in the overall situation on the European continent.

Reviewing the course of the conference to date, Alois Reznik noted that the socialist countries have taken many constructive steps to achieve first positive results at the conference. He praised the effort of neutral and non-aligned states in seeking ways to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

A similar constructive approach is, however, lacking on the part of NATO states which are trying to conduct the talks only on the basis of their proposals, without regard to the interests and security of the other participating states, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said.

He hoped that positive results attained at the conference would help strengthen confidence and security between European states and give a new impulse to the development of the Helsinki process.

ORZECHOWSKI, SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSS CSCE

LD251636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Today's Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission Session was devoted to discussing Poland's stand at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Putting forward our standpoint, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski stressed, inter alia, that Poland's activeness at this important forum of European dialogue has an essential significance for strengthening the position of our state in the international arena. He also indicated that Poland is an essential factor in the East-West dialogue and that there can be no full return to detente without its participation.

A resoluton adopted at the end of the session states, inter alia, that security and cooperation in Europe remain one of the priority directions of the functioning of state foreign policy. The document underlines the significance of the proposal for carrying out significant reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments on the European continent as proposed at the 11th SED Congress by Mikhail Gorbachev.

ROMANIAN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT CSCE MEETING

AU232024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bern, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- During the debates in the CSCE meeting in Bern on contacts of persons, institutions and organizations, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausecscu's outlook was set forth on the development of collaboration in the European countries, the strengthening of security in the continent and the world over, and part of this, on the extension of human contacts.

The Romanian representative stressed that the climate of peace should be instated, that the principles of equality of rights, national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in domestic affairs, nations' and people's right to freely choose their development path, should be observed, as foremost prerequisites to international cooperation in all domains, human contacts included.

The development of confidence and cooperation among peoples paves the way for broader, freer contacts, and as such, provides the opportunity to solve humanitarian questions on a larger plane than in conditions of obtaining tension.

Next, the speaker enlarged upon Romania's policy of development and amplification of exchanges, including contacts of persons, institutions organizations and associations, in most various spheres of the economic, scientific, cultural and artistic life, in sports, tourism, youth affairs, of extension of personal and professional trips and family contacts.

ATA COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S UPCOMING TOKYO SUMMIT

AU271433 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Reagan's Tour of Indonesia and Japan -- Reagan Will Seek Support for the Aggressive Course of Washington in the Tokyo Meeting of the 7 Main Capitalist Countries" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 27 (ATA) -- On April 26, U.S. President Reagan left the United States for a tour during which he will visit Indonesia and Japan.

The reports point out that Tokyo meeting will be the most important part of Reagan's tour. In a statement before leaving Washington the White House chief said that he will try to "reaffirm and consolidate the economic, strategic and political ties" between the U.S.A. and its partners. He implied that the meeting of the seven will tackle not only with economic questions. White House officials have reported also that Reagan will seek from the partners of the U.S.A. support for the policy of Washington regarding the so-called struggle against terrorism. With such a pretext the United States wants to ensure a greater engagement of its allies in the anti-Libyan actions and support for other aggressive acts U.S. imperialism may undertake against sovereign countries in different regions of the world.

The trade disagreements between the U.S.A., on the one hand, and the European Common Market (EEC) and Japan on the other, will occupy an important place in the economic questions to be discussed in Tokyo meeting. The United States, having had a trade deficit of about 150 billion dollars last year, will exert other pressures over its partners for a complete opening of the market for American products.

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE TO TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

AU261445 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 26 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi:

"The celebration of the national day of the United Republic of Tanzania affords me the pleasure in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you the warmest greetings.

"Profiting from this marked event in the history of your country I wish the friendly Tanzanian people further successes in the progress and prosperity of the country and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

"On this occasion I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two friendly countries will strengthen and extend further more in the future, in the interest of our two peoples."

HUSAK RECEIVES PEOPLE'S PARTY HEAD, ENVOYS

People's Party Chairman Zalman

LD251510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] In Prague Castle today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, received the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party headed by the party's chairman Zbynek Zalman.

Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, told Comrade Gustav Husak about his party's current activity. He emphasized that the Czechoslovak People's Party, as a firm element of the National Front, had unequivocally endorsed the tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, the humanitarian content of which was geared toward all-round care for the welfare of man. In addition, he spoke about the results of the work of members and functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Party before the 17th CPCZ Congress, and about their activity at all stages of preparations for elections to the representative bodies. He informed Comrade Husak about the preparations for the 4th Congress of the Czechoslovak People's Party, and assured him that the party would fulfill honorably all the resolutions to which it had committed itself in its message of greetings at the 17th CPCZ Congress and at the joint session of the central committees of the National Front.

Gustav Husak stated that the program of the 17th party congress had become the program for the whole National Front. In this connection, he paid tribute to the stand of the Czechoslovak People's Party which had unequivocally endorsed that program and had voiced its intention to take an active part in implementing it. He stressed that the CPCZ and all of society sincerely valued this commitment by the members and functonaries of the Czechoslovak People's Party. In order to provide in the future for a materially and spiritually richer life for our citizens, to improve their living and working conditions, and to make further headway in shaping the socialist way of life, we must speed up the socioeconomic development of our society, primarily through intensificaion, improved efficiency of production throughout society, and greater quality in all our work, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak.

To this end, it is essential to alter -- and alter very quickly -- the thinking, attitudes, and behavior of people, to improve organization and discipline in all sectors, to bring about a fundamental improvement in our style of work, and to foster a creative and resourceful atmosphere. We must ensure that the drive to implement the strategic policy of speeding up the socioeconomic development of society is taken to heart by all working people, work collectives, each and every factory and enterprise, the working class, cooperative farmworkers, and the intelligentsia.

At today's meeting with the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party, Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the honest and concientious work of its members and functionaries for the development of our society, and their part in the working initiative declared in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

In the context of the forthcoming elections to the representatives bodies at all levels, Comrade Gustav Husak spoke about the further development of socialist democracy and the improvement of our political system. He highlighted the active part played by the Czechoslovak People's Party in the activities of the National Front, and in drawing up the new election programs.

At the same time, he emphasized the need for the National Front, to which the majority of our citizens are affiliated through the different political parties, as well as public and leisure organizations, to contribute even more effectively to increasing the people's creative involvement in building an advanced socialist society, and in the administration and management of public affairs so as to shape the socialist way of life.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and was marked by a total identity of views, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

Ambassadors to UK, Angola

LD251649 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has received Jan Fidler, the newly appointed CSSR ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Miloslay Polansky, the new CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. He received both ambassadors in connection with the beginning of their tour of duty.

Lao, Other Ambassadors

LD242045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at the Prague Castle today the new Lao Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Thongsavat Khaikhamphitoun to present his credentials. In the course of their cordial conversation both sides stated with satisfaction that the mutual relations are conducted on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed at the end of talks of party and state delegations in 1980 in Laos. They stressed the full identity of views on the present international situation. Gustav Husak expressed the principled support of Czechoslovakia for the constructive foreign policy of Laos and its efforts to safeguard peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Niels Sigurdsson, ambassador of Iceland to Czechoslovakia also presented his credentials to Gustav Husak. Both representatives stressed the longstanding friendly relations between the two states and expressed determination to continue their development in all spheres of common interest.

Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, also received the new Ambassador of Congo to Czechoslovakia (?Justin Balayngoto). During their conversation, they examined the standard of the mutual relations so far and stressed that both countries would look for ways to further deepen and broaden mutual cooperation in all spheres, above all, the economic and trade spheres.

JAKES ADDRESSES FUNCTIONARIES IN KROMERIZ

LD242312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Kromeriz District today. He saw the modern equipment for the renovation of spare parts in the agricultural machinery repairs national enterprise in Holesov and familiarized himself with the progress of agricultural work and results in the plan fulfillment of unified agricultural cooperatives -- the Obrancu Miru in Kostelec near Holesov, and Rozvoj in (?Zahnosovice).

At the end of his visit, Comrade Jakes spoke at a meeting with functionaries of the district. He explained approaches toward the fulfillment of resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and stressed at the same time the necessity to increase demands and responsibility in all sections to fulfill this year's state plan and to create prerequisites for the further years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He said that it is necessary to implement the results of the scientific-technical development more quickly to perfect the standard of the direct management activity, and to support the broad development of working peoples' initiative

BILAK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SED CONGRESS

LD212237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Party Central Committee, that took part in the 11th SED Congress, returned from Berlin to Prague today.

The delegation was received at the Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

FOJTIK ATTENDS ARMY MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

LD242346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The meeting of leading functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army to explain extensively the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and their implementation in the Army ended in Prague today.

Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, spoke about current questions of the party's ideological work. He pointed out that the implementation of the key tasks of the congress, that is the speeding up of social economic development and further strengthening of socialism, is indivisibly linked with changes in the people's thinking. This was of decisive significance for the direction of party ideological work. It must be consistently linked with the needs of practice, care must be taken over its concrete nature; it must not be allowed to fall into formalism, moralizing, or barren enlightenment.

Comrade Jan Fojtik also emphasized that the problems which we are solving in our internal policy must be more closely linked with the explanation of the international situation and with the struggle that is taking place between socialism and capitalism. At the close of his speech he expressed the conviction that Communists in the Czechoslovak People's Army will help to fulfill the tasks of our ideological front, in particular in the education of the younger generation in basic military service.

TRADE UNION LEADER ADDRESSES CENTRAL COUNCIL

LD252158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The 2-day session of the 15th plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions ended today in Prague. Alena Muellerova reports:

On both days, the members and candidate members of the plenum discussed the main report delivered by Vaclav Bezel and the draft plan of activity up to the 11th All-Trade Union Congress. After the wide-reaching discussion which gave rise to about 40 stimulating proposals for further improvement of trade union work, the 15th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions approved a resolution.

Part of this also is the plan of activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement which presupposes the development of effort for uniform fulfillment of planned tasks, faster implementation of the results of science and technology in practice, and for increasing the efficiency and quality of labor. The participants in the session also adopted a resolution on convening the 11th All-Trade Union Congress on 14-17 April next year and on the annual members' meetings, conferences, and congresses.

The closing speech was given by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Among other things, he said:

[Begin recording] If we wish to fulfill the calling of socialist trade unions under present conditions, we must consistently, throughout the year, right up to the congress, truly do everything in order to fulfill some basic requirements. We must imbue every activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement with the spirit and content of the policy of the Communist Party approved by the 17th congress. In harmony with this for all primary organizations, we must work out activity plans that are factual, concrete, and in the same way based on the situation, tasks, and problems of the given work sector. We must contribute to the full success of the elections to representative bodies and to the election of candidates of the National Front. We must from the beginning become involved in the fulfillment of the new election programs of the National Front, in the creation of which we have taken part as trade union organs and organizations. We must strive for the implementation of informal effective participation of workers in management, in particular by means of production consultation. We must tenaciously increase the quality of joint meetings of trade unions organs, and in particular factory, enterprise, and trade union committees, with partners in economic organs, so that these meetings will bring greater results than so far, and so that they will lead to solutions of the most pressing problem of given collectives. We must implement all forces and possibilities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the interest of the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan for 1986 and a successful entry into the year 1987. We must also extend more quickly the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions in all enterprises, work collectives, and in particular brigades of socialist labor, and we must clarify for ourselves how to make a more significant contribution to the development of science and technology. We must take an active part in the improvement of order and discipline at workplaces; be more decisive in implementing the socialist principles of remuneration for labor; and support greater implementation of well prepared brigade forms of organization of labor and remuneration. We must be more decisive in striving for improved work conditions, particularly in areas where the majority of workers are women; for the removal of shortcomings uncovered in checks of work safety; for the reduction of occupational disease and the number of accidents; for the development of enterprise social policy; and for the fulfillment of all-round care for the workers. By means of honest work of building, through strong alliance ties and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we must contribute to the security of peace, to disarmament, and social progress on our planet. [end recording]

ECONOMIC PLAN OPEN TO 'BROAD PUBLIC DISCUSSION'

LD260926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- The directive for the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy during 1986-90, which was adopted at the 11th SED Congress, is to be submitted to working people and all GDR citizens for broad public discussion. This decision has been reached by the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers.

According to this decision, the two bodies proceed from the basis that the discussion on the directive will give rise to numerous new proposals and initiatives for the further significant increase in economic performance.

In order to implement the SED's economic strategy with an outlook to the year 2000, the core of which is the unity of economic and social policy, the scientific-technical revolution must be linked even more effectively with the advantages of socialism and dynamic economic growth must be safeguarded in a stable way with increasing productivity, efficiency, and quality through the broad application of key technologies. It is important to comprehensively develop the great intellectual and material potential of the GDR and the skills, experience, and creative initiative of the working people.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES ELECTION MANIFESTO

LD252113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council, has underlined the desire of all parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front, under the tried and tested leadership of the party of the working class, to do their utmost to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with all citizens for the welfare of all citizens. In his speech to the National Council meeting, he said: "We shall do everything to contribute to the preservation of peace. We will use all our strength for the further dynamic development of the economy, and for the welfare and the happiness of the people. We will contribute to steadily continuing the main task in the unity of economic and social policy."

Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that the SED gives its full approval to the election manifesto of the National Council. It is an obligation of honor for Communists to channel all their efforts into doing justice at all times for the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the preservation of peace.

They set themselves new challenges in tried and tested cooperation, in the strong alliance that is a decisive driving force behind the GDR's social development. Referring to the coming weeks of great political activity across the country, he stressed that the electoral movement would be a broad discussion on all internal and foreign policy issues that concern citizens, on major policy as well as regional concerns. "We are certain that in this our goal of further implementing the unity of economic and social policy will be a focal point."

Joachim Herrmann emphasized the need to safeguard peace and said that moderation, reason, and realism are the needs of the moment. In this context he referred to the latest peace proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, saying they are a great opportunity for giving peace a permanent basis in line with the principle of equality and equal security.

In view of the fact that the decisions of the 11th SED Congress resolutely continue the proven policy for the benefit of the people and for peace, they represent a strong, attractive and mobilizing election program, said Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive. Our joint election statement is sustained by the successful balance sheet of social developmet that firmly links economic and social progress, he said. This was in turn clearly expressed in the joint decisions of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive, and the GDR Council of Ministers on the new sociopolitical measures. Satisfaction about this and the entire perspective of socialist advancement inspire numerous new initiatives. Whatever was carried out for the comprehensive intensification of production, the applicaton of up-to-date technology, above all key technologies, and a high growth in productivity is always linked with the further improvement of working and living conditions. The speaker continued: In the spirit of the election manifesto we will make our contribution toward ensuring that the electorate's vote is linked with action for the strengthening of socialism, and that the vote on 8 June produces a truly active commitment to the policies of the 11th congress, the policy for the welfare of the people and peace.

In the discussion altogether 18 speakers took the platform, representatives of the parties and mass organizations working together in the National Front, workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, craftsmen, a pastor, and other working people. They emphasized that the great public debate after the 11th SED Congress would be continued and that new initiatives would unfold in all social spheres for the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. The National Council members passed the election manifesto at the end of the meeting in the People's Chamber Assembly Hall.

HOFFMANN, USSR AMBASSADOR HAIL CULTURAL TIES

LD252258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and USSR on 26 April 1956, a festive function took place in Berlin on Friday. Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture, and USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov praised this first cultural agreement as an important starting point for the scheduled development of cooperation between the two countries in the areas of culture, science, and education. They referred to the numerous and close relations that have developed over the past 3 decades between cultural workers, university teachers, school teachers, and scientists. The two speakers emphasized that the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress are giving new impulses to the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

WEST BERLINER ARRESTED FOR 'SMUGGLING' PEOPLE

LD251521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- On 23 April 1986 the GDR security authorities caught red-handed and arrested Lutz Zimmermann, an inhabitant of Berlin (West), at the Berlin-Sonnenallee GDR border crossing point. As a recruited agent of a criminal gang smuggling human beings, which operated out of Berlin (West) and the FRG, he took part in the organization of crimes against the GDR by misusing the transit agreement in order to obtain money by criminal means. Investigations have started and an arrest warrant has been issued. The vehicle used in the crime, a Mercedes with the registration number M-HZ5251, has been impounded.

USSR'S CHEBRIKOV DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD251857 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 25 Apr 86

[Text] Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Politburo, chairman of the Committee for State Security, has left Hungary. Viktor Chebrikov made a 3-day official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government. He held negotiations with Janos Kamara, minister of interior, and was also received by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party.

MSZMP'S BERECZ, RITTER RETURN FROM USSR VISIT

LD252303 Budapest MTI in English 2025 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI) -- Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] visited the USSR from April 23rd to 25th on invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He held talks with Aleksandr Yakovlev and Vadim Medvedev, secretaries of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He met with heads of the Publicity Department and Foreign Relations Department of the CC of the CPSU, and with those of the State Television and Radio Committee and the newspaper PRAVDA. Opinions were exchanged in a cordial and comradely atmosphere on topical tasks of the HSWP and CPSU, on ideological and publicity work, and on advancing cooperation between the responsible bodies of the two parties. Participating in the talks was Sandor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Hungary's ambassador to the USSR.

Janos Berecz together with Tibor Ritter, deputy department head of the Central Committee, and Gyula Bereczky, sub-department head of the Central Committee who had accompanied him arrived home to Budapest Friday evening. Present at their reception at Ferihegy Airport was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to Hungary.

INTELLECTUALS OPPOSE DANUBE POWER PLANT

AU211443 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Apr 86 p 11

[Full-page advertisement -- "Appeal" to the Austrian public to prevent the building of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Danube Power Plant in Hungary, signed by a group of Hungarian intellectuals]

[Text] Distinguished readers,

We are approaching you this way because you could, in the near future, play a decisive role in financing and implementing a needless and harmful Czechoslovak-Hungarian Danube water power plant project.

You ought to know that the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project for a barrage dam system is facing peaceful but resolute and distinct resistance in Hungary. This has been the most significant manifestation of the citizens' will in the country for decades. Ten thousand opponents of the project have voiced their opinions in petitions, an open discussion, and a referendum, but the government does not permit any media criticism nor does it allow any organization or rally to voice opposing views -- be it even by means of a "silent march."

This advertisement could not be published in Hungary either. It is our concern, however, that you should learn the arguments of the protesters at first hand. Nor do we conceal that we would be deeply disappointed if the friendly public opinion of neighboring Austria were not taken into consideration.

The Project

The Danube is to be entirely reshaped over a stretch of 200 kilometers. A reservoir covering an area of 60 square km is to be dug in the plain below Pressburg (Bratislava). The Danube as a border river is to be diverted to Czechoslovak territory in a 30 kilometer long and up to 16 meter high concrete channel. The dammed-up water is to be let off twice a day through the Gabcikovo peak load powerstation. To tame the 4-meter-high surge of water, it is intended to harness the river with a second power plant between Visegrad and Nagymaros -- in the romantic Danube bend above Budapest.

What is involved is a decade-old project which, in keeping with the views prevailing at that time, is aimed at the maximum generation of electric power. Despite all this the barrage dam system would only increase Hungarian energy production by some 3 to 4 percent at the cost of a gigantic investment which under the present economic conditions could not be financed from domestic sources.

The Discussion

The discussion in Hungary only concerned ecological issues until reports emerged about an eventual Austrian participation. In this context the official bodies charged with environmental protection also voiced their criticism; as did a special committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; the National Office for Environmental Protection and the Protection of Nature; the Institute for City Planning; and the Association of Hungarian Architects.

It was pointed out in the academy report that the requirements of the environment and hence also the costs connected with it were not taken into consideration at all in the gigantic project. The structures would, if they were erected according to plan, cause irreparable damage to the river and ground water, to potable water supplies, agriculture and forestry, the fauna and flora, as well as to the unique Danube scenery. Here is only one example from the list of losses: The diversion into the concrete channel bed would endanger potable water supplies for 3 million riverside residents as a result of the lowering of the ground water level.

The objections voiced by both experts and the people affected by the project, yielded only one result: The government ordered a supplementary study on the environmental impact of the project. This study upheld the original project and only recommended additional investments totalling 2 to 3 percent to repair the worst damage. Nevertheless the academy in a closed session in the summer of 1985 also refused to support the project and instead that: no peak power plant which causes a surge of water be built at Gabcilov; construction of the Nagymaros power plant be abandoned; and that the Danube with its normal water flow be left in the old river bed.

Consequences of Austrian Participation

This has been the status quo up to the most recent past. The protest was based on scientific arguments; it was received with stubborn silence. The government had no arguments to offer but fortunately also lacked the money to throw itself into the ill-fated adventure.

But then the report on Austrian aid arrived, aid in the shape of a contract between the Federal Power Corporation, the Danube Power Plant Corporation, and state enterprises on one side and the Hungarian state on the other, linked, however, with guarantees and pledges of liability on the part of the federal government in Vienna. Austria intends to assume more than 7 billion schillings worth of the building costs and 70 percent of the work. It would receive in exchange over 20 years the overwhelming portion of the output of power to which Hungary is entitled.

All this implies in practice that Austria, as it were, is creating for itself a power plant in a neighboring country on the basis of blueprints which are regarded as harmful by Hungarian environmental experts. The installations are to produce electricity for Austria over 2 decades but will inflict environmental damage on Czechoslovakia and Hungary for an unforeseeable future period.

This is a balance sheet which is apparently favorable for Austria: The unemployed building industry will receive orders, the output of the Hainburg Power Plant that remains at the drawing board stage will be replaced, and with "clean" energy at that. On the Hungarian side, however, there only remains a devastated Danube and a ruined agriculture, exhausted potable water sources, and nothing remains for Hungary even of that scanty electric power which is referred to in order to promote the entire nightmare. Only a few Hungarians exist who do not regard this as an Austrian export of environmental damage.

This advertisement does not emanate from any party but from deeply concerned people from various strata of Hungarian society. Far be it from us to interfere in Austrian affairs and it would also be superfluous since in your country all sides are getting a hearing. We wish to recall, however, that the Hungarian public regarded this nonimplementation of the Hainburg project as a victory of democracy. We ask you: Prevent Austria from even inadvertently interfering in the discussion between the Hungarian Government and society. A democratic society -- and we regard Austria as such -- must not allow the exploitation of the shortcomings of democracy in another country for its own material benefit. The European Parliament has recently sent a resolution requesting the Austrian Government to abandon the project. We urge you, the citizens: Please find the opportunity to prevent what is irreparable. Hungary and the Danube will be grateful to you.

Ivan Baba, literary researcher
Andras Balczo
Professor Kalman Benda, historian

Istvan Bibo, art historian
Sandor Csoori, poet, Herder prize winner
Cyorg Dalos, writer

Professor Dezo Dercsenyi, art historian, Herder prize laureate
Ference Donath, national economist

Tamas Dozsa, graphic artist (Danube circle)
Tibor Fenyi, historian, Herder scholarship holder
Miklos Haraszti, writer
Andras Hegedus, sociologist, former premier
Lorand Hideg, technical editor, (Danube circle)

Ferenc Karinthy, writer

Janos Kenedi, critic

Janos Kis, philosopher
Zoltan Kocsiz, pianist
Gyorgy Konrad, writer, Herder prize winner
Gyorgy Livany, historian
Fruzsina Magyer, dramatist

Imre Mecs, engineer (initiator of the referendum)

Miklos Meszoly, writer
Gabor Pajkossy, historian (Danube circle)

Gyorgy Petri, poet

Laszlo Rajk, architect
Imre Sinkovits, actor

Gyozo Somogyi, painter

Janos Vargha, biologist, journalist, (Danube circle)
Judit Vasarhelyi, librarian, (Danube circle)
Laszlo Vit, building engineer, (Danube circle)

Financed from donations to the Ecology Institute; 1070 Vienna, Neubaugasse 64-66.

Account for donations: Friends of the Danube, No 103-28500 with the Austrian Credit Institute (bank area code number 13.000) The signers of his appeal consent to any reprint of this appeal and express appreciation in advance. For further information: Tibor Fenyi, telephone number Vienna 48 37 87/40 DW.

'INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS' OF SED CONGRESS EXAMINED

LD232025 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Janos Kisovsky commentary]

[Text] Janos Kisovszky comments on the international aspects of the 11th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party:

Increased international attention was focused on the party congress in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. This was due to the role played by the socialist German state in several European issues and in influencing the general atmosphere of the continent. For one part, this role is due to geographical reality, the fact that there are two German states living side by side in Europe. For the second, it's a role deliberately accepted by the socialist German state to preserve peace. It was once again stated at the Berlin congress that the two Germanies shared specific responsibilities in strengthening European security. German-German relations have their indirect effect on European relations through political dialogue, economic cooperation, scientific, and cultural contacts. Berlin is aware of the responsibility and is ready to act on the basis of this responsibility. But to maintain good contacts, the other Germany must also regard the existence of another sovereign Germany as a political reality and must not disturb this relation with actions such as the deployment of American missiles and adherence to star wars.

Contacts between the two Germanies are important, not just on governmental level but through the dialogue of the German Socialist Unity Party and the West German SPD. One result of this contact or dialogue between the two parties is an appeal to establish a chemical weapon-free zone on the Continent of Europe.

The international significance of the congress was also underlined by the fact that the Soviet party delegation was headed by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The most recent Soviet disarmament proposal also came from Berlin, where Mr Gorbachev called for a radical reduction of conventional forces in Europe. The adopted party resolutions, especially the part of foreign policy, and the speeches delivered at the congress once again stressed that the GDR and its allies, the socialist countries, are for a continuation of dialogue, even in the present tense situation. The documents reveal a political realism that continues to depend in large part on relations between the two Germanies.

WARSAW COMMITTEE URGES MAY DAY PARADE ATTENDANCE

LD251942 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Committee for the Celebration of May Day in Warsaw has issued an appeal to the inhabitants of the capital and the voivodship on the occasion of the forthcoming holiday of the working people. The appeal says, that the May Day parade in Warsaw will be a manifestation of unity of the capital's working people and of support for the socialist renewal and the national accord. All those to whom the homeland, socialist Poland, is dear and who are united by the concern for the good of the Poles and by hopes for permanent peace in the world will meet at the May Day parade, The appeal reads.

Solidarity Refused Parade

LD251950 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (DPA) -- The city authorities of Warsaw today (Friday) refused an application from 15 members of Solidarity and of other banned trades unions for approval for a demonstration on 1 May independent of the official march. They justified this by the alleged danger to safety and public order.

The signatories of the application were threatened with punitive sanctions in the event of contravention. The applicants include Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity's former press spokesman. They justified their call for an independent demonstration by saying that the workers had the right to commemorate 1 May in accordance with the traditions of the workers. The state leadership has made this its own celebration. In previous years, there have been independent May Day demonstrations organized by Solidarity in several towns alongside the official marches past; the former frequently took place after church services.

WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV MEETS JARUZELSKI

LD252009 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- PUWP CC first secretary president of Poland's Council of State, superior of the Armed Forces, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the presence of PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, minister of National Defence, Army General Florian Siwicki and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, deputy minister of national defence, Arms General Jozef Uzycki, received here today commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and members of the Military Council taking part in its meetings in Warsaw.

Marshal Kulikov informed Wojciech Jaruzelski about the work of the military council of the united Armed Forces of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, underscoring the significance of the current meeting for the cohesion and cooperation of the fraternal armies, for the strengthening of the defensive alliance of the countries of the socialist community. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PZPR COMMISSION MEETING

LD252243 Warsaw PAP in English 1910 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- The PUWP Central Party Control Commission, attended by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, held a session here today.

The commission discussed and adopted a report on its activities over the current term which is nearing an end, and reviewed most important tasks facing party control commissions of all levels before the 10th PUWP Congress.

The commission's report for the 10th PUWP Congress, discussed at the meeting, presented its performance in a synthetic manner, especially in the sphere of the party's ideological and organizational consolidation. It contained all of the commission's actions aimed to execute requirements binding on PUWP members, especially on those performing responsible duties on the party's recommendation.

Reacting to economic mismanagement and waste caused by party members was another important political task. The document also assessed the commission's activities regarding judicial decisions.

Particular attention should be given to the assessments of the use of the conditions and powers created at the 9th PUWP Congress for party control commissions, which are contained in the report. The participants in the plenum were of the opinion that these extended powers have been put to good use and have worked.

The focusing of attention on strengthening ideological discipline, counteracting all potential attempts to undermine the unity of the party, spread ideological confusion, and demagogy and weaken party discipline were deemed to be among the most important tasks of the Party Control Commission in the precongress period. Appeals from expulsions and party penalties should be reviewed with full responsibility, it was stated.

Addressing the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski characterized the most significant issues and tasks of party work in the period preceeding the 10th PUWP Congress. He also underlined in this context the role of the party control bodies and all the activists grouped in them.

The session voiced an approval for the draft report of the Central Party Control Commission for the 10th PUWP Congress and subsequently adopted it.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS FIRST SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

LD272112 Warsaw PAP in English 1746 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 27: A conference of first secretaries of PUWP Voivodship Committees, chaired by PUWP CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski was held here April 26-27. The conference was attended by PUWP CC secretaries and chairmen of the Central Party Control Commission and the Central Audit and Review Commission. The conference discussed conclusions to be drawn upon in activities of party organizations before the 10th PUWP Congress and stemming from individual discussions with party members and from the recently ended party conferences.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD251517 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] A protocol on scientific and technological cooperation between the Main Office of Geodesy and Cartography and the State Office of Measurement and Cartography of the People's Republic of China has been signed in Warsaw. The cooperation will involve scientific research, training as well as work on projects in the area of geodesy and land survey. An exchange of experts, training, as well as joint work in other Asian countries are envisaged, which will give Poland measurable benefits in hard currency.

SZLAJDA DISCUSSES RESULTS OF VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD252058 Warsaw PAP in English 1633 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Vienna, April 25: The Polish economic mission wound up its four-day stay in Austria today. Also today, head of the Polish delegation Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda was received by Austria's Chancellor fred Sinowatz.

The two stressed their interest for the continuation and the all-round development of mutually advantageous and good relations between the two countries. They also pointed to the significance and possibilities of further expansion of economic cooperation.

Today, the Polish delegatdion was again received by President of the Federal Economic Chamber Rudolf Sallinger, the two sides underscoring their interest in broad cooperation of industrial enterprises from Austria and Poland.

At the Polish Embassy here, Vice-Premier Szalajda met with a group of Austrian journalists, informing them about the aim and the outcome of the visit.

Answering questions concerning Polish debt to the West, including Austria, Szalajda pointed to Poland's numerous efforts aiming normalization of finance-credit relations with creditor countries.

Before departing for Poland, Deputy Premier Szalajda gave an interview to PAP's Vienna correspondent.

Our economic mission's stay in Austria is a result of our country's consistently pursued economic policy, said Szalajda, adding that the talks with the management of several corporations were characterized by a striving to deepen cooperation and to shape solid foundations for it. In these talks we agreed that there existed numerous modernizing and coproduction ventures of interest to both sides, he said.

During talks with Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, Vice-Premier Norbert Steger, Minister Ferdinand Lacina and President of the Federal Economic Chamber Rudolf Sallinger the will of both sides to deepen cooperation went beyond what is usually declared at this level, and the talks concerned concrete undertakings which could enrich the substance of our relations.

This was possible because our economic relations are based on sound foundations and principles. They are free of something which so frequently ruins economic cooperation -- its being used for political ends. Our countries develop these relations on the principle of equality and mutual benefits, Szalajda said.

Austria has abecome Poland's third trading partner among Western states. We have normalized financial-credit relations. Cooperation in the field of transport is developing positively, Szalajda said.

These factors made it possible for us to talk about concrete undertakings which would consolidate the positive development of economic relations between our states.

All in all, this was a very working-type and concrete visit which should help intensify our mutual economic relations, said Vice-Premier Szaljda at the close of his interview.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SRI LANKAN PREMIER

Talks With Dascalesu Begin

AU251841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, arrived in Bucharest on Friday, April 25, on an official visit, upon an invitation of Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu, who welcomed him on arrival at the Romanian capital city's airport.

The same day the two premiers started official talks, examining the stage of the cooperative ties in various areas and the possibilities to further expand them. Setting out from the continuously growing economic potential of the two countries as well as from the experience accumulated in the joint materialization of important economic targets, both sides pointed out that wide reserves existed for a further expansion of the economic collaboration and cooperation, for an amplification and diversification of trade. They approached concrete ways and means to develop the mutually-advantageous collaboration in the fields of energy, building materials, transports, telecommunications, agriculture and other sectors of activity of interest to both countries.

Analysing the evolution of the bilateral trade relations the sides pointed out the need to expand the exchanges of commodities, to widen the range of products meant for them in keeping with the opportunities offered by the economies of the two countries. The sides also highlighted the need to intensify efforts in view of achieving long-term programmes and understandings so that there may be provided continuity, stability and dynamism to the bilateral collaboration.

The sides also highlighted the fact that the current talks, the understandings to be reached will represent outstanding contributions to developing the ties of friendship and mutually-advantageous collaboration between the two countries and peoples. In the same context they asserted the resolve of the two governments to impress a more dynamic course and an ever richer content on the relations between Romania and Sri Lanka.

During the dialogue that proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the two prime ministers exchanged views on certain current problems of the international political life.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU251859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner on Friday for the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa.

Deputy prime ministers, ministers, other officials were in the attendance.

Present were also the officials accompanying the Sri Lankan premier.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Premadasa Lays Wreath

AU261411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1137 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ransinghe Premadasa, laid a floral wreath at the Bucharest memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the liberty of the people and the homeland, for socialism, on Saturday morning.

Attending the ceremony were representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defence, the Bucharest city People's Council, generals and senior officers. Present were also the officials accompanying the Sri Lankan premier on his Romanian visit.

After the wreath laying, a minute's silence was observed.

At the end of the ceremony the memorial's rotunda was seen round.

DASCALESCU MEETS TURKISH FINANCE MINISTER

AU261923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received, on April 26, Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, minister of finance and customs of the Republic of Turkey, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, stress was laid on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples which develop continuously, in the spirit of the understandings reached during summits in Bucharest and Ankara.

New actions were examined meant to help the further deepening and diversification of the Romanian-Turkish economic and technical-scentific collaboration, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of security and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

During his Romanian visit, the Turkish minister conducted talks with Petre Gigea, minister of finance, regarding the collaboration between the two countries in the financial-banking domain.

GIOSAN MEETS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

AU271652 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/4/1986 -- Over April 22-27 this year a group of Belgian-Luxembourg socialist deputies of the European Parliament, headed by Lydie Schmit, deputy, member of the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste de Luxembourg, vice-president of the Socialist International, president of the Women's Socialist International, visited Romania. Also in the group were Anne-Marie Lizin and Marcel Remacle, members of the Socialist group in the European Parliament, members of the Socialist Party (the French speaking group) of Belgium.

While in Romania the guests had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, as well as with leading members of the Romanian parliamenteary group for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

They also conducted talks at the managements of certain ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, with representatives of some denominations in Romania and visited economic units, higher-learning institutes, schools, museums as well as other artistic and cultural attractions in Bucharest and in the Cluj-Napoca municipality.

GHISE HAILS LENIN CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORKING CLASS

AU221949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 22 Apr 86

["Speech by Dumitru Ghise" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- Paying homage, in the context of the festive meeting devoted in Bucharest to V.I. Lenin's anniversary, to the personality of that genial thinker and revolutionary leader, the speaker highlighted the enormously important contribution made to the creative development of the working class' revolutionary view of the world, to the dialectical and historic materialism, to enriching the ways and means of the workers' movement, the revolutionary theory and the practice of building the socialist society. Lenin's name, he said, is forever linked to the setting up of the Bolsehevik Communist Party and of the Soviet state, to the organization and leadership of the Great October Revolution towards its victory, that for the first time in history fulfilled the aspirations nurtured by the working people for social and national freedom, that marked a cornerstone in Russia's history, opened the era of mankind's passage from capitalism to socialism.

Pointing out the fact that Lenin based the political line, the activity of the communist party on an in-depth study of the social life, working not according to abstract themes and immutable schemes but in keeping with the living flow of events, setting out from the concrete social circumstances in which the general features of the revolution, of building the new social system are achieved, the speaker stressed that in his entire work the great revolutionary thinker leader followed unswervingly this dialectical perspective of the relation between what is general, particular and individual, incessantly confronting his opinions with the changes occurring in life, permanently taking into account the latest changes and accumulations of the scientific knowledge and of the world social experience. This most dialectical way of thinking and acting is the most important, hugely valuable and vivid heritage left to us by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, added the speaker, quoting in this respect a view of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu: "It is precisely owing to this creative thinking, to this dynamic method of looking into and understanding the social realities that Lenin was able to take forward the monumental work of Marx and Engels, the thesaurus of revolutionary theory and practice." A brilliant confirmation of the inexhaustible creative force of Lenin's ideas are the remarkable results achieved by the people of the Soviet Union in all the fields of the socialist construction over the decades elapsed since October 1917, said the speaker.

We live at a time of fast and ample transformations, the alternative of socialism and peace going more and more obviously and tenaciously at their core, said the speaker while pointing out that the problems posed by the revolutionary alteration of society are more and more acute today in ever wider zones of the world, the creative nature of Marxism-Leninism showing objectively in the diverse and original ways and means to implement the socialist ideals.

The speaker brings to the fore the rich traditions and the powerful relations of international solidarity between the revolutionary movements in Romania and Russia, of the collaboration between the Romanian Communists and the Soviet ones, of the friendship between the two peoples and countries.

Next, the speaker referred to the Romanian-Soviet multilateral relations, mentioning that especially important for their development is the agreement signed for the 1986-1990 period, that stipulates a substantive rise in the exchanges in all the fields. He also mentioned that Romania participates actively in the CMEA activities, in the implementation of the complex programme on technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2000, being resolved to do everything to implement its pledges.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH UK

AU251858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- On April 25 Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Alistair Hunter, undersecretary of Trade and Industry, chairman for the British side in the Joint Governmental Commission on economic collaboration, industrial and technological cooperation between Romania and Great Britain.

During the interview the sides pointed out the good economic relations established between the two countries as well as the possibilities extant for a further development of these relations on multiple planes, for expanded bilateral trade.

Friday, April 25, proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the 13th session of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration, Industrial and Technological Cooperation between Romania and Great Britain.

At the conclusion of proceedings a protocol of the session was signed, stipulating new ways and actions meant to give an impetus to the Romanian-British collaboration in sectors of joint interest, to enhance continuously the bilateral exchange of commodities upon mutually-advantageous bases.

SCIENCE COMMISSION SESSION WITH USSR ENDS

AU251228 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1129 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 25/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the 27th session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission in Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration were held in Moscow.

In the spirit of the talks and of the understandings covenanted during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the session examined the stage and prospects of commercial exchanges, cooperation in and specialization of production, technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Measures were set for the implementation of the understandings made at top level, with a view to further expanding Romanian-Soviet economic ties in keeping with the potential of the two countries' economies, for the growth and diversification of goods deliveries this year and in a longer range, the deepening of mutually profitable cooperation in areas of interest for both sides.

At the end of the session, whose proceedings were held in a comradely atmosphere of mutual understanding, a protocol was signed by Ion Totu, Romanian deputy premier, commission chairman for Romania, and A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, commission chairman for the Soviet Union.

During his stay in Moscow, the Romanian deputy prime minister conferred with N.V. Talyzin, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

MEETING MARKS USSR CULTURAL ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

AU232002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- Under the aegis of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, a friendly meeting was held in Bucharest, on April 23, to mark 30 years since the signing of the accord of cultural collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, of the cultural and artistic life, working people from Bucharest addressed the audience.

In their addresses, Mihai Dulea, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and E. M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, pointed to the significance of the feted event, its place in the ascending evolution of the traditional lasting relations of friendship and manysided collaboration between the two countries. Special emphasis was put on the decisive role of summit meetings and talks in the development of manysided rapports between Romania and the Soviet Union on multiple planes, including culture, arts, science and education.

The meeting ended with a [word indistinct] of Romanian and Soviet poetry and music.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TRADE UNION CONGRESS

List of Groups, Messages

AU251043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0944 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/4/1986 -- A solemn meeting was held on Thursday during which the delegations of national and international trade union organizations to the congress were introduced: The World Federation of Trade Unions; the International Labour Organization (ILO); the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR; the All-China Federaton of trade Unions of Korea; the Confederation of Cuban Workers; the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions; the Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; the National Accord of Trade Unions of Poland; the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions; the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; the Austrian Trade Union Federation; the Pancyprian Federation of Labour; the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions; Confederation Generale du Travail of France; Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund and the Federation of Civil Servants and Public Officials of the FRG; the General Confederation of Greek Labour, the Antidictatorial Workers' Front of Greece; the General Union of Italian Workers, the Italian Union of Labour; the General Workers' Union of Malta; Confederacao General dos Trabalhadores Portugueses Intersindical Nacional, Confederacion Sindical de Comisiones Obreras of Spain: the Confederation of Spanish Workers; the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey - DISK, the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions - TURK-IS; the South African Trade Unions Congress; Union des Travailleurs du [word indistinct] Egyptian Trade Union Federation; the Ghana [word indistinct] Congress; the National Union of Workers of Guinea-Bissau; Union Mahoiaine du Travail; Union des Sundicats des Travailleurs de Madagascar; Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Mali; Union des Travailleurs de Mauritahie; Mozambique Workers' (Organization); the Nigerian Labour Congress;

General Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions; Confederation Generale du Travail du Rwanda; General Federation of Somali Trade Unions; Sudan Workers Trade Union Federation; Union General Tunisienne du Travail; Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress; Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Zaire; Confederation Nationale de Travailleurs du Togo; Gambia Labour Congress; the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions; the National Association of Trade Unions of the Philippines; the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Centre of Indian Trade Unions; the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions; the General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq; General Labour Federation of Israel; the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan - SOHYO; the National Federation of Unions of Workers and Employees of Lebanon; the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria; the National Intertrade Union Movement of Argentina; the United Workers' Central of Brazil; the National Trade Union Coordinator of Chile; the Colombian Confederation of Workers; Confederation of Dominican Workers; the Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers; Congreso del Trabajo of Mexico; the Sandinist Congress of Workers of Nicaragua; the National Labour Confederaton of Panama; the National Confederation of Workers of Uruguay; Central Unitaria de Trabajdores de Venezuela.

The delegations and representatives of national and international trade union organizations to the congress conveyed messages of salute to the T.U. forum of Romania.

The congress also received messages and telegrams of salute from the following T.U. organizations: Union Generale des Travailleurs Algeriens; the National Union of Angolan Workers; Confederation des Sundicats Chretiens and Federation General du Travail de Belgique; Centrale de L'enseignement du Quebec; the Danish Federation of Trade Unions; the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions; All-Ethiopia Trade Union; the Indian National Trade Union congress; the Lao Confederation of Trade Unions; Luxembourg Christian Workers Confederation and the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Luxembourg; the Trades Union Confederation Great Britain; the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions; the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation; the Swedish Trade Union Confederation; East Longshoremen's Union of New York, the USA.

The messages express the foreign trade unions organizations' friendly salute and militant solidarity with the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], their willingness to cooperate ever more actively so as to increasingly contribute to the settlement of the major problems facing mankind nowadays, to the building of a world of peace, understanding and collaboration on our planet.

On behalf of the T.U. members of this country, the chairman of the GTUCR Central Council warmly thanked the national and international T.U. organizations that, through their delegates or messages, showed their solidarity and friendship with the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, emphasizing that their participation in the congress and their messages are proof of the fine relations existing between the trade unions in Romania and those in their countries, of their determination to collaborate ever more closely for the attainment of the working people's foremost desiderata to live in a world of peace and understanding among peoples.

25 April Proceedings

AU251809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- The proceedings of the Congress of General Trade Union Confederation of Romania were resumed in plenum in the morning of April 25.

Numerous delegates took the floor in relation to the items on the agenda.

The congress approved in unanimity that 257 members and 84 alternate members be elected to the GTUCR Central Council so that all categories of working people be appropriately represented as well as all areas of work and counties. The congress also decided that the Central Auditing Commission consist of 35 members.

Ciobanu Reelected Chairman

AU261352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1223 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- The congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, the proceedings of which concluded in Bucharest on April 26, unanimously re-elected Lina Ciobanu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, to the office of chairman of the GTUCR.

Documents Adopted

AU261400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- The proceedings in plenum of the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, an important event in the sociopolitical life of the country, continued on Saturday, April 26.

The participants were informed that the congress received a large number of telegrams and letters from trade union bodies and organizations and from working people in various fields of activity who express their determination to enhance their contribution to the integral fulfillment of plan tasks for this year and for the whole five-year plan period.

Numerous delegates and invited guests took the floor referring to the items in the congress agenda.

During the three-day debates conducted in plenum and by commissions, 381 delegates and invited guests made addresses making an in-depth analysis of the economic, social and cultural-educational activity of trade unions, as well as of the tasks incumbent on them in the current stage in light of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech delivered during the opening session of the congress.

The congress unanimously adopted resolutions which approve of the report and activity of the GTUCR Central Council, the report and activity of the Central Auditing Commission, of other documents such as the appeal to working people and trade union central bodies in European countries, the USA, Canada, and countries on other continents for an intensified fight for disarmament, collaboration and peace.

The GTUCR Central Council and the Central Auditing Commission were elected.

Executive Committee Elected

AU261847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania concluded in Bucharest on April 26.

As many as 381 delegates and guests took the floor during the debates of the three-day congress, the proceedings of which took place in plenum and in six commissions, who examined at length the economic, social, cultural and educational activity carried out by trade unions, as well as the tasks incumbent on them in the current stage.

Next, the congress unanimously passed resolutions whereby the report and activity of the GTUCR Central Council as well as the report and activity of the Central Auditing Commission were approved.

Through a resolution adopted by the congress the speech RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu made during the opening session of the congress becomes the trade union's programme of action and work.

The resolution of the congress of the General Trade Union confederation of Romania was unanimously adopted.

Voicing the will of peace, friendship and broad cooperation of all the working people in Romania, of the entire Romanian people, their wish to live in world free of weapons and wars, the participants unanimously adopted the appeal to the working people, trade union organizations and centrals of the European countries, USA and Canada, of countries on other continents to intensify their struggle for disarmament, cooperation and peace.

The participants also adopted a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The congress elected the leading bodies of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania - the Central Council and the Central Auditing Commission.

As many as 257 full and 84 alternate members were elected to the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania.

During its first plenary meeting the Central Council elected its Executive Committee.

Lina Ciobau, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, was elected as chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, Dumitru Ionas, Gheorghe Petrescu, Virgil Marcosanu, Ilie Bologa, Florea Radulescu, Elena-Verona Burtea, Constantin Balta, Dobrita Tigaran, Gunther May were elected deputy chairmen and Constantin Nita, Maria Ciocan and Stefan Korodi secretaries.

JOURNALISTS EXAMINE LIBYAN NONALIGNMENT

AU251958 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Studio discussion between journalists Djordje Vlajic and Nebojsa Jankovic -- recorded]

[Text] [Flajic] The manifestation of state terrorism culminating in the U.S. attack on Libya contains a permanent danger that it may become a routine practice. This seems to be indicated by the threats to Nicaragua, Iran, and Syria. However, the military pressure of a superpower on a nonaligned country, in this case Libya, also implies a danger that this country may ask for the protection of the other superpower. An indication to this effect is a statement by Major Jallud that Libya will reexamine its relations with the Warsaw Pact. To what extent is Libya's nonalignment on trial? This is a question for our colleague Nebojsa Jankovic.

[Jankovic] Several Soviet naval ships are visiting Libyan ports, and TASS reports today that the Soviet missile cruiser Vitse-Admiral Drozd is drawing a lot of attention from the Tripoli people. Of course, taking into account the situation in which Libya found itself before and during the U.S. attack, it seems probable that Tripoli will strive to speed up the signing of a treaty on long-term cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, which has been postponed several times, on the last occasion -- according to some information -- at Moscow's suggestion.

To what extent Libya's nonaligned status will be endangered in this case is still difficult to say. However, it is clear that it will be a semi-allied relationship, such as exists between some nonaligned countries and the superpowers, and that such a status imposes obligations which sometimes oppose some principles of the Nonaligned Movement. It is sufficient to say that some of these countries have not denounced the entry of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan or the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and one can understand that this is the price they have to pay.

[Vlajic] In the course of the discussions about state terrorism which have now opened, individual terrorism seems to be evading attention. Can it be said that the latest nonaligned activities confirm this assessment?

[Jankovic] The flourishing of terrorism -- individual, group, and state -- is not a matter merely of the direct participants and instigators, although they bear the greatest responsibility. The entire international community is responsible, and thus also the nonaligned countries which constitute a majority in the United Nations. What happens? Just as because of their special relationship with the superpowers, some of them are not vociferous enough in denouncing state terrorism, aggression, and interference in internal affairs of other countries, some other countries which consider themselves progressive and revolutionary not only fail to denounce terorism but even call it a liberation struggle, thus inflicting inestimable damage to authentic liberation movements, such as SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] or the PLO, for instance.

Because of all this, it is encouraging to notice the unity that the nonaligned countries achieved in New Delhi in denouncing the U.S. aggression on Libya, which is to say denouncing state terrorism. It should also be expected -- and there are some indications to this effect -- that the eighth summit in Harare will be an occasion when a much firmer stand than hitherto will be taken toward individual and group terrorism and those that support it. It is no secret that there are such among the nonaligned countries, too, unfortunately.

In this way, the nonaligned world would take the fight against terrorism into its own hands, taking it from the hands of those who misuse this struggle for attacks on sovereign countries, for smothering liberation aspirations, and so forth.

SYRIA'S PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO VISIT 28-30 APRIL

LD261032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria is to pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 28 to 30 April at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. This was announced today by the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Aleksander Stanic.

In his statement he said that Al-Asad would have talks with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on preparations for the nonaligned summit in Harare and on the international situation. President Al-Asad will also have talks with Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PLANINC RECEIVES IMF OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD260235 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today International Monetary Fund Department for Europe Director A. Viton.

The ensuing talk, in which Governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia Radovan Makic also participated, focused on a number of aspects of further cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund.

KOSOVO SAWP NAMES CANDIDATES FOR TOP POSITIONS

LD251505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Summary] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo SAWP provincial conference endorsed proposals for candidates for the highest-ranking functions in the province at its session today. Barjam Seljani was proposed for president of the Kosovo Presidency, and the proposed members for the Presidency are: Nebi Gasi, Abdulah Hodza, Danilo Vasic, Hisen Prekazi, Petar Kostic, Dr Minir Dusi and Vukasin Jokanovic. Svetislav Dolasevic was proposed for president of the Kosovo Assembly; and Serafedin Sulejami and Sefcet Mustafa for vice presidents. Nazmi Mustafa was proposed for the post of president of Kosovo Executive Council, Ismail Bajra for president of the Socio-Political Chamber, Cemajl Sahatdziu for president of the Chamber of Municipalites and Aleksandar Gogic for president of the Chamber of Associated Labor.

The proposed members for the delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces are: Abaz Kazazi, Nedjo Borkovic, Dzemsit Durici, Branko Zigan, Haljilj Jusufi, Himrete Cipa, Radman Milosavljevic and Abdulah Bunjaku.

18TH VOJVODINA LC CONFERENCE IN NOVI SAD

LD251729 Zagreb Domestic Service in Sebo-Croation 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 18th Conference of the Vojvodina LC began in Novi Sad today. Taking part in its work are more than 1,600 delegates and guests. Reporting from the joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations are Milorad Kovacevic, Milorad Vujovic, and Gordana Sandic:

The development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, reliance on our own resources, realization of the long term program of economic stabilization, and a new approach to the solution of these questions, overcoming misconceptions about their easy and rapid resolution -- these are the essence of the tasks of the Vojvodina LC. This statemen by Marko Djuricin in his introductory speech in the Commission for the Development of Self-managing Socioeconomic Relations, in whose work one-third of the total number of delegates at the conference elected to take part, served as the basis for the fruitful debate which was to follow, as was clear from the first speakers. It is also clear that the debate will be dominated by calls for finding the right ways of realizing the stabilization goals, the speeding up of material development, and more consistent adherence to economic laws and the curbing of inflation and price rises. There can be no doubt that, considering the importance which agriculture and the food industry have for the socioeconomic development of the province and the country as a whole, special attention in the debate will be devoted to the development of permanent systemic solutions to bring this part of associated labor into an equal position in relations to the rest of the economy.

In the commission for the political system of socialist self-management, in whose work 281 delegates are taking part, support was given to the assessments in Dusan Popovic's introductory speech that the Vojvodina LC has constructively and creatively guided the debate on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, and that in all organizations full support has been given to the stands of the LCY Central Committee that the basic principles of the system should not be subjected to revision. It was noted, however, that the public debate in society and in the LC as a whole has taken on characteristics of confusion and sharp conflicts; the challenging of the critical analysis has even gone as far as attacks on the system.

The common assessment which was heard in the introductory speech and in the debate in the commission for the LC activity in education, science, and culture, was that in these areas much has been achieved between the two conferences, but that the consequences of the economic crisis in this sphere are being felt in all their severity. Particular attention was attracted by the point made that education, science, and culture have found themselves at the center of atacks, pressures, and the opposition activities of antiself-management forces. The fact that the Vojvodina LC has successfully resisted such activity despite the fact that it has been supported even by individuals in the leaderships of the LC, is seen as an exceptionally important and significant success.

The present juncture and the further development of socialist self-management demand that the LC should develop even more consistently on the lines of continuity of the revolutionary process the organization, content, and method of its own work and ideo-political actvitity in the system, so that in direct ideopolitical struggle it will strengthen the unity of its ideas and actions and achieves its leading ideopolitical role.

This, in brief, was the essence of the tasks of the LC in its further ideopolitical, organizational, and cadre training in the Vojvodina LC expressed in the introductory speech by Milovan Sogorov. The delegates in this commission are trying to recognize through a thorough analysis all the phenomena in the LC and in society which have caused difficulties in the realization of fundamental social orientations. These orientations are built into the critical assessment of the organization and activity of the LC, and also in the formulation of the proposals for changes and amendments to the Statute of the Vojvodina LC. The basic aim of improving the Statute is to further strengthen the unity and force of the LCY, Radovan Medjedovic stressed in the second introductory speech in this commission.

Stojsic Delivers Report

LD232340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0544 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts from Report by Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, at the 18th Conference of the Vojvodina LC -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- Major results have been achieved in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in realizing the equality of all nations and nationalities. This is evident from the areas of employment and more uniform regional development, to information, schooling and the use of languages.

This is one of the key assessments in the report of Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. Although it was not given first place in the report, it is exceptionally important because it contains the widest Yugoslav dimension: it concerns the nationally most mixed part of the SFRY where the population of some 2 million is composed of as many as 26 nationalities.

The constitutional position and role of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina are realized by strengthening the equality of the nations and nationalities and activating the material and social forces in their own development, for the developpent of the SR of Serbia and the Yugoslav socialist community as a whole. Experince has confirmed that on the foundations of the independence and equality of the province within the system of the rights and responsibilities of the sociopolitical community, the processes of its self-managing and social integration with the other parts of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY are not widely opened up. The situation and relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the past period have, on the whole, acted as a stabilizing factor in the SR of Serbia and the SFRY, said Stojsic.

Having recalled that the Vojvodina LC between the two conferences has been intensively concerned with questions of the realization of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, the president of the Provincial Committee noted the efforts made to put into effect more consistently the essence of the constitutional solutions concerning the common interests which working people and citizens are realizing in the republic as a whole. He added that equal results have not been achieved in everything. They are more evident in the self-managing pooling of labor and resources, in the integration of upbringing and schooling and scientific organizations.

After a considerable time the sharp differences between the republican and provincial organs with regard to the legislative system in the area of national defense, the social plan of the SR of Serbia and the position of individual republican organs, have been overcome. With these laws we have virtually achieved the obligation of adopting uniform laws in the Republic. We now have 50 such laws, and they express the real common interests within the framework of constitutionally established rights and responsibilities, stressed Stojsic, noting that a part of the differences was overcome with the assistance of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The stands of the LCY Central Committee on current questions of realizing the relations on which the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are founded, is a guide to our future activities in this area of the political system.

The most important thing is that we have clarified ideo-politically the fact that the constitutional principles are the framework and meaning of the activities which have to be undertaken in the LC in order for us to develop more unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, the president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee said. In the work and the tasks facing us with regard to identifying individual solutions in the normative part of the constitution of the SR of Serbia and the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the legislative activities and the development of the constitutionally established relations between the organs of the republic and the province, it is very important that trust and equal consideration and respect of the stands of the republican and provincial organs should prevail, and that unconstitutional positions in the treatment, position and character of the Socialist Autonomous province of Vojvodina and the SR of Serbia should be firmly rejected.

We will not be swayed by the unacceptable ideopolitical stands of individuals to the effect that the independence of the province is untenable within the federation, that the constitutionally established position of the autonomous provinces in the federation results in the unequal position of the SR of Serbia in relation to the other socialist republics, that the constitutional solutions on autonomy are not founded on the decisions of the second session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and the program of the LCY. They cannot become prevalent in the SR of Serbia primarily because of the program of the Serbian LC Central Committee on the realization of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia has clearly shown what the ideopolitical orientaton of the Serbian LC is. These activities should not be hindered by questions and dilemmas which have already been resolved, and particularly not by the unacceptable politicalization of the public, said Stojsic.

The recently adopted conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on relations in the federation indicate to us that we must be more determined in overcoming the weaknesses that have hampered the constitutionally established functions of the federation. It is crucial that in the practice of all organizations and communities in the province we affirm that the common interests realized within the federation are the fundamental orientations and permanent values of Yugoslav federalism. The responsibility of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in realizing the functions of the federation must always also be understood as responsibility for the complete realization of the functions of the province, said Stojsic, and stressed that the Vojvodina LC as a part of the united LCY and a part of the Serbian LC will assume its part of the responsibility for their implementation.

There is no doubt that the realization of the constitutional relations in the SFR of Serbia is of vital importance for the overall concept of the Yugoslav federation and for the stability of society as a whole. The stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo is of exceptional importance for the realization and consolidation of brotherhood, unity and equality in the Yugoslav federal community and in the SR of Serbia. The struggle against the counterrevolutionary activity of the Albanian irredentists and against any nationalism and chauvinistic exclusiveness is the prime task of the communists and progressive forces in Kosovo, but it is also the duty of all of us, and thus also of the Vojvodina LC, to contribute by specific action to the realization of all the tasks arising from the platform. This implies in particular the duty to contribute to the realization of the program for the more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the development of its production forces and economic basis of equality and brotherhood and unity, Stojsic said.

The president of the Provincial Committee stressed as particularly important the two directions of the action of the LC organization and leaderships: The realization of the decisive role of workers in basic and work organizations of associated labor in deciding on the conditions and results of their labor, and the strengthening of responsibility for the development of the province and of Yugoslavia. This in his view, opens up a wide sphere of work and responsibility for the Vojvodina LC.

Speaking about the policy of reliance on our own forces in our country, Stojsic believes this in the case of Vojvodina in the significant intensification of food production. The experience of recent years shows that inconsistency and hesitation in the realization of the agrarian policy have many unfavorable effects on overall economic stabilization, investment and development and food production. This is why instead of, as a country, becoming permanent exporters, we will, to an increasing degree, have to import food. It is necessary to take urgent and more effective measures of economic policy at the national level in order to overcome the present extremely unfavorable position of agriculture in economic activity and development. Without this, the long-term program of economic stabilization in this area cannot be successfully realized.

Particular attention must be paid to the small holdings of private farmers where there are considerable reserves for increasing agricultural production. It is essential to create the socioeconomic conditions for diverse forms of self-management organization and the pooling and integration of farmers with each other and with the social sector of the economy. This calls for an active and responsible attitude on our part toward the creation of conditions for strengthening the social and self-managing position of farmers, and the more effective removal of weaknesses in economic policy which lead to the heightening of social differences and stratification in the countryside.

The difficulties in the functioning of the political system have accumulated with the continuation of the economic problems in recent years, and they themselves have partly contributed to the exacerbation of certain contradictions in the economic sphere. In the LC, despite the clear warnings of Tito and Kardelj, Stojsic recalled, we did no realize on time their profundity and severity, nor did we take timely measures to overcome these weaknesses. All too often we only got as far as describing them.

This put the LC in danger of becoming an unproductive critic, a mere recorder of social problems in this sphere, instead of a forceful factor in the building of such relations as would constantly encourage and promote the self-managing position, role and responsibility of man in society.

A major contribution of solving the difficulties in the functioning of the political system has been made by the Critical Analysis, Stojsic said, which, like the long-term program of stabilization, has indicated the key causes of the failure to realize the role and responsibility of the working class in decision-making on surplus labor, and has marked out changes which should speed up the building of self-managing socioeconomic relations.

In conjunction with work on the Critical Analysis, its alternatives are also being strongly asserted in public. These, though, are not new. They were voiced less noisily than today, but with the same spectrum of ideas in the debates on amendments and discussions prior to the adoption of the 1974 Constitution. The difference lies in the fact that today they count on being reinforced by the dissatisfaction and difficulties arising out of the economic crisis in society. Although they cloak themselves in the guise of self-management, these alternatives essentially contest the constitutional concept of associated labor, the equality of nations and nationalities, the federal character of the Yugoslav community and the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and the development of the socialist community as a whole, and the constitutionally established position of the socialist autonomous provinces and the SR of Serbia. In the LC we should not underestimate the essence of these alternatives and the forces which carry them along.

The debate which has been conducted in recent months in Vojvodina on the Critical Analysis has again confirmed the orientation of working people and citizens in favor of all the basic constitutional principles of the social system, and in particular socialist self-management and the equality of nations and nationalities, Stojsic said. The demand has been expressed for a decisive break with everything that hinders the functioning of the political system. The Critical Analysis has shown that a radical change in the behavior of social factors in keeping with their role in the system is essential, that it is necessary to expand a number of the provisions of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, and that the legal system should be submitted to a sharply critical evaluation. Coordinated action programs for the municipal assemblies, the provinces, republics and the SFRY should be worked out as soon as possible for realizing the initiatives set in train by the Critical Analysis and the public debate.

In Vojvodina there are many newspapers and they have a wide circulation, both those whose founders are in the province and those whose founders are in other centers of the country. They should all contribute equally to the strengthening of our ideopolitical front, to the affirmation of work and creativity, the development of self-management and the overcoming of weaknesses and negative tendencies in society. In this respect their critical approach should be developed. However, in the present situation the need arises in particular to oppose more decisively the antisocialist forces which are infiltrating our newspapers. Communists in editorial offices and social organs should not permit public media to be used and abused for destructive activity and the dissemination of alien ideologies. We are witnesses to phenomena of the aggressive manipulation of individual newspapers, the spreading of half-truths, a destructive influence on the formation of public opinion, even on very important ideopolitical questions in society. As communists we cannot accept these phenomena.

The democratization of overall relations in the LC, and in particular the realization and further development of the principles of democratic centralism, are a very important aspect of the ideopolitical action of communists in the coming period. Stojsic stressed in conclusion that the Vojvodina LC must engage in the ideological struggle against all forms of opposition to socialist self-management. It is undeniable that nationalism is today the most aggressive counterrevolutionary ideology. It is the rallying point and the strike force for the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces. We must develop unity of action throughout the whole LCY in an open and decisive struggle against all nationalisms, regardless of whether they appear in economic relations, the political system, cultural creativity, scientific work, or publishing activities. We cannot achieve this unity if we do not settle accounts with opportunism in our own ranks, Stojsic concluded.

26 April Proceedings

LD272107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0744 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 27 Apr (Tanjug) -- Today's plenary session of the 18th Conference of the Vojvodina LC began with the adoption of the reports on the work in the four commissions. In the course of 2 days, 200 delegates spoke, and an even greater number contributed to the discussions.

At the start of the closing plenary session, Vasa Milic, who chaired the session, informed the participants that the 18th conference had received 83 telegrams of greetings in which working people and citizens wished the conference success in its work and expressed readiness to consistently implement the stances and tasks established.

The delegates and guests in the commission for the development of socioeconomic relations called above all for the heightening of concrete responsibility in every job and social position, and for the greater constitutional affirmation of the basic organization of associated labor and work organization. They also stressed that this is an important condition for the integration of associated labor in the Yugoslav economy. This commission came forth with the decisive call for the realization of the program of stabilization. It is seen as the way out of the economic crisis. There was also insistence that the agricultural and food industries should be provided with banking credits at low interest rates. It was also noted that the practice of shifting the greater part of the work toward stabilization onto agricultural workers was untenable. We can no longer tolerate the fact that instead of increasing food production, we resort to importing these products, the report of the commission for socioeconomic relations said in conclusion.

In the Commission for the Political System there were energetic demands for changes in the functioning of the political system, which will facilitate the development of basic social orientations. The unanimous view was expressed that the principles of the SFRY Constitution act as the guide for the activity of all subjective forces headed by the LC. The delegates rejected any calls for changes in the poltical system that bring into question the gains of the socialist revolution. Strong support was given to the further devlopment of autonomy as a constituent element of the Yugoslav federation and a component of the SR of Serbia. In this connection calls were made for the realization of a greater degree of unity in the SR of Serbia as well as on the basis of the consistent implementation of the Constitution and the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

It was stressed in the debate that the Vojvodina LC will continue to fight consistently and uncompromisingly for national equality and against all nationalism. Full support will be given to the ideo-political action of the Kosovo LC to remove the causes and consequences of the counterrevolution and to stabilize the situation in the province. Delegates pointed out that determined action must be taken to prevent any kind of pressure on the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo.

The delegates in the commission for the development of the LC were unanimous in their assessment that the strengthening of the unity of ideology and action of the LCY is a precondition for its more successful and effective activity within the political system and for the reinforcement of the responsibility of the LC for more rapidly resolving the difficulties in socioeconomic development. The struggle for this unity must be waged in every basic LC organization, in every political action. It was demanded that ideological differences in the LCY be overcome more rapidly. This implies control over implementing stands and conclusions and the strengthening of responsibility -- both personal and collective. At this stage we must part company with opportunists and waverers and consistently apply the principles of democratic centralism. The unanimous conviction of the delegates was that a revolutionary vanguard such as the LCY can only flourish if it is capable on an everyday basis of altering society in a progressive direction and if it is able to resist everything that hinders this development.

In the commission for education, science, and culture, support was given to all social activities aimed at further improving the system of upbringing and education, particularly vocational schooling. The importance was stressed of adapting schooling to the needs of associated labor. Greater concern should be given to ideological work with the young. The causes of nationalism in education, science, and culture should be constantly politically and scientifically analyzed and it should be energetically exposed and eliminated without delay.

After adopting the reports on the 2 days of work of the commissions, the delegates approved the report on the work of the organs of the Vojvodina LC between the two conferences and relieved the current members of the LC provincial committee and the supervisory and statutory commissions of their duties.

The delegates then approved the proposed changes and amendments to the Statute of the Vojvodina LC. Expounding the proposed text, Sreta Stajic stressed that the commission had received 400 proposals and suggestions and that the majority of them insist on the improvement of the statutory norms relating to the activity of the LCY as a united revolutionary organization, the application of the principle of democratic centralism, the definition of the Serbian LC and its relationship with the provincial LC's, and so forth. There were also demands that the commission was unable to accept because their application would mean abandoning the program and constitutionally established role of the LCY. Other such untenable demands were also heard, such as for the abolition of the republic and provincial LC's, for the existence of a single LCY statute, and for the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army to be an independent and united organization and not defined simply as an integral part of the LCY.

The proposed changes and amendments to the Vojvodina LC statute more clearly define the duties of the LC organs when adopting stands and establishing policies on the most important social questions, when organizing a debate in basic party organizatons, and also stress the right and obligations of the membership in establishing and implementing LC policies.

A new feature is that at universities, secondary and high schools, and local and work communities in which there are several basic LC organizations, it will be possible to form an LC conference that will act as an LC organ or as a permanent action conference. These and other changes are in line with the draft changes and amendments to the LCY Statute. The basic guidance laid down in the present statute remain unchanged. The changes and amendments made should contribute to the efficiency and greater unity of the LC, Sreta Stajic said.

The rapporteur of the commission, Sreta Stajic, had to take the platform three more times, because the proposed changes and amendments gave tise to a debate. Joksim Stankovic proposed that election to executive political organs of the LC be restricted to one mandate, in order, he said, to prevent the proliferation of professional politicians. Sreta Stajic and Djordje Stojsic explained that the question of the duration of the mandate has been unanimously resolved throughout the LCY and whether members of the executive-political organs are professional politicians or not depends on the body which elects them. Stankovic's proposal was not accepted.

Djordje Deretic regarded as unacceptable the formula by which the LC should involve everyone in the realization of the program of socialist self-managing construction regardless of "their ideological, religious and other convictios." In his view, as he said, it is inconceivable that the LC should rally differing ideologies. Stanka Francelj made the specific proposal that the word "ideological" should be removed from the proposed formula, because as she said, it is quite acceptable that the program for the building of socialism should rally religious believers as well. In a vote the delegates accepted this proposal.

Cvitko Jozef proposed that the statute should also give the right to basic LC organizations to take the initiative for convening extraordinary conferences of the Vojvodina LC. In this connection the explanation was given that the basic party organization has to use this right through the municipal LC committee.

The delegates then approved the resolution of the 18th Conferernce of the Vojvodina LC on forthcoming tasks.

In expounding the proposed resolution of the 18th Confeence of the Vojvodina LC, Bosko Krunic stressed that we can say that the awareness of the long-term program of economic stabilization as our fundamental orientation is the right basis on which to build unity of action in the LC and it opens up the way to a modern economy based on social property and commodity production, the operation of market laws and the firm orientation towards involvement in the international division of labor. We are approaching a time of great changes which must lead in the direction of the real transfer of key economic functions from the state to associated labor. Without this there is no possibility of breaking down either polycentric or centralistic etatism, said Krunic, adding that there is a prevailing awareness of this, but that the realignment is proving very difficult.

The resolution proceeds from the fact that no economic program can be successfully realized if it is not the expression of self-managing relations, and that no integration can have any prospects if it is not built by working people themselves. This, and not return to the integrative functions of the state, is the way to overcome disintegration.

The resolution approaches the question of the development of agriculture as the hope for the long-term policy of the country and of Vojvodina and not as "breadline reserves." This conference particularly heightened the problem of the illogicality, inconsistency and lack of responsibility in the implementation of the agrarian policy. The Vojvodian Communists will doubtless put forward their views on this at the 13th LCY Congress and at the 10th Congress of the Serbian LC.

The numerous daily difficulties and stumbles over normativism and the dense network of instituionalized organization and decision-making demand that bottlenecks should be eliminated more rapidly, call for greater responsibility and more rapid change in the system itself. Criticism of weaknesses is very resolute, it proceeds from within, from within the system itself, and, of course, has nothing in common with destructive criticism of everything existing. "We make a distinction between buttress walls and structural walls and it is here that our criticism of the political system is set apart from that form of 'criticism' which is targeted against those structural walls."

Where relations in the SR of Serbia are concerned and relations between the province, republic and federation, the resolution gives firm expression to the orientation towards consistent implementation of the standpoints of the LCY Central Committee. The document points out that unity and community in the SR of Serbia can be successfully built up "only through the broadest possible mobilization of workers and working people and citizens, their self-managing organizations and communities, and of all subjective forces in the province and in the functioning of the delegate assemblies, executive and administrative organs." These issues are thus not reserved for the leadership, but form part of the obligations and responsibilities of all self-managers, in particular functionaries.

The resolution draws attention to the need to overcome opportunism in the League of Communists, in order to more effectively uncover aggressive antisocialist consciousness and propaganda. A special warning is made about the danger of the spread of nationalist ideology which in Vojvodina always inflicts manifold and long-term harm. "In the conflict with nationalists and other proponents of discord -- Krunic stressed -- we shall continue to be resolute. It is not a question of malice or satisfaction, but of a feeling of responsibility for the preservation of the achievements of the revolution and of brotherhood and unity in this area."

Because there is an increasingly powerful tendency towards the separation of class and national interests, Krunic said, confusions arise in which reactionary forces emerge intrusively. They have also wormed their way into some of the information media and certain institutions in the country. They are very noticeable in Vojvodina, too. We have come up against this phenomenon before and have always come to the certainty that the LC and other forces can act successfully against these tendencies only if they are united in their assessment of the situation and are free of opportunism and hesitation in their action. The resolution therefore pleads for the LCY's unity to be built up in the conflict with various alien ideologies. There is no room for nationalists in lecture-theater and amphitheaters, just as there is no room for them in the press and other spheres of public activity. The working people, adherents of all nations, and nationalities, demand that a stop be put to this as rapidly and as effectively as possible.

Particular stress is laid in the resolution upon enabling the basic organizations of the LC to function independently and on their own initiative in all environments and upon encouraging the activity of all members of the LC. Democratic relations in the LC imply this, especially the development of criticism and self-criticism, which will be oriented towards developing self-management consciousness and responsibility for the interests of the class and the building up of the moral image of the LC member -- Bosko Krunic said in conclusion.

A new provincial committee consisting of 115 delegates was elected by secret ballot; 531 delegates voted. All delegates received the sufficient number of votes:

Zuzana Abelovski, Nadica Alvadzin, Vlastimir Andjelkovic, Vera Aracic, Mihal Babka, Andras Salint, Slobodan Basa, Pal Benak, Zivan Berisavljevic, Dragan Bozic, Radoslav Bozovic, Branimir Brklajac, Branislav Bugarsi, Josip Colic, Vasa Celebic, Miladin Cepic, Javan Cikic, Josip Cikos, Aleksandar Cule, Ilija Cosic, Risto Dangubic, Milan Doronjski, Janko Drca, Milan Drljaca, Danica Djajic, Luka Djukic, Urarolj Erdelji, Miroslav Francuski, Todor Gavrilov, Jalanka Gobor, Katalin Hajnal, Mateja Ilic, Nadezda Ivkovic, Milan Janjic, Miroslav Jovancevic, Svetozar Jovanovic, Matija Jozic, Mihajlo Katona, Janos Kermeci, Tomislav Ketig, Stipan Knezevic, Miodrag Kiprivica, Sinisa Korica, Milan Kostic, Bosko Kovacevic, Miroslav Kovacevic, Ljiljana Krcedinac, Sava Kristic, Dusica Kurucev, Djerdj Lacko, Gordona Loncarevic, Milan Lugonja, Geza Madai, Slavka Majstorovic, Zdravko Mandic, Zivan Marelj, Lucijan Marina, Mirko Medic, Vasa Milic, Istvan Molnar, Dragan Mrksic, Mara Mrksic, Dragan Musulin, Zivz Nadaski, Andras Novak, Ana Novakov, Dusko Obric, Olga Pandovski, Svetozar Pavic, Trajan Pavlu, Tibor Pazaver, Zivojin Peric, Danica Piperski, Eva Poljakovic, Dusan Popovic, MILENKO Popovic, Rade Popovic, Zdenko Pop, Marija Prosic, Vladislav Radakovic, Djordje Radosavljevic, Milenko Radovanov, Ilija Radu, Zivko Radulivic, Istvan Rajcan, Dragoslav Rajkovic, Zoran Savic, Andras Serda, Milorad Slavnic, Valerija Sokola, Mirjana Sokolovic, Stojka Sredic, Miladin Stanimirovic, Boboljub Stankovic, Fuada Stankovic, Ljubisa Stankov, Slavka Stefanovski, Djordje Stojic, Dragan Sijanovic, Milovan Sogorov, Mikhailj Sterbik, Mirko Strbac, Etila Takac, Slobodan Tesic, Nedeljko Tica, Ana Tot, Karlo Vajs, Savka Veber, Branislav Vernacki, Ivan Veselinovic, Vince Vide, Pavel Vizi, Velimir Vrsajkov, Dragan Vukovic, and Silvija Zugic-Rijaver.

Candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee from the Vojvodina LC, to be elected by the 13 congress, are as follows:

Ladislav Daraboc, Mladen Djurin, Radovan Jovanov, Bosko Krunic, Dragana Labus, Vukasin Loncar, Nandor Major, Petar Dule Matic, Ivan Mihaljev, Borislav Odadzic, Steven Santo, Matija Vaslovic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Snezana Zlatar, the president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, as the six officio member of the LCY central committee.

Delegates to the 13th LCY Congress from the Vojvodina LC are:

Zuzana Abelovski, Djordje Arnaut, Zivan Bajic, Mihalj Bognar, Branimir Brkljac, Mirca Bundra, Vasa Celebic, Miladin Cepic, Jovan Cikic, Djordje Deretic, Jarmila Dobromirov, Danica Djajic, Sredoje Erdeljan, Piroska Gasic, Katalin Hajnal, Rudolf JIBTIVUC, Stipan Kopilovic, Bosko Kovacevic, Cvetin Krstic, Zdravko Mandic, Zivan Marelj, Jelena Matkovic, Vasa Milic, Cikos Jozef Molnar, Petar Palkovljevic, Slavica Roganovic, Zabela Romoda, Jozef Sabo, Vladimir Siladji, Petar Simurdic, Jon Srbovan, Ljubisa Zemba Stankov, Bogoljub Stankovic, Nikola Stojsin, Dimitrije Silic, Jozef Simon, Silard Varosii, Savka Veber, Predrag Vladisavljevic, and Josip Vujkovic.

SIROKA DELIVERS REPORT AT KOSOVO LC CONFERENCE

LD272222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Kolj Siroka's Main Report to the 14th Conference of the Kosovo LC" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the period between the two conferences, the Kosovo LC has been engaged in intensive ideopolitical activity to overcome the situation which has arisen as a result of the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists -- this is one of the first assessments of Kolj Siroka's main report. Prior to this, he referred briefly to some of the post war successes achieved in this province in strengthening self-managing socioeconomic relations, in the economy and in other spheres of life.

The president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Kolj Siroka, recalled, in fact, that, thanks to the efforts of working people in the province of the material support of the whole country -- the social product of the Kosovo economy in the post war period has increased by 5.1 percent annually and that employment has increased 5.4 times. Industry's share in the generation of the social product has grown from 16 percent in 1974 to 42 percent in 1984 while the share of agriculture has fallen from 59 to 20 percent. However, he warned that, despite the fact that Kosovo has achieved a good deal, because of the legacy of backwardness, it continues to be burdened by numerous contradictions and problems.

Speaking of Kosovo's current problems, Siroka stressed, above all, that the activity on the part of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in the past 4-year-period has been, and continues to be, directed towards attempts at organized activity by means of excesses, the writing of slogans and pamphlets, propaganda and subversive activity, with the aim of bringing into question everything which has been achieved in the socialist self-management development of the province, the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia hereto.

The arsenal of acts perpatrated by Albanian nationalists and irredentists and instigated from abroad includes the desecration of gravestones, attacks on the integrity of and property belonging to members of Serbian and montenegrin nationalities, rape and other forms of pressure designed not only to provoke the feeling of insecurity among the Serbs and Montenegrins and members of other nations and nationalities and to bring about a state of cooling in intranational relations and undermine mutual trust, but also to foment hatred and an anti-Serbian mood.

In recent times, he added, the activity from the positions of Serbian and montenegrin nationalism has intensified. This activity, according to Kolj Siroka, has taken on the form of attacks on the work and personality of Comrade Tito and on the leaderships of the SFRY, the SR of Serbia and the SAWP of Kosovo and is reflected in the attempts to create an anti-Albanian mood. Claims are being made about the impossibility of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and other nations and nationalities coexisting in Kosovo. The return to the pre-1966 state of relations is being called for and some are even claiming that Albanians in Kosovo has been given unnecessarily wide-ranging rights. The leaderships of the SAP of Kosovo, of the SR of Serbia and of the SFRY as well as the 1974 Constitution are being blamed for all the problems in the province.

The League of Communists of Kosovo launched a broad-based and intensive ideopolitical activity aimed at exposing the reactionary and counterrevolutionary nature of the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. This activity manifested itself as attempts at the separatist mobilization of Albanians aimed at destroying Yugoslavia, as the slogans the "Republic of Kosovo" and "ethnically pure Kosovo," as attempt to foment intranational intolerance and chauvinist hatred and to arouse the lowest of human passions.

The political-security situation is being made even more complex by the existing problems in the sphere of socioeconomic relations. It is also being affected by high unemployment, mounting negative phenomena, drop in the standard of living, constant price increases, inflation, all of which provide a fertile ground for the activity from the positions of nationalism and irredentism and for the activity of various destructive, antisocialist, anti-self-management, dogmatic-bureaucratic, etatist, separatist, unitarist and other forces of tendencies. The political-security situation has been particularly exacerbated by the process of emigration of Serbs and montenegrins from Kosovo which is one of the most difficult problems concerning not only Kosovo but the Sr of Serbia and the country as a whole.

In addition to the climate created in the aftermath of the counterrevolutionary events and as a result of direct pressures by Albanian nationalists and irredentist, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is of late, being increasingly instigated by the bureaucratic-technocratic and other forms of conduct increasingly in evidence in the work of some administrative organs, judiciary and other bodies through which the working people and citizens realize some of their rights.

Various socially negative phenomena, present in society and equally affecting members of all of our nations and nationalities, become particularly serious in the case of Serbs and montenegrins in Kosovo and, objectively speaking, have an effect on their emigration. The emigration has also been caused by the economic difficulties such as high unemployment, among the young, in particular, and the fact that it is very difficult to find a job in Kosovo, Kolj Siroka said and went on to stress that the task of halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and of enabling those who had already emigrated to return put the communists in Kosovo to a serious test which they must withstand.

Siroka emphasized that in these difficult and complex conditions the working class was and still is the factor which, together with all the working people, shouldered many responsibilities and helped to resolve many problems and contradictions.

Siroka dwelt extensively on the tasks facing communists in the economy and stressed, in that context, that the objective of the investment policy must be to speed up the province's development and to bring about changes in its economic structure. He also placed emphasis on the task of paying much more attention in the next period to family planning which is a factor of future stabilization in economic trends, particularly in the efforts to reduce unemployment.

He also referred to pooling of labor and resources on the basis of self-management as one of the major tasks facing the LC and other organized socialist forces which is of exceptional importance for the speedier development of Kosovo and for efforts to increase employment, to strengthen brotherhood and unity and togetherness of all of our nations and nationalities.

In stimulating this process,- a particular role should be played by large economic systems and the already existing cooperation of individual regions in the country with municipalities in the province.

The LC must fight for a consistent implementation of the constitutional role of the municipality. Further vigorous struggle is also required to give life to the constitutional position of the province as an autonomous and democratic self-management socio-political community of the working class, working people, and citizens and of equal nations and nationalities which is within the SR of Serbia and is a constitutive subject of the federation.

The LC of Kosovo, especially since 1981, has been paying special attention to the implementation of unity and togetherness and of the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia, and also to the pppling of labor and resources. We worked, stressed siroka, to suppress tendencies of autarchic development and territorial encapsulation. We have to go on working to overcome the delays in self-management integration, encapsulation within the territorial framework and anything which has an adverse effect on the imlementation of the unity, togetherness and equality.

Proceeding from the sstands of the LCY Central Committee on the topical questions of establishing their relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based, and also from the program of actions by the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, the Communists in all socio-political organizations, and in provincial organs, must fight resolutely further to built unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia and to establish the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Ideo-Political orientations of the LCY and the basic tenets of the SFRY Constitution constitute the point of departure and the framework for this. The LC must go on vigorously to create a more favorable political climate and insure the readiness of all the subjects responsibly and in a communist way to discuss every problem and to persist until a final solution has been arrived at. On the other hand, a resolute struggle has to be started against any extremism and exclusivity in the approach to these problems. In order to further develop and promote relations in the federation and in the SR of Serbia, the LC of Kosovo must pay special attention to the consolidation of the process of self-management integration of the organizations of associated labor in Kosovo toward the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia, and visa-versa, fulfilling in so doing its responsibility and providing an adequate contribution to the consolidation and cohesion of socialist Yugoslavia.

The president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo stressed that the development and assertion of the equality of all the nations and nationalities must be central to the daily struggle of the LC of Kosovo and stressed in this context that the communists must even more directly and more resolutely confirm the understanding among the members of all the nations and nationalities in the province that in a multi-national environment the study, the knowledge, and the use of the languages and of the scripts on an equal footing are one of the very important conditions of togetherness, reciprocal respect, and rapprochement.

A constant task of all the subjects of our society, and especially of the LC and of the Federation of Socialist Youth, is to create socialist and self-management awdareness and Yugoslav socialist patriotism among the young people and to insure that they are more extensively incorporated in our self-management and political life, Siroka said.

He went on to make a special reference to the commitments of the communits employed in education. In his assessment the communists are more responsible than anybody else to insure and introduce into the process of education and upbringing material which will develop the working class view of the nation, the nationality question, the history, the traditions, the cultural heritage, and the present day achievements of all our nations and nationalities, that is to say material which binds us together and strengthens the awareness about our life together, and of the equality of the nations and nationalities of our country. In the educational and school work there must be no room for the people who operate from ideological and political positions running counter to the ideology and policy of our self-management socialist society, Siroka stressed, insisting on the further acceleration of the process of ideo-political differentiation among educational workers.

Speaking of the public information media, the president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of kosovo said: During this period public information media made a contribution to the ideopolitical activities within the ambit of the struggle which the LC is pursuing in all the areas of social life. They made a special contribution to the unmasking of enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and of other types of nationalism, and especially in revealing the substance of enemy slogans "Kosovo a republic" and "An ethnically pure Kosovo." The continued and intensive propaganda from Albania directed against the SFRY, against its integrity, brotherhood and unity and other values of our socialist revolution were also resisted in a comprehensive fashion.

However, some media, especially some of their tests, contained one-sided reports, hesitation, ambiguity and excessive politization, that is to say the tone of the texts were such as to negate the results of the struggle of the LC and of other subjective forces in Kosovo to stabilize the politico-security situation. During one stage a certain measure of polarization in public information media in Kosovo and in the country on a national basis was coming conspicuously to the fore. However, recently this tendency and these ideological lapses have been increasingly overcome, Siroka said, and he asked for the incipient differentiation in public information media to be continued. He also wanted their involvement in praising any good results that have been achieved and also criticism of the short-comings and mistakes. Public information in a climate which will contribute to arresting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, will contribute to their return and help them to resist all the pressure and attempts at sowing defeaism and reciprocal mistrust.

Opportunist indifference towards those authors' texts which are directed against the fundamental values of our society and of the LC policy, against socialism and national equality, is impermissible. This is why we can no longer talk about negligence and unintentional mistakes; a realistic assessment must be made as to who is fighting for what kind of goals and establish concrete responsibility on that basis.

Having recalled the well-known principles of our foreign policy Kolj Siroka said that our country's relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania must also be based on these principles.

However -- Siroka said -- for several decades now, and with the exception of some fluctuations, we have been up against the constant enemy -- propaganda and subversive activity and action by the Albanian leadership against our constitutional system, against self-management, its institutions and most eminent people.

These statements paternalistically bemoan the history and the culture of the Albanians in Kosovo; denounce the KPJ and the LCY and its leadership; challenge the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions, and negate the constitutional system of Yugoslavia; falsify the historic roots of the federation, and also the autonomy of Kosovo; demand the restructuring of Yugoslavia's borders and openly support the enemy counterrevolutionary and chauvinist activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo: all of which represents an overt and flagrant interference in our internal affairs and support for the destabilization of the situation in Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia and in Yugoslavia.

It should be stressed once again, the president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo went on to say, that the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, together with other nations and nationalities in the province, in the SR of Serbia and in Yugoslavia as a whole, is building its present and future in freedom and equality, with the support of everyone, by developing and nurturing its national sentiments, language and culture and by developing the material basis of its equality, and is an equal subject with all other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. We are interested in having good-neighborly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. We for our part will do all we can to improve these relations and this cooperation. However, at the same time we have the commitment to resist anti-Yugoslav propaganda and the subversive activity emanating from Albania.

Kolj Siroka then spoke extensively about the future tasks of the LC of Kosovo. He said that in its future ideopolitical activity the LC of Kosovo must more resolutely mobilize its own forces to ensure that every member, organization and organ of the LC responsibly implements formulations of LCY policy, overcomes the forum type of work, formalism and improvisations and in its political actions even more successfully leads the working class, and our working people and citizens. In practice we come face to face with conduct and manifestations which to a great extent detract from the moral image of LCY members and which are expressed through egotism, a petty bourgeois mentality, and an incorrect attitude towards work, social property, self-management ad the achievements of the revolution. We are also faced with career-seeking behavior, nepotism, lack of modesty, duplicity, conformism and the wish to live at the expense of others. The communists and the LC basic organizations and organs must pay greater attention to the question of the moral image of LC members.

The LC of Kosovo has the very responsible commitment to fight against political opportunism present among a section of its membership. In addition to this statement and also after noting that ideopolitical differentiation is not being carried out in many basic organisations of the LC, Siroka said that this differentiation must not be carried out only through periodic ideopolitical measures. It must be carried out both against activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other forms of nationalism and techno-bureaucratic and liberalistic views and conduct and against protagonists of other negative manifestations.

The 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo must be yet another powerful boost to the development of socialist self-management, further enhancement of brotherhood and unity and togetherness and equality of our nations and nationalities and a powerful cofirmation of our unswerving orientaton to get on with the socialist self-management development of our province along Tito's path, which is our path. In our struggle for a better and happier future we shall always enjoy, as we always have, support and assistance from the LC of Serbia and the LCY and from all the subjective forces in the Repulic of Serbia and the federation, Kolj Siroka said in conclusion.

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WORLD YOUTH FEDERATION COMMISSION CONVENES

AU251854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- An enlarged meeting started in Bucharest, on April 25 of the Commission on Europe and North America of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The meeting is attended by representatives of the federation's member organizations from 27 countries.

They will exchange views for three days on the ways and means of action of the young generation today in the struggle for peace and disarmament, nuclear above all, against the arms race and the outer space militarization.

The debates will also cover issues of youth cooperation, of the collaboration of youth and students at a European level, of increasing the young generation's contribution to the settlement of the major issues of international life, starting from the results and experience acquired in the International Youth Year "participation, development, peace" and the involvement of the youth organization in observing the International Year of Peace.

Debated are also aspects of involvement of the prgressive and democratic youth organizations in the anti-imperialist solidarity movement, in the struggle for securing the fundamental right of people to work, to life, for a better and more just world.

Concludes 27 Apr

AU271439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1352 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/4/1986 -- On April 27 an enlarged reunion of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Commission for Europe and North America, in which representatives of 32 youth organizations of 26 countries and of West Berlin participated, concluded in Bucharest on April 27.

For three days the reunion debated the major problems confronting the young generation in the world, the prospects of enhancing the contribution made by the democratic and progressive youth movement to solving them. A distinct place way held by an analysis of the ways and means to intensify the struggle for peace, for halting the arms race, to pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The participants in the reunion endorsed a document regarding their stance on the problems they debated, which asserts the support the youth organizations they represent will further offer to the force of peace, of general progress.

ALIA, OTHER LEADERS VOTE FOR COUNCILS, COURTS

AU271911 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] At 8 o'clock, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, comes to vote. The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, and the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, come to vote together with him.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrade accompanying him were welcomed by the first secretary of the Tirana district party committee, Comrade Piro Kondi, the chairman of the Executive Committee of district people's council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, and leading cadres of the party organisation and of the Democratic Front of the zone.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets cordially with inhabitants of the quarter, working people, veterans, youngsters and Enver's Pioneers, who applaud for a long time.

Amidst the great enthusiasm, Comrade Ramiz Alia enters the voting center and meets warmly with the members of the commission. Then he takes the ballot and casts it in the voting box. Comrades Adil Carcani and Rita Marko voted as well. Again enthusiasm and cheers in front of the voting center, Comrade Ramiz Alia is seen off with great love by the inhabitants of the quarter, from who this day will remain unforgettable.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present, Comrades Manush Myftiu, Hajredin Celiky, Foto Cami, Simon Stefani, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Besnik Bekteshi, Prokop Murra, Llambe Gigprifti and Vangjel Cerrava voted in the voting centers of Tirana City.

Amidst revolutionary enthusiasm, elections to the people's councils and people's courts continued in all the districts of the country today with the legitimate pride for the victories achieved in the years of the people's power, with profound veneration and gratitude for the immortal deed of the beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the electors voted for the best sons and daughters, to make the homeland stronger and more prosperous.

Comrade Muho Asllani voted in the No. 6 voting center of Vasil Shanto quarter of Shkoder District.

Comrade Pali Miska voted in the No. 4 voting center of 29 Nentori quarter of the city of Fier.

Comrade Qirjako Mihali voted in the No. 1 voting center of the city of Durres.

The same enthusiasm was noticed also in the elections to the people's councils and people's courts in other districts of the country.

Election Results

AU282009 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Communique on the conclusion of the elections for people's councils and people's courts:

On 27 April, 1986, throughout the entire territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and with the mobilization of the revolutionary masses, elections were held for the people's councils of the districts, cities, city districts, grouped cities and villages, villages, and for the judges of all the people's courts. For this great political event, the working masses of our country successfully fulfilled the pledges they had made and undertook many mass actions. They went to the polls with many achievements behind them, fulfilling the important tasks set by the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee Plenums. From the study of documents which have come to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from the executive committees of the district people's councils, it has emerged that the elections were everywhere conducted in complete accord with the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and with the decree on the elections to the people's councils and people's courts. The total number of registered electors in the list of voters is 1,796,948. One hundred percent of them took part in the election. More than 99.99 percent of electors voted for candidates of the Democratic Front to the district people's councils. There were 10 opposing votes. More than 99.99 percent of electors voted for candidates of the Democratic Front to the city people's councils; one voted against. More than 99.99 percent of the electors voted for Democratic Front candidates to the city district people's councils; seven voted against. More than 99.99 percent of the electors voted for Democratic Front candidates to the people's council grouped villages; 21 voted against. More than 99.99 of the electors voted for the Democratic Front candidates to the village people's councils; 123 voted against. More than 99.99 of the electors voted for the Democratic Front candidates to the office of the people's judges; 41 voted against. More than 99.99 of the electors voted for Democratic Front candidates to the office of assistant judge; 14 voted against. The electoral commission for polling stations found 185 ballots which are declared invalid. The hundred percent participation of the masses in the elections and their 99.99 percent vote for the candidates of the Democratic Front is the highest expression of the conviction and determination of our people to progress always on the road of socialism, following the teachings of our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. It is a brilliant expression of the steely unity of the people round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head. It is an expression of their determination for the constant strengthening and revolutionizing of the power of the people, and unshakable faith in the happy and secure future of our socialist fatherland. This magnificent victory for the party line will be an inspiration and fresh encouragement for mobilization and new revolutionary zeal among the working masses, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan of the first year of the Eight 5-Year-Plan, to go to the ninth party congress and the 45th anniversary of the party's foundation with new successes and great victories. From the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, 28 April, 1986.

POLISARIO FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 APR

AU271417 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 27 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, a delegation of the Arab Saharan Democratic Republic, headed by the member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front and information minister of the Arab Saharan Democratic Republic, Brahim Hakim, arrived in our country on a friendly visit on April 26. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the general secretary of the Democratic Front of Albanian, Xhorxhi Robo, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; Jorgo Melica, director at the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Zeqi Agolli, and others.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES WORK CHANGES

AU262036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] At an expanded meeting of the Council of Ministers the directions were discussed for further improving the work of the Council of Ministers in order to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Measures were adopted for fulfilling the tasks stemming from the document "For Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy" drawn up under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. It was stressed that the strategy defined by the congress for implementing the scientific-technical revolution and accelerating the pace and economic development of the country on a qualitatively new basis set exceptionally high demands for the work of the government and its organs.

Measures were adopted for the Council of Ministers, as a supreme executive and competent organ of state power, to carry out in a timely manner a profound reorganization of its own entire activity and bring it into conformity with the new tasks. Special attention was given to the practical measures for eliminating the bureaucratic atmosphere and departmental approach toward work, and for raising the level of initiative and responsibility of the economic organizations and their subdivisions, while the economic levers and dialogue are to ensure the unity of collective and public interests.

The issue of the further improvement of the style and methods of work of the government and its organs was discussed at length. The principle is to be applied unconditionally that questions should be solved basically at the appropriate managerial level under whose competence they are while guaranteeing the plenipotentiary activity of the self-governing organizations in accordance with the rights and responsibilities given to them. A radical reduction is envisaged in the vast flow of reports and proposals presented to the government, as well as an increase in efficient and businesslike attitudes and unity between words and deeds. Special importance was attached to tightening control and increasing responsibility in realtion to the execution of decisions at all levels, down from the Council of Ministers to the individual labor collective.

The government defined concrete obligations for the councils with the Council of ministers, the ministers, departments, and economic organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The elaboration of the plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan on a qualitatively new basis was defined as an exceptionally important task, the solution of which would contribute to ensuring high rates of economic growth. In accordance with this, it was decided to prepare the economic mechanism for the 5-year-plan period. Special attention was paid to the immediate tasks for improving the stable pace of production, for guaranteeing the basic proportions in the development of the economy, and ensuring the entire execution of the plan for the half-year and until the end of the first year of the 5-year plan period.

SECURITY CLAMPDOWN LINKED TO POSSIBLE TERRORISM

AU281538 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (AFP) -- The Bulgarian Government has ordered a security clampdown in the capital and other cities, apparently fearing new terrorist attacks after a series of unclaimed bomb blasts from summer 1984 to March 1985.

Sofia Airport is guarded by men from armoured troop transports, and most public buildings by two new elite units -- "Red Berets" in battledress with automatic arms, and "Blue Berets" said to report to the Interior Ministry. At the rail station, this correspondent saw many militia round escalators at 11 p.m., and frequent patrols in near-deserted corridors.

According to persistant rumours, there have been bomb alerts in recent weeks at the station, Pirogov Hospital, and the big Tsum department store the day it reopened after renovation, a few days before the 13th party congress from April 2 to 5. Bulgarian party chief Todor Zhivkov cancelled a visit to the store due the same day.

Road checks, severe for the congress, meanwhile continue. Systematic searches have been seen on a big highway, and some militia have for some time had a second, Scorpio-type heavy revolver -- a "killer," a specialist said.

"It is very clear the Bulgarian authorities are worried about the problem of internal security," one Western diplomat said.

Like most East European countries, Bulgaria has so far been spared from international terrorism, although some Western officials have suggested that Sofia itself has organised several terror attacks, including the failed bid to kill the pope. But there is ground for Bulgarian concern about domestic security, including worsening relations with Ankara, caused by forced assimilation of a Moslem Turkish minority estimated at 900,000 or 10 per cent of the population.

There is also control of major through-traffic on Bulgarian roads, and the presence of several thousand Arab students, including several hundred Libyans. The Bulgarian Government has not reported any arrests since the mysterious 1984/85 bomb blasts. These hit Plovdiv station where a woman was killed, and Varna Airport on the Black Sea, at the end of summer 1984, to be followed in March 1985 by an explosion on a Sofia-Burgas train.

The latter "incident," as the press called it, left seven dead and nine injured.

It was not until May 1985 that the authorities acknowledged the existence of terrorist activities on their territory, announcing tougher punishments for those respsonsible for criminal acts. They spoke of "a certain agitation of criminal and hostile elements acting under the influence of the ideological struggle on a world scale." Bulgaria's programme of forced assimilation of its Moslem Turkish minority, whose members are required to "Bulgarian-ize" their names, has caused considerable unrest.

According to a recent report of the human rights group Amnesty International, 100 people have been killed and 250 arrested during the campaign across the country. The number of internment camps for Bulgarians of Turkish origin has gone up in the last six months from one to four, according to Western sources.

In Sofia, the authorities have also recently reinforced protection of embassies. Surveillance at the U.S. Embassy has been exceptional in recent months, though this is due more to superpower tension than fear of attack. The street serving the U.S. Embassy has been closed to traffic, and pedestrians can no longer use the pavement outside.

At the same time, determined to maintain order, Bulgarian authorities have also twice refused since the U.S. air strike on Libya on April 15 to authorise Arab student demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy.

LUKANOV, YORDANOV MEET VISITING MINISTERS

AU251912 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Yuriy Kozhin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R.

They discussed the further extension of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers, met today with Dr Felleke Gedle- Giorgis, Ethiopia's minister of information and national guidance.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION OPENS WITH IRAN

AU281747 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA) -- Topical questions in the development of Bulgaro-Iranian trade and economic relations will be on the agenda of the third session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation which opened in the capital today. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and head of the Iranian delegation is Mr Abbas Ali Zali, minister of agriculture.

A positive assessment was given at a plenary meeting to bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation, and emphasis was laid on the good prospects for its further expansion on the basis of mutual benefit and cooperation. The discussion will cover the possibilities to activate contacts in trade, agriculture, transport, and mining. To this end, four working groups have been established to concretize the projects of interaction.

BRATISLAVA NOTES ANNOUNCEMENT OF KIEV ACCIDENT

LD281951 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet Union: The Council of Ministers has announced today that an accident has occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, during which one of the reactors has been damaged. Measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident are being taken and aid is being given to those who have been affected by the accident. A government commission has been set up.

PRAGUE EXAMINES AIMS OF REAGAN'S TALKS IN BALI

LD291005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan continues his journey to the summit meeting of the seven main capitalist countries, which will open in Tokyo next Sunday. An important stopover is awaiting the President; the Indonesian island of Bali. The following commentary is devoted to this stopover:

The aim of Ronald Reagan's stop in Bali is not, of course, the island's white beaches but a meeting with the foreign ministers of the six member-countries of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The foreign ministers of Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei will thus have the very first opportunity to talk to the highest representative of the biggest capitalist power. The U.S. President indicated during his stopover in Honolulu the tone he intends to set at the meeting when he declared that the world today is a very dangerous place. In this he was undoubtedly right. The fact is, of course, that he failed to add that he himself is trying hard to ensure that there are such dangerous features in the present day world -- and not only on the American continent itself or in Europe but also in Asia.

U.S. military bases cover the face of Asia. They stretch from Japan through South Korea to the Philippines, and it is the U.S. Government which is trying to put Asian countries into a military harness. Ronald Reagan will no doubt be pushing this very line during his meeting with the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers. In the first place it is anticipated that he will magnanimously offer U.S. military storage facilities to Thailand, which could be made available to Japan in the case of so-called necessity. In the U.S. scenario, Cambodia represents this so-called necessity. In this context Ronald Reagan declared yesterday that the United States is ready to make a contribution to settle the situation. This would sound good if the President had not added immediately that the communist government in Vietnam constitutes a threat and that one cannot negotiate with it.

So how does Ronald Reagan plan to contribute to a settlement of the situation if he does not want to negotiate? His answer is evidently again only arms. Washington's efforts to create military groupings also rank within the same category. The already existing grouping -- in essence a military axis -- Tokyo-Seoul-Washington, will apparently be reinforced by ASEAN getting a new coat, a military one.

The appeal issued last week by the Soviet Government and addressed to Asian countries warned against such a course of action. It pointed out that arms and military blocs are no solution and that Asian countries should seek a solution at the negotiating table. Reagan's trip to Southeast Asia is directed at precisely the opposite.

BILAK RECEIVES OUTGOING NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD251428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Aguiles Centeno Perez, the ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Prague today at the end of his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

Meets With Gerle

LD252022 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 25 (CTK) -- The 14th session of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened here today to assess the coodination of the Czechoslovak and the Mongolian national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period.

The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks is led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, the Mongolian delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren.

The delegations also deal with results achieved in implementing the conclusions of talks between the tow countries' premiers held in Ulaanbaatar in July 1985, and with the preparation of an intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation in the next five years. Expansion of cooperation in geological research, ores mining in Mongolia and their processing and cooperation in leather and footwear industry are also on the agenda of the talks.

The Mongolian delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia earlier in the day

Meets Strougal; Signs Protocol

LD282008 Prague CTK in English 1846 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 28 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Mongolian Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren who headed the Mongolian delegation to the 14th session of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

They exchanged information on the main tasks of the two countries' five-year plans of national economic development and their implementation this year. They underlined the importance of intensification of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian economies which creates prerequisites for faster growth of the national income and thus also increases in goods exchanges between the two countries in 1986-1990.

According to a protocol signed at the close of the commission's session today, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia will further develop cooperation in geological research and ore mining in Mongolia and theri effective processing, and cooperation in the leather and footwear industries in the five-year period. Choynoryn Suren signed the protocol for the Mongolian side, the signatory for Czechoslovakia was deputy premier Ladislav Gerle.

Visits Trade Fair

LD270023 Prague CTK in English 1359 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 26 (CTK) -- A Mongolian Government delegation, led by Deputy Premier Choynoryn Suren, today visited the 17th international consumer goods trade fair in Brno. It inspected the expositions of the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations Drevounia, Centrotex, Merkuria, CS, Keramika (Czechoslovak Ceramics), Jablonex, Skloexport, Omnia and Exico. The guests were especially interested in products of the leather and footwear industries. Mongolian experts will chose models to be produced in Mongolia within cooperation with Czechoslovakia in the years ahead. Czechoslovakia will provide for Mongolia textiles, threads and technological equipment. Mongolia will supply to Czechoslovakia leather shoe uppers and ready leather footwear.

17TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR HELD IN BRNO

Urban Meets GDR, Iraq Officials

LD240307 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Brno, Moravia April 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban received GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dietrich Lemke at the 17th international consumers goods trade fair here today.

They discussed development of trade between the two countries last year and implementation of a 1986 protocol on Czechoslovak-GDR goods exchanges.

Bohumil Urban also received Iraqi Deputy Minister of Light Industry 'Uthamah Hamadi, who is deputy chairman of the Iraqi part of the permanent committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. They reviewed fulfilment of conclusions made during the visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Iraq last year and discussed implementation of the two countries' long-term economic agreement and extension of trade cooperation primarily in consumer goods.

Contracts Signed

LD261327 Prague CTK in English 1145 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 26 (CTK) -- Contracts for goods exchange worth over 2,000 million crowns were concluded by Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations with partners from 30 countries at the 17th international consumer goods trade fair Brno in the first 3 days. Imports to Czechoslovakia amount to 603 million crowns of the total.

Under some of the contracts, Exico will export footwear to the Federal Republic of Germany, Jordan and Canada, Artia will sell over 3,000 record plays to Hungary and Jablonex will export artifical jewellery worth 12,5 million crowns to Italy, Britain, Switzerland and the U.S.A. Intercoop will import from Poland greenhouse vegetables worth 15 million crowns. Omnia prolonged an agreement with Polish partners on cooperation in the production of radio tape recorders up to the year 1990. The mutual volume of supplies will reach 50 million roubles. The foreign trade corporation Kovo and two Czechoslovak enterprises signed an agreement with the Yugoslav enterprise Rudicajavec on cooperation in the production of television sets in 1986-1990. Drevounia will cooperate with the Yugoslav firm Jugodrvo in the manufacture of furniture components worth almost 16 million crowns.

ADN CITES TASS ON USSR NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

LD281833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (ADN) -- An accident occurred in the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine, TASS reported. One of the nuclear reactors was damaged. Measures have been taken to overcome the aftermath. Aid is being given to the people concerned. A government commission has been appointed.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. POLICY, TOKYO SUMMIT

DW282009 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Klaus Franke's weekly international review]

[Excerpts] The summit meeting of the 7 biggest Western industrial states, beginning in Tokyo next Sunday, should be the appropriate forum to respond seriously to the USSR's clear offers for joint arms control measures. Several days prior to the meeting, the Japanese Socialist Party asked the representatives of the 7 states to contribute to a constructive dialogue with the aim of abolishing nuclear arms arsenals and preventing the militarization of space.

According to Western news agency reports, however, the U.S. President wants to make the struggle against terrorism as he views it the essential topic of the deliberations. Those sources believe that he will have difficulty in convincing his partners of the soundness of his policy. However, the U.S. huge state debt which has caused many other problems in the international capitalist economy and in developing countries will not be discussed. The problem of the 31 million unemployed in the highly industrialized capitalist countries, which in the trade unions' view should be a main topic of the summit, will most probably only be mentioned marginally.

The FRG newspaper WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE wrote on the U.S.-West European economic relations recently: United outwardly, however, internal trench struggles for quotas in the international markets, import quotas, unfair trade practices, arms cooperation, and technology transfer. Undoubtedly such behavior, which is characterized by protectionism and other discriminations in economic relations, is not conducive to an improvement of the international climate in general.

Therefore, at this point a new initiative by the USSR should be recalled, which was proposed in a government statement last week. The Soviet Union, being one of the biggest Asian and Pacific powers, suggests that the states of the region conduct a comprehensive exchange of opinion on the development of equal, mutually advantageous, and stable cooperation in trade, economy, technology, science, and culture. It is stressed that despite different political systems, ideologies, and philosophies, the people in the Asian-Pacific area are bound by common interests in life. If nuclear and chemical weapons were abolished by the turn of the century and the militarization of space prevented, as suggested by the USSR, they would be relieved from the fear of the danger to which we all are exposed and would be given more security.

The decision of the South Pacific states to declare the region a nuclear-free zone undoubtedly must be considered the beginning of a development in the right direction. However, plans to set up a so-called Pacific community as an independent regional group and subsequent military bloc will lead to a dead end.

The fact that Washington's policy of brutal military actions against insubordinate countries meets with less and less understanding even by Asian countries that have been pro-American in the past, was shown in the UN Security Council where Thailand backed the resolution against the U.S. air raid on Libya. Replacing policy by military actions is anything but political responsibility in the nuclear age.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB COUNCIL; APPOINTMENTS MADE

LD282319 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN) -- At its 14th meeting in Berlin on Monday the National Executive Council of the GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB, affirmed its intention to use the full strength of the trade unions to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. A resolution on the organization of socialist competition states: "In the firm conviction that the policy of the SED corresponds to the interests of the working class and all working people, embodies the good of the people, and safeguards peace, the trade unions will also act, under the leadership of the party, as loyal and reliable comrades-in-arms of the SED in the qualitatively new period that faces us in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR."

The National Executive Council summoned the 11th FDGB Congress for 22 to 25 April 1987 in Berlin. Before then, the functionaries of the trade union groups, the trade union executives in departments, enterprises, and towns, and the executive councils of the FDGB, its industrial trade unions and trade unions will be elected.

In his speech, the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, proceeded from the view that the trade unionists of the GDR are fully and completely committed to the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. This happened because the aim of all projects is unchanged -- serving the good of people. The principle that the representation of interests through trade unions in socialist society is unthinkable without active participation in the struggle for high economic growth and maximum labor productivity, is being consistently implemented with the continuation of socialist competition. In this, the use of key technologies must go together with the further improvement of working and living conditions.

The National Executive Council called for firm solidarity with the party of the working class to be proclaimed on 1 May, the holiday of the working people.

In the discussion, trade unionists reported on first results in the organization of the competition in evaluating the 11th SED Congress.

The National Executive Council relieved Baerbel Ritter of her function as member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive Council and thanked her for the work that she has performed. Christina Emmrich, director of the Women's Affairs Department of the National Executive Council, was coopted onto the National Executive Council and elected a member of the Presidium and secretary of the National Executive Council. In connection with her taking on another leading trade union function, Charlotte Bombal, chairwoman of the Central Executive Council of the IG [Industrial Trade Union] of textiles, clothing, and leather, was relieved of her function as member of the National Executive Council and of its Presidium.

DKP PUBLISHES ANTHOLOGY OF HONECKER STATEMENTS

LD281427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (ADN) -- The German Communist Party [DKP], Party Executive presented the book, "Erich Honecker -- Coalition of Reason," which they have published, at an international press conference in Bonn today. Karl Heinz Schroeder, member of the Secretariat of the DKP Party Executive, stated that his party believes that at a time when peace is extraordinarily threatened, it is particularly important to acquaint oneself with the GDR's policy of dialogue. This applies equally to the various political forces in the FRG.

The most important statements by Erich Honecker in the last 3 years have been compiled in documentary form in this book and the decisive political viewpoints of the 11th SED Congress are shown, Schroeder said. The book provides proof of the great part that the GDR is playing in the international arena. There is information on how relations between the two German states ought to proceed and a balance-sheet for the society and social policy of the GDR.

In the foreword by Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, it is stated that the DKP's motives for publishing the book are because the first socailist state on German soil had become a peace factor of the first order worldwide, 40 years after its founding. The consistent peace policy of the GDR had its foundations in the socialist social order, an order in which the scientific-technological revolution was being mastered for the blessing of the people and was guaranteeing full employment and secure prospects for young people. The book was intended to acquaint the democratic public in the FRG with the constructive, level-headed, and persistent peace policy of the GDR and its leading representative, Erich Honecker. It is precisely the two German states that bear a special responsibility for peace in Europe and the world. To carry out this responsibility is the task of the politicians and especially of the working class and peace movement of our country. To recognize it, to examine and weigh the proposals of the GDR and draw the appropriate conclusions for our country -- the book is intended to serve this purpose.

BRIEFS

DW271435 HOUSING CONSTRUCTION -- Some 80,000 citizens live in the Fritz Heckert area of Karl-Marx-Stadt. The construction workers of the Wilhelm Pieck housing construction combine plan to build 8,705 apartments -- 454 more than in the previous year. With a 2-percent overfulfillment of the plan tasks in the first 3 months, the Karl-Marx-Stadt housing construction workers have created good conditions for fulfilling this most ambitious annual target according to schedule and in good quality. During the past years housing construction has to a growing extent shifted to intra-urban areas, for example to Sonnenberg, a traditional workers district in Karl-Marx-Stadt. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 24 Apr 86 DW]

BUDAPEST REPORTS KIEV NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

LD282043 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] An accident has occurred at a Soviet nuclear power plant. One of the reactors of the Chernobyl power station has been damaged. A government commission has been set up in Moscow as a result of the accident. The USSR Council of Ministers issued a communique announcing that measures are being taken to remedy the consequences. Those injured are receiving medical help.

The Soviet news agency TASS says the accident is the first of its kind in the USSR. Soviet television's news program has also reported the incident.

Chernobyl is in the Ukraine, north of Kiev, where the Pripyat and Ush Rivers meet and where the Kiev water reservoir [as heard] begins.

It has been established in Sweden that a radioactive cloud is moving over the eastern part of the country and it is also affecting Finnish territory. Instruments have detected a rise in radioactivity in several locations in Scandinavia.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR ADDRESS AWARDS CEREMONIES

LD290016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The Congress Flag as well as the Red Challenge Flag of the Council of Ministers and the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] Presidium were presented today to several enterprises. We will report from two venues where two members of the MSZMP Politburo, the president of the Presidential Council, and the chairman of the government presented the flags. First, Pal Toth reports from the Raba Hungarian Wagon and Machine Factory for railway equipment in Gyoer, and then Sandor Csillag will report on the festival at the Mineralimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise for petroleum and mining products.

[Toth] "The Raba Factory in Gyoer achieved outstanding results in the congress work competition, and it has won the Congress Flag as well as the Red Challenge Flag of the Council of Ministers and SZOT. The value of its gross production in 1985 increased by 7 percent, and reached 23.5 billion forints. Its capitalist exports of $100 million constituted an 11 percent increase. All this was was achieved solely by increasing productivity."

When presenting the awards, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, said the following:

[Losonczi] "We are well aware that it was not easy to further boost the outstanding results that the Raba collective had already achieved before the congress competition. However, I am certain that this collective, which has endured the ordeal, will also in the next 5-year plan enrich our industry and the results of our people's economy with similar results. I would like to wish every worker of Raba great success, good strength, and health for the future."

[Csillag] "Over a period of 5 years, Mineralimpex has contributed $590 million toward balancing the people's economy. This amounts to 25 percent of the earnings indispensable for balancing the economy.

"For its outstanding activity in the past years, Mineralimpex has received the Red Flag of the Council of Ministers and SZOT, as well as the Congress Flag, which were presented by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the government, at a festival held in the Officers' House of the People's Army in Budapest. The premier spoke with appreciation about the work of the Mineralimpex Foreign Trade Enterprise. He then spoke of economic issues that affect all of us. Here are quotes from his speech."

[Lazar] "It is generally known -- and I do not want to go into detail about this now -- that there were lessons to act on in 1985, and the experiences up to now in 1986 also caution us that the new tasks require a new approach. It is also known that in order to achieve the goals determined at the 13th congress, we must work, not only better, but also differently from -- if you wish -- how we worked in the past. We must adapt our work to the modified, changed requirements I have just mentioned. The task is not easy, but can be fulfilled.

"Domestic and international conditions are often difficult from day to day and change quickly. But amid the difficult and quickly changing conditions, too, we must find the solution that yields the best result for society and the people's economy."

[Czillag] "After the premier's speech, government decorations were presented to the best workers of Mineralimpex."

[Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 28 April shows Lazar opening his speech as follows: "Difficult and laborious years are behind us. We had to make use of all our knowledge and expertise to meet the requirements we set for ourselves. The resolution of the 13th congress, which has also been quoted here, sets a tough, difficult task for us. It has set the task for the people's economy and all working collectives to give a new impetus to the economy so that it will preserve the already attained balance and so that we can channel more resources toward the advancement of technical progress. At the same time, we can take a step forward to improve living conditions and standards. Only good work, better and more fruitful work can yield this."]

MSZMP'S SZUROS MEETS FINNISH LEADER

LD281110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] In Helsinki Mauno Koivisto, Finnish head of state, has received Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary and chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee. At the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they talked about some topical issues of international life and the traditionally good relations. Matyas Szuros was invited to Finland by Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister and chairman of the Social Democratic Party.

HAMORI HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW YOUTH MEETING

LD271710 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 26 -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee, left for Moscow on Sunday to attend a meeting of the leaders of youth organizations in socialist countries. Present at the delegation's departure at Ferihegy Airport was Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador in Budapest.

WARSAW CITES TASS REPORT ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD281912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] TASS has published a Soviet Government report which states that an accident has taken place in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant which resulted in damage to one of the nuclear reactors.

Steps to eradicate the consequences of this failure are being taken. Help is being given to the victims. A report published by TASS says that the Soviet Government has set up a commission.

In connection with this incident, TASS writes that this is the first such accident in the Soviet Union, whereas similar incidents have happened more than once in other countries. For example in the United States in 1979 alone, 2,300 failures were registered in nuclear power plants.

'Radioactive Cloud' Reported

LD290724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] As we reported yesterday, there was a breakdown of one of the nuclear reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine. Steps to eliminate the consequences of the breakdown have been taken.

As the result of the failure, a radioactive cloud passed over the northeastern region of our country yesterday [28 April] at a great height. The measurments made all over Poland's territory indicated that the level of radioactivity was not dangerous to the population's health.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed a governmental commission chaired by Deputy Premier Szaladja for constant appraisal of the situation and analysis of the results of measurements which are being carried out in the country. The commission will keep the public informed on the current situation.

TWO POLES ARRESTED FOR 'SPYING' FOR FRG

LD281759 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 28: The counter-intelligence service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs apprehended in Katowice two Polish citizens: 56-year-old Romuald I. and 45-year-old Iwona S. who are suspected of spying for the intelligence of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The operational proceedings made so far corroborated the initial suspicions that Romuald I., a staffer of the voivodship office in Katowice was linked with a foreign intelligence service. As it was revealed, in the flat of Iwona S., an employee of the State Slaski Theatre, he arranged a spy base. A special camera with an instruction and films, an equipment for invisible writing, a radio for receiving spying instructions, carbon paper, ciphers and code tablets were found, among other items, in secret compartments.

The investigation bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been carrying out a vigorous investigation in the case under the supervision of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office which gave its consent for publishing some personal data of the two suspects.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS EGYPTIAN DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

LD290441 Warsaw PAP in English 2155 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received here today first deputy minister of economy and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal H. Hasayn. Egypt's Ambassador to Poland M.F. al-Hennawy participated in the talks.

On the same day, Minister Hasayn met with Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik. The two assessed the state of mutual economic relations with particular stress put on possibilities of their future development.

MESSNER RECEIVES VIETNAM'S DONG SI NGUYEN

LD261720 Warsaw PAP in English 1532 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 26: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner today received alternate member of the political bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vice-Premier and Minister of Transport of the VSR Dong Si Nguyen. The sides discussed problems of cooperation between the two countries. On the same day Vice-Premier Dong Si Nguyen was also received by co-chairman of the Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation, Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol.

COMMISSION WITH TURKEY DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD290434 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ankara, April 28 -- The Polish-Turkish mixed commission for economic and technological cooperation held a meeting here to assess the state of trade and economic cooperation between both countries, particularly in power engineering, shipbuilding and coal mining.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the state of hitherto cooperation in these fields and pointed to the existence of prospects for its further development. They also confirmed that there exist possibilities of developing cooperation in the chemical, metallurgical, and electronic industries. The sides reviewed prospects for expanding the volume of mutual trade turnover and diversifying the list of the exchanged goods. The commission made decisions on creating financial mechanisms expected to stimulate further growth of mutual supplies.

Turkey is one of Poland's most important partners from among developing countries. Last year's bilateral trade turnover reached some 180 million dollars.

LABOR MINISTER ON 'WITHDRAWAL' FROM ILO

LD282002 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 28 Apr 86

["By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Zrobik" -- PAP byline]

[Text] Sofia, April 28 -- Sepaking to a meeting of heads of state organs overseeing labour affairs in the socialist countries here, Polish Labour Minister Stanislaw Gebala presented Poland's stance regarding the withdrawal from the International Labour Organization (ILO), formally notified to ILO in November 1984.

He said the notification papers made it clear Poland was prepared to resume its cooperation with the ILO if the reasons for the withdrawal were removed. He said no changes on the issues have so far taken place which would justify a change in the Polish stand, and so under the ILO Constitution, on November 16 this year. That is after the two-year notice period, Poland would formally cease to be a member.

The minister said that after filing the notification, Poland had been approached with attempts aiming to win a change in her fundamental stance. These were sham attempts however, and did not assume the removal of the causes which had forced Poland to announce the withdrawal. He added that the course of the upcoming 72nd ILO session would largely determine Poland's stand on possible assumption of cooperation and staying with the ILO, of which Poland is a founder member.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

LD290331 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- The government Presidium today reviewed problems of the chemical industry and pointed to the need of constant modernization and development of the chemical and oil industry.

The 1986-90 programme in this field provides for a swift development of those spheres, which are essential for the nation's food supply and its health, namely, the production of artificial fertilizers, plant protection agents, cleaning agents and means of hygiene, as well as medicines and sanitary articles.

One of the main targets of the programme is to reduce the share of imported components, balance supply and demand, and finally, to intensify exports of processed goods.

Also today, the government presidium reviewed the state of preparations to youth holidays as part of tourist exchange agreements with the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. 160.5 thousand Polish children and teenagers will spend their holidays in the GDR, which is by 6,000 more than last year. Some 20,000 young people will go to the Soviet Union, and another 10,000 to Czechoslovakia. Poland, in turn, will play host to nearly 160,000 young people from the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

PARTY BRANCHES PREPARE FOR PZPR CONGRESS

LD290409 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- On directives from the PUWP Political Bureau in the wake of the CC 27th Plenum, party branches in factories, colleges, communes, towns, cities and city-sectors across Poland will hold pre-congress conferences till the end of this month. This will close another phase of the campaign preceding the tenth congress of the party scheduled to start in late June, and will mark the start of similar conferences on the voivodship (regional) level.

The CC Commission for Culture gathered here today to discuss the draft programme of development of culture, focusing on such issues as financing of culture, changing the hitherto form of its dissemination, the culture-making role of the school and mass media, and the functioning of the peasant and worker cultures and their relations to the national culture.

The meeting expressed hope for their collectively elaborated document to be later adopted by the congress as part of the party's programme.

In a related development, the Economics and Economic Policy Commission of the nationwide trade union group OPZZ today formed a working team to prepare "trade union view of the economic part of the guidelines for the tenth congress".

Also today, a team of the congress committee for drafting the congress resolution met to define key issues that should be contained in the draft.

The meeting was presided over by Tadeusz Porebski.

General Staff Conference

LD241405 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 23: A pre-congress PUWP Conference was held at the academy of the General Staff of the Polish Army today.

In the light of the current international situation participants in the conference pointed to the need to increase efforts with a view to a further comprehensive socio-economic development of this country.

Taking the floor during the discussion Marian Orzechowski stressed the great importance of the forthcoming 10th PUWP Congress. Referring to the current state of international relations and existing threats, he spoke about the need for further efforts aimed to consolidate Poland's role in the world and to maintain peace. The conference was attended by head of the General Staff of the Polish Army, General Jozef Uzycki.

TRADE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON NEW SEJM ACT

LD281400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Interview with Jerzy Borowski, a director in the Foreign Trade Ministry, by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrzejewska] A few days ago, the Sejm passed an act on setting up companies with foreign capital contributions. What will this look like in reality? Does an act of that kind settle every issue, including those of employment and earnings? I am putting these questions to Director Jerzy Borowski of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

[Borowski] We are really glad that the Sejm has passed the act on companies with foreign contributions, which will enable our Polish enterprises to animate their economic activity and perhaps will provide better operating conditions. What you raised is very important. The act contains the fundamental economic, financial, and legal provisions and we do not expect, nor does the act envisage, that particular ministers should issue any executive regulations. Nonetheless, specific policy principles on issues such as wages, employment, or financial issues will have to be elaborated by the appropriate ministries. Right now, we are working with our colleagues from other ministries on defining the principles that will be operative in respect to the future companies.

[Andrzejewska] But will these talks not stifle the act? Or is it likely that the bureaucracy will kill it?

[Borowski] We, the officals, want to execute the government's intentions as contained in the act to the best of our ability.

[Andrzejewska] We have not understood one another. I fear that these talks about wages, about employment will perhaps not so much change the act -- that would not be possible -- but will simply delay its actual implementation for a long time.

[Borowski] The act contains the fundamental provisions and nothing can alter those; but there is the question of legal interpretation. What is needed is precisely the interpretation that would promote in the best way possible the establishment of the future enterprises.

[Andzejewska] Is the treasury likely to kill it off?

[Borowski] The act contains the fundamental principles and they cannot be changed in any way, so this is not something we fear.

[Andrzejewska] Is it the question of small turnover tax?

[Borowski] No, no no. It is simply that the basic fundamental provisions, such as those concerning tax on revenue, allowances against tax on revenue, the size of hard currency allowance -- all this is provided for by the act and cannot be altered.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALIST ACCUSES WALESA OF 'LYING'

AU241248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by Herbert Boeck of the WECO press agency, Vienna: "Mr Walesa, Why Are You Lying?"]

[Text] We print below a text sent in by the Austrian press agency WECO for publication in the Polish press. The Vienna agency also sent two photographs, which we also print. The captions below the photographs and the title of the text were supplied by WECO.

In order to explain to readers the circumstances which have led to the publication of this article by Herman Boeck of Vienna at the request of WECO, we will recall the fact.

At his 4 March 1986 press conference, government spokesman J. Urban criticized statements by Father Henryk Jankowski [Walesa's confessor] made during an interview with H. Boeck. This interview by Father Janowski and L. Walesa was printed in the FRC and Austria. Father H. Jankowski said, among other things: "We will chase the Russian occupiers out of the country with our rosaries," as well as other offensive remarks.

At that time, Father Jankowski wrote a declaration saying that he had given neither this interview, nor any other, and that he had not met with any Western journalists at all. He spoke on this subject to the congregation during a service in the church of which he is parish priest on 13 April. He confirmed his declaration whereby he had not received any Western journalists and had not given an interview -- and accused the government spokesman of falsification.

At a subsequent press conference, the government spokesman displayed the interview printed in the KLEINE ZEITUNG and BUNTE and illustrated with pictures of those interviewed, and quoted from a talk between a representative of the Polish Embassy in Vienna and Editor Boeck.

Editor Boech had told the representative that Father Jankowski and Lech Walesa had given him an exhaustive interview during two successive meetings. He had faithfully conveyed the interview's contents, for which he had a witness, and the interview had been photographed.

In the meantime, Lech Walesa issued an open letter to PAP and Western correspondents in Poland, saying that there had been no such interview, but at the most a polite talk with a group of worshipers at St Brygida's Church, among who the Austrian journalist might have found himself.

The text below, signed by the interviewer, expresses the stance of the Austrian press agency WECO toward these denials, and in particular toward the statement L. Walesa sent to the press.

On 10 April, 1986, Lech Walesa issued a statement to Western journalists and the official Polish press agency PAP referring to my interview with him and Father Henryk Jankowski.

This interview was printed in BUNTE, one of the largest FRG periodicals, as well as in the important Austrian newspaper KLEINE ZEITUNG.

As proof that I indeed held a personal talk with Mr Walesa and Father Jankowski, a photograph was published showing me with Lech Walesa and Father Jankowski in the parish building attached to St Brygida's Church in Gdansk.

Neither WECO, nor BUNTE, nor KLEINE ZEITUNG received the denials by Father Jankowski and Lech Walesa. That is why I was very surprised when during his Warsaw press conference, Minister Jerzy Urban read from a statement by Lech Walesa. This statement by Walesa was also printed in the Polish press.

Minister Jerzy Urban conveyed me this statement via the press attache of the Polish Embassy in Vienna, Mr Zbigniew Nowak. After reading it carefully, I could not believe these really were Lech Walesa's words. I clearly told the Polish press attache, Mr Nowak, that the purpose of this statement could only be to defame me and my colleague, photographer Felix Zeitlhofer, under government pressure. However, Mr Nowak assured me on his own behalf and on behalf of Minister Jerzy Urban that there was no question of falsehood under the pressure of the government, but that Lech Walesa had himself voluntarily conveyed this statement to Western journalists, PAP, and such church officials as the Bishop of Gdansk....

What does Lech Walesa say? He says that this interview never took place, that my colleague Felix Zeithofer and I were probably never even in Gdansk, and that this interview had been supplied to us by third parties intent on damaging Lech Walesa. He spoke about deliberate falsification, about a glaring abuse and violation of journalistic ethics.

All these are strong words by Lech Walesa. Because he is clearly strong in delivering blows, he is bound to understand that one has to be equally strong when receiving them.

So, Mr Walesa, I reject your explanation for what it is -- lies, slander, insinuation. I am disgusted with your conduct toward Western journalists. I ask myself: What is the purpose of this, what are you trying to achieve?

You know very well that my colleague and I spent seveal days in Gdansk. You know very well that we spent many hours talking to Father Jankowski alone and to Father Jankowski in your presence.

You must be aware that we visited St Brygoda's Church and your apartment and attended together with you the funeral of an employee of the Lenin Shipyards. We also had the pleasure of traveling together in your Volkswagen minibus. We also drank a glass of champagne and ate sandwiches in your apartment. And now you, Mr Walesa, are saying in all seriousness that all this never happened and even that we were never in Gdansk?

I therefore ask you, once more, Mr Walesa, what are you aiming at, what is your purpose, and what are these lies and slander supposed to mean?

Do you realize that with this statement you are inflicting enormous harm not only on yourself, but also on all the people in your movement, of which you insist you are the only 100 percent spokesman? Is everything that you and Father Jankowski said in the interview untrue? In other words, is all the criticism made by General Jaruzelski, Premier Messner, Minister Urban, the government, and the party untrue? You did not criticize affairs in Poland, so does that mean they are so stable that you, Mr Walesa, need not criticize them any longer? Your statement brings one to such a conclusion. But if the answer is yes, Mr Walesa, you are really unnecessary.

Now you will ask yourself how this article, by the pen of a Western journalist, got into the Polish press. You will suspect magic forces, tricks, or something else. The truth is far simpler than you think. Because you have presented all these accusations in the Polish press, I also wanted to reply to them in Poland. On condition that my reply is translated correctly and printed without abridgement.

[Editorial note] H. Broeck received texts of Father Jankowski's statement and L. Walesa's letter at the Polish Embassy in Vienna.

POLITBURO REVIEWS PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

LD222331 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today reviewed the provisions of the programme of scientific-technological progress in the national economy in the current five-year priod. The situation in scientific-research centres in particular sectors was discussed against the backdrop of the envisaged development of science and technology in the years 1986-1990. The Political Bureau got acquainted with the plan of the realization of the resolutions of the 3rd congress of Polish science, recommending that party authorities of all levels popularize the plan and give it the necessary support. The Political Bureau also got acquainted with the course of the visit by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner to Czechoslovakia and approved its outcome.

MOKRZYSZCZAK AT WROCLAW IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD250404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] An ideological and theoretical conference under the slogan, "The PZPR: The Leading Force in Building Socialism," took place in Wroclaw with the participation of the party aktif from five voivodships in southwest Poland. Speaking at the conference, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak recalls that the ninth congress acknowledges that the elaboration of a strategic program by the party is a condition for its being equal to the tasks of the new stage of the country's socialist development. The draft PZPR program calls for partywide and societywide discussion, stressed the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It indicates the strategic aims in the development of the country up to the beginning of the 21st century and sets out the main roads leading to these aims.

SRI LANKAN PREMIER VISITS BRASOV, BUCHAREST

AU281949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/4/1986 -- On Sunday, April 27, the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, and the officials accompanying him on his visit to Romania were the guests of the Municipality of Brasov (central Romania). Seeing round two representative units of the Romanian machine building industry, tractors, and lorries manufacturing enterprises, whose products are exported to nearly one hundred countries throughout the world, including Sri Lanka - Premier Ranasinghe Premadasa showed appreciation at the way in which production is organized, at the respective units' high technology and broad export availabilities. Socio-cultural units and tourist spots in the County of Brasov were also visited.

On Monday afternoon, the Sri Lankan premier returned to Bucharest and visited the new residential districts of the Romanian capital, as well as the Bucharest underground.

CEAUSESCU MEETS U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL OFFICIAL

AU281540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1528 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/4/1986 -- On Monday, April 28, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Milton F. Rosenthal, co-chairman of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, aspects were examined of the development of Romanian-U.S. ties, more particularly, of economic collaboration and cooperation, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

SPEECHES TO RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU231333 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 April carries on pages 2, 4 and 5 reports on speeches ranging from 800 to 1,400 words made by full and candidate Political Executive Committee members at the 2 April RCP Central Committee Plenum.

The speakers are also chairman of people's councils in various countries and their speeches follow the same pattern. The first part of the speech is devoted to praising Ceausescu in every way, then achievements registered in the county they represent are presented and some failures admitted. The speakers assume responsibility and pledge to work better and harder in future.

Gheorghe Operea is the only full Political Executive Committee member whose 1,400-word speech is reported on page 5 of the 3 April SCINTEIA. His speech refers mostly to Romania's international economic cooperation. He admits that "in foreign trade activity, there were some shortfalls, which could have been prevented by a better organized work and more responsibility on the part of enterprises and specific ministries." He considers one of the reasons for nonfulfillment of the export plan is "the fact that our country did not fully exploit its participation in international markets". Concluding his speech, Oprea assures Ceausescu that activity in the field of foreign trade will improve and pledges to work better in future "in accordance with your guidelines and recommendations, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Ceausescu."

Ion Radu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, represents Brasov county and in the 1,400-word report of his speech accomplishments of that country are presented with appropriate thanks to Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu for their "useful recommendations and direct and generous support offered to the socioeconomic development of the county." The speech concludes with praise of Ceausescu's recent speech to the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front Plenum.

The reports on the speeches by candidate Political Executive Committee members Ilie Matei, representing Timis county, Gheorghe Stoica, representing Dolj county, and Szasz Iosif, representing Harghita county include the usual praises of Ceausescu, criticism and self-criticism for the failures and conclude with the pledges to "fulfill the plan provisions and work with all our working energy and still to implement the party decisions".

The 1,200-word report on the speech by Marin Enache, candidate Political Executive Committee member and minister of the Metallurgical Industry, presents the achievements attained by the ministry and that branch of the economy, but also includes some criticism of the results attained in 1985 which "were not in accordance with our possibilities" and reasserts the fact that the causes of some shortcomings "had been extensively discussed and analyzed during general meetings in enterprises and central departments". The report includes pledges for better work "in accordance with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations" and concludes with expressions of thanks to Elena Ceausescu "whose tireless activity and valuable contribution to the metallurgical research inspired new dimensions and forces for solving problems we have to face." The last words of the speech assure Ceausescu of better work.

NICU CEAUSESCU ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING IN MOSCOW

AU281953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 28/4/1986 -- A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania led by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, participated in Moscow in a consultative meeting with leaders of youth organizations in socialist countries. During the meeting, opinions, information and experience were exchanged with regard to the current preoccupations of the young generation and its contribution, along with the peoples, under the leadership of communist and workers' parties, to the socioeconomic development of the respective countries.

A number of specific modalities and actions were highlighted whereby the youth can contribute to the implementation of the provisions set under bi- and multilateral economic agreements reached at summit level, under the long-term programmes for economical and technical-scientific collaboration concluded within the CMEA included.

The UCY chief delegate outlined the active participation of the young generation in Romania in the whole people's efforts, in the attainment of the targets set by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP.

It was stressed that these days, when the whole nation makes preparations for the 65th foundation anniversary of the RCP, the homeland's young generation proved its attachment to the homeland and the party. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the active stance of the Romanian youth who, in the spirit of the principles of the foreign policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives on an international plane, militates consistently for the strengthening of the generation's unity of action in the fight for peace, disarmament, for a better and more just world. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

STUDENTS APPEAL TO U.S., EUROPE FOR PEACE

AU281951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/4/1986 -- The plenary meeting of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania, convened on April 28 in Bucharest, adopted an appeal to the progressive and democratic student associations in European countries, the USA and Canada, in countries on other continents. Emphasizing that the Romanian academic youth is resolved to make its contribution to the attainment of the aims contained in the vast programme for the "International Year of Peace," the document calls on all students, the young generation and progressive forces everywhere to rally their efforts to check the course of international tension, solve existing problems by way of negotiations, develop the detente policy and promote the people's peace and independence.

EMIGRE COMPLAINS OF 'BLACKMAIL' BY REGIME

AU231350 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Text: Letter from a Transylvanian to the Bern CSCE Meeting

Attila Ara-Kovacs, who emigrated from Transylvania to Hungary some years ago, recently sent the following letter to the Bern expert conference on human contacts:

"Never in my life have I voiced a plea for help that would have only been of personal concern to me. Today's Romanian regime has taken extensive advantage of this: It tried to blackmail me with my political comrades, my family, and my friends. There is one aspect of the blackmail that is still topical today. My ailing parents, who not only do not have the appropriate health care but have none at all, are not allowed to come for a visit to Hungary, where they would be able to receive medical treatment, to rest, and to see me.

"With this letter I ask the conference participants not to search for any justifications for their consciences of a state leadership that deprives man of his dignity and hates the people and is, in the interest of maintaining its power, capable of avenging itself on helpless individuals in the same way as on the 2 million of my Hungarian compatriots in Transylvania, who are suppressed by means of state terrorism, and at the same time on the entire Romanian people."

'HARASSMENT' OF GERMAN WRITERS REPORTED

AU281502 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Barbara Coudenhove - Kalergi report -- recorded]

[Text] The most prominent name among the German writers in Romania is that of Herta Mueller, lyricist and essayist, who has received several literary prizes in the FRG and in Austria. In the past few months she and her colleagues, many of whom want to emigrate, have been forced to suffer harassment that would hardly be possible in any other East bloc country: dismissals from their workplaces, house searches, seizures of manuscripts, bans on the publication of their works, and even physical violence. The so-called Adam Mueller-Gutenbrunn literary circle in Temesvar in the Banat region has been the meeting place of the Romanian German-speaking authors in the past few years. After a tape with Wolf Biermann songs was played there, the Romanian security police raided the center, which was alleged to be dangerous to the state.

The lyricist Helmut Frauendorfer, head of the German-language student theater, was detained and expected to state that texts hostile to the state were written and promoted at that center. He refused to do this and was beaten. When seven fellow writers protested in a letter to the local party secretary, a ban on publishing their works was imposed on all seven. A list of names of those banned, who henceforth must not be employed or mentioned, was handed out to all newspaper editorial offices and radio stations. It was not even possible to publish a death notice for the Temesvar author Ralph Bossart who committed suicide, because it contained banned names.

The Romanian state officially proclaims a tolerant policy with regard to the so-called coinhabiting nationalities. The German minority -- some 300,000 people -- as well as the larger Hungarian minority is being increasingly made to toe the cultural line. There are no more German-language radio programs in the Banat, the work of the theatrical group is obstructed, and no writer participates in the cultural circle any more. An interesting and original national culture which had strong ties with Austria is dying. The most recent news from the Banat is that writer Willian Toepk, a cosigner of the mentioned appeal, who has been unemployed for months, has applied for an exit permit to the West. The result was that he was called up into the notorious Romanian "concentrare" labor service for May. His friends in Romania say that if this happens he will be carried off to some place inside the country. They say: We are anxious about Willi.

VLAJKOVIC GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD UPON ARRIVAL

LD281300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party arrived at noon today on a 3-day official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

The guest from Damascus was welcomed and greeted at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Radovan Vlajkovic, the president of the SFRY Presidency, with Dusan Ckrebic, the president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency; Dimce Belovski, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, the federal secretary for national defense; Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobroslav Culafic, the federal secretary for internal affairs and others. Also at the welcoming ceremony was Davorin Kostanjsek, SFRY ambassador in Damascus, and Adnan Nashshabah, Syrian ambassador in Belgrade.

At the end of the formal welcoming ceremony, Presidents al-Asad and Vlajkovic were taken by car to the Palace in Dedinje, where the guest from Damascus will stay during his visit to Belgrade.

On the broad plateau of Belgrade's Surcin Airport, just before the formation of traffic lines, the two presidents greeted several hundred Syrian students and Syrians who live and work in our country. The two presidents went up to this large group of people who were cheering Yugoslav-Arab friendship.

This afternoon, official Yugoslav-Syrian talks begin at the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade. During the exchange of views there will be discussion about bilateral relations, cooperation, the current activity of the nonaligned prior to the eighth summit in Harare, and about the development of the situation in the Near East and the Mediterranean.

Yugoslav-Syrian talks will also include discussions centering on the internal development of Yugoslavia and Syria in accordance with the normal practice of summit meetings. These meetings were first initiated by Tito and Al-Asad and stimulate the development of the friendship of the peoples of the two Mediterranean countries.

Vlajkovic, Al-Asad Talks

LD282050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The official political talks between Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, began in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon. The meeting between the two presidents and their aides, which lasted about 2 hours, proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere and focused on cooperation between the two countries as well as the most topical international issues. Both sides emphasized the importance of this top-level meeting for the further promotion of friendly cooperation whose foundation was laid by Presidents Tito and al-Asad.

Relations between the two countries were assessed as friendly. At the same time, it was stressed that economic cooperation was lagging behind political cooperation and that the economic ties reflected neither of the two countries' desires nor their potentials. It was said that the lag in economic cooperation was caused by both unfavorable world economic trends and by the difficulties confronting the two countries. The two sides expressed a strong belief in the possibility of finding a way out of the current stagnation. This subject will be discussed in more specific terms by departmental officials.

Radovan Vlajkovic and Hafiz al-Asad assessed the current international situation as very complex and stated that the unfavorable trends had been in evidence for some time. As two countries that firmly adhere to the original principles of nonalignment, Syria and Yugoslavia have their roles to play in the general efforts to overcome the present situation in international relations, which is characterized by pressure, threats, and even open armed attacks.

The latest developments in the Mediterranean were also the subject of the talks between Vlajkovic and Al-Asad. The two presidents put forward their own views of the situation and emphasized every country's inalienable right to safeguard its independence, its territorial integrity, and its independent path of development. As for terrorism, the two sides stated that there was no justification whatsoever for terrorist action but added that no country had the right to assume the role of arbitrator or to act on its own judgment and criteria leading to the use of force. Attention was also paid to the international community's interest in preventing terrorism as an evil of the present-day world and to eliminate the causes that incite it. It was also said that terrorism and the people's struggle for national liberation were not on the same plane.

Reference was also made to world troublespots and particularly to the situation in the Near East. It was stated that the aggressive policy pursued by Israel and its allies was the main cause behind the tense situation in the Near East and that there were no signs of any changes in Israel's attitude.

During today's meeting the Syrian president spoke kindly about President Tito and his past meetings with him. Radovan Vlajkovic spoke about the continuity in our domestic and foreign policy orientations.

The Yugoslav-Syrian top-level talks will continue tomorrow and on Wednesday. It is expected that more attention will be devoted to the activity of the nonaligned countries and the preparations for the next summit in Harare.

Dinner Toasts

LD282207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1911 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, held a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this evening in honor of President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In the course of the dinner that took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

"Your visit to Yugoslavia not only symbolizes the long tradition of friendship in our relations, but also affords an occasion for us to assess our desires and scope and real possibilities and needs," stressed President Vlajkovic as he addressed his guest.

Having stressed that Syria has always been one of Yugoslavia's most important partners, particularly with regard to the Nonaligned Movement, President Vlajkovic continued his toast by saying that the two countries had had positive experiences in the development of economic relations and that it is necessary to make efforts to improve this cooperation in all possible areas.

Concern for the current development of the situation in international life came to the fore in the toast of President Vlajkovic, who went on to say: "It is hard to avoid the impression that the world is at this moment again experiencing the dramatic anticipation on the border between fear and hope; hope was aroused by the events that followed."

In this connection, Vlajkovic said: "The fact remains that the feeling of deep concern was never able to give way to real and all-embracing optimism. The tension in relations between the bloc powers, which is burdened by the arms race, still continues. The trouble spots remain unresolved, poverty prevails in the world, attacks on independence and pressures are almost legalized, conflicts are flaring up and aspirations toward domination do not cease. The fact also remains that prospects different from these can only be created through the democratization of international relations, through peaceful coexistence and peaceful negotiation, which implies equality both in responsibility and in rights."

Vlajkovic then stressed: "It is well known that Yugoslavia immediately and sharply condemned the U.S. bombing of the two towns of the independent and nonaligned Libyan Jamahiriyah. Aggression against independence, and this by means of direct military force in which the innocent population suffers, is one of the most striking examples of a threat to international order and security within it. The use of force cannot solve any problem, because it is precisely through this that violence in the world originates and spreads.

"We condemn any terrorism. Whether it is committed by individuals, groups or states makes no difference, because any terrorism endangers life and the basic human right to live in security. However, we have always made a clear distinction between what is terrorism and what is the liberation struggle of a people for its dignity and its independence. For Yugoslavia knows the price of one and the other.

"The countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, in whose immediate vicinity the longest lasting crisis of modern history is taking place, rightly interpret this situation as a threat to their own sovereignty, integrity, security and independence. The nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean in particular are now pointing toward closer cooperation and involvement. Appealing to reason and to political steps to resolve the crisis, Yugoslavia will continue to advocate consistently the principles which guarantee not only to her and the countries of the Mediterranean or the Middle East, but also all the countries of the world, a stable and unhindered development in peace and security. I do not need to emphasize that these are also the essential principles of nonaligned policy, which is for socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia the only option for strengthening independence.

"The present crisis in the Mediterranean is also a dramatic reminder of the need for an urgent solution to the crisis in the Middle East and of the Palestinian question -- naturally, on the internationally accepted foundations and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, whose fate takes first place in the unravelling of the dangerous Middle Eastern web.

"A comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East is the only guarantee of the tranquil life and development of each of the countries in the region. This is doubtless the individual interest of every country, and this means the vital common interest: and is not possible without the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and an end to its policies of aggression, the contrast cause and stimulus to the dangerous Middle Eastern maelstrom.

"A very important contribution to the realization of the conditions for holding an international conference on the Middle East can doubtless be given by the joint action of the Arab countries of the region in which the Syrian Arab Republic has a prominent place. Increased involvement in the cause of a peaceful and just solution should also be our common orientation in the preparations for the summit meeting in Harare."

Continuing his toast, Vlajkovic noted the worrying development of events surrounding Libya and the appeal for an end to the bloodshed on the Iran-Iraq battlefield.

Stressing that the Movement of Nonaligned Countries is facing important tasks and great responsibility, Vlajkovic advocated the increase of activities in preparation for the eighth summit. It is natural that activity is now being increased for this important gathering. Everyone wishes the summit conference in Harare to be successful.

In conclusion Vlajkovic said: "There is no doubt that the activity of the nonaligned countries is more necessary today than ever before, especially in the struggle for new and more just world economic relations, for the renewal of the North-South dialogue and for the solution of the difficult and acute economic and financial problems of the nonaligned and the developing countries. There is no doubt that this must be one of the main concerns of the summit in Harare."

In his reply to his host's kind words, President al-Asad expressed his belief that this visit, too, would make a fresh contribution to the efforts to strengthen the fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, parties and governments of the two friendly countries. Recalling his meetings with President Tito, the guest from Damascus said:

"All my meetings with him, in their content and results, were fruitful and beneficial. His correct views and foresight largely contributed to these results. He was a personal friend of mine and we were firmly linked by ties of friendship, trust and loyalty. He was also a friend of our country and our nation. It is with full respect that we recall his glorious views about this.

"During this first visit of ours to your country after Tito's death, I cannot but bring back the memories preserved in our hearts and feelings, full of greatest respect for his long struggle, his glorious national role and his exceptional efforts in hard times and situations when the firm foundations of present-day Yugoslavia, of its development and reputation were established, and for his special role in founding the Nonaligned Movement, establishing its principles and strengthening its role on the international scene.

"We are particularly pleased to see that Yugoslavia is safeguarding its magnificent cultural heritage left by President Tito. It helps to enrich and further develop the system established by Tito."

Continuing his toast President al-Asad said: "On this occasion again I must emphasize Yugoslavia's place in the Nonaligned Movement. Its first conference was held in your capital and both Syria and Yugoslavia, who were among its founders, have remained loyal to its principles."

Drawing attention to the situation in this [as received] region, President al-Asad stressed: "After the U.S. aggression on Libya, the world, which used to talk about the crisis in the Middle East, is now talking about the dangerous situation in the Mediterranean. Due to its geographical position, Yugoslavia is naturally interested in the situation in this region. The Arab world is also interested in it as a result of its own geographical position and its destiny."

President al-Asad went on to say that the United States had committed an act of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, killing innocent people, women, old people and children. And this in the year of world peace. "Perhaps that is the way in which they like to celebrate it," the Syrian president stressed, and added:

"When trying to justify its aggression against Libya, the U.S. Administration maintains that in this way it wants to resolve the so-called problem of terrorism. However, the problem lies in the U.S. Administration, which refuses to tackle the roots of the problem and to find just solutions that would help thwart international terrorism and violence. In this way it is creating a climate favoured by some imperialist and Zionist forces which deny any difference between terrorism and national resistance by enslaved people. We sharply condemn acts of terrorism and strongly support people's struggle for their usurped rights, aspirations and freedom.

"Reaction to the U.S. aggression of Libya in Asia, Africa, Europe and on the continent of America itself, including the United States, is a referendum the outcome of which is a clear condemnation of U.S. policy and shows obvious doubts in the claims that the aggression has not made the world a more secure place. On the contrary, it has increased the possibilities of an explosion, since the U.S. aggression on an independent sovereign and nonaligned country and the attempt to kill that country's leader is the most blatant form of terrorism."

Bringing has toast to a conclusion, the guest from Damascus stressed: "The entire world is in a state of concern and tension as a result of the policy of confrontation and the escalation of the arms race pursued by the United States, and because of unjust economic system in the world.

"And if concern and tension are to be replaced by calm, peace and security, we must intensify efforts to launch initiatives toward disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. Instead of increasing spending on arms, more should be spent on people's welfare. A new international economic system should be established that would bring about justice in this sphere and help to realize the interests of the poorest nations.

"We support initiatives designed to establish peace, to end the arms race and those aimed at halting nuclear tests, thus leading to disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. We also support the initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone of peace in the Balkans. We call for the respect for the principles of the UN Charter and are investing efforts at promoting the principles of the Nonaligned Movement."

KOSOVO LC POLITICAL COMMISSION BEGINS WORK

LD282336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- There is no use whatsoever in constantly repeating the already boring assessments about the difficult situation, the loss of confidence in the LC and the strengthening of anti-socialist forces and tendencies. Starting from this assessment, Azem Vlasi, in his opening speech in the Commission for the Development of the LC, Ideological Construction and Statutory Questions, the Political System and Intra-National Relations, stressed that the consequences of this method of working manifest themselves more seriously in Kosovo's circumstances than in other environments.

The whole LC and, above all, its leadership, must radically change its work method and the way it operates. When individual leaders expound opposing opinions on important political issues, this gives rise to confusion and disorientation in the public. It is particularly dangerous, Vlasi said, if these divergences appear on an intra-national basis. It is both dangerous and unacceptable for the basic criterion for mutual recognition, rapprochement and ideological linkage between communists to be primarily their national adherence.

Vlasi went on to state that considerable results have been achieved in Kosovo in overcoming the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events, but that these results are not yet complete. Stressing that Albanian nationalism and irredentism is still operating by other methods, Vlasi stressed that recently there have been increasingly evident tendencies toward organized operation of Serbian nationalism in Kosovo and in regard to Kosovo, and nationalism manifesting itself partly as a reaction to the escalation of Albanian nationalism, but with its own original ideas, theses and slogans.

The most important task for communists and progressive forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality continues to be that of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Where the manifestation of Serbian nationalism -- both in Kosovo and in regard to Kosovo -- is concerned, it should be said that the struggle against this can be successfully waged and won primarily outside Kosovo, Vlasi stressed. We shall make our greatest specific contribution to this in struggling against Albanian nationalism, and for complete stabilization of the political and security situation in the province; and in resolving those problems and difficulties which are justifiably pointed out by progressive people from the ranks of the Serbs and Montenegrins who wish to live here together with Albanians and others. We shall thereby best prevent Serbian nationalists from abusing the state of affairs in the province and from maliciously manipulating the real problems and misfortunes of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, as they recently tried to do.

As for the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins, the gravest problem burdening our overall state of affairs and relations, I think, Vlasi said, that there is almost nothing to be added to the assessments, conclusions, and tasks which we previously established, with the aim of halting the exodus.

Azem Vlasi then spoke about the need to strengthen the moral image of the communists, about cadre policy, about strengthening confidence and togetherness between the nations and nationalities, about the LC's tasks in regard to the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and so forth. Speaking about the amendments and addenda to the statute of the Kosovo LC, he said that the position of the Kosovo LC in the LCY and the Serbian LC remains basically the same. The independence of the republican and provincial leagues of communists within a united LCY implies their full and equal responsibility for the unity of the whole, that means for the unity of the LCY. And equal responsibility implies full equality, too, Azem Vlasi said.

The predominant topic of the first few speakers in the Commission for the Political System and Intra-national Relations was the strengthening of ideo-political unity in the LC and of the moral profile of communists.

Sinan Hasani spoke at greater length on the immediate tasks arising out of the stances of the joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, at which the political and security situation in Kosovo was examined. At the time, he said, attention was drawn to the necessity of guaranteeing full responsibility and the more efficient functioning of the state organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, with the aim of securing the full freedom, security and equality of all citizens. In this connection broad-based activity must precede the action of the organs of internal affairs and other state organs.

Hasani further stressed the need for a concrete struggle and more offensive political approach to the activities of the nationalist forces in all republics and provinces. The Belgrade LC City Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee will take the appropriate measures to paralyze the nationalist and anti-Albanian activities of the bourgeois right and other anti-socialist forces. The judicial organs of Kosovo, Hasani stressed, must urgently tackle the solution of all cases in which the freedoms and rights of citizens are restricted. The internal affairs organs will investigate all complaints against the actions of certain of their services and members, analyze unresolved cases of damage, fire and sabotage, and take legal measures.

The sources for the spread of the irredentists will also be analyzed in order to thwart its activity, above all through political action. The origin of the material resources for the purchase of enormously expensive real estate will also be established, Hasani said. I hope, he said, that in the course of this year, the problems that have arisen concerning the flags of the nationalities will also be resolved.

The judicial organs will take measures to tighten up on the penal policy for criminal acts that are assessed as socially dangerous. The extent and all cases of the usurpation of social property will also be established and measures proposed for the restoration of ownership. Within the framework of these measures, I hope, said Hasani, that mistakes committed in the procedure for establishing the general social interest will be rectified in the shortest possible time, and that just compensation will be distributed for expropriation in Kosovo -- Gazivoda, Brezovica, Vranica, Radonjic, and so on.

Special measures have to be taken with the aim of preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under duress. By the end of June, the state organs and sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo, from local communities to the provincial level, are to submit new programs of measures that will create conditions for halting the emigration. At the same time, by additional measures, the programs for the return of those who want to will be strengthened and expanded. We also expect, Hasani said, greater involvement on the part of prominent political activists of Yugoslavia and Serbia in order to intensify political work and remove the causes which are giving rise to dissatisfaction.

In connection with the economic development of Kosovo, the need is being stressed for our greater reliance on our own forces. This does not mean, Hasani stressed, that there will be a shortage of assistance from the broader social community. The Federal Executive Council together with the Executive Council of Serbia will begin formulating concrete measures and actions for the more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Speaking about the present difficulties in the country and Kosovo, Hasani noted that in order to realize the established tasks we need significant changes, above all in the work and behavior of the entire LCY, and for all the reasons that are known to us these must be more profound and more fundamental here in Kosovo. The Kosovo LC must make a determined change in its work method, even if this process lasts until the next provincial conference, Sinan Hasani said.

Dragan Antonijevic disputed the assertion made at the meeting of the Kosovo veterans who live in Belgrade, that about 300 experts had been driven out of Titova Mitrovica. We know nothing about this, he said, but it is well known that certain work organizations in Belgrade have been over-willing to provide apartments and to employ people from here; in this way they have stimulated emigration. He advised the Kosovo veterans who live in Belgrade to establish links with the veterans' organization in the province, and in this way to contribute to the stabilization of conditions. Apart from this, he also rejected attacks on certain prominent figures from Kosovo that had been voiced at the above-mentioned meeting.

Socioeconomic Commission Starts

LD282258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 28 Apr (TANJUG) — Despite the many shortcomings, problems and restricting development factors, it can be noted that increasingly important results are being obtained in all the areas of socioeconomic life in Kosovo, Ilija Vakic today said, who delivered the introductory report in the Commission for the Development of Socialist Socioeconomic Relations and for Socioeconomic Development of the 14th conference.

Vakic illustrated this introductory assessment by referring to the economic development during the postwar period. However, he recalled that the dynamics of economic growth was slower in relations to the pace of the development of the country, which made it impossible for the relative difference in the level of development of the province in relation to the average for the country to be overcome.

We communists are required to point out all the elements of a truly dynamic development of the province and its genuinely epoch-making transformation and progress, Vakic went on to say.

However, he added that we are equally obliged to point out the continued relative stagnation in the growth of the social product behind the average for the country, so that we can together establish the reasons for that and jointly establish the tasks for this stagnation to be eliminated.

Ilija Vakic sees association and mergers between the associated labor in the province and that in the rest of the country as a constantly relevant task and a way to overcome this stagnation. Relying on this happening, the province is planning to ensure that during the ensuing 5-year period an average social product growth rate of 7.8 percent and to employ about 70,000 people.

Speaking of the reasons for the economic stagnation in Kosovo, Vakic mentioned the inefficiency of investments as one of the most important reasons that efficiency is well below the national average. This happened because of the uneven inflow of the resources of the funds of the federation,and also because of inadequate investment programs, irrational planning and construction of the projects, extended deadlines and overspending.

Reverting to the topic of pooling labor and resources with other organizations of associated labor in the country, Vakic stressed that this was not an organizational or technical question, but primarily one of economics and politics. It is an economic necessity and a requirement for faster and stabler development, and also an irreplaceable factor of further enhancement of brotherhood and unity and togetherness of the nations and nationalities of all our country.

In this introductory report Ilija Vakic announced that during the ensuing period special attention will be paid to the development of the crafts industry, to labor-intensive branches of the industry and to the most rational use of the resources that will be made available through an employment loan.

There was great interest in the work of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations and Development. About 200 delegates and guests took part in the afternoon work of the commission, of whom over 30 immediately asked to be given the floor. Kacusa Jasari, who was the first speaker in the debate, stressed that despite all the recent positive developments in the economy, especially the high growth rate of industrial production, the Kosovo economy had to do much more in order to make better use of existing capacity and to reduce the excessive cost of economic operations.

DOLANC DECRIES ALBANIAN IRRIDENTISTS IN KOSOVO

AU282030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] It is necessary to understand that relations in the SR of Serbia are very sensitive. What is involved is a republic with two autonomous provinces. About 1.5 million citizens live in Kosovo. At the same time, Kosovo is considered as the cradle of Serbians. After making these assertions in an interview for the readers of the Ljubljsna periodical TELEKS, Stane Dolanc touched upon the Albanian irredentists' insolent intention to make an ethnically pure Kosovo. We failed to sufficiently oppose this tendency at the level of the federation, Serbia, and above all, the province. There were thereby grave excesses and the aggravation of social relations between the nationalities. Here is a report by Relja Atanasijevic:

Stane Dolanc said that the SFRY Presidency made a concrete program of activities with a view to ensuring the activity of all structures of state and self-managing apparatus in Kosovo, ensuring security for all those people, irrespective of their national affiliation, and halting emigration using all means -- either by banning the selling of real estate or annulling contracts made under duress.

It was also envisaged to explain the unsolved cases of physical and other pressures on Serbs, Montenegrins, and Albanians. An inspection of work of state administration organs and judiciary will also be carried out, and implementation of principles of a realistic population policy will be required. It is impossible, namely -- under the conditions of population explosion -- to ensure a quicker material and social development of the province in which the percentage of Serb and Montenegrin population will decrease even more in 20 years, even if the emigration is halted. It is therefore necessary to solve problems in Kosovo by well-organized action. Administrative measures will be undertaken only if there is no other way.

The SFRY Presidency has presented the initiative that punishments for offenses such as rape and attacks against the life and health of people in Kosovo be made stricter. Those offenses are on the rise and they are causing the greatest social damage. We have agreed on the implementation of this program at a joint meeting with groups of comrades from Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo, Dolanc said.

Regarding the second time Serbs and Montenegrins went to Belgrade, Stane Dolanc said that great trouble compelled them to travel, since they did not know what to do any more. Some people in Belgrade, however, wanted to take advantage of the meeting in the Sava Center and to use it for an attack against the system. They have failed in this, simply because the people from Kosovo did not want that.

Stane Dolanc also touched upon the recent articles published in Slovenia which treated the problems and positions in Kosovo very differently. It has almost come to the situation in which some support the Albanians, and others the Serbs and Montenegrins. This has met with negative reaction in Serbia and in Kosovo.

In his interview to TELEKS, Stane Dolanc pointed out the permanently negative attitude of Albania toward Yugoslavia. He added that this neighboring country would have to realize that it is in its own interest to establish the best possible relations with our country. Yugoslavia is also interested in such relations because of peace and security in the Balkans, but it demands that Albania refrain from interfering in our internal affairs.

VOJVODINA LC CONFERENCE ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD262238 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The 18th Conference of the Vojvodina League of Communists has ended with the election of a new Provincial Committee of 115 members, and the ratification of nomination of members of the LCY Central Committee and delegates to the 13th LCY Congress from the provincial League of Communists.

At the first session of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC, Djordje Stojsic, hitherto president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, was elected president of the Presidium, in accordance with the amended and addended statute of the Vojvodina LC, with a 1-year mandate and the possibility of re-election.

The following were elected members of the Presidium by secret ballot: Zivan Berislavljevic, Janko Drca, Miroslav Francuski, Todor Gavrilov, Katalin Hajnal, Svetozar Jovanovic, Sinisa Korica, Geza Madai, Miladin Stanimirovic, Djordje Stojsic, Milovan Sogorov, Karlo Vajs and Silvija Zugic-Rijavec.

At a separate session, the Presidium elected from its members Milovan Sogorov, hitherto member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC, as secretary, with a 2-year mandate without the possibility of re-election.

SERBIAN CONFERENCE APPROVES LISTS OF CANDIDATES

LD281318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Republican candidates' conference of the SAWP of Serbia approved a list of candidates for the most responsible posts in the Republic. Candidates for the membership of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia are: Svetislav Bozic, Vukoje Bulatovic, Ljubisa Igic, Sefcet Jasari, Veljko Markovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Dr Zoran Pjanic, Ivan Stambolic president of the CC of the LC of Serbia, and Dr Ljubinka Grgovcevic. The candidates' conference decided to suggest to the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to elect Ivan Stambolic its president and Vukoje Bulatovic its vice president.

The following have been proposed as candidates for the membership of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assmebly: Krsta Avramovic, Istvan Berdal, Milenko Bojanic, Miodrag Veljkovic, Djordje Jandkovic, Milibor Jovanovic, Dr Jelka Miljkovic, Toplica Nedeljkovic, Tomica Taicevic, Novak Rodic, Sinan Sahiti and the present vice president of the Federal Executive Council, Borisav Srebric.

CROATIAN SWAP CANDIDATES FOR VARIOUS OFFICER

LD282257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Republic Conference of the Croat SAWP, in a secret vote today, agreed on the lists of candidates for the most responsible offices in Croatia and Yugoslavia.

Vlado Dobec, Mato Grbac, Mirko Knezevic, Tomislav Kovacm Ivo Latin, Ante Markovic, Olga Milicic-arslanagic, Rade Pavlovic, and Mirko Sinobad are candidates for membership of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In addition to these nine candidates, one more candidate will be selected later from the ranks of scientific or foreign policy workers and the president chosen.

Andjelko Runjic and Branko Zekan are the candidates for the office of President of the Croat Assembly, and Vojislav Vuckovic, Dusan Suput, and Ivan Kriva are candidates for the office of vice president. One more candidate for vice president of the Croat Assembly will be chosen later. Milan janus and Milorad Bekic are candidates for the office of president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Croat Assembly; Aldo Matosevic and Mirko Setina for president of the Chamber of Municipalities; and Zvonimir Novak and Ivica Segota for the office of president of the sociopolitical Chamber of the Croat Assembly.

A list of 15 candidates for members of the Croat Republican Executive Council has also been drawn up. In addition to Ante Milovic who was earlier put forward as Croatian premier designate, the following are candidates for membership of the Croat Executive Council: (?Stjepan Bratko), Nada Filipovic, Ivan Fumic, Srdjan Kiska, Ivan Kovac, Aleksa Ladavac, Bozo Arendic, Nikola Mrkic, Vilim Mulc, Cedomir Paic, Ivan Plese, Simo Raic, Mladen Radmilovic, Stipe Tojcic, and Ivica Trnokop. Three more candidates for membership of the Croat Executive Council will be announced later.

Luka Brojcilo, Vlasta Cazin, Franjo Cipris, Stanko Golik, Ivica Grubisick, Stevan Kispal, Andjelko Kruzicevic, Stanko Kuftic, Gjenio Radic, Drago Susec, Mirko Skakic, and Ivo Vrandecic are candidate members of the delegation of the Croat Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav assembly.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENCY, OTHER BODIES

LD282214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Skopje, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its first constitutive session today the new Macedonian Assembly elected the new Presidency of that republic. The Presidency is made up of Ljiljana Kuculovska, Dr Vladimir Mitkov, Academician Meteja Matevski, Dr Georgi Mihajlovski, Muca Femi, Jezdimir Bogdanski, Dragoljub Stavrevm and Fahri Kaja.

During the first session of the Presidency Dragoljob Stavrev, until now the president of the Macedonian Executive Council was elected the new president of the Presidency.

Dr Vlunet Starova has been elected President of the Macedonian Assembly with a 2-year term of office, while Pavle Georgievski, Elica Doneva, and Durgut Edipovski were elected vice presidents. Ivan Avramovski has been elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor; Ilija Gligorovski, President of the Chamber of Municipalities; and Petar Karajanov, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Macedonian Assembly.

Stojan Andov, Salvica Veljanovska, Tahir Kadriu, Muzafer Ismail, Zlatan Mitev, Krste Nekovski, Predrag Petrovski, Dusan Popovski, Blagoja Siljanovski, Dr Sinisa Spasov, Pavle Tasevski, and Milan Hrovat were elected members of the delegation of the Macedonian Assembly in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav assembly.

Dimce Kozarov will be the new president of the Macedonian Constitutional Court.

Gligorije Gogovski has been elected president of the Macedonian Executive Council, and following his proposal the assembly elected the following members of the Executive Council: Vasil Vlaski, Dr Vlado Kambovski, Ilija Filipovski, Zoran Kostovski, Aleksandar Andonovski, Mihajlo Manevski, Metodije Tosevski, Ivan Mitrovski, Dr Tomislav Bundalevski, Dr Srdjan Kerim, Tome Malevski, Andrija Tokarev, Dr Tito Belicanac, Milovan Sikovski, Dr Sava Filimovski, Dr Radmila Kiprijanova, Borislav Naumovski, Milce Balevski, Mirko Mironski, Vera Terzijeva-Trojacanec, Dr Najdenko Popovski, Ikmet Krivac, Bogdan Todorovski, and Vangel Arnaudov.

Out of the above Executive Council members, five are republican secretaries, 13 are presidents of the republican committees, and the others have no government departments under them.

More Officials Elected

LD282217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Skopje, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The newly elected Macedonian Executive Council today held its first session, which was chaired by Gligorije Gogovski. During the session Vasil Vlaski, Dr Vlado Kambovski, and Ilija Filipovski were elected vice presidents of the Macedonian Executive Council, and Tomislav Stefoski was elected its secretary.

PAPANDREOU COMMENTS ON MACEDONIAN MINORITY NOTED

LD271231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Skopje, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- Andreas Papandreou is the first Greek prime minister who has so openly and categorically disputed the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Greece and the Macedonian nation as a whole, Nevenka Mitrevska writes in a commentary in NOVA MAKEDONIJA today.

The paper connects Papandreou's pronouncement in parliament with the strengthened anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav activity of official Greek representatives in the country, in Western Europe, and in overseas countries. Papandreou is not a politician "of yesterday" to whom it ought to be pointed out that any negation of a nation is a direct, prohibited, and crude interference in the internal affairs of another country, in this case, Yugoslavia. Such pronouncements also clash with Athens' official insistence on good-neighborliness and respect for peaceful Balkan initiatives.

The paper notes that the ever-present "Macedonian question," which has been used by the right to attack the socialist government, this time, it seems has served to turn the attention of domestic public opinion away from burning internal economic and political problems. Despite this, the sincerity of the nationalist outpourings of Prime Minister Papandreou should not be doubted.

However, regardless of the behavior of its neighbor, Yugoslavia will not deviate from the policy of nurturing good-neighbor relations, however conscious it might be that, for success, sincere goodwill alone and advocating it, is not sufficient, NOVA MAKEDONIJA concludes.

'MACEDONIA QUESTION' RAISED IN SOFIA PERIODICALS

LD282130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 28 Apr 86

["The Policy of Destabilization: TANJUG Commentator Milik Djukic comments -- TANJUG heading]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Vienna quarterly EUROPEISCHE RUNDSCHAU, in a piece centering on Bulgarian claims on Macedonia that was published in the first half of 1983, wrote that it is altogether comic to debate whether a state recognizes or does not recognize a people, its language, or its culture.

Sofia, however, is not ceasing in its efforts to gain acceptance of its allegation that Macedonian history, culture, and language do not exist, or that the Macedonians as a people do not exist.

Such theses have been raised recently, once again. Two Sofia periodicals, VOENO-ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK and ISTORICHESKI PREGLED, dealing with Palesudski's books, reiterated in their April issues that the Macedonians as a people do not exist even in the SR of Macedonia, and that the inhabitants of Vardar Macedonia have always manifested "Bulgarian national identity" and "Ethnic-historical adherence to the Bulgarian nation," these periodicals write, when the "opportunities and circumstances" permitted them to, suggesting the conclusion that the Macedonians would also do so were it not forbidden in the SR of Macedonia.

The LCY is accused of creating the Macedonian people. Sofia assuses the Yugoslav Communists of "nationalism" because they "Macedonicized the Macedonians."

"Unitarism" is also imputed to them, because they "imposed" the creation of the Macedonian Republic by the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions and by military-political force. Sofia assessed everything that the Macedonian people has achieved in its republic and in Yugoslavia as "inflicting serious harm on the interests of the Bulgarian nation."

Sofia directly warns that is will no longer "make concessions to the constant pressure of the Yugoslav leadership," as it did when the Bulgarian leadership recognized the Macedonin people, its republic within Yugoslavia, and the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria. The periodicals now say that the Macedonian question became "open and topical" from that time onward.

The existence of the Macedonian people and the SR of Macedonia has long since ceased to be the subject of any review or dispute by anyone, and it cannot be so in the future, either. The Sofia authors ought to finally understand that the "Macedonian question" has long been closed to anyone's schemes or pretensions. Furthermore, in the same way, challenging the AVNOJ decisions and principles in Yugoslavia is outmoded, and is regarded as crude interference in internal affairs.

Interference in the affairs of other countries not only burdens bilateral relations but also operates most bravely to destabilize the broader situation in the Balkans.

SR OF BOSNIA ELECTS PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICALS

LD282340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the constitutive session of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia and Hercegovina today, Munir Mesihovic was unanimously elected Presidency president. The Presidency went on to elect Salko Oruc chairman of the Commission for Organizational and Cadre Questions; and Nijaz Mutevelic was appointed general secretary of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia and Hencegovina.

SLOVENE SCHOLARS ON 'PRESSURES' IN ITALY, AUSTRIA

LD252113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 17200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Ljubljana, April 25 (TANJUG) -- In the last few years members of Slovenian national communities in neighbouring Italy and Austria have been exposed to exceptionally strong pressures, as well as to the processes of stepped up Romanisation and Germanisation.

Less than a century ago on the territory of these states some 80 thousand Slovenians used to live, while now there are only some 16 thousand.

The above is one of statements made at a press conference today in Ljubljana in which a group of thirteen most eminent representatives of all Yugoslav academies of science and culture participated. At the invitation of the Slovenian Academy they visited, from April 21 to 24, Carinthia and Friuli-Venezia Giulia and studied the position of the Slovenian minority in the Austrian and the Italian provinces.

As the principal reason for the denationalisation of Slovenians the Yugoslav academicians cited the insufficient teaching institutions and a very poor educational system, the unavailability of Slovenian newspapers, as well as bad, virtually non-existent reception of radio and TV signals from Slovenia.

Yugoslav academicies are uanimous in the assessment that the members of these already small national communities fight for their rights by the force of argument and knowledge, accepting the rules of the game of the majority nation, but also demanding equality. In this they should have now, more than ever before, the support of their mother nation and the Yugoslav community as a whole.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES YOUTH, RELIGION RELATIONSHIPS

LD282233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- Can a religious young man be a member of the Socialist Youth Federation? This question was posed today at a session of the commission for ideological work of the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation Republican Conference devoted to the relationship between the young and religion. Young believers, it was said, can, on an equal footing with their contemporaries, be members and even leaders in the socialist youth organization. The Socialist Youth Federation is a front organization which rallies all young people in an effort to develop in them democratic awareness and telerance toward various convictions.

It was noted in this connection that the belief of an individual should in no way be equated with religious institutions. The youth organization should not, it was stressed, behave in a competitive manner toward the church, on the principle of seeking to attract more young people. Still less should the church be blamed for what the Socialist Youth Federation is sometimes incapable of doing -- that is rallying and organising young people. Religious institutions deserve criticism only when they overstep their rights and jurisdiction and digress into the area of clericalism and clericonationalism.

It was proposed that the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation support the initiative for founding postgraduate studies for the research and study at the Faculty of Philosophy of Religious Phenomena. In this way it will be possible to systematically monitor and explain religiosity among the young on a scientific basis.

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BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT TO 13TH CONGRESS

AU220836 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 pp 2-6, 7 Apr 86 pp 2-5

["Accountability report of the BCP Central Committee to the 13th BCP Congress," distributed in advance to the delegates at the 13th BCP Congress, in Sofia on 2-5 April -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Five years have elapsed since the 12th BCP Congress. These were years full of events, both in the domestic and the international sectors, events which will leave a considerable mark on our country's most recent history. These were years of inspired labor and creativity in implementing the plans mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress, years in which the newly emerged problems of constructing a mature, socialist society were elucidated, explained, and resolved. These were years of further implementing and enriching the BCP's general April line.

The 13th congress has been assigned the task of assessing the achievements of those 5 years and of analyzing the unresolved questions, as well as of mapping out the trends for the party's and the country's development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and for the period up to 2000 on a long-term basis.

The BCP submits the following accountability report to the congress:

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THE BCP ACCOMPLISHED TREMENDOUS POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG THE WORKING PEOPLE AND AMONG THE ENTIRE POPULATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE TASKS ASSIGNED BY THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS. The party attentively observed the state of the individual branches and spheres of activity, and guided their activities in conformity with the requirements of objective social laws. The party devoted its efforts to the timely uncovering of the emerging difficulties and contradictions in the life of our society and adopted energetic measures to overcome them and to take advantage of the great resources available in our socialist social system.

As a result of all this, THE PLAN ON THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DURING THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD WAS FULFILLED AS A WHOLE. The country's economic potential has increased. The construction of the material-technical base of socialism continued and the achievements of contemporary scientific-technical progress are utilized to an ever expanding extent. The process of comprehensively intensifying the national economy is expanding. As an inseparable part of the general strategy of building mature socialism, a long-term program on quality improvement was adopted and its implementation is in the initial phase. Socialist production relations have improved, and progressive, new changes have occurred in the social class structure of our society.

In its many-sided and dynamic daily work THE PARTY IS GUIDED BY ONE CONCERN ONLY -- THE CONCERN FOR MAN -- WHICH IS DEVOTED TO ONE SINGLE GOAL -- THE HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The successful economic development has guaranteed favorable conditions and prerequisites for a new upsurge of science, culture, and education; for improving the people's living standard; and for the further perfection and consolidation of the socialist way of life.

The sociopolitical and ideological unity of the people and their cohesion around the BCP policy have increased. The class-party, patriotic, and internationalist education of our people was elevated to a higher standard, and this also applies to the education of our youths. A qualitatively new step forward was accomplished by the Bulgarian socialist nation.

Thanks to these successes, Bulgaria worthily celebrated the 40th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution.

Naturally, our path during recent years was by no means easy and smooth. The natural and climatic conditions were rather unfavorable for the development of our economy, especially during the 1984-85 period. Certain difficulties emerged as a result of the international situation, which was complicated owing to imperialism. The shortcomings and mistakes of the subjective factor in certain links caused additional difficulties. Despite all this, the party and the people did not remain inactive. Tremendous work was accomplished to compensate for losses and to overcome emerging difficulties. Under these difficult circumstances, the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress were nevertheless accomplished with success. We not only succeeded in averting the loss of the positions achieved in our past economic development, and we not only prevented a deterioration of the people's living standard, but we ensured new conditions and prerequisites for a further upsurge of our society.

THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXPRESSES ITS ARDENT GRATITUDE TO THE COMMUNISTS, UNITED AGRARIANS, AND NONPARTY PEOPLE, TO OUR YOUTHS AND WOMEN, TO OUR ENTIRE WORKING PEOPLE FOR THEIR POLITICAL MATURITY AND LOFTY SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, FOR THEIR PERSEVERING AND INSPIRED EFFORTS DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM AND TO THE HAPPINESS OF OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND.

During the period under review THE PARTY UNRELENTINGLY FOLLOWED THE TREND OF INTEGRATION WITH THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS THE COURSE OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION AND DRAWING CLOSER TOGETHER BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE SOVIET UNION. This trend produced great new results. Our country's specialization within the CEMA framework was intensified in the development of exceptionally important and promising branches of production. Scientific-technical cooperation expanded. Our foreign trade exchange marked a great new increase.

Under the circumstances of the strongly exacerbated international situation, which existed by the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA CONDUCTED AN ACTIVE, PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY. Our country submitted a series of important initiatives and constructive proposals for the consolidation of peace and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and in Europe. This policy enhanced the international prestige of the BCP and the Bulgarian state.

The 13th BCP Congress begins its work on the day that marks the anniversary of the historic April plenum of the BCP Central Committee exactly 30 years ago. This plenum marked the beginning of the Leninist April policy of the BCP; it represented a creative continuation and further development of the party's Blageov and Dimitrov traditions and new conditions. This is precisely why THE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE PARTY'S ACTIVITIES FOLLOWING THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS AT THE SAME TIME REPRESENTS AN ASSESSMENT OF THE VITAL STRENGTH AND THE RESULTS OF THE APRIL LINE ACHIEVED THROUGHOUT THE LAST 30 YEARS.

The years following the 12th BCP Congress once more demonstrated that the April line is not stagnating, that it is not a code of bookish rules and norms laid down once for ever. The April line is literally a policy, open to changes in reality; it considers life as its source of strength and vitality, and it is always oriented toward life in exerting its beneficial influence.

The broad, political-theoretical activities for the elaboration of a comprehensive view, based on Marxism-Leninism, of the basic problems and practical approaches of socialist construction, is encompassing all spheres of our economic, social, and cultural development. The following postulates are of particular significance:

the postulate on the material technical basis of mature socialism and the methods of its construction; the postulate on the distinction and performance of the functions of the state as owner and of the workers' collective as manager of the uniform socialist property; the postulate on the effect of the law on value under socialism and on the utilization of goods-money relationships; the postulate on the improvement of quality as a crucial problem of our comprehensive development; the postulate on the use of social consumption funds and the further improvement of the people's living standard; the postulate on perfecting the political system and expanding socialist democracy; the postulate on enhancing the role of culture in building a developed socialist society; the postulate on the accomplishment of a revolutionary and drastic improvement in thoughts and actions, as well as in the approaches and the functioning of the subjective factor at all levels; the postulate on perfecting the style and methods of work, aimed at overcoming emerging contradictions; and the postulate on the struggle against negative phenomena and distortions in the life of our society.

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARTY'S POLITICAL-THEORETICAL THOUGHT DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE 12TH AND THE 13TH BCP CONGRESSES ARE THE POSTULATES ON THE NEW VIEWS AND APPROACHES IN IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. As to their character and significance these postulates represent a scientifically based program for the direct implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country, and are a broad, practical platform for successfully and efficiently combining the advantages of socialism with the most recent achievements of scientific-technical progress.

All these postulates which embody the collective, scientific thought and rich practical experience of the party are raising the theory and practical implementation of constructing mature socialism in our country to a new level. These postulates represent a brilliant confirmation of the BCP's Marxist-Leninist maturity, of its loyalty to the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, of the party's capacity to apply the Marxist-Leninist theory creatively under the specific conditions existing in our country.

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN REVEALING AND EXPLAINING THE POLITICAL-THEORETICAL MEANING OF THE NEW PROBLEMS WAS REACHED BY COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE ARCHITECT AND FOUNDER OF THE PARTY'S APRIL LINE. During the period following the 12th BCP Congress, as well as throughout the 30 years of the April era in Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was the initiator, organizer, and direct leader of all major postulates on the crucial issues of our social development in mapping out the paths and mechanism of their practical solution. Comrade Zhivkov's work "Problems and Approaches of Building Mature Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria" which was issued in 1984, as well as his "Basic Trends of the BCP Concept on the New Labor Code" and the introductory speeches he delivered to the BCP National Conference (1984) and to the February (1985) and January (1986) plenums, his report concerning the style and method of work, and concerning the struggle against the negative phenomena in our life (1985), as well as numerous reports, plenums, speeches, and articles which he published during the period under review are the results of a thorough analysis of the crucial problems of our development and represent irreplacable guidelines for the practical solution of these problems.

These postulates, which became widely known within the party and among the people AS COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV'S POST-CONGRESS ACTIVITIES are a brilliant embodiment of the party's general line in action, of its further development and enrichment.

BORN OUT OF LIFE ITSELF, THE BCP APRIL LINE WAS MOST STRONGLY CONFIRMED BY LIFE ITSELF AS REGARDS ITS CORRECTNESS AND VITAL STRENGTH. During the last three April decades Socialist Bulgaria was totally transformed in all spheres of society, where thorough progressive changes have occurred.

From an economically backward, mainly agrarian state in the past our COUNTRY HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO ONE OF THE INDUSTRIALLY DEVELOPED STATES WITH MODERN AGRICULTURE. Bulgaria has achieved one of the highest rates of economic and industrial growth. During the 1956-1985 period our national income increased 8 times, while the basic national economic funds increased 10 times, and social labor productivity increased 8.4 times. THE COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL HAS GREATLY INCREASED DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS. The industrial production which was produced in all of 1956, is now being achieved in less than 1 month, the amount of electric power produced in 1956 is now being produced in 21 days. The 1956 steel and nitric fertilizers production is being achieved in 15-17 days today, while the 1956 production of internal combustion engines and of sulphuric acid is now being produced in 13 days, the 1956 rolled metal production -- 10 days, and so forth.

Thorough quality changes occurred in the industrial structure, important national economic branches, such as power supply, metallurgical industry, machine building, and chemical industry developed at high rates of speed. Thus for example, while in 1956 the machine building sector represented 11.5 percent of the total volume of industrial production, in 1985 the share of machine building exceeded 26 percent of the total industrial volume. On the basis of international specialization and production sharing with CEMA member-countries, the branches of electronics and microelectronics, as well as robot building, construction of electric driven vehicles, the building of motor driven trucks and of electric hoists have developed.

IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE APRIL PLENUM THE COOPERATIVIZATION OF AGRICULTURE WAS COMPLETED, A LARGE-SCALE CONCENTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WAS ACCOMPLISHED, AND A DETERMINED START WAS MADE ON THE INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE. The average grain production during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period doubled the production of the 1953-1957 period. In 1985 we produced 3 times more milk and 1.5 times more meat than in 1956.

The line of a uniform and effective TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES was successfully pursued, which enabled us to more efficiently use the territorial factors for economic development, and enabled to ensure a closer drawing together of the economic and social levels of the okrugs and settlement systems. The appearance of our towns and villages radically changed and housing conditions were modernized; a contemporary, territorial infrastructure was built.

IN 1985 OUR COUNTRY'S FOREIGN TRADE EXCHANGE INCREASED 29 TIMES, COMPARED WITH 1956, while our exports alone increased 33 times. In addition to this, the relative share of exported industrial goods, which are not based on agricultural raw materials, increased from 26.6 percent to 78.6 in 1985 compared with 1956, while 54.6 percent of them are machines and equipment for production purposes. At the same time, the share of industrial goods based on agricultural raw materials decreased from 58.7 to 19.9 percent and the share of non-processed agricultural goods decreased from 14.7 percent to 1.5 percent. These data newly confirm the fact that Bulgaria is increasingly asserting itself as a mainly industrial partner in our foreign economic relations.

THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD IMPROVED. During the period under review, the average workers and employees wages increased by 3.3 percent. The social consumption funds increased 12 times, while the population's real incomes increased 4.3 times.

The period of the April plenum in its very essence represents A GOLDEN AGE IN BULGARIA'S RECENT HISTORY AS REGARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF BULGARIAN SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION. During the period under review the people's educational level, as well as their cultural standards drastically improved and their life as a whole underwent a great change in quality. The number of specialists with degrees from higher and secondary, specialized educational institutions increased 5.9 times during the period under review.

The number of specialists with university degrees increased more than 4.5 times. The reorganization of the educational system is successfully being implemented through its increasingly close links with the problems of social practice and with the requirements of practical life. The number of scientific workers increased 4.5 times, which makes it possible for the scientific sector to more successfully cope with the accomplished tasks of the scientific-technical revolution. The cultural workers were accorded a truly wide scope of creative freedom. They produced works which belong to the treasury of Bulgarian socialist culture. They enrich the world outlook and the soul of the socialist workers and glorify our motherland far beyond its borders.

The achievements accomplished by our people in the years of April innovation are producing great results in all spheres of social life. These achievements, at the same time, represent a permanent basis and a guarantee for the further material prosperity and intellectual upsurge of socialist Bulgaria.

THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS TAKES PLACE AT A TIME MARKED BY THE IRRESISTIBLE IMPACT OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS WHICH IMPRESSED THE WHOLE WORLD. This was an event of great significance, a turning point in the upsurge of the Soviet Union, a powerful accelerating factor in the development of the worldwide socialist system, a factor of social progress throughout the world.

The brilliant political report, read at the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the new edition of the CPSU program, the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development, as well as the other congress documents, contain an incalculable wealth of ideas and of practical experience which inspires millions of fighters for peace and socialism in the world with great enthusiasm. These documents eloquently confirmed the fact that Lenin's glorious party is meeting the challenge of the age on the alert, that it is mobilizing the inexhaustable strength and efforts of the Soviet people, as well as their capacities for accelerating their socioeconomic development, for combining the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of scientific-technical revolution, their ability further to expand socialist democracy and to improve their own living standard.

In the alarming years of this nuclear century, the voice of Lenin's party was heard again -- a voice of common sense and wisdom -- a sober voice of appeal for the world's rescue from nuclear disaster, a voice of appeal to adopt and observe the principles of peaceful coexistence as a guarantee of peace, a guarantee for the cultural and social progress of mankind.

The BCP is deeply aware of the fact that it is exceptionally important and necessary today to intensify and perfect the work of all organs and organizations, of all working people in all branches and spheres of activities, in order to ensure a comprehensive intensification of national economy, in order to increase labor productivity and in order to achieve a further improvement of the material and cultural well-being of our industrious and heroic people.

I. The International Policy of the Party and State

DURING THE PERIOD FOLLOWING THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS THE WORK OF PARTY AND STATE WAS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF A COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. As a result of the reactionary policy of imperialism, and of American imperialism, in particular, the threat of world war has increased more than ever. Weapons of tremendous, destructive power have been accumulated, which are capable of destroying life on earth not only once but several times. Mankind is facing nuclear holocaust.

By the end of the last decade the ruling, imperialist circles, guided by their selfish class interests and seeking a way out of the general crisis of capitalism, with its characteristic insurmountable unemployment and chronic inflation, drastically deviated from the path of detente and went back to the cliches of the "cold war." Neo-conservative and reactionary, extremist forces advanced on the scene of the imperialist states, forces which consider the world as a battlefield of confrontation, and not of peaceful competition. The United States and NATO imposed an arms race of unprecedented scope, they put new, military programs into operation and had recourse to the most aggressive and gross forms of ideological and economic war.

The preparation of the United States for "star wars," or the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] plays a key role in the strategy of tension today. The implementation of this program is likely to provoke an unlimited and uncontrollable arms race, it is likely to transform the presently existing stategic balance of forces into chaos. This program, precisely, most strongly obstructs the path toward nuclear disarmament.

The striving of imperialism is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, aimed at social retaliation on the largest scale -- against the socialist countries, against the countries which liberated themselves from colonial oppression, and against the national liberation movements, as well as against working people in the capitalist countries. At the same time the United States is striving to impose its domination upon the whole world. This policy is aimed at weakening the economic strength of the socialist countries and to obstruct their contemporary scientific-technical progress.

ALL THIS TRANSFORMED THE PROBLEM OF WAR AND PEACE INTO THE MOST ACUTE AND CRUCIAL PROBLEMS OF OUR EPOCH. The imperialist ambitions and the striving to provoke a drastic change in world development clashes with the objective laws and realities of our epoch, with the interests of all peoples on earth.

THE CHIEF FACTOR WHICH RESISTED THE STRATEGY OF TENSION, CREATING PREREQUISITES FOR A POSITIVE CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE, WAS REPRESENTED BY THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES. Their active and constructive policy, their close interaction on the international scene, their economic and defense potential -- all these are the elements of such resistance. The historic defense of socialism -- namely, the military-strategic balance of forces achieved between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- asserted itself as a guarantee of peace and security in the world.

The international communist movement, the socialist and social democratic parties, the newly liberated countries and the national liberation movements, as well as all peace-loving forces increasingly declared themselves against the policy of confrontation, and against the arms race.

The mutual cooperation and the pressure exerted by these factors, which greatly differ from each other as regards their origins and their inner structure, contributed to the fact that the United States has agreed to take part in new negotiations on space and nuclear weapons.

The great importance of the meeting held in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, lies in the fact that it opened a path for the normalization of Soviet-American relations -- and at the same time -- for a normalization of international relations as a whole. The agreements reached, especially the mutually confirmed understanding that nuclear war should not be permitted, that any war between the USSR and the United States -- nuclear or conventional -- must be prevented, and that the two sides will not strive for military superiority over each other -- these agreements are of basic importance.

According to our party and state, the most important thing today is not to permit any actions likely to interrupt the dialogue. Peoples are justified in demanding that the United States follow the example of the Soviet Union, whose resolve and sincere readiness to follow the path, mapped out in Geneva, were confirmed by practical deeds.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, THE SOVIET UNION, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE OTHER, FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, CONSISTENTLY CONDUCTED THEIR PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY, they launched constructive, peace initiatives, applying to the total consolidation of contemporary international relations. These initiatives are aimed at halting the arms race on earth and at preventing such a race in outer space, at consolidating mutual confidence and international security. The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held a session in Sofia (in 1985) at which it developed a broad and comprehensive platform for the settlement of the most urgent, international problems connected with the preservation of universal peace. Numerous initiatives of the Warsaw Pact were adopted as programmatic requests by various peace-loving forces.

The numerous proposals and the bold, unilateral steps of goodwill manifested by the Soviet Union evoke broad international response and exert a strong political impact. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986 particularly distinguishes itself among all these initiatives for its comprehensive and concrete character. This is an inspiring, specific, and realistic platform for the rescue of our planet from mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, and, above all from nuclear weapons, which conforms to the basic interests of all people in the world. This program is an eloquent expression of the new, dynamic style of the Soviet leadership in international relations, for the enterprising spirit of the Soviet leadership's foreign political initiatives, which not only takes into consideration its own interests, but also the interests of its partners.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciate and wholeheartedly support the Program on the establishment of a comprehensive, international security system proclaimed by the 27th CPSU Congress. The implementation of this program, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev declared, will create conditions for "peaceful coexistence to become a supreme, universal principle in international relations." This program is a brilliant manifestation of humanitarian and revolutionary thought, of unity between words and deeds, it is a model of political realism. This program represents a continuation of the famous peace decree, in which V.I. Lenin pointed out the only sensible path of preserving peace, civilization, and life on our planet.

In 1985 all mankind festively celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. This was another opportunity to recall the lesson of history: cooperation among states with different social systems, joint actions of the peace-loving forces, regardless of their political orientation and world outlook, are feasible and necessary. Such cooperation is particularly necessary today for the preservation of life on our planet before it has become too late.

IN ORDER TO PREVENT NUCLEAR WAR WE NEED A NEW APPROACH -- TO OVERCOME THE NARROWMINDED UNDERSTANDING OF CLASS AND NATIONAL INTERESTS, TO OVERCOME IDEOLOGICAL AND OTHER DIFFERENCES. The two social world systems are rivals in the struggle of ideas, but they must be partners in the struggle to preserve life on earth.

In the nuclear century, in the epoch of an accelerated development of the scientific-technical revolution it is necessary to think and to act in planetary dimensions, it is necessary to give priority to universal humanitarian interests and it is necessary to master the difficult art of living with each other not against each other. The experience of the seventies shows that this approach is not only necessary, but also possible.

In conformity with contemporary conditions and realities our party pointed out the necessity of a qualitatively new alliance of the different forces which are engaged in the struggle for peace. ALL ANTIWAR FORCES AND FACTORS MUST BE MOBILIZED IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH AN OPTIMAL PEACE FRONT against the danger of nuclear war. This front must include the following forces: the socialist and developing states, the representatives of various classes, political parties, and social organizations, the antiwar and anti-nuclear movements, the representatives of social, religious, and other groups, the political and state leaders who are adopting a realistic stand, as well as the governments of certain capitalist states.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, DESPITE THE COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, THE PROGRESSIVE AND PEACE-LOVING FORCES ACHIEVED NEW SUCCESSES. THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES PURUSED THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR NEW SOCIETY. Their economies, as a whole, adopted the path of intensive development and an intensified application of the scientific-technical revolution's achievements in production and practical life. Their people's living standards improved.

AN EXPANDED PROGRAM FOR THE ACCELERATED SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY WAS MAPPED OUT AND IS IMPLEMENTED IN THE SOVIET UNION. This program will lead Soviet society to a qualitative new level. This is a fact of basic importance for socialism, peace, and social progress in the world.

The Moscow economic summit conference (1984) was an expression of the enhanced possibilities of the fraternal countries to uncover effective methods to solve jointly the most pressing of life's problems; this also applies to the comprehensive program for the CEMA member-countries cooperation during the period up to the year 2000.

The fraternal parties accomplished tremendous work in perfecting the socialist social system to successfully overcome the difficulties emerging along their path and to resist the intensified political, ideological, and economic pressure of imperialism. The political influence and prestige of socialism on the international scene continued to increase.

During the period under review THE FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BCP AND OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, implemented in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other fraternal socialist countries, were chiefly aimed at eliminating the danger of a new war and at consolidating peaceful coexistence between the states with different social systems.

The basic trend in the international activities of the party and state was TO CONSOLIDATE UNITY AND COHESION, AS WELL AS TO INTENSIFY COOPERATION WITH OUR CLOSEST ALLIES -- THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES.

The relations among the fraternal, communist parties of the socialist countries are the basic, moving force for consolidating their relations and for intensifying their mutual understanding and unity of action. Interparty cooperation has become increasingly effective in recent years. The working meetings and contacts, both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis, are becoming more systematic and are producing even more practical results. The BCP will continue to work also in the future to expand and intensify relations, as well as to exchange experience among the fraternal parties at all levels.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IS DIRECTLY PARTICIPATING IN SHAPING AND PROMOTING THE COORDINATED FOREIGN POLICY CONDUCTED BY THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES. The Warsaw Pact, which was extended for another 20 years, plays a decisive role in defending the achievements of socialism and preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Our party actively participates in all Warsaw Pact forums, the most important of which during the period under review were the following: the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague (1983), the meeting of first party leaders in Moscow (1985), and the Prague meeting (1985). The Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in 1985 was one of the important political events in international life. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will also continue in the future to fulfill its international duty by contributing to the development and implementation of the joint, coordinated foreign policy; to the consolidation of the defense power of the Warsaw Pact member-states' organization; and to perfecting the mechanism of its activities.

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN THE CEMA ORGANIZATION AND IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION has been and still is a vitally important prerequisite for the successful socioeconomic development of our country. As to the 1981-85 period, our country's exchange of goods with CEMA member-countries increased by 48.8 percent, while the relative share of those countries in our total exchange of goods is 78 percent, including the USSR which represents 56 percent of our total foreign trade.

We attach particular importance to the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the Member-States of CEMA Until the Year 2000. The implementation of this program will permit us to achieve much higher standards in science, technology and production; it will ensure the technological invulnerability of our country and will guarantee the increasing satisfaction of the growing material and intellectual needs of our two people. The scientific-technical potential of Bulgaria will most directly be linked to the implementation of the CEMA program and will fulfill the obligations stemming from the program.

In conformity with the decisions of the Moscow economic summit meeting (1984) we will actively work to promote socialist integration to a qualitatively new level, to implement a coordinated economic policy of the fraternal countries, which will even be uniform in certain issues.

The BCP is guided by the understanding that the more we improve and equalize the levels and standards of social development in the socialist countries, the more profound and organic becomes the process of their drawing together. This objective process demands a correct coordination of the interests of our community, as a whole, and with the interests of individual countries.

The unity and class solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries assumes even greater importance today, when imperialism increasingly uses a differentiated approach in order to split them and set them against each other.

THE POLICY OF FRATERNAL COOPERATION, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMPREHENSIVE DRAWING TOGETHER WITH THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET UNION IS THE BASIS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY. This policy contributed decisively to the consistent implementation of the general April line of the BCP for the construction of a developed socialist society. This policy received a strong, new impetus during the meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev held in June 1985 in Moscow and in October 1985 in Sofia. Proceeding in an atmosphere of total mutual confidence and sincere, fraternal friendship, these meetings and talks confirmed the unanimity of views on all questions concerning the construction of a new society and concerning the foreign policy of the BCP, the CPSU, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the USSR. They mapped out strategically new trends in Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and in our drawing closer together.

Our mutual relations with the Soviet Union today are entering a new stage, in which the policy of comprehensive drawing together has become the cause of millions of people in our country and is expressed in new forms of economic and political cooperation and in concrete initiatives of historic importance that are in the interest of both

countries, and our entire socialist community. The higher requirements of work in all sectors of life stem from all this. The tasks connected with the implementation of Bulgaria's Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation With the USSR Until the Year 2000 are particularly important and broad.

The historic 27th CPSU Congress gave a powerful, new impetus to the intensification of relations between our two parties and countries.

We express the most profound gratitude and sincere recognition to the party of the Soviet Union, and to all Soviet people for everything they are doing to promote fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and for their contribution to the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries. As in the past, we will also in the future proceed side by side with our Soviet brothers, under all circumstances, in the struggle for peace, in the struggle for the consolidation of unity and cohesion, for the power of the socialist community, in the struggle for the intensification of class solidarity with the international communist and workers movement, in the struggle for communism.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES ATTAINED A HIGHER LEVEL DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW.

Our relations with Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the CSSR are built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, they are developing in all fields of life, at all levels, and are characterized by stability and a long-term nature. Our efforts will be aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of fraternal mutual cooperation with those countries for the successful solution of strategic tasks on the present level.

The BCP and all working people in our country express their fraternal solidarity with socialist Cuba in the struggle against imperialist encroachments. We highly appreciate its contribution to improving of the situation and to the consolidation of peace on the American Continent as well as its contribution to the Nonaligned Movement.

The BCP and the Bulgarian people are in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, for the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, as well as with their readiness to engage in a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN member-countries.

As in the past, we continue to support the efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea and its proposals for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to contribute to the consolidation of the worldwide socialist system. We are guided by the conviction that a closer interaction in the struggle for peace and socialism, against war and imperialism, conforms with the vital interests of the peoples in all socialist countries.

In accordance with the projects mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress, the People's Republic of Bulgaria ACTIVELY AND CONSISTENTLY PROMOTES ITS POLICY OF GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS, COOPERATION, AND UNDERSTANDING WITH THE BALKAN COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, ITS POLICY OF CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND SECURITY IN OUR REGION.

The evaluation of the 12th BCP Congress on the situation in the Balkans was fully confirmed. Despite the increased attempts of imperialism and reaction to undermine confidence, to create tension among the individual Balkan states, the situation in the Balkans is relatively stable and calm. Naturally, we do not close our eyes to the efforts of the reactionary forces to change this situation. Nevertheless, we believe that, thanks to a realistic approach and to joint efforts, the relations among the Balkan countries will resist the present trails. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to work for this goal.

The proposal to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone evoked wide response and support not only among the peoples and ruling circles of most Balkan states, but also those of the peace-loving forces in other countries. The first steps were taken toward the implementation of this proposal. Now, during the international peace year it is particularly necessary to seek new opportunities to put it into practice. In our opinion the following practical measures could be adopted in this respect:

— The governments of the Balkan countries should submit solemn unilateral declarations, that they will not deploy nuclear weapons on their territories, and that where ever such nuclear weapons already exist, they will not accept new ones, and will reduce the existing store of such weapons.

— An assembly of peoples from Balkan countries should be held with the participation of political leaders, representatives of peace movements, trade unions, women, youth, and student organizations, as well as churches and other circles, in order to discuss the problems connected with the liberation of the Balkans from nuclear arms.

— A meeting of parliamentarians from Balkan countries should be held, where these problems will be discussed.

A favorable response was evoked by the joint proposal submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. There is no doubt that the establishment of such zones in the Balkans and in other regions of Europe will contribute to accelerating the signing of the international convention on banning chemical weapons. We are ready to engage in a discussion with Balkan countries on all details connected with these initiatives at any time and at any level.

We will continue to work to implement the proposal submitted by the 12th BCP Congress — namely to sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan countries, including a code of good-neighborly relations. As a first step, in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act, we could sign bilateral agreements on non-use of force and on peaceful settlement of controversies which represent a threat to peace and security in our area.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of further developing multilateral cooperation in specific areas of mutual interest with Balkan countries, such as transportation, power supply, science, cultural affairs, sports, and others. It is necessary to implement joint measures for environmental protection in our area. It is particularly important and necessary for interested countries to devote their attention to keeping the Black Sea unpolluted, as well as to protecting forests. In the initial phase we could entrust the implementation of research on the ecological situation to experts who should inform their respective governments on this situation, as well as on the measures to be adopted on a unilateral bilateral, and multilateral basis.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IS ACTIVELY WORKING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH BALKAN STATES.

As regards Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, positive results have been achieved in high level political contacts, as well as in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation. An essential factor in the development of relations between the two countries are the contacts between the BCP and the LCY. We consider the future of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations with optimism, despite certain difficulties, and certain differences of opinion between us which have not yet been overcome. The existence of such differences of opinions, as present experience confirms, cannot and should not be an obstacle to the development of a wide and fruitful cooperation in the interests of our peoples, in the interests of consolidating peace in the

Balkans, in Europe, and the world, while observing the principles of equal rights, non-interference in one other's internal affairs, and the inviolability of state borders.

Our readiness to further develop relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage, and mutual respect remains unchanged. This is in the spirit of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, in the interest of socialism and peace.

Our relations with Greece -- which represent a good example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems -- contribute to the political stability in the Balkans. Our summit meetings have become traditional. Recently, a declaration on friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation was signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece. This declaration is based on the progress achieved in relations between our two countries and contributes to the consolidation of understanding, peace, and security in our area.

Until recently our relations with Turkey developed in a positive direction. Recently, however, the attempts on the Turkish side to interfere in the domestic affairs of our state have exerted an unfavorable impact. We confirm our readiness to develop our relations in the interest of our two peoples, by strictly observing the principle of sovereignty, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, and mutual respect. This would be to the advantage of stability in our area.

Bulgarian-Cypriot relations are developing in a spirit of friendship and mutual advantage. The stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the question of Cyprus is unmistakable and based on principle. The peaceful settlement of this question can only be achieved by guaranteeing the independence, the sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as the unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, by guaranteeing the interests of both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. We support the new Soviet proposals on the just settlement of the Cypriot question.

Loyal to its peace-loving and constructive policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to work for the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation, it will make a further contribution to the economic and cultural prosperity of the Balkan peoples.

THE RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA are an important aspect of our foreign policy. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has active political and cultural relations with most of these countries and implements broad and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sectors with them.

Regardless of how much these countries differ from each other, regardless of the path which they are following, their striving to develop on the basis of independence and without any interference from abroad, unites them. They are becoming increasingly aware of the relation between the problem of their domestic development and the struggle for peace, security, and disarmament, they increasingly and actively declare themselves to be against the threat of war and their cooperation with the socialist countries is expanding on an ever-interesting scale.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria attach GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THEIR RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE PATH OF SOCIALIST ORIENTATION. These relations are based on anti-imperialist solidarity and on common interests in the struggle for social progress, equal rights, and friendship. We will continue, according to our possibilities, to render assistance to those countries in their struggle to consolidate their own independence, to defend their revolutionary achievements, and to build their new society. The BCP will intensify its cooperation with the

revolutionary-democratic forces. The BCP is in favor of further developing relations with the national-progressive forces which are struggling against imperialism.

We support the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and states from Asia, Africa, and Latin America for independent development, for true national independence, and for international relations based on equal rights. We support the struggle of these peoples against the policy of neocolonialism and the hegemonistic and expansionist actions of imperialism.

We resolutely declare ourselves against the policy of the United States and of the other imperialist states, which is expressed in brutal interventions, overt aggressions, and acts of terrorism, in undeclared, secret, and open wars waged against recently liberated countries.

Our stand IN SUPPORT OF THE ARAB PEOPLES is irrevocable as regards the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, reaction, and against separatist deals, the struggle for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. We are in favor of convening an international conference, under UN auspices, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representatives of the Arab people of Palestine.

The stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the Iran-Iraq conflict is well-known. It is necessary to put an end to the war and controversial issues must be resolved by peaceful methods.

THE BCP AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, which have always supported the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence, and social progress, will CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE TO ELIMINATE THE REMNANTS OF COLONIALISM, THE STRUGGLE AGAINST NEOCOLONIALISM, RACISM, AND APARTHEID, AGAINST DICTATORIAL AND ANTI-PEOPLE'S REGIMES.

We confirm our solidarity with the struggle of Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, and Nicaragua against the aggressive actions of imperialism. We confirm our solidarity with the peoples of South Africa who have risen against the disgraceful apartheid regime, we are in solidarity with the patriotic, anti-dictorial forces in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, and other Latin American countries.

Our country highly appreciates the GROWING ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES MOVEMENT IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, against racism, and apartheid, for the consolidation of peace and for the alleviation of international tension.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria actively supports the demands for a reorganization of the total system of international economic relations, on a just and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international, economic order, for an urgent and just settlement of the foreign debt problem, which is one of the most unfortunate results of colonialism and neocolonialism.

In conformity with the principle of peaceful coexistence, our country, during the period under review, strove to further DEVELOP MUTUAL RELATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST STATES BASED ON EQUAL RIGHTS. Despite the complicated and tense international situation, thanks to our constructive actions and initiatives, thanks to the realistic stand of the majority of these governments, the political dialogue was pursued at different levels. As a whole, we preserved the successes achieved in economic and scientific-technical, as well as in cultural cooperation.

During the period under review the People's Republic of Bulgaria was subjected to an unprecedented, slanderous campaign, unprecedented as regards its scope and intensity.

This campaign was anti-Bulgarian in its orientation and anti-socialist in its character. Without sparing any efforts and means, without discriminating in their methods, the imperialist forces organized these campaigns to denigrate our successes and undermine the high prestige of Bulgaria as a socialist state, our indestructible alliance with the USSR, and our loyalty to the coordinated policy of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-states, as well as Bulgaria's role as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans.

These malevolent attempts to soil the reputation of socialist Bulgaria were resolutely opposed by our party and by the whole Bulgarian public. The fraternal parties and states, as well as wide circles of the democratic public in numerous countries actively contributed to unmasking and foiling these slanders.

THE FOREIGN POLITICAL LINE OF OUR PARTY AND STATE WAS CONSISTENTLY AND DYNAMICALLY PURSUED. We have diplomatic relations with 120 countries from all over the world today. During the period under review a dialogue on the highest level took place with 43 heads of state, while the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid visits to 34 countries for talks and negotiations with their leaders.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the further DEVELOPMENT OF ITS RELATIONS WITH THE WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. Europe, being a continent with a great history and an immense contribution to human civilization, plays an important role in the political atmosphere of the whole world. Despite all differences, the European peoples are united by their desire to live under conditions of peace and security, to develop a mutually advantageous economic and cultural cooperation, to settle together with crucial problems of our epoch. Following the signing of the Helsinki Final Act a great deal was accomplished in contributing to the security and cooperation of the European states. The Madrid meeting took place.

During the period under review, our country, together with the fraternal, socialist states, did everything within its power to overcome the policy of confrontation, aimed against detente. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC STRICTLY OBSERVES THE AGREEMENTS, CONTAINED IN THE FINAL ACT AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTS THEM. It is our firm conviction that security in Europe, as well as international security as a whole, cannot be guaranteed by military means. Therefore, it is necessary to engage in a consistent and constructive dialogue. We will do everything within our power to eliminate the remnants of confrontation accumulated in recent years, in order to achieve success at the Stockholm Conference, at the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the Helsinki Conference, at the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the Helsinki Conference member-countries, at the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe, as well as at other all-European forums.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will pursue its work devoted to the broad, long-term, and stable cooperation, based on equal rights in the sphere of economy, science, and technology, which is of great political importance as a material basis for understanding and mutual confidence. This is, precisely, why we will continue to contribute to the implementation of the proposal submitted at the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee to work out and implement international programs in the field of scientific-research, open to the participation of all interested countries and entirely subjected to peaceful goals. The CEMA proposal on the establishment of direct business contacts with the EC, as well as on establishing mutual contacts on specific issues also serves this goal.

We will oppose, at the same time, all forms of discrimination, all sanctions, and embargoes, all attempts to take advantage of trade and scientific-technical relations as a means of exerting pressure, of affecting other countries' security, and of subjecting them to financial-economic and technological dependence.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of broad cooperation in the humanitarian sector, which serves the peoples' spiritual enrichment, and consolidates their mutual confidence and mutual respect.

In recent years imperialism has taken advantage of the question of human rights exclusively for the goals of its "psychological war" against socialism, against the Soviet Union, against other fraternal countries, and against our own country. The examples for this are sufficiently numerous and well-known. Efforts to profiteer with human rights are fruitless and have no future. It is precisely under socialism that human rights and freedoms are guaranteed through a comprehensive socioeconomic, political, and cultural development of society. The Bulgarian people have confidence in their future and no malicious campaigns triggered by the propaganda machine of imperialism, are capable of diverting them from the chosen path.

Bulgaria has signed all important international conventions on human rights. We will continue to participate in the most active manner in international cooperation for the implementation and guaranteeing of human rights in connection with respecting the sovereignty of all states.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IS MAKING ITS CONSTRUCTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACTIVITIES OF NUMEROUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FORUMS, AND ABOVE ALL, TO THE UNITED NATIONS, whose 40th anniversary we festively celebrated a few months ago. Our UN work has always focused on the effort to solve problems of crucial importance, such as the elimination of danger from nuclear war, the halting of the arms race in all its aspects, and the engagement in real disarmament, as well as in a peaceful and just settlement of controversial questions, in the development of international cooperation. Our country was elected for the second time as a member of the Security Council -- an organ which, within the UN framework, bears the chief responsibility for the preservation of international peace and security. Bulgaria will continue to support the United Nations and to honorably accomplish its obligations as a member of the Security Council.

Our contribution to the work of the UNESCO is considerable. A recognition of this is the fact that the 23d session of the UNESCO General Conference was held in Sofia during an extremely complex period of its activities; thanks to the constructive spirit created, the session was concluded successfully. The People's Republic of Bulgaria also works actively in numerous other international organizations, making its own contribution to the solving of such global problems as overcoming economic backwardness; eliminating the vast areas of famine, poverty, and epidemics; meeting the growing needs of mankind for power, raw-material, and food resources; preserving the natural environment; and the peaceful mastering of the world oceans and space.

Loyal to its internationalist traditions, the BCP devoted constant effort to THE FURTHER EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION WITH COMMUNISTS AND WORKERS PARTIES. The BCP has regular contacts with 91 communist and workers' parties. The forms of inter-party exchange are becoming increasingly varied and the effectiveness of cooperation is growing.

The international activities of the BCP are being accomplished under the leadership of the Central Committee and with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's most active, personal participation. During the period under review he held meetings and talks with 135 first leaders of communist and workers parties.

At the same time, we received 388 delegations and working groups from other countries and sent 225 such delegations and groups abroad during the period under review. Our leading party functionaries actively and regularly participated in conferences of secretaries of fraternal parties' central committees from socialist community member-countries, dealing with international, ideological, organizational, and economic questions, as well as in numerous bilateral and multilateral meetings, and others.

The international theoretical conference "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Time," which was organized in Sofia, represented a contribution to rallying Communists and all revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces. This conference was attended by 148 delegations of parties, organization, and movements from 104 countries. Our party further actively participated in the varied activities of the problems of peace and socialism, the joint information-theoretical periodical of Communist and workers parties.

In its international work, the BCP is guided by the understanding that in our present-day conditions, the chief strategic task of the Communist movement is the task of preserving and consolidating peace and of rescuing human civilization from nuclear war.

In the rapidly changing economic, social, ideological, and political situation, THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT FACES NEW PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE. Complicated new problems and tasks are emerging, for the solution of which our historical experience has no ready-made prescriptions and for which our science has not yet found answers. The growing variety and the broad scope of the conditions and forms of class struggle lead to differences in the approaches to and in the evaluations of individual parties. On this basis, differences of opinions on questions of principle sometimes emerge. The increased pressure of the class enemy and this purpose-oriented effort to oppose the communist parties to each other, as well as to undermine the unity and fighting capacity of our movement also exert an impact in this respect.

Despite certain contradictions and difficulties in mastering the peculiarities of the new stage of development, the international communist movement preserves and confirms its role as the most influential ideological and political force of our epoch, for the sake of peace and social progress. Recently, we have observed that the creative search of the communist parties in theory and practice has been considerably intensified. In contributing to this work the BCP expresses its respect for the efforts of the fraternal parties in searching for new political-theoretical solutions and for practical approaches in conformity with their own and with international experience, in conformity with their specific national characteristics, and in accordance with specific existing historical conditions.

HISTORY CONVINCES US OF THE ETERNAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MARXISM-LENINISM, AS AN IDEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. There is no other such scientific theory capable of providing us with the key to explaining the world and implementing its revolutionary transformation in the interest of man, pointing out the path toward the communist ideal. The loyalty to the class and revolutionary spirit of our teaching not only does not exclude, but firmly demands its creative application and further development. At the same time, our party will continue, on the basis of firm principles, to resist opportunism, dogmatism, and sectarianism, as well as all manifestations of anti-Sovietism, and all efforts to distort the essence and role of real socialism.

The complexity and the great responsibility of the tasks which communists throughout the world are facing call for A BROAD AND REGULAR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE, AS WELL AS THE INTENSIFICATION OF THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL COOPERATION AMONG THE FRATERNAL PARTIES as a vital necessity. The question of consolidating the unity of our movement is posed with renewed, topical urgency.

Guided by the principle of proletarian internationalism, which organically combines revolutionary solidarity with full independence and equal rights, the BCP will continue to work to rally communists of all countries, to expand cooperation with the fraternal parties on a bilateral basis, it will participate in multilateral meetings and in regional, as well as in larger scale, international conferences.

Under the present-day conditions, we are facing opportunities for AN INTENSIFICATION OF MUTUAL INTERACTION AMONG DIFFERENT CURRENTS WITHIN THE WORKERS MOVEMENT including cooperation between communists and social democrats on questions of crucial importance such as the elimination of the threat of war, the alleviation of international tension, the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, as well as the defense of the working people's rights and interests.

During the period under review, the BCP had relations with revolutionary-democratic and national-patriotic parties, national liberation front and movements, as well as with socialist and social-democratic parties. Experience shows that joint actions are possible and fruitful when ideological differences are not made into obstacles, and when there is common striving for a dialogue based on equal rights. Our party will continue to strive for an expansion of relations and cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties.

The BCP GIVES A HIGH ASSESSMENT TO THE BROAD AND ACTIVE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION [BZNS] which contributes considerably to propagating our country's successes, particularly in constructing socialism in the Bulgarian rural areas. The BCP also highly values the contribution of the BZNS to rallying and consolidating the unity of action of the international agrarian movement and other affiliated democratic parties and forces in the struggle to preserve world peace.

The active international work of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY must be pointed out. Through these activities the National Assembly contributes to the implementation of our party's and country's foreign policy; it also contributes to the consolidation of peace and understanding among people and increases the international prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the period under review, under BCP leadership THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, THROUGH THEIR SPECIFIC FORMS OF WORK, MADE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTING THE APRIL FOREIGN POLICY LINE to consolidating the international prestige of our country; to promulgating realistic and constructive proposals submitted by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries to consolidate peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems; and to promoting mutually advantageous international cooperation and social progress in the world.

The social organizations developed energetic and multifarious activities in connection with the celebration of various international campaigns and events, such as the International Peace Day, the UN Week of Disarmament, the International Day of Actions To Ban Nuclear Weapons, the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, and the 10th anniversary of signing the CSCE Final Act.

The widely representative international forums held in our country in recent years are a recognition of the lofty international prestige of our country and the increasing activities of the Bulgarian public in the struggle for peace. These forums were the international trade union meeting-dialogue "Peace and the Trade Unions" (1983); the international writers meeting "Peace -- the Hope of Our Planet" (1982 and 1984); the international meetings of business circles on problems of economic cooperation "East-West" (1982 and 1985); the international "Banner of Peace" children's assembly (1982 and 1985); the world exhibition of young inventors (1985); the 14th congress of the international students union (1984), and others.

Bulgarian social organizations actively participated in numerous international meetings, conferences, congresses, and other events abroad. At these events they contributed to the implementation of our policy aimed at preserving peace, cooperation, and understanding among peoples.

Numerous important initiatives were implemented by our social organizations in support of the efforts of the party and state to consolidate peace and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and strengthen peace in Europe and the world. The Bulgarian social organizations accorded great moral-political support to the just struggle of the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for their national and social independence. In intensifying their work and varying its forms, these organizations must also continue indefatigably to work for the establishment of a broad antiwar front, for a further upsurge in the struggle to preserve peace on our planet.

THE BCP, as part of the international communist movement, is guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching and by the principles of proletarian internationalism and follows the traditions of Blagoev and Dimitrov in pursuing its Leninist April line. It will continue, side by side the CPSU and the communist parties of the socialist community member-countries, as well as in cooperation with all fraternal communist and workers parties, to stand in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism, the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and in the struggle for lasting peace, democracy, and social progress.

II. Socioeconomic Development and Scientific-Technical Progress

The socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is fresh proof of the vitality and effective forces of the BCP's April general line. In fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th congress and in accordance with the post-congress party elaborations, the country's economy has continued to develop in a stable and dynamic manner. THE MAIN SOCIOECONOMIC TASK OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR-PLAN WAS FULFILLED IN ITS BASIC LINES.

During the accountability period the work of the COMPREHENSIVE INTENSIFICATION of the national economy expanded. Special attention was paid to the accelerated introduction into practice of science and technology, of our own and foreign leading experience, further improving the socialist organization of labor, and raising the cadres' qualifications. The country's scientific-technical and economic potential grew considerably. The party's December program for still more fully meeting the people's material and spiritual requirements is being fulfilled. Bulgaria's participation in socialist economic integration expanded and deepened.

National income increased by 20 percent, while every percentage point of increase is equivalent to 224 million leva, which is 29 percent more than the figure for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and 81 percent more than that for the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

THE BRANCH STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY CONTINUED TO IMPROVE. As the leading branch of the economy, industry provides more than 60.2 percent of national income, as against 51.3 percent in 1980. Social labor productivity increased by 18.3 percent. In conformity with the theses approved by the 12th BCP Congress, an ever greater portion of the growth in the national income was provided by increased labor productivity. In 1984 and 1985 the whole of this growth was achieved as a result of increased labor productivity.

Capital investments to the value of 40 billion leva were made in the national economy during the 5-year plan period in order to develop the material-technical base. At the end of 1985, the volume of basic funds exceeded 104 billion leva, and of this basic production funds amounted to 71 billion leva.

In 1985 the material expenditure per unit of industrial production was reduced by 2.5 percent as compared to 1980. There was an improvement in the utilization of power, fuels, raw materials, and other materials.

In reporting these fundamental achievements in socioeconomic development during the accountability period, the Central Committee considers it necessary also to frankly point out the tasks that were unfulfilled and the weaknesses and shortcomings that were allowed to occur. First and foremost, the 5-year plan was not fulfilled with regard to certain natural indices. There was also a deterioration in individual qualitative indices, especially in the fund yield index. In certain branches an increase was noted in material expenditure per 100 leva of production. Certain difficulties appeared in the power supplies to the national economy and the population.

Certain causes of an objective nature were of substantial importance in these results -- the continuing drought, the hard winter, the deterioration in international market conditions, and so on. Reasons of a subjective nature were also of no small importance -- the untimely renewal and poor maintenance of the production capacities; the allowing of certain omissions in planning, shortcomings in the economic mechanism and its inconsistent application, and so forth.

Taken as a whole, the results achieved during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period confirm the correctness and the effectiveness of the party's strategic course for comprehensive intensification of the national economy as outlined by the 12th BCP Congress. The country's economy developed and confirmed its international positions in machine building, electronics, and other types of production. At the same time, however, the experience accumulated has confirmed the need for a determined and radical change in accelerating scientific-technical progress and in reorganizing the style and methods of economic leadership.

1. Scientific-Technical Progress

During the accountability period the problems of the scientific-technical revolution took prime place in the activity of the Central Committee, the local party organizations, and the entire party.

The Central Committee devoted considerable attention and efforts to drawing up a scientifically based program for implementating the scientific-technical revolution, to marking out the basic guidelines for scientific-technical progress in the different branches, and to precisely defining the most important economic and organizational mechanisms for accelerating this progress.

A material role in the fulfillment of this task was played by the national meetings of the party, state, economic, and social aktivs held on 24 October 1981 in Sofia and on 30 May 1982 in Varna. A further important event was the National Party conference on the problems of quality in March 1984. The Central Committee plenum held in Plovdiv in March 1985 clarified the immediate tasks and directions for the intensification in agriculture.

The decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 BCP Central Committee plenums represent a true peak in the creative drafting of the PRB's scientific-technical policy. In defining the aims and outlining the ways for linking the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, and hence for the further construction of a developed socialist society, these plenums are of PROGRAMMATIC IMPORTANCE for the country's future.

NOW THE PARTY AND STATE HAVE AVAILABLE AN OVERALL CONCEPTION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRY, WHICH IS ONE OF THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PARTY'S WORK AND LEADERSHIP DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE 12TH AND 13TH CONGRESSES.

This conception is a collective work of the Central Committee. A large number of scientific workers and specialists, and state, economic, and social figures and leaders took part in drafting it. But most significant of all here is the personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, both in the theoretical elucidation of these problems, and in the immediate outlining of the priority directions for our scientific-technical development and for implementing the necessary economic, organizational, and administrative mechanism and structures for its acceleration.

At the same time as this, efforts were made to develop THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE OF SOCIETY ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

-- CONSIDERABLE FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES WERE DIRECTED TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

-- The expenditure on science and scientific services increased by 20 percent and the material-technical base of the scientific and engineering-applications organizations expanded.

-- There was an acceleration in THE UPDATING OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. The relative percentage of new and improved products rose from a figure of 6.1 percent in 1981 to 13.3 percent in 1985.

-- AN INCREASED ROLE WAS PLAYED BY STANDARDIZATION AND METROLOGY in updating production and increasing its technical standard and quality. Particular attention was paid to standardization in the fields of electronics and microelectronics, and lift-truck and robot engineering.

-- THE COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPANDED, as a changeover was made to new forms of effecting this cooperation. Important scientific-technical tasks were worked out jointly with scientific collectives of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. Bilateral and multilateral scientific-technical and production organizations were formed in the fields of scientific instrument engineering, computer technology, metal-cutting machines, and so on. The Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000 and the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR mark a new stage in the development of scientific and technical cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries both on a multilateral and on a bilateral basis.

INVENTION AND RATIONALIZATING ACTIVITIES WERE TAKEN UP BY THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE and their effectiveness increased. An economic effect of about 500 million leva was achieved from the inventions and rationalizing proposals brought into practice.

In addition, 24 percent more licenses were taken up in practice than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. However, the contemporary requirements are still not fully being met in this field.

During the 5-year-plan period priority was given to the development of ELECTRONICS AND TO THE APPLICATION OF ELECTRONICS. The element base expanded, and new calculation machines and systems, mini- and microcomputers, and a number of automation means and devices were adopted in practice. A GREAT SUCCESS FOR OUR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL THOUGHT IS THE CREATION OF THE FIRST BULGARIAN HIGH-CAPACITY FOURTH GENERATION COMPUTER.

Great attention was paid to the COMPLEX AUTOMATION of technological processes. There has been an expansion in the production of automation means and devices, robots, numerical-program-controlled machines, control lines, and microcomputer devices and systems. The building-up of a software industry began. Automated process modules and lines, robotized complexes, and automation systems were designed and put into operation in a number of types of production. The first Bulgarian automated production systems are being constructed. In addition, decentralized automatic control systems for noncontinuous technological processes were brought into operation in the chemical industry, cement production, the power industry and nonferrous metallurgy. Automatic organizational-economic control systems were constructed in over 20 large enterprises, predominantly in machine building. Work continued on the automation of planning and design activities and of scientific and experimental research.

By the end of the 5-year-plan period we had completed the complex automation of 157 types of production, 224 production shops, and 145 sections, and the complex mechanization of 1256 sections, shops, and types of production in industry, construction, transportation, and communications.

Certain successes were also achieved in the mechanization of production, which resulted in the relieving of about 140,000 workers from manual and heavy physical labor.

Notwithstanding the results achieved, our economy is still below the world standard in the field of automation. Whereas in the developed countries the value of the technical automation means is reaching 30 percent of that of the technological equipment, in the majority of Bulgarian enterprises this ratio does not exceed 5-7 percent, which shows that our production capacities are still at a low level of automation. During the new 5-year-plan particular attention should be paid to the bringing into service of highly automated technologies and types of production in the course of the construction of new capacities and the reconstruction and modernization of existing capacities.

-- Substantial successes were also achieved in THE APPLICATION OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY TO THE ECONOMY. The range of chemical products for agriculture, construction, machine building, and light industry expanded. New technologies were brought into production for the deep and complex processing of basic raw materials, other materials, and side products, ensuring reduced costs and greater efficiency.

-- The past 5-year-plan period was of particular importance for THE APPLICATION OF BIOLOGY TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. The necessary preconditions were established for the widespread introduction of biotechnological methods and means into agricultural production, health care, a number of industrial branches, and in the restoration and preservation of the ecological balance. The new biotechnological installations, the modern laboratories for tissue cultures and genetic engineering, and the first successes of biotechnology and bioinstrument engineering are proof that our biological science is joining in practice in the realization of the scientific-technological revolution.

-- With the active assistance of the Soviet Union, during the 5-year-plan period a new trend of scientific-technical progress developed in Bulgaria -- OPTICAL ELECTRONICS AND LASER TECHNOLOGY. We have mastered the production of lasers and laser technology systems, which are being brought into service in machine building, electronics, light industry, medicine, and other fields. Production of optical fibers began and work is speeding ahead on the design and bringing into service of optical communications systems.

Today it can be said that on the basis of Bulgarian scientific discoveries and inventions made during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period true TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGHS have been achieved with the introduction of the backpressure casting method in the production of nonferrous castings and plastic articles, and with the application of the hydroplastic machining method for metals, the centrifugal casting method, and certain new methods and technologies in the textile and chemical-pharmaceutical industries.

These achievements in scientific-technological development since the 12th BCP Congress are the result of the political and organizing work of the party committees and organizations, the economic leaderships, and the efforts of the labor collectives. During this period a start was made on forming a new attitude of the cadres and workers toward the problems of scientific-technical progress.

However, it must be stated clearly and categorically that OUR COUNTRY IS STILL AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE GREAT AND DIFFICULT PATH TOWARD THE PEAKS OF CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. Many unsolved problems still exist. We are faced with carrying out a work vast in its scale and complexity.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN THIS FIELD RELATES TO THE FURTHER ADVANCEMENT OF THE PLANNING PRINCIPLE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. The state plan must be drawn up as a complex document for the country's scientific-technical, economic, and social development, and its chief content should relate to scientific-technical progress, on the basis of which and through which the goals of the overall development of society are to be defined and realized.

This requires a resolute reorganization of the activities of the planning organs and the leaderships of the self-governing organizations at all levels, while the socio-economic aims and tasks are to be defined on the basis of the latest achievements and tendencies of scientific-technical progress and of leading experience in the world.

The same approach is also necessary in drawing up the balances in the national economy, especially the balance of the technological links.

THE OTHER GREAT PROBLEM IS LINKED WITH INTENSIFYING THE DEGREE OF INTEREST AND RECEPTIVITY OF THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS TOWARD EVERYTHING NEW IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, IN ORDER TO SPUR AND STIMULATE IN THEM A REAL HUNGER FOR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. Scientific-technical progress must become a cherished cause of the economic trusts, combines, enterprises, and their labor collectives, and all who are concerned with the particular type of production should have a material interest in the acceleration of this progress.

For this purpose it is necessary to carry out a determined reorganization of the entire system of LEVERS AND MECHANISMS for the administration of economic and social life.

This particularly concerns PRICE-SETTING. This activity should be freed from any manifestations of bureaucratism and subjectivism. The principle should be strictly observed that through prices one can guarantee the introduction into practice of the top achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, the raising of quality, and the halting of the manufacture of outdated and low-quality products. The prices should guarantee an improvement in quality, competitiveness, and effectiveness of production.

One can say that the influence of THE LEVERS OF THE CREDIT FINANCE SYSTEM -- credit, taxes, dues, interest, and duties -- on the level of activity of the economic organizations in utilizing scientific-technological achievements, are also unsatisfactory. Here we require not a petty watchdog attitude, but stable and sure incentives, which should reflect the high criteria of the domestic and foreign markets.

This entails creating and applying levers of the credit-finance mechanism of types which provide incentives for accelerating scientific-technical progress, while sanctions should be applied against anyone who sets up barriers in the path of the development of this progress. The organization and the payment of labor should occupy their own proper and crucial place in this.

THE NEXT GREAT PROBLEM OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS CONCERNS THE CONTENT AND TRENDS OF THE POLICY FOR THE TECHNICAL RENEWAL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. In formulating its strategy for implementing the scientific-technical revolution in the country, the Central Committee has been guided by the profound conviction that the modern scientific-technical revolution is first and foremost a TECHNOLOGICAL ONE. Hence arises the need to draw up A UNIFORM NATIONAL CONCEPTION FOR TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL of the national economy, while applying a new approach in the MASTERING, DEVELOPMENT, CATALOGING, AND UTILIZATION of modern and promising technologies.

Reoccurring scientific and technical solutions and specifications for technologies of one and the same type create objective conditions for the broad INTEGRATION of the technologies, which facilitates the multiplication of the technologies and their application not only in allied types of production, but also in entire branches of material and nonmaterial production.

THE ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES, THE BIOTECHNOLOGIES, AND THE TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF NEW MATERIALS are of strategic priority for our country. They correspond most precisely to the specific conditions of our national economy and most fully match our nationals goals and our economic and scientific-technical development.

It is particularly important for our technological policy to concentrate our efforts on achieving parity with the leading world producers in the fields in which we are specializing or preparing to make technological or market breakthroughs.

In order to correctly understand and effectively solve the problems of technological renewal, it is exceptionally important for the cadres to be trained in the issues of the technologies, to raise the prestige of the technologies in production by means of material and intellectual incentives, and to develop and establish in everyone THE ABILITY TO THINK IN A TECHNOLOGICAL MANNER.

ANOTHER KEY PROBLEM DIRECTLY LINKED WITH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS THE PROBLEM OF INVESTMENT POLICY. A number of shortcomings exist in this field which have already become traditional habits and create considerable difficulties in the development of our economy. For example, it is no secret that as a general rule capital investments are "assimiliated," but as a result of this no substantial renewal of the technologies and equipment occurs and no marked increase in labor productivity is achieved. On the other hand, the percentage of capital investments put into passive basic funds is large, but the legal concentration delays the completion and commissioning of the projects. The amount of uncompleted construction continues to be very high.

All this calls for profound and essential changes to be made in investment policy, using the predominant portion of the capital investments for renewal of the technologies and equipment. A substantial role in this context is to be allotted to project planning.

THE PROBLEM OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS ALSO OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. The organization and acceleration of this progress is not, and cannot be an end in itself. The party regards scientific-technical progress as a powerful means for achieving its political, economic, and social

goals. It is a grand means for the progress of man, for making his work and life easier and richer, and for providing greater opportunities for him to develop his ability in his chosen career of work creativity.

This is why it is exceptionally important to correctly formulate and consistently implement the goals of scientific-technical progress. The chief and determining elements can be summarized as the following:

-- SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS TO LEAD TO A DECISIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC INDICES OF PRODUCTION. Based on modern technologies and equipment, this progress must promote reductions in the energy, raw material, and other material, and labor costs per unit of production, i.e. it is to be scientific-technical progress of a resource-saving type.

-- SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS TO LEAD TO AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL INDICES OF PRODUCTION. The new technologies and equipment are to further improve man's working conditions, drastically reduce heavy physical and manual labor, increase work safety, and assist in preserving the environment.

-- SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS MUST CREATE CONDITIONS FOR MAN'S INTELLECTUAL GROWTH. The organization of production under modern scientific-technical progress must demand and promote a higher level of the cadres' education and professional training, a broadening of their technical horizons, and the enrichment of their general culture and level of information.

This means that scientific-technical progress should be so directed as to lead to an acceleration of economic and cultural development and promote the overall social progress of society.

2. The Branches of the Economy

The policy for the country's TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL cannot be developed in isolation from THE STRUCTURAL POLICY for developing the economy. Only modern technologies enable an effective structural policy to be implemented and production to be increased, while simultaneously achieving relative reductions in consumption of energy and material resources. For this reason THE STRUCTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICIES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AND APPLIED IN ORGANIC UNITY.

INDUSTRY ALSO DEVELOPED AT A VERY FAST RATE DURING THE ACCOUNTABILITY PERIOD. Its percentage of the social product produced rose from 66.4 percent in 1980 to 70 percent in 1985. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period the tendency became apparent for the rates of development of the branches producing means for production (Group "A") and of the branches producing articles for consumption (Group "B") to draw closer together, this being a manifestation of the line followed by the party for the development of the economy to be subordinated to the concern for raising the people's living standard.

Substantial changes occurred in THE INTERNAL BRANCH STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY. Machine building and the chemical industry showed fast development. Production of the subbranches and forms of production which create the means and conditions for the intensification and intellectualization of production increased at fast rates. The value of production per capita of the electronics and electrical engineering industries reached 610 leva as compared to 331 leva in 1980. The amount of electric power produced per capita is 716 kilowatts greater than in 1980; steel production shows a per capita increase of 37 kg; rolled ferrous metals, 23 kg; nitrogen fertilizers, 3 kg; paper, 6 kg; and meat and meat products, 8 kg.

The small and medium-sized enterprises were established as essential units in our economy which assist in overcoming shortages and in enriching the domestic market with new products and services. It is necessary to continue building up these enterprises on a modern technological base, particularly in villages that still possess no industrial production.

Due to the BCP Central Committee's unceasing concern, THE LEADING ROLE OF MACHINE BUILDING IS BEING REVEALED EVER MORE STRIKINGLY as the principal standard bearer of scientific-technical progress. Its production has increased by 52 percent, that is, twice as fast as industrial production in general. This has exerted a favorable effect on the entire process of reproduction. The importance of the branch has increased for the technical and technological reequipment of all branches of the national economy, for the complex mechanization and automation of production, and for increasing the country's export possibilities.

Within the framework of machine building, ELECTRONICS has been developing at a fast rate. In 1985 computer equipment production increased 2.6-fold as compared to 1980. Minicomputers, high-capacity magnetic disk memory devices, personal computers, and so on have been successfully brought into mass production. The production of the branch is being well received in the international market.

A great success for our microelectronics industry is the mastering of regular production of microprocessor devices, new integrated circuits for data storage, and other items. A number of technological processes have been introduced into production at a modern level. However, notwithstanding these results, production of passive and active electronic components continues to fall short of the requirements.

Production of COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT has increased 1.9-fold. There has been a move toward perfecting a new type of rural automatic telephone exchange with microprocessor control, an electronic office switchboard, and a new generation of portable equipment and radio relay apparatus.

The product range of the ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY has been expanded. A wide range of integrated electrical actuators for numerical program controlled metal-cutting machines and robots has been brought into production.

In accordance with the decisions of the 12th congress, PRODUCTION OF EQUIPMENT FOR COMPLEX AUTOMATION HAS EXPANDED. Industrial robots for painting, servicing metal-cutting machines, automating welding and assembly processes, and so on have been successfully brought into service. There was a move toward the wider-scale production of high-capacity numerical program controlled metal-cutting machines and automatic technological modules for machining operations. Production and commissioning of flexible automated production systems has commenced. However, the more effective utilization of high-production equipment requires that a determined improvement be achieved in the servicing and operational maintenance of this equipment and that the reliability of certain structural components be increased.

Production of HOISTING AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT has increased, especially the production of motor lift trucks, but the market requirements for off-the-road motor lift trucks with a high lifting capacity are still not being satisfied.

Construction of plants for HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING was continued. The production was mastered of large products such as a rotor excavator, assemblies for continuous steel casting installations, strip rolls for metallurgy, and so on. At the same time, however, some of the capacities for heavy machine building are being constructed comparatively slowly and in an unintegrated manner, while some of those built are not being used to their full capacity. The requirements of the power, chemistry, metallurgy, and mining industry for certain unique machines, complex equipment, and spare parts are not being met satisfactorily.

SHIPBUILDING has mastered the production of multipurpose and specialized vessels. New vanguard technologies have been brought into service. An automated system is in operation for the design of ships and ship equipment. However, the manufacture of products needed to make up complete assemblies and of apparatus, ship structures, etc, is inadequate.

THE REAR ECHELONS OF MACHINE BUILDING have been developed to a certain extent. In casting production, mechanized and automated molding lines and modern machines for producing casting cores have been brought into service. But the problem of raising the degree of mechanization and automation of the basic and auxiliary processes, applying new materials, and employing low-power and low-waste technologies still remains unresolved. Requirements for tooling equipment and specific process equipment are not being fully met.

During the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan development and construction continued on the SECOND ECHELON OF MACHINE BUILDING. Production of diesel engines increased, and a new family of hydrodynamic transmissions for motor lift trucks was brought into production. A number of products for building lift trucks and vehicles, agricultural and construction engineering, for building manipulators and robots, technological modules, and automated process lines were mastered. A start was made on the production of high-precision hydraulic and pneumatic components.

The development of the RAW-MATERIAL AND ENERGY BASE is being carried out in accordance with the policy line outlined in the decisions of the 12th congress for increasing the proportion of enterprises' own primary energy and raw material resources, of integrated and in-depth processing of raw materials, of reducing the energy content and material content of production, and of mastering new types of materials. Practical work has begun on creating our own, qualitatively new raw material base for the national economy.

In THE POWER INDUSTRY production has continued to grow and the structure of the energy balance has continued to be improved. In 1985 41.6 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power were produced, which is 19.5 percent more than the figure for 1980. Coal extraction reached a figure of 32.5 million tons. The "Maritsa-Iztok" complex has been expanded and modernized. Production of electric power generated on the basis of lignite coals has increased. The importance of THE NUCLEAR GENERATING INDUSTRY is increasing continuously -- the electric power produced from nuclear generating plants has doubled, and in 1985 reached 31.5 percent of the total amount produced by the country. A start has been made on bringing into service solar collectors and installations for utilizing the thermal energy of geothermal waters.

The difficulties that occurred at the end of 1985 in the electricity supplies to the national economy and the population are a result both of the hard winter, the prolonged drought, and also of certain subjective weaknesses. There were delays in the construction of individual power-generating capacities, and shortcomings were permitted in the operation, repair, and servicing of equipment. Additional difficulties were also created due to the uneconomic use of electric power in production, the communal sector, and everyday life. The emergency measures taken to repair thermal generating plants and to introduce new electricity generating capacities, as well as the considerable explanatory and organizational work to promote the economic consumption of electric power, to a large degree brought the electric power supplies back to normal.

The FERROUS METALLURGY enterprises increased production of cast iron by 10.8 percent, steel by 14.1 percent, and rolled ferrous metal products by 7.6 percent. There has been an increase in the production of products involving a higher degree of processing, such as zinc- and plastic-coated thin plate, spirally welded pipes, high-quality wire, etc.

During the years of the 5-year plan period new progressive technologies were brought into service in metallurgy, such as continuous casting, out-of-furnace processing, blowthrough of steel with inert gases, and so on. New grades of low-alloy structural, tool, nitrided, and other high-quality steels have been mastered. On the basis of deep processing of the raw materials and the application of modern technologies, small-run production has begun of special ferroalloys and certain new types of efficient refractory materials.

Notwithstanding the successes achieved, THE STRUCTURE, RANGE AND QUALITY OF THE FERROUS METALS PRODUCED DO NOT MEET THE CONSUMERS' GROWING DEMANDS. Deviations from the standard indexes are being permitted in the strength parameters and dimensions of rolled metals.

During the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period the expansion of the raw-material base of NONFERROUS METALLURGY continued through the commissioning and construction of new mining and concentration enterprises. The existing technologies were further improved and new technologies introduced into service for chemical-bacterial copper extraction from substandard ores, for using oxygen to intensify metallurgical processes, and so on. This has led to an increase in the complex utilization of raw materials and to a reduction of waste products.

Modernizing and further equipping a large part of the capacities for producing rolled strip from nonferrous metals have been carried out, but the modernization of copper production is being completed at an unsatisfactory rate, and the same applies to the mastering of new materials for the needs of the electronics industry.

An expanded PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF METALLURGY has been drawn up, which provides for accelerated technological reequipment of the operating mining and metallurgical enterprises, construction of new small-capacity plants, increasing the deep processing of raw materials, and expanding the range and raising the quality of production. By 1990 domestic production should satisfy 85-90 percent of the country's ferrous metals requirements, and almost 100 percent of its nonferrous metals requirements.

In accordance with the 12th congress' postulate for transforming the chemical industry branch into one of the principal factors for the intensification of production, THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPED AT A FAST RATE. Its role increased in the expansion of the country's raw material base and in the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements for domestic chemical products. Production of medicines and drugs, perfumes and cosmetic products, domestic and small-run chemical products, polymer products, and industrial biological products developed at higher rates than the average for the branch. There was an expansion in the production of antibiotics, mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, and other agricultural products.

The achievements of science and technology were introduced into service in the field of chemistry at a faster rate, such as certain modern biotechnologies and catalytic, membrane, and polymerization technologies. Through the introduction of new, more efficient strains of bacteria, the productivity of the fermentation plants in the production of antibiotics more than doubled. In the field of small-run chemical production, production commenced of new synthetic detergents, chemical paints, varnishes, and specialized compounds and adhesives, including products for the electronics industry.

However, in the chemical industry new plants are being built slowly, basic production funds are becoming obsolete, and specialized overhaul and repair work is being delayed. Planned rates have not been achieved in the production of sulfuric acid, washing soda, caustic soda, and phosphorus fertilizers. Production of new chemical materials for the requirements of electronics, machine building, construction, light industry, etc., has developed at insufficient rates.

During the coming years efforts must be directed toward the technological reequipment of chemical production and the mastering of new raw materials and other materials. Particular attention must be devoted to THE PRODUCTION OF STRUCTURAL PLASTICS, COMPOSITE MATERIALS, AND PURE AND ULTRA-PURE CHEMICALS for the needs of microelectronics, optical electronics, laser technology, the development of small-run chemical production, and so on.

During the 1981-85 period the production of LIGHT INDUSTRY increased by 17.6 percent. The main attention was directed toward increasing the extent of renewal of products, with the wide utilization of the achievements and experience both of the leading foreign firms and of the national artistic and creative potential. Production is being adapted more and more to the rapidly changing requirements of the consumers and the firm trends in fashion. The range of goods has been expanded with new products with the construction of small-and medium-size plants and enterprises. A number of production capacities have been renewed and modernized.

The production of certain basic products, such as school clothing, knitwear, and ladies coats, increased at a lower rate. The requirements for modern working clothing, clothing and footwear for children and young people, certain types of knitwear products, and so on are not being met adequately.

During the coming years the material-technical base of light industry must be modernized through accelerated technological reequipment, and provision must be made for further increasing production, expanding the range of goods, and raising quality.

The industrialization of CONSTRUCTION and the development of its production-technical base has continued. Building production increased by more than 26 percent. There was an increase in the proportion of structures, components, products, and parts produced in industrial conditions, as well as in the degree of their factory finishing. The level of mechanization of the construction processes increased.

During the 5-year-plan period about 35 billion leva were brought into service. Installations of importance for the national economy were commissioned, such as the third and fourth reactors at the "Kozlodvy" nuclear generating plant, the extension of the "Maritsa-Iztok" and "Traycho Kostov" thermoelectric power plants, and the extension of the "Neftokhim" economic combine in Burgas, while the modernization and reconstruction were completed of the "Lenin" construction and installation combine for the production of electric steel, and of many other installations.

Notwithstanding what has been achieved, however, the party's postulation concerning ensuring the further intensification of construction has not been wholly fulfilled. Conditions have not been ensured for an optimum increase in the degree of industrialization and mechanization of finishing operations. The range of THE NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS OF CHEMICAL ORIGIN, secondary and waste products, thermal and sound insulating and water-sealing materials, and construction materials with complex structural and insulating properties is not being expanded to a sufficient degree. On the basis of the complex engineering project that has been drawn up, it is necessary to provide for the technological reequipment of building production and to create conditions for a considerable increase in the degree of industrialization of building and installation operations, to convert the construction industry into an assembling industry. Radical improvements are required in the organization and system of payment for labor; in labor, technological, and financial discipline; and in the fight for a decisive improvement in the quality of the installations constructed.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the party's April vanguard line, AGRICULTURE has continued to develop along the intensive path. The mean annual volume of the branch's production during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is 6.3 percent higher

than that for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Good results were obtained in grain production and in animal husbandry. The mean annual grain production rose by 3.4 percent as compared to the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, which included increases of 19.1 percent for bread grains, and 14.2 percent for sunflower seed. Animal production rose by 13.2 percent, milk by 17.4 percent, and eggs by 20.9 percent. The percentage of production from animal husbandry in the total volume of agricultural production rose from 49 percent during the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period to 53.1 percent in the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period. The unfavorable natural and climatic conditions during certain years hampered the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 12th congress for increasing agricultural production.

The increase in production achieved during the accountability period was achieved mainly as a result of the increase in average yields and average animal birthrates. A certain contribution to the increase production of meat, milk, and vegetables is being made by the self-sufficiency system of the settlement systems and individual farming.

In agriculture the technological renewal of production has started, based on fundamentally new criteria and approaches. Minimum resource-saving cultivations are being carried out on 85 percent of the field areas used for autumn cereal crops. Low-volume spraying is being applied to 8 million decares of agricultural crops. Important measures have been implemented for wider application of the embryo transplantation method in cattle breeding and for the production of seed and planting materials by the tissue culture method. However, this represents only a good beginning.

During recent years profound qualitative changes have been carried out in the organization and administration of agriculture. From the existing 14,000 brigades, 3,150 brigades have been formed of a new type working on a self-supporting basis. The proportion of professionally trained workers rose to 1/3 of those employed in the branch, while the number of equipment operators reached 122,000.

A positive balance was achieved from the development of agriculture during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan. Under different conditions the prolonged drought, especially in 1985, would have had catastrophic consequences. The increased capacities of our economy and of the large-scale socialist agriculture enabled the difficulties to be overcome without serious disturbances in the development of the branch and the country.

The realization in practice of the decisions of the February 1985 plenum must lead to a radical change in the intensification of agricultural production. For this reason it is necessary quickly to overcome certain weaknesses and to set to work on a new scale and with new criteria. We have available a generation of domestic and foreign high-yielding and highly productive varieties, hybrids, and races of agricultural plants and animals with great possibilities, which at present are not being fully utilized. In plans breeding the resource-saving technologies are not being applied everywhere due to the conservatism in thinking and actions of some of the cadres. In animal rearing the broad introduction into practice of specialization in lines of production is being held up, particularly in specialized meat-producing cattle rearing and milk-yielding sheep rearing. The task set by the 12th congress on utilizing the great possibilities of the untain regions for quickly and efficiently increasing meat production is not being fulfilled. Year after year, the standardized feeding of ruminant animals is not being introduced.

Scientifically based systems of land cultivation and intensive crop rotation are still being introduced slowly, as a result of which no substantial progress has been achieved in intensive utilization of the land and its productive capacities.

In many respects the agro-industrial complexes and the brigades are not ensuring effective use of the material-technical base, especially of machinery. One of the main reasons for this is the slow creation of a modern organization for utilizing the machines and the irrational allocation of the investments for the technological renewal of the strategic types of production. As well as this, a substantial part of the material-technical base in animal rearing and plant-growing has become outdated and needs drastic renewal.

The new stage requires greater attention to be given to the quality of the manpower in agriculture, and for the whole system of professional training to be reorganized and harnessed to the task of mastering and introducing into practice the new technologies. In recent years there has occurred a further deterioration in the age profile of those engaged in agriculture. It is evident that complex social, economic, cultural, and everyday-life measures are needed to retain the work force, particularly the youth, in the country.

As well as applying the new technologies, fundamental changes have also to be introduced into the structure of agricultural production, giving priority to the strategic forms of production and those with a high scientific content, which correspond to the changing requirements of the domestic and international markets and the development of the latest trends of scientific-technical progress.

The volume of goods production of THE FOOD AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY rose in 1985 by 14.4 percent as compared to 1980. There was an increase in the production of prepared, semiprepared and children's foods. However, the production is still being renewed slowly, and the complex and in-depth utilization of raw materials is still being carried out to a low extent.

In FORESTRY 1,620,000 decares of new planting have been completed, which is 60 percent higher than in the Seventh 5 Year Plan period. The use of the forests is becoming more and more stabilized and their ecological and other functions are being improved.

In THE WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY emphasis has been given to the development of the structure-determining types of production. While the general increase in goods production was 10.5 percent, the production of timber boards rose by 18.5 percent, and of furniture by 16.3 percent. The introduction into service of advanced technologies was delayed in the production of wood and wood-fiber boards, which held up the increase of production efficiency in the entire branch.

During the accountability period the wider introduction was ensured of the scientific-technological achievements for the complex SOLVING OF ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. Considerable means were spent on the introduction into service of waste-free and low-waste technologies and systems for the recirculating use of waters. Approximately 2.5 million metric tons of waste materials are made use of annually. The relative proportion of the treated effluent waters reached 55 percent, while the percentage of trapped noxious substances from those discharged into the atmosphere attained 78 percent.

However, in a large part of the populated areas and industrial regions the ecological effect is not in conformity with the expenditure on preserving the natural environment. The principal reason for this is the nonfulfillment of the plan for construction of basic purifying installations and the contravention of the environmental protection legislation. Insufficient work is being done on the industrial utilization of the vast amounts of slag, ash, and other valuable materials produced as waste products in the metallurgical plants and thermoelectric power plants.

It is essential to achieve a radical improvement in the work of all state organs and economic organizations in implementing the measures for protecting the natural environment, and to ensure their solution as a matter of priority by means of the annual and long-term plans.

During the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period the country's TRANSPORT SYSTEM developed in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP congress. The reconstruction and modernization of the material-technical base continued, as well as the introduction into service of complex mechanization and automation in individual installations and of new highly efficient technologies in all forms of transport.

In fulfillment of the congress decisions, 697 km of railway lines have been electrified and 367 km made twin-track. Now electrified railway lines make up about 53 percent of the overall length of track, while 21 percent of the lines are twin-track. Modern traffic control systems are being brought into operation.

There has been an improvement in the structure of the vehicle fleet. In transport for general use the average goods-carrying capacity rose during the 5-year-plan period from 7.1 to 9.0 metric tons, while 80.0 percent of the goods trucks were fitted with diesel engines. The percentage of special-purpose vehicles was increased by 8 percent.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable trading conditions, water transport and international road vehicle transport retained their authority as respected partners in international transport.

At the same time, certain important directions and tasks were not carried through to a conclusion during the 5-year-plan period. For example, the state of THE MASS TRANSPORTATION in the large towns, especially in Sofia, is not satisfactory. There have been delays in the renewal and improvement of the fleets, especially the river fleet, and of the structure of the vehicle fleet. Problems concerning the quality of transportation services, primarily in the small settlement systems, have not been totally solved. The expected improvements in providing taximeter goods transport services for the population have failed to materialize. The sanitary and hygienic condition of some of the vehicles and the state of road maintenance are not meeting the growing requirements.

The volume of the services carried out by air transport has increased, and the structure of the aircraft fleet has improved. The construction of the country's freeway network has continued, with the bringing into service of 113 km of new roads as compared to the 78 km provided for the 5-year-plan period.

Notwithstanding the reconstruction and modernization of the railways that have been carried out, THE PERCENTAGE OF GOODS CONVEYED BY RAIL HAS REMAINED AT THE 1980 LEVEL. The construction of high-capacity transshipment complexes in the ports, of main stations, and storage and warehousing facilities is falling behind. The state of the mechanization of LOADING AND UNLOADING OPERATIONS does not meet the requirements for the accelerated introduction of modern transportation and handling technologies.

The expansion and modernization of the material-technical base of COMMUNICATIONS has continued. The telephone links within and between settlements have been further improved. The long-distance automatic dialing network has been expanded. In spite of this, there is a clear lagging behind in this important branch in meeting the needs of the national economy and the workers. THE QUALITY OF COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES is low. Mechanization and automation of the production processes in postal communications is being delayed, as in the introduction into service of modern electronic, digital, and optical communication systems.

The development of the communication services should be directed toward further improving the material-technical base, sharply improving the quality of communications services, and providing high-quality radio and television signals to cover the whole country.

The country's FOREIGN ECONOMIC LINKS considerably expanded and deepened during the 5-year-plan period. During the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period the growth rate of the country's overall exchange of goods was higher than the rate of growth in the national income. The party's line concerning more and more active participation in socialist economic integration and, first and foremost, comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union, is being successfully implemented. The goods turnover with the USSR increased by 70 percent.

Thanks to our country's participation in the international socialist division of labor, progressive structural changes were completed and production increased in a number of branches. The export of goods from specialization and production-sharing activities increased at a fast rate. The production of new articles commenced, technical-economic parameters were further improved, and there was an improvement in the quality of a number of structure-determining products.

The exchange of goods in foreign trade with the nonsocialist countries also continued to develop. Our economic relations with the developing countries are developing successfully.

In the field of exchange of goods, a task of particular importance is to ensure the strict fulfillment of the obligations undertaken under specialization and production-sharing agreements. Greater attention must be given to cooperation in the priority directions and to further improving the forms of this cooperation.

THE TOURIST INDUSTRY is developing successfully. A number of new modern hotels have been built and some of the older ones have been reconstructed. The tourism and engineering infrastructure of the tourist complexes is being improved and holiday settlements have been built. We are in the course of introducing modern technologies which contribute to providing variety and improving services at our resorts. A gradual changeover is taking place to the year-round use of the material-technical base. There has been an increase in the numbers of workers, agricultural laborers, and white-collar employees taking vacations at the recreation centers and tourist complexes. However, certain shortcomings also exist in this area. The introduction of new technologies is being held up in the modernization of the tourism base. The level of professional training of part of the cadres is inadequate. The organization must be further enhanced, and the servicing and utilization of the material base must be improved.

Alongside the dynamic development of the branches of the economy and the successes achieved by the branches, MORE THAN A FEW WEAKNESSES HAVE ALSO APPEARED IN THE FIELD OF THE ECONOMY DURING THE ACCOUNTABILITY PERIOD.

Notwithstanding the great work that has been completed in explaining and implementing the decisions of the 1984 national party conference, the necessary radical change in IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTION has not been achieved. In this area only isolated breakthroughs have been made in light industry, machine building, the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, and others. However, as a whole the improvement of quality has not become the heart and main content of the work in the overwhelming portion of the party and economic organizations. The opportunities offered by the scientific-technical potential are not being fully utilized; the weaknesses connected with the technological preparation and metrological provisions for production have not been overcome; and issues of technological discipline, increasing the cadres' professional skills, etc., are being underestimated. The levers of the economic mechanism are still failing to provide the required degree of incentive for production quality.

In certain branches and types of production sufficient attention is not being devoted to carrying out BASIC OVERHAULS of processing equipment well and in good time, nor to the full utilization of production capacities. The economic mechanism is not stimulating a sufficient degree of interest in improving repair activities in conformity with the contemporary requirements for renewing and raising the efficiency of production.

THE DEPARTMENTAL APPROACH in administration of the national economy has had a negative effect on the accelerated development of the branches and the growth of the national income. Problems and difficulties have been created in the balancing and proportional development of the economy. Creative activity, initiative, and the taking of economic risks have frequently come up against manifestations of bureaucratism and inertia.

The complexity and broad scale of the new decisions and tasks demand a rearrangement in the work at all levels, combining revolutionary thought with revolutionary action as a guarantee for fulfillment of the party's outline plans.

3. Social Policy and Living Standards

In accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in fulfillment of the party's December program, social policy has been directed toward further raising living standards and further improving the socialist way of life. At the same time, the congress set the task of making the raising of living standards more and more a factor and powerful stimulus for the development of the economy and for further improving activities in all spheres of social life. The results achieved by the economy during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period created conditions for YET MORE FULLY SATISFYING THE PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL NEEDS. The real incomes per capita increased by 19.5 percent. The main source of this increase continued to be THE WORKING WAGE, which increased by 17 percent. The minimum monthly working wage rose from 100 to 120 leva. The starting wages of young specialists with secondary and higher education increased. The pay of certain categories of workers was raised -- doctors, teachers, equipment operators engaged in the mining and extraction industry and in power production, etc.

The increase of the per capita real incomes during the 5-year-plan period was to a large extent due to the increase in THE SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS, which rose by 31 percent. An ever-larger portion of these funds is being created by the enterprises and economic organizations. Certain measures were undertaken to link the social consumption funds more closely with the personal participation of workers in increasing the production through which their economic and social efficiency was intensified.

A considerable part of the social consumption funds was directed toward increasing the birthrate and improving the conditions for child. The monthly supplements for children were increased, and the additional paid leave for looking after children was extended until they reach the age of 2 years. Children up to 6 months of age are given free medicines. The means for assisting single mothers and for maintaining children's homes were increased. Loans are issued for housing and household needs of young families, part of these loans not being paid back after the birth of the second and third child.

Notwithstanding these measures, THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS continues to be one of the most important issues of our society. The birth rate is low and the natural population growth small. The relative proportion of the older groups in the structure of the population is becoming greater and greater. It is necessary to increase still further the social prestige of motherhood and of having many children, and to devote more attention to strengthening the family and to the care and upbringing of a lively and capable younger generation.

THERE HAVE BEEN INCREASES IN THE MINIMUM MONTHLY PENSIONS FOR YEARS OF SERVICE AND OLD AGE, INHERITED AND PERSONAL INVALID PENSION, AND THE PENSIONS FOR COOPERATIVE FARM WORKERS. The amount of pensions paid out in 1985 reached 2,397 million leva, over 42 percent higher than in 1980. The increase in old-age pensions for cooperative farm workers benefited 550,000 persons. A solution was found to the question of pensions for equipment operators in agriculture working under conditions of the second category of labor.

During the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period considerable attention was given to MULTIFACETED SATISFACTION OF THE POPULATION'S DEMANDS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES. The range of producers of goods and services was expanded, integration was implemented between light and local industry, and a number of small and medium-sized enterprises were built. The product structure was improved, ranged were widened, and new products were put into production to satisfy new needs connected with the workers' daily life and recreation.

The production of durable goods, and also of luxury, gourmet, and new products was increased. There was a growth in the quantity of goods produced by machine building, the chemical industry, and others for domestic use. Over the years of the 5-year-plan period, commodity funds rose overall by 25.9 percent.

On the basis of the population's increased incomes and the increased commodity funds, RETAIL GOODS TURNOVER developed further, increasing by 21 percent during the 5-year-plan period. There was an expansion in the application of the new progressive forms of trade -- self-service, the open display of goods, home deliveries of goods, fulfillment of commissions to advance orders, and so on. A start was made on construction regional trading centers and specialized furniture stores; the network of company stores and trading points at places of work expanded; and the links between producers and traders are being improved.

The consumption of a number of basic foodstuffs and nonfood product increased, reaching the following per capita figures in 1985: meat -- 71.3 kg; fish -- 8.3 kg; eggs -- 239; milk (3.5 percent fat content) -- 215.2 liters; cotton fabrics -- 26.6 square meters; woolen fabrics -- 4.8 square meters; silk fabrics -- 4.4 square meters; knitwear products -- 132 items; and footwear -- 2.2 pairs. There was an improvement in furnishings and fittings for the Bulgarian house. Now, of every 100 households 93 are equipped with television sets, 89 with washing machines, 94 with refrigerators, 37 with cars, and 42 with telephones.

However, in spite of the results achieved, trade continues to lag behind the market's real requirements. There have been decreases in the percentages, and in some cases in the actual amounts of foods in certain categories in popular demand. Periods of interruption in the sales of a number of essential goods are frequent. Consumer demand is not being studied sufficiently, and the reaction to newly arising needs is slow. Trade has still not formed a barrier against substandard goods delivered to the market. The supply of products with higher technical specifications such as color television sets, automatic washing machine, refrigerator-freezers, and other products for domestic and cultural use, is lagging behind. The growth of the commodity funds is still falling behind the increase in the population's money incomes, thus creating certain difficulties in the market.

THE STANDARD OF TRADING SERVICES is unsatisfactory, and complete solutions have not yet been found for questions concerning the organization of trading, especially those relating to goods movement, the specialization and siting of the store network, and the introduction of modern technological and technical equipment.

During the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period, further measures need to be taken to ensure a regular, all-year-round supply of the domestic market with varied and high-quality goods. Yet wider application must be made of COMPLEX MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION, AS WELL AS PALLETIZATION AND CONTAINER TECHNOLOGY in handling goods and stocking shops, and the road must be opened for the modern progressive forms of trading services.

The development of PUBLIC CATERING must continue to accelerated rates, and there must be radical improvements in the sanitation and quality of service. There must be an expansion in the industrial production and the supply of semifinished products, semi-prepared and prepared foods in convenient packs and portions, which are in high demand. The proportion of food products from the Bulgarian national cuisine must be increased. Cafeteria catering for the workers and all schoolchildren and students must be further developed.

During the years of the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period THE EVERYDAY SERVICES to the population were further developed and their material-technical base was improved. District combines and small enterprises were built, special streets and zones for services were set up, and the network of workshops and acceptance points was expanded. Services to workers at their places of employment improved. The servicing of the small populated areas was improved through new forms of organization. The fast and express services, services by subscription, the rental of items, and so on, were well received by the population.

However, here, too, no radical change has been carried out in the development of services and the improvement of their quality in accordance with the growing demands. The standard of service and the scope of services provided continue to be their weakest side. The demand for automobile services, carpentry, ironworking, and especially building and repair services is still far from being fully satisfied. The development of everyday services is uneven throughout the country. Opening hours do not correspond to the workers' free time. Control and strictness relating to the quality of services and their fulfillment within due time are at a low level.

It is necessary to overcome the lag in developing of domestic and household services within the period of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan and to provide the preconditions for services to grow by 70-80 percent. There must be a radical improvement in the quality of services and a considerable expansion in their range. Special attention must be paid to services at people's places of work and in small populated areas.

The expansion of HOUSING CONSTRUCTION and the solving of the housing problem occupy important places in the party's social policy. During the years of the 5-year-plan 343,000 dwellings were completed, which is less than that envisaged in the Theses of the 12th congress. The per capita living area increased by 1.8 square meters. Particular attention was paid to meeting the housing demands of young families. Enterprises and their labor collectives are engaging in housing construction. In the capital, certain large towns, and national industrial complexes the housing requirements are still not being fully met. The quality of housing construction continues to be unsatisfactory.

During the coming years renewal of the housing stock must be extended and the system of housing allocation must be further improved. The proportion of dwellings with 3 or more rooms must be increased to over 50 percent of the total number of newly built dwellings. During the years of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan approximately 360,000 dwellings are to be built, 100,000 of them in the capital. In the new housing districts under construction the necessary installations for providing complex services to the population must be built at the same time as the housing.

An important component part of the party's social program is the improvement of MEDICAL SERVICES to the population. In 1985 there were 35 doctors and stomatologists for every 10,000 inhabitants of the country. More and more attention is being devoted to mothers and children. Approximately 2,500 maternity and children's clinics look after and maintain the health of pregnant mothers and children up to the age of 3 years. Infant mortality in Bulgaria fell to 15.8 per 100 liveborn babies in 1985, as against 20.3 for 1980, but still lies far behind the best world achievements. Infant mortality in the villages is higher than the average for the country.

The number of children in permanent nurseries and mother-and-child homes has risen. More and more concern is being given to old people and singles throughout the country. Home social care services have expanded.

The material-technical base for health care has improved. The most modern diagnostic and treatment methods have been introduced, such as ultrasonic and endoscopic diagnostics, computer tomography, etc. The hemodialysis centers established in all the okrugs have extended the lifespan of those suffering from kidney disease. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

The quality of the medical service to the population and the siting of specialized medical aid close to people's homes and places of work does not meet the requirements. The measures taken to limit and treat the socially important diseases and to expand preventive health care are inadequate. The standard and efficiency of the health protection of mothers, children, and people of working age are still not satisfactory.

With a view to meeting the population's health needs more fully, the available hospital beds must be redistributed; new methods and medical equipment for a modern standard of treatment must be applied everywhere; and disease prevention activities and the quality and standard of medical services must be improved in the labor collectives and the residential districts.

REST AND HOLIDAY FACILITIES have been considerably developed. New vocation homes have been built. The numbers of those taking vacations at all seasons of the year have increased.

The MASSES PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORT, AND TOURISM must be developed as necessary for the sensible use of free time by workers and youth, to improve the state of health of the people, and to maintain high working fitness. Their development should not be restricted to concern for high sports skills. The most favorable conditions must be created for popular sports and tourism, while improving the sports and tourism base and expanding the organized forms for annual holidays and short breaks from work.

Complex measures are needed to utilize more fully and rationally the labor resources and intellectual potential of the nation. By the technological renewal of production ONE MUST ENSURE A MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND WORKING CONDITIONS, in order to achieve the more complete realization of every member of socialist society.

III. Intellectual Culture

Since its foundation, the BCP has always seen intellectual culture as an integral part of the society's material life, and simultaneously as a factor in society's further development and improvement. Having combined the century-long struggle of our people for intellectual progress with Marxist-Leninist ideas on the revolutionary transformation of society, the party, even before the victory of the socialist revolution, surrounded itself with our most creative talent in the name of the struggle against fascism and capitalism. The party enjoyed authority and recognition among the broadest circles of the progressive intellegentsia.

Under the conditions of socialism, and especially during the April period in our country, A REAL UPSURGE OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE took place. It convincingly confirmed the remarkable idea of Georgi Dimitrov that in culture there are no great or small peoples, and that every people is capable of making its contribution to enriching mankind's cultural treasury.

The level achieved in the relatively independent development of science, education, artistic culture, and the mass media after the 12th BCP Congress SHARPENED THE NEED FOR THEIR ORGANIC SYNTHESIS and for their even closer interaction as an integral system. Now the intellectual sphere becomes an ever broader field of creative expression and simultaneously increases its role in building up the human factor, which has a leading role in the scientific-technical revolution which is taking place. This requires that we move to FURTHER EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN THE INTEGRATIONAL PROCESS AMONG THE VARIOUS SPHERES OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE, SO THAT THEIR MERGING AND MUTUAL ENRICHMENT MAY INCREASE IN ORDER TO MORE EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT THEIR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

The INTENSIFIED DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE CULTURAL PROCESSES is an essential characteristic of the intellectual sphere. The access of the working people to cultural assets significantly increased. In accordance with expanding socialist democracy, the increasing cultural level of the people, and the public activity of cultural figures, the restructuring of the leadership of the intellectual sphere based on THE SOCIO-STATE PRINCIPLE in the area of creative culture, expanded after the 12th BCP Congress to the sphere of education as well. We have to apply this principle better in perfecting science leadership. Thus we shall complete the integral cycle by restructuring the leadership of intellectual life, something which will lead to favorable possibilities for further overcoming the interdepartmental barriers and increasing the comprehensive role of the intellectual factor in social life.

Our intellectual culture asserts itself more than ever as an OPEN SYSTEM. Preserving and developing its class character and patriotic socialist contents, it perceives everything valuable from the progressive intellectual culture of other peoples and simultaneously, according to its possibilities, makes its contribution to enriching mankind's intellectual culture.

1. Science and Its Increasing Role

The further construction of the developed socialist society in our country requires a combination of the scientific-technical revolution in all areas and activities with the advantages of the socialist social system. This dramatically increases the ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR SCIENTIFIC FRONT both in implementing original research and development, and in studying and utilizing world scientific experience and achievements.

After the BCP Central Committee April plenum, significant results were achieved in the areas of science and scientific-technical progress. A scientific front which is

substantial for our country's size was constructed. The organizational structures of the academies, the higher schools, and the branch engineering-innovating organizations were formed. A cadre potential has been created in the principal scientific directions which has growing capacities for reaching modern complex solutions and for the reproduction of national science. The role and contribution of Bulgarian scientific thought to implementing the goals and tasks of the socialist community are constantly increasing. The international authority of Bulgarian science increased.

The care for science and scientific services increased after the 12th BCP Congress. In 1985 the expenditures for science and scientific services reached 2.8 percent of the national income, in comparison with 2.3 percent in 1981. More than 80,000 people work in the area of science and scientific services, which is about 1.8 percent of all those engaged in the national economy. Now 51 academicians, 78 corresponding-members of the academies, about 1,200 professors, and 2,500 docents are working in Bulgaria.

During the period under review, efforts were made to form the necessary correlation between basic and applied research and development.

International scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, and first of all with the USSR, continued to develop successfully. The number of signed treaties and agreements on scientific-technical cooperation with the capitalist countries and companies increased.

The high requirements and the SELECTIVE STRATEGY DRAWN UP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE directed the scientific and innovating units toward solving many essential raw material-energy problems, improving the technologies, increasing the technical level, improving quality and renewing production, better utilizing the labor potential, soil-climate conditions, and biological possibilities of the crops and agrarian animals, improving the labor environment, solving the problems of the complex neuro-biological and psycho-social development of man, and so forth.

Certain technological breakthroughs were implemented using original Bulgarian innovations, and four scientific discoveries of our scientists were recognized. The scientific and developing organizations receive the main credit for turning electronics and the electronic industry into a leading branch of machinebuilding, and for developing biotechnologies, optical electronics, laser technology, and the production of new materials.

The Central Committee highly values the results achieved by figures in the field of science and technology in the struggle for further technical-economic, social, and intellectual progress of the society.

Simultaneously, it must be pointed out that IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENCE THERE EXIST MANY UNSOLVED PROBLEMS, AND THERE ARE MANY DIFFICULTIES AND WEAKNESSES THAT ARE BOTH OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE. The task of placing science and scientific-technical progress at the base of our socio-economic development, has not been fulfilled. The economic mechanism has neither created the necessary preconditions of forming in the managing organizations a "hunger" for scientific products, nor in the scientific organizations a striving toward original and large-scale developments of great effectiveness. There exist serious weaknesses in planning financing, and price-forming of the scientific-technological, and information products. The low level and the irrational use of the material-technical and informational basis of science are a chronic disease. The problems of electing, stimulating, and improving the qualification and age structure of the scientific cadres have not found a satisfactory solution for many years. The development of young scientific workers also lags behind the needs.

THE SITUATION OF SCIENTIFIC CRITICISM IS ALSO UNSATISFACTORY. In many scientific areas it is timid, unconvincing, and subjective, while in others -- it is a "forbidden zone," carefully guarded by pseudo-scientific authorities. Many of the scientific publications as well as the scientific, faculty, specialized, and expert councils do not sufficiently assist and do not develop criticism. Unfortunately, the administrative-scientific leaderships and the party organizations do not utilize scientific criticism as an instrument of assistance and control.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF MANAGING SCIENCE HAS BEEN BUREAUCRATIZED TO A SIGNIFICANT DEGREE. It has many "shadowy areas" and it creates conditions for concentrating on petty subjects, conservatism, and avoiding the burning problems of the day. Very often in scientific work THERE IS NO COMMUNICATION WITH PRACTICAL LIFE. This produces a monologue which does not leave the "home court" of the department chair, section, or institutions.

Taken together, these weaknesses decrease the effectiveness of the scientific thought, and in many cases turn creative new ideas into a "grey stream" of self-oriented scientific developments and publications.

Obviously, A NEW APPROACH IS NECESSARY, WHICH WILL AVOID THE DUPLICATION OF STRUCTURES AND INSURE GREATER FLEXIBILITY AND THE OPERATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE MANAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH ACTIVITY. IT IS HIGH TIME TO MORE BROADLY INTRODUCE THE PROBLEM PRINCIPLE AND PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH when forming scientific collectives, and decisively overcome the existing organizational barriers which hinder the introduction of new and more effective forms of work.

The main requirement of the scientific front during the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period and until the year 2000 is to direct efforts toward solving in an integrated manner the FUNDAMENTAL THEORETICAL AND APPLICABLE PROBLEMS of: technologically reequipping the national economy; improving the structure and intensifying the entire national economic complex; increasing the effectiveness of the socialist economic and scientific-technical integration; increasing the scientific level of social management; and forming the socialist personality.

These important requirements necessitate the RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT AND EXPEDIENTLY ORIENT IT, AND A COMPLETE FULL REVIEW OF ITS ORGANIZATIONAL AND THEMATIC-FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIFORM NATIONAL STRATEGY OF BULGARIA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT during the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period and until the year 2000. In this strategy the focus must be on priority directions for developing and multiplying the integrated and standardized technologies both in areas in which we have specialized until now, and in new promising trends of particular significance for our country in future decades.

It is necessary to establish specialized organization to research and introduce technologies, and an entire technological infrastructure for the national economy.

Such a long-range strategy for the country's technological development also assumes a NEW APPROACH IN DEVELOPING BASIC RESEARCH to use as a theoretical and methodological foundation and as a reliable source for enriching the fund of Bulgarian science. This necessitates the formation of a NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR BASIC RESEARCH paying particular attention to original research and other research which is undertaken from the starting point of a given applied result, the implemented world scientific product, or of mastering the scientific knowledge of other countries. The monopoly of this or that scientific organization is to be decisively overcome, as well as the monopoly of a certain collective on a given piece of research. It is the duty of the academicians and the higher education establishments more and more profoundly to follow and study the achievements of science and technology in the world, and assure the preconditions for rapid development in every direction in the front ranks of world science.

The national program for basic research must be constructed upon the principle of THE SOCIAL, NATURAL, AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES INTERMINING AND SUPPLEMENTING ONE ANOTHER. The research of the scientific-technical revolution must find its place in this program on the basis of the inter-disciplinary approach, internal logic, and the methodological requirements of scientific development itself. The program must be built on the basis on the constant expansion and development of the direct scientific-technological relations with the USSR, as well as production sharing, specialization, and integration between the two countries' scientific institutes.

The decisive perfection of the organization and management of science requires an increase in the self-government character of scientific organizations by combining expedient planning and centralized management with the initiative and freedom of scientific creativity; and preserving the specific character of scientific labor with the necessary state, fiscal, labor, and technology discipline. This must find its normative expression in the economic mechanism; in the program organization; in competition; in uniting and integrating forces and resources; and in evaluating, paying, and stimulating the cadres.

Turning the scientific organizations into self-governing ones must facilitate the IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND PRODUCTION, removing the "no man's land" between science and social practice, and very quickly introducing scientific results. Now science must be organically connected with production, and scientific figures connected with the workers class. Science must at the same time broadly open itself to education and culture.

On the other hand, turning the scientific organizations into self-governing ones must create new possibilities for the ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE ITSELF AND ITS CADRE POTENTIAL. It is necessary to proceed without delay toward decisively renewing, comprehensively developing, and fully utilizing the MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS of the scientific front, because serious scientific results can be achieved only in modern scientific laboratories with world-level scientific equipment and organization.

THE WORK WITH YOUNG CADRES acquires special significance in the development of the scientific-cadre potential. It is also especially important to perfect the mechanisms of directly connecting the cadres creative growth and professional development with their concrete contribution to scientific research and production. MORE EFFECTIVE, BOLDER, AND MORE FLEXIBLE FORMS AND METHODS OF STIMULATING THE CADRES ARE NEEDED. It is expedient to introduce into the sphere of industry a system of posts for technologists, planners, and designers, which, although simplified, must be adequate with regard to scientific titles and degree and sufficiently versatile to reflect the complexity of the cadres' labor, rights, and responsibilities. REMUNERATION FOR WORK IN SCIENCE must be brought into line with its social role and significance.

The new tasks dictate the comprehensive perfection and application of the STATE-SOCIAL AND SOCIAL-STATE PRINCIPLE in the management of science, and the search or new and more effective forms of developing scientific and technological creativity among the scientific-technical intelligentsia, the working people, and especially among the youth.

Issues of increasing the PARTY INFLUENCE OVER SCIENCE are of fundamental importance for the moral-psychological readjustment of the scientific cadres in the spirit of the latest party decisions. The party committees and organizations must probe more deeply and competently into the tasks of the scientific organizations and collectives, and create a new political climate for directing these organizations and collectives toward especially important scientific problems, the solution of which accelerates the further socioeconomic and intellectual development of the country.

2. Artistic Creativity and Cultural Activity

The years after the 12th BCP Congress were fruitful for Bulgarian artistic culture. It continued to assert as an active factor in society's socioeconomic and intellectual progress, and in the harmonious development of the socialist personality.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of the April cultural policy for 30 years already, socialist Bulgaria is justifiably proud of the achievements of its cultural front. Today, it has the power and possibilities to solve more and more complex creative and social tasks. One can say decisively that many achievements in the areas of artistic literature, painting, cinematography, theater, music, dancing, and architecture have asserted themselves not only as the national intellectual treasury, but have also evoked broad international interest. The nationwide esthetic education which is being implemented, the diversified cultural activity, the unique "Banner of Peace" movement, and the integrational processes in the intellectual area turned into a powerful instrument of ideological influence and of developing the people's creative talents, especially those of the growing generations. The international writers' meetings and some other cultural forums which are taking place in our country became a wonderful tradition. The large-scope ideas of the talented fighter for creativity and beauty in work and life -- Lyudmila Zhivkov -- are incorporated in these achievements of our modern intellectual culture.

Literature and art made a significant step forward in implementing the party's order to depict socialist reality in a highly artistic manner. They directed ever more decisively their attention toward constructing the image of the positive hero, and toward creative analysis and reproduction of our society's contradictions and the struggle against negative phenomena. Works which reveal important stages in the people's historical fate and revolutionary struggles have a great patriotic and educational charge. Our art's commitment to the cardinal problem of mankind -- the struggle for peace and against the danger of a nuclear war -- is strengthening. THE GROWTH IN PROFESSIONAL SKILL, THE DIVERSITY OF INDIVIDUAL STYLES AND MANNERS, AND THE SCOPE AND WEALTH OF THE CREATIVE PROCESS ARE A PRECIOUS ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR CULTURAL FRONT, WHICH IS TO DEVELOP FURTHER ON THE IDEOLOGICAL ESTHETIC FOUNDATION OF THE METHOD OF SOCIALIST REALISM. It is in this, above anything else, that the party sees the road toward further increasing the quality and social effectiveness of artistic creativity.

Traditionally, OUR ARTISTIC-CREATIVE UNIONS are working actively and fruitfully to correctly direct the creative process and to elevate its ideological and esthetical level. Developing this significant positive experience even more consistently, they concentrate their attention on unsolved problems and new tasks. It is necessary to devote more concern to contemporary creative problems, and to the work of every unit, editorial board, publication, and individual creator.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE OF BULGARIAN CULTURE GROWS. It actively cooperates in propagating the peaceful policy of our party and state and further deepening the processes of intellectually drawing closer together with the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community. In its contacts with other countries, Bulgarian culture conducts a convincing dialogue, revealing the advantages of real socialism and the deep humanity and democracy of its goals. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is successfully consolidating as an active center of major cultural events, and an active and respected member of UNESCO and other international cultural organizations.

Bulgaria's participation in enriching world socialist culture, together with the USSR and the other socialist countries, must further be the main trend in implementing our international cultural activity. The significance of culture as a bridge for the people's mutual acquaintance and peaceful understanding grows under the conditions

of the exacerbated ideological and political situation in the world. This requires that we devote much greater attention to the qualitative dimensions of cultural exchange, its flexibility, and its growing influence.

Simultaneously, the cultural level of the Bulgarian people, and our country's broad and active international political, economic, and cultural relations and intensive development INCREASE THE REQUIREMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE IDEOLOGICAL CONTENT AND ESTHETIC QUALITIES OF ARTISTIC CREATIVITY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITY. It is in accordance with these higher requirements that one must evaluate both the undoubted achievements and the still existing weaknesses of our cultural life. Many facts testify to manifestations of a decline in strict critical and selfcritical attitudes on the part of individual creators, artistic councils, editorial boards, publishing houses, and leadership of cultural institutes and artistic-creative unions. Social, artistic, and economic counteractions against thematically weak and ideologically limited works, and against indifferent, boring, and artificially complicated works are not sufficiently effective. Unfortunately, there are cases of onesidedly reflecting modern reality, as well as enslavement to esthetic views and concepts which are alien to the nature of socialist art. The demanding public justifiably considers that some of the works of literature and art do not reflect sufficiently our people's work and struggle to construct mature socialism.

The party has repeatedly stressed the SIGNIFICANCE OF LITERARY AND ARTISTIC CRITICISM as a form of party leadership in the artistic-creative process, and as its valuable regulator. Under the conditions of nationwide esthetic education, it also asserts itself more and more as a valuable orienting and directing factor in the esthetic-educational process. Positive transformations took place in recent years in the area of artistic criticism; however, the desired irreconcilability concerning a decreased ideological level, an unsatisfactory professional level, and subjective partiality has still not been reached. What is needed is increased competence and responsibility in theory and criticism to evaluate the artistic assets from clear class-party and esthetic positions, while those creators who work in this area are to combine artistic facts with the facts of life more skillfully.

The needs of social development requires us TO RAISE THE SOCIALIST HUMANITY AND HISTORICAL OPTIMISM OF OUR ART, MULTIPLY ITS IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CHARGE, AND INCREASE ITS CIVIC FERVOR. The task is to use the power of artistic influence to form high moral merits and active humanism, and to reveal the optimistic concept of man. The civic position of the creator, as well as his vigilant conscience and his ability to depict our reality's concrete historical dialectics with a correct creative sense are of great importance in solving his task, as well as in the struggle with negative phenomena and deviations from socialist humanism.

NEW PROBLEMS EMERGE TO CONFRONT ART AND CULTURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. The scientific-technical revolution evoked ever deeper changes in individual and social life, in the psychology and general culture of the individual personality, and in the manner of living. Simultaneously, some contradictions also emerge in the development of the personality, as well as manifestations of onesidedness in interests, elements of intellectual limitations, and consumer orientation. These problems, which have not been sufficiently solved, pose new qualitative tasks and responsibilities for artistic creators, esthetic science, artistic-creative unions, and organs of culture management.

During the past period, concrete measures were undertaken to perfect PLANNING AND PREPARING THE DISTRIBUTION AND PLACEMENT OF CADRES IN THE SPHERE OF ARTISTIC CULTURE. Now the party poses tasks of long-lasting significance, which require that serious reconstruction be carried out to further intensify the academic process, to integrate

close and similar specialities, and to promote close cooperation between academic institutions and scientific institutes in training future specialists. It is necessary to devote more expedient care to the ideological-political education and professional qualification of the young creative-artistic intelligentsia and students. In this context, serious claims may be made in relation to professional standards, ideological and pedagogical training, and the teaching cadres of the arts educational establishments. The significance of the problem of improving prospective planning, and of selecting and training cadres in accordance with real needs, increases.

AFTER THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS, SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS WERE INVESTED IN PERFECTING COMPREHENSIVE CULTURAL ACTIVITY AMONG THE PEOPLE AND IN INCREASING ITS SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS. Our country has at its disposal a developed system of cultural institutions which make their contribution to satisfying the spiritual needs and elevating the cultural level of the working people, and to their esthetic education. As a result of the consistently conducted policy of decentralizing cultural activities, a process began for activating cultural life in the conurbation systems, workers collectives, teaching establishments, and the Army units. Positive tendencies consolidated in the development of amateur artistic activity, connected first of all with elevating the level of cultural events.

Changes in the socioeconomic and intellectual development of the nation, and the expanding democracy of culture require CHANGES ALSO TO BE MADE IN THE APPROACH TO IMPLEMENTING THE LINKS BETWEEN ART AND THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE. Creators' contacts with ordinary people and the workers collectives must become much more active and lasting. The forms of artistically depicting the new phenomena and tendencies in our social development need further improvement. The artistic-creative unions and culture administration organs do not fully utilize the possibilities of the moral and material stimuli and the mechanism of social commissions for directing creators toward significant topical themes.

The attitude of the relevant state and public organs toward the PEOPLE'S CULTURAL CLUBS needs a serious change. These clubs must consolidate as a center of cultural life in the settlements. It is known that for many years these clubs experienced insurmountable difficulties of a material, financial, and cadre nature. The activity of such powerful systems of mass cultural influence as film-distributing, libraries, and museums needs critical evaluation and concrete assistance.

The analysis of the dissemination of cultural values and the sociological research which has been conducted, show the presence of an IMBALANCE IN THE STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF THE CULTURAL NEEDS OF VARIOUS STRATA OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND YOUTH, THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY GENERALLY, AND IN THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES. The reasons and ways of overcoming these disproportions are being insufficiently analyzed and reported by the cultural institutes, organs, and organizations. The development of cultural life in small settlements and conurbation systems that are relatively removed from the national and okrug centers merits special care in this direction.

Experience shows that without sufficient and reliable information about the qualitative changes taking place in the people's consciousness and behavior it is impossible to direct ideologically and to manage effectively the modern processes of cultural life. This complex and urgent task must be solved more and more insistently and comprehensively by the competent organs within the system of culture and the relevant sciences.

THE NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT FOR ESTHETIC EDUCATION continued to develop and enrich itself during the period under review, and the role of the esthetic principle in the people's work and everyday life was strengthened. The complex program for nationwide esthetic education and the long-range programs of the Committee on Culture and the artistic-creative unions contain a rich ideological charge and guidelines for educating through

the creativity and life of great figures, including many noted Bulgarians. In this activity basic attention and the related initiatives must in the future be directed toward more rationally utilizing existing possibilities to attain a broader range of influence and a more differentiated implementation of this activity among the various socio-professional groups, and especially among the youth.

Despite the measures adopted in recent years for a fresh organization of mass MUSICAL-ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES, more specifically in the enterprises of public catering and the discotheques, and to overcome manifestations of inferior taste and the denationalization of musical activity, the changes which have been achieved do not correspond with the requirements. The departmental approach is being overcome only slowly, something which creates diversity in the directions of the activities of the various organizations and institutes.

Achievements in the area of the CULTURAL-HISTORICAL HERITAGE are significant, but simultaneously many acute problems and requirements emerge to confront the specialized organs of culture in searching for and, especially, in preserving cultural-historical monuments and relics. There have been many cases of an irresponsible attitude toward significant objects of our cultural-historical heritage. The preservation and maintenance of these objects must be the duty and responsibility not only of the specialized institutions, but also of our entire public. It is necessary to improve comprehensively the work of the museums, and sharply improve the conditions of preserving, maintaining, and utilizing the archives and other documents of our cultural-historical heritage.

THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF CULTURE significantly improved during the reported period. Many major national objects of great cultural-ideological significance were constructed, such as the Buzludzha monument-house, the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture, and so forth. The material base of many arts galleries, museums, libraries, and some theaters improved as a result of the construction of new buildings or the reconstruction of existing ones. Our restored and highly patriotic tradition of making donations had a beneficial influence in this context.

Simultaneously, one must take into consideration the fact that in many places in our country the material-technical basis of culture is being seriously underestimated. The local economic organs and organizations must participate ever more actively in the construction and enrichment of this basis. It is extremely imperative to use the material-technical basis in an integrative fashion for cultural needs, regardless of this basis' departmental subordination. Even more radical measures are needed to reequip culture and its objects with modern technical means.

The party's April cultural policy is the basis and source of CONSTANTLY IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF ARTISTIC CREATIVITY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITY. The SOCIAL-STATE PRINCIPLE as an expression of socialist democracy in managing and leading artistic culture underwent further development in the period between the 12th and 13th BCP Congresses. The Committee on Culture and the councils on culture consolidated as social-state organizations which successfully coordinate, mobilize, and utilize the cadre and material possibilities of the various institutes and organizations. The role of the creative-artistic unions in the activity of the national cultural and complex also developed.

Simultaneously, there exist many weaknesses in the management of artistic culture which hinder the effective utilization of the social-state principle. The possibilities of some social-state organs as collective leaderships are not being sufficiently used. Manifestations of bureaucracy are evident in the activity of some figures and councils on culture, as well as lack of ability to utilize the experience and possibilities of the mass organizations, and other public and state organs.

The positive transformations achieved during the period under review testify to the maturity of the PARTY LEADERSHIP OF THE MANYSIDED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, and its ability to solve, in a timely and creative way, the problems and tasks emerging at every stage. The party committees and organizations are dealing more systematically and profoundly with the topical problems of artistic-cultural life. The relations of the BCP okrug committees with the Committee on Culture and with the creative-artistic unions are improving. The content of the work of the party organizations in the creative-artistic unions and the national cultural institutes is being enriched. These positive tendencies must strengthen further. THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PERSONAL EXAMPLE OF THE COMMUNISTS AND LEADING OFFICIAL IN THE SYSTEM OF CULTURE ARE TO INCREASE, AND THE STYLE AND METHODS OF THEIR WORK ARE TO IMPROVE.

Figures from the fields of art and culture are implementing their highly humane missions, UNITED AND RALLIED AROUND THE LENINIST APRIL POLICY OF THE PARTY. The Central Committee highly values their contribution to our people's intellectual development, and expresses its confidence that they will cooperate with more and more inspiration and with new and creative energy in successfully putting into effect the bold instructions of the 13th BCP Congress.

3. Education and Cadre Training

During the years of the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period new steps forward were made in reconstructing education and developing the system of increasing the qualification of the cadres and their more effective utilization. Significant work was done to create the necessary organizational, cadre, and material-technical conditions of the personality's multisided development and its complete realization in life, in accordance with the Theses on Developing Education adopted by the BCP Central Committee in 1979, and the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

SUCCESSFUL RECONSTRUCTION OF OUR EDUCATION HAS COMMENCED. A new uniform polytechnical school is under construction. Study-professional complexes have been created, and they are successfully consolidating. The issue of new content in teaching 6-year old children in the first grade and of organizing the study-educational process has been solved along the basic lines. Kindergartens encompass 80 percent of the children, and more than 90 percent of those children who are to enter first grade. The study-educational process in the professional-technical high schools and vocational schools is improving in the direction of further bringing together education's general and professional branches.

THERE HAVE BEEN POSITIVE CHANGES IN THE CONTENT, FORMS, AND ORGANIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION. The first steps have been made toward improving the students' practical training. Education in the higher schools comes closer and closer to the requirements and needs of social practice. There have been positive results in the activity of the newly commissioned study-production bases, and higher study-production centers for specialized training of students in post-secondary education or postgraduate professional training. A significant number of leaders, specialists, and workers improved their qualifications in various ways.

The party and state adopted many measures on developing the creative possibilities of TEACHERS AND LECTURERS in higher educational establishments. The transition began toward training teaching cadres with higher education for all levels of the uniform school system and preschool education. Many of the teachers' social problems were solved during the last years. The cadres needed by schools in some okrugs and regions of the country, in which until now most of the teachers were without proper education and qualifications, have been supplied.

With the active assistance of the public, some 39,000 new places in kindergartens and 2,300 classrooms were created. The base for the students' labor and rest was expanded. The school boards and councils of national education developed and strengthened. They are consolidating more and more confidently as STATE-SOCIAL ORGANS OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT. Training and educating the young generation becomes the cause of the entire society.

THE BALANCE OF THE PAST PERIOD SHOWS THAT SIGNIFICANT AND SUCCESSFUL WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON THE PART OF THE PARTY AND STATE, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND BULGARIAN TEACHERS TO TRAIN YOUTH AND TO PROVIDE THE NATIONAL ECONOMY WITH CADRES. These problems are being discussed regularly at plenums of the party committees and sessions of the people's councils. Fruitful efforts are being made to mobilize all social factors on whom the solution of these problems depends.

A cadre policy is being conducted which aims at improving the provision of specialists and qualified workers for all branches of national economy and for the various settlements throughout the country. The training of specialists in new qualitative directions has begun -- biotechnology, data processing, microelectronics, new materials, and so forth. The number of those who completed high school education in 1985 reached 97,400 people. For the first time, all those who graduated also received a certain professional training. About three-quarters of the graduates of the uniform polytechnical high school who do not continue their education begin to work in areas in which they have specialized, or in a profession close to their area of specialization.

Simultaneously, it must be pointed out that there are still significant weaknesses and unsolved problems in education. While clear postulates and concrete programs exist, one still does not always act with the necessary consistency. THE POSITIVE PROCESSES in reconstructing the high schools and higher educational establishments, and in increasing the qualification of cadres and their effective utilization ARE DEVELOPING AT A VERY SLOW PACE. The high schools HAVE NOT ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE STUDY-EDUCATIONAL PROCESS, IN THE CONTENT OF STUDY DISCIPLINES, AND IN THE METHODS OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION. There has still been no approval of stable programs ensuring the complete creative development of talents from the earliest age, and throughout the entire training course. The informational and curriculum overloading of a considerable position of the students continues. The introduction of free-choice and faculty training is being delayed.

After the initial positive steps THERE HAS BEEN A CERTAIN STAGNATION IN IMPLEMENTING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. VERY OFTEN ITS ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT ARE ON A PRIMITIVE LEVEL and it does not correspond to the youth's interests and the needs of the country's economy. School and economic leaderships do not take the necessary measures to achieve effective study-production activity. This, as well as the insufficiently well-directed and coordinated influence of various social factors leads to failures in the labor education and professional orientation of the youth. There are many young people who do not want to work in material production, and who scorn professions in the area of technology and the technological supply of production.

Schools, relevant state departments, and social organizations have not done enough to STRENGTHEN THE STUDENT'S PHYSICAL AND GENERAL HEALTH. The approach of the sports organizations in developing mass youth sport and tourism is incorrect, and their work is far from satisfactory. Physical education classes in many schools in the country take place formally and without the necessary basis. The issue of school health protection has not been comprehensively solved.

The party evaluates as EXTREMELY INSUFFICIENT THE WORK DONE DURING THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD IN THE AREA OF THE SCHOOLS' MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS. This activity has been underestimated at all levels -- from the planning organs and relevant ministries, to the people's councils and construction organizations. Plans for constructing schools and children's establishments have not been fulfilled for many years. All this significantly hampers the normal work of the schools, and in some big cities it has posed serious questions in the further reconstruction of the educational system.

THERE ALSO EXIST MANY PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF HIGHER EDUCATION. Here, too, there is a considerable delay in reconstruction. The cadres needed by many branches of the national economy, and especially in the new strategic directions in developing production, are not being trained. There have been significant shortcomings in the young specialists' scientific and practical training. The nomenclature of the various areas of specialization is still needlessly differentiated, while relations and cooperation between the various faculties and higher-education schools are insufficiently developed. Very little has been done to construct a modern experimentation basis for the scientific activity of the higher-education establishments.

THE WORK TO INCREASE THE EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS INSUFFICIENTLY EFFECTIVE. Construction of a uniform system of postgraduate qualification and specialization is being implemented at a slow pace. The use of ineffective and nonuniform forms for professional training continues, something which does not facilitate raising the quality of the labor force.

It must be reported that not all organs in the area of education have acted with the necessary expedience and consistency. The Ministry of National Education allowed a delay in many directions of reorganization. The possibilities of the Higher Study Council and the High School Education Council have not been fully utilized.

The course adopted by the party for quickly developing scientific-technical progress REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM. A NEW APPROACH TO WORK TO DEVELOP AND UTILIZE THE COUNTRY'S CADRE POTENTIAL IS NECESSARY. The party developed a comprehensive concept of activity in this direction. The goal is to improve sharply the young generation's training and satisfy the country's needs for a NEW TYPE OF CADRE with developed technological and esthetic thought, capable of generating and synthesizing original ideas and solutions, and willing to struggle persistently and consistently for their practical implementation.

THE BASIC THING NOW IS TO CONNECT MORE CLOSELY THE CADRE POLICY WITH THE NEEDS OF THE ECONOMY, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE, SO THAT IT COULD BETTER CORRESPOND WITH THE QUICKLY CHANGING NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY. The satisfaction of cadre needs is to be achieved first of all through increasing the quality indexes of the labor force. All this dictates that we improve work at the various levels and with ever greater insistence and consistency to continue the changes along the entire chain of planning, and cadre training and utilization.

It is necessary to ensure the harmonious provision of cadres for all branches and spheres of national economy, paying special attention to the needs of scientific-technical progress, and mastering and introducing new and progressive technologies and strategic directions in production and science.

The years of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period must become A PERIOD OF DECISIVELY DRAWING CLOSER TOGETHER AND MERGING GENERAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW UNIFORM POLYTECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL MUST CONTINUE. Attention must be directed first of all toward decisively increasing the quality of the study process and improving high school youth's labor training and professional orientation.

It is necessary to improve the study process' organization and intensification in order to achieve unity in mastering, processing, and actively utilizing information. Activities related to having the entire young generation master computer literacy must be consistently developed. It is necessary to develop broadly the practice of having noted specialists, scientific workers, artistic and cultural figures, and prominent athletes and physical culture specialists as teachers in schools.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILDREN AND STUDENTS must be elevated to a new qualitative basis, and their health must strengthen. For this purpose we need the means, a material basis, and cadres.

It is necessary to improve comprehensively the SCIENTIFIC SERVICES for the education system and decisively improve the qualification of the teaching cadres. For this purpose, the scientific-pedagogical research into the basic theoretical-methodological problems and those of great applied importance is to expand substantially and deepen.

It is necessary TO ACCELERATE THE PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTING HIGHER EDUCATION and comprehensively improve the work for the training of specialists of a new type, capable of participating in the scientific-technical revolution and in the nation's intellectual growth. The construction of a 3-level structure of training which can create specialists with a broad integrated training, professional mobility, flexibility, and adaptivity must be completed. More favorable conditions are needed for the scientific growth of the teaching cadres in the higher education establishments, where the scientific-research and teaching activities are to be skillfully combined.

Our high school and higher educational establishments have good traditions in the area of educational activity. The reconstruction of higher and high-school education must fully ensure the forming of a communist world view, high moral virtues, esthetic taste, and readiness on the part of young people to participate actively in the socioeconomic construction of the country and in the people's cultural progress. It is necessary TO CHANGE THE TONE AND STYLE OF IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK WITH THE STUDENTS, AND OVERCOME DECLARATIVE, PATRONIZING, AND PETTY GUARDIANSHIP. Decisive measures are necessary to overcome some weaknesses in studying Marxist-Leninist theory, which is to be more closely connected with the practical problems of our time. CLASS CRITERIA ARE TO BE SET with greater skill and consistency concerning scientific-technical progress in the West, fashion, art, informal interest groups, and so forth.

THE KOMSOMOL AND THE PIONEER ORGANIZATION must find their real place in implementing student self-government and in forming the new "teacher-Komsomol collective-teacher" relationships.

It is necessary to reconstruct work to INCREASE THE EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATION OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. As well as perfecting correspondence and evening education, and the forms of increasing qualifications and of requalification, one also has to utilize new and expedient branch and territorial forms of training. With their assistance, specialists from a given professional area must master the new technologies within a shortened period of time, and receive a new or higher qualification.

Life dictates that we significantly improve THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF EDUCATION. In this context, new possibilities are to be sought for general solutions in the spheres of education, science, culture, sport, leisure, and so forth. Programs are to be consistently implemented for constructing a qualitatively new type of school, with the necessary study rooms and laboratories, electronic and other study equipment, video equipment, closed-circuit television, games and sport facilities, facilities for scientific-technical, artistic, and socio-political events, and workshops for modern labor-professional training.

THE PROBLEM OF MORE FULLY UTILIZING THE COUNTRY'S LABOR RESOURCES is of great significance, along with perfecting the training of cadres. Under present conditions, it is inadmissible to waste the energies and possibilities of highly qualified specialists and executives, to misuse their labor time, and burden them with activities alien to their training and qualifications. It is necessary gradually to achieve conformity between the positions occupied and the functions performed, between the level of qualifications and the tasks that have been set, and between striving for work manifestation and the possibilities for the effective realization of the cadres. The necessary ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE are to be created at all levels of management and in all branches and spheres of activity for the better and more effective utilization of the intellectual abilities, professional knowledge, and skills of the leaders, specialists, and workers. It is upon this basis that the cadre requirements are to be determined, and their training and placement planned.

We are to proceed with great responsibility to solve the issues related to improving the qualifications of and providing incentives for the ENGINEERING-TECHNICAL CADRES, as well as increasing their status and social prestige. The character and content of their qualifications are to improve decisively, so that they correspond better with the high requirements of our time.

The new qualitative tasks in the area of education and cadre training require that the party organs at all levels, the state, economic, and public organizations, as well as figures from the field of education, and our entire society work more expediently to create complex conditions of constantly perfecting and elevating man -- from the educational, general cultural, and social points of view. The successful implementation of the tasks we are setting ourselves, and our country's present and future days depend on this.

The BCP is confident that the various units of our glorious intelligentsia -- the scientific workers and figures from the fields of art and education, inspired by the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, will not spare their brains, talent, or energy to put these decisions into effect, and to elevate the intellectual life of socialist Bulgaria to a new qualitative level.

IV. Social Management and Socialist Democracy

The full utilization of socialism's historical advantages under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution is integrally connected with IMPROVING SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND EXPANDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY.

During the years after the 12th BCP Congress, experience was accumulated in constructing socialist society in Bulgaria, the USSR, and in the other socialist countries, something which created the necessary preconditions for a new stage in perfecting socialist social relations in accordance with the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. The necessity of carring out deep qualitative transformations in all areas of managing our sociopolitical and socioeconomic life emerged.

The party devoted special attention to questions of establishing a correct proportion between the rights and responsibilities of central and lower units of management, and between economic and administrative methods. The activity to perfect the system of management was dictated by the requirements of the BASIC NATURAL LAWS ON OUR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

During the period under review cooperation between various spheres of social activity and between the various levels of management improved, and democracy and self-government expanded. The activity of the labor collectives in solving social causes increased. The broad discussion of important problems of our country allowed millions

of people to participate directly in the management of complex modern economic and social processes.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW WAS A PERIOD OF COLLISION BETWEEN THE NEW SOLUTIONS AND CONSERVATISM AND INERTIA, AND BETWEEN THE OBJECTIVE POSSIBILITIES OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND THE INABILITY OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR TO FULLY REALIZE THEM. This period of party activity did not pass without shocks and conflicts. Formalism and inertia in implementing party decisions on perfecting management appeared in many places.

The party conducted a sincere and constructive dialogue about the negative phenomena and processes in society, and made a profound analysis of the causes of bureaucratism in the work of many units of the management system.

The essence and content of the course which was adopted for perfecting social management has two basic directions:

IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC AREA -- this is the complete utilization of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, as well as the commodity-monetary relations in the interest of society and to increase the role of the labor collectives as managers of the socialist property with which they have been entrusted.

IN THE POLITICAL AREA -- this is the improvement of the structure and functions of the state organs and social organizations, so that they can actively develop and assist the application of economic and political approaches, creatively combine centralism and decentralism, rights and duties, and more broadly attract the working people to managing social life.

1. Managing National Economy

During the period under review the comprehensive improvement of the system of managing the national economy was implemented in several directions:

-- THE BASIC POSTULATES OF THE PARTY CONCEPT on the role of the labor collective and labor relations under socialism, were developed and subjected to nationwide discussion. On this basis a new Labor Code was prepared and adopted. It has exceptionally great significance in improving labor organization and discipline, increasing social justice, and implementing the party's social policy.

-- THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S JANUARY 1984 PLENUM discussed and adopted new trends of consistently applying the economic approached in national economy management.

-- THE 1984 NATIONAL BCP CONFERENCE adopted a long-range program on creating political, organizational, management, and economic preconditions for guaranteeing high quality in all spheres and branches of the national economy.

-- The new views and approaches in developing and conducting scientific-technical policy found their supreme and concrete expression in the decisions of the BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S FEBRUARY 1985 PLENUM, which set the task of a drastic change in management with the view to mastering the scientific-technical revolution.

-- THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE JANUARY 1986 PLENUM outlined comprehensive and wide-scope tasks for qualitative changes in the management system, essential changes in the structure of the state and economic apparatus and normative system, and in the methods and style of managing.

As a result of all this, THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS IMPROVING. The functions, competencies, and responsibilities of the various levels of management were clarified. It is necessary for the state organs to free themselves of uncharacteristic operational functions and direct their attention toward solving the strategic problems of the national economy. In order to overcome decisively the departmental approach in managing the economy and the other spheres of social life, principled new organs were created at the Council of Ministers -- councils and other units -- having important functions related to developing and conducting state policy.

Simultaneously, THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ECONOMIC LEADER increased, on the one hand as a representative of the labor collective in relations with the state, and on the other as a representative of the state in relations with the labor collective.

The role of the enterprise as the basic economic-organizational form also increased. THE ECONOMIC COMBINES AND UNIONS also underwent further development as forms for production concentration and specialization.

In practice the changes in mutual relations between the owner and the manager of socialist property made it necessary TO COORDINATE THE MANAGEMENT OF CENTRALIZED STATE PLANNING OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY EVEN MORE CLOSELY AND ORGANICALLY TO COORDINATE COUNTERPLANNING. The drive is to direct CENTRALIZED STATE PLANNING more toward the strategic problems of developing the economy, so that it would not deal with current issues that are uncharacteristic of this. The program principle in elaborating and implementing national economy plans is also expanding. Certain centrally determined obligatory plan indexes are being limited, and the normative basis of planning is improving.

Simultaneously, the COUNTERPLANS are consolidating as the basic means of implementing state tasks, developing the activity of the working people in economic management, and ensuring the socioeconomic development of the labor collectives.

During the period under review a large-scale experiment was undertaken in supplying THE NEW ECONOMIC APPROACH AND ITS MECHANISM, and it confirmed the correctness of the new visions and approaches developed by the BCP Central Committee. The improvement of the mechanism continued with a view to encouraging economic initiative and the labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for the production-economic end results. New criteria for evaluating the economic activity are becoming consolidated. They are to stimulate the introduction of scientific-technical progress and increase production quality, savings in material and energy resources, and the attainment of high economic efficiency. The gradual transition of the economic organizations toward full self-support began. The part played by the budget in financing economic activities decreased. The results principle is being ever more broadly applied in labor wages. The competition principle in obtaining credits is being introduced. Relations of procedures with the internal and international markets are becoming increasingly direct. The plan-forming function of the economic contracts is developing.

The forms of organizing joint economic activity through creating corporations, organizations, branch and territorial associations, and so forth, diversified. The socialist enterprises are becoming established as relatively autonomous commodity producers, connected with the other units of national economy through the socialist market. The role of the consumer in mutual producer-consumer relations is increasing.

Regardless of the results that have been achieved in improving the management system, in many places there are still weaknesses and shortcomings in the style and methods

of work. Inconsistency is being permitted between the level and scope of the adopted decisions on the one hand, and the standard of the organizational and practical work for their implementation on the other. The central state organs and the economic organizations themselves have not created sufficient stimuli for intensifying production and achieving a turning point in production quality. Deviations are allowed, and many enterprises, economic combines, and unions apply the economic approach only formally. There is not sufficient coordination and control of the work of the party, state, and economic organs to improve management.

There is evidence of an irresponsible attitude toward socialist property. Valuable and scarce resources of society are being wasted, raw materials and energy above the envisaged norms and limits are wasted, and much useless or low-quality production is being allowed. This carelessness creates misappropriations and use of socialist property for personal corrupt purposes, and for obtaining illegal income, unrelated to labor.

The Council of Ministers and the ministries too often introduce changes in the economic mechanism and the other normative documents, and often crudely violate the rights of the enterprises by seizing means from the enterprises' own funds.

The principles of competition and elections in selecting cadres still have not been broadly applied in management. Some leaders and leading organs do not report regularly to the labor collectives and do not sufficiently publicize the results that have been achieved and weaknesses that have been allowed.

The problem of increasing the level of the legal, economic, and management training of the leading cadres and specialists according to the modern requirements of social management's practice remains unsolved.

All this requires that the party committees and organizations show greater attention toward the problems of management and toward creating a more effective system of coordination and control in implementing the decisions that have been adopted.

Enriching socialist social relations and strengthening the mutual dependence between various areas of social life complicate the tasks of management and increase its role in social development. Improving management becomes more and more decisive in accelerating the scientific-technical progress, revolutionizing the material-technical base, and in a timely way revealing and solving the emerging contradictions between the present state of the production forces and the level of production relations that has been achieved. Now it is necessary to create political, economic, and organizational conditions for consistently following the strategic course that has been marked, for improving the management of the national economy by CONSISTENTLY APPLYING AND DEVELOPING THE LENINIST PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM.

The issue of improving the planning principle in our society's social and economic development is of key significance. THE STATE PLAN must first of all contain the national goals, indexes of the pace and proportions of socio-economic development, as well as all economic conditions for their achievement.

We have to apply a new approach toward SETTING THE BALANCES in a new manner. It is necessary to eliminate the practice of setting the balances mainly based on quantitative indexes. The problems of quality must be solved more and more on the basis of qualitative indexes related to use in raw materials, materials, technologies, human resources, and so on. THE BALANCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL RELATIONS must become the core of the balance system. It must encompass and report relations between the technologies, vertically -- from raw material input to the end product output -- and

horizontally in relations between the technologically connected branches and production. It is necessary to further increase the role of VALUE BALANCES when determining the complex of economic measuring criteria and levers to be used in selecting the most effective variants of plan solutions in the areas of technological structures and the international specialization of production.

The development of centractual relations between the self-governing organizations, as well as between them and the relevant state organs, must be the basis for constructing the counterplan. Without significantly increasing the role of the contractual system, there can be no completed planning process and no counterplan.

IT IS NECESSARY TO FURTHER IMPROVE ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY TO TURN THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-GOVERNING ONES. This requires a full-force development of the possibilities for utilizing the economic levers and interests and an increase in the flexibility and effectiveness of socialist production, while preserving the advantages of centralized planning. The self-governing organizations must receive the appropriate economic, production, and judicial independence. They must function on the basis of commissions determined by the state, as well as economic conditions and norms in accordance with the principles of economic accounting. The economic conditions and levers determining the behavior of the self-governing organizations must be formed on the basis of the system of balances and on a new qualitative basis, which ensures high profitability on the part of production, and the ability to compete too. Developing and applying the system of balances, and improving the normative basis and the economic conditions for implementing the economic tasks must ensure flexibility and maneuverability in the activity of the self-governing organizations.

It is necessary to expand their RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES as a whole, both in their domestic economic and international economic relations. The self-governing organizations must implement a direct connection with the market, bringing the results of production marketing to the direct producers.

THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL CONTROL also requires further improvement. Without permanent, competent, and primarily preventive control, it would be difficult to implement the basic tasks of socialist construction. One must fight relentlessly against every deformation in control information, against the cover-up of shortcomings, and against invented reports and window-dressings. Self-control in the labor collectives based on their party organizations' dynamic activity must become one of the main means of implementing the self-government of the labor collectives.

Management practice must develop and improve with the help of modern computer equipment and principled new information technologies.

Special attention must be paid now to the MANAGEMENT TRAINING of the cadres on all levels. It is necessary to ensure high professionalism in the activity of the managing cadres, and a new qualitative level in the management training of leaders and specialists, and all the working people.

The large-scale tasks, presented for solution at the present stage, require a decisive improvement in the style and methods of leadership, and a radical change in thought and action. It is necessary to stimulate creativity, innovation, courage, and strategic thought as well as organize and utilize the collective brain of the masses in all spheres of public life.

Further improvement of the management of the national economy must bring the normative documents and the organizational forms in this area TO A HIGH STATE OF STABILITY AND CONSISTENCY. In future they must be reviewed once every 5 years, at the end of each 5-year plan period, and this must be closely related to preparing the new 5-year plan.

The reconstruction of the management system is a complex and versatile process. It is necessary to create conditions under which the activity on perfecting management and the practical realization of the new postulates is to be directly undertaken by the labor collectives, brigades, and party committees and organizations, and become the cause of millions of working people.

2. State and Social Organizations and Movements

THE PROCESS OF THE GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST STATE INTO ONE FOR THE WHOLE PEOPLE WAS STRENGTHENED AND ENRICHED BY NEW FORMS, thanks to the comprehensive successes in socialist construction and based on the constantly increasing social class homogeneity of our society. Now it better expresses the will and interests of the workers class, agricultural workers, and people's intelligentsia. The conurbation systems and municipal people's councils occupy a greater place in people's life and the country's management. New and broader possibilities were created for the participation of the working people in the management of the social and economic processes and for further developing the people's self-governing.

The representative organs of state power, actively assisted by the Fatherland Front and the other social organizations, better utilized the collective brain while preparing the decisions and laws adopted during the period under review. The forms of SOCIAL-STATE AND STATE-SOCIAL PRINCIPLE in the areas of culture, national education, labor management, and the social cause, continued to develop and become enriched.

At the same time, during the period under review, manifestations of bureaucracy, formality, and departmental approach in the work of the state organs were not overcome. The centralist-bureaucratic style and methods of work in many units of the state apparatus were overcome with great difficulty.

The following must be THE MAIN TRENDS of the future development of the socialist state: FURTHER EXPANDING DIRECT AND REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY, IMPROVING THE STATE APPARATUS' ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY, AND STRENGTHENING THE CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE, the labor collectives, and social organizations over the activity of the state organs.

Now it is necessary to secure the even more active participation of the working people and the entire population in the activity of the state organs to implement the tasks of social development.

The legislative and control activity of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY improved during the period under review. Basic issues of the country's socioeconomic development were discussed and decided in a broader and deeper fashion. More active control was implemented over central and local state organs. The permanent commissions made a great contribution to this enterprise. The links of the people's representatives with the population improved, and their active role in their constituencies allowed them to implement successfully the instructions of the voters and solve a significant number of social and personal problems.

Perfecting the legislative and control activity of the National Assembly to implement successfully the socio-political and socioeconomic strategy of the party, and creating even more favorable conditions and preconditions for the active participation of the National Assembly and its permanent commissions in the process of drawing up plans for socioeconomic development and the budget must be the main course in further increasing the role of the National Assembly. The supreme control over the activities of the executive-directing organs implemented by the National Assembly must expand.

It is necessary to consistently INCREASE THE ROLE OF THE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS and consolidate them as "small parliaments." Their participation in the preliminary

preparation of the draft laws and other matters which are to be discussed by the National Assembly, must be activated. It would be expedient to grant the permanent commissions the right to issue obligatory instructions to the organs and departments whose activity they inspect.

THE STATE COUNCIL must improve the structure and organization of its work. In accordance with its tasks, set by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it must ensure the higher level implementation of its activity.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS made significant efforts in perfecting the leadership of national economy. In order to implement the forthcoming tasks it is necessary to change the structure and organization of the Council of Ministers, as well as its style of work. The councils created under the Council of Ministers, and the changes in the economic ministries reveal new possibilities of overcoming the departmental approach and increasing the independence of self-governing organizations. This will contribute to increasing the role of the Council of Ministers as a supreme executive organ of state power.

The period under review was also fruitful for the PEOPLE'S COUNCILS. They ensured better the engagement of the population in the work of constructing the conurbation systems, meeting better and better the people's material and intellectual needs, and further increasing the people's standard of living. The improved composition of the councils and the increased activity of the people's councillors and their greater organizational, political, and economic possibilities, contributed to this.

However, despite all this the activity of the people's councils continued to lag behind the needs of social development. Their contribution to implementing the plans for socioeconomic development and in securing the complex administrative services for the population is unsatisfactory. The main reason of this is the slow completion of the reorganization of the style and methods of the work and leadership of the people's councils and the cadres working in them. They are not making full use of the authority given them, especially in organizing the complex administrative services for the citizens.

The complex socio-economic construction of the conurbation systems, aimed at better satisfying the population's material, social, and intellectual needs must further become a basic part of the activity of the people's councils. They must become established as active factors of implementing the country's socio-economic and scientific-technical strategy, by more fully opening up and utilizing the territorial resources. The people's councils must move more quickly to reform national education, increasing the qualification of the cadres, and rationally utilizing the labor resources. This means accelerating the harmonious construction of the conditions of life, labor, and rest. In an active dialogue with the economic organizations they must ensure their participation in the uniform construction of the social infrastructure in every territorial unit.

It is a task of primary importance to consolidate the CONURBATION SYSTEMS as the basic socio-economic and territorial units of the country, and the municipal people's councils -- as their managers and fullfledged local organs of state power and people's self-government. An important condition for this is to eliminate all manifestations of guardianship over these organs, as well as the practice of seizing the means legally granted to them for maintenance and development. It is necessary to adopt a new Law on the People's Councils, through which they are to receive additional prerogatives.

After the 12th BCP Congress the role of the LAW AND ORDER ORGANS increased in the struggle to preserve our socialist legality and legal order and to limit crime and

other negative phenomena of our life. Significant work was done to improve legislative activity and coordinate it with the development of socialist social relations. A new labor code, the Family Code, and other laws were adopted after a nationwide discussion. A comprehensive reform of the court system was conducted, through which dispensation of justice was brought closer to the population. A new manner of electing and releasing judges was introduced.

In the work of the public prosecutor's court and the arbitration organs there are certain weaknesses, such as sluggishness, some cases of low level of justice, nonfulfillment of judicial acts, shortcomings in performing judicial-administrative services, and so forth. Some of these organs do not show the necessary activity in the struggle against waste and infringements upon socialist property. They do not always fully exercise their broad prerogatives.

It is necessary to continue the efforts to improve the socialist legal order, demonstrating even greater irreconcilability toward crime, using preventive measures, and to take care that everyone everywhere, strictly observes the laws, and to continue the effort to control the care of socialist property and protect personal property, honor, and dignity of the citizens.

During the period under review, state and public control expanded their social base and made contributions to overcoming many weaknesses and shortcomings in our socioeconomic life.

THE INSEPARABLE RELATIONS OF THE PARTY WITH THE BULGARIAN AGRARIAN NATIONAL UNION [BZNS] CONTINUED TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN IN THE YEARS AFTER THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS. The new socio-economic strategy of the party requires even stronger unity of action between the BCP and BZNS. The technical reequipment of agriculture, introducing new technologies, increasing the crops and productivity of animal-breeding, and increasing production effectiveness must further be an important field of the common struggle of communists and united agrarians.

After the 12th congress the BCP developed the postulate of THE INCREASING ROLE OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS and their consolidation as public guarantors in implementing party policy in various spheres of social life. The practice confirmed the correctness of this party postulate. The contribution of social organizations and movements to the socio-economic development of the country, strengthening the ideological-political unity of the people around the BCP April policy, and developing the working people's socialist creativity and education constantly grows.

During the period under review the FATHERLAND FRONT successfully implemented its role in strengthening the moral-political and ideological unity of the people and developing socialist democracy. Its contribution to developing the conurbation systems increased. The Fatherland Front's organs and organizations are cooperating more effectively with agricultural organizations on issues of self-sufficiency and the development of private farming, and with the people's councils and the mayors' offices in satisfying the social, cultural, educational, town-planning, and other needs of the population at their places of residence.

With its specific forms and means of work the Fatherland Front is called upon to develop even more its coordinating function in solving of important problems of a nationwide character, and to cooperate in introducing scientific-technical achievements in the sphere of everyday life and services; saving materials, electric power, and water: collecting and utilizing secondary raw materials; and comprehensively improving the esthetic character of the environment. Ideological-educational work where people live must become more concrete and differentiated, being aimed toward patriotic, moral, labor, and international education, increasing the reproductive

role of the family, strengthening and developing family traditions, and intensifying the struggle against misuse of alochol and smoking. An important task of the Fatherland Front is to study public opinion, in a timely way, quickly react to the population's complaints and proposals, more actively utilize its right of control, and cooperate with the state organs in promoting the protection of law and order and the environment where people live.

The party highly evaluates the activity of THE BULGARIAN TRADE UNIONS. Their contribution to implementing economic and social policy has been great. They consolidated as a social force in counterplanning and as a direct organizers of socialist competition and the mass scientific and technical creativity of the working people. Their role in solving the vital social problems of the labor collectives and in facilitating the broader and more active participation of the working class in production management increased.

The adoption of the new labor code opened new opportunities for trade unions in the area of labor. The outlined guidelines for improving labor relations and establishing the labor collective as the manager of socialist properly gives the trade union organs and organizations new qualitative tasks in perfecting labor relations, defending the rights of the labor collectives, and better implementing the rights and duties of every working man.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions have a great responsibility for precisely observing technological discipline, protecting labor, and increasing the education and qualifications of the executive cadres and specialists. Along with the established forms, new forms must also be sought for organizing and paying for labor, for material and intellectual incentives, for decisively improving the quality of labor and production, observing social justice in distributing relations, and instilling a sense of savings in using materials, raw materials, fuels, and energy, the trade unions are to search for new and more effective forms of achieving positive results in these areas.

Positive changes took place in the work with YOUTH AND THE KOMSOMOL during the period between the two congresses. Bulgaria's young generation is even more actively investing its growing creative, intellectual, and professional abilities in the country's socio-economic progress, and in managing social affairs. Due credit is to be given to the Dimitrov Komsomol for its ability to direct itself toward key and perspective tasks.

The scientific-technical revolution is now turning into THE BASIC TERRITORY FOR THE EFFECTIVE TRAINING AND REALIZATION OF YOUTH. It is in this area that it will temper its political, ideological, and organizational qualities, satisfy its social and intellectual needs, and demonstrate its natural inclination toward new and progressive factors.

Immense work still remains to be completed in raising the level of the youth's education and professional skills, for them to attain the peak of professionalism from an early age, and for more effective contributions from scientific workers and specialists. THE MOVEMENT FOR YOUTH'S TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY MUST REACH A NEW QUALITATIVE STAGE, AND BECOME A REAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGICAL THOUGHT AND ATTITUDE, AND A RICH SOURCE OF INNOVATING IDEAS.

Recently, we again started a dialogue on the negative phenomena among some of our youth. The Komsomol associations and organizations do not always react in a combative manner against the consumer moods, imitation, and passivity on the part of some youths. We expect the Komsomol decisively to intensify its activity in the schools and higher educational establishments and show greater initiative in planning youth's free time,

undertaking concrete action against loafers and violators of public order and discipline, and conducting an effective struggle against the use of alcohol and tobacco, which has assumed substantial dimensions among some youth groups. It is necessary to overcome excessive enthusiasm for outward show and bookishness. The problems of youth are a cause for the whole nation -- this is the April tradition of our work -- and all party organizations and communists must make their contribution to its enrichment.

THE BULGARIAN UNION FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT, THE BULGARIAN TOURIST UNION, AND THE UNION OF BULGARIAN AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, are successfully developing under the party leadership. They achieved good results in sports. However, the results of the work to popularize sports and tourism and to give them a mass character are completely unsatisfactory. The main problem now is to increase the health and social effectiveness of physical exercises, sport, and tourism and to reveal, develop, and utilize the physical and intellectual possibilities of every Bulgarian citizen. There is only one way of solving this problem -- to give physical culture and sports a mass character, and completely engulf the population in systematic exercises.

It is necessary to continue the line of strengthening sports organizations, increasing discipline, preventing depravity in any form in their activity, and strictly observing socialist morality.

THE COMMITTEES ON BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, THE MOVEMENT OF BULGARIAN WOMEN, THE COMMITTEES ON PEACE, THE DEFENSE SUPPORT ORGANIZATION, THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT, BULGARIAN ESPERANTO UNION, ARTISTIC-CREATIVE UNIONS, AND SO FORTH, developed expedient and fruitful activity in further satisfying the manysided public and social interests of Bulgarian citizens. In future it is necessary for them all -- in accordance with their field of activity and their specific forms and ways of work -- to search for and fulfill their role in the struggle to implement the scientific-technical revolution, the socialist construction of the country, and develop the socialist personality.

The complex international situation and the increasing military threat from imperialism in this period also forced the party to devote constant care to strengthening the defensive capability and security of the country, and to increasing the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. The BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY now has at its disposal cadres who are totally loyal to the party. Modern arms and combat equipment were secured and the level of combat and mobilization readiness increased. In an alliance with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, our Armed Forces are a reliable defender of peace and of the people's socialist achievements.

The organs of the MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS vigilantly protect the security, peace, and safety of Bulgarian citizens, and in a timely way discover and stop the attempts by imperialist centers to undermine the socialist foundations of our state.

The defense of the socialist homeland, the strengthening of the country's defense, and guaranteeing of its security must be a primary care and duty of all party and state organs, every Communist, and every Bulgarian citizen.

V. The Party

In the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress the party itself developed, BY EXPANDING BROAD THEORETICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO DETERMINE AND MASTER THE QUALITATIVELY NEW PROCESSES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The creative approach to the implementation of party decision in practical life was clearly expressed in the post-congress theoretical and practical developments, in the decisions adopted by the BCP National Conference devoted to quality, as well as the 18 plenums of the BCP Central Committee held during the period under review. This party activity of such wide scope exerted a lasting impact upon the comprehensive life of our country.

The transforming strength of the party in the struggle, not only against outdated concepts, but also against outdated methods of work and leadership, was intensified. The party's role in paving the road of progressive, new trends and processes in social development was enhanced. The BCP Central Committee, as well as the local party organs and basic party organizations, accomplished tremendous political and organizational work in increasing the vanguard role of the communists and the party organizations, in perfecting the approaches, forms, and methods of party leadership. The people's unity around the Leninist general April line of the BCP was consolidated. This was particularly evident during the last year of the 5-year-plan period when our economy was facing serious difficulties. The party promptly and purposefully mastered the difficult situation; it did not allow any confusion or pessimism to emerge, and it imposed a dynamic style of work and a businesslike atmosphere.

A CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS IS THE FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF THE CREATIVE APPROACH TO PROBLEMS, THE INCREASING IRRECONCILABILITY TOWARD LOW CRITERIA IN WORK, SHORTCOMINGS, AND WEAKNESSES. Upon this basis the ideological and organizational life of the party, as well as inner-party relations, were raised to a new level and the energetic efforts of the communists increased, as well. The BCP committees and organizations successfully used criticism and self-criticism as a creative force in our life. The recently held accountability election meetings and conferences were an expression of the active and purposeful policy of the BCP, of the strength of party organizations. These meetings and conferences demonstrated the increased ideological-political maturity of party members, and the skill of the BCP organizations in promptly responding to the call for innovation and in mobilizing the working people for the implementation of these innovations in practical life.

AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT THE PARTY IS PREPARING PREREQUISITES AND IS EXPANDING A COMPREHENSIVE STRUGGLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. This demands that we accomplish a thorough reorganization of our party work at all levels, so that the party may assume the leadership of the innovative processes and may guide the people along the path of deep transformations in the economic sector and in our comprehensive social life.

1. The Party Composition and the Training of Communists

During the period under review, the consolidation of the party nucleus was pursued in all territorial and production units of our country. The party organizations are manifesting a careful approach in the selection of new recruits, they are increasing their strictness toward candidates, and are consolidating the practice of admitting new members at open party meetings. During the period under review party membership increased by 12.8 percent. The party admitted 157,837 new members during this period and is now composed of 932,055 members.

Several positive changes occurred in the composition of the party. THE WORKERS CLASS CHARACTER OF THE BCP WAS CONSOLIDATED. Following the 12th congress the relative share of workers increased by 1.7 percent. The party has 413,420 workers in its ranks today, which is 44.36 percent of its staff. As for the newly admitted members, more than half of them are workers from various national economic branches. Nearly 90 percent of the newly admitted workers are graduates of higher, specialized, and secondary educational institutions. The share of agricultural workers in the party represents 16.31 percent. As for the implementation of the political line, it is particularly important that 61 percent of party members are employed in decisively important sectors of material production.

ALL SOCIAL GROUPS ARE BETTER REPRESENTED IN THE PARTY TODAY. The number of communists among the scientific and engineering technical workers, university lecturers, and teachers, medical doctors, and members of the creative artistic intelligentsia has increased as well. Sixty-seven percent of the scientific workers with academic titles and degrees are party members today; this also applies to 38 percent of the engineers and architects in our country, 33 percent of the technicians, and 54 percent of agricultural specialists, as well as 31 percent of our medical doctors.

THE PARTY NUCLEUS EXPANDED IN THE NEW DIRECTIONS AND ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE EXPONENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. In recent years the number of communists in the instrument-building, pneumatic, hydraulic, and robotic branches increased and the same applies to branches of comprehensive mechanized production, the scientific-research institutes in the field of electronics and microelectronics, as well as to the institutes for genetics, molecular biology, and microbiology.

Numerous young people joined our party ranks during the period under review. Among those admitted to the party in that period approximately 70 percent are under the age of 30.

Today, party members under 30 percent 11.9 percent of all members, while those under 40 represent 38.6 percent, and those under 50, 60.6 percent. At the same time there are many communists in the party who have a long term of service in the revolutionary struggles.

The number of women party members increased. From 29.7 percent in 1980 they have increased to 32.7 percent of all party members today, and 44.2 percent of all newly admitted party members are women.

One of the most strongly expressed trends in improving the quality structure of the party is the rapid INCREASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF COMMUNISTS. Today, 64.6 percent of all party members are graduates of higher educational institutions, specialized, or secondary schools, while 91.2 of newly admitted members have this level of education.

THE CONCLUSION DRAWN FROM THESE FACTS IS THAT THE PARTY IS CORRECTLY REGULATING AND DEVELOPING ITS MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE. The social, educational, professional skill, and age profiles are in conformity with the high requirements and provide an opportunity to intensify the party's links with the worker class, the agricultural toilers, the intelligentsia, women, and young people.

In the future EVEN GREATER ATTENTION MUST BE DEVOTED TO THE FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE PARTY NUCLEUS IN NEW AND LONG-TERM SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. In this respect, we must further develop criteria and approaches, and we must increase the party influence in production, as well as in all sectors that are, to a great extent, of decisive importance for our society's social progress.

It is necessary to intensify and strengthen the party nucleus in important branches and production sectors, such as electronics, biotechnology, energy, metallurgy, agriculture, science, and education. Greater attention must be devoted to increasing the number of young people recruited by the party, as well as to their education and development as loyal communists. It is particularly important that the changes in the party statute reflect in a timely and comprehensive way not only the inter-class, but also the intra-class changes.

Our social reality today demands that the communists engage in lofty tasks for an accelerated application and use of contemporary scientific and technical achievements, that they improve their professional qualifications in accordance with the new needs, and master organizational management skills. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO STIMULATE AND ENCOURAGE THE SELF-PERFECTION OF PARTY MEMBERS, TO ASSIST THEM IN DEVELOPING THEIR CREATIVE TALENTS AND INCLINATIONS, SO THAT THEY MAY PLAY AN EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT VANGUARD ROLE.

In the future the party must also free itself of anyone who harms its reputation through his work and behavior. The frank dialogue that was conducted last year about the struggle against deviations and distortions in our life contributed to enhancing the fighting capacity of the basic party organizations and it mobilized the party forces. The party organizations should be particularly strict toward their own official position, waste socialist property, and take bribes or permit others to be bribed; and those who tendentiously present reality in a favorable light and falsify accountability data and facts.

2. The Essence of Inner-Party Life, the Style and Methods of Work

THE STATE OF ORGANIZATION THE BUSINESSLIKE CHARACTER, AND THE CREATIVE SPIRIT PREVAILING IN THE LIFE OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TODAY ARE BECOMING IMPORTANT FACTORS IN IMPLEMENTING A DRASTIC CHANGE IN THE COMMUNISTS' ATTITUDE TO SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. It is a task of primary importance for the basic links to involve all communists in the struggle to perfect management, to apply and develop scientific-technical creativity, and to improve professional qualifications and retaining of the cadres today. The agenda of meetings and party life as a whole are called upon to keep the consciousness of the communists on the alert as regards scientific-technical problems, to enhance their criteria, and to encourage their creative striving, as well as their technological thought and political activity.

THE FURTHER IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, and an increase in their role as the guiding political and nuclei of the labor collectives and the model of their future condition are a guarantee of this. There are now 28,806 primary organizations in the party. There is no important area of socialist construction in which the primary organizations are not a leading political force that mobilizes the masses to implement party decisions.

The BCP Central Committee showed special care in increasing the role of the primary organizations in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The review that was made of the combat ability of the primary party organizations elevated their political maturity and ideological unity to a new level, stimulated the development of their internal life on the basis of Leninist principles and norms, and consolidated the beneficial April atmosphere of confidence and a demanding attitude toward the communists, and of not being satisfied with what has been achieved.

There are the better and there are the weaker party organizations; however, the most important thing is that there are no organizations in which ideological-political and organizational unity have been violated. The new tasks require the strengthening of the influence of the primary party organizations and an increase in their leading

role. They are called upon to be THE GENERATORS AND BEARERS OF THE NEW AND PROGRESSIVE factors, and to form a new sociopsychological climate in the labor collectives and settlements, encouraging, supporting, and defending all those who demonstrate courage and assume a sensible risk. Therefore, in future the combat ability of the party organizations must be evaluated not on the basis of lack of conflict, but by the criterion of the presence of a strong and principled struggle against the old factors, and according to the readiness to struggle for the interests of society.

ESTABLISHING THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOWER STATE, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL UNITS, AND TURNING THEM INTO SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS is an important aspect of the work of the party organizations at the present moment. Their control must aim toward removing the distortions in applying democratic centralism, and forming and consolidating a democratic style in the administrative-economic leaderships. It is now especially important for the primary party organizations' activity to guarantee the rights of the labor collectives in order to enrich their qualities as managers of socialist property. The party's primary unity is the political organizer and secure guarantor in the struggle for new and progressive factors in the labor collectives.

Further developing inter-party relations is an important precondition for this. On the one hand, the Central Committee is pursuing the line of developing and enriching centralism in order to ensure a strong organizational cohesion and unity of action among all units and leadership levels of the party organism, and on the other it stimulates the creative energy of the communists and of the party organs, and organizations.

THE PARTY WILL HENCE FORTH ALSO CONTINUE TO FOLLOW STEADILY THE COURSE OF DEVELOPING PARTY DEMOCRACY, PROTECTING THE PRINCIPLES OF ELECTION AND COLLECTIVITY, AND MAINTAINING A CRITICAL AND A SELF-CRITICAL SPIRIT IN THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. In party life and activity there are now phenomena which lead toward replacing democratic centralism with a bureaucratic one. In some places internal party relations are replaced by official, functionary, and hierarchical relations. There have been cases of non-observance of the rights of the party members, and of not respecting or ignoring their opinions and proposals. Some of the party members do not utilize their rights and are not sufficiently active in discussing and solving problems.

Further increasing the leading role of the party presupposes further strengthening the unity of thought and action in the party ranks, and simultaneously consolidates new forms of initiative from below. This requires NEW QUALITY IN INTERNAL PARTY RELATIONS, IN WHICH THE LOCAL PARTY INITIATIVE, AND THE COMMUNISTS' ACTIVITY, AND CREATIVITY DEMONSTRATE THEMSELVES.

It is necessary consistently to perfect the work of the higher party organs by strengthening their strategic and active character. Manifestations of duplicating and shifting party organs are to be decisively overcome at all levels of the party structure, placing the stress not on direct leadership, but on creating the most favorable conditions for manifesting initiative and creativity. THE FURTHER INCREASING THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE IN SOCIETY MUST BE IMPLEMENTED FIRST OF ALL THROUGH INCREASING THE ROLE AND ACTIVITY OF THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE COMMUNISTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE OF PARTY LIFE MUST BE ELEVATED TO A NEW LEVEL. The task is to turn the internal party democracy into a decisive factor for directing the communists toward the acute and unsolved problems of socialist practice. This goal necessitates a consistent expansion of the rights, obligations, and responsibilities

of the party organizations. It is necessary to diminish the instructions, directives, and information required by the higher levels of the hierarchy. This will permit a concentration of forces on implementing the basic tasks, increasing party control, and making it more active. Criticism and self-criticism in the party must continue to develop as an important factor in revealing real contradictions and problems, and the ways of solving them.

During the period under review the activity of the LOCAL PARTY ORGANS was filled with new content. The new problems and tasks of party policy became the focus of attention of the okrug and municipal party committees. The fact that 275 of the 660 BCP okrug committee plenums that took place during the last 5 years, were devoted to issues of party leadership of the economy, eloquently speaks of this. The principal issues treated were introducing automation and complex mechanization, improving quality, introducing new technologies, reconstructing and modernizing production capacities, implementing the plans for scientific-technical progress, and so forth. In the area of ideological and party-organizational work the local party committees were steadily led by the necessity to conduct comprehensive party activity in close connection with the needs of socioeconomic development.

The modern application of democratic centralism requires bringing the content of the functions, rights, and responsibilities of the local party organs in total accordance with the party tasks of implementing the scientific-technical revolution. The party organs must reconstruct their entire activity toward the practical application of the achievements of science and technology, and of the advanced technologies.

It is necessary in the future to continue to increase the role of the PARTY'S OKRUG COMMITTEES. Their basic goal is to reveal and solve in a timely manner the regional problems by taking into consideration local characteristics and reserves while introducing scientific-technical progress, and to secure the necessary conditions of developing the initiative of the municipal committees and overcoming the excessive regimentation of their activity.

THE TASKS OF THE MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES are also very important in consolidating the conurbation systems as the basic territorial units, increasing the social activity of the population and the labor collectives, and constructing the infrastructure and increasing the technical level of the areas of production and services. It is necessary to overcome decisively manifestations of redundant bureaucracy and excessive meetings in these committees' activity. The most important thing now is for them to implement strong ties with the primary party organizations and the population.

The development of intraparty relations and the qualitative enrichment requires implementing certain AMENDMENTS AND ADDENDA TO THE BCP STATUTE. The proposed amendments and addenda reflect the new conditions under which the party is working, and the tasks springing from these conditions and related to higher level of the party's ideological and organizational life and the theoretical postulates and practical approaches developed by it. They aim at further increasing the party's leading role, democratizing intraparty relations, increasing the communist's authority and moral behavior, and enriching the functions of the party organs and the primary organizations. Simultaneously they aim at further perfecting mutual relations between the party and the state and social organs and organizations, strengthening the participation of the working people in leadership, and developing socialist democracy and self-government.

By adopting the proposed amendments and addenda the Statute will become a stronger weapon for expressing the party's revolutionary reconstructing role.

The successful solution of the new tasks depends to a large degree on RECONSTRUCTING THE STYLE AND METHODS OF WORK. After the 12th BCP Congress the Central Committee steadily prompted the vital attention of the entire party toward the approaches, methods, and forms of party work. Responsible documents posed in a timely and creative manner the topical questions of style, and the cadres were directed toward mastering the new requirements.

The perfecting of the style and methods of work was positively reflected in the life of the entire party and country. It turned into an important precondition for increasing the effectiveness of the party leadership. As a result of this, the new socioeconomic tasks became the central theme of internal party life. During the past 5-year plan period the achievements of science and the leading experience were used more broadly in forming and implementing party policy. The struggle against the negative phenomena and social distortions became more organized, purposeful, and irreconcilable.

The positive changes conducted in the party's style and methods are significant, but it must be stressed that they continue to lag behind the dynamic development of real-life practice. MANIFESTATIONS OF LACK OF CRITICISM, BUREAUCRACY, SHOWINESS, AND LIBERALISM IN THE WORK OF SOME ORGANS AND FIGURES ARE SLOWLY BEING OVERCOME. The development of the scientific-technical revolution is possible only on the basis of a new fine adjustment and decisive change in the style and methods of work. It is necessary profoundly to reconstruct the party activity and its leadership, control, and evaluation.

Objective needs obliged our party to set THE REQUIREMENTS FOR MODERN THINKING AND ACTION AS THE BASIC CONTENT, STYLE, AND METHOD OF WORK -- from the Central Committee to the rank-and-file party members. Revolutionary thinking and action now mean a constant striving toward new factors, new creative scope in views, a search for principles, new and accelerating solutions in all areas of life, and the waging of an uncompromising struggle against everything obsolete and ancient. They are incompatible with partial and "cosmetic" changes and improvements in work.

AT PRESENT, STRENGTHENING CREATIVITY, THE BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH, AND THE OPERATIONAL ATTITUDE BECOME AN OBLIGATORY CONDITION FOR DEVELOPING AND APPLYING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. This requires that we decisively increase the organization of work, that we do not waste time and rush the people around with "their engine idling," and that we sharply reduce the regulatory measures and the number of issues discussed at the plenums, conferences, and meetings. Party work must uncompromisingly free itself from manipulated and incorrect reports, and the formal bureaucratic announcement of initiatives and festive pledges. One must not forget that political activity has a real meaning only when it is the creative cause of the primary party organizations and the labor collectives.

We must continue, with unrelenting force, THE STRUGGLE TO STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE AND INCREASE RESPONSIBILITY IN WORK. The communists and the entire working people support firmer and more effective measures against lack of discipline, lack of conscientious attitude toward property, and waste. They justifiably expect more decisive action on the party and state organs, which are to reveal openly and in a timely way the fundamental reasons for the weaknesses and shortcomings that have been allowed, and unmask those responsible for distortions and deviations in our life.

It is necessary to increase the role of personal example and a caring attitude toward labor, moral purity, and social activity. More than ever before we now need a careful attitude toward signals reporting failures and negative phenomena, and a principled attitude toward every concrete case, regardless of the past and previous

merits of the guilty one. There is a ripe need for broadly publicizing the penalties that have been imposed, and increasing the people's faith in the social justice of our system.

CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS REQUIRE THAT WE ALSO SET UP A NEW TYPE OF CONTROL IN THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH IS TO PROVIDE A FLEXIBLE, PREVENTIVE EFFECT, AS WELL AS A TIMELY AND QUALITATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS OUTLINED AND THE DECISIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED. It must begin with the preparation of the decisions and an analysis of their implementation, give a correct picture of the implementation of the decisions that have been adopted, and secure a permanent relation with the communists and the labor collectives. In this way not only will the facts be noted, but also the necessary changes guaranteeing the achievement of the required results will be ensured.

Such a control also requires a new type of internal party information. AT THE PRESENT STAGE, THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AS A FACTOR THAT FACILITATES THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT IS INCREASING. This depends first of all on the scope and degree of complexity of the various phenomena in social life. To work without complete, precise, and timely information, relying primarily on institution and practical experience, means to work blindly, and adopt unfounded decisions.

This is why, following the 12th BCP Congress, measures were adopted to improve and perfect the information services in the party's leading activities, and the organization of the party's and of our society's information infrastructure was further pursued. In the processing of social information technical, computer equipment was introduced more widely. Sociological research on topical subjects was systematically pursued. Public opinion and the working people's political moods are being analyzed more frequently and more thoroughly, and work on the critical remarks and proposals of the communists and all citizens has improved.

Despite all this, problems in this field were not fully and entirely solved. In certain cases we feel there is a shortage of information on important issues of our economic, scientific-technical and social development, in other cases excessive or redundant information is collected. This information is sometimes unreliable, separate from the needs of party leadership and social administration, or is provided with a delay, owing to which it is impossible to use it as a reliable basis for adopting timely, well-justified, and efficient solutions.

All this demands that we RESOLUTELY IMPROVE THE TOTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM, SO AS TO ENSURE TIMELY, OBJECTIVE, AND INDEPENDENT INFORMATION AT ALL LEVELS. It is necessary to intensify and enhance the role of information as an efficient means of leadership and administration in control and education. The flow of information in the party committees should more fully correspond to the real needs and must rely upon the basic party organization as one of the basic sources of social information, which must be organized on a broad social basis.

It is very important to ensure uniformity and coordination between the information system of the party and the social information system at various levels. Along with the sub-systems of scientific-technical and socioeconomic information, we must complete, on a methodological and methodical basis, the sub-system of sociopolitical information, which is to provide regular and full information on the state and development of the comprehensive subjective factor within the framework of the entire country, as well as on an okrug and conurbation system level.

It is necessary consistently to promote a line of intensifying information services for the party by introducing efficient information technologies and the necessary

computer equipment, including personal microcomputers, by widely applying the program organization of information activities and modern, reliable methods of analysis and evaluation of available information, by steadily improving the degree to which the leading cadres are informed.

3. Party Work With the Cadres

During the period under review the party attached great importance to work in adapting the cadre staff in the party, state, economic, and social sectors to the social development needs. THE PARTY TODAY HAS A NUMEROUS, SOLID, AND CONSTANTLY IMPROVING POTENTIAL OF LEADING CADRES WITH HIGH QUALIFICATIONS.

The majority of the party likely come from the ranks of the workers class and the agricultural toilers. Nearly 82 percent of the secretaries and bureau members of basic party organizations, 87 percent of the secretaries and members of municipal party committees, and 75 percent of the secretaries and 82 percent of the members of okrug party committees are sons and daughters of workers and agricultural toilers. Analysis shows that 14.4 percent of the secretaries of basic party organizations in the industrial sector, 59.8 percent of the transportation sector party organizations, and 58.5 percent of the party secretaries in the communications sector are directly employed in the material production branches.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRAINING of the party cadres is high. As to the basic party organizations' secretaries, 76.3 percent of them are graduates of high, specialized, or secondary educational institutions, and 47 percent of them have completed various courses and schools for party-political training. As to the secretaries of municipal party committees and okrug party committees, 88.8 percent and 99.5 percent have university degrees.

The analysis of the AGE STRUCTURE of party cadres reveals that the succession of generations is ensured, as well as a good combination of young and experienced cadres. During the period under review the principle of succession and innovation of party cadres was consistently observed. At accountability-election meetings and conferences this innovation was characterized by an average of 22 percent for secretaries of basic party organizations and 37.5 percent as regards secretaries of municipal party committees.

The BCP Central Committee evaluates the results from the perfection of the cadres' work as positive. At the same time, in many places the necessary conditions for the full utilization of the most gifted cadres have not been created. The style and methods of work and leadership are being reorganized too slowly. The thought and actions of numerous leaders are lagging behind the new necessities. An over-hasty promotion of unsuitable cadres is allowed to occur. The training of cadres continues to be burdened by excessive formalism, traditionalism, and detachment from practical needs.

Priority importance in work with cadres is now attached to the problem OF DECISIVELY IMPROVING THE STANDARDS OF POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF CADRES, in accordance with the newly emerged criteria and requirements. All cadres become deeply aware of the necessity for better training and for retraining. For this purpose it is necessary to complete the organization of a nationwide system for the additional training and retraining of cadres. Their constant intellectual development and professional skill in administration must be ensured, and their creative and critical thought must be fostered, their skill in applying the acquired knowledge in practical work must be promoted.

Theoretical thought and the training-preparatory complex of the BCP Central Committee must be elevated to a qualitatively new level. It is necessary to link the essence, forms, and methods of work in the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration, in its branches, and in the inter-okrug party schools, even more closely to the requirements of scientific-technical revolution and to the topical socioeconomic tasks.

IT IS NECESSARY TO ADOPT CONTEMPORARY REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION, EVALUATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEADING AND EXECUTIVE CADRES. The party organs and organizations should encourage and consolidate the prestige of those leaders who distinguish themselves by party-minded purposefulness and firm principles, by their competence and technological approach, as well as by lofty moral virtues, energy, and businesslike attitude. The skill of cadres in communicating with people, in listening to their opinions, in creating conditions for the people's social creativity and initiative, is assuming decisive importance today.

The political, professional, and moral virtues and qualities of our cadres must be evaluated in their unity on the basis of the practical results achieved. This demands the perfection of the system of incentives for cadres, so that they may develop and optimally implement their creative efforts and organization talents.

IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE AND DEVELOP DEMOCRACY WITH EVEN GREATER CONSISTENCY AND PERSEVERANCE IN SELECTING AND PROMOTING CADRES. It is necessary to implement a deep reorganization in the approach, as well as in the style of work of party committees and organizations in their respect. We must most fully utilize the inexhaustible opportunities of socialist society in selecting talented organizers amongst the working people, so that the process of selecting and promoting cadres may be freed of secrecy and monopolism. The selection and promotion of cadres must take place in the public eye. For this purpose it is necessary to apply the principle of competition and selection in all places, by struggling against cases of its formalistic application. In this manner we will give scope for the talented and gifted cadres to display their abilities, that is, people who have the qualities of contemporary leaders but who, unfortunately, sometimes stand in the background, and have no opportunity to manifest and develop their talents and qualifications. This will undoubtedly improve the intellectual, organizational, and moral standards of our cadres' potential, and will break the vicious circle of constantly revolving around the same peoples.

Work with reserve cadres need a considerable improvement

ALL THIS MAPS OUT THE PARAMETERS OF A NECESSARY, THOROUGH REORGANIZATION IN PARTY-WORK OF PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS through which to elevate the leading role of the party to a higher level in social life, as well as in the struggle to implement the scientific-technical revolution.

4. Quality and Efficiency of Ideological Work

During the period following the 12th BCP Congress we were able to achieve even better coordination between the Marxist-Leninist theory and socialist practice, the boldly progressive and practical orientation of ideological work was intensified. THE MARXIST-LENINIST CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR COHESION AROUND THE BCP'S APRIL POLICY WERE ENHANCED.

Objective needs produced new elements in the content and new forms in the activities to provide ideological substance for our socioeconomic policy in the transition to intensive economic development. THE MORE ENERGETIC EFFORTS OF INDIVIDUALS IN SOLVING TOPICAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS AND TASKS INCREASINGLY BECAME A BASIC CRITERION IN EVALUATING THE EFFICIENCY OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK.

The successes are the result of the increased skill of our ideological cadres in resolving the emerging problems in a comprehensive manner, using active forms and methods of work, and perfecting their daily propaganda, agitation, and educational work among the workers collectives and in the inhabited settlements.

THE 1985 FEBRUARY PLENUM AND THE 1986 JANUARY PLENUM OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CALLED FOR THE CREATIVE ADAPTATION AND SELF-IMPLEMENTATION QUALITIES OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR TO BE PERFECTED. In accordance with this we promoted wide-ranging activities among the working people and the youths in order to teach them contemporary ideas and develop their active, ideological stand on the questions of the scientific-technical revolution. These problems were placed at the center of Marxist-Leninist education and lecturing propaganda, and of all activities aimed at improving the theoretical training of the agitation-propaganda, lecturing, and leading ideological cadres. Television, radio, press, and book publishing have an increasing role in propagating scientific-technical achievements and overcoming subjective shortcomings and psychological barriers in this respect. The party made a systematic effort to adapt the mass-political and organizational activities of the public, state, and economic organs and organizations to the new requirements. The ideological sector today is increasingly helping to encourage innovative thought and creativity and promote new professional and ideological-moral qualities and virtues. We can confidently state THAT THE COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY ARE ADOPTING THE PARTY TENETS ON THE ACCELERATED INTRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AS AN URGENT NECESSITY.

AT THE SAME TIME THE RATE AT WHICH THE INNOVATIVE PROCESS IS DEVELOPING ON THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT IS STILL UNSATISFACTORY. The necessary quality changes are being made much too slowly and they are not being made everywhere. Unfortunately, many party and economic cadres are still adhering to outdated and stagnated methods and forms of work. The practical implementation of the party's innovative policy is accompanied by a series of contradictions and difficulties, by resistance from outdated methods and routine, a lack of political and moral responsibility, and the fear of assuming creative risk. This shows that the task we have assigned ourselves in implementing a breakthrough and overcoming bureaucratic methods, as well as the traditional approach to the problems of scientific-technical progress has not been fully substantiated from a political and ideological point of view. We have not yet accomplished a decisive step forward in solving this problem for good. The reasons for the aforementioned problems are deep and complex. They are mainly based on certain traditional shortcomings of ideological work as regards certain surviving MANIFESTATIONS OF REGRETTABLE STAGNATION, FORMALISM, AND VERBOSITY.

Under the present circumstances we must have a clear idea about the meaning and logic that govern the objective rules of social life. We need a correct Marxist-Leninist analysis of practical work and reality. Manifestations of passiveness and dogmatism, and of primitive and gross pragmatism are harmful to the party's ideological work. Party cadres at all levels must have a correct approach to theory, an extensive knowledge and education, and professional skill. They will be able to cope successfully with the tasks of the new epoch only if they learn to deal competently with Marxist-Leninist methodology in analyzing current social processes and phenomena.

THE BASIC TASK OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK TODAY IS TO CONTRIBUTE EVEN MORE ACTIVELY TO THE FOMRATION OF AN IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL AND MORAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ATMOSPHERE IN THE WORKER COLLECTIVES AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE IN WHICH THE GENERAL APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS, INCREASED LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, AND IMPROVED PRODUCTION QUALITY BECOME HIGH SOCIAL AND MORAL DUTIES. This means that the methods and means of ideological work must enhance the social prestige of the creative individual, they

must shape new moral criteria and models of behavior. Ideological work must increasingly become a real factor of social change. It is called upon to play a more active party in the struggle for faster scientific-technical development, economy and thrift, better organization, law and order, and discipline.

AT THE SAME TIME IDEOLOGICAL WORK NEEDS THE SUPPORT OF REAL FACTS that characterize the economic and intellectual development of our society. The ideological explanation of socioeconomic tasks is not and cannot be the task of the ideological cadres alone. Experience shows that it is necessary not only to achieve ideological impact with competence and great care, but also to analyze carefully the ideological response to the actual state of our socioeconomic and political reality. Numerous factors confirm that this ideological-educational work can be effective and efficient only when the party and social organizations involved in it organically combine it with the daily life of the workers collectives, with their production and political-organizational activities. Under the new circumstances, the results of ideological work do not depend on the professional skill and competence of just the ideological cadres. The economic managers, who are increasingly becoming the political educators of their plants, workshops, and brigades, also make a big contribution to ideological work.

Scientific-technical development under socialism is impossible without the PERFECTION OF MAN, THE PERFECTION OF HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE WORKING PROCESS. As regards its deep social nature, scientific-technical development is the mass creative deed of millions of working people. This is why the party gives comprehensive moral and material support to the scientific-technical mass movement of the working people, especially of youths. Raising the social prestige of those engaged in introducing the contemporary achievements of science and technical progress is the focus of our propaganda and agitation. THIS MUST BE ONE OF THE BASIC CRITERIA IN EVALUATING THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER AND THE WORKERS COLLECTIVES AS A WHOLE.

The changes that are occurring in man's behavior and psychological condition as a result of the scientific-technical revolution have not yet been sufficiently analyzed by our social sciences and ideological cadres. In the contemporary production process the considerable expansion of man's creative capacity increases his responsibility and enlarges the scope for him to take sensible risks in his daily economic activities. The development of the READINESS TO ASSUME THE CONSEQUENCES OF DECISIONS BASED ON RISK, is an important aspect of ideological work in dealing with the workers collective.

The establishment of a favorable social atmosphere for the more rapid development of scientific-technical progress requires an ideological explanation of the changes this progress introduced into the meaning of all social activities. On the other hand it also requires a decisive IDEOLOGIZATION OF WORK IN THE ACCELERATED INTRODUCTION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF TODAY'S SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. The forms and methods of achieving an ideological and organizational impact must be very quickly adapted and new ones introduced. It is necessary to perfect the comprehensive arsenal of all our methods and means in the management of the ideological process.

Under the current circumstances of an exacerbated ideological struggle between the two world systems, the problem of shaping CLASS CRITERIA FOR THE EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS in the developed capitalist countries has assumed particular importance. There are certain people who do not see and are not aware of the sharp antagonistic contradictions of contemporary bourgeois society that lie behind the economic and technological achievements of capitalism. This creates the conditions for the inconsistent application of the Marxist-Leninist class approach in analyzing the scientific-technical achievements of capitalism and makes it more difficult to evaluate our own successes and opportunities realistically.

In ideological work it is necessary to make a critical class-historical analysis of the social processes that the capitalist countries are now going through, it is necessary to assert the concept that our cooperation, as well as our competition with capitalist countries, and the struggle between the two opposed social systems are increasingly being transferred to the sector of scientific-technological progress.

In this context it is very important to substantially improve the activities connected with providing our public with extensive information about world achievements, as well as about our own successes. THE ISSUE OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS SHOULD BECOME THE CHIEF SUBJECT OF OUR MASS MEDIA, AS WELL AS OF OUR LECTURING PROPAGANDA AND POLITICAL AGITATION. It is necessary broadly to explain and propagate the tasks and results from the implementation of the CEMA Member-Countries' Comprehensive Program for the Development of Scientific-Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and of the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR Through the Year 2000. We must even more convincingly show the increasing importance of the cooperation and integration of our scientific potential with that of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The party is conducting a broad and open dialogue with the working people on the problems of the scientific-technical revolution. In this way ideological work enhances the political consciousness, moral requirements, and intellectual abilities of the Bulgarian citizens. The party will implement this mission better, the more SUCCESSFULLY IT ASSERTS ITS BOLDLY ENTERPRISING AND MILITANT CHARACTER. This requires the party to resolutely overcome certain outdated forms and methods of political agitation by providing for daily mass-political work among the workers collective the necessary fast information and even more active, new means of influencing the consciousness of the individual. The impact of propaganda, agitation, and information is sometimes weakened because there is a lack of sufficient conviction, belated reaction to events, the underestimation of the need for a differentiated approach, and a lack of specific analysis of the current sociopolitical and socioeconomic situation.

A well-organized STRUGGLE AGAINST NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN OUR SOCIETY under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee, is an example of specified and irreconcilable political and ideological work. Adopting a realistic approach and with political courage the party developed strategic trends of ideological-educational and administrative-legal work for overcoming negative phenomena. The ideological and educational work of the party, as well as of the Komsomol, sociopolitical organizations, and administrative organs today is directed toward a differentiated approach and toward the specification of postulates in order to eliminate existing negative phenomena. The change in the consciousness and behavior of our people, their active stand on crucial and unresolved topical issues is the objective indicator of the effectiveness of the impact of ideology in this context.

During the period under review THE CONTROL FUNCTIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK were enhanced to a higher level, their impact in shaping the contemporary moral image of the socialist personality improved. The expansion of direct socialist democracy, above all, within the workers collective, enhanced the role of the moral-political impact in labor relations. The dynamic forms of mass-political work -- especially as regards uniform political days -- not only help to consolidate the spiritual links with the people, but have become a platform of active social control over economic and other leading organs.

At the same time the practical experience of social life raises the requirements to combine moral-political work with preventive control and the punitive activities of state institutions responsible for maintaining socialist law and order.

Many citizens not only fail to observe the basic moral principles of socialism and remain unpunished, but grossly violate some of the elementary rules of socialist community life. Along with this, we can observe manifestations of indifference, selfishness, and alienation, as well as a passive attitude toward negative phenomena. The ideological work of the party and social organizations is not always an active factor against idleness, lack of discipline, and consumers' attitudes, against a formalistic and indifferent fulfillment of working and social obligations.

In recent years the experience in social life and the experiments that have been conducted showed that many low-level cadres display a simplified approach to the control function of ideological-educational work -- considering it as a mere form of restricting man's behavior within the workers collective and the inhabited settlement. Such an approach is deeply wrong. Ideological control is called upon to stimulate the natural striving of man for self-assertion as a personality and his aspiration for creative self-realization in his work and studies.

An important aspect of the enterprising nature of ideological work is THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EFFORTS OF BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA TO INCREASE ITS INFLUENCE among individual groups of our population. The existing evidence of ideological disorientation and deviation from the socialist principles and norms of behavior among certain citizens are incompatible with the socialist way of life. The emergence of informal youth groups, on the basis of ideological-esthetic deviations of a suspicious character, as well as the steady rate of crime among the young, reveal the primary importance of the problem of improving the stable and young people. It is necessary, through the forms of ideological work and through the educational impact of public opinion, as well as through the deterrent force of social control, to counteract actively alien ideological influences.

5. Consolidation of Spiritual Links Between Party and People

The policy of comprehensive intensification and accelerated introduction of the contemporary achievements of science and technical progress plays the role of a powerful incentive of social dynamics. This creates a political situation in which the COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC OPINION AND THE SHAPING OF THIS OPINION ARE BEING TRANSFORMED INTO AN EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT FACTOR OF STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING THE CLOSE SPIRITUAL LINKS BETWEEN PARTY AND PEOPLE. The role and significance of public opinion in adopting political and economic decisions, as well as in mobilizing the working people for the implementation of such decisions, are being enhanced.

Our party has always been sensitive to the opinions of the working people and to the mood of the working masses as regards the vital interests of the population in its way of life and work. The party considers this approach to be one of the chief mechanisms in further consolidating its relations with the masses and in the active involvement of the people's masses in the country's administration. Experience shows that ideological communications expand widely when the social life of the workers' collective becomes more varied and more meaningful, when the working people's political and cultural standards become higher, and when the party organizations become more efficient.

Following the 12th BCP Congress, the system of analyzing public opinion has developed and is being perfected. This system now makes it possible for any well-intentioned signal, any justified critical earmark, and relevant proposal of the people to be used to overcome shortcomings that have been allowed to occur, and to solve the problems subjected to discussion.

In our country the study of public opinion is not a question of goodwill, but a duty of primary importance for the social administration organs and for all cadres. These organs and cadres cannot implement their leading functions unless they guarantee topical, representative, and objective information. The chief factor in analyzing public opinion is using the ifnormation that has been collected for the timely and correct solution of emerging questions. In the opposite case this activity is becoming an end in itself. It is necessary to ensure public propagation of the results of public opinion analysis in order to make them accessible to all people, since the fate of the tasks awaiting their accomplishment depends upon this.

Our recent social experience has confirmed the fact that CONTRADICTIONS in the accelerated development of our society and existing economic difficulties provoke increased emotionalism in public opinion. Sometimes, simplified or erroneous views on the role of the subjective factor under socialism emerge. In many cases disturbances in social-thought reflect problems and concerns that really exist, but at the same time they point out the existing shortcomings in our agitation-propaganda work, as well as in the activities devoted to the timely analysis and mastering of the changes occurring in the consciousness of the masses.

Unfortunately, A HIGH QUALITY EXPLANATION AND INTERPRETATION of information is frequently underestimated, which results in reducing the effect of the ideological impact. The information system pursues the task of revealing quality changes at the basis and in the superstructure, the task of ensuring the prompt effect of political and socio-psychological impact, and of public opinion. The working people and all our public are entitled to reliable and updated information about topical domestic and international events, about all difficulties and contradictions existing in our country's socioeconomic life.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, THE ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S MORAL-POLITICAL UNITY, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIALIST NATION, IN ENHANCING PATRIOTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS INCREASED. The prerequisites for the unity of the Bulgarian citizens as a people expanded in scope and their meaning was enhanced during the period under review. On the basis of class-party criteria, and upsurge of historical thought was achieved. Interest in the history of our native land, in the militant working and national traditions of the people increased. The feeling of international solidarity, the feeling of our people's unity and cohesion with the Soviet Union and with the peoples from the socialist community member-countries was consolidated.

During the period under review, active propaganda, educational, and organizational work was accomplished in connection with the CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARIES of great historical and ideological-political significance, such as the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth, the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution, the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism and Japanese militarism, the 1100th anniversary of Metody's death, the centennial of Bulgaria's reunification, the 800th anniversary of the Petur and Asen uprising, and others. In connection with these events systematic research work on our cultural-historical heritage was accomplished and significant artistic works with a strong patriotic potential were produced.

These innovative changes, as well as the ideological impact of the anniversary celebrations, and the consistent implementation of the BCP's party-political and educational work enhanced the patriotic consciousness of the working people and of our youths. The socialist self-confidence and national pride of those compatriots who in the past, because of tragic historical distortions, had been aliented from the Bulgarian people to a certain extent increasingly asserted themselves.

This process, which is revolutionary in its essence, heals one of the most severe historical wounds inflicted and inherited from the 500-year old Turkish yoke, it produces innovative changes in our way of life, in the culutral standards and political world outlook of those aforementioned compatriots, it creates conditions for their more active involvement in socialist construction.

The accelerated development of our society is accompanied by mass liberation from religious prejudices. SOCIALIST HOLIDAYS AND RITUALS increasingly are becoming part of the people's life and are asserting themselves as an important factor in their class and patriotic education, in enhancing their spiritual culture. At the same time, we must point out the existence of unjustified tolerance of certain shortcomings and unfavorable trends. The necessary firm resistance to consumers' attitudes in the celebrations of holidays and rituals is missing. The solution of numerous problems connected with the establishment of a modern material base and with the training of the necessary cadres in this particular field of work is lagging behind.

Following the 12th BCP Congress, the BCP continued to devote particular attention to FURTHER ENHANCING THE MARXIST-LENINIST WORLD OUTLOOK, TO THE OBSERVANCE OF CLASS STANDS, AND TO THE ACTIVE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE SOCIALIST INDIVIDUAL. Our ideological cadres are increasingly aware of the fact that our socialist ideology represents an organic unity of knowledge, strong will, thought, and action. During the period under review the entire party, the okrug, and municipal committees, and the basic party organizations devoted systematic care to improving the quality of Marxist-Leninist propaganda, to coordinating these activities with the topical problems of our society's economic, political, and intellectual life.

During the period under review, over one million participants in party education annually studied topical problems of Marxist-Leninist ideology and party policy. The contribution of economic education to the ideological explanation and justification of economic tasks was enhanced. The questions of scientific-technical progress, the issues of labor organization and production, as well as the question of the economic approach and of quality played a leading role in these activities.

The mass lecture propaganda organized by the "Georgi Kirkov" society for scientific knowledge also expanded on a large scale. In 1985 alone, over 270,000 lectures were given. Along with this, the organization and management of these activities improved during the period under review. Positive experience in connection with improving the quality of the lecturing process and in connection with prompt reactions to events and counterpropaganda is in the experimental process.

As regards the successful implementation of the most recent party requirements in ideological propaganda, and in order to overcome traditional forms of a formalistic approach to political knowledge as an end in itself, in order to overcome passive attitudes of the audience to the information which is imparted to them, the BCP will continue to rely upon the numerous detachments of propagandists and lecturers. Today, these ideological cadres must not only be highly trained specialists, they must not only be masters of rhetoric, but also political and moral educators who must develop the independent, creative thought of the working people, they must also be promoters of the most progressive ideas. The quality changes that have occurred in their membership are a real guarantee for this. Propagandists are highly educated today: Over 70 percent of their total number have university degrees, over 67 percent of them are party, economic, and administrative leaders. This work, which demands the most selfless dedication, involves 11,000 economists and agronomists, 10,000 engineers, 7,000 teachers, and thousands of other cadres from the production branches and from the intellectual sphere.

One of the main trends in their further, ideological work, which involves great responsibility, is the education of working people in the spirit of communist ideology, in the spirit of loyalty and devotion to our socialist motherland, in the spirit of a conscious attitude to work and to public property, in a spirit of irreconcilability in the struggle against negative phenomena in our life.

Theoretically enriched as a result of the 12th BCP Congress, THE APRIL CONCEPT ON MASS INFORMATION MEDIA CREATED PREREQUISITES FOR ENHANCING THEIR ROLE AND EXPANDING THEIR ACTIVITIES IN CONSOLIDATING THE SPIRITUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN PARTY AND PEOPLE. The mass media today are elucidating the problems of socioeconomic and intellectual development in our society and among individual citizens on an ever expanding scale. Basing themselves on sound arguments, Bulgarian journalists are explaining topical party documents and decisions with greater elan and increased professional skill, they are elucidating and commenting competently on current domestic and world events, as well as processes. The propaganda-information system is increasingly and more successfully coordinated with the political, esthetic, and moral impact, it is adopting new forms and possibilities for A SYNTHESIS OF IDEOLOGY, CULTURE, AND SCIENCE. Experience in planning and in implementing wide-ranging propaganda campaigns has developed. The amount of readers' letters to the editorial boards is constantly increasing. This demonstrates that working people highly appreciate the mass media as their own platform, and are actively participating in their multifarious activities.

THE ROLE OF BOOKS IN THE PEOPLE'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT IS BEING ENHANCED. Publishing activities are more and more actively contributing to a scientific and theoretical elucidation of the basic problems of socialism, to a fuller satisfaction of the readers' interests. The sense of responsibility as regards the quality of book publishing was enhanced. These successes demand that the publishing sector even more actively recruit new readers, forming in them new needs in the spirit of our time, and current party policy.

Despite undeniable successes achieved in the comprehensive work of mass media, this work is not yet adequate to the increased need, and the achievements of the mass media do not apply with the same efficiency to the entire journalistic front. This is even more so as, in the era of computers, the mass media are facing new quality requirements. Information is not yet sufficiently analytical and concentrated and it is not sufficiently saturated with innovative ideas and problems; thus, it can not view individual phenomena in their comprehensive dialectic inter-connection and mutual relations. We must devote much more effort to improving the political and specialized professional cultural standards of cadres in journalism to their journalistic skill and efficiency, to improving the ideological clarity, force of expression, and accessibility of their publications. There is a particularly urgent issue today, applying not only to the question of the number of newspapers, magazines, and books, as well as programs we are editing and publishing, but to the question of what kind of publications and programs they are.

The main problem of press, radio, television, and publishing activities applies to THE PROBLEMATIC APPROACH which should be coordinated with party policy and closely related to practical life, to the requirements for high professionalism. The consistent perfection of this principle demands the following: An analytical approach, an accelerated effect, a prompt reaction, and efficiency. In this context the CORRECT TONE OF THE VARIOUS JOURNALISTIC EVENTS IS ASSUMING CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE. It is precisely through television, through the press and the radio, and with the help of books, videos, and other forms of mass information media, that our party is conducting a daily dialogue with the entire people on topical problems of the day. Press publications, and television and radio programs must set the tone of a businesslike approach, of lofty and principle-minded strictness, they must avoid any idle talk and vanity.

Our socialist reality produces positive heroes on a mass scale. It is necessary to describe them and write about them even more brilliantly and convincingly, as well as even more accurately, they must be singled out as the true fighters for inovation. The image of the selfless working people -- the creators of our prosperity -- must be reflected. The mass media are facing a task involving great responsibility, namely to educate -- by means of the living examples of the best citizens of our country -- our contemporaries in a spirit of industriousness, thrift, discipline, and order, in a spirit of innovation in their work.

Journalists should have vigilant eyes and sharp pens, they should ardently and passionately assert all innovations and progressive trends. They should wage a struggle against negative phenomena, against bureaucracy and outrageous shortcomings, they should never let their ideological weapons become dull. It is a well-known fact that criticism through the mass media plays an important role in the consolidation of our society. The subject of publicity for the struggle against negative phenomena and against all manifestations of the "small truth" is not a new one. It is high time for a drastic, qualitative change, in order fully to overcome the quantity approach. It is important not only to reveal and to report facts, but also to uncover the causes behind the violations and shortcomings that have been ascertained, as well as to mobilize public opinion in overcoming them. As the popular saying goes, no one should be forgiven. ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL IN THE EYES OF THE LAW, AND WE CAN ADD IN THIS CONTEXT -- ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL IN THE EYES OF MASS MEDIA CRITICISM.

Particular attention should be devoted to programs and publications dealing with ENTERTAINMENT. The problem of increasing and improving ideological-artistic and professional standards, the skill of endowing entertainment programs, as well as radio and television shows with a political character, the skill of analyzing the real interests of viewers and listeners, and of young people in particular, is very important. It is necessary to perfect the balance between serious art and entertainment, to assert lofty, esthetic criteria and intellectual needs by resolutely struggling against works of poor ideological and artistic quality, as well against erroneous evaluations and unhealthy tastes. The implementation of this task demands a comprehensive improvement of television and radio programs.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SATELLITE, CABLE, AND VIDEO TELEVISION IS A SOURCE OF COMPLICATED, NEW PROBLEMS. The question of the quality and competitiveness of our television programs and the problem of ensuring good television reception for the whole country has become acute. It is necessary, in this respect, to accelerate our cooperation and integration with the socialist countries by working out a joint strategy in using the advantages of satellite television.

6. Scientific Standards and Party Leadership in Ideological Work

Ideological phenomena in our society are becoming more varied and are changing at a particularly accelerated pace. The interaction and relations between ideology and other spheres of sociopolitical and socioeconomic life are becoming more complicated. This enhances the significance of the objective, class-party analysis, on the one hand and, on the other hand, the importance of the skill of leading party cadres in truthfully determining the goals and tasks, as well as the methods of ideological work on a nationwide, regional, and local scale. Practical social experience submits qualitatively new demands for improving scientific standards and party leadership in ideological work.

The role of the program target-oriented approach in the planning and party leadership of the ideological-educational process is increasing. The high level of organization of socialist society demands correct coordination as regards the impact of numerous objective and subjective factors.

The shortcomings that still exist in the interaction between propaganda and agitation, culture, and education, the mass media, and the social theory, among all spheres of intellectual life, represent an essential obstacle to efficient leadership and management of the total ideological process. The need for a more efficient, more flexible party leadership in ideological work in order to find the main link that should rally all gradual tasks leading toward the expected practical result is emerging with growing urgency. In this connection life has serious claims as regards the COMPETENCE OF IDEOLOGICAL CADRES ON QUESTIONS OF LEADERSHIP IN THE IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATION PROCESS, AS REGARDS THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL AND MORAL STANDARDS.

Under the present-day conditions THE ACCELERATION OF THE IDEOLOGICAL RESPONSE AND THE EFFICIENT USE OF THE REVERSE RELATION are assuming a particularly important role. Certain party committees and basic party organizations have become used to awaiting instructions "from above" on all issues, even as regards the solution of their own, specific problems. Frequently, owing to the fault of municipal and okrug party committees, or owing to the fault of central organs and departments, the answers to questions submitted by the working people are unjustifiedly delayed. This harmful practice is in contradiction with the contemporary requirements for the accelerated impact of ideological work. It is in contradiction with the necessity of shaping active public opinion, which is to mobilize the working people to creatively implement party decisions.

The development of social sciences plays a role of primary importance in improving the standards of ideological work, in perfecting the methods and forms of ideological impact. During the period under review the scientific research developments that were submitted to social practice -- research developments that are of wide scope and profound meaning -- showed that NUMEROUS CREATIVE ANALYSES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOCIOLOGISTS ARE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONTEMPORARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE PARTY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL POLICY.

Positive results were achieved in the sector of philosophical-sociological explanation of the new social processes, phenomena, and contradictions, as well as of their development. The sociological analysis of the problems of the individual's self-realization in his work under the conditions of the rapidly changing socio-class structure of society was further developed. The results of the comprehensive study of the individual, his social environment, his way of life, and education, are useful. Special attention should be paid to research on the individual's brain and on his intellectual abilities. Research on the ideological process, on its sociological, moral, and psychological problems, and on the leadership of this process contribute to the development of our ideological theory and practice. Research on the national-historical inheritance and on the Bulgarian citizen's contemporary spiritual life is revealing new opportunities for perfecting the activities of class-party, patriotic and international education of the working people and youth. In this respect, it is very important to work on the edition of a multi-volume history of Bulgaria, a work which is unjustifiably delayed, and also to pursue the work on the questions of the unity of the Bulgarian Bulgarian language in the past and today, as well as on the expansion of regional research. The First Bulgarian Congress of Bulgarian Studies was held during the period under review. Criticism of contemporary bourgeois social theories and ideology is assuming particular political significance.

Regardless of the successes achieved, the reorientation of social scientists toward the study and solution of urgent problems of social practice and of scientific-technical research in conformity with objective natural laws is proceeding too slowly. The successful implementation of contemporary theoretical and applied tasks demands further CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND EFFICIENT APPLICATION OF MARXIST-LENINIST METHODOLOGY, it demands the application of the tested dialectic-materialistic method, which is tested in social practice and in scientific knowledge and has asserted itself.

Only on the basis of contemporary methodological criteria is it possible to adopt the creative revolutionary style of throught, which totally differs from scholastic throught and futureless empiricism. Only from such a stand is it possible to assert successfully the active political-moral position of our theory. This signifies that social science should not only ascertain facts, as numerous sociologists are doing, but map out new alternatives for the practical action of the subjective factor, and stimulate the creative energies of the people for the sake of the planned targets and goals.

THE CONTEMPORARY STYLE OF THOUGHT DEMANDS A PROGRAMMED ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH WORK as well as a DRASTIC CHANGE IN THE ORIENTATION TOWARD TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL POLICY. The scientific institutes and scientists in question have not yet become fully aware of the fact that the development of social sciences is a basic factor in enriching the ideological-theoretical, methodological, and methodical arsenal of ideological work, and as a result of this -- a factor of intensifying the creative character and the active, transforming strength of ideological work. The task of resolutely intensifying specialized research onthe ideological process, the task of essentially improving the quality and the practical applicability of the scientific results, the tasks of developing the methodology of practical influence -- are now assuming priority importance. Social sciences must efficiently respond to the objectively emerging needs of social life, they must develop well-found prognoses and constructive recommendations for the needs of practical life.

The improvement in the organization and management of social sciences must create the necessary prerequisites and conditions for substantially raising the theoretical standards of scientific research and development in order to CONSOLIDATE THEIR PRACTICAL ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE. Social and ideological practice demand this with ever increasing insistence and strictness. BCP cadres at all levels must use the achievements of social scientists more boldly and more competently, they must energetically seek the assistance of the scientific sector through purposefully submitting subjects for scientific research and development that should be directly linked to the immediate socio-political and ideological work. It is necessary to develop and consolidate the links between social sciences and practical, ideological work in a persevering and consistent way. This is the correct trend in the struggle against elements of formalism, simplifications, and elements of pursuing ends for their own sake which still exist in numerous ideological activities that are in the process of being implemented.

The improvement of the MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS of ideological work is of great importance in further improving its efficiency and its scientific standards. Contemporary audio-visual and technical means are necessary in this respect; visual materials, textbooks, as well as auxiliary propaganda literature with a meaningful content and presented in an attractive, esthetic form are needed. In conformity with the increased intellectual standards of the Bulgarian people, party propaganda and agitation must more actively rely upon the opportunities offered by the press, radio, and television. Today, we can speak about high quality ideological work only in connection with good organization, in accordance with the most updated requirements and possibilities of scientific-technical progress.

During the period under review THE EXPERIENCE OF THE CPSU PLAYED THE ROLE OF AN IMPORTANT GUIDELINE IN THE CORRECT SELECTION OF THE CHIEF FACTORS AND TRENDS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND OF PARTY-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BCP. The creative application of the Leninist style of thought and action, the accelerated development of socialist society in the USSR -- all these things are revealing new opportunities for our party to use the rich Soviet experience. In this respect, BULGARIAN-SOVIET INTER-PARTY COOPERATION, INCLUDING COOPERATION IN THE IDEOLOGICAL SECTOR, IS DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY.

The working meetings, scientific-practical conferences, and symposiums that are systematically conducted make it possible for our party cadres to become familiar with the creative research of both fraternal parties in the field of theory, and to exchange experience with Soviet comrades in the practical solution of topical problems. We can definitely say that Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and the active use of the great experience of the CPSU and of the other Marxist-Lininist parties are improving the theoretical standards of the BCP's organizational-political and ideological-educational work and are enriching the content and meaning of this work.

The accountability report of the BCP Central Committee to the 13th Congress convincingly shows that during the period following the 12th BCP Congress -- a period filled with intensive and creative work -- considerable progress was achieved in all sectors of life. With a feeling of legitimate pride at the successes achieved, and in unrelentingly following its own scientifically-based policy, the BCP is heading toward its 100th anniversary equipped with a clear program of action.

The prospects mapped out for the development of the country's socioeconomic life during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000 are of historic importance. These prospects are distinguished by a new approach to the practical implementation of the policy aimed at accelerated economic and scientific-technical development, by the new approach to the decisive improvement of quality and an increase in labor productivity, as well as to the improvement of production efficiency.

Our chosen path is not an easy one. Life is entrusting us with tasks that are exceptionally complicated and unique in terms of their organizational, economic, ideological, and scientific-technical character. In close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and with the countries belonging to the fraternal socialist community, our country has the good luck and the historical responsibility to participate in the struggle to create a new world, a world of peace and constructive labor for the sake of man, for the sake of this well-being, a world of socialism and communism.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS LABOR COMPETITION WINNERS

AU300943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Today in Boyana Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, awarded "Hero of Socialist Labor" gold stars and "Georgi Dimitrov" Order to winners in the nationwide socialist competition for fulfillment of the plan for the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period. Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated those awarded most cordially in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and in his own name. He expressed gratitude for their dedicated labor and contribution to the successful conclusion of the 5-year-plan period, and voiced his confidence that those in the frontrank of labor would continue in the future to be in the vanguard of the workers class in the struggle to implement in practice the decisions of the 12th congress.

Angel Nikolov, a miner from Gorubso-madan and a hero of socialist labor, made a speech of thanks on behalf of whose who received awards. The winners in the nationwide competition were also contratulated by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kibadinski, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vasil Tsanov, and Kiril Zarev.

REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBLY NUCLEAR PLANT ACCIDENT

No Increase in Radiation

LD291815 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1741 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Here is the latest news in connection with the Chernobyl incident from CTK: Continous monitoring of the atmospheric current is being carried out on the terriroty of the Czechoslovak SR and throughout the period of monitoring, no increase in radioactivity has been detected. The federal government has instructed the appropriate bodies to monitor the meteorological situation and retevant measurements and to carry out a continuous evaluation of them.

Composition of Inquiry Team Noted

LD300920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] In the Soviet Union they are dealing with the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power stateion. Here is a report from Stefan Simak.

[Begin recording] A government commission headed by Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has gone to the site of the accident. Leading Soviet scientists, technicians, and representatives of a whole series of ministries are investigating the causes and taking measures to eliminate the consequences rapidly. The Chernobyl nculear power station is situated 130 km north of Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, and is one of the largest installations of its kind in the country. The first reactor, with an installed capacity of 1,000 mw, was put into operation in 1978, and three additonal reactors were successively brought on stream.

Yesterday evening the Soviet Government announced that the accident occurred in the area of the fourth reactor, resulting in damage to the structure and to the reactor itself, and that there was a leak of radioactive substances. The other reactors have been shut down. The accident claimed two lives and other people affected have been given first aid. Immediately after the accident, the population of three surrounding localities and the settlement that was built for the employees of the nuclear power station were evacuated. In the 30-year history of Soviet nuclear power, this is the first time that an accident of this kind has occurred, and very great attention is being given to investigating its causes. [end recording]

EMBASSY WIVES IN LIBYA ADVISED TO VACATION EARLY

LD300805 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Libya: According to reports from diplomatic sources in Tripoli, certain Western countries have told some of their citizens working in Libya to leave the country. Of 8,000 British citizens, this evacuation applies to about 5,000. Belgium is acting similarly, while France so far has not given any evacuation order.

The Czechoslovak diplomatic mission, like the other socialist countries, has advised the wives and children of its employees to start their home leave vacations in Czechoslovakia early.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES ACCUSATIONS AGAINST WALDHEIM

AU291226 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Milan Vodicka commentary: "Political Atmosphere in Austria Is Getting Heavier; an Affair on a Razor's Edge"]

[Text] With the rapid approach of presidential elections in neighboring Austria (set for Sunday, 4 May), the election campaign is intensifying. This, after all, is only natural -- except that, of course, the affair that has long since grown beyond the framework of the election campaign itself is also gathering momentum.

At the beginning of March the weekly PROFIL published a report that Kurt Waldheim, former UN secretary general for many years and currently presidentail candidate for the opposition People's Party (OeVP), used to be a member of a Nazi student organization and of the Storm Troopers before the war. Later it transpired that Waldheim had been concealing important facts in his biography about his activities in wehrmacht uniform in the Balkans. In fact, he had worked there since 1942 as adjutant of war criminal General Loehr (executed in 1947) and as an intelligence officer. Yugoslavia demanded his extradition [as published] 3 years after the war; and his name figured on the list of war criminals deposited in the UN archive. According to these facts Waldheim must have known about the operations against Yugoslav partisans and about the deportation of the Jewish population from Greece, assuming that he did not participate in them personally. During the last few weeks this has become public.

In fact, only a fragment of this would be sufficient to discredit anyone at all. Waldheim is defending himself -- with the substantial support of the OeVP -- by saying that all this is a precisely timed campaign for his adversary Kurt Stayrer of the government Socialist Party (SPOe). It must be added that his defense is rather feeble. Many of the charges which he has called lies have already been proved to be the truth. Actually, even Austria's President Rudolf Kircschlaeger indirectly affirmed this in his television statement on Tuesday [22 April].

However, the opposition People's Party can hardly withdraw now. Only a short time remains until the elections. That is why this party is striving to turn the campaign upside down and to make use of it for its own benefit. At the same time it is making use of the fact that the World Jewish Congress has become strongly involved in the "Waldheim affair."

The OeVP people are now no longer debating at length the guilt or innocence of their candidate, they are calling everything a settling of accounts for the time when Waldheim used to head the United Nations. Apart from this, they have come out with a slogan which can be simplified to: "nobody in the world can tell us whom to elect." Surprisingly, such tactics are registering success, because only recently Waldheim led his adversary K. Steyrer in a public opinion poll. The results of these tactics are also turning against the World Jewish Congress: Strong anti-Semtic moods are becoming evident in certain circles in Austria.

One of the Waldheim election posters bears the inscription: With Waldheim Austria will become more known in the world. However, it fails to specify whether this will be in the positive or negative sense.

FURTHER REACTION TO CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Nuclear Office Statement

LD291639 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Statement by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- In connection with inquiries, the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection states that measurements to check the radioactivity in the environment are taking place constantly in the GDR. After the TASS report of an accident in the nuclear power station of Chernobyl/Ukraine no values of radioactivity which could cause a danger to health have been measured.

Nuclear Officials Comment

LD291703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Coperhagen, 29 Apr (ADN) -- Professor Dr Georg Sitzlack, director of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, who is currently in Denmark for a visit with a group of experts from the GDR, told representatives of the press on Tuesday that measurements of radiation are being carried out with the utmost thoroughness in the GDR. Sitzlack said, in connection with the accident in the Ukrainian nuclear power station of Chernobyl, that the GDR has its own national and additional safety precautions, adherence to which is implemented with all strictness with regard to the economy and all persons involved, for the safety of the types of reactors in the GDR.

Berlin -- A spokesman for the Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the GDR in Berlin described the question of checking the safety in the nuclear power stations of the GDR after the accident in the Ukrainian nuclear power station of Chernobyl "as not relevant." "We have quite different reactors," the office spokesman stated in response to questions from representatives of the press on this subject.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON USSR NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Physics Institute Member Comments

LD291547 Budapest MTI in Engish 1505 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI) -- "No change has been registered in gamma radiation in Hungary," Dr Istvan Feher, a senior staff member of the Hungarian Central Research Insititue for Physics, told to ESTI HIRLAP on Tuesday. It is of little likelihood that the radioactive radiation caused by the accident at the Ukrainian Chernobyl nuclear power plant will reach to Hungary. Dr Istvan Feher said that the institute was studying detailed weather reports to establish whether the radioactive particles may reach the territory of Hungary.

Correspondent Describes Chernobyl

LD291838 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now have a live report from Moscow. I asked our Moscow correspondent Mihaly Hardi about yesterday's Soviet nuclear power plant accident. Have you spoken to experts in Moscow about the incident?

[Hardi] Of course, we have tried all day to get more infomation. What I managed to learn from experts here is that the Chernobyl power plant has four reactors, each with an output of 1,000 megawatts and of the so-called single circuit type. This is an older model which is no longer manufactured. The principle behind this type of reactor is that the steam generated in the reactor goes directly to the turbines. The more modern and more secure so-called dual circuit system, such as those operating in Paks, incorporate a heat exchange and the steam is warmed in a second water circuit which is also closed. This drives the turbines.

'Continuous' Tests Conducted

LD292151 Budapest MTI in English 2015 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April (MTI) -- According to information received by the MTI Hungarian news agency the Natioanl Meteorological Institute and the meteorological service of the National Civil Defense regularly conduct continuous tests of the atmosphere using instruments. The measurements have shown no change in Hungary's atmosphere following the damage to the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl. According to a conclusion by the experts from the Institute, consequences of the damaged reactor will not be a hazard to the Hungarian population and environment later on either.

Reagan Cooperation Offer Noted

LD300546 Budapest in English to Europe 0200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Two people died in the accident in the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl in the Ukraine, announced the TASS Soviet news agency. [Word indistinct] rescue operations carried out by a government committee. The scale of the radiation has been stabilized. The tenants of three nearby settlements have been evacuated.

President Reagan expressed his deep regrets as well as readiness to cooperate with the Soviet Union over the accident.

FURTHER REACTION TO CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Urban Statement

LD291256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Statement by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at news conference on 29 April at INTERPRESS — recorded]

[Text] As PAP reported, a radioactive cloud has passed over the northeastern territory of Poland. In spite of not presenting any dangers to the population's health, the party and government leadership focused their full and serious attention on the incident, which is the result of an accident, reported by TASS, at a nuclear power plant in the Ukraine.

The Polish authorities have remained in direct contact with the USSR authorities. A government commission chaired by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, has been appointed. It includes heads of competent government departments and outstanding specialists and experts. Among others, there are, for example, the minister of health; representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy; the chairman of the Atomic Energy Agency; Professor Bozkowa, a physician; Professor Jaworski, head of the Radiological Emission Measurement Station; representatives of appropriate military services, and others.

Since yesterday, around 200 additional stations have been established to measure various pollution levels on the ground, in water, and in the atmosphere. It has been stated that there is no danger to people's health. Therefore, the commission's tasks are control, prevention, and coordination. The commission held a subsequent working meeting this morning. It has stated that the radioactivity in Poland, including the northeast, has not worsened. There are trends for an improvement. The commission established a precise course of actions for various services, departments, and groups of experts, particularly those dealing with preventative measures.

Decisions were issued calling for readiness in the medical sphere, and in the sphere of food control and food production, as well as other prudent measures.

Commission Countermeasures

LD291818 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Communique issued by Polish Government Commission for the Assessment of Nuclear Radiation and Preventative Measures]

[Text] In connection with the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, north of Kiev, a radioactive cloud is situated at a great height over Poland's northeastern voviodships. Systematic measurements of the radiation level are being taken throughout the whole country by the Central Radiological Protection Laboratory, chemical troops, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management, and by sanitary and epidemiological stations. Modern technological means are being used, including aircraft and a network of survey points on the ground.

On the basis of such measurements today, the last at 1500 [1300 GMT], an increase in the intensity of active iodine in the air was ascertained. This increase could be harmful to health, if it were to occur over a lengthy period. However, in view of its temporary character, it does not constitute a danger to health. In the last few hours, a decline in the level of intensity has been noted. No increase in the intensity of other elements has been noted.

The iodine in the air may be harmful to infants, children, and pregnant women. It can enter the human organism after settling on plants, and also through milk. In connection with this, experts recommend for the moment that milk from cows fed green fodder should not be consumed. The government commission has issued appropriate recommendations on this to purchasing, processing and trade organizations. Only milk from cows fed dry fodder will be for sale. The commission counts on the understanding of society that any possible shortages of milk for sale will be temporary. The health service has undertaken essential preventative measures, giving babies and children in the northeastern voivodships a single iodine preparation, whose purpose is to defend the organism against the absorption of active iodine. The health service has the necessary resources available to implement these injunctions. The minister of health and social welfare draws attention to the absolute necessity of washing all spring vegetables before eating.

The commission announces that Poland remains in constant and direct contact with the appropriate Soviet authorities and specialists. The work of Polish specialists in the field of radiological protection is being carried out in strict cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. In particular, the results of measurements carried out in neighboring countries and in Scandinavia are being passed on.

The government commission, appointed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, is working under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. The commission comprises eminent specialists from the fields of medicine and radiological safety and also the appropriate ministers of health protection, environmental protection, agriculture and food economy, trade, national defense and internal affairs.

Children To Receive Lugol

LD292134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The voivodship physician has informed us that beginning tomorrow morning, from morning onwards, in creches, kindergartens, schools, and regional out-patient clinics in Warsaw and the Warsaw City voivodship, children will be given the liquid Lugol, as a preventive agent against possible contamination with radioactive iodine. The voivodship physician has given assurances that at the moment there is no threat in Warsaw and the Warsaw City Voivodship and giving the liquid Lugol is only a prophylactic measure.

Composition of Commission

LD292304 Warsaw PAP in English 2059 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Following are the names of the ministers appointed to the commission: Stefan Jarzebski -- minister of environment protection and natural resources, Florian Siwicki -- minister of national defence, Miroslaw Cybulko -- minister of health and social welfare, Jerzy Jozwiak -- minister of home trade and services, Jerzy Bonczak -- chief sanitary inspector, Krystyna Bozek -- director of Mother and Child Institute, Zbigniew Jaworowski -- Central Radiological Protection Laboratory, Tadeusz Majle -- National Institute of Hygiene, Czeslaw Krzyszowski -- chemical troops commander at the Defense Ministry, Jerzy Michalik -- director of Atomic Energy Institute, Wieslaw Mlynarczyk -- vice-minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy, Janusz Nauman -- centre of post-graduate medical training, [as received], Andrzej Rodowicz -- vice-chairman of the National Atomistic Agency, Tadeusz Rzymkowski -- director of the Central Radiological Protection Laboratory, Mieczyslaw Sowinski -- chairman of the National Atomistic Agency, Stanislaw Skrzypek -- general director of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Roman Szagaloa -- vice-chairman of the Central Union of Dairy Cooperatives.

URBAN ON JARUZELSKI-GLEMP MEETING, ISRAELI TIES

LD291645 Warsaw PAP in English 1337 GMT 29 Apr 86

["By Stanislaw Filipczak and Piotr Turzanski" -- PAP byline]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 29 -- Today's conference for foreign newsmen by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban was dominated by issues related to the effects of the breakdown in a Soviet nuclear power plant in Ukraine.

Minister Urban also answered questions concerning the latest meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Glemp, relations between Poland and Israel and principles of cooperation of Polish nations with foreign journalists accredited to Poland.

In reply to questions, Urban said it was not easy to determine the level of radioactive contamination over Poland, and added that experts were currently investigating the problem.

"But one can say right now already that nowhere has the contamination gone above alarm levels, and no reports have been received from Polish missions in the USSR of any Polish nationals suffering in any way as a result of the accident," he said.

Elaborating on lack of press reports on the subject in today's newspapers in Poland, Urban complained over the poor state of the Polish printing industry and said papers were technically unable to print news that had come late in the night.

TV and radio have reported on the plant breakdown, he added.

Asked to comment on the recent meeting between President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Urban said:

"The course and results of the talks have been reported in the relatively extensive communique which presents a wide range of important issues. The almost five-hour long meeting was, as usual, beneficial.

"The president of the Council of State and the primate spoke of the need to drop the restrictions against Poland, which shows that they found common understanding on issues of vital importance to the nation and state.

"When major weal of the country is being abused, the attitudes of state and church officials sooner or later come to converge. Generally, all the patriotic forces and factors of the national are in concerted opposition to the anti-Polish restrictions.

"The two most important anti-Polish sanctions imposed by the U.S. are being maintained. In the light of the communique after a meeting between top state and church officials in Poland, it is strange that further continuation of these restrictions is sometime justified in Washington by an alleged support for them among weighty factors in Poland."

Commenting on reports on the French radio quoting radio and TV in Israel as saying that in a month's time Poland and Israel were about to resume diplomatic relations, broken off 19 years ago, Urban said he wanted to "firmly deny that."

"Diplomatic relations between Poland and Israel shall not be resumed as long as the reasons for their severance in 1967 do not cease to exist. I once again stress this in full strength."

He also said Polish and Israeli officials were having talks on technical matters concerning easier rules on visa and humanitarian questions.

In connection with inobjective presentation of the Polish reality by some of the Western correspondent teams, the Polish agency INTERPRESS, the employer of the Polish nationals cooperating with those teams, is contemplating a possibility of refusing to extend permissions for this kind of cooperation.

The issue provoked many questions from the correspondents asking about individual instances of their work. In his reply, Urban appealed for objective reporting of news from Poland and for abstaining from instigating and arranging illegal activities and statements.

Asked at the close of the conference whether Poland had investigated the wartime past of Kurt Waldheim, the spokesman said no such investigation had taken place and the Polish Government had nothing to say on the matter.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON REPORTAGE OF MAY DAY

LD292058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Marek Kassa report on news conference by government spokesman Jerzy Urban; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The spokesman reminded his listeners of the way in which the Western press reported the course of events in Poland during ceremonies commemorating May Day in past years. The Western press belittled the scale of official ceremonies, while publicity was given to small activities, which created a disturbance in official ceremonies. The Western press also exaggerated the measures applied by the police in stopping illegal manifestations. The spokesman then went on to say:

[Urban] "I return to these bad memories since another May Day is approaching and because the tradition of the Western media is to report either untruths or exaggerated information. We trust that these phenomena will be recognized as untimely propaganda."

A West German reporter asked whether a foreign correspondent, who should accidentally find himself in the vicinity of events regarded by Polish authorities as illegal, will be considered to have taken part in such events.

[Urban] "Madam, if you should find yourself accidentally at a May Day celebration, or that of any other special day, as many times as you have found yourself accidentally at illegal manifestations, every Polish authority will believe that it truly was an accidental presence."

In view of the controversy surrounding Kurt Waldheim's past, a question was asked as to whether the Polish authorities have examined this case and what is their stand in this matter.

[Urban] "They have not examined it and they do not have any opinion in this controversial matter."

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES, MAY DAY

LD300311 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today discussed nationwide preparations for the coming May Day. It also acquainted itself with a report on the state of exploitation of constructions, machinery and installations in the national economy.

The meeting stated that the use of capital goods in the economy and their exploitation are highly unsatisfactory in many cases. The Political Bureau also got acquainted with a governmental report on supplying the economy with raw and other materials since the beginning of this year till the end of the third quarter of this year. From the outset of this year, Polish economy has scored good production results, but despite this, many enterprises are experiencing difficulties and shortages of raw and other materials.

The meeting found it necessary to secure deliveries of raw and other materials for these enterprises which are implementing economic and social tasks of the utmost importance, such as government-ordered production and production for export.

The Political Bureau approved of the activity of the PUWP delegation to the 11th SED Congress in the GDR.

POZNAN SECURITY FORCES SEIZE PRINTING EQUIPMENT

LD291648 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The security service of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Poznan recently liquidated a printing and distributing center used by the so-called Poznan Branch of the Independence Liberal-Democratic Party located in a house belonging to an inhabitant of Puszczykowo.

Various illegal publications and leaflets containing false information, which could cause public unrest, were printed in that house. Printing equipment, considerable amounts of printing ink and chemical agents used for the production of such ink were seized, as well as large amounts of typing paper and various leaflets and illegal brochures, including several thousand already packed and ready for distribution. A number of organization notes, which constituted proof of illegal activity, were also seized. Persons who were detained in the house had been preparing to print leaflets calling for a boycott of May Day.

The investigation, which is under the supervision of the Voivodship Prosecutor's Office, is conducted by the Investigating Department of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Poznan.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN ARRESTED IN WARSAW

LD292054 Hamburg DPA in German 1936 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 29 Apr (DPA) -- Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the former press spokesman of the Solidarity trade union, was detained in Warsaw tonight. No reasons for his detention were given, his wife said over the telephone. He is one of 15 dissidents whose application to hold an independent May Day demonstration has been refused by authorities.

The Solidarity underground movement put out a broadcast this evening which could be heard for only a short time in Warsaw. It was drowned by loud music after the first few sentences.

TANJUG CORRESPONDENT: REACTOR DAMAGED IN CLEANING

LD291716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The TANJUG correspondent in Moscow called Kiev tonight. He was told that at the moment there is no fear or panic in the city of intensified radiation following the accident involving the Chernobyl nuclear plant which is about 130 km from the Ukrainian capital city.

Well-informed domestic sources claim that the accident happened at the time when the reactors were stopped for cleaning. When that was being done one of the reactors was damaged mechanically. Measures are being taken to halt the radiation. Safety measures have been taken, that is to say, the population has been evacuated.

SFRY WORKERS NEAR REACTOR 'IN GOOD HEALTH'

AU301030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Dragoljub Mælic, head of the Kongrap Organization construction site in Zhlobin, which is about 200 km from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, has informed the SFRY Embassy in Moscow that all our workers are well and in good health and that they are heeding the necessary protection measures. He stated that the Austrian firm of Voest Alpine from Linz, where there are 500 Yugoslav workers, has temporarity suspended work and has undertaken precautionary measures.

USSR ACCIDENT REVEALS PERILS OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

AU292008 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Bozidar Djuran commentary]

[Excerpts] Any new technology may produce -- at the time when it is being introduced, because of lack of understanding or because of prejudices -- interpretations and beliefs which soon afterwards are shown to be exceedingly silly. However, the latest accident at the Soviet nuclear power station Lenin at Chernobyl near Kiev, of 3,000 mw, is a serious warning despite all the considerations which one must bear in mind. For the time being we say a warning, hoping that the completely contradictory reports on the consequences of the breakdown will not cause more trouble.

Most simply put, the problem is the following: Indeed it is true that it may be said for any machine that it is good to the extent that it is used for a good purpose and with a good intent by man, the user and inventor. For a nuclear machine or a fission reactor this does not quite hold. A nuclear reactor, regardless of whether it is used for peaceful purposes, functions according to a technological principle which, to put it most mildly, is not harmless at all. It uses a fuel dangerous to man, which in the case of the least inattention emits radiation fatal to man and the atmosphere.

Even when everything is in order, the waste, or rather the spent fuel, still contains radioactive materials, presenting a problem that has not yet been fully resolved.

There are no detailed reports from Kiev yet. There is no report of what bread-down has occurred, what the extent of damage is, and so forth.

It is only clear that there have been casualties, and this is sufficient to comprehend the seriousness of everything that happened. Concern is also caused by news that a radioactive cloud appeared over Poland, Finland, and even Sweden.

Serious polemics about a domestic nuclear program have been conducted in our country, in which the possibility of an accident and the potential danger of nuclear power stations has unfortunately been discounted. However, at the beginning of the year, a series of failures at two nuclear power stations in England caused much excitement and reminded one of the unpleasant experience of work with nuclear power stations.

When we live with nuclear energy, let us accept the precautions that it implies. Afterwards, it is always too late.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

Talks With Zarkovic

LD292044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade April 29 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Vidoje Zarkovic and secretary-general of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party (BASP) and President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad assessed positively today the development of the traditionally good relations between the LCY and the BASP which are based on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

Zarkovic and Al-Asad expressed a readiness for the further promotion of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

In their talks Zarkovic and Al-Asad also exchanged views on acute developments in the Mediterranean and the necessity of an even more active role on the part of progressive parties and movements in the elimination of the danger of war, in the preservation of the sovereignty and independence of the Mediterranean countries and in the creation of conditions for the region of the Mediterranean to become a zone of peace, security and comprehensive cooperation on an equal footing.

Dizdarevic, Counterpart Meet

LD291525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- There was a meeting today in Belgrade between the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Syria, Raif Dizdarevic and Faruq al-Shar'. They had an extensive exchange of views on various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation and the most topical questions in the realm of international affairs. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' came to Belgrade with President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria.

Ministers Dizdarevic and Al-Shar' jointly assessed that Yugoslav-Syrian relations are developing very successfully. They agreed that economic cooperation had not yet reached the desired level and that it will be necessary to work harder to improve it. During the talks, in which colleagues of the two ministers also took part, Raif Dizdarevic informed the Syrian foreign minister about the decision to open a Syrian cultural center in Yugoslavia, which was received with satisfaction by the guest.

The exchange of views covered in particular, consideration of the results achieved at the recent meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. It was assessed that this meeting was very successful and that it demonstrated the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. It was stressed that during the ministerial meeting there had been a timely reaction to the aggression against Libya and, in this respect, it was again confirmed that the Nonaligned Movement is united. The Libyan Jamahiriyah has received no stronger support than from the Nonaligned Movement.

During a 2-hour talk, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Syria also exchanged views on the situation in the Near East, the Middle East, and in the Mediterranean as a whole. Also noted was the need for the further involvement of the Committee of Eight for Palestine for the purposes of considering the Near East crisis and the Palestinian problem. It was said that, on the basis of the agreement, it will also be necessary to hold a new meeting of the ministers of the Mediterranean countries at which extensive consideration would be given to the most recent development of the situation in the region.

Dizdarevic and Al-Shar' devoted special attention to the preparations for the eighth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries which will be held in Harare. In connection with this, the readiness was expressed to offer help and support to Zimbabwe with the organization of this important gathering of the statesmen of the nonaligned world.

ASSEMBLY BODIES DISCUSS GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

AU290918 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 3

["N. S." report]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr -- The report on the work of the Federal Executive Council during its 4-year term of office has been submitted to the delegates of Yugoslavia's Assembly. The debate on the report, comprised of more than 100 pages, has opened in several assembly committees. The report points out among other things that the overall situation in the country and especially the difficult material situation continued to force the Federal Executive Council to take frequent interventionist measures, especially during the first half of its term of office, and that only in the second half of its term of office were the necessary conditions created for its intensive work on changing the economic system.

In the second half of its term of office the Federal Executive Council prepared the long-term and the medium-term plans for the country's development as well as individual strategies as a basis for achieving the planned goals, and it concerned itself with activities aimed at clearing up many shortcomings and imbalances in the trends of social reproduction in the basis of the Stabilization Program.

All these activities, both of an interventionist and of a lasting nature, were aimed at creating the necessary conditions enabling the economic organizations to operate according to economic laws and market criteria and to become as quickly as possible economically sound and efficient subjective factors on economic operations.

The activities and measures which the Federal Executive Council initiated during its term of office have contributed to achieving certain positive results in normalizing economic trends, that is, in maintaining and gradually increasing production and exports, in ensuring the transition from a negative to a positive balance of payments, in ensuring regular repayments of debts and normal supplies for the economy and the population, and in reducing all types of consumption to more realistic levels, and so forth. The process of greater respect for economic laws was initiated.

However, despite great efforts and involvement, some great problems still have not been solved, but the activities aimed at solving them continue. Among these problems the following are singled out as the most important: inflation, the financial position of the economy and banks, foreign economic relations, changes in the economic system and perfection of this system, the implementation of the agreed development policy, promotion of the economic development of economically underdeveloped republics and the socialist autonomous Province of Kosovo, quicker solutions for the unemployment problem, and, finally, intensification of overall social activities in the critical reexamination of the functioning of the political system.

POLITIKA Reviews Report

AU291007 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 86 p 7

[B. Kaljevic commentary under the rubric "Assembly Chronicle": "Why the Government 'Does Not Govern'; on the Occasion of the Report of the Federal Executive Council on its 4-Year Work"]

[Text] According to an already established order, the term of office of the present Federal Executive Council headed by President Milka Planinc will expire in the middle of May. Thus a 4-year period of the federal government is coming to a close, the period of a government about which it is said that it began its term of office at a time when the country found itself in the most unfavorable economic and political situation, that is, in the year 1982 which has been officially proclaimed as the most difficult year.

That was a time when, as a result of excessive and uncontrolled borrowing abroad, our foreign debts amounted to more than $20 billion and when most of the debtors were unable to meet their matured commitments. It was a time of stagnation in production operations and of shortages. The psychosis of poverty was growing at that time. No lesser difficulties were faced by the government in connection with the dinar illiquidity of the economy and banks, faulty investments, large losses, and an economic system that obstructed the effect of economic laws and compulsion.

It was also a time when, confronted by all the aforementioned difficulties, the federal government decided with considerable courage and optimism to reveal the truth about the country's difficult economic situation. The adoption of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and of the system-related laws and plan documents of the country was the initial step in finding the way out of the crisis.

Now, 4 years later, that is, precisely in these days when discussions on economic trends have shown that inflation is accelerating irrepressibly, destroying in its wake all efforts to stabilize and increase productivity, production, and exports, and consumption is exceeding all the limits that have been agreed upon, the question has imposed itself: How is the government governing?

Delegates in Yugoslavia's Assembly have expressed fears about the helplessness of the Federal Executive Council to find a way out of the crisis with a radical turn and correct solutions. An assessment has become apparent among the assembly bodies that the eighth postwar government is concluding its term of office in a year that is even more difficult than 1982.

The conclusion about a certain retreat of the Federal Executive Council is also prompted by the impression that Sinisa Korica, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, has failed to give adequate explanations for the runaway inflation or answers to the questions that arose in connection with economic difficulties at the beginning of the year.

Thus, for instance, no necessary comment has been forthcoming in response to the statement by Delegate Berislav Sefer at the latest session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces that everything is moving in a direction opposite to plans and that experience has shown that the society as a whole is unable to use certain mechanisms to direct economic and social development. Invoking past experience, he also said that the federation has failed to ensure the necessary general conditions for the fulfillment of the planned economic and social goals.

Speaking at the aforementioned session, Janez Zamljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, introduced no greater amount of optimism about the deepening crisis than the statement by this delegate. He took advantage of one of the last sessions of Yugoslavia's Assembly in the current delegate convocation period to speak openly about pressures and lack of courage and readiness to settle acounts with all negative phenomena. Zemljaric noted that economic laws are evaded in the process of solving current economic problems, that in the economic system and policy we are substituting administrative measures for and that exemptions threaten to grow into a subsystem. There is also no radical settling of accounts with failed investments, Zemljaric claimed.

Does the statement of the vice president of the Federal Executive Council imply that this government, too, has faced pressures even in creating and implementing the economic policy, something that represents one of its key obligations under the Constitution?

In the past 4 years there have also been some more favorable situations for the Federal Executive Council to resist pressures more strongly and to effect a more radical turn in implementing its constitutional positions. Let us only recall the pressures against the proposals of the Federal Executive Council at the time when the country's plan documents or the law on the plan or the "foreign exchange" laws were going through the process of adoption. Compromise solutions were the most worthwhile at those times under the conditions of constant pressures from the interests of the republics and provinces and of interventions by the country's highest state and party organs demanding that the plan documents be adopted on time.

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TRADITIONAL 'GALA MEETING' HELD ON EVE OF MAY DAY

Leaders Attend

LD301344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The best individuals and collectives from all areas of life in our society were presented with high state awards today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle, in recognition of their honest and diligent work for the development of our common homeland, socialist Czechoslovakia.

The traditional gala meeting on the eve of the May Day holiday is being attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart, members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit Commission; and other officials.

Hoffmann Opens Celebration

LD301354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Good morning, esteemed listeners, from the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle. Today is Wednesday 30 April 1986, a day before May Day. [Czechoslovak National Anthem is played] After the Czechoslovak National Anthem, Comrade Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, comes to the microphone:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic, esteemed guests, dear and esteemed comrades! I open the festive gala meeting in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle at which our society traditionally pays tribute to all those who, by their examplary work and creative activity, contributed exceptionally to the implementation of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front and the development of our homeland. Thirty-five years have passed since the first gala meeting in this hall, at which Comrade Klement Gottwald presented the first Orders of Republic and Orders of Labor. The rich results of the devoted work of millions and the examplary work of the best to socialism, the successes achieved in the whole period of which we are proud, were assessed during the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. The balance sheet of results of the construction of an advanced socialist society in the past 15 years, Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the good work of Czechoslovak people was examined recently at the 17th CPCZ Congress. Since the gala meeting on the eve of May Day last year, we have noted a number of remarkable creative deeds and labor feats inspired, above all, by the 40th anniversary of the liberation, the 27th CPSU Congress, the 17th CPCZ Congress, the 65th anniversary of the birth of the CPCZ, and other important events which have evoked and continue to evoke an increase in working activity of teams and individuals. These feats have led to the birth of new informal movements of working initiative, pledges, and socialist competition.

At present, at meetings in all regions of the Republic, hundreds of exemplary workers are receiving their awards. And you, the best of them, are gathered here at the Prague Castle to receive gold stars and titles of Heroes of Socialist Labor, the Highest Orders and State Prizes of Klement Gottwald. This is why we welcome you, dear and esteemed comrades, who will receive awards, with exceptional joy. We hope that for you today remains linked with wonderful impressions and at the same time remains a permanent stimulus for further creative activity. [applause] We also welcome your relatives, representatives of all organizations and organs, members of the diplomatic corps, and other guests. I declare the gala meeting open and ask Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak SR, to deliver his festive address. [end recording]

Strougal Addresses Gathering

LD301455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak SR, on occasion of May Day celebrations in Spanish Hall in Prague Castle on 30 April — live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Czechoslovak SR, comrades, friends, esteemed guests. We gather again on the eve of the May Day holiday and the glorious May days, when with respect and gratitude we recall the unforgettable days of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army and when in the spirit of the tradition of the socialist era, we pay tribute to the honest and creative work, to all those who have been an example and increased the wealth of this beautiful country. We are aware of the fact that behind all that we have achieved, there is man, his faith and aspirations, the ability to perfect the conditions of his life, to utilize the strength of spirit, talent, and skills of his hands. A constructor and creator, who under the leadership of our Communist Party, has implemented much of that about which his predecessors dreamed. We have to pay tribute to those who did not live to see it, and to thank sincerely those who are still among us.

We live in a period when we reply to the urgent questions of our further development. This was clearly discussed at the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists, which adopted a far-reaching and inspiring program of acceleration of the entire development of Soviet society. Its analyzing conclusions and the strategic decisions proceeding from them, show that we are entering a new time that requires new thinking and, above all new deeds.

The 17th CPCZ Congress also dealt broadly with topical questions and plans for the future in the development of our country. It has also armed us with a well thought-out program. It has shown us where to focus our attention, which obstacles have to be overcome, what tasks we have to fulfill in order to advance and achieve a higher level of maturity in our socialist society. Its ideas, conclusions, and conviction about the necessary acceleration of socioeconomic development create favorable prerequisites for a new boom of initiative and devoted activity of people. This is a program for each citizen of this country because it has been consistently drafted in harmony with current and future interests and needs. The extent of the further improvement in the conditions for the life and work of people naturally depends directly on how we implement our plans and aims. It is thus subjected to much greater demands on everything and everybody. It is, however, at the same time a great opportunity for those who are interested in the best utilization of their knowledge, activity, and initiative. Our future goals, by their very essence, are attractive above all for the young generation, for young people, because the present stage of the scientific-technical development, the birth and development of new spheres of human activity, new types of work, and demanding of the intellect and knowledge, give a wide scope for the utilization of all positive features of the youth.

The program is given, and on the agenda is the task to unite all forces for its consistent fulfillment.

It has been said more than once that the basic question is in the need to stir the human factor to greater activity. Becasue namely it is in people, in their knowledge and ability, in their effort to perfect their ability and achieve new heights of knowledge and abilities that the greatest wealth of our society lies. Utilizing this vast potential is also our greatest reserve. Our interest and duty is to stir people to the greatest possible activiy, so that they do not lose courage in current and future struggles that will and must be waged against all that is out of date, exhausted, and obsolete in our environment and in us. In this way they are able to overcome energetically everything in our path. We have to cultivate and create a climate of creative activity and not be satisfied with past achievements. We must win everyone over to give, in the interest of the common cause and in his own interest, all the best he can, all the best which is in him. You show it by your work, by its convincing results. This is why the sincere thanks of our whole society belongs to you with full justification, and at the same time also to all those who in our whole country, at various jobs, work well and honestly and by their specific deeds and new approaches document the faith in the policy of the CPCZ, love for their homeland, and devotion to the cause of socialism and peace. We need this very much today indeed -- your example, your initiative, and your attitude toward society matters.

I stress this because despite the achieved results of which we are rightly proud, we need this initiative and committed attitude more and more from the point of view of the present and future tasks. This is why at the 17th CPCZ Congress, the appeal for no one to stand aside in this effort sounded so urgent. It is addressed to the working class and peasants, but also to scientists and technicians, artists, teachers, those active in culture, and managers -- simply the entire public. This is at the same time an appeal for the development of initiative of all social organizations of the National Front, and deputies whom we shall elect in May to the highest representative bodies and National Committees of all levels. We need honest, devoted, and high quality work everywhere -- work that is supported by the knowledge that only a prospering society, as a result of a teamwork, can satisfy better and better the needs and interests of each individual.

Demands on scientists, engineers, and technicians are increasing significantly, demands that results in this sphere are utilized fast and broadly, above all, in material production. Our program of modernizing the national economy is in its essence namely a matter for science and technology. Only through this way can we today provide the necessary growth of labor productivity, to achieve high technical quality and standard of production. We all know well that it is in the quality of work that the greatest and most easily mobilized reserve today consists, the utilization of which, of course, requires the strengthening of work and production discipline, a high level of responsibility, and pride in our own enterprise and works; it naturally, also requires high demands on each other.

In the program of the further development of our country, the entire intellectual sphere has an important and honorable place; culture, all forms of the arts and education are present everywhere in our personal and social life as an inseparable part -- it is a more and more important sphere which enriches life and makes it more beautiful and increases the ability of man to live his life more purposefully and fulfill his mission. People as builders and creators of values who want at the same time to use as best as possible the fruits of their work cannot do so without a high level of maturity, education, qualification, and cultural standards in the boadest sense of the word. The higher the goals the socieity sets itself, the higher also are the damends on the moral profile of each of its members, for him to find the right place in the struggle for social progress.

We have strict demands in every respect on the entire managerial sphere, because any kind of management is in its essence the managment of people -- work with man, in other words. Expertise is linked quite organically with the need to understand people, to be able to win them over, to convince them and direct them toward the fulfillment of even the most complex tasks. Management is thus an exceptionally demanding profession; it is no accident that we pay such great attention to it today be it in the selection of cadres, the methods of work or the mechanics of it all. Here too we have to remind ourselves of the words of our General Secretary and President of the Republic Comrade Husak at the 17th congress -- that the yardsticks that were suitable yesterday are not enough today and will be even less suitable tomorrow.

Comrades, friends, esteemed guests! Mankind is approaching the third millenium. It has now the oportunity to look at its home from great hights, it penetrates still deeper and deeper into the secrets of nature and life. Mankind has greater and greater possibilities to solve, by joint efforts, its growing global problems. At the same time it has to resist, and today more than ever before, the serious threat of thermonuclear war, because the words and also deeds, above all of the top representatives of U.S. imperialism, leave no one in doubt that they do not give up their dreams about world rule, that they have not yet lost their appetite for risky ventures, that they despise the rights and aspirations of others, that they ignore the present international reality. Nothing can obscure the essence of the policy of the United States -- its aim is, at any cost, to change in its favor the present military balance and balance of forces on the world scene. All means and methods are good for them, lies and demagogy not excluded.

The whole progressive world resolutely rejects the long-term escalation of the anti-peace policy of the United States, which now during the provocative military actions in Libya caused the death of scores of civilians, including children. Together with our allies, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, we have sharply condemned this piratic action. In this serious time we are yet again fully aware of the most urgent task of the present time -- to remove permanently from the life of manking the threat of wor, to fulfill their centuries-long aspiration for peace. We are convinced that people will be able to do this. Our optimism lies far from only in the old hope and faith in good; it has a realistic and reliable basis -- the consistency and firmness of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the whold socialist community, the certainty that socialism has enough strength to avert the danger that threatens mankind. This also includes trust in the strength of the antiwar movement in the world, which understands the necessity to do everything for the development of events to go through a calmer and more sensible course. Also important is faith in the healthy common sense of mankind, the conviction that there is no country in the world whose people would be indifferent to the problems of the preservation of world peace.

We fight for peace also by the development and construction of our Republic, with which we contribute to the growth of the influence and authority of the whole community of socialist states. In this resides another important aspect of all that which we do and will continue to make our homeland a calm and generous home for all who contribute to it. This is the policy that the CPCZ has been asserting and implementing during its 65-year long existence.

Conrades and esteemed friends, you who are receiving the highest awards today also contribute to this great and just struggle by your exceptional share. You come from various spheres of our life, there are among you masters of their trade from workers and farmers, outstanding engineers and designers, representatives of science and technology, artists, doctors, teachers, well-tested leading managerial workers, organizers, and successful representatives of other spheres of human activity.

Today, you will receive high state awards for all that you have done so far because our society respects deeply the results of your work; and we believe you will continue to contribute to the development of our country and the life of our people. We appreciate your devotion, your hard work and efforts to deal with obstacles and problems, the understanding and feeling for all that is new, the high level of maturity, simply, all that is to typical of those who are striving for social progress. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of General Secretary and President of the Republic Comrade Gusav Husak, on behalf of the Central Committee of the National Front, the Central Councils of Trade Unions, the Federal Government and Governments of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, I thank you for all that you have done for our homeland. Sincere gratitude belongs also to all those who have helped you, who supported and reliably backed you up, to working teams, your close colleagues and families. I wholeheartedly congratulate you on the awards and I am firmly convinced that your example will become an appeal for further creative deeds that will assist the fulfillment of demanding goals of our socialist society set by the 17th CPCZ Congress in the interests of us all, in the interests of the further development of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak SR. [applause]

Hoffmann Closes Festivities

LD301503 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0755 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Closing speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at May Day ceremonies held in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle on 30 April -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Let your example, your outstanding working results, and their high appreciation become an impetus for the further boom of working initiative, for the new creative deeds of millions of working people in the construction of the socialist homeland, for its future prosperity. I now invite you, comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Republic, on behalf of the Federal Government and the Central Council of Trade Unions, to a friendly meeting with representatives of the party, state and trade unions in Prague Castle. The gala meeting ends. Honor to our common work! [applause]

JANAK, PITRA ADDRESS REGIONAL CPSL COMMITTEE

LD290450 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The West Slovak regional committee of the CPSL discussed at its meeting today a Presidium report on the tasks facing the CPSL regional organization in securing the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee, stressed in the report since the deliberations of the congresses, our society has entered a new stage of speeding up social and economic development through intensification and faster application of the results achieved by science and technology. He pointed to the need to be more consistent in ensuring the quality and effectiveness of production and in motivating all workers in this regard.

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, discussed in detail in the ensuing debate questions concerning the improvement of the quality of managerial and organizational work in the economy. In particular he discussed the role of work collectives in pushing through the line of effective intensification and high degree of economy.

PRESIDIUM PUBLISHES LETTER ON ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Introduction to Letter

AU290951 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed introduction, headlined "To Act More Consistently Against Negative Phenomena, in Accordance With the Conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress," to the publication of the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organizations on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee and its agencies are paying purposeful attention to the efforts of party bodies and organizations to translate the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress into life. Central party and state agencies and social organizations as well as lower-level party organizations -- down to the primary organizations -- have adopted, and are adopting, appropriate measures to ensure the resolutions of the congress in political and organizational terms.

In the spirit of the "Proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR National Front Central Committee on the Elections to Representative Bodies," the drive to implement the conclusions of the congress is closely connected with the partywide and nationwide activity before the upcoming elections. Coming to the foreground in this working and political activity is, in particular, the development of a creative and businesslike atmosphere and productive work coupled with the deepening of socialist democracy and with reinforcing order, discipline, and socialist ethics and legality.

Party and state agencies have on several occasions, especially in the last few years, dealt with these issues and adopted a number of special measures. The "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organizations on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline" of February 1983 holds an especially important place among them, due to its comprehensive nature and political relevance. This document generalized experiences, critically analyzed the situation in individual sectors, and formulated the tasks of waging a consistent struggle against negative phenomena, especially with regard to the creation of prophylactic measures to prevent such phenomena from arising. Agencies of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission have often reverted to this document and reviewed its implementation. They noted the positive response which it encountered in the party as well as the achievement of some progress in the struggle against antisocial phenomena. However, they criticized the fact that in a number of places the requirements formulated in the letter have not been enforced with the necessary consistency. Not everywhere has the discussion of the letter been backed by specific measures in local conditions and not everywhere has it been coupled with a comprehensive political struggle aimed at changing unwarranted practices.

In this connection the agencies of the CPCZ Central Committee also more than once dealt with specific tasks concerning the deepening of control activity in the party and all areas of social activity and adopted principles concerning the deepening of the leading role of the party in people's control committees and commissions.

The 17th congress also paid considerable attention to those issues. It urgently required the most consistent introduction of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium into practice as a prerequisite for establishing favorable conditions for the implementation of the strategic line of the congress.

It drew attention to the lasting validity of this document, deepened its content in many respects, and developed it further in the spirit of the main tasks of the present and the long-term prospects of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society. The Political Report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 17th congress therefore explicitly stressed the need to raise party responsibility for the fuller application of the principles of the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline" in practical life.

Some time ago, the document was disseminated through internal party challenges. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has now decided to publish this document to make it possible for the broad public to get to know it and to assimilate its principles. The tightening of discipline, order, and responsibility and the observance of socialist legality and ethics are important parts of good quality, highly organized, and efficient work in all sectors and all professions.

The general requirement to work honestly and to behave in accordance with the norms of the socialist society applies to every employee and citizen of our homeland. It is also true, as has repeatedly been stressed, that the higher the rank of an employee, the higher also is his social responsibility before the party and the people.

Central Committee Letter

AU291116 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 3

["Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Bodies and Organizations on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline"]

[Text] On the basis of a profound and comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the long-term general line of building a developed socialist society, the 16th congress of our party rightly reached the conclusion that "the Czechoslovak people, guided by the Communist Party, successfully continued to build socialism, multiplied the material and spiritual wealth of our homeland, and strengthened the socialist system." Even under the currently more complicated international and domestic conditions, this constitutes a reliable basis for the further socialist development of society. We must defend, consolidate, and promote this socialist development and use it as efficiently and as economically as possible for further advancement.

The successful development of the socialist society is contingent upon the consistent and systematic application and observance of Marxist-Leninist principles in all areas. One of them is the tenet that the source of the wealth of the socialist society and its citizens can only be honest, industrious labor, which is rewarded according to its amount, quality, and social importance. In ensuring further development, we can distribute and consume only what we create by our own honest labor. This applies to society as a whole as well as to every individual citizen. The absolute majority of the working people fully identifies with this tenet. They work for the benefit of the socialist society honestly and selflessly, including during their free time and sometimes even without claiming any immediate material reward. Contrasting sharply with this endeavor is the conduct of those who enrich themselves at the expense of society or their fellow citizens. They do so in various ways, often without any inhibitions and in contravention of socialist ethics. There also exist other manifestations of antisocial behavior and conduct of some citizens that are at gross variance with laws and the principles of socialist cohabitation. Such antisocial acts of individuals do not always encounter vigorous and effective condemnation and sanctions.

Unlawful acquisitions of property or other forms of personal gain have a negative political impact on people's minds and conduct. This is true, in particular, of cases when the possessions of some citizens and their way of life are evidently in disproportion to their legitimate earnings and possibilities of acquiring property. This is particularly grave in instances that concern some ranking employees in responsible posts. In its consequences this is damaging to the authority of the party and the interests of the socialist society and our adversaries take advantage of it, even for ideological subversion.

Antisocial phenomena that we must resist more effectively and consistently occur most frequently in the following forms:

-- theft of property in socialist ownership, such as material, equipment, merchandise, fuels, and the like; violations of duty in dispensing financial and material resources of socialist organizations; abuse of rank for personal enrichment; creation of so-called black funds to finance unauthorized activities;

-- illicit use of property in socialist ownership to grant gifts, all kinds of courtesy tokens, and favors, for instance in building family homes or recreational facilities; free repairs of cars and other articles belonging to private persons from the resources of economic organizations, with the aim of obtaining advantages for oneself or some other persons;

-- the acquisition of property in socialist ownership by individuals on the basis of low estimates of the value of real estate or equipment; clearance sales of materials below their actual current value or the tranting of preemptive rights; illicit enrichment by agreements on work to be performed outside the job contract or as a side-job, with this work then often being carried out within the framework of regular working hours for which the employee concerned receives a salary;

-- illicit earnings in cases when remuneration is not commensurate with the quality and amount of work done; unjustified changes in the plan and doctored statements on plan fulfillment aimed at achieving, by way of various machinations, the meeting of conditions for the payment of premiums, bonuses, and profit shares;

-- bribery, which finds its expression in various sectors of social life and in various forms. The aim is to gain either personal favor or favor for one's organization, frequently to ensure unwarranted benefits for its employees;

-- cheating customers in trade and services with respect to the price, weight, or quality of merchandise sold, which in some sectors -- especially in the trade with fruit, vegetables, and meat -- accounts for a large source of unearned income;

-- preferential sales of articles that are in short supply or preferential execution of repair jobs for citizens in return for a bribe or counterservices. The shortage of goods and services that are in great demand is often artificially created by those who provide the sale or services, with the aim of obtaining personal gain;

-- unauthorized private entrepreneurial or other gainful occupations by individuals who do not possess the national committee's permit, which then become a source of disproportionate earnings; the illicit use of facilities of socialist organizations in manufacturing, transport, trade, the local economy, health care, and other branches for one's own gainful activity.

These antisocial activities amount to a blatant violation of the moral and legal principles of the life of a socialist society; they are a manifestation of the relics of the capitalist order and a relapse into petit bourteois ways. Some people ignore all criteria of ethics and social responsibility and view bribes as a matter of course. This is particularly immoral in areas such as the treatment of the sick or the education of the young generation, which society ensures fully and free of charge.

The 16th CPCZ Congress stressed the need to wage a resolute struggle against those who live at the expense of society and against all types of parasitism and racketeering.

The highest party and state bodies have adopted a number of measures aimed at reinforcing socialist legality, deepening cost efficiency in spending financial and material resources, increasing control, making use of working people's suggestions, and the like, about which you have already been informed. Nonetheless we are not succeeding everywhere in adequately facing up to the emergence and persistence of some antisocial phenomena.

In discussing a report on the problem of imposing more effective sanctions on property gained from dishonest sources, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium critically examined this issue in a broader context. It critically noted that in some areas managerial bodies do not sufficiently penalize such negative trends, do not consistently apply legal regulations and guidelines for control activity, and do not react in due course and responsibly to weighty notifications from the working people. It stressed the duty of all state, economic, and social agencies and organizations, in particular, to deal consistently and vigorously with all antisocial phenomena and charged them with adopting a set of measures in this respect (aimed, above all, at protecting the socialist economy, deepening managerial and control activity, and the like).

On the basis of the outcome of this session, the CSSR Government submitted to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium a set of measures aimed at forestalling illicit enrichment and ensuring the imposition of more effective sanctions on property and property gains originating from dishonest sources. On 22 November 1982, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed its approval of the measures proposed by the CSSR Government.

The set of measures is comprehensive in nature and concerns all state, economic, and social organizations.

The adopted measures place the main emphasis on making a more consistent use of existing legal norms and of control in all sectors of social life and on overcoming shortcomings that permit the persistence of antisocial phenomena in production, distribution, and consumption. They also call for improving the administration and protection of national property.

In the activity of national committees it is necessary to raise the level of protection against illicit enrichment, to reinforce prevention, and to apply sanctions more consistently. National committees must deepen and intensify cooperation with the National Security Corps and the prosecution in the struggle against violations of socialist legality. With regard to the activity of the National Security Corps, the measures provide for an improvement in their methods of work in exposing, clarifying, and documenting criminal activity that is the source of illicit enrichment.

An important role in the struggle against antisocial phenomena is attributed to the agencies and organizations of the National Front, especially to the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, because success depends on the support of the absolute majority of citizens who work and live honestly.

Of crucial significance in this struggle is to raise demands on the more vigorous safeguarding of citizens' needs by production, trade, and services and to improve the quality of the work of managerial employees by carrying out consistent control of the departments and activities which they supervise, by making them personally accountable for discovered shortcomings, and by adopting effective remedial measures and making sure that they are implemented.

Constant attention must be devoted to the protection of property in socialist ownership, especially protection against theft and damage, and to erecting barriers against the antisocial conduct of some individuals.

Equally important is effective and systematic political-educational work directed against the causes of the emergence of negative phenomena, as worked out by the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, especially offensive propaganda exposing the exponents of these phenomena. Consistent use must be made of all forms of preventative-educational work, especially by state agencies, national committees, and social organizations. A coordinated and systematic struggle must be waged for the consistent observance of socialist legality at every place of work and by every citizen. This is a national cause; we must activate the entire political system of our society and deepen the leading role of the party in this area.

The support for the program of the 16th congress which the working people and citizens expressed in the elections and by their initiative in work and political activity in implementing this program obliges party bodies and organizations to more effectively help eliminate all that weakens this endeavor and activity, to wage a more energetic struggle against all shortcomings, against manifestations that are incompatible with socialism, against relics of the bourgeois and petty bourgeois way of thinking and ethics.

Effective struggle against shortcomings of every sort requires that party bodies and organizations not only discuss cases of violations of state and party discipline, but that they deal with them in a resolute and principled way, that they insist on their elimination, and draw the appropriate conclusions. In accordance with the party statutes, they must call to account every communist who by his behavior and conduct impairs the authority of the party. Particularly high demands must be applied to ranking employees at all levels of management; we must not permit that they tolerate in the sectors entrusted to them violations of state discipline, all kinds of disorder, lack of discipline, and sloppiness. Inconsistency in drawing conclusions and personal accountability, consideration for rank, or even taking some functionaries and ranking employees under protective wings generate distrust in the work of the party.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stresses that also in cadre work party bodies and organizations must accentuate political and ideological maturity, industry, performance, and the cadre's moral qualities and character traits; they must not permit decisions on cadre matters to be influenced by friendship or family ties. Criteria such as adherence to principle, honesty, integrity, communist humbleness and self-critical view of oneself, the ability to set a personal example, and the courage to deal uncompromisingly with shortcomings and to fight against opportunism in practice must not be weakened. It is necessary to require more consistently from everyone personal accountability for fulfillment of the party's socioeconomic program in the sector entrusted to him and for the socialist upbringing of work collectives.

It is inadmissible to confuse a sensitive and attentive attitude to cadres with "untoward" opportunity toleration of their mistakes and shortcomings, with liberalism in relation to those who do not fulfill their tasks, cannot cope with their mission, are apathetic to disorder and lack of discipline, and ignore critical comments. It is also inadmissible to take under one's protection employees who have come into conflict with the principles of socialist ethics and with the legal order. Communists in state, economic, and social agencies and organizations, particularly in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and in the Socialist Youth Union, must be led to fight against disorder, theft, racketeering, bribery, and against personal, group, and local interests. By intensifying internal party life, improving the application of the right of control, and promoting criticism and self-criticism, all party bodies and primary party organizations must create the necessary precautions against antisocial phenomena. Full support must be given to those who work honestly, with dedication, and who consistently assert national interests and the observance of socialist legality and labor discipline.

A task of paramount importance at every place of work and in the society as a whole is to reinforce discipline and order as the basic prerequisites of a more effective struggle against negative phenomena and of a successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Every party organization and ranking employees are responsible for the consistent enforcement of this requirement within their sphere of authority.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium voices the conviction that regional and district committees and primary party organizations will be at the head of these efforts, will consistently check on the fulfillment of measures adopted by state agencies, and will launch an offensive and effective struggle for overcoming and eliminating shortcomings that have grave economic as well as moral and political repercussions.

[Signed] CPCZ Central Committee Presidium

GERLE RECEIVES USSR ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD242154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the federal government today met with Vladislav Kolesnikov, Soviet minister of electronics industry in Prague. They discussed proposals for broadening bilateral cooperation in electronics this year and in the period up to the year 1990. They stated that this cooperation will contribute to the realization of tasks contained in the complex program of scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states up to the year 2000.

PITRA MEETS WITH CPSU AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

LD242320 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received in Prague today Viktor Danilenko, who is head of the delegation from the CPSU state agro-industrial committee, and its chairman.

They informed each other about work on the conclusions of the congresses of the two communist parties for agricultural policy and exchanged views on issues connected with deepening and improving economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the area of agro-industrial complex.

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Colotka Addresses Constituents

LD290514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, who is standing as a candidate to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and the Slovak National Council in the Nitra constituency, met workers of the national enterprise Palstika Nitra and the research institute for processing and application of plastic materials at an election meeting today. In his speech he recalled that, as the deputy representing this constituency, he knows well the successes of the working people of the town and the district as well as the tasks they have set before themselves. He paid tribute to the work of officials of the national committees and citizens who have been taking part with initiative in socialist competition to improve the environment of both the town and its surrounding area, implement election programs, and build social, cultural, and other facilities.

Comrade Peter Colotka stressed that successful progress and the resolution of problems in various areas depend both on the understanding and activity of responsible functionaries and officials of the national committees and on the citizens themselves. It is necessary to make use of the current meetings to tackle problems and to show that our working people are not mere consumers but also careful guardians of common property.

Havlin Attends Meeting

LD010503 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Today's preelection meeting of workers of the Skoda plant in Klatovy was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is a candidate for the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly for the constitutencies of Klatovy and Domazlice.

In his speech, Comrade Havlin paid attention above all to the problems of all-round education and training of the young generation and stressed that our attitude to the young gneration is our attitude to the future of our country. Great demands will be made of schools and teachers, but the family also must carry out its duties toward children. It must not be indifferent to the upbringing of its children. The influence of the family must reflect everything that contributes to an integrated socialist upbringing and education, and to ensuring that young people form a correct view of our present and future.

Today's young people, continued Comrade Havlin at the meeting, are quite different from those who grew up when we were laying the foundations of socialism. They have completely different expectations of the satisfaction of their needs. In our work with young people, we must aim to ensure that they take an active part in building an advanced socialist society, and that work becomes a source of inner satisfaction for them, so that their work combines with the activity of others for the benefit of all. The role of young people must be to master current scientific and technical knowledge, study the principles of Marxism-Leninism, help foster in themselves a socialist class consciousness, act in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the Czechoslovak and international working class movement, and recognize -- on the basis of their socialist awareness -- the demagogy of the class enemies of socialism and the national liberation movement today, especially the demagogy of U.S. imperialism.

We must ensure that young people take an active part in public life and in the management and administration of public affairs, detend the interests of our socialist state, set an example of socialist morality, raise their educational and cultural level, and become socialist patriots.

Young people, Comrade Havlin continued, are not only those who are at school. Young people live and work among us in our work collectives in factories and cooperatives. Let us pay greater attention to them than we have. Let us not moralize with them, but offer them a helping hand when they need it most. Let us be sympathetic to their interests, and where necessary, let us guide them. Let us not resent the fact that they do not agree with us older people in many respecrs, that they are more critical, want to deal with evident shortcomings more quickly, and prefer not to remain anonymous. Let us not be afraid to challenge them and to give them great responsibility. After all, people grow in stature with the tasks they accomplish.

Comrade Havlin wound up by stressing that we must struggle to win over young people, gain their backing for the objectives and policy of the CPCZ and, in doing so, take into consideration the changing historical circumstances and the experiences of young people themselves. The political strategy of the CPCZ approved at the 17th congress opens up for young people in particular grear opportunities to fulfill themselves. It gives a special purpose to their lives and shows them the way forward.

Kempny Interviewed

LD291744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Before the forthcoming elections to representative bodies, Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, has given an interview to a CTK correspondent.

In the course of the interview he assessed the activity of the highest representative body of the Czech SR in the fourth election term. He noted that deputies focused, above all, on the economic and social development of the Czech SR and its contribution to all of Czechoslovakia, on the deepening of socialist democracy and the increase of working people's participation in the management and administration of the state.

Josef Kempny expressed conviction that the honest and thorough work of bodies and deputies has contributed, with its share, to the successful development of our society in the past period, above all, to the renewal of the dynamics of our national economy and to the creation of conditions for its further intensification. He singled out the deepening of constant cooperation of deputies with the national committee as a significant progress.

Josef Kempny stressed that the 17th Congress of the CPCZ will set new tasks before the new deputies of the Czech National Council, who will be elected by our citizens in the May elections. He said that the strategy of acceleration of socioeconomic development requires from everybody a fundamental change in thinking and acting, a further increase of creative activity and initiative. New deputies have to, from the very first moment in their posts, by their political work and personal example, mobilize citizens for the fulfillment of decisive tasks set by the 17th congress.

SCIENTISTS SEE 'DISPARAGEMENT' OF USSR ON ACCIDENT

LD301941 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Studio talk by Professor Dr Guenter Flach, director of the Central Institute for Nuclear Research; and Professor Dr Karl Lanius, director of the Institute for High Energy Physics at the GDR Academy of Sciences, on 30 April -- recorded]

[Text] [Flach] We would first of all like to express our sympathy about the accident at the Ukrainian nuclear power station in Cernobyl. In our assessment and evaluation we are working on the basis of the official Soviet Government announcement which we have, stating that in this nuclear power station, in one of the four reactor blocks, there has been an accident which resulted in partial damage to the reactor building and the escape a certain quantity of radioactive material from the power station building into the surrounding area.

Regarding the type of reactor involved, one can perhaps say briefly the following. The fuel element of this reactor contains slightly enriched uranium. The neutrons that are required for fission, are created during this process , and that are then required for the next fission process have to be moderated and this takes place using graphite; the cooling process takes place by channeling water through a large graphite block which contains the fuel elements.

[Lanius] Perhaps it is important to note the following. This type of reactor was put into operation for energy production at the start of the 1970's. Since then, not only in Chernobyl but in other nuclear power stations, it has worked successfully. Another important point: This type of reactor only serves energy production. There is all kinds of speculation that this is a plant to extract plutonium or the like for military purposes, and that is simply wrong. It is a plant that exclusively produces energy, and as I have said, this type of reactor has been working successfully for over 10 years.

[Flach] Successful and, in this connection, also safe operation of nuclear power stations of course presupposes the presence of numerous relevant measures and automated and nonautomated technical systems; these systems are needed so that such a plant can be run in the necessary, safe manner. These are of course large and complex technical systems which can be subject to certain faults, and the probability that one fault or other may occur -- even an accident -- is of course not zero. There is a finite probability which one has to reckon with everywhere -- I would like to stress that -- when running large technical systems.

It is true, in our country we have no direct experience with this type of reactor. In our country we use pressure water reactors, which are different. For that reason the safety precautions are naturally of a different nature. But we are well acquainted with the prototype of this reactor. In 1955 the first nuclear power station in the world went into action using this principle in Minsk.

[Lanius] Which first fed electricity into the network.

[Flach] To this extent this reactor type is known to us. Based on the information available and the scientific publications on this type of reactor, one can say very clearly that our Soviet colleagues who designed and run this type -- and not only at this particular nuclear power station -- have very (?actively) and intensively dealt with the questions of safety.

I will repeat once again what my colleague Lanius said, the operating experience from over almost 12 years shows that this type of reactor is safe in principle. To that extent I completely fail to understand how such a technical situation, which is how I would like to describe it, can be used as a campaign to disparage the USSR and the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the USSR.

[Lanius] The beginning of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes was this first nuclear power station in Minsk in 1954. Throughout the years the Soviet Union has done a great deal precisely to develop this peaceful use, that is nuclear energy to produce electrical energy. As my colleague Flach has already said, a complex technical system can of course -- even if with an extremely small degree of probability -- break down at some point or other, although one would generally imagine that this is really a chain, and as Harrisburg shows, this can include human failure. However, based on our own experience in Soviet plants -- I worked for many years in Dubna in a responsible position and Comrade Flach is familiar with a large number of Soviet nuclear power stations -- we would regard any suggestion of weak safety systems, extensive human failure, inability, and so on as an evil slander campaign because this is not at all in accord with the facts. The current hysteria should be seen as diverting people from the proposals that the Soviet Union has made on disarmament, first the major initiative aiming at eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and second the proposal made at the 11th SED Congress by Comrade Gorbachev for a drastic reduction in conventional weapons. So, one should please not forget that clearly there are very strong elements of disparagment of the Soviet Union and diversion from the enormously important peace initiatives.

FISCHER RECEIVES UK FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL

LD301616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Great Britain, Timothy Renton, for a talk on Wednesday. The talk proceeded in a businesslike and frank atmosphere. Current international problems and questions of bilateral relations between the GDR and Great Britain were discussed.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's intensive and continuous efforts to contribute to halting the arms race on earth with effective measures and to preventing its extension to space. The GDR supports the Soviet Union's 3-stage plan for entering the third millenium free of nuclear weapons and the proposal submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin for agreeing on a significant reduction of all components of conventional armed forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Security and peace can only be guaranteed politically and not militarily, only with one another and not against one another. The GDR, he said, takes seriously its obligation to ensure that war must never again emanate from German soil.

Oskar Fischer underlined that the development of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Great Britain also opens up opportunities to contribute to the revival of the policy of detente and constructive cooperation in Europe.

The British minister of state outlined his country's attitude to the questions under discussion. He agreed that particularly at present, as a result of the complicated situation in the world, it is important and useful to continue the political dialogue between East and West.

Good preconditions exist in bilateral relations for continuing contacts and exchanges in the political and economic sphere as well as in the cultural and scientific field.

The talk was attended by British Ambassador to the GDR Timothy John Everard. Timothy Renton is in the GDR for political consultations with Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

KESSLER VIEWS ARMY PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTIONS

DW291858 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are aimed at the people's well-being and the ensuring of peace, were the focus of a joint staff meeting of the Ministry of National Defense and the Secretariat of the Political Main Administration today. Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member, spoke about the tasks that result from them for the NVA, the border troops, and civilian defense. He said that safeguarding the people's creative and peaceful work in socialism together with the brothers-in-arms was part of the NVA's peace mission.

The good results of political and military training in the duty system, in protecting the borders, airspace, and territorial waters confirmed that there was a high level of fighting strength and combat readiness. The members of the Army at present viewed their competition as a contribution to the worthy preparation for the people's elections on 8 June, Kessler said. He added:

[Begin recording] Therefore, like all working people we will go to the ballots, proud of what we have achieved, as it says in the National Front's election appeal; aware of our abilities and possibilities; and certain that together we can resolve the tasks we are facing in the political, economic, and cultural fields and in the further shaping of the evolved socialist society. Together we will meet the demands of our times. [End recording]

In the first half of May, Defense Minister Heinz Kessler will pay an official friendship visit to the USSR at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, defense minister and CPSU Central Committee Politburo canditate member.

FREQUENCY, SCOPE OF RADIATION TESTS INCREASED

LD301719 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A discussion has been held at the civil defense national command on the expected effects in Hungary of the Ukraine nuclear power plant accident.

In the wake of the Soviet nuclear power plant accident, the degree of background radiation in Hungary might rise, but even in the case of it reaching the highest expected level, this will not be critical. Experts are continuously analyzing the meteorological conditions, and they have established that on the basis of the most recent measurements the increase in radioactivity of the atmosphere and the environment is not considerable; the measured values scarcely differ from everyday ones.

A discussion was held with the participation of experts, at the Civil Defense National Command. The situation which has developed as a consequence of the Chernobyl reactor accident, experiences abroad, and the measures taken were analyzed and evaluated. Tasks were then determined. Measures were taken to step up checking the level of background radiation, to increase the number of places of sample-taking, and the frequency of measurements.

KADAR MAKES PRE-MAY DAY VISIT TO ANGYAFOLD

Arrives in Angyafold

LD292240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] It has already become a tradition that Janos Kadar visits Angyalfold prior to May Day. Peter Hegedus reports:

The party general secretary's traditional visit to the workers district began at 1100 when he arrived in front of the 13th district party committee. He was received by Karoly Grosz, member of the Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Gabor Deak, first secretary of the district committee; and Sandor Bornemissza, chairman of the district council. After cordial greetings the visit continued in the council chamber where Gabor Deak gave a brief account of the changes in the life of Angyalfold in the past year.

Janos Kadar then visited the hemp, jute, and polytextile enterprise shortly before midday. The enterprise is decorated with flags on the occasion of May Day. Janos Kadar, who was received by Vilmos (Huszak), director general, and Laszlo Kapek, factory party secretary, as well as by other factory managers, listened to a report about the factory's work and then made a short tour of the plant.

Addresses Workers

LD292244 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] It is a long-standing tradition that Janos Kadar spend one of the days preceding May Day at Angyalfold.

After listening to factory workers opinions, Janos Kadar asked to speak. He briefly outlined current economic issues. He spoke about foreign policy and gave his reaction to the issues raised. On the forthcoming holiday and the achievements of the factory, Janos Kadar said the following:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades. I greet you all on behalf of the Central Committee and on my own behalf. We are now preparing for the traditional great day of solidarity of the working class, May Day. This is a great and important day.

I believe that your collective is in the position now, 2 days before May Day, to begin May Day preparations with good feelings. The speakers here mentioned many interesting and important issues. The one I wish to make special note of at this point, is that during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period it won the outstanding enterprise title five times.

This is, I am sure, an uplifting and good feeling for all of you. When I congratulate you I feel I congratulate the state, economic, and social leaders of the enterprise and the entire collective, because this result could only be achieved through collective effort. It can also be attributed to other things, such as the fact that this collective, this factory has a great and long-standing tradition in the workers movement. The revolutionary workers movement has always found support in this factory, and this can be traced right up to the present, in the sense that here, in this factory, the ratio of party members to the total number of workers is way above the average for a Hungarian factory. It must be attributed in the same manner to the socialist brigade movement, to members of the brigades, and, in general, to those performing outstanding work. I must add straight away -- and I would like to stress this again -- that I also attribute these results to the unity and political spirit which permeates this collective from the management to all the people working here.

I would like to emphasize one thing which has played a determining and decisive role: This factory was the first of the textile industry factories to change its product structure. It did this at an early stage, at the right time. Not only did you change your product structure but you are manufacturing products which we demand, in a sense, of the entire industrial sector. You manufacture products that are up-to-date and that can compete in all markets.

When in 1968 we introduced a new economic management system in the entire people's economy, our objective was that the building of socialism as a social program was, naturally, the most important goal. But the proclamation and realization of this goal also requires a political attitude. But we thought that in itself was not enough and working people also had to have a stake in the building of socialist society.

Both are needed. Conscientiousness, a responsible political attitude and social responsibility are needed as well a stake by individual workers and collectives in this great socialist building work. I think that we can say that in your factory a harmony has been achieved, by solving the customary daily tasks of checking things against each other, between the interests of the people's economy, the collective's interests, and the individual interests of the workers. This is also one of the major factors in the success of your enterprise and this is what we would like to strengthen in the Hungarian people's economy in as wide a circle as possible. [end recording]

LOSONCZI VIEWS NEEDS FOR ECONOMIC GAINS

LD302255 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Report from parliament by Sandor Csillag]

[Excerpts] The president of the Presidential Council has presented decorations to outstanding work collectives.

There are not many people here, though the size of socialist brigades varies according to the sector they work in.

The importance of collective work was emphasized by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in his short speech, in which he said:

[Begin recording] All of you are well aware that, despite the efforts exerted by many producing collectives last year, we achieved more modest results than planned. Nor did we start this year the way we should have. We have reached a point, where only by working in a more disciplined manner, by making better use of our economic, spiritual, and physical endowments, by fully utilizing the working hours through better management and clever organization, can we attain the goals which were identified by our party's 13th congress with our people's agreement. Socialist brigades, and also all of you personally, can do a great deal so that all working collectives, and our society as a whole, follow a path built by high quality work which enriches the individual as well as creating a better community.

Dear comrades. The word hero was created in our language to denote a person who carries out wonderful tasks, and the man who sets an example by his courage and endurance. The term Hero of Labor expresses the most outstanding individual performance, and with the adjective socialist it also refers to the communal environment which had made heroic conduct possible in the first place. This communal environment in which the best have become heroes of socialist labor in the socialist work competition and the brigade movement, which is one of the most important means for attaining our political, economic policy, and social goals. It is a mass and voluntary movement which not only has significant direct economic benefit, but is also important as a political and public act, and as a force shaping people's personalities through which the man of our socialist tomorrow is born.

I ask you to safeguard and apply the noble qualities through which you have gotten this far. Build and enrich further the socialist brigades, these splendid work collectives, the important tokens of our economic advancement. [end recording]

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER BANGEMANN VISITS

Talks With Veress

LD292059 Budapest MTI in English 1814 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI) -- Dr. Martin Bangemann, minister of the economy for the Federal Republic of Germany, president of the Social Democrat Party has arrived in Hungary on invitation of Peter Veress, Hungary's minister of Foreign Trade.

At talks Tuesday afternoon the two ministers discussed trends in economic relations between Hungary and the FRG, marking out the most important areas for expanding cooperation. One reason why the meeting is so significant is because the FRG is Hungary's most important [words indistinct] increasing dynamically, the value last year exceeded the level of 5,000 million marks.

Discusses Trade Deficit

LD292327 Hamburg DPA in German 1721 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, 29 Apr (DPA) -- Hungary wants to increase exports to the Federal Republic in order to redress its chronic deficit in trade with the Federal Republic.

This emerged during the initial talks of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress with Federal Minister of Economic Affairs Martin Bangemann, in Budapest. Bangemann's spokesman said that the two ministers had discussed the "dynamic development of bilateral trade."

During his 3-day visit to Hungary, Bangemann will meet Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and other government and party officials. After his talks in Budapest he will tour the country.

Holds Press Conference

LD300303 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Martin Bangemann, the FRG minister of economic affairs, met representatives of the press and stated that his present visit is not the beginning but the continuation of a very intensive and successful political dialogue. Our colleague Andras Domany reports on the further details of the press conference:

The FRG considers bilateral economic relations to be very important, the minister went on, and observes with great interest and sympathy the Hungarian Government's economic and political efforts. What is more, it also strives to help endeavors succeed, for example by supporting a reduction of barriers in the Common Market import policy. The FRG does not believe, either, in increasing barriers for political reasons, he said in reply to a question related to the so-called COCOM list, that is to say the export bans based on military considerations.

The reporter of Hungarian radio asked about the increase of FRG capital investments in Hungary. According to the minister, there is interest in this, particularly among the small and medium enterprises, which play a considerable role even today. These are flexible and rapid, although their ability to take risks is smaller, just because of their size. For this reason the FRG Government encourages with state guarantees the capital exports of these firms. In their opinion the increase in the number of mixed enterprises could also contribute to reducing the deficit in bilateral trade, because through this the proportion of technologically more developed, more modern industrial products could increase in Hungarian exports. Mixed enterprises could be just as useful in the joint penetration of markets of third countries.

Reviews Progress of Talks

LD302201 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] It is partly diplomatic news but also public and even economic news that Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Martin Bangemann, FRG finance minister. Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress was, naturally, also present.

Martin Bangemann has given an interview to our program about his talks in Budapest. Gyorgy Balo asked the West German minister about the aim of the talks.

[Begin Bangemann recording in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] The improvement of conditions should enable future joint ventures between Hungarian enterprises and FRG firms operating with a significant share of German capital. Negotiations on an agreement regarding this matter are proceeding well. I hope that soon we will be able to sign it. The agreement will provide greater guarantees and security for our businessmen who wish to invest in Hungarian enterprises.

In your case this agreement would first of all, bring the advantage of you receiving capital and not credits which would have to be repaid at some later stage. Secondly, with capital you would also obtain a share of high level technology without which there can be no success in the world today. Thirdly, and this should not be underestimated either, through your partners it would be easier to gain access to the FRG market or to third markets. [end recording]

Signs Investment Agreement

LD302204 Hamburg DPA in German 1402 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, 30 Apr (DPA/VWD) -- Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann signed an investment promotion agreement with Hungary on Wednesday at the end of his visit to Budapest. Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi signed for Hungary. The agreement concerns issues such as transfer guarantees and protection of ownership and is intended to be a signal to German investors, a spokesman for Bangemann reported.

This is the third agreement of this kind to be signed with a CEMA country. According to the German interpretation, it is supposed to be more friendly for investments than the agreements with Romania and Bulgaria which have already been concluded.

Bangemann met Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar for a talk on general issues in world politics and discussed "Hungary's economic philosophy" with Politburo member Ferenz Havasi on Wednesday. There emerged "broad agreement about the private initiative" with which Hungary is pursuing the modernization of its economy here. Bangemann will return to Bonn on Thursday after sightseeing in the country.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD271313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet Friendship Societies delegation has arrived in Budapest. The delegation is led by First Deputy Chairman Yevgeniy Ivanov. It was invited by the National Council of the Patriotic People Front. The guests were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council.

CSSR MILITIA CHIEF VISITS BUDAPEST 22-25 APRIL

LD251508 Budapest MTI in English 1229 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI) — A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Militia, headed by Chief-of-Staff Miroslav Novak, paid a visit to Hungary from April 22 to 25 on the invitation of the national commander of the Hungarian Workers Militia. The delegation held talks with Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia, on the development of cooperation between the two militias, and studied the work of the commanders' school of the militia. and the training of professional and voluntary commanders.

Miroslav Novak met Karoly Nemeth, HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] deputy general secretary, and Laszlo Gyuricza, chairman of the Defence Committee of Parliament.

The delegation left for home on Friday.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

LD301838 Warsaw Relevision service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Communique" issued by the Government Commission for the Assessment of Nuclear Radiation and Preventative Measures; read by announcer]

[Text] The government commission, operating under the leadership of Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Szalajda, has been systematically analyzing the situation. Today the commission acquainted itself with the current results of measurements and tests carried out by the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection of the Chemical Troops, the Meteorological and Water Economy Institute, and sanitary and epidemiological stations; it also heard the opinions and assessments of experts and reports by ministers on the state of implementation of the prophylactic measures ordered. The commission stated that the ongoing measurements and tests, taken at 200 points nationwide, confirm that the level of contamination occurring in various regions of the country does not create a threat to the health of the population. The commission stated that in view of the fact of the cessation of the emission of radioactive debris at the site of the breakdown, and also as time elapses, there will be a steady decline in contamination. Taking into account the changeability of atmospheric conditions, and also taking into consideration the standardization of prophylactic measures, the commission instructed the minister of health and social welfare to continue the operation of giving the liquid iodine proparation Lugol to babies, children, and young people up to 16 years of age in all voivodships.

The health service has at its disposal sufficient amounts of counteracting means and the necessary amounts are in stock. At the same time, the commission pointed out that more efficient organization [as heard] of this operation by local authorities is necessary.

The commission also examined a report on compliance with the directives issued concerning control over the sale and consumption of milk. It stressed the need for exercising proper control. Farmers should not feed dairy cows green fodder. Dairy cooperatives are obligated to send milk produced by cows fed green fodder to be processed industrially. Milk products earmarked for sale, which have been processed industrially and placed in storage, are completely safe for consumption. The minister of agriculture and food economy has published detailed recommendations in this matter.

Eminent Soviet experts from the areas of health and environmental protection, sent to Poland by the Government of the Soviet Union, are cooperating with our specialists in the analysis of the situation and the undertaking of preventive measures.

Taking into account the numerous questions asked by the population concerning the situation that has arisen and the whole of the preventive measures introduced, the commission has instructed the minister of health and social welfare to organize information centers in voivodship epidemiological and sanitary centers. The government commission has drawn attention to the fact that the centrally issued preventive recommendations are based on a comprehensive analysis of measurements taken throughout the country. They also take into account local conditions, and they are optimized in this respect. The recommendations have been issued with the participation of the most eminent experts and specialists -- in the well understood public interest -- and should be scrupulously observed. Other measures should not be undertaken, and one should not be influenced by information coming from various sources that are not qualified to give such information.

REACTION TO CHERNOBYL PLANT ACCIDENT CONTINUES

Radiation Cloud To Move South

LD292309 Belgarde TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 (TANJUA) -- According to latest measurements, carried out about 3 pm today, a radioactive cloud drifting above eastern Poland contains a high concentration of iodine, which may be harmful to human health under prolonged exposure.

Measurements continue and the Polish authorities are said to be in constant touch with competent institutions in neighbouring and Scandinavian countries as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Weathermen said tonight the situation is not going to improve because the wind is changing to a southerly and south-westerly direction, which means that the cloud is likely to begin to move towards central Poland.

Nurses To Gather at Schools

LD301643 Szczecin Domestic service in Polish 1515 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Tests carried out in the Szczecin Voivodship on the atmosphere, water, and soil in connection with the breakdown of the nuclear power plant in the Ukraine, in the Soviet Union, show a level of active concentration of iodine which does not threaten the population's health.

However, since in accordance with a decision of the central authorities, prophylatic vaccination of children and young people up to the age of 16 has been introduced throughout the country with the use of Lugol -- an oral vaccine. In Szczecin Voivodship such vaccines are being introduced today, 30 April.

Pregnant women will not undergo vaccination. The chief voivodship physician informs that there is sufficient vaccine; at the same time he warns against the arbitrary giving of iodine solution to children and young people, since an overdose of the vaccine is harmful to health. All information can be obtained from the voivodship doctor on duty, whose telephone number is 22-10-84.

At the same time, the voivodship physician asks all nurses, including those in schools and children's clinics, whom this information has not reached by other means, to come to schools and children's clinics.

Poles in USSR Not in Danger

LD301800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Report by Moscow correspondent Witold Stefanowicz]

[Excerpts] Sorrow and much concern has been caused by the first breakdown in the history of Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, in the Ukraine, as well as by the fact that the effects of the breakdown have affected some areas of Poland.

This afternoon I asked the Polish consul general in Kiev, Wladyslaw Kruk, for information. He stated that the localities where Poles are studying, working, or staying temporarily are out of range of the effects of the breakdown. Polish work teams are employed in the construction of the Chmelnitskiy nuclear power station. Chmelnitskiy is about 400 km southwest of the Chernobyl power plant.

Regional Radios on Radiation

LD302234 [Editorial Report] Polish regional radios are broadcasting various reports on radiation levels following the nuclear accident at the Chernobyl AES in the Soviet Union. They have been observed to report as follows:

Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1507 GMT on 30 April broadcasts a conversation with a department director of the local epidemiological center (Sanepio). The director says that a geiger counter is set up to take measurements. He says that there is a slight increase in radiation, but it is minimal. Normally, there is about 0.05 milliroentgens per hour, but this is now twice as high, which the director say is very little and no cause for concern.

When a reporter asks the department director about the safety limits, the director says no safety limits are established in advance. He adds that if anyone is in the Pomeranian territories, Warsaw or anywhere where there is slightly higher radiation, it certainly should not cause any results dangerous to health.

A doctor then discusses the danger to milk posed by cows grazing in open pastures. The doctor says there is no information about the water situation, but because there is no danger in the air, there is also no danger from the water. He concludes that the inhabitants of Lower Silesia can set their minds at ease at the lack of danger.

Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish at 1513 GMT broadcasts a report from Pila, Slupsk, and Koszalin that there is no radioactive danger in those areas. The radiation in Slupsk is 0.02 roentgen per hour and water is being checked every 2 hours. Milk and other foodstuffs are being checked once every 24 hours. An unidentified reporter adds that there is no direct danger in Pila, although no figures have been issued. There have been no figures provided for Koszalin either, although the reporter assures the public that it will be kept informed.

Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish at 1530 GMT broadcasts a communique from the voivodship physician which states that children and young people are being given preparations to deactivate possible radiation to the body. The results of radiation readings are being collated and will be announced in main radio and TV newscasts "this evening."

Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish at 1613 GMT passes on information from the chief physician for the voivodship that the radiation levels monitored show no radioactive threat and that milk now on sale is safe to drink. The physician adds that a decision has been made to treat youth up to the age of 16 with Lugol as a prophylactic measure, beginning 1 May. The station adds that they have been inundated with phone calls requesting further information about the situation.

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish devotes the 1700 GMT newscast to a roundup of the radiation situation for most European countries, but excludes any mention of Poland. The station says that there is no danger to health anywhere. It gives special coverage to the Swedish situation, stressing that southern Sweden is back to normal radiation levels.

Officials on Threat to Health

LD302300 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Studio discussion "on the results of tests made in Poland following the breakdown in the Ukraine" with Prof Krystyna Bozkowa, director of the Mother and Child Institute, a WHO expert and pediatrician; Prof General Jerzy Bonczak, chief sanitary inspector of Poland and under secretary of state of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Prof Janusz Nauman, head of the Biochemistry Department of the Medical Postgraduate Studies Center, endocrinologist and expert from the IAEA; Dr Mieczyslaw Sowinski, chairman of the Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection and member of the UN Scientific Committee for matters related to atomic radiation, with Editors Jagoda Zoledziowska and Marek Tumanowicz, presented by unidentified editor]

[Text] [Editor] We have invited you, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of our television viewers to answer questions which dozens, if not hundreds, of our television viewers have been asking us since yesterday. Let us start with the basic question: Was the breakdown in the Soviet powerplant a nuclear explosion?

[Sowinski] No. The breakdown that took place was not a type of nuclear explosion because the fuel present there a low level of uranium, so there was no such possibility.

[Editor] What is the level of the increase of radioactive matter over Poland, and what is it today? What is the risk to health?

[Jaworowski] Throughout the world, one accepts various levels of radiation which in this instance we do not call admissible, but levels of emergency operations in such situations as this. And in such an emergency situation, various countries in the world accept the level of 10 rems. This is the level at which one should undertake some special procedures in order to reduce the threat to the population.

At this moment we have, as you can see, ladies and gentlemen, a dose which is thousands of times lower than this level. (?These are doses which we are at the moment receiving hourly.) On the other hand, if this present situation continues for the next 10 days, then we would receive in the regions where there is maximum contamination -- that is where they are occurring in various places in Poland -- then the maximum dose would be 0.6 milli-roentgens, which people would receive in 10 days. This is in fact 16 times lower than the generally accepted danger level, or whatever. On average in Poland, this would be approximately 40 times lower than the dose which we regard as a level at which we would have to take special emergency measures. This is a minimum...

[Editor attempts to interrupt] Please let me finish. In those parts of the country where we are getting the lowest, minimum does, it would be 800 times lower than the radiation danger level. But I am still not going to let you speak, Editor, so I can say what would happen if the present situation lasts 100 days, if the radiation does not lessen at all, and if the flow from the source in the east continued unceasingly, which is impossible, but we can create for ourselves a hypothetical situation. In such a case, in those areas of maximum contamination people would receive a dose 1.7 times lower than the level of which I spoke, that is 10 rems, the danger level, over the whole of the body's exterior. In the minimal areas -- because I am not going to talk about the average ones as that is a waste of time -- they would receive 88 times (?less).

And so, from the viewpoint of what our population will be exposed to externally, from the cloud and from what is on the ground, we can tell ourselves with a clear conscience that this is a negligible matter.

In light of this, what can we expect of this iodine which I have mentioned? [question as heard] That is the main focus of our attention. The does of radiation -- I must also say this straightaway -- is relatively small, but I will make use of figures. This dose on average in Poland again amounts to approximately 0.1 rems. The danger level for the radiation of the thyroid gland, not of the whole body but only the thyroid gland, in accordance with what the International Radiation Protection Commission allows, may be three times more than that for the whole body and therefore, 30 rems. And we have 0.1 rems, so if my math does not let me down, we have in that case a dose 300 times lower at the moment than that which is the danger level, although, as I believe my foreign friends may say, there is considerable exaggeration here, but we prefer to expose ourselves to this probable criticism in the future and to be more sensible than is necessary.

As regards the relationship between the amount of radiation and its subsequent effect on our body and the harm that a unit of radiation does to our body, if we count all that, we come to the conclusion that first there will be absolutely no possibility of any radiation after-effects, radiation sickness, or radiation damage, either immediate ones, or in the near future, or something that can occur in a week, a month or a year.

[Editor] I would suggest, Professor, to end with this statement and...

[Jaworowski, interrupting]...but I will add one more thing. Over a longer period of time some changes would occur in the population. They could occur, theoretically, but, practically, they are completely impossible to detect. They are a fractional amount. Let us say around 200,000 times less damage would be caused by that over 30-40 years than there is damage done by smoking cigarettes in 1 year.

[Editor] Thank you very much. We have more questions...

[Second Editor, interrupting] May I -- we have been talking in terms of the nearest years and months, but let us return to today. What is the tendency now: Is the radiation increasing or declining?

[?Sowinski] Basically, yesterday morning the average level was stable, then, there was a tendency for the radiation to decrease, as far as the average in the country is concerned. However, taking into consideration what Prof Jaworowski said, that the wind directions are considerably unfavorable, the cloud was dispersed long ago, there is no cloud and one cannot talk about a cloud. The cloud was dispersed into small particles. Some of them went into the upper layers of the atmosphere...

[Correspondent, interrupting] That part of the cloud is harmless...

[?Sowinski] Completely harmless. Some of the particles went into other parts of the globe, and some in the shape of small local clouds are from time to time, detected by our measuring apparatus and our measurements in some parts of the country. Suddenly, in an hour or two the level increases, but always below the norm mentioned by the professor here.

[Editor] All right, this is the situation today, if I can put it thus.

[?Sowinski] I shall have an answer, let me finish. In fact, as far as the air is concerned, the situation today is such that we expect that the radiation level will steadily drop. However, locally, we allow for some fluctuations -- locally, I draw your attention to this. However, I would like to add that, in fact, these measures concern iodine solely, for reasons discussed here by Professor Jaworowski.

[Editor] We talk about the air all the time. How about the soil and agricultural cultivation?

[Bonczak] The Ministry of Health, taking into consideration the situation that has occurred and concerned about the health of the citizens, has carried out several preventive measures, as it is universally known. Tests of the natural elements that you have mentioned are a part of these measures. Such tests are carried out by our epidemiological centers. They have been placed on alert due to the existing danger. We are testing earth samples, the air, water and foodstuffs. These tests are also being carried out by the Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection with us.

[Editor] And what are the conclusions drawn from these tests? What, for example, can we eat? What should we try to avoid? Is there a possibility of water being contaminated?

[Bonczak] Well, I must say that on the basis of the tests carried out I have reservations as to the state of green vegetables. These vegetables are, quite simply, contaminated in some regions, and hence our preventive measure concerning the ban on the consumption of milk originating from cows fed green fodder.

As far as water is concerned, we do not see here an obvious data regarding contamination. I would wish, however, to stress that all spring vegetables, chives, parsley, or lettuce, in a word all those spring vegetables cultivated in uncovered ground, must definitely be washed before being eaten. In short, there is no danger as far as this category of foodstuffs is concerned.

[Editor] Thus we have reached the next part of our conversation -- prevention.

[Zoledziowska] Precisely. Children in schools and at health centers are receiving iodine (?therapy). Is the administering of these solutions a preventive measure or the removal of the results of radiation?

[Bozkowa] No, this is purely a preventive measure. We know that at this moment the problem is iodine, radioactive iodine. We also know that it is children who are especially sensitive to this. Why? Because of the size of the thyroid, and its metabolism, the metabolic process, is greater in comparison with that of adults.

So a considerably greater amount of iodine settles in the child's thyroid gland than it does in that of the adult. This is the extent, in fact, to which this thyroid gland interests us, simply because this is the only organ which accumulates iodine in such quantities. Why does it do this? Simply because iodine is needed for the production of the thyroid hormone. This is physiological. We would not want radioactive iodine to accumulate in children's thyroid glands, and so an iodine solution is dispensed, in order to prevent the radioactive iodine from settling there. This is therefore solely a prophylactic measure.

[Correspondent] Since we are coming to the conclusion that iodine solutions are so very necessary, we are all the more anxious about signs, for example from Warsaw, that there is a lack of these iodine solutions. The first cases of children being given iodine solution resulting in poisoning are already occurring. What do you say to that?

[Bozkowa] The minister has issued very specific advice on this because both theoretically and practically there should be no shortage. We have had communiques today, and we know what we have stored, so a situation in which there would be a shortage of this iodine recommended solution cannot be allowed to occur.

[Correspondent] Can or should iodine solution be given to adults?

[Bozkowa] No, the solution does not have to be given to adults because iodine is absorbed, above all, by the thyroid glands of children and young people up to the age of 16.

[Unidentified speaker] Since we are very concerned about the efficiency of this action, about which the professor is speaking, I would like simply to emphasize that local authorities are responsible for the distribution of the iodine solution. It would be very good if certain irregularities, wherever they exist, were eliminated as quickly as possible.

[Zoledziowska] How are we to take care of our children during this time? There are indications that mothers do not want to let their children out of the house, that they are giving each other good advice, such as that children's heads must be washed daily, that their clothes must be changed immediately on returning from the street or yard. What form should proper preventive measures and protection of children take at this time?

[Bozkowa] Editor, all I can say is that as a pediatrician, I am glad that children will have their heads washed daily, that they will be bathed, that their clothes will be changed. Maybe at last this will lead to our being a nation that loves soap. We will begin to wash ourselves; if only we would do such things.

[Zoledziowska] One more question: Can children who are slightly ill, who have colds, who have been vaccinated, be given iondine solutions?

[Bozkowa] They can be given iodine solutions.

[Unidentified speaker] We should also present a very important characteristic of iodine 131. That is, the lifetime, the so-called period of semidisintegration, is 8 days. Because of that, when 8 days have elapsed, its concentration will be reduced twofold; after 16 days it will be four times less. That is why, we focus attention on the initial period. Taking into consideration the fact that the source of radiation has disappeared, the period of semidisintegration which I mentioned, in fact we expect a steady decline in the nearest future of the activity of iodine 131.

[Unidentified speaker] We are following very closely the course of events. We know what is happening here at our level, but we also send aircraft as far as the stratosphere, to a height of 15 km, to find out what the situation is there, so that we can make predictions. But from all the data we have, I cannot give you a binding answer now about when this is going to end. There are many factors, but it seems that this should not take longer than a few more days.

[Editor] If I buy milk and its products in a store, what guarantee do I have that it is from a cow fed dry grass, that is, if it is the milk which is permitted?

[Bonczak] In yesterday's communique the government commission stressed that matter. The issue here is civic responsibility, so farmers will not deliver to procurement centers milk that was produced by cows fed green fodder. Of course, we appeal for responsibility, but at the same time, I think, that when irregularities are discovered, those guilty will be officially responsible too. As far as the admissibility of milk is concerned, the milk under question now, I want to say that it will be permitted to be sold when our tests, carried out by our epidemiological centers, prove that there is no danger at all, in this respect.

[Editor] I understand that in this situation such tests will be more intensive.

[Bonczak] Yes, I shall even add that we receive tests results, of course concerning various areas, every 4 hours.

[Editor] I think that even if by accident some amount of iodine does get into the milk, we hope that all our children in the coming 24 hours will be given iodine, and that their absorbtion of iodine will be blocked.

[Zoiedziowska] Do pregnant women have cause for concern? Are there reasons to terminate pregnancies?

[Bozkowa] No. This is something which I would really like to stress here very emphatically: Pregnant women should maintain their optimism, their calm, because more harm can be caused through nerves and the feeling of uncertainty now present than all other dangers which we could mention here. Apart from that, the situation of pregnant women is like that of adults: They have a thyroid gland which is not so absorptive. And moreover as far as the protection of the fetus is concerned, a marvellous protection is afforded by the placenta. And it must be said that pregnant women should not give way to excessive, negative emotions, because this is unnecessary.

Children who are undergoing antithyroid therapy and are receiving thyroid solutions should consult their endoctrinological clinic. [Words indistinct] they should go to school, they should go to kindergarten, they should not lead any abnormal type of lifestyle.

[Editor] Ladies and gentlemen, this afternoon there was rainfall in Warsaw. Does this precipitation have any influence on the decomposition or the strength of the radiation dose?

[Unidentified speaker] I must say that I was very happy to hear this news, because I foresee that the situation will present itself thus: This cloud, from which rain drops are falling -- please God, they should fall from the greatest possible height -- will (?flush into the ground) what is in the air and what we are inhaling, then the atmosphere will be cleansed of dust and the radioactive dust. So, all in all, this ought to reduce the radioactive substances in the air.

[Editor] And on earth?

[Unidentified speaker] They will increase on earth, but the rain will also wash the grass, it will cleanse those plants which the minister here said must be washed. Well, instead of washing them in the kitchen, nature will itself [words indistinct, as another speaker interrupts, laughter]

[Editor] Ladies and gentlemen, our television viewers propose that an information center, best of all, a telephone center, one center or one in every major city, be set up where one could received information day and night. Is any action being taken in this direction?

[Bonczar] This is a very important question, especially because in the past hours a host of questions has reached the Ministry of Health, and also various offices. I wish therefore to inform that in the Ministry of Health there is a telephone manned 24 hours a day: 26-06-76, where one can get answers from qualified representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. There are also three departments which are open almost 24 hours a day. I believe that this information is important: These are the Department of Sanitary Inspection, of Medical Prophylaxis and of the Pharmacy. The issue here is the response of our links, our departments, to the influx of questions, reservations or remarks. In addition, the minister of health has issued instructions and has asked the voivodas to set up information centers in all voivodships, which will be located at the voivodship epidemiological centers, with the participation of a representative of the center, and also of a responsibile representative of the chief voivodship physician. Such an information system is really indispensable.

Radiation Said 'Decreasing'

LD010151 Warsaw PAP in English 0707 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 -- Basing itself on the results of the measurements made without interruption by the Central Laboratory of Radiological Protection, the chemical troops, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management and sanitary-epidemiologycal stations, the government commission for monitoring radiation confirmed that the level of contamination has been steadily decreasing. Measurements and inspections continue to be made in various parts of Poland. The commission has been analysing in detail current measurements made all over Poland, and their results, allowing for the opinions of experts who examine the situation, will be presented in further communiques.

NUMEROUS EVENTS, SPEECHES MARK MAY DAY

Jaruzelski Speaks at Rally

LD011032 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 0803 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by PZPR General Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at May Day rally on 1 May in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Residents of our heroic capital Warsaw! Citizens of the Polish People's Republic! Under the slogan, "Proletarians of the World, Unite!" we meet, as we do each year, in order to celebrate the international day of work.

This year's celebrations have a special historic background. It is just a hundred years since the bloody encounter of the American police with the workers in Chicago. This memorable event began the tradition of May Day demonstrations.

In January there was also the 100th anniversary of the execution on the slopes of the Warsaw Citadel of the leaders of the great proletariat, of the first Polish revolutionary party. Gallows, police charges, oaths and defamations -- that was the answer to the budding trend of man's liberation. A whole era has gone by, and the bourgeoisie is still playing the same class game -- but for the fact that the decor has been repainted.

The governments of great capitalism are trying to act the part of friends of working people. They hypocritically dress up in the garb of defenders of human rights. The enemies of socialism are posturing, in our country as well, as spokesmen and defenders of the working class. Only those who are very naive could believe this shameless disguise. No thinking worker, no decent working person will find that he and the clients of international reaction are on the same path — neither today nor tomorrow.

The slogan of "Peace and Socialism" has been a part of the workers movement from the very beginning. It expresses the fundamental human rights: The right to live in peace, to work, and to social justice.

On the contrary, the imposition of the arms race, the construction of nuclear bridgeheads in space, provocative nuclear explosions, aggression and terrorism against states which reject a foreign diktat, the most recent example of which was the barbarous bombing of Libyan cities — this is the moral testimony of contemporary imperialism.

This course leads to a blind alley. Nations need a sense of lasting security. They desire a return to detente. There is such a way -- it is the collective, socialist doctrine of peaceful coexistence. It is the next successive, profoundly humanitarian initiatives by the Soviet Union. We extent full support to them.

Comrades and citizens! The hardest years are behind us, but it is still not easy today. We are still feeling the effects of the crisis collapse. We are patiently overcoming resentment and despair. The whole of society, including 3.5 million of the young, born in the past 5-year period, are still bearing the cost of the shameful restrictions. But we are moving ahead.

We have entered the second half of the eighties from better, strengthened positions; this is, to the greatest extent, the result of the patriotic attitude and persistent work of all those who have distinguished themselves for their selflessness; who have been in the vanguard, in town and countryside, in industry and agriculture, in the public services, in science, education and culture. We express to them today sincere words of respect and recognition.

There is only one Polish land, one common home. There is nothing more important than the chief patriotic goal: The country's development and security. No differences of opinion relieve (one) of a sense responsibility for the fate of the homeland. There is no realistic alternative to the program of national accord. Hence, we did not ask yesterday where someone comes from; even less do we ask today. We will further socialist democracy, so that every creative initiative may effectively serve the general good. We will strengthen our state, so that it may ensure good management, order and discipline, constituting at the same time a reliable mainstay of the freedoms and rights of the citizen.

We shall develop the material bases of the population's life. We shall continue the economic reform, promote innovative activities, scientific and technological progress. Answers will be found to all this. In the international work race, Poland will take a worthy place.

The working class, the leading force of the nation, is carrying the weight of a great responsibility for the present and the future shape of the country. Living on the hard work of its own hands, it has the political and moral right to demand the suppression of grafters and shady speculators, the elimination of waste and theft and of the formation of cliques and bureaucracy. That is a task for the state and for the whole of society -- a civic task.

We cannot lack resolve along this road. Dear compatriots! We turn with heartfelt sincerity to the veterans of revolutionary and liberation struggles, to the known and unknown co-creators of People's Poland, who raised her from the ruins, who laid the foundations of our socialist statehood. On this May Day may the grateful remembrance of the nation accompany you, and the feeling of a responsibility well carried out.

We sent words of warm greetings to workers, peasants, the intelligentsia -- all people of honest toil, the builders of our homeland. We send greetings to the members of the PZPR, to its tried and tested aktiv. We greet the members and activists of the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party. We greet the participants in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON); trade unionists, self-management activists; activists of associations and social organizations. We greet the cadres of our people's state. We send words of recognition to the soldiers and functionaries carrying out their service, standing guard over peace and calm, the security of the country and its citizens. We greet Polish women, who, by their work and maternal care, ensure the eternal vatality of our nation. We send sincere words of hope and trust to the young generation. May your studies and work serve the fatherland well. We send internationalist greetings to working people in the fraternal countries and the whole world; to the fighters for peace and freedom, progress and social justice on all continents.

Comrades and citizens! The socialist social formation is currently entering a new, higher stage of development. Implementing the line of the 9th PZPR Congress, we are in complete solidarity with the achievements of the 27th CPSU Congress. Guided by the creative idea of Marxism-Leninism, we decisively confirm our place in the historic current of socialist renewal. In 2 months' time, the 10th congress will begin. It will outline Poland's development prospects up to the beginning of the coming century. Make up for lost time more quickly; align and lengthen our step; achieve high quality for Poland; that is the essence of the party's strategic goal. It finds broad reflection in the pre-congress public discussion. It depends above all on us, what the future will be like: where we going and where we arrive. Let us keep in mind today the memorable words of Wladyslaw Gomulka at the May Day events in Katowice 40 years ago: We are sure that the united working class, despite all the difficulties, despite reaction, will continue to bear its victorious banners before the nation. Those words have not lost and will never lose their significance.

Long live the international solidarity of the working class! Long live our homeland, the Polish People's Republic! Long live peace and socialism! May the 1st of May be celebrated!

Addresses Award Winners

LD010445 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 30 -- Work champions from around the country were decorated with state distinctions during a ceremony at the Council of State on the eve of May Day.

Greeting the participants in the ceremony, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that it was yet another symbolic sign of recognition for the Polish working class, the nation's leading force, for its contribution to the well-being of socialist Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski also referred to the complex tasks facing all the working people, implementation of which first of all depends on their commitment in work. Jaruzelski cordially congratulated the 100-strong group, also wishing them success, health and satisfaction with work and service for the motherland.

The state distinctions were handed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner and Kazimierz Barcikowski. Wladyslaw Zaczek, a machine operator at the Lenin steelmill near Kradow, decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labour 2nd Class, thanked for the high distinctions on behalf of all those gathered at the meeting.

The decorating ceremony was followed by direct talks with members of top authorities. A large group of participants in the meeting surrounded Wojciech Jaruzelski. First reflections were frequently of a personal character. They were also linked with wishes conveyed on behalf of fellow workers.

Jan Jakubiec, a quality control inspector at the "Iglopol" enterprise in Debica, southern Poland, tied his personal greetings with wishes for the 10th PUWP Congress to define tasks corresponding with the vital needs of the working people, to determine how to more efficiently overcome the lingering difficulties and problems.

Wojciech Jaruzelski for his part expressed the conviction that the 10th congress would become an important impulse for achieving further progress in this country's life and first of all higher labour efficiency at all workstands, from the grassroots to the top.

It was the motif of work, the quality of physical and intellectual effort for the benefit of the country that dominated throughout the talks.

At the close of the meeting members of the authorities asked those decorated to convey greetings and wishes marking the May Day to their fellow workers and families.

Messner Attends Concert

LD010441 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 30 -- A gala concert organized by the Warsaw Committee for May Day Celebrations was held today in Warsaw's National Philharmonic Hall to mark the holiday of working people. Among the guests at the concert preset were representatives of top authorities with Premier Zbigniew Messner, members of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat. The event was also attended by heads and members of diplomatic missions of socialist countries.

OPZZ Issues Statement

LD301330 Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29: The national agreement on trade unions OPZZ issued today a statement in connection with the May Day. The document reads in parts:

"The world is facing a continuous threat. We are living in the times of armaments escalation which is the main instrument of imperialist policy.

"For working class and all the working people May Day is a day of manifesting against war and destruction, in defence of peace and peaceful life of nations.

"The USSR recent disarmament initiatives create a great chance for mankind. The working people in Poland accept them at length seeing in them guarantees for the lasting peace.

"We pin our hopes — which will accompany workers in the May Day parades — to the 10th PUWP Congress. The Polish trade union movement, actively participating in the national debate on the party's programme, would like to contribute to development of our people's homeland," the OPZZ statement says.

Dissidents Arrested 30 Apr

AU301558 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 30 (AFP) — Police arrested a number of dissidents Wednesday, on the eve of the May Day and possible opposition demonstrations called for by underground solidarity, opposition sources said. Those arrested in Warsaw included Solidarity's former national spokesman, Janusz Onyskzkiewicz, aged 42, according to the sources. Another oppositionist, Jacek Kuron, 52-year-old founder of the now-dissolved Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), was interogated for three hours in the Interior Ministry and warned not to take part in any May Day counter-demonstrations, the sources said. Three of Mr Onyszkiewicz's fellow-members in an independent "May Day committee" refused permission to organise a march were also arrested and still being held, the sources said. The three were named as Jaciej Jankowski, Marcin Przybulowicz, and Andrzej Malanowski. A former Solidarity leader, Antoni Pietkiewicz, was arrested Wednesday morning at his workplace here.

In Gdansk, where police have been reinforced, Mariusz Wilk, the former editor of the local Solidarity bulletin during the union's legal period, and five other persons were placed in provisional custody Monday after being held for 48 hours, and another militant, Stanislaw Ciskowski, was arrested Wednesday.

In another Baltic port, Szczecin, 10 persons were arrested Wednesday and several were still being held, the sources said.

In Wroclaw, another former leader of underground Solidarity, Jozef Pinior, was summoned Wednesday to appear at the public prosecutor's office.

Such pre-May Day arrests are commonplace, Western observers said here, and are apparantly aimed at dissuading Poles from taking part in the demonstrations organised for the past five years by the opposition.

Official warnings have meanwhile been given to Western television teams -- who are forbidden to film counter-demonstrators — and to Polish correspondents of Western news agencies.

The official press has for several days been denouncing the calls for counter-demonstrations as the work of "foreign agents."

BEDNARSKE FORESEES END TO CONCEPT OF 'CRISIS'

LD250519 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A nationwide ideotheoretical conference, devoted to Chapter 6 of the PZPR draft program, Shaping Socialist Attitudes and Social Consciousness, Issues of Education, Learning and Culture, has ended in Krakow. Summing up the discussion, Henryk Bednarski declared that the party program associates with a universal expectation of eliminating concepts such as crisis and inability in the not-too-distant future.

MESSNER RECEIVES RADOM VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS

LD282356 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner has received a delegation from Radom Voivodship: Bogdan Prus, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee; Edward Jedruszewski, chairman of the voivodship people's council; and Alojzy Wojciechowski, voivoda. The implementation of the government's decision of 20 June, 1981 on solving the main socioeconomic issues of the voivodship was discussed. The delegation thanked the government for its assistance.

1985 ECONOMIC CRIME COST 900 MILLION ZLOTYS

LD291102 Warsaw PAP in English 1005 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29: Financial controllers have found that economic crime cost Poland nearly 900 million zlotys (about 5,487 dollars) last year. Most of the detected offences involved falsified drivers' mileage forms and fodder distribution documents, seeking undue remunerations, overstating the costs of invoiced labour and services, and theft of construction materials and products. Yet, the effects of mismanagement, waste, and poor production affected the national economy to a far greater extent, and along with similar cases of bypassing financial and economic discipline revealed in 1985 are estimated at over 13.5 billion zlotys (about 82 million dollars).

ARSON SUSPECTS ARRESTED IN KRAKOW 24 APR

LD291733 Warsaw PAP in English 1459 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 -- Security functionaries of the Krakow Voivodship (regional) police headquarters detained last Thursday Jan R., Tadeusz Sz., Marian B., and Aleksander K., suspected of a number of arson attacks on apartments of trade union activists in the Krakow District of Nowa Huta at the turn of the year. The investigation is continuing.

OPZZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON MINIMUM WAGE

LD241610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] On the first day of the meeting of the OPZZ executive Committee, trade unionists adopted a position demanding an increase in the lowest wage which in their view must not be below the minimal pension, now amounting to Z7,000.

RATIONING OF HIGH GRADE OFFAL TO END IN MAY

LD262325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] According to the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, class 1 offal -- that is liver, tongue, kidney and heart -- will no longer be rationed as of May. The additional ration of 0.5 kg of meat, including beef on the bone but not processed meats, will be maintained. It will also be possible to buy ground meat using the beef and veal on the bone coupons. Small chickens will be sold within the rationing system, whereas large poultry will remain on open sale.

NEW RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN PARIS

PM281506 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Apr 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Founding of Polish Episcopate Paper"]

[Text] Warsaw — Polish intellectual and political circles have just noted with great interest the founding of a new magazine ZNAKI CZASU (Signs of the Times) published in Polish in Paris by the Dialogue Center and placed under the Polish primate's patronage.

The first editorial explains the reasons for founding this magazine. Catholic publications in Poland being "strictly censored" and reduced to the bare bones by drastic limitations on paper supplies. This has been done at the very time when "the Catholic Church has once again become the object of attacks in the mass media" and when "some emigre circles are also making unjustified criticisms of the church."

The magazine's aim is to tell the truth about life in the country and about the church. To do that it must oppose both the communist government in Poland and some emigre circles which tend to accuse the church of alleged indulgence toward the authorities. As the editorial says, "not recognizing the Polish state which really exists is possible when you are a long way from the country and fulfilling your objectives.

"It is impossible when, like the church, you bear great responsibility for maintaining religious and national life, and for defending human rights in the country in the conditions which really exist there." Thus the church hopes to win not the present battle but the long war which is only just beginning.

Taking Issue

So it will come as no surprise to see that the first edition takes issue with the Polish-language magazine KULTURA published in Paris by emigre groups. ZNAKI CZASU makes this accusation: "The Communists have not succeeded in causing a major split in the church in the whole post-war period. Is somebody else now trying to obtain this result?"

It is easy to understand the importance that this new magazine will have on the intellectual and political scene in Poland. For instance the first issue publishes a series of unpublished documents, letters or statements made by the primate in 1985 to various state authorities, to the health minister, the culture minister, the prime minister, the speaker of the Sejm and so forth.

The church, which outlines its grievances, regrets the deadlock and current negotiations, calls for the revision of various bills, protests the obstacles which Catholic publications encounter, proposes the elimination of Department 4 in the Interior Ministry, which has the job of monitoring the church (Father Popieluszko's murderers were officials from that department), and so forth.

There is also a very critical article by Ludwik Dorn, a former Solidarity official about the free trade union's program call for the formation of a "self-managed society." The author regards it as unrealistic and thinks in particular that it reflects the weakness of Solidarity, which was undermined at the end of 1981 by internal quarrels among small groups united only by their common struggle against the government.

RADIO REPORTS CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR PLANT ACCIDENT

AU292025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers, TASS announces that an accident took place at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, 130 km north of Kiev. A government commission headed by Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is working on the spot. The commission consists of heads of ministries and departments, scientists, and experts.

According to preliminary data, the accident occurred in the buildings of the fourth power-generating unit and caused the destruction of part of the reactor's building, its damage, and a certain leak of radioactive substance. The other three undamaged power-generating units have been shut down and are in operational reserve. Two persons were killed during the accident.

Urgent steps were taken to eliminate the effects of the accident. The radiation situation at the power station and the area nearby has now been stabilized and the necessary medical assistance is being given to those affected. The inhabitants of the nuclear power station's settlement and three nearby localities have been evacuated. The state of the radiation situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and the adjacent territory is being monitored continuously.

Normal Radiation Level Reported

AU301124 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 1051 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/4/1986 -- In connection with the damage that was caused at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the USSR, the national environmental radiation monitoring stations and laboratories, which are carrying out constant activity to measure and monitor the radioactive levels in the air, water, and soil in our country, report that no increase of these levels has been registered and that it shows the normal limits. Measurements are continuing in accordance with the established program.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MAY DAY FESTIVE MEETING

AU301734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/4/1986 -- The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme. Elena Ceausescu, other members of the Romanian Party and state leadership attended, in the afternoon of April 30, a popular meeting hosted by Bucharest's spacious Palace of Sports and Culture to mark May Day, the international day of solidarity of the working people.

The meeting was opened by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest City RCP Committee, mayor-general of the capital. Miu Dobrescu, member of the CC of the RCP executive Political Committee, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, spoke about the significance of May Day. A festive show ended the meeting.

Festive meetings in observance of May Day were also held in Romania's county seats.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER

AU291652 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1420 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/86 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceauescu received on April 29 Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, who paid an official visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The Sri Lankan premier thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having received him, and conveyed him a friendly salute from the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that his salute and best wishes be conveyed to President Junius Richard Jayewardene. President Nicolae Ceausescu also expressed his conviction that the Sri Lankan premier's visit and the understandings covenanted would help develop friendly ties between the two countries and peoples.

During the interview stress was laid on the positive course of relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Sri Lanka, and the wish was expressed to further deepen and diversify bilateral cooperation, to mutual interest, in the interests of world peace and understanding. It was assessed that the continually growing economic potential of the two countries provided prerequisites for the expansion of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, and the increase of commercial exchanges, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Aspects of the world political life were also approached.

Showing that the international situation continues to be particularly serious and that actions have been taken of late conducive to mounting tension, President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the necessity that everything possible be done for the cessation of the arms race, the implementation of a general programme of disarmament which should focus on nuclear disarmament, including also all conventional weapons, arms and troops reduction, lower military expenditure, for the elimination of the threat and use of force from interstate relations and the exclusively negotiated settlement of all litigious issues, for a policy of peace, security and understanding all over the world.

The need was underscored for strengthened collaboration and unity of action of the small and medium-sized countries, of developing and non-aligned countries for their independent economic and social progress, for the achievement of a joint strategy in the struggle for the resolution of underdevelopment questions, for the establishment of a New World Economic Order.

President Nicolae Ceausesecu pointed to the significance of the calling, under the U.N. aegis, of an international conference to be attended by developing and developed countries with a view to elaborating a new economic policy and finding a global solution to the developing countries' debts.

During the interview the two countries' determination was expressed to expand collaboration on an international plane in the struggle for the settlement, in the people's interests, of the major problems facing present-day mankind, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet. The interview proceeded in a cordal atmosphere.

Dascalescu, Premadasa Talks

AU291448 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1427 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1986 — The official talks conducted between Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, concluded in Bucharest on April 29.

Expressing joint satisfaction at the way in which problems related to bilateral economic collaboration were approached, at the interest the two sides' showed in the expansion of the areas where mutually advantagesous cooperation may develop, the two prime ministers expressed their governments' determination to make efforts for the fulfillment of the collaboration and cooperation ventures agreed upon.

At the end of their talks, the two prime ministers highlighted the productive character of the visit, of the exchange of views, and expressed their belief that they would contribute to the expansion and strengthening of the manysided collaboration and friendship between Romania and Sri Lanka.

An understanding was signed on the further development of trade and the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Premadasa Departs

AU291527 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/4/1986 — The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, left Bucharest on Tuesday afternoon after paying an official visit to Romania over April 24-29 upon the invitation of Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu.

The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by his Romanian counterpart, by government members and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR CHERNOBLY ACCIDENT

Monitoring of Fallout Increases

LD301722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Summary] Belgrade; 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Services has stepped up radiation monitoring over the whole of the country. According to the latest reports increased radiation has been detected in Slovenia but the level of radioactive matter in the air and water is 50 times below the permitted level. The Federal Committee has asked relevant institutions to introduce around-the-clock monitoring and measuring of radiation levels. Scientists are not expecting radiation over Yugoslavia to reach the level where emergency measures might be needed.

Fallout Below 'Allowable' Level

AU301704 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] We have been in telephone contact with Dr Mila Djordjic, deputy president of the Federal Committee for Health. Let us hear her statement:

[Begin recording] [Djordjic] Appropriate organizations are monitoring the concentration of radioactive substances. This is one fact. Another fact is that yesterday, after the statement was issued, the Federal Committee and other respective organs in the republics have taken measures to intensify and to increase the monitoring by all these authorized organizations. This is being done in our country and there is no danger that it will not be done, and we are taking care.

Third, on the basis of the reports we have received from all the organizations and the republics that carry out the monitoring -- and we are receiving and constantly collating the reports -- it is shown that because of the change in meteorological conditions and because of rain, an increase in the content of radioactive substances has been registered in the SR of Slovenia, but it is far below the permitted level. This means that there is no need for concern ... Hallo?

[Announcer] Please continue.

[Djordjic] It is considerably below the allowable level. [end recording]

Tourists Contaminated

AU301956 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] A group of our tourists who visited the Kiev region in the USSR recently was examined at the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade this morning. A small number had a certain level of contamination in their clothing, but it presented no hazard to their health or the health of their environment. All the citizens examined were sent home and were given appointments for checkups at the Military Medical Academy.

LCY, ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE MAY DAY MESSAGE

LD010457 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

["May Day Message" issued by the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidiums of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the Federation of War Veteran's Associations of Yugoslavia and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia]

[Text] To the working class of Yugoslavia and to all working people and citizens, war veterans, young people, members of the Armed Forces and organs of social self-protection, and to our citizens temporarily working abroad, we congratulate you on 1 May — Labor Day.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the demonstrations and bloodshed in Chicago in support of the demands for workers rights. The last 100 years have been characterized by the working class and other exploited and enslaved peoples' struggles for freedom, equality and human dignity.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Tito, Yugoslavia's working class and its nations and nationalities crowned their own struggle with historic victories and revolutionary transformations in all the spheres of life. In this way a free and independent SFRY was founded, as a community of equal nations and nationalities, based on the socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and the power of the working class.

Faced with many difficulties, we are today trying, by relying on our own resources, to accelerate the pace of development, to overcome obstacles and to promote all that is of value and reject all that is retrograde. Determination in action is being called for by the present situation in the country and by millions of the working people and citizens who, through this year's delegate elections, displayed powerful committment to the country's future successful development.

In order to make a faster and stable development possible and to secure a favorable position in the international division of labor, we must resolutely and efficiently carry out the tasks laid down by the long-term program of economic stabilization and introduce urgently needed changes in the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management.

The working people rightly expect this year's congresses and conferences, and the 13th LCY Congress, in particular, to reiterate and reaffirm the unity of Yugoslavia's working class and the identity and indivisibility of its interests. The implementation of their resolutions and stance will be a firm obstacle to bureaucratic, etatist, nationalist and other attempts at division as well as at insularity.

We are living in an era of increasing tension in the world. Exacerbation in international relations and of bloc divisions continues; the arms race is being steadily intensified; and armed interventions against small countries have become a frequent occurrence. Proceeding from mankind's lasting interest in preserving peace, freedom, equality, and the independence of all people, Yugoslavia will, by consistently implementing the principles and goals of a nonaligned policy, support the peaceful solutions to conflicts and oppose all forms of domination and pressures in international relations. In pursuing this course, to which it is committed, Yugoslavia will continue to support and assist liberation movements and progressive forces in the world.

United and in harmony we shall overcome all our difficulties. Fresh creative enthusiasm will help us to realize our common goals. We shall resolutely oppose all those who try to stop us from achieving this. We are on the way to open up new prospects for socialist self-management.

To the working class, all working people and citizens of the SFRY we wish a happy Labor Day.

[Signed] Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Presidium of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Presidium of the Federal Board of the Federation of War Veterans of Yugoslavia; and Presidium of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

MORE ON VISIT BY SYRIA'S HAFIZ AL-ASAD

Further Talks With Vlajkovic

AU301700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Here is a report by our journalist Nebojsa Jankovic, who tells about the last day of the visit by Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian president, who conducted talks with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the White Palace at Dedinje.

The frank and friendly dialogue which lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours was chiefly concerned with international subjects. Discussing the conditions under which the Nonaligned Movement works, Presidents Vlajkovic and al-Asad positively assessed the work of the Coordination Bureau in New Delhi, pointing out that the gathering was oriented toward action and was by this very fact a good preparation for the eighth summit in Harare.

Speaking about priority directions of the activities of the nonaligned countries, the presidents conditionally divided them into three groups: the first should embrace the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security and disarmament; the second a gradual solving of the economic problems of the developing countries; and the third specific involvement aimed at solving the world crises.

Speaking about crises, they insisted on the principle that they should be solved in a peaceful way, which refers to the Iraq-Iran war, the tension in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region, the situation in Central America, and in other regions.

They also talked about the Palestine problem as the essence of the Middle East crisis. They agreed that no solution is possible in the Middle East without the implementation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state.

What should particularly be stressed at the end of the visit is the serious and responsible position of the two leaders on the problem of terrorism. It was said on several occasions that there is, and there can be, no justification for terrorist activities, which of course refers to all the forms of terrorism, from individual to state terrorism. The need was stressed for joint activities against terrorism, to which the talks between the ministers of internal affairs of the two countries were devoted. Such a responsible approach to this serious problem -- and let this be the conclusion by your correspondent who covered the visit -- exceeds in its significance the framework of the Yugoslav-Syrian relations.

This is corroborated by the report that Hans Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, has arrived in Belgrade for talks with Syrian President al-Asad.

Speaking about bilateral relations, itis not difficult to state that President al-Asad's visit will be a new stimulus to the development of traditionally good relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Syria.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG'S GENSCHER

LD301738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon. The West German minister came to Belgrade to meet with Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and the FRG carried out an extensive exchange of views on the most topical issues which concern international relations. The talks took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. They laid particular stress on the situation in the Mediterranean and the consequences of the military attack on Libya, as well as on the two countries' efforts to tackle these problems in a peaceful way and through cooperation. According to the two ministers, this is the realistic way toward easing and normalizing the situation in the region which is of great importance for peace and security in Europe. Attention was drawn to the importance of cooperation between all countries in the struggle against international terrorism, to which end the forthcoming dialogue of the groups of foreign ministers of the European Community with India, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, should contribute.

In the conversation which was continued during a working luncheon the two ministers spoke in favor of tackling the acute problems of international economic life more effectively. This particularly effects developing countries. There was also discussion about hotbeds of crisis, especially southern Africa. Both sides attached great importance to the Nonaligned Movement as a factor of stability in international relations. Its participation and contribution are necessary for resolving all important problems in the political and economic life of the world community. The current status of East-West relations was also mentioned.

Dizdarevic and Genscher noted with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG and the implementation of the agreement reached during their previous meeting in January this year has been developing successfully. They both expressed readiness to further enrich this cooperation.

LCY'S VIDIC INTERVIEWED BY BCP PAPER

AU231217 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 21 Apr 86 p 4

[Interview with Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and leader of the LCY delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, held 2-5 April, by an unmaned RABOTNICHESKO DELO "representative" -- time and place of interview not given]

[Text] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Can you describe your impressions of the work and documents of the 13th BCP Congress, and the present development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria?

[Vidic] We followed the work of the 13th BCP Congress with great interest. We addressed your congress with a greetings message on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the congress clearly expressed the topical tasks facing the CBP and Bulgarian society, particularly as regards the scientific-technical revolution. This is a task of exceptionally important revolutionary significance today. Socialism must show its ability not only to proceed side by side with the contemporary development of productive forces, but also to play a leading role in it, and to guide society on this basis toward even more highly developed forms of socialist social development. It is understandable that in this respect our attention was focused on the postulates presented by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in connection with the further development of socialist democracy on the basis of socialist self-management. As your country is aware, for several decades now we in the SFRY have been developing the system of socialist self-management. Within the framework of the existing friendly cooperation between the LCY and the BCP, we would like to implement an active exchange of opinions in this sector of our social life. The 13th BCP Congress delegates expressed themselves in a frank, critical, and self-critical manner, on the basis of firm principles, and in the confidence that they will be able to cope with the new tasks assigned to them, to the BCP, and to your society by the 13th BCP Congress.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Can you describe the state and the prospects of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the LCY, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY, between our two fraternal peoples?

[Vidic] The cooperation plan between the LCY and the BCP for 1986 and 1987 was recently coordinated and adopted. This plan is distinguished by its dynamic character and by the striving for a further development of our cooperation. It envisages an exchange of opinions at all levels, it provides for meetings between party workers in different sectors of our social life, it also envisages discussions of certain subjects of mutual interest. The relations between the LCY and the BCP have already attained an enviable level and intensity. We will devote further efforts to the implementation of the new cooperation plan in the spirit of our common will further to develop the friendly relations between the LCY and the BCP, between our two countries.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How are the workers class and the peoples of the SFRY preparing themselves for the forthcoming LCY Congress and can you describe the tasks they are coping with at the present stage of development?

[Vidic] Yes, it is true that oru 13th LCy Congress is also approaching. It will be held at the end of June 1986. The nationwide discussion of the basic draft resolutions which the congress will adopt as its own decisions is already is progress. We are striving to mobilize all efforts of our socialist community of peoples and nationalities in the SFRY, which all enjoy equal rights, and resolutely guide them toward the definite assertion of socialist self-management, under the conditions of which, our workers class and our working people will play a truly leading role in solving all questions confronting our society.

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Along with the country's successful development during the four decades in which new socialist Yugoslavia was created and the development of productive forces and culture, which have completely changed the appearance of our country, we are confronted with considerable economic and other problems that are making our development at the present stage more difficult. At the 13th LCY Congress all communists, and all organized socialist forces in our country will be faced with the categorical demand for resolute action to overcome the existing difficulties and to devote persevering efforts to the development of our society in all sectors of life during the forthcoming period. We are striving for the goal that the young generation in our country should take its place in social life, just as the former young generation carried the people's liberation struggle on its shoulders and implemented socialist revolution. Our young people must become the most active participants, the subjects of socialist construction, and the true builders of their own present and future.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How would you describe the evaluation of the LCY and of the SFRY of the situation in the Balkans and as regards the initiative to transform the Balkans into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons, into an area of good-neighborliness, peace, and comprehensive cooperation?

[Vidic] In our greetings message to the 13th BCP Congress we stressed the importance of the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations as regards the total development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans. The SFRY adheres to a policy of nonalignment, it is in favor of settling all international controversies by peaceful means on the basis of the observance of the UN Charter, the documents issued by the CSCE Helsinki Conference, and the decisions adopted by the seven summit conferences held by the Nonaligned Movement, aimed at a policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. In the spirit of this policy we are most perseveringly striving for the establishment and development of friendly relations among all Balkan peoples and countries.

Today, when all mankind is facing exceptionally great danger, when we are all living under the threat of an unrestrained arms race, particularly in the field of developing and deployment of nuclear, and other mass destruction weapons, under the threat of the policy of confrontation, conducted by certain circles which are disposed toward a policy of strength, domination, and hegemonism, we appreciate the importance of the task resolutely and fully to liquidate such weapons. In this connection, together with you, we firmly declare ourselves in favor of transforming the Balkans into a true zone of friendly cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons. In order to achieve this goal we must obviously persist in our joint efforts.

ZEMLJARIC, OTHERS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU291059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Jasna Kesic and Djoko Kesic Report on the Chamber of Republics and Provinces Session Held in the SFRY Assembly]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Apr — A Step Backward in Agriculture

"Last year's unfavorable economic trends have continued their this year and in Vojvodina, due to its specific economic structure, they have been manifested much more sharply than in other parts of the country," Mileva Dzakulin (Vojvodina) said at the beginning of the discussion.

The Exclusion of Economic Laws

"While expressing our concern regarding economic trends, I think we should be concerned about increasingly frequent experiments and pressures which we are facing in our economy and in our society as a whole, and which represent a significant factor in generating our current crisis and its worsening trend," said Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. "Let us enumerate some of these pressures. Attempts to abandon a realistic evaluation and use of basic factors of economic activity which include several elements, are becoming more and more frequent. More and more frequently attempts are made toward finding a solution to current economic questions without taking into account economic criteria and market laws which represent the basic tools needed to conduct more sound and more efficient economic activities in our society as a whole. We are introducing into the system and the economic policy more and more administrative measures, regulations, and the distribution of income instead of introducing economically motivating and coercive measures.

"Instead of updating and strengthening the integration of the Yugoslav economic potential and unified market in order to overcome more successfully numerous developing and other problems, in some parts autarchic tendencies and a withdrawal into narrower regions and behind the borders of the existing structures are getting stronger. I also think," Zemljatic said that there will be no serious turn in the implementation of the stabilization program, and thus in our economic trends, unless we deal with these phenomena more resolutely. It is impossible to elaborate on extremely damaging consequences of this kind of behavior, but it is obvious that by further continuing this behavior and by our avoiding the problem we are in fact encouraging all those tendencies we pointed out today.

"The foreign exchange market started its work yesterday without the use of Article 110 of the Foreign Exchange Dealings Law, which we consider to be an important advance toward the gradual normalization of the foreign exchange market's work and toward solving numerous reproduction problems.

"Regarding personal incomes," Zemljaric said, "the Federal Executive Council's opinion is that they should be brought into line with what is set by increases in productivity and exports. Moreover, as regards loss-makers, it is impossible to continue with the current practice and the socialization of losses, legally or illegally. As far as taking the burden off the economy is concerned, apart from the measures already mentioned, in the Federal Executive Council there are a number of teams of exports working on the assessment of the overall financial position of the country, of the banks, and of a part of the population. These assessments will represent the basis for the preparation of suitable suggestions for changes in the system of accountancy, and in the system of revaluating current and fixed assets which would make a significant contribution toward the further affirmation of the real factor of economic operations. We are also studying both negative and positive effects of the changes in the world price of oil and gas in relation to the value of the dollar and how all this affects our economy, the reduction in interest rates, and intercurrency changes. At the same time, we must also study the negative side to which very little attention has been payed in our country," Janez Zemljaric said, among other things.

SRZENTIC SPEECH TO MONTENEGRO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU290903 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed report on speech by Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee, at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro in Titograd on 11 April]

[Text] I was convinced that changes in the number of members of the LCY Central Committee should in fact be aimed at increasing the number of Central Committee members from among the ranks of production workers, the younger generation, the middle generation, and so forth. I must in opening state that when the matter was explained this way, I had no doubts because I wished for and thought that it would be good for this to happen. However, judging by what I can follow through the press, I believe that what is happening unfortunately confirms the suspicion that the changes are not made because of this reason or not primarily because of it. The expanded lists that we can read in the press these days attest to this. I personally think that what is being done with the elections to the LCY Central Committee can be a step backwards in relations to the well-initiated changes in the cadre policy for these elections. It is certain that what should be done is quietly to learn a fundamental lesson from these elections and to analyze everything that they have shown not only in the LC but also in the entire delegate system. There would be bad things there, too, but, considered as a whole, this would be a step forward in the democratization of cadre policy and in the efforts to really move the decisionmaking on the key issues of cadre policy out of narrow circles.

Judging by the start that has been made I fear that things will not move in this direction and that we will have a composition of the Central Committee which will be burdened by the same great difficulties that burden the present Central Committee in fulfilling its role and that we may receive proposals from the republics and provinces, and, in the end, have a Central Committee which will not only reflect the specific characteristics which every republic or province absolutely has.

I am not against these specific characteristics being reflected in a certain way through the proposals for the LCY Central Committee, but it is possible that the proposals which we receive will primarily be expressions of different approaches or expressions of an aspiration in certain communities to stop the process of an essential cadre renewal and democratization of relations and that this will signify an attempt to stop the increasing bureaucratization of the cadre policy which our society needs at this time. In my opinion, this is a great danger and this will not be without effect on the functioning of the Central Committee, not to mention that the fact that the republics and provinces have adopted different approaches to the question of whether individuals from certain structures should be elected to the Central Committee cannot be interpreted in different ways. [sentence as published]

I am convinced that we in Montenegro will not have any difficulties because large numbers of cadres have not been elected to these organs, because more than a two-third renewal of all these organs has been carried out, and because we have adopted open lists whereas a large number of republican and provincial organizations have adopted closed lists. Considered on the whole, different approaches in the country will not pass without comments and consequences.

ANDREJ MARINC ADDRESSES SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

LD301039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0618 GMT 17 Apr 86

["Introductory Report by Andrej Marinc at 10th Congress of Slovene LC" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- The situation in which the 10th Congress of the Slovene LC is taking place requires us to analyze the current period with critical sharpness and to establish our future tasks. Communists, workers, working people, and citizens expect their initiatives and wishes to be condensed into clear messages and guidelines of the 10th congress. This is how Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, opened his introductory report at the 10th Congress of the Slovene LC.

It is not a coincidence that at the end of the last congress we emphasized that our strength lay in the know-how we had and in our unity and that we had to make constant efforts to promote them. We did not then turn a blind eye and present a rosy picture of our prospects since we were aware that we still had to provide insight into the real causes of the crisis and to determine their actual proportions and their many effects on people's lives and behavior.

Many production organizations have already begun the process of changing and diversifying their production programs, Marinc stressed. I say process since the old practice cannot be discontinued and a new one introduced at a stroke. We have already eliminated some of the causes of losses in production and in some cases we have destroyed the hotbeds of bad economic practice. We have established the tasks of promoting knowledge, people's innovative capacities, and innovation in society in general as the bases for fresh, complex, and even more difficult moves designed to overcome the accumulated difficulties and to promote the idea of relying on our own common resources in the overall system of associated labor. Our public expenditure has, to a greater degree than ever before, been adjusted according to our possibilities. This, of course, requires giving up many things and constantly fighting the deep-rooted habit of spending more than has been created.

Continuing his introductory report, Andrej Marinc went on to speak about the strategic goals of development, emphasizing the importance of ensuring that scientific and technological achievements are more rapidly incorporated into the restructuring of our developing process on the basis of our own knowledge and innovations.

The LC of Slovenia is in favor of a massive-scale innovation activity. We must develop in such a way as to make sure that this activity takes immediate root in the basic organizations of associated labor and in self-management work units and becomes an integral part of the business and development activity of associated labor organizations. This requires that we should establish a powerful scientific and technical culture as a lynchpin of research work and socially organized and guided innovation activities stemming from that work. Several collectives have already proved the economic, technological,and cultural advantages of the development of innovatory work as a mass movement. This calls for the development of team work and the establishment of development nuclei in organizations of associated labor. Innovatory activity must include high-caliber experts as well as workers in production and management. We shall therefore insist that innovation-based and determined personal income and income of organizations of associated labor -- we shall call it innovation-based income-- becomes an important component of motivation to work and economic activity and an important criterion for assessing the ability of professionally and socially most responsible workers.

Any form of political system which would attempt, in our cicumstance, to weaken or negate the federal system in which workers and the working people exercise control over income primarily within their republics and privinces, and which would try to impose an economic will alien to the people and its working class would, sooner or later, lead to the situation where the nations and nationalities and the working class in Yugoslavia as a whole would be under a centralized and alienated authority, Marinc said.

Communists in Slovenia, Marinc said, will invest every effort for Slovenia to become an even more open community, consistent in realizing the equality of members of all our nations and nationalities who live here and work together with members of the Slovene nation and of the two nationalities. They can carry out both their individual and their collective responsibility for finding the way out of the present complex economic and political situation primarily by implementing all the constitutional principles of our system and by securing a more efficient development of both Slovenia and Yugoslavia as "the republic of work."

Through the founding of their own state withing the SFRY and by realizing working class power in the system of socialist self-management, the Slovene people have fulfilled their historic goals. Only the workers and working people living in Slovenia have the sovereing right to make decisions about the outcome, results, and conditions of their labor. Our future revolutionary task is, therefore, to demonstrate that the real causes of the many difficulties confronting us do not lie in the contradiction between the class and the national but in the too slow pace at which the constitutional status of workers associated on the basis of self-management is being realized as well as in the insufficient determination to continue to further develop the workers' constitutional position. Our idea and practice as regards the realization of equality for the Italian and Hungarian nationalities in Slovenia is based on essentially identical principles.

So, if the constitutional concept of the federation is to be realized, it is essential for workers in the republics and provinces to assume full responsibility for both their own development and the development of Yugoslavia as a whole. In the view of we communists, the lasting interests of our own nation, of the two nationalities, and of all the working people in Slovenia will best be fulfilled within a federative, independent, socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia. These interests make us responsible for it and for everything that is happening in it: for the situation in Kosovo, for the struggle against counterrevolution there, for the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, for the economic progress of Kosovo as a particularly underdeveloped area and also for relations with the SR of Serbia and those within other republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Considerable efforts are needed if we are to achieve a far more efficient, consistent, and responsible system of agreement-reaching and implementation of decisions passed by the federation. We reject those proposals in which calls are being made in a formalistic manner for objective differences in interests, views, and standpoints to be resolved by majority vote. In the past, Marinc said, attempts to impose, determine, and implement common interests by ignoring democratic constitutional procedures, led to serious exacerbation in intranational relations if they were based on the view of the federation as a supranational community.

Among the issues of development Marinc also included protection of the human environment to which, as he noted, to little attention was paid in the past.

By developing the socioeconomic system and particularly economic policy measures we must, constantly and in a creative way, seek for and reexamine the functioning of those factors which enable a more successful economic activity in organizations of associated labor, and create conditions for a more successful development on the basis of internationally accepted criteria for assessing the social usefulness of work and which stimulate constant increase in individual and social labor productivity. In society as a whole, we shall have to promote the principle that each of us individually, and we as a community, must learn to live on the results of our own work and efforts. This is what the constitutionally defined system of cooperation and solidarity in associated labor in the country, as a whole, is based upon. However, we must in society, in general, avoid any false solidarity with those economic subjects which obviously lack any prospects as far as development is concerned. We must also take more efficient measures to prevent any income being generated or distributed unless it is a result of commercially or socially recognized work or economic activity.

Only by investing more of our own improved work, know-how, technology, and ideas and relying less on raw materials and reducing the use of energy will be be able to emerge from the inferior position in our cooperation with the world, assume an equal role in the international division of labor, and secure our lasting presence in international economic relations. The first prerequisite for success in this is joint and coordinated activity with organizations of associated labor on the territory of the entire country and the pooling of labor and resources with them on the basis of self-management.

We must also, Marinc went on, reselect and reexamine ways of creating new directions of developing the economic structure which will be dominant in the world of tomorrow. These directions will sometimes be risky and will demand a large amount of individual and social courage. We must therefore work on creating new organizations of associated labor and different kinds of production units which would be in line with the development of social and property relations. The practice in the world today and the experience of our post-war development have demonstrated that small units with up-to-date programs based on know-how, an enterprising spirit, and creativity deserve all our support. In order to successfully realize planned projects, these units must pool and make use of private savings and of other forms of the working people's private means as well as their initiatives. Some of the projects might turn out to be a failure, but, on the whole, this direction of future development could lead to the necessary transformation of the Slovene and, in particular, of the Yugoslav economy.

A sense of powerlessness because of the inefficient political system has recently been discerned among communists. It has become obvious that too often we choose not to tackle our own narrow-mindedness, inconsistency, and obsession with the pragmatic interests of our own living and working environment which stimulate the aspiration toward and practice of statism both in the republics and in the municipalities. We can oppose this tendency by enhancing our capabilities and the accountability of those responsible for organizing a more coordinated and meaningful activity of communists in workers councils, delegation, in the Socialist Alliance, in the chambers of associated labor, and in the assemblies in general.

The LC, Marinc added, has fought and will continue to fight against nationalist egoism and tendencies toward insularity and self-sufficiency which regard Yugoslavia as an obstacle and a restricting factor and not as an advantage offered by the coexistence, brotherhood, and unity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities and as an inspiration and stimulus to open up to the world.

In line with the spirit of the constitution and the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee, we Slovene Communists will continue to oppose tendencies toward so-called radical changes in the political system which at the same time call for changes in the AVNOJ-established concept of Yugoslavia.

Working people will secure the inviolability of their rights and freedom by implementing and further developing socialist self-management, constitutionality and legality, and not be insisting on the kind of changes in the political system which would lead us to a situation in which these rights would be generously presented by a strong state.

In accordance with our organization's historical and constitutional role, we communists bear the responsibility, on behalf of the working class, our people, our own nations, and the entire Yugoslav community for the country's further development and, today, for defending the achievements of socialist self-management. During the period between the two congresses we succeeded in realizing our vanguard role despite considerably more difficult and complex social circumstances. Conflicts, contradictions, and differing interests in our society became much more manifested in this period. Our working class is today larger than before and has become more educated, while under the pressure brought upon the present crisis and particularly as a result of our participation in international division of labour, its conscience has been changing rapidly. Despite these changes the majority of the working class still belongs to the category of direct producers. The LC's influence in its ranks is of vital importance for its recognition and if it is to realize its historic mission. It has become clear that the unanimity achieved, in principle, as regards the way of the long-term social development was not sufficient for us to overcome specific crisis situations and that the real unity within the LC and the majority of the working people must be fought for in each social action and over every singly specific issue.

Central Committee Elected

AU292028 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] At the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia, the following were elected members of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia (776 delegates cast their votes, 2 ballots were invalid, the candidates received the number of votes as indicated):

Viktorija Avrelio (758), Geza Bacic (741), Ciril Baskovic (752), Adolf Bibic (771), Slava Bicek (770), Robert Blinc (770), Milan Bratec (763) Joze Budja (768) Robert Cerne(758), Zinka Dravinec (768), Joze Drinovec (771), Ivan Dolnicar (759), Tomaz Ertl (762), Leo Fusilli (769), Tibor Fule (766), Slavko Geric (749), Silvo Gorenc (764), Bogo Gorjan (764), Tomaz Gorjup (773), Dusanka Gracanin (770), Zvezdana Grzina (770), Anica Haluzan (771), Mitja Horvat (772), Nada Hudarin-Zavolovsek (767), Marija Iskrenovic (768), Vlado Janzic (743), Anica Karbas (765), Vlado Klemencic (754), Matjaz Kmecl (762), Stojan Kokosar (771), Silvo Komar (770), Jak Koprivc (729), Matija Koritnik (768), Zdravko Krvina (751), and Milan Kucan (760),

Alnevenka Lascak (768), Zlatko Leskovsek (771), Sonja Lokar (769), Vilma Mancek (768), Andrej Marinc (760), Joze Matekovic (771), Milan Meden (742), Gvido Melink (771), Joze Miklavc (771), Joze Misigoj (769), Matjaz Mulej (766), Stane Pejovnik (769), Katica Pintaric (769), Stane Pirnat (764), Janko Pleterski (769), Lado Podbevsek (769), Tugomir Pokorn (768), France Popit (654), Miran Potrc (765), Vlado Prebilic (771), Zivko Pregl (760), Milos Prosenc (759), Herman Pucnik (768), Miha Ravnik (751), Rafael Razpet (758), Ciril Ribicic (757), Herman Rigelnik (763), Emil Rojc (711), Dusan Semolic (765), Joze Smole (755), Slavko Sorsak (764), Francka Strmole-Hlastec (762), Lenart Setinc (730), Miran Sibav (766), Dusan Sinigoj (754), Crtomir Spacapan (769), Alojz Sterk (766), Emil Stern (748), Peter Ternovsek (762), Valentina Tomlje (743), Joze Utenkar (765), Katja Vadnal (743), Ivan Vodopivec (768), Karel Vukovic (768), Iztok Winkler (755), Janez Zemljaric (747), Ivan Zagar (771), and Zdenka Znidar (770).

ECONOMIC, POPULATION PROBLEMS PLAGUE KOSOVO

AU300947 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 86 p 2

[S. Bakic article: "A Long Way to the Target"]

[Excerpts] Within Yugoslavia, Kosovo is most endangered by the unemployment of young, unskilled cadres. According to official estimates, the proportion of "actually unemployed without a job" in this province, which means those who have no income from personal work, is between 88 and 92 percent, which is the highest percentage in the country. By the end of 1985, 115,867 young people were looking for work, which means that every nineth unemployed Yugoslav is from Kosovo. Almost 90 percent of the unemployed in Kosovo are below the age of 30, and 60 percent of them are educated.

Considering the high natural increase of the population, at the end of the present 5-year period 350,000 young people will be looking for work in addition to the above-mentioned number of unemployed. In addition, the planned rate of increase in employment has not been realized; instead of the planned 6 percent, it amounted to only 4 percent in the past 5-year period.

Among the numerous causes of this state of affairs regarding employment, some key factors are stressed: the demographic element, intensified by the stormy process of migration from the countryside to the towns, without a significant drop in the birth-rate, which usually accompanies town families; the system of education which does not correspond to the requirements of the economy; and problems in the development of the economy, above all in the way in which money from the Solidarity Fund for the Development of Underdeveloped Republics and Kosovo is used.

According to the number of newborn babies per capita, Kosovo leads in Europe. In Kosovo, 158 babies are born per 1,000 women. The birthrate (25.6 percent) is three times the Yugoslav average (7.8 percent) and 17 times higher than the average in Vojvodina. Although it was recently stated at a session of the Kosovo SAWP Council for Family Planning that the birthrate was reduced 15 percent in the past 10 years, the number of people in the province by the end of the century will exceed 2.3 million, if nothing is done.

SUKRIJA, OTHERS ADDRESS KOSOVO COMMISSION

LD301218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The main attention at the beginning of this morning's debate in the Commission for the Political System and Intra-National Relations was devoted to a search for the answer to the question: What is to be done to make the LC more efficient and consistent in the implementation of its own policy? One of the ways to achieve this, according to Violce Kamberi, is to transcend more rapidly the negative phenomena in the ranks of the LC, because slow reaction here, she said, is creating dissatisfaction and indifference among a significant parts of the young generation.

The period between the two Kosovo LC conference's was the most complex one in which the League of Communists and other socialist forces had operated, Ilijaz Kurtesi said. The difficult economic situation, increasing social differences, unemployment and other problems present throughout the country are compounded in Kosovo. This is understandable in view of the aftermath of the counterrevolution in 1981 and the fact that the forces of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are still attempting to realize their policy. They are being joined, Jurtesi said, by all those who are against Yugoslav socialist self-management. According to his assessment Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have been spreading recently with help from the outside. In these conditions, he added, it has not been easy to implement the intended goals.

Not disputing the results that have been achieved in overcoming the causes and aftermath of the counterrevolution, Ilijaz Kurtesi stressed the need for better organization and greater ideo-political unity in the LC. He insisted, in particular, on the involvement of basic organizations and their permanent connection with party leaderships. The problems are not solved, he recalled, by the repetition of stances but by the daily battle where problems arise. This is particularly important when it is a matter of problems in intra-national relations. Everything which distrubs equality, brotherhood and unity, must be the constant concern of all social subjects, Kurtesi said.

Advocating a united assessment and stances on the basic questions of the present moment and situation in the country, the SR of Serbia and especially Kosovo, Ali Sukrija said that we should not be satisfied with what has been achieved in Kosovo. We have in front of us, he stressed, a very persistent and all-encompassing struggle to reveal on a broad front and among the Albanian masses in Kosovo, and particularly among a section of the youth, in a clear, more intensive and complete way, the ideological and political essence and background to the ideology of Albanian nationalism and irredentism on the line of the slogan "Kosovo -- a repubic" and "An ethnically pure Kosovo."

Any softening in the face of pressure against Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo to emigrate with the aim of creating an "ethnically pure Kosovo," conceals within itself, Ali Sukrija said, a perilous danger for Albanians themselves, their equality, togetherness with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and, above all, with the Serbian, Montenegrin and Macedonia nations with whom they have been living for centuries.

Communists and all progressive forces must involve themselves resolutely to affirm broadly the true progressive achievements of the Albanian nationality in our community; this, then, logically requires Albanian Communists to "pick out the weeds" which have been sown by Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo and elsewhere and, without vacillating, settle accounts steadfastly with the phenomena and exponents of nationalist blindness and behavior in the ranks of the Albanian nationality itself, Sukrija emphasized.

He advocated concrete differentiation at all levels, especially in the administrative and government organs, whose inefficiency is justifiably causing dissatisfaction on the part of citizens.

Pointing out the ideological and political unacceptability of some phenomena and notions in connection with the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Sukrija said that in not a small number of cases, we are coming across the view that irredentists are achieving their goals of creating "an ethnically pure Kosovo," as emigration is continuing. However much the present situation and facts have contributed to this, we should not, at any price, capitulate in the face of difficulties and falter because of subjective weaknesses. This would really be difficulties and falter because of subjective weaknesses. This would really be playing into the hands of nationalist forces -- whether Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin -- who are not interested in stabilization in Kosovo and therefore not in halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Such an opportunistic understanding plays into the hands of those who unacceptably advocate that the problems in Kosovo, besides all the legitimate, state and social organs and institutions, should be solved by other means, including even changing the constitutional position of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the SR of Serbia and the SFRY.

On the other hand, Sukrija added, there is also the unacceptable reasoning "Okay, we cannot halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, but surely this does not mean that we cannot build socialism Kosovo without them." This is also a defeatist attitude, a particular kind of reconciliation with the existing situation and the failure to perceive the real essence and all the far-reaching dangers for the present and future of the socialist self-managing social development of Kosovo and our country as a whole. We must resolutely eradicate both of these notions, above all, in the LC, but also among all citizens, Sukrija stressed.

Turning to the most recent attacks on Yugoslavia by Ramiz Alia, the general secretary of the Albanian Party of Labor, Ali Sukrija warned that the messages and calls of the most responsible man in Albania were directed, above all, to all hostile, subversive forces of the Albanian nationalists in Kosovo and Yugoslavia to strengthen their fifth column activity against the independence and integrity of the SFRY. We have listened to and read many times the statements of Albanian leaders about how they are allegedly for good-neighborly relations and are interested in an independent and stable Yugoslavia. There have even been statements that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, if the integrity of Yugoslavia were threatened by danger, would come to the assistance of the peoples of Yugoslavia "but also to that of their brothers in Kosovo." From such statements, Ali Sukrija stressed, a hypocritical and vulture-like policy is again emerging, as well as the call to Ramiz Alia's imaginary allies, the enemies of the SFRY, to count on an alliance with him in these windswept Balkans to carve up Yugoslavia in order to implement Enver Hoxha's and his own dream to create a "greater Albania."

It is obvious that this policy of Ramiz Alia's, with the aim of creating some "greater Albania," inevitably leads to the sacrificing of the freedom, independence and integrity of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to some imagined ally and the leading of the Albanian people into a position of vassalage and himself into servile subordination and collaboration with foreign powers and aggressors.

Ramiz Alia, as well as his predecessor Enver Hoxha, have not learned any lessons from earlier and more recent history in the Balkans, Sukrija said.

He "who digs a pit for his neighbor, falls into it himself" — this is the lesson of history. We are more seriously concerned than ever as to where Ramiz Alia is driving the Albanian people. I am stressing this today because in the press we read that in Albania subjects and texts are being introduced into the school curriculum that will inspire Albanian children — not with humanism and love for the nations of the world and, above all, among the neighboring peoples and their children, but with national hatred and chauvinism, bigotry and revenge against neighboring Yugoslav friendly peoples and their children, Ali Sukrija concluded.

Dusko Celic opined that the League of Communists has a somewhat closed-circle approach to problems. There is a serious danger, he said, of the top party leadership turning into a party bureaucracy, and of us thus gaining our own bureaucracy, in addition to the state and self-managing bureaucracies. The leaders should be with the people in hard times, not just at parades and festivities. The Kosovo Polje events were the best signal to the party leadership of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia that it is no use waiting for the spark and only then going to the people.

Osman Krasnici considers that this conference must get right to the bottom of the question of responsibility in the League of Communists. Until we do this in the party, we shall continue to have an active minority and a passive majority. But with such a relation of forces, the battle cannot be won, Krasnici said.

The events in Kosovo Polje did not take us by surprise, for we knew that there are individuals active who constantly aspire to arouse intra-national hatred and to impose standpoints contrary to the policy of the LC, Sadri Godanci said. They used the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins as a pretext, while themsleves doing nothing to stop it.

Desanka Djordjevic said that some phenomena, such as the petitions and gathering of Kosovo veterans in Belgrade, further burden the already onerous situation in Kosovo. All these games have nothing in common with the aspirations of the great majority of Serbian and Montenegrin people who wish to live in Kosovo. It is incomprehensible, Desanka Djordjevic said, that the fathering of Kosovo veterans in Belgrade should be placed above the League of Communists and the veterans' organization. Our veterans' association rejects as unfounded the grave accusations against some Kosovo leaders, Desanka Djordjevic said.

Vlasi Speech

LD301402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Conference of the LC of Kosovo -- Winding-up Statement by Azem Vlasi" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Winding-up the 2 days of work of the 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo, Azem Vlasi, [member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee], said unity has been demonstrated in the assessment that the situation in the province is complex and difficult, but that he also thought that the situation can and must be changed faster. He added that the words responsibility, about-turns, and efficiency were heard during the past 2 days more than any other word.

We shall go on needing, Vlasi said, assistance and support by our social community at large to help us extricate ourselves from the troubles and problems which we are confronting. However, if we carry out our tasks and commitments more efficiently then it will be easier for us to draw a clearer borderline between what is true assistance and support by the progressive forces in the SR of Serbia and throughout our country for the progressive forces which are waging a constant battle to stabilize the situation, and those forces and tendencies to which everything in Kosovo appears to be black and hopeless and which are trying to use our problems and troubles, that is to say the situation in Kosovo, as a prop for bringing forward their nationalistic and antisocialist theses, slogans, and ideas and with anti-Albanian and anti-Kosovo complexes and prejudices.

It is unrealistic and it would also display a lack of seriousness, he stressed, to make too many promises becasuse the situation is too complex and too serious to allow for a significant about-turn in a short period of time. However, I can say with certainty that the newly-elected Provincial Committee and its Presidium, and also the recently-elected LC organs in the munipalities, will make great efforts to change and to promote their methods of work and the way in which they operate in order to be able to address themselves more to the specific, real, daily, and vital interests of the people. In this context we can speak about an about-turn which is inevitable and which, I hope, we will carry through without hestitation.

As far as the struggle against enemy forces and tendencies is concerned, those who act against our system, against brotherhood, unity, togetherness, and equality, especially insofar as it concerns Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and indeed any other form of nationalism, we shll go on being resolute and uncompromising, Azem Vlasi said. As far as Albanian nationalism and irredentism are concerned, the LC's political action must be enhanced even further and channelled more clearly toward removing more quickly those social causes and circumstances which have led to the escalation of, and which continue to feed, Albanian nationalism and irredentism because I am deeply conviced that in this way we will find it easier to put an end to its consequences and manifestational forms.

The problem of Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, unfortunately, remains one of the most serious social, political, and psychological problems which are burdening our overall political situation, Vlasi stressed. I can say that we shall demonstrate maximum involvement and responsibility also on the tasks which we are facing with regard to halting the emigration process. We shall have to carry out more efficiently anything that is within our power and within the gambit of our responsibility. We shall require the assistance of our social community further afield to the extent to which this program concerns broader social circumstances, not through slanders and constant criticism which sometimes spill over into one-sidedness, but through specific and sincere assistance and by taking on some of the commitments and tasks which are beyond our possibilities.

I can say that with the composition of the provincial committee and its Presidium, and also with the composition of other organs and by virtue of the proposals for the most responsible offices in the province, we have established the conditions for a full entity of thought and action among our cadres along the lines of the LCY policy and along the line of the policy for further stabilizing the situation in Kosovo. This we have achieved also with our proposals for prominent offices in the SR of Serbia and the Federation from our province.

Never before was it so necessary and so urgent for communists, and especially those engaged in responsible social business, without hesitation and with great vigor, to grapple with the problems and with the challenges before us and do so with an unshakable optimism that we shall succeed, because we have no other alternative part from Tito's clear road and Tito's optimism, Vlasi noted.

In complex and difficult social situations we usually are too preoccupied with retrograde forces and tendencies and this conceals the danger that we may frighten ourselves. However, we must never forget, and we must not do so now, that an overwhelming majority of the people from the ranks of all our nations and nationalities is vitally interested in stable development and progress, in the system and policy which the LC together with Comrade Tito laid down as a lasting alternative. Therein lies our main strength and we must turn to it and work with it and for it, Azem Vlasi said in conclusion.

Resolution Passed

LD301331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Consolidation of ideological and action unity of the LC is of crucial importance for consistent implementation and further development of socialist self-management, implementation of long-term and immediate interests and of the decisive role of the working class. This is stressed in the resolution adopted today by the 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo. A decisive about face must be made on the ideopolitical, organizational, action and cadre areas to enable the LC of Kosovo to fulfill its leading role in the consolidation and further development of the achievements of the revolution along Tito's path.

It is the commitment and the responsibility of all the communists to resist resolutely, and to take efficient measures against, ideo-political deformations, opposition, various forms of hesitation, opportunist conduct and other forms of behaviour that debilitate the LC unity.

The political situation in the country, and especially the political moment in the province, require more than normally that the communists should step up their activity among the broad strata of our working people and citizens.

The resolution goes on to speak of the activities of the communists within the ambit of SAWP, the trade unions, the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, and other sociopolitical and social organizations. LC activity in associated labor, and in local and work communities is of special importance. Emphasis is placed on the need of the organs of administration to work more efficiently.

"The implementation of the leading role of the LC calls on LC members to have a much higher level of greater responsibility in the process of the further enhancement of ideo-political differentation. This approach is required both by the political moment in the province and by the overall situation in our society. The LC of Kosovo must clearly and resolutely settle accounts with nationalistic, irredentist, chauvinist, bureaucratic-etatist, liberalistic, technocratic, dogmatic, clericalist and other anti-socialist and anti-self-management manifestations, ideologies and tendencies," stresses the resolution.

The LC of Kosovo must fight successfully for the consistent implementation of the principles and criteria of cadre policy. The most capable and the most responsible cadres from the ranks of all our nations and nationalities must be elected: those people who possess moral and human qualities and who are prominent in the struggle against the class enemy, nationalism, irredentism, chauvinism, and for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Consistent implementation of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and of the long-term program of economic stabilization represent priority tasks of the LC of Kosovo. The communists are duty bound states the resolution, to become maximally involved in creating conditions in which workers can directly decide in associated labor and in our society as a whole on earning and distributing the income, planning, development and pooling labor resources.

Alleviating unemployment in the province is an imperative task of the communists. Special activities be implemented in pooling labor and resources between organizations of associated labor in the province and organizations of associated labor in Serbia and the country as a whole. The resolution goes on to list specific tasks of the communists in the material development of the province, all-people's defense and social self-protection, development of international cooperation and further development of education, science, culture and information.

Social policy must be channeled constantly into improving the economic and the material security of our working people and citizens. Emphasis is placed on the struggle against negative trends in housing policy and on tasks in the area of family planning.

The section of the Resolution that refers to the tasks of the LC of Kosovo in the functioning and further development of the political system stresses: "The LC of Kosovo will work for the consistent implementation of the constitutional position of the SAWP of Kosovo as a self-management and democratic sociopolitical community based on the power and the self-management of the working class and of all our working people, and also as a community of equal nations and nationalities within the SR of Serbia and as a constitutive element of the federation."

To consistently implement the constitutional concept of the province, a decisive battle must be fought against nationalist and separatiest tendencies, behavior and awareness. Also an efficient struggle must be waged against centralist-unitarist tendencies and its efforts to review the constitutional status of the Socialist Autonomous Province in our sociopolitical system. It is the task of every member of the LC of Kosovo to fight vigorously to take the mask off the reactionary and the counterrevolutionary slogan "Kosovo a republic." The LC of the province will fight resolutely, stresses the resolution, to build unity and togetherness further in the SR of Serbia. To achieve this a climate of reciprocal confidence, tolerance and readiness to bring the views closer together and to surmount the outstanding questions and problems that weigh heavily on the relations in the SR of Serbia must be created.

The Kosovo Communists will work with resolve for an overall affirmation of every nation, nationality and ethnic group, stresses the part of the resolution dealing with national equality and intra-national relations. It is stressed that to halt fully the emigration of Serbs and Montegrins from Kosovo, to create the conditions for the return of those who have emigrated and for the arrival of those who want to live and work in the province, is a priority and historic task. An even more immediate, resolute and consistent struggle has to be waged fully to eliminate the negative consequences of the counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and for the consistent implementation of the policy of national equality or our nations and nationalities. This part of the resolution also speaks of the equality of the languages and of the scripts of our nations and nationalities, about the need to do away with the phenomenon whereby legal acts and competitive examinations involve the need for the knowledge of several languages even for those posts of work where this requirement is unnecessary, and also of the need for national cultures and the creative efforts of the nations and nationalities to permeate one another.

The Kosovo Communists work for a free and equal use of the national flags of the nations and nationalities. In keeping with its political stands and orientations the LC of Kosovo is obliged to fight resolutely against any misuse of raising the flags. In this connection a law must be passed on the use of national flags, stresses the resolution, which lays down the tasks of the Kosovo Communists in other areas as well.

Conference Ends, Elections Held

LD292339 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, Apr 29 (TANJUG) -- The 14th Conference of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo ended today with the election of a new party leadership.

Azem Vlasi was elected Presidency president and Vojislav Zajic, Presidency secretary of the new 95-member Provincial Committee.

At the conference, the League of Communists of Kosovo also elected its candidates for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee and delegates to the 13th LCY Congress.

The conference adopted the conclusion that it is the priority task of Kosovo Communists to put a stop to the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province whose population is chiefly of Albanian nationality. Communists will also urge an all-round affirmation of each nation and nationality and ethnic group in Kosovo and a complete elimination of the consequences of counter-revolutionary activity from the positions of Albanian chauvinism and separatism.

It is an important task of the Kosovo Communists to ensure a faster economic development of the province, it was also stressed.

CROATIAN BODY FAILS TO AGREE ON CANDIDATES

LD302042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Contrary to expectations, the Central Committee of the Croatian LC today failed to adopted the final texts of two very important documents. After the members of this body held a well argued debate which lasted for several hours, there was no agreement on all the proposed amendments to the text of the Croatian LC's new statute nor were the final lists of candidates for Croatian LC organs and the LCY adopted.

The Central Committee of Croatian LC was also expected to establish the final lists of candidates for the Croatian LC organs and the LCY bodies. As has already been reported, the Central Committee of the Croatian LC will have 97 members (110 have been nominated), while the republic will elect 19 members who will represent the Croatian LC in the LCY Central Committee. (There are 25 candidates on the list.)

At its last session the Central Committee of the Croatian LC approved most of the candidates; but new names had to be put forward today, since in the meantime some of the candidates withdrew their candidature. Eight new candidates for membership in the Croatian LC Central Committee were proposed today. Milutin Baltic questioned the validity of the candidacy of Dr Dusan Calic, who, Baltic alleged, "defended the views of Branko Horvat". Baltic also said that even earlier, Dr Calic's standpoints were "linked with an activity and campaign launched by some circles whose aim was to push Tito aside and install Rankovic as the leader. His behavior at that time was improper."

Baltic's remarks provoked several members of the Central Committee to react, among them Milka Planinc, Slavko Sajber, Branko Puharic, Dejan Rebic, Tomislav Badovinac, Ante Markovic, and others.

After the discussion it was, however, agreed that the name of Dusan Calic should remain on the candidates list but that he and Milutin Baltic are to attend special consultations in the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

After agreeing on candidates of the Croatian LC Statutory Commission, the Central Committee proceeded to establish the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee. At the last session the Central Committee of the Croatian LC adopted the names of 17 candidates. The list had to be amended today, since the republics have to send 20 members to the LCY Central Committee. Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee, informed members of the Central Committee that Jure Bilic had asked to not be considered as a candidate on this list. Bilic's request was accepted. Nine new names had been agreed on today. The list now contains 25 candidates and will be submitted for approval at the 10th Croatian LC Congress.

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SFRY ENVOY CONDEMNS ALL FORMS OF TERRORISM

LD291037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia unreservedly condemns all forms of terrorism. Yugoslavia respects and applies in their entirety international obligations to prevent and fight against terrorism and has never permitted its territory to be used for the preparation of subversion" declared Aleksandar Bozovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures.

In the working group dealing with general issues relating to the work of the Stockholm conference, Ambassador Bozovic stressed that Yugoslavia's determination to struggle against terrorism is the result not only of its understanding of international obligations but also of the fact that its citizens, property, and interests have been the target of terrorist and subversive activities. Yugoslav workers abroad have often been the subject of physical attacks, threats, and blackmail, Bozovic added. He said that some countries whose hospitality has been enjoyed or is still being enjoyed by those conspiratorial elements have often failed to take effective measures to thwart terrorism and subversive activities.

Ambassador Bozovic pointed out that some of these subversive groups and organizations are still active and in some countries are even under the patronage of certain members of parliament. Members of these groups and various extremists are given publicity on the television and in other mass media which these organizations use to recruit new supporters.

In order to make themselves acceptable or at least less criticized in the host country some terrorist and other subversive organizations and groups change their names and declare themselves to be "political," but their programs, based upon criminal acitivities, remain essentially the same. Bozovic cited the example of the " roatian Liberation Movement," which was formed as far back as 1985 by Ante Pavelic, and of other groups which continue to be active today under different names. He also drew attention to various pamphlets and hostile radio broadcasts in various countries which openly incite terrorism.

Terrorism is not a matter of opinion: It cannot be described as a senseless act of force one day, and another day as "disagreement" with the policy of a country against which terrorists operate, Bozovic declared. Terrorism cannot be condemned in one shpere while it is regarded as a strategic reserve in another. As far as consequences are concerned, there is no difference between state terrorism -- terrorism supported by a state -- terrorism which semi-official or private forces are behind, or actions undertaken with the connivance of the authorities, which are effectively only half a step from terrorism.

SED-SPD WORKING GROUP ON DISARMAMENT MEETS

LD3000839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Third meeting of the working group of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Bundestag Group -- Press Release on the Meeting in Berlin" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- The third meeting of the working group of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Bundestage group on questions of setting up a nuclear-weapons-free corridor in central Europe took place in Berlin on 29 April 1986. The two sides concurred in stating that the importance of their work had increased in view of developments in the international political situation.

The working group conducted a deepened discussion on the formation of a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe. It made progress in this. It was agreed to hold a meeting on the 30 May 1986 in Bonn.

In view of the NATO decisions planned for May on the production of new types of chemical binary weapons in the United States and their possible staticning in Europe, the working group feels that such a step must be avoided. It would inflict incalculable damage to the negotiations in Geneva on a global ban on chemical weapons. The initiative on the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe thus has special significance. The working group welcomed the proposals by M. Gorbachev of 18 April 1986 on reducting conventional armaments and armed forces in Geneva.

The discussion was attended, on the SED side by: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental head in the SED Central Committee; Guenter Hillman, section leader in the Foreign Ministry; Professor Karl Lanius, director of the Institute of High Energy Physics; and Karl Heinz Wagner, staff member in the SED Central Committee.

On the side of the SPD Bundestage group: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the chemical disarmament working group and representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag group, member of the SPD Bundestag group executive and of the SPD Executive; Erwin Horn, member of the SPD Bundestag group executive; Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group in the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD Council; and Uwe Stehr, expert on disarmament and arms control in the SPD Bundestag group.

LEADERS ISSUE OFFICIAL 1 MAY GREETINGS

AU301950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

["May Day Greeting Message of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Trade Union Central Council, to Bulgaria's working people, read by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions"; place not given -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades! Our greeting tomorrow will be once again: Happy 1 May! Happy holiday! On the bright morning of 1 May one of the eternal songs of Bulgaria will resound again. This holiday has entered history and our life. This is a day of proletarian solidarity, the struggle for liberating labor, and the triumph of liberated labor.

This year we mark the 100th anniversary of the memorable events, when the bourgeoise drowned in blood the 40,000-man strike of the Chicago proletariat. The appeal voiced by the workers, "Help us, brothers! Our power is in unity and solidarity!" resounded throughout the world. Since then the torch of 1 May is being passed as a holy proletarian behest which awakens and impels millions of people to struggle for bread and freedom, democracy, and dignified life.

The Bulgarian workers class has always been loyal to this behest. It has always proven its internationalism in revolutionary battles and constructive labor. And now Bulgaria's working people greet 1 May in uniform formation with their class brothers throughout the world, and worthily carry out their national and international duties.

During the century since the cruel attack against the U.S. proletariat, the world has fundamentally changed. Profound and revolutionary transformations have taken place. Only the despotic and exploitative nature of capitalism remains the same. Having lost its historical perspective, and confronted by the inexorable challenges of time, imperialism is looking for an outlet in increasing the political and military tension. It imposes an unprecedented arms race, kindles military hotbeds, and undertakes armed adventures. Ever more and more solid facts and proof accumulate and testify to the attack against human rights and freedoms unprecedented in its scope and brutality, and against the sovereignty of many countries and peoples.

U.S. imperialism unceremoniously rejects all constructive proposals. It demonstrates a total disregard for world public opinion, and destabilizes the international situation. With its policy of neoglobalism and state terrorism it sharply increases tension, creats new dangers, and shortens the distance to the nuclear conflict. The world is concerned with this development of the events and with the intensifying aggressive actions of imperialism. It is still not too late, and there is still a solution. It is in the comprehensive peace program developed by the 27th CPSU Congress, and in the new Soviet initiatives, which correspond to the interests of all peoples. The present stage, moment, and situation require that the millions of working people rise up against the warmongers, blinded by their class interests. The fate of mankind depends on the fate of peace.

Tomorrow's 1 May actions of the working people will be an all-planet demonstration in defense of peace and a powerful protest against imperialism's policy and actions.

The voice of socialist Bulgaria will also resound in this demonstration, as well as the will of its working people for peace and disarmament, understanding and cooperation among nations, and goodneighborliness and security in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

Comrades, the 1 May holiday arrives after an event of historic significance in the life of the people and the country -- the 13th BCP Congress. It outlined a long-range strategy for a new qualitative growth on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution for accelerating the pace of our socio-economic development. This is a strategy in the name of man, which restores his spirit and energy, multiplies his intellectual power, and solves his problems. With a full justification we define this strategy as the top achievement of the April general line of the party, consistently developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

For already 3 decades we have been following this line, and steadily adhering to and developing its principles. Through the labor of the workers class and the entire working people it has withstood the test of time. It is incorporated in the good results with which we greet 1 May 1986.

We have had many difficulties of an objective nature, caused by the complexity of the tasks we solved, and also difficulties created by subjective weaknesses and mistakes. Nevertheless, the period was a fruitful one. New power was added to the country's potential during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. The material and spiritual life of the people was enriched. The national income increased 20 percent, and the social productivity of labor -- 18.3 percent. Almost 40 billion leva were invested in developing the material-technical basis. The progressive branches and productions were strongly intensified. The real income continued to increase, and important social issues affecting millions of people were solved. Our country confidently entered the first year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

Our achievements have a special significance, because they were achieved in a process of deep reconstruction of our economy and entire social life. They provide a material expression of the approaches toward developing scientific-technical progress, developed by the party, toward applying new methods of management, toward increasing the role of the working man and the collective manager, and toward perfecting the leadership and developing socialist democracy. The achievers and innovators, those who create the contemporary examples of socialist labor, will receive the highest recognition. The 1 May columns will be led by the excellent workers of 260 economic trusts, scientific-research institutes, enterprises, and agro-industrial complexes that have won the "Banners of Labor Glory" for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and for the year 1985. Tomorrow 53 new Heroes of Labor will participate in the demonstration, wearing their gold stars, this nationwide recognition of highest achievements in socialist labor.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions express warmest gratitude to the leaders of socialist emulation, for their valiant work. They thank all Bulgarian collectives and working people who multiply the power of our socialist homeland and prompt its progress.

Comrades,

The 13th BCP Congress outlined the targets, tasks, and means of our development. Now is the time for businesslike work, and practical implementation of the party decisions.

This requires a serious reorganization for mastering the new approaches and methods of work, and for overcoming the discrepancy between words and deeds. The main issue is to accelerate the pace of the country's socioeconomic development and implement a new qualitative growth. This requires a comprehensive renewal of the equipment, technologies, raw materials and other materials, production, and professional and businesslike qualities in all of us. The scientific-technical revolution is the moving force of this renewal. Its power is great. However, it will become our ally if everyone at his place of work allies himself with it and learns how to use its weapons, and if every initiative and final result is measured by its criteria. We have billions of capabilities. We have scientific cadres and qualified workers. A qualitatively new growth in accelerating the pace of development can only be achieved if we implement a fundamental change in the use of this great wealth. Our reserves are great, and they exist everywhere. However, it is necessary to consistently apply the new methods of management and create a high organization, strong order, and discipline, and work in a productive and qualitative manner. These are the issues that face every collective, worker, specialist, and leader.

The reconstruction and functioning of the self-governing organizations now have primary importance, as does turning the working collective into a real manager and producer of goods. The new Labor Code, our labor constitution, will facilitate the implementation of these deep changes.

The goals we pose to ourselves are high, and our tasks are difficult, comrades. However, they fill us with faith in Bulgaria's future. We clearly see the road we are following. We have the scientific strategy of the 13th BCP Congress. We have the power of the fraternity with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. All this turns our steps along the road of socialism even more confidently. This will determine the atmosphere of tomorrow's holiday, at which Bulgaria's working people, ready for new deeds, will demonstrate their support of the BCP policy and their class solidarity and internationalism with all those struggling for peace and freedom, and for better future.

Happy 1 May, happy holiday, comrades.

Attend Sofia Festivities

AU011434 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0655 GMT on 1 May 1986 begins a live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of the 1 May festive demonstration and procession of the workers of Sofia. A man and a woman announcer describe the festively decorated square, with a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, displayed on the facade of the National Arts Gallery, and with portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Dimitur Blagoev, and Georgi Dimitrov on the front of the BCP building.

At 0700 GMT the woman announcer reports the appearance of "the party and state leaders, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, on the review platform of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum." They are greeted with loud cheering and cries of "BCP!" by the youth assembled in the square. The "Internationale" is then played, after which the other announcer describes the start of the festive procession, "which is being reviewed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Kikhaylov."

The live relay description of the marchers continues, being interspersed with studio recordings of stirring marches and reports of the Sofia worker' production successes.

From approximately 0725 to 0750 GMT the continuing live relay of the Sofia demonstration is interspersed with studio music and correspondent reports of similar workers' processions held in Plovdiv, Kazanluk, Varna, and Ruse, where there is no mention of the attendance of top leaders. The live relay from the 9 September Square in Sofia ends at approximately 0759 GMT, and is followed by festive music.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE IRANIAN MINISTER

AU291907 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, Iran's minister of agriculture, who is visiting here for the third session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

They discussed a wide range of questions concerning the state and the further extension of bilateral contacts, and they paid special attention to economic and techno-scientific cooperation. The trade and economic relations, built on the basis of mutual benefit, were given a positive assessment. It was emphasized that the concrete initiatives mapped out at the session reflect the desire of Bulgaria and Iran to promotion steadily their business contacts.

Mr. 'Abbas' Ali Zali was also received today by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. They briefed each other on the proceedings of the commission's third session and considered matters of mutual interest concerning the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

Protocol Signed

AU301959 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 30 (BTA) -- The signing of a protocol marked the close today of the third session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The co-chairmen of the commission, Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr 'Abbas' Ali Zali, Iran's minister of agriculture, said that the session had been fruitful.

The agenda included questions of trade and economic cooperation, and special attention was devoted to the diversification of the forms of interaction both in agriculture and in the heavy industry. The two countries had reiterated their willingness and interest to expand their cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

MLADENOV MEETS IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU301953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] On 30 April Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs met, and had a friendly talk with, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, who made a short stopover in Bulgaria.

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE COMMEMORATED AT SOFIA RALLY

AU291119 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 86 p 6

[BTA report: "Commemorating the Victims"]

[Text] The suffering and the sacrifices of a million and a half innocent human beings, which the the Armenian people underwent 71 years ago in Turkey, cannot be forgotten. This was confirmed at yesterday's commemoration rally at Sofia's central cemetery in front of the monument to the victims of this genocide organized by the "Erevan" cultural-educational organization of Armenians living in Bulgaria.

Prof Dr. Arshavir Deredzhian and writer Sevan spoke of the sad fate, hardships, and tortures suffered by the Armenian people as a result of the unheard of evil actions of the Turkish authorities during that period.

In a declaration adopted at the rally on behalf of the Bulgarian Armenians resident in Sofia, it is stressed that the assimilation of the enslaved peoples had been the permanent state policy of the Ottoman mpire. This policy was aimed at eradicating the national self-awareness as well as the aspirations for freedom of the Bulgarians, Armenians, Serbs, Greeks, Kurds, and others. History offers many other examples of forced Islamization throught the 500 years of suffering.

The declaration expresses angry protest against the attempts of the present-day Turkish Government to falsify the facts about the bloodthirsty genocide against the Armenian people. The policy of pan-Turkism, the declaration says, is expressed today in the slanderous campaign against our socialist motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a campaign which we categorically denounce. This is an intolerable interference in the domestic affairs and sovereignty of the Bulgarian state and its citizens, an attempt to conceal internal failures, class contradictions, and internal struggles in Turkey.

Racial discrimination does not exist in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the declaration points out. Every citizen has the real opportunity to practice and profess his own religion. No one is persecuting anyone because of religous convictions and national identity. All this is based on the basic law of our country -- the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Numerous wreaths were laid at the monument.

The participants in the meeting paid tribute to the monument of the poet Peyo Yavorov, who devoted part of his work to the tragic fate of the Armenian people.

Commemorative meetings were also held on the same occasion in Silistra, Kurdzhali, and other towns of our country.

CELEBRATIONS HELD TO COMMEMORATE MAY DAY

LD011537 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] In more than 900 localities, citizens today demonstrated in May Day parades their firm determination to take an active part in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. In the capital, Prague, the May Day parade took place in Letna Square. Warmly welcomed by the gathered citizens of Prague, on the platform were: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak. Also present were: Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; and members of the Party Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Zoreni and Marie Kabrhelova.

Husak Gives Speech

LD011031 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0703 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, at May Day rally in Prague -- live]

[Text] Dear friends, esteemed comrades! I am glad that you have gathered here in such great numbers at the wonderful demonstration in Prague. I would like to greet you on behalf of the central, political, and governmental bodies and, naturally, myself personally too. I would like to express my joy that the weather is nice and that the citizens of Prague have gathered here in such great numbers. I also welcome the many foreign guests who are attending our demonstration and comrades who received their awards in Prague Castle yesterday. We send our greetings from this demonstration in Letna Square in Prague also to all participants in May Day demonstrations throughout our country. [applause]

On May Day we always, again and with deep emotion, recall the the culmination of the national-liberation struggle of our nations and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. This is why today again we are sending comradely greetings to our closest friends and most loyal allies -- the nations and people of the Soviet Union. [applause] We wish them total success in implementing the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress! With May Day greetings and wishes for further progress in the the construction of a new life we also turn to the people of other fraternal socialist countries. We shall continue to march in firm unity with them on the common path!

Just 100 years have passed since the event which led to the birth of the international holiday, the class solidarity of the working people, and all working people -- May Day. Yesterday, during the meeting in Prague Castle I had an opportunity to talk to comrades from Chicago where the May Day embryo comes from -- they told me how much love and attention they pay to the reconstruction of events, the tragic events, which gave birth to the May Day holiday in the whole world. In this spirit we express our support for the revolutionary and progressive forces of the whole world. We wish them new victories in the struggle for rights, freedom, and a better life for the working man. [applause] In next few days we shall recall the momorable 65th founding anniversary of the CPCZ.

Its glorious path of struggles is integrally linked with the struggle of our people for the socialist present and the future of our homeland.

Comrades! This year's May Day is taking place under the sign of a great working and political activity connected with the beginning of the implemention of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the preparation for the general elections in May. I would like, just as Comrade Strougal did yesterday, to thank all working people for their honest work, for the pledges adopted on those occasions, and for their implementation. [applause]

The 17th congress assessed responsibly and demandingly the development of our society in the past 5 years and in the entire period from the early 1970's. Despite the fact that we had to deal with many obstacles and difficulties, we have safeguarded -- thanks to the great devoted work of the people -- the stable and dynamic development of society. We have achieved considerable progress in the economy, in the satisfaction of the people's material and cultural needs, and strengthening the socialist system and the international position of Czechoslovakia. This has proved the correctness of the path on which we are advancing and which we will continue to follow. The congress proceeded from the achieved results and the conditions of the new stage of development in setting further plans for the construction of an advanced socialist society for next 5 years and up to the year 2000. Above all, the great boom of the scientific-technical revolution means in many respects a landmark in development so far, and, naturally, in our work. The main conclusion drawn from this by the congress lies -- to say it simply -- in the task of speeding up the tempo of development in the economic, scientific-technical, social, social-political spheres, and other spheres too. This is how we shall be competitive with the rest of the world, how we shall raise all the spheres of our life to qualitatively higher standards.

Higher targets and greater tasks are essential, but it is within our ability to accomplish them. This calls for us to make effective use of the advantages of socialism, of the manpower and resources we have built up; to be determined to overcome everything which has outlived its usefulness; and to do away with weak areas and shortcomings which were frankly criticized at the congress. Everywhere we must work better, husband our resources, and manage more efficiently. The order of the day is to promote new methods and approaches, to be more exacting in the demands we make of people and the quality of work, to maintain unity of words and actions, and to keep the principles of socialist morality and discipline. We must not tolerate anything that undermines socialism or which hinders our progress.

We are fully entitled to say that the program of the 17th congress corresponds fully to the interests of our people, and opens up promising horizons for our society. That is why it has been so well received by our public, and it has been taken to heart by the entire National Front. We are determined to do everything to ensure that the congress conclusions are put into effect fully and consistently. In this context we rely above all on the creative power and energy of our people, and on their awareness and patriotism. The most important thing now is for all of us to begin implementing without delay the congress resolutions. Concrete acts and practical results are crucial. Much depends also on the initiative with which the work collectives set about implementing the resolutions in all sectors. The need to responsibly fulfill this year's tasks everywhere and thereby guarantee a good start to the Eighth 5-Year Plan, is particularly urgent.

Comrades, the May elections to the representative bodies at all levels will be an important event in the life of our society. In the last few days and weeks, millions of our citizens -- Communists, members of other political parties and organizations of the National Front, those with no party affiliation, members of the different nations and nationalities of our country -- have been present at preelection meetings.

In the spirit of the preelection proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee and Central Committee of the National Front, they have been assessing, as the responsible masters of their country's resources, the work which has been carried out; they have been discussing the merits of the candidates, and weighing up the election programs for the coming period.

By the way, I read about the rich program for our capital city in Vercerni PRAHA. I hope that it will be adopted and above all, that it will be implemented. [applause] I see that you agree with me. [applause]

Throughout the country a democratic, frank, critical, and down-to-earth dialogue is taking place about what ought to be done to improve the life of the people, to tackle their day-to-day problems more effectively, and to improve the work of the national committees and other bodies. All this is a realistic expression of our socialist democracy. We go into the elections with an honest assessment of our work, on both the state-wide level, and on the level of our cities and towns. We offer ourselves to the electorate with a challenging and attractive program of work for the faster development of our society, for a better life for our people. Our people support the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front with their daily work and attitudes. This entitles us to believe that they will support us with their votes in the elections too.

Comrades, the tense international situation causes us concern. The Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community are making immense efforts to ward off the danger of the nuclear threat restore a climate of trust in the world, pave the way for disarmament, and create a reliable system of international security and constructive cooperation. The way to tackle the most urgent international problems on the basis of negotiations and agreement is shown, above all, by the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, including, in particular, the proposal for the gradual elimination of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons by the year 2000, and for stopping nuclear tests. The proposal for a substantial reduction in conventional weapons in Europe, put forward in the last few days in Berlin by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is of far-reaching importance. These proposals match the aspirations of the people for a world without wars and without weapons. That is why they have been so well-received by the world's public. The Czechoslovak people highly value the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community, and fully supports it. [applause]

Imperialist, especially U.S. circles, reply to these proposals by continuing their policy of militarization and confrontation. They are stepping up the arms race, striving to carry it into space, trying to disrupt the military strategic balance and to gain world domination.

The provocative armed aggression by U.S. imperialism against Libya was a gross violation of the elementary norms of international law. We voice our full solidarity with our friends, the Libyan people. [applause]

Our people know well that in order to preserve peace, a continuous and tenacious struggle is needed. They will continue to take part in the struggle. We will contribute in every possible way to strengthening the unity of the states of the socialist community and of cooperation with progressive peace and realistic forces the world over. It is with this determination that today millions of our citizens are taking part in May Day parades. It is with this determination that they will work to ensure that our country becomes ever stronger, and that our contribution to the cause of peace is even greater. [applause] Comrades, we go forward into the future with proud confidence in our socialist homeland, with a clear realization of what the present demands of us, and with profound trust that despite all the dangers, peace will be defended, and with the firm determination to turn our plans into reality. [applause]

Long live May Day, the international day of the working people! [applause] Long live our country, the CSSR! [applause] May our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries grow stronger! [applause] Long live socialism and peace, long live the revolutionary vanguard of our people, the CPCZ! [applause]

Lenart at Bratislava Rally

LD011723 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee at May Day parade, in Slovak National Uprising Square in Bratislava on 1 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed fellow citizens, dear youth, comrades! We meet today, as we do every year, to celebrate together May Day, the holiday of working people in the whole world, to express our determination to embellish our socialist homeland with our brave work, to demonstrate our class and revolutionary solidarity with the progressive forces in the world. A special feature of this year's May Day celebrations is the fact that they are taking place while we are examining the results of the past years and mobilizing to fulfill the tasks that we have set. Despite various difficulties we have made further progress in the development of the national economy, in improving the life of the people, and in creating favorable conditions for further advancement. This is why, first of all, our gratitude and recognition belongs to workers, peasants, technicians, scientists, teachers, artists, and to all who have contributed to this with their selfless work. [applause]

I gladly fulfill the request of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, the National Front, and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic -- a happy mission -- to convey their cordial greetings and sincere congratulations on our great holiday, May Day, to you. [applause]

Spring has come late this year, thus we are happier now to see the fresh green, the sun, and life. Even today we are full of hope and optimism; we know that just as a seed germinates in the soil, the successes of our efforts will grow out of the devoted work of all of us. We live under the strong influence of the congresses, the Soviet Communists, our party, and some other fraternal parties. The entire socialist community is entering a new stage -- the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the perfection of all spheres of life for the society, a new level of quality which we have to achieve. In a word, a lot of work is to be done if we want our homeland to prosper further, if we want working people, citizens of our homeland, to live better. It is the tradition of the Communist Party, which is celebrating its anniversary, to set high goals; the party has led working people in the struggle to overthrow capital, and organized the heroic struggle against the hated fascism. The era of historical socialist changes will always remain the great work of Communists and other working people. We can say today that socialism cannot be reverted by anything or anyone in our country. [applause]

May Day celebrations in the shadow of truncheons, guns, and bayonets have gone for good. It is exactly 100 years ago when the bourgeoisie in Chicago ordered the massacre of workers fighting against exploitation, hunger, and humiliation. The voice of progress, however, was not silenced and will not be silenced. Today we welcome May days, shining with freedom, as the holiday of joyful labor for the benefit of the people.

Long live May Day, the international day of the working people! [applause] Long live our country, the CSSR! [applause] May our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries grow stronger! [applause] Long live socialism and peace, long live the revolutionary vanguard of our people, the CPCZ! [applause]

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With love and gratitude we remember Soviet and our own fighters, antifascists of all countries who sacrificed their lives for freedom and for the calm life of present generations.

Our nations and nationalities are building an advanced socialist society in the family of fraternal states headed by the Soviet Union. The great innovative efforts of Soviet Communists and Soviet people to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country is an impetus for us; we are prompted by the bold goals which they set themselves in the economy, science, and culture. Such a line of acceleration and perfection of development in the interest of the further increase of the living standards, was also set by our congress. It is necessary that while building an advanced socialist society we raise our society to a qualitatively higher level and above all achieve significant progress in the economy. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we have to achieve by 1990 an increase in the national income of 23 to 25 percent, while the social product will increase by 14 percent. Such a rate is necessary to safeguard the social advancement of society, because the basic essence of the party's policy is to create the best possible conditions for a further increase in the material and cultural standard of the people, for the all-round development of the personality [as heard]. These are exceptionally demanding and challenging tasks which, from the point of view of efficiency, we have never faced in Slovakia in the history of building socialism. This requires that our entire thinking and acting be subjected consistently to this requirement. When we started industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, when a new era in the education and culture of our nations started, there were many who had doubts and who did not wish for success. However, the great work has been successful. It has become a matter of will and deeds of the vast majority of people. Even now there are pessimists who do not believe that we will achieve success in today's urgent tasks of the scientific-technical revolution. We are, however, convinced that just as in the past, we shall fulfill the new challenging tasks. [applause]

We see opportunities for further increasing economic performance in utilizing reserves. We must increase the proportion of goods of a high technical and economic standard, and eliminate low cost-effectiveness and waste. In matters of quality, profitability, and cost-efficiency we must tell the truth, no matter how critical that truth may be. Recent results show that we have many enterprises and departments in which an improvement is needed in this respect. We must deal with problems more quickly and effectively. Every one of us must become a true manager at his place of work.

Comrades, we are glad that the citizens of Bratislava also had a part to play in the positive results we have achieved in past years. Our capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic is becoming an increasingly important political, economic, and cultural center of Slovakia. The unprecedented development it has undergone has produced much that is positive, but also problems of which we are aware. We value the approach of work collectives who continue to raise the banner of quality and high technical and economic standards. In this respect some of the best enterprises during the Seventh 5-Year Plan have been, in particular, the Juraj Dimitrov chemical plant where they have raised the proportion of first-quality products in the Seventh 5-Year Plan from 34 to 56 percent; in Slovnaft, from 11 to 23 percent, and improvements have also taken place at the Figaro, BEZ [Bratislava Electrical Engineering], Palma, and other enterprises. Now it is up to other work collectives in factories, institutes, services, health service institutions, central bodies, and offices to adopt these criteria of quality and efficiency. We must all play our part in ensuring that the capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic becomes a city of quality, a city of marked scientific and technological progress, a city of discipline and order.

If the working people of Bratislava are to be able to contribute more substantially to implementing the challenging tasks of our socioeconomic development, urgent problems will have to be tackled and the living conditions of the citizens will have to be further improved. One such pressing problem is transport. The public rightly criticizes the existing situation, which must be attended to without delay and in a responsible way. Our comrades in the city transport enterprise, with the participation and support of the public, must improve their organization and management to remedy this matter, and the city authorities must be more vigorous in bringing into effect the long-term provisions of the city transport system.

Retail management bodies must improve supplies to the population, the standard of service, and hygiene in shops. They must bring in more sensible shop opening hours and respond to the needs of the working people. [applause] Managers in the service industries must raise the standard and provision of services so that they contribute markedly to the satisfaction of the people, and to the purposeful use of their leisure time. A whole range of services is lacking in Bratislava, as is the particular feature we once enjoyed of being able to react flexibly to the needs of the people, and provide new types of professional yet inexpensive services. We have spoken many times about these problems of our city, now it is up to the responsible bodies to remedy this matter quickly to the satisfaction of the citizens.

Comrades, the times we live in are fraught with great and unprecedented contradictions. Mankind is faced, on the one hand, with prospects for all-round development, yet on the other hand it is threatened by total annihilation in the flames of nuclear war. The basic interests of preserving the human race and life on our planet demand that this threat be averted forever. The categorical order of the day is the fight to stop the arms race, to eradicate weapons of mass-destruction, and to preserve and consolidate peace, but it is the forces of imperialist reaction who are to blame for the present dangerous state of affairs, and who refuse to abandon their ambitions of world domination.

Through their policy of increased arms build-up, aggression, threats, and provocation they are worsening international tension and jeopardizing the destiny of mankind. These forces are more and more ruthlessly exposing their predatory ambitions toward the developing countries who are fighting against exploitation and want to live peacefully in keeping with their own ideas.

The present U.S. Government, as the main representative of neocolonialism, arrogates to itself the right to interfere everywhere. With their own hands, or with the hands of hired murderers — they are once again sowing death in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. Other victims are patriots in El Salvador, Chile, the blacks in the Republic of South Africa, and members of the Palestinian nation. The bombing of Libyan towns caused great disgust throughout the world. The United States has thus elevated banditism and bestiality to the level of state policy, and severely exacerbated the international situation.

Our people most resolutely condemn this brute violence, arrogance, and diktat attitude. We condemn those who use underhanded means to undermine the freedom of nations, who threaten the peaceful future of mankind. The way to stop this disastrous slide toward the nuclear abyss is shown by the peace initiatives and actions of the Soviet Union. Is there anyone among us who was not moved and inspired by the far-reaching proposal to eradicate nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass-destruction by the year 2000? Is there anyone who does not endorse this proposal? We supported unequivocally and will continue to support the unilaterally declared moratorium on nuclear explosions, the proposals to scrap all American Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. We unequivocally oppose the development and deployment of space weapons. We back the latest proposal for substantial reductions in the levels of conventional weapons in Europe.

The constructive, honest, and wise policy of the Soviet Union which takes into account the new factors of the nuclear age corresponds in full to the aspirations and interests of mankind. This policy is gaining ever-increasing support. We back this policy, for it is our cause too! Therefore, at our rally today we express our determined antiwar feelings.

That is also why, on this day of international solidarity with the working people, we send our warm greetings to the fraternal Soviet Union, its great people, our brothers and liberators! [applause]

Faithfulness to the Soviet Union and to its Leninist Communist Party has always been, still is, and will always remain the cornerstone of our policy. Similarly, we cordially greet the fraternal nations in all the countries of the socialist community. [applause] We send militant comradely greetings to Communists, socialists, and democratic and peace forces, to all those who are suffering exploitation, and to those fighting for freedom, progress, and lasting peace throughout the world. [applause]

Comrades, fellow citizens of Bratislava, dear young people. Our citizens value highly the heroic and hard work whose fruits we all enjoy. They rightly praise and pay tribute to this work. From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate the newly named heroes of socialist labor, bearers of high state distinctions and titles which were awarded yesterday in Prague Castle. [applause]

We congratulate Comrade (Holoskova), a worker from (?ZTS Heavy Engineering Works) in Bratislava; Comrade (Valek), a furnaceman from Istebne; Comrade (Fibich) a mechanical fitter from the Povazske Strojarne Engineering Works; Comrade (Demcak), chairman of the cooperative farm in [name indistinct]; and Comrade (Kvanina), director general of the VUMA [Mechanization and Automation Research Institute] in Nove Mesto Nad Vahom. [applause]

The building of socialism is the common task of millions of hands and minds. On our festive day today, we are proud of what we have accomplished, and we are showing our determination to do everything for the prosperity of our country. This determination will also be demonstrated in the forthcoming elections to the representative bodies. In those elections we will be giving our votes to candidates of the National Front as a sign of our unity and common will to carry out the objectives we have set out. [applause]

Long live May Day! [applause] Holiday of international solidarity of working people of the whole world! [applause] Long live the mother party of our people, the CPCZ! [applause] Long live our working people! [applause] Let cooperation strengthen! Let the fraternal ties between the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union strengthen further! [applause] Let peace win in the whole world! [applause]

U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN EUROPE VIEWED

LD292231 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Michal Michalcik commentary]

[Text] According to the U.S. press the Pentagon wants to begin the manufacture of poisonous materials, possessing the capacity to paralyse the nervous system, for two new kinds of chemical weapons. The first one is an artillery shell case containing poisonous materials which would disperse in the atmosphere in 20 minutes. This weapon is to enable attacking troops to occupy quickly opponent's positions while avoiding being affected by poisonous chemical materials. The second new weapon is the Big Eye Bomb. After its explosion droplets of a VX poisonous agent disperse.

Their deadly concentration will be maintained in the atmosphere for some time and therefore enemy airports, weapons stores, and other installations would be turned literally into a poisonous desert. The fact is that a single drop of this chemical coming into contact with human skin will cause death.

American strategists openly reckon with the possibility of using new kinds of chemical weapons in an eventual war, naturally, as the U.S. journal PROGRESSIVE has admitted, as far away from the American frontiers as possible. Despite the fact that stores on the territory of Western Europe are literally overflowing with dangerous chemical weapons, which in the majority of cases have been banned by international agreements and conventions, Washington is planning to deploy another, even more modern generation precisely on the territory of the old continent. The daily NEW YORK TIMES has put it bluntly: As far as their deployment is concerned the view of the allies will not play a decisive role.

After the experiences from the bombing of Libyan cities the U.S. Government apparently wants to avoid open criticism. This is why it has decided to have the entire plan legitimized at a meeting of NATO experts. This endeavor of the Reagan administration has, however, met with disagreement and opposition throughout Western Europe. At least one example: David Owen, the leader of the British Social Democratic Party, called it criminal, provocative, and militarily unnecessary.

CHNOUPEK VISITS USSR, TALKS WITH SHEVARDNADZE

For Soviet and Czech reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Czech Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, including reports on his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials, an interview on the results of his trip, and the joint communique, see the Eastern Europe section of the 25 April and 2 May editions of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CPCZ'S KABRHELOVA LEADS DELEGATION TO LIBYA

LD260827 Prague CTK in English 0646 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 26 (CTK correspondent) - Marie Kabrhelova, Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretariat member and chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, visited on Friday a Tripoli suburban textile works which employs almost exclusively women.

Marie Kabrhelova, who has been on an official visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah at the head of a Czechoslovak women's delegation, met yesterday also with Hamidah Min, general secretary of the All-Arab Women's Federation. They denounced policy of confrontation pursued by the U.S. Government, and especially the recent brutal attack against the peaceful population of Libya. The delegation then continued talks with Najimah 'Abdullah Wahdun, chairwoman of the Libyan General Union of Women's Organizations.

Describes Bombed Areas

LD302359 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Interview with Marie Kabrhelova, head of CSSR Union of Women delegation following their recent visit to Libya, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Did you see the consequences of the U.S. bombing and how were you received in connection with this?

[Kabrhelova] We saw the full extent. We had the opportunity to see all the houses that were bombed. We saw that these were truly civilian buildings. We visited the hospital and the injured, the majority of which could speak. We spoke to them and among the wounded were men and women, but also small children. There was a relatively large number of children there. Many of the children are seriously wounded and, of course, we as mothers were terribly touched that these small children in particular had become the victims of such a barbaric act. We honored the memory of all those who had died. I think that at the present time the atmosphere in Libya is very good, that there is great determination there to defend the sovereignty of Libya on the basis and with the help of the solidarity of the whole world.

[Correspondent] In this connection I would like to ask how Libya evaluates the socialist countries' attitude to the U.S. aggression?

[Kabrhelova] Very positively. Everywhere we went, and we were also received by many leading representatives, the help of socialist countries was evaluated unequivocally. Their strong stands and their contribution to the development of international solidarity were praised. We also witnessed how the mail was filled with letters from all over the world, particularly from the socialist countries, expressing wide unequivocal support for the just struggle of the Libyan nation.

LENART STRESSES NEED TO IMPROVE WORK WITH CADRES

LD010508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] In the presence of Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, a Slovak practical-theoretical seminar has been held in Casta about the topical issues of cadre work after the 17th CPCZ Congress. Those present discussed their experience from the implementation of the party's cadre policy; selection, education, and placement of cadres; and the preparation of cadre reserves. Comrade Jozef Lenart said that the main thing now is to achieve progress in the fulfillment of short- and long-term tasks and the plans to further construct the advanced socialist society. This demands the stimulation and advance of the initiative of the working people and purposeful guideline of the process of deepening socialist democracy and the elements of socialist self-government. In this connection, he stressed the pressing need to improve generally the work with cadres as one of the basic prerequisites of the fulfillment of the strategic line of the party -- the acceleration of the social and economic development of our society. In conclusion Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke about the necessity to apply exacting criteria to cadre, their creativity and initiative, professional and political standard, and moral profile.

REPORTAGE ON SITE OF 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES

Joint Organization Urged

AU291023 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 86 p 8

["R.S." report: "The Majority Against the So-Called Sportsman's Code; the DPRK Appeal for Holding the 1988 Olympic Games Jointly"]

[Text] According to foreign agencies, Chong Chun-ki, DPRK vice-premier, has appealed to the governments and peoples of peace-loving countries to support the well-known DPRK proposal on the joint organization of the 24th Olympic Games, planned for 1988 in South Korea and in the DPRK.

The prime minister stressed that the joint organization of this festival would also contribute establishing conditions for the peaceful unification of the two Korean states.

Our readers have already been acquainted with several views expressed in favor of the DPRK proposal. The support of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee was emphasized by its deputy chairman, Angel Tsolakov: "We support the proposal of the DPRK National Olympic Committee to hold the 1988 Olympic competitions not merely in South Korea, but also on DPRK territory. Pyongyang has at its disposal good sports and other facilities for hosting several Olympic competitions. This issue must be assessed by the International Olympic Committee [IOC], because it is a demand by the world's sports audiences in the effort to make the 1988 Olympic Games a truly world festival of friendship and peace."

From among the many other voices, that of Joao de Havelange, Brazilian member of the IOC and FIFA [International Soccer Federation] chairman, is particularly interesting: "I see no sports obstacles to holding the Olympic competitions also in the DPRK. Undoubtedly they have the facilities for football tournament matches.

At the fifth session of the Association of National Olympic Committee (ANOC) in Seoul the overwhelming majority spoke against the so-called Sportsman's Code proposed by the IOC executives, above all their wish to "open" the Olympic Games "to everybody" -- that means also to professional sportsmen. The official viewpoint of the ANOC session is expected to influence resolutely the 91st IOC Session that is under preparation, and which will be held from 12-18 October 1986 in Lausanne. Naturally, the final decision will rest with this agency (91 individual members); but everything indicates that the test of Article 26 of the Olympic Charter will remain unchanged.

ANOC's Seoul deliberations have confirmed the Mexican Mario Vasquez Rana in the function of chairman of this organization for a further 4 years. Michele Verdier, official representative of the IOC apparatus, announced that the IOC would send out registration forms for the 24th Olympic Games 1983 in September 1987, that is 1 year prior to the beginning of the Olympic Games. The same 1-year period also applies to the 15th Winter Olympic Games in Calgary in 1988.

DPRK Envoy Comments

AU301259 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 86 p 8

[CTK report: "Sensible DPRK Proposal"]

[Text] Prague -- "Our proposal to hold the Olympic Games jointly not only corresponds to the Olympic ideals and principles, but it is also a sensible and correct step, useful for improving relations between the North and the South and for unifying Korea," Kim Kwang-sop, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, declared at his meeting with journalists in Prague. He explained the DPRK proposals to organize the 1988 games both in North and South Korea, and stated that the DPRK Government is spending considerable means to develop sports and that a corresponding network of athletic fields and other essential facilities could be at the disposal of the Olympic Games by the time they begin. Last year construction work began on ten modern football stadiums, and several halls for weight lifting, wrestling, and team sports.

REPORTAGE ON CEREMONIES HELD FOR MAY DAY

Leaders Attend Berlin Rally

LD010822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0706 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 May (ADN) -- A powerful May Day demonstration began today in central Berlin at 0900. It takes place against the background of the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the benefit of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the safeguarding of peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership as well as numerous foreign guests were welcomed with tumultuous applause and cheers to the main reviewing stand in the festively adorned Karl-Marx-Allee. Workers and militant songs were sung at the start of the rally, which is marked by the people's trust in the policy of the party of the working class.

The May Day address was delivered by Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the FDGB National Executive.

Tisch Addresses Demonstration

DW010921 East Berlin Television Service in German 0659 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Executive Board, addressing May Day demonstration in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Esteemed guests, dear comrades, [words indistinct], esteemed foreign guests: May Day is the traditional international fighting day and holiday of the working people. This year in our socialist GDR it is fully held aloft and fulfilled by the successful proceedings of the 11th SED Congress and is a powerful demonstration of the workers class and of all our people regarding the congress directives. Confidence in the policy of our party to serve the people and safeguard peace is unshakable.

The solidarity between the party and the people is stronger than ever. It is the decisive source of strength for diligent work and new creative initiatives to strengthen the GDR and to form the developed socialist society in our country.

Dear friends and comrades, the great people's movement through which the ideas of the party congress will materialize is developing before our eyes. All around us we find the will and new initiatives to make the party congress year a year of the best economic results. The certainty that the course of unity between economic and social policies will continue without pause, as expressed by the new social policy measures, strongly influences the setting of high socialist competition goals.

Like the trade union representatives of the Karl-Zeiss Jena Combine and of the 7 October Berlin Combine, who have made new commitments, now other working collectives everywhere are performing in the cities and in the country according to the competition slogan: "High Achievement for the Benefit of the People and for Peace; Everything for the Implementation of the 11 SED Congress Decisions." For this reason I would like most cordially to thank all the working people -- workers, collective farmers, members of the intellegintsia, our youth, members of the National People's Army, the border protection troops, and the other protective and security organs -- in the name of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB executive Board, and the National Council of the National Front.

I send them our best greetings on May Day. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, all our work, thought, and action is characterized by the optimism that our socialist fatherland will continue to prosper successfully, and that it will continue to develop dynamically as a politically stable and economically effective state. What will characterize our life in this connection is high labor productivity, strong economic growth, full employment, increasing prosperity of the people, social security and justice, a high educational and cultural level -- the comprehensive democracy of the people in true freedom.

Dear Berliners, 1 year before the great 750th Berlin anniversary, we are happy about the blossoming of our capital. New living quarters, modernized streets and parks, reestablished centers, and newly shining historical places -- that is our Berlin, more lovely, attractive, and beautiful than ever.

Berliners have done much. They were helped by the whole Republic, most of all by the FDJ. By thanking all of them very much, we say to our people: This is the way in which we will continue in Berlin and in whole Republic. [applause]

Dear friends, therefore, we will vote on 8 June for the National Front candidates. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, our dreams and plans will materialize only in peace. Therefore, we repeat at this powerful May Day demonstration again what Comrade Erich Honecker said so impressively at the inauguration of Thaelmann Park: We want peace, peace, and peace again! [applause] For this we strive and fight! [applause]

Thus may everybody act even more consistently with the idea that my job is my fighting place for peace.

Dear friends, as before, the international situation is tense. The brutal attack of U.S. aircraft on Libya demonstrates the danger of the imperialist adventurous power-policy, which makes peace more vulnerable. Mankind needs no acts of piracy involving the risk of a worldwide conflagration, but consideration, reason, and the political responsibility to settle conflicts through negotiation. Put an end to the arms race on earth and to all plans to extend that madness into space. We welcome the proposals outlined by Comrade Gorbachev in the name of the Soviet Union at the 11th congress aimed at leading mankind out of the dangerous current situation, and freeing the world from all nuclear weapons until the year 2000.

The new initiative of the Soviet Union aimed at reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, shows that socialism demands in the interest of life and peaceful coexistence of states nothing that it is not itself prepared to give.

Dear colleagues, on this May Day we emphasize our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and our tested fighting community that has been so impressively confirmed and emphasized by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev here in Berlin. Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people we will successfully master all tasks leading us to the threshold of the millennium. Our fraternal greetings to the working people in the land of Lenin! [applause] We greet our friends in the states of the socialist community to which we are closely linked! [applause]

Filled with the great ideas of proletarian internationalism, we emphasize our solidarity with the brave people of Nicaragua, who are courageously defending their revolution against all imperialist attacks! [applause]

We stand firmly by the side of the freedom fighters in South Africa. [applause] Their unbroken struggle against the regime of racist suppression has our full support. We maintain solidarity with all fighters for national and social liberation.

Long life our glorians socialist homeland, the GDR! [applause] Long live the international workers' class and international solidarity! [applause] Forward to new successes in the struggle for socialism and peace! Long live May Day 1986! [applause]

Honecker Meets SWAPO's Nujoma

LD011515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1039 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin 1 May (ADN) -- The several-hour rally in the GDR capital was characterized by vitality and optimism. It was headed by young and Thaelmann Pioneers with bright balloons, homemade flowers and peace doves. Erich Honecker, waving a blue flag of the Pioneer organization, warmly returned their greetings.

During the demonstration Erich Honecker welcomed to the reviewing stand Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, who stopped over in Berlin on his way to the Second Namibia conference in Brussels with a delegation. The two men warmly embraced amid the applause of the Berliners in the procession.

Sindermann Presents Awards

LD010429 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] At an awards ceremony to mark May Day, Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, praised outstanding achievements by public figures and collectives in all spheres of social life in Berlin today. With their resourceful and responsible work they have rendered outstanding services to the all-round strengthening of the GDR. The creative work of the working people in tapping economic reserves and for high growth rates in productivitiy is regarded with great respect. Through their commitment they have helped to create the prerequisites for the decision by the 11th SED Congress to continue the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

The speaker gave special recognition to the veterans of labor and the revolutionary struggle. He gave an assurance that the GDR, as a firm element of the socialist community of states, will continue to use all the means at its disposal for peace.

Horst Sindermann awarded the Karl Marx Order and other high state awards.

RADIOACTIVITY CONCENTRATION LEVELS ANNOUNCED

LD021257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 2 May 86

["Announcement From the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (ADN) -- In connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine, the following levels of the concentration of radioactivity caused by the incident were noted for Berlin on 30 April 86 and 1 May 86 as a result of gamma spectrometer air-aerosol measurements at the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection:

Time of test		Measured level of concentration of radioactivity
30 Apr 86	2230	460 MBQ [milli-becquerels] cubic meter
1 May 86	0200	300
1 May 86	0500	240
1 May 86	0730	300
1 May 86	1100	210
1 May 86	1500	105
1 May 86	2100	145

This means that a stabilization at a low level has begun. However, the levels are still over 100 times higher than before the incident. Measurements of deposited radioactivity are being made. There is no health hazard. The measurements and tests are being conducted constantly.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DENMARK

LD011456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 1 May (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Danish minister of the environment, Christian Christensen, a GDR delegation led by Secretary of State Professor Sitzlack, president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, continued talks this week in Copenhagen on questions concerning the effectiveness of nuclear environmental protection and thus protecting the population in the peaceful application of nuclear energy.

The two sides noted that cooperation on the basis of an agreement reached in 1980 has proven useful and agreed that they would continue this cooperation. Proposals to this end were discussed and a joint protocol was signed.

AXEN, DELEGATION ATTEND DKP CONGRESS OPENING

DW011904 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The Eighth DKP Congress will begin at Hamburg's congress center tomorrow. DKP Presidium member Kurt Fritsch told the international press today that the most important concern in the time to the threshold of the nineties remained the ensuring of peace and the struggle for employment for all. The FRG communists wanted to strengthen the worker movement's positions and influence even more successfully and broaden the alliance of all leftist and democratic forces, he said. Therefore, the fact that the DKP had chosen Ernst Thaelmann's birthplace for its congress was symbolic. Meanwhile, DKP chairman Herbert Mies welcomed the SED delegation led by Axen in Hamburg.

RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS POSE NO DANGER TO HUMANS

LD011727 Budapest MTI in English 1824 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI) -- Following the power station accident in the Soviet Union, the Hungarian technical control service is carrying out the analyses of air, soil, plants, water and milk and other food in an increased and extensive way. Continuous measurements are currently made at some 100 measurement stations and several hundred sampling spots.

According to data measured Thursday, the degree of actual radioactivity compared with the natural environmental background radiation does not necessitate measures apart from increased observation and control.

Measurements for drinking water and food have not shown an increase in radioactivity. Radioactivity measured in the air is far from the level which poses danger to humans.

In accordance with the request of the Austrian Government, the Hungarian side has provided official information about the measurement data of radioactivity in Hungary, and the order of continuous control. At the same time, Hungary has requested the transfer of similar Austrian data.

PANEL DISCUSSES RADIATION, ECONOMY, TERRORISM

LD012153 Belgarde Domestic Service in Hungarian 1822 GMT 1 May 86

["NEPSZABADSAG Forum in City Park" with Janos Berecz, secretary of MSZMP Central Committee; Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Mrs Kosa, nee Magda Kovacs, secretary of the National Trade Union Council; Karoly Ladvanszky, deputy minister of the interior and chief of the National Police Headquarters; Istvan Budai, chairman of the National Physical Education and Sports Office; Istvan Stadinger, deputy chairman of Budapest City Council; Gabor Borbely, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG; and Pal Otvos, deputy chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, who answer questions from an audience in Budapest city park on 1 May; moderated by Laszlo Szabo and presented by editor Bela Gyori -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker] There is news maybe that the processes of the world economy are again exerting a negative influence on Hungarian economic life. I believe that all of us are affected, and it is of interest to us all to know if we are able to protect ourselves against these.

[Berecz] The disadvantageous trends of 1985 have not ceased completely in the Hungarian economy in the first quarter of 1986. So we believe that the administration of the Hungarian People's Republic must take very strict and determined measures, which however must be possible to implement too, so that the work of direction should be improved, productivity increased, and the enterprises given further incentives to fulfill their domestic and international obligations. By the way, when we found out that this first quarter was also far from beautiful in terms of our economy we were contemplating whether it was advisable or proper to give recognition in such times to a whole series of plant collectives and brigades by awarding them flags, premiums, and certificates. We decided to, because no one else can help. We cannot decisively influence the world economy. No one can help us except ourselves, with better and more successful work. So we placed these collectives -- now, on May Day -- in front of the whole country as an example.

If we have outstanding plants, outstanding brigades, and outstanding collectives, then I believe that all Hungarians should be able to achieve even more effective and successful results in work. This is what we are trying to achieve, and our measures serve this purpose.

[Unidentified speaker] This is for Comrade Berecz. In the morning the radio said that it is conceivable that the nuclear cloud may reach us too. Is there further news about this?

[Berecz] I should like to speak more comprehensively but also briefly about this topic. We know well from the history of mankind, which is full of heroic examples and tragedies, what enormous efforts were made by our forefathers and are being made by us too in order to harness the forces of nature to our own benefit, while taking into account that we should guard and protect nature.

During this prolonged activity tragedies have often occurred in the most varied countries, including in space research. It especially affects us when such a thing happens in a neighboring, friendly, socialist country, when there has not been success at preventing a process which can be dangerous with regard to the environment. We are all the more affected. We know that our friends are now doing everything to terminate the process entirely, and later they will investigate the causes for it, so that other occurrences may be avoided, too.

However, we are directly affected by it now from several aspects. One of them is: Is there any kind of danger in the air, which directly threatens the population of our country? The issue at hand is us, me and you, too. For this reason, the information that we receive, obtain, and announce is entirely true. Today there is no direct danger in the air to our health and our future. The Meteorological Institute -- and everyone, especially for instance the Army, who have appropriate instruments -- is measuring and immediately reporting the smallest changes that occur in the air, which might mean air pollution. It has not reached a critical point; in fact, it has not even approached this stage in our country, so I cannot speak about such a danger.

There is another aspect that greatly affects us. We have a nuclear power plant, and what will become of it? I can say, with full awareness of my responsibility, that it is of the most modern type, made with many safety measures, and we are doing everything to eliminate any chance of catastrophe.

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade Berecz, I am compelled to interrupt with a question. I have heard from several places that the general opinion is that if it does reach the critical point, then woe betide us.

[Berecz] The critical point means the time when it is necessary to take protective measures. For example, the animals must not be put out to pasture on grass, such milk must not be consumed directly, foods must be packaged, and care taken about the packaging. So this does not yet mean a direct danger but a dangerous point, when it is necessary to take protective measures. Fortunately, the woe is still much further away than that.

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade Janos Berecz, one can hear about the Blues, and what is more about some kind of Nobel Prize. Who are these people, where are they, and what do they do? Where is the limit of tolerance in this affair?

[Berecz] It is beyond doubt that people are divided on this issue based on their own experiences and qualifications. The creation of national unity means that these many various interests and opinions should be harmonized, and that we should attempt to point them in one main direction, toward the socialist construction of the country.

However, there are some of those -- partly those who call themselves opposition, whereas, we prefer to call them hostile opposition -- who believe that this country should be diverted from the road of socialism and they fabricate programs to this end. I mean fabrication literally because we have not yet been able to observe the social benefit of this. The line of tolerance is drawn whether they breach our laws or not. There are many people -- and I am among them too -- who are interested in and deal with our need to guard and protect our natural environment, because it is our future that is at stake here. On the one hand, we should take from nature everything beneficial to us, while on the other hand we should ensure that nature will be able to provide these things tomorrow as well. However, if someone makes such a political issue out of this as if our government would be irresponsible, as if the MSZMP would not pay attention to this, well, then here they move already in the direction, again, of some kind of opposition activity. This is particularly so if they try to mobilize some kind of Austrian and West German Greens and Blues, so that these latter should come here and help them. Why? Can we not agree that we should guard our natural environment? On the contrary, we can agree on this if they carry out actions and activities which are socially useful. Regarding this so-called Nobel Prize, a certain group has been awarded a few tens of thousands of dollars in Stockholm for this kind of activity. In order to give weight to this it was called the alternative Nobel Prize, but it has nothing to do with the Nobel Prize itself whatsoever.

[Unidentified speaker] Comrade Hetenyi, it was said when the price of oil shot up that it was very bad for us. Now that it has crashed, it is said that it is even worse, because this year it means a loss of several hundreds of millions of dollars. What is good for us at all in oil affairs?

[Hetenyi] There is one single good thing; that we consume less, and this is targeted by the various energy-saving programs. I believe that whether it is good or bad is a more complex issue.

At first glance and seen in the short-term, the decrease in the oil price is bad -- or I would not even call it bad, it causes specific losses -- because Hungary exports certain types of oil products and chemical products from them. The price of these is suddenly falling. We know that we get the oil for the most part from the Soviet Union, where there are more slowly moving prices. Some years are still necessary for these to fall. However, at the time of the rise, these went up only after very many years.

I should like to note one more thing: It appears that the decrease in oil price has a certain part in the fact that the entire world economy is reviving a little, and so our other export possibilities are improving to some extent.

[Unidentified speaker] The next question is addressed to Karoly Ladanszky. Has the Hungarian police force prepared itself for thwarting a possible terrorist attack?

[Ladanszky] I can say with sincere conviction that in Hungary, in our social conditions and among our people, terrorism has no social basis. There was only one occurrence of terrorism in the classical sense here, in 1973 at Balassagyarmat. We succeeded then in dealing with it and preventing it. Nevertheless, one must always be prepared for madmen and one must always take into consideration the factors of which Comrade Berecz has spoken -- the things that occur within the sphere of the international situation, in the international processes. It follows from this that it is our duty to be prepared.

My reply follows from this. Very briefly: Yes, we are fully prepared to deal with a terrorist action. We have special antiterrorist commando units; these are tough boys, professional policemen, who practice this expressly. The equipment, weapons, tactics, and strategy are all on a European level. However, this is not the sort of matter that we show, shall we say, on television.

[Unidentified speaker] The next question is addressed to Istvan Hetenyi. Is there a private taxpayer who pays tax on an income of 100 million forints?

[Hetenyi] There is not, not even someone paying tax on an income of 10 million forints, at least not with respect to the earnings of a living person. What complicates this matter is that there are two incomes in Hungary which need not be considered on the same basis as other incomes; these are the royalties on the works of Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly. If we disregard these, then in practice there is nothing above 2 million. About 100 people pay tax on incomes in excess of 900,000 forints.

[Unidentified speaker] The next question is addressed to Janos Berecz. How was it possible for Radio Free Europe to learn about events on 15 March in Budapest [the anniversary of the 1848 war of independence, when there was a demonstration by young people in Budapest] sooner than the Hungarian newspaper readers and radio listeners did?

[Berecz] I would like to make it clear that Radio Free Europe did not learn of these even sooner than they did. It did not report the very imposing celebration held in the morning at all. After all, they were not interested in that. What they were interested in was whether anything happened that was scandallous or that could be depicted as such. Radio Free Europe could have learned about that through their friends here in Budapest, who report by telephone; the radio reports these things on the basis of the telephone information.

We reported quite quickly and briefly the fact that a few groups had tried to prevent the otherwise peaceful movement of young people, of people who had gone from one monument to another, from the second to a third, and there were among them or hidden among them, some who began to shout nationalist slogans and occasionally even antiregime slogans and urged others to disturb the forces of law and order and public order. We discussed this quite clearly and unequivocally in the television news background program of television.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER DEPARTS BUDAPEST

LD012323 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI) -- Martin Bangemann, minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, left Budapest Thursday.

SUPREME COURT GROUP DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 'BRIEFING'

LD210930 Budapest MTI in English 0905 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by its chief justice, Dr Jeno Szilbereky, left for Moscow Monday on invitation of Vladimir Tyerbilov, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union. During the visit they will receive a briefing and exchange views on the methods under which the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union reaches verdicts and on the principles that guide them.

FALUVEGI ON PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC RENEWAL

AU220601 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 4 Apr 86 p 7

[Interview with Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi by Gabor Toth: "The Chances of Renewal -- Lajos Faluvegi on the Tasks of Economic Development;" first paragraph is MAGYAR NEMZET introduction]

[Text] It is 3 months since the Seventh 5-Year Plan began. We are well aware of the targets -- they have been widely discussed in society -- and the people dealing with economy in any form have had an opportunity to see the first tasks and difficulties of implementation. What are our chances? This is the subject of the answers given by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi.

[Toth] It is our historical realization that targets and everyday work need the support of society, the broad masses, and the nation. In this respect the preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan provided new features for the theory and practice of national economic planning.

[Faluvegi] As regards the style of planning, we can say that this plan is more open and flexible than any other previous plan. During planning we worked out three variations. We did this in order to leave room for various options from professional and public debates as regards considerations of the situation and tasks related to economic policymaking and stipulations based on these variations. The aim is to make it easier for us to adapt to future changes and react to economic policy at all times. For the first time in the history of Hungarian planning, we have succeeded in making a constructive coordination and confrontation of 5-year economic policy targets with the strategic guidelines laid down in the long-term program. It is true that complete agreement was not reached in all questions and the pressure of immediate tasks occasionally made it difficult to establish a long-term view.

Depending on Productivity

[Toth] People who have studied the plan well could notice that this plan contains fewer specific projects and actual stipulations in figures than past national economic programs.

[Faluvegi] This is so. The state's decisions provide for concrete projects in the early years of the period, whereas for later years they provide for guidelines. In several areas, especially such as investments, we have been working with maximum and minimum figures so that expansion can be decided on during the course of implementation according to productivity. Openness is also demonstrated by the fact that there is more scope for enterprise and council planning, so that independent decisions can affect more areas. It is a feature of the 5-year plan that it also contains a system of instruments regarding the implementation of targets. Thus, it relies above all on further developments in economic management and on an increase of econoamic pressures caused by developments, as well as on growing interest. It is similarly important that this time the government has accepted the plan at the same time as it accepted the central economic development programs.

[Toth] The plan does not call for a completely new direction in economic policy but it assumes changed in many aspects. What do you consider as the most important changes?

[Faluvegi] I would like to take issue with the statement that the plan does not contain a new direction in economic policy. I am not for complete changes in economic policy (because such changes go along with great losses, as we have already learned in the past), but even less am I for underestimating the need for continuous qualitative changes and all the things that are included in this plan.

In our economic policy the main stress is on modernization and renewal. This is intended to initiate a steady and real expansion and dynamism based on economic performance and long-term structural guidelines. The most important thing in doing this is to have most of the 14-17 percent growth in national income -- as regards the entire plan period -- result from improved efficiency. The plan, particularly the last 3 years, stipulates a rate of growth -- above 3 percent -- that compares faborably with international figures.

It is also one of the tasks of this plan period to consistently implement necessary structural changes in certain fields of metallurgy, coal mining, meat production, construction, and the engineering sector, and to find successful long-term remedies for their problems. We have to continuously provide an opportunity for favorable structural changes and allow enterprises to thrust ahead faster if they are capable of doing so.

Maintaining the balance is, in my view, an important task here, but I also look on it as a factor limiting our room to maneuver; this, separated from progress, cannot be allowed to be the only economic policy aim we follow, otherwise we would only progress with difficulty

[Toth] Several people have said that there are too many priorities among the targets of this 5-year plan. It is even said that it is an almost impossible economic task to coordinate such efforts as maintaining the balance, improving efficiency, making dynamic progress, maintaining full employment, and halting inflation...

[Faluvegi] Indeed, there are many special targets, but let me add that, originally, these were formulated by social and political circumstances and not by the planners. It has to be realized that the recent years, which tested the mind, strength, and tolerance alike, resulted in an accumulation of problems awaiting solutions. In this respect the planning bodies tried to rely on economic realities and create harmony among targets. They did this on the basis of the fact that the priorities in question are not only controversial but are also closely related.

[Toth] How could all these targets be solved together?

[Faluvegi] We, the planners, think that there are two conditions. One of them is always somehow to prioritize with reference to constantly changing circumstances. In this respect, the "first among equals" are a comprehensive and renewing modernization -- based on improving efficiency -- and a gradually increasing growth. The other condition is not to absolutize higher priority tasks but to regard them within limits of tolerance. What do I mean here? For example, we must not force a 15-20 percent reduction of our debts at all costs if we happen to find opportunities for promising and long-term investments to expand our exports during the plan period. Once such opportunities arise, we can also consider the necessary external funds. Or, it is possible that we might be forced to allow concessions in the effort to halt inflation if efficiency does not improve as desired. I think that we can only solve our tasks successfully if the combination of priorities within the annual plans are reestablished again and again so that it takes us further toward the 5-year plan targets.

The Focus is on Efficiency

[Toth] It is as if we were groping for the limits of impossibility with efficiency requirements. They are squeezing us very much.

We expect to achieve a 17-19 percent increase in the comprehensive efficiency index in 5 years. Is this possible? Please, could you also say something about the target figure? What does it mean?

[Faluvegi] The comprehensive efficiency index means a figure that expresses how much better we utilize our fixed assets; how much more know-how and how much less material and energy we use, and how much better we manage labor. In short, it means how many more goods we produce and how much more valuable they are.

Between 1981-85 national income per unit of live labor and fixed assets increased by only 7 percent. It is therefore clear that, a 17-19 percent increase is a tough requirement. Whether we can achieve this, will depend above all on whether we manage to achieve an annual efficiency increase by 4 percent in industry and 5 percent in agriculture. Another requirement is to reduce specific consumption of materials in industry by some 3 percent by 1990 compared with 1985, and to further reduce the specific energy consumption of the entire national economy. In our plan the requirements of quality and efficiency changes are demonstrated by the fact that we intend to expand dynamically the supply sector within the engineering industry by an annual 5-6 percent; we intend to increase the proportion of manufactured goods in non-ruble exports by 4-5 percent during the 5-year plan period. All this shows taht the tasks are of new quality and have not been performed before. However, let me quote Goethe who wrote the following: "One who doesn't attempt the impossible, might not even achieve what is possible!"

[Toth] As regards increasing efficiency, the infrastructure is of no minor importance. What important steps are we taking in this field up to 1990?

[Faluvegi] For the first time, within the framework of 5-year plans, block concepts were applied to the development of the whole infrastructure. This is already an indication of increased attention, although our resources do set limits for us in this respect. We know that it is not possible to have efficient production without a modern infrastructure. This is why, for the first time in decades, we have the target of increasing total investments in the productive infrastructure at basically the same rate as increasing investments in direct financial sectors.

We begin by putting the most effort into developing and modernizing the broadcasting and telephone network. This is a long-term program that determines our tasks till the turn of the millenium, but there will already be a tangible improvement in the telecommunications system in the second half of this 5-year plan period. In addition, a specially important task and aim is to secure the widespread use of electronics in the social infrastructure, that is, on a general national scale, starting from use in education up to use at home. We are continuing the modernization of highways and the railway networks. We will make considerable progress in providing healthy water for our larger settlements and large towns -- Gyor, Szolnok, Komarom, Estergom -- and improving their sewage systems. As far as improving the public infrastructure is concerned, we regard the key area to be the development of housing construction, education, and backward economies; and we pay special attention to improving health services. In all these developments we count upon the contribution of society. This is progressing well. One need only think about the issuing of telephone bonds and the organization of utility service associations.

[Toth] This month the county councils are holding sessions to discuss the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Is there any action in process to coordinate and compare the local concepts regarding these issues?

[Faluvegi] Wherever necessary, we want to influence council decisions and practice by various means, so that, the things we have laid down among the aims of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for society will indeed be realized. Today, one-fourth of national investment is "private" investment. This is a qualitative change, and thus, it is necessary everywhere to acquire new aims, new financial forms, and a new policy in local town and village management.

[Toth] The way we realize the 5 percent increase in real wages as stipulated by law, is closely related to the increase in the population's resources and savings. In fact, is it possible to achieve this?

[Faluvegi] There are three things we have never kept secret. The first is that, a 5-percent increase in real wages is not a spectacular aim. I must immediately add that in this 5-year period per capita consumption will increase by 9-11 percent -- based on the present level of consumption -- and this is a great deal. The second is that, real wages can only increase gradually from 1987 onwards. However, we must also emphasize that, as regards the entire plan period, we intend to avoid forcing a reduction in real wages similar to what happened in recent years. The third is that the implementation of this stipulated increase in real wages depends on our economic results. Being a planner, I myself feel that we may fulfill, or overfulfill, this particular requirement faster than those targets that apply to increases in efficiency and our economy's national-income-producing capacity.

I can say that we are, in the end, able to fulfill this target, because there are many untapped resources in our economy as regards know-how, the more efficient and better utilization of working hours, and the better utilization of our present production capacity. However, in order to achieve our goals, we must try by all means to adjust to the requirements of an intensive economy, and we must accelerate technological development and the change of structures.

Toward Technological Progress

[Toth] Indeed, one of the pivotal questions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, but much more so of long-term progress, is the technological renewal, the structural modernization. Almost everybody has accepted this view. What can be expected in practice?

[Faluvegi] I must begin by saying that the resources available for scientific research and development are significantly greater in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period than was possible in the previous 5 years, and this in itself could lead to perceptible progress. Our practical measures are above all influenced by the programs that serve to accelerate the technological development and these are as follows: the program of spreading electronics, improving the production of medicines and pesticides, modernizing technologies, and the so-called programs for saving and intensifying.

These programs have been worked out in detail -- along with the plan -- and we have called for tenders from enterprises. However, in the course of realizing and working under one particular system there is a lot to do. That is why I said that many people consider the programs mentioned above as being "against the mechanism", while others try to keep quiet about them, so that it can be said more loudly that this plan is not based on firm foundations. Those who are responsible for the programs were preoccupied with the "preference" and "management" debates of internal circles instead of persuading the social groups, enterprises, and institutions concerned to support the cause.

More direct tasks that lead practice itself are determined by the so-called action programs prepared by ministries. These are not as far-reaching as the programs mentioned above, but are more detailed and focus technological and economic activities on fields such as automation, using biotechnology, expanding the supply sector, continuing with the intensive grain program, and developing the food packaging sector.

In the CEMA countries, thus also in our homeland, a new stimulus could be given to technological revival by implementing the comprehensive program for technological progress up to year 2000. It will suffice to mention some of the targets included in this program, such as the spread of electronics, automation, or biotechnology, in order to clarify the close connection between these tasks and the concepts laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic development.

Finally, I consider it an important issue that the State Commission for Planning is preparing a comprehensive analysis and series of measures for the government to significantly improve the social role of technological and economic professionals and their financial and moral appreciation. We need a lot of measure to ensure that planners, designers, technological, and economic organizers who really want to be creative are able to work in much better conditions, and to ensure that their intellectual and practical achievements indeed influence much better what is happening in this country's society.

In transforming the production structure and in technological revival -- in materializing this great economic policy venture -- one cannot rely alone on the national economic plan and the modernization programs. The "main role" has been given to enterprise strategy and the system of planning; to the practice that is followed by business organizations in foreign trade relations, production, and expanding. In order to arrive at a suitable and better environment and a better system of conditions, this role must be supported and guided by the entire economic management system.

Tenders and "Helpers"

[Toth] The issue of enterprise independence is related to technological development and all areas of progress. Many people say that as long as assessments are so high, even successful enterprises will find it difficult to "renew themselves." At the National Assembly you said that the government will reduce the tax burdens of expanding. Has this actually been done and what course are you taking in the future?

[Faluvegi] Examining the end of year balance reports in 1985, we can conclude that the situations of enterprises are much more manifold and differentiated than first thought by many people who evaluated these situations. Let me give you some examples. In 1985 the growth rate of some industrial branches, such as the engineering sector, light industry, and the mining sector, increased to beyond 10 percent, while the performance of metallurgy and the building material sector worsened compared to previous year's results. The number of loss-making enterprises -- this time excluding agriculture -- increased from 55 to 66 and in a say that, among the group fo firms concerned, most were different ones. I must also emphasize that more than 20 enterprises among the 260 economic units drawing an unfavorable income in 1984 managed to improve their situation by 1985. This is good, and we must get used to this. Thus, the summary of views presented to describe this situation, seems to be not entirely correct. There are enterprises that are praiseworthy, and there are some that deserve strict criticism. People who like to merge these two issues according to "old customs", do not provide a good service, even if they appear to be very democratic.

As for the second half of your question, I also told the National Asembly that the administration intends to combine reduced taxation with a selective development policy. That is, the administration will above all reduce the burdens of expanding (tax and interests) where people are willing to undertake a marketable production development and technological renewal! Proof of this is the fact that we promised considerable tax concessions in the programs for those who accept the goals included in these programs. In addition, a new measure was issued last week which will provide for a practice according to which those enterprises whose applications are approved within the framework of the system of tenders to boost exports would not pay development taxes and would receive further preferences in interest payments.

[Toth] What will happen to enterprises in crisis situations? A solution has been sought for a long time, but it seems tht not even the basic issues and concepts have been worked out or agreed upon. For example, in the case of the following issue: Should we open new mines or rather import part of the coal?

[Faluvegi] Serious work is being done in this case. People are not to be envied whose task it is to provide guidelines in this current world of "poor resources" and provide new prospects for the metallurgy sector, coal mining, the meat industry, and part of the construction sector, all of which have been operating under insecure conditions in recent years. I myself would also include among the difficulties the fact that the illusion is fostered in many places to have an extensive operation, meaning, to boost production at all costs. (To mention an example: While the national economic plan -- based on geological, investment, and manpower limits -- expects an annual production of 24 million metric tons of coal, the figure of 30-31 million was mentioned at the congress of the coal miners' trade union.)

[Toth] Still, where do we stand with these "new prospects"? Are there any programs for them?

[Faluvegi] As far as these four sectors are concerned, we do have a system of draft concepts and it has been discussed by relevant government agencies. In the plan we provided for the total amount available from state investments in these areas. The acquisition of external resources -- bank credits, investment funds borrowed from other enterprises, bonds -- will depend on whether the sectors concerned can come up with promising and profitable concepts for development. I mean concepts that are worth investing in for those who have enough money. The state commission for planning also stipulated what kind of concessions can be made on old debts in the event a suitable program which will intensify and rationalize production becomes available. This decision was not an easy one, because we cancelled or rescheduled almost 40 billion forints worth debts of the four sectors in consideration. What we now expect is to clear all doubts by the reationalization concept to be submitted already in the first half of this year, which are based on the system of conditions previously decided on. This is a very important condition! However, we should not forget that the capacity of operation should be created by the enterprises and not by government agencies, although the latter should naturally help in the development.

[Toth] This present 5-year plan is divided in two parts. During the first 2 years we intend to create a basis for the long-term and more dynamic development later on. Thus, in 1986 and 1987 we must carry out all reform steps to revitalize our economy. These steps were theoretically prepared already at the time of preparing for the 13th congress. Where does this work stand and how did we start this year, that is, the new plan period?

[Faluvegi] The weak results of 1985 are well-known. However, the results of the first 3 months this year call attention to the fact that the tasks that are intended to create the foundation for the development are being carried out slowly. This situation must be changed!

Recently the government carried out a comprehensive analysis of the economic situation and the chances of the 1986 annual plan. Considering the facts revealed since the approval of the plan, the government decided a series of helping measurs that are intended to make production -- taking into consideration the backlog of 1985 also -- reach the level originally stipulated by the 1986 annual plan. This will require an increase in national income by at least 3 percent, in net production of industry by 2-3 percent, and in the production of agricultural goods beyond the level of 1985. In order to improve the situation of our foreign trade, we must in any case reach the level of trade surplus stipulated for the non-ruble sector.

Of course , by virtue of such measures we can talk only about incentives and favors through which it is possible to accelerate the increase of the stock of exportable goods in convertible currency. In order to achieve this, we increased the grants to the competition system by eliminating the accumulation tax on the development projects which serve this aim, and by asserting other advantages that promote economic activity. We suppose that the implemented exchange-rate modification will also strengthen the interest in exports. We have taken measures to strictly regulate domestic purchasing power and to make sure that this does not exceed the level determined by the plan, and to consolidate the economic order because the balance reports unfortunately also show that several enterprises "have lost their own self-control." One can experience at a large number of economic units unfounded wage increases and income increases which are not substantiated by performance or even genuine work; several enterprises -- with complete lack of consideration for the future -- even used amortization for wage increasing purposes.

In the Spirit of the Reform

[Toth] In view of the unfavorable economic activity, the possibility of implementation of the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are therefore in danger and many people even doubt the reality of the solution. What is your opinion about this?

[Faluvegi] Regarding the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, I see two big dangers. One is the fact that we are able to create only with difficulty and with delay the consensus that enables the implementation of radical structural modifications in the weakest sectors. The other danger is that, with regard to the short-term interests of exports and the balance, we are making too many concessions to the unilateral pressure of group and partial interests (I do not use the expression "enterprise interests" on purpose), and therefore, there is a deterioration in the efficiency, and we cannot base a lasting development on this.

Let there be no mistake about it: In my opinion, the demand from the management and thus also from us to make sure that the enterprises are able to carryout a more foresighted economic activity is justified. The planners should answer in a creative way the questions of harmonizing long-term interests with daily problems, and they should do this in the spirit of our reform concepts, and should not engage in explanations. Today, it is not the one who increases the contradictions and erodes the cementing forces of the economy that renders us a service (although sometimes these are also necessary for the benefit of development), but the one who helps understand the situation and supports every useful action the results of which will also strengthen the people'ss confidence in the future.

Anyway, it is not the best sign that, in the necessity of the tasks stipulated in the 5-year plan, as well as in their evaluation and in the conditions of their implementation, there are still diverging opinions and many people are searching for the back door instead of acting; there are also people who think that the wheel of the economy can turn also backward. The scepticism and the multifaceted exchange of views are all justified.

I only regret that we often do not get to the point to know, finally, how each is contributing to a constructive and practical action.

In order to implement the development program, it is also necessary to consistently advance on the road of modernizing the system of economic management. We have already taken a series of measures to increase the responsibility of economic activity and of the enterprise independence and, among these measures, I would point out separately the importance of the switch over to new forms of enterprise management. Already in the course of the current year, the regulation controlling ways of restoring the solvency of economic organizations, of eliminating them, and of their state rehabilitation will go into effect, and we think that this will be a considerable driving force and internal safety valve in the improvement of efficiency. The reorganization of the banking system due at the beginning of the next year and, in connection with this, the modernization of credit supplies represent a considerable progress. After 1987 -- among the changes of a comprehensive nature -- we will place the main stress on the renewal of the tax system and the creation of the long-term property interest. The efficiency requirements stipulated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan can be implemented only through these interacting steps.

I think that this great national holiday deserves that we speak honestly about our difficult tasks and awaken in all groups of society a sense of responsibility for renewal and progress.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC REFORM

AU191647 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 3 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Geza Ivan: "We Are Advancing on a Practical Road"]

[Text] Our public is increasingly aware of the fact that we are living not only in a period marking the beginning of a new era in the world economy, but are also witnessing the renewed theory of socialism. The effects of these processes are not homogenous. Many people are enthusiastic in searching for new ways, but there are also quite a few people who interpret the slightest deviation from the methods and habits ingrained in the earlier decades of socialism as concessions made to the benefits of capitalism. "Ideological belief," however, must not paralyze our sense of realities. The old driving forces of our social development are perceptibly becoming exhausted. We must accept the painful fact that switching over to the course of intensive development is a more prolonged and startling process than we previously thought.

Our sense of persepctive has been shattered, the discipline of the citizen and the private individual does not give us cause to accept our economic problems confidently, and there is a lack of driving force in our attitude toward work on a social scale. All these, however, are necessary for the success of our further activity of constructing socialist society.

Economy and Politics

Our sensitity toward the economy and politics, as well as our ability to eliminate conflicts are inadequate and the plurality of opinions and interests is strange for us. There is no institutional mechanism by which the objective contradictions of interests rooted in the socialist soil could strengthen the unity expressed in pluralism. Awareness of the fact that modernizing the construction of socialist society is closely related with reforming the institutional system is still too weak.

Simultaneously with the more difficult economic conditions, we are also witnessing the strengthening of the financial expectations facing the government.

Economic activity and a way of life based on performance are lagging far behind these expectations. This is a natural consequence of overemployment and lack of efficiency on a social scale. The incorrect interpretation and practice of the right to work has made us lazier rather than encouraged us.

A considerable increase in our society's economic performance capacity in the face of technical and technological pressure that is unfavorable to us, as well as catching up with the increasing backwardness are universal concepts. Although they are well known, still not enough is known about the content for them to have led to radical changes in organizing our everyday life and work, in our thinking, and in our attitude. These still reflect the habits and mentality of the "happy days of peace," of quantitatively expressed constant economic growth, and a steady increase in the standard of living once declared as the basic rules of socialism, and of the "golden age" of cheap energy sources.

Reform Is Our National Cause

Many people feel that scheming instead of increasing the performance of individuals and production units, and efficient work, and the attitude of producers and retailers to make the buyer pay all expenses under the present circumstances of a shortage economy, are phenomena that characterize everyday life. From these experiences we can group the multitude of individual reactions into two types of conclusions in our public opinion.

In the current "welfare" state of affairs that is becoming increasing relative and full of conflict, the loudly promoted thought of the rigid period of strict centralized planning that was characteristic of the first years of socialism and the egalitarian moral thought that was comparable to the austerity of the early Christian period and that finds beauty in the rosy fog of the past, is only waiting for an opportunity to acquire political weight. The majority, however, are no doubt demanding reform, but uncertainty is increasing among them, since the policy of economic reform -- which has now been in operation for almost 2 decades with some interruptions -- has so far been unable to produce the elementary efficiency that could overcome our most urgent economic and social difficulties. Today, the reasons for this state of affairs are relatively easy to clarify: The economic management reform already began in the second half of the sixties with the application of certain "brakes," and the world economic situation was different at that time. In addition, the reform policy was blocked for some years in the first half of the seventies. Public opinion, however, is indifferent to the almost professional examination of the causes; it wants results!

Taking all things into consideration, it is not the reform that hinders the solution of our current problems which we could cure by ourselves, but the restrictive and cautious application of the reform. There is only one way out of this situation: an even more consistent application of the reform in the economy and its increased introduction to all the areas of society's life. This is the only practicable way toward our national and social development.

The public believes that the renewed party policy since the second half of the fifties which made way for the consumer demands to strengthen material interest is one of the unwritten values of society's consensus. Even if there were debates around the policy labelled as "refrigerator-socialism" or "goulash-communism," "these did not deter the people who made supreme decisions from reforming the construction of socialism in Hungary. On the contrary, they wished to strengthen the "thoughtful" and social character of the workers' statehood and the development and operation of its welfare functions through authoritative measures.

The Period of Establishing a New Consensus

This naked assertion of financial interests, as well as the permission the ruling power gave these interests to assert themselves, were also manifested in the fact that these interests were also introduced into the "higher level" medium of the ideology. The ruling power "built this interest into the ideology" in such a way that -- as we have already mentioned -- the power directly regarded the constant increase in living conditions and the standard of living as rules of the new society.

As a result of the constantly changing circumstances, our socialism, base on the people's and national unity, demands constant critical self-analysis of self-knowledge. How and in what way is it possible constantly to maintain this unity? Analyzing this is particularly timely nowadays when the consequences of the years of a difficult economic situation are perceptiable at the level of certain individuals, even if not to the same degree. This devalues precisely the material element of society's consensus as one of its traditional values.

In the midst of the increasingly unfavorable economic circumstances, the firm determination of the political leadership to see to it that the renewed party police of almost 3 decades continues to search for the solution to problems arising through socialist reforms, and the awareness of this policy in our public thought could become one of the marked basic pillars of public consensus. This would fill society with a sense of certainty that, in spite of the more difficult conditions, we will be able to overcome our difficulties in the foreseeable future.

Besides, this firm undertaking of the reform policy and its success is also the only possibility to restore our impaired awareness of national identity, and to fill it with socialist content. Lacking adequate material resources for the implementation of our goals, we can count only on our people's creative and initiative capacity and its psychological power. The latter, however, can develop and become material power only if we make indirect efforts -- through the reform policy -- to restore our sense of identity.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN SCIENCE DELEGATION -- Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- On invitation of the leaders of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, a delegation of five scientists from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences headed by Boris Yevgeniyevich Paton, president of the academy visited Budapest from April 24th to 28th. At the talks opinions were exchanged on technological and scientific research being conducted within the frame of the cooperation agreement signed last year between the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and on common tasks to speed up their progress. They specifically dealt wit the tasks derived from the comprehensive program of the CMEA countries. The delegation met with Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. The delegation was received by Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. [Text] [Budapest MTI in Engish 1820 GMT 28 Apr 86 LD]

U.S. MADE 'MISTAKE' IN REPORTING ON CHERNOBYL

LD011233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The U.S. Administration has been forced to admit that it made a mistake when informing about the breakdown of a second reactor in the Chernobyl atomic power plant in the Ukraine.

It was recognized that this was false information and the mistake was caused by the U.S. intelligence service, which misinterpreted satellite pictures.

According to the ABC television network, a high-level administration official stated that the hypothesis about the fire in the core of a second reactor was completely wrong.

IODINE REPORTED 'CLOSE TO NORMAL' LEVEL

LD011906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I have received the latest communique from the government commission chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. Today, the commission made another assessment of the test results conducted by the appropriate services. Using this and the assessments and detailed analyses conducted by experts as a basis, it states that during the last 12 or so hours there has been a definite fall in the concentration of active iodine in the atmosphere throughout the whole country, coming close to a normal situation. Only the base at the Sniezka summit in the Karonosze mountain has reported a fall smaller than the national average. However, certain minimal local concentrations on the earth's surface are continuing as a result of atmospheric fallout the last few days. As time passes, this contamination will decline until it physically dissipates.

The government commission recommended further continuous control tests. The commission also firmly confirmed that its decisions and recommendations to date are still in force. The undertaking of any other local activities whatsoever on the basis of fragmentary information or the directives of unauthorized persons leads to the disorganization of work, for example in the health service, and creates unnecessary emotions. The appropriate central and territorial institutions have been obliged to ensure the effective and close adherence to the arrangements and recommendations made by the commission.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD012330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Now, as announced, we have a report from a news conference with expert members of the government commission for evaluating radiation levels and preventive measures. Those who participated in yesterday's television discussion participated in today's news conference: Krystyna Bozkowa, director of Mother and Child Institute, expert of the WHO; Mieczyslaw Sowinski, chairman of the state atomic agency; Jerzy Bonczak, chief sanitary inspector, deputy minister of health and social welfare; Professor Zbigniew Jaworowski of the central laboratory of radiological protection, a member and former chairman of the Scientific Committee of the United Nations Organization for nuclear radiation; and Professor Janusz (Nauman) head of the Biochemistry Department of the Medical Post-Graduate Studies Center, an endoctrinologist and an expert from the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Jerzy Bonczak was the first speaker. One of the first questions was about the dose of radiation in the past few days.

[Unidentified speaker] The dose ranged from 0.05 to maximum 2.5 milliroentgen per hour.

[Announcer] The next question was about the permissible levels of radiation in an emergency situation which were adopted by Poland.

[Unidentified speaker] We in Poland decided to adopt the British recommendations, among other things for the reason that according to our observations, the British are among some of the most practical people in the world. And these recommendations in Great Britain for situations similar to ours are that for irradiation of the whole body -- here we are entering a somewhat more complicated field but I will try to get this across - the dose is taken as 10 rem. That is because an emergency situation of this nature is of short duration.

As you have already heard in the announcement, and now I will put it even more precisely, by now in the country on average the quantity of radioactive nucleides in the air has gone down by a factor of 100. That is an approximate average and not accurately calculated because it keeps varying all the time, primarily because the emission from the Soviet source, from the damaged reactor, has decreased. In practice, I think, there is probably nothing more coming out of there; at least that is what our data indicate.

[Announcer] The next question was whether Polish nuclear stations will be of the same design as the one at Chernobyl.

[Unidentified speaker] The reactor where the accident occurred is a so-called graphite moderated reactor. We have never planned to install or build reactors of that kind in Poland. We will build light-water reactors from an entirely different design. Incidentally, both the 440 megawatt units and the 1000 megawatt units that will be built in Poland also will be and already are in other CEMA countries.

Continued Testing Recommended

LD012334 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 -- At a news conference here today held by the experts appointed to the government commission for the evaluation of radiation level and preventive measures, newsmen were briefed on the current finding concerning the level of contamination in Poland following the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident.

The commission's research indicates a radical decrease of the concentration of radioactive iodine in the air.

The commission recommended the testing of air, earth and water samples from open water reservoirs to be continued, and confirmed the validity of the recommendations issued so far and the necessity to respect them.

Answering the question why the reports mention radioactive iodine only, the experts explained that of several hundred various radioactive isotopes which could be released in such an accident, only iodine isotopes pose any significant threat because of their concentration and biological activity.

The preventive measures were applied to children up to 16 years of age because they absorb much more iodine than grownups. The measures were meant to protect young organisms from the exposure. Scandinavian authorities deemed such measures unnecessary, although the level of radiation there is comparable to that in Poland.

Radioactivity '500 Times' Normal

AU012007 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Radioactivity levels in Poland from the accident-hit Chernobyl nuclear plant had risen 500 times above normal but are now "decreasing constantly," an inter-ministerial committee announced here Thursday.

The committee said it based its report on results of tests taken by 200 control stations set up by the government shortly after a radioactive cloud appeared above the northeast of the country.

Levels varying from 10 to 500 times above normal were registered, committee experts told a press conference, adding that the top level had been measured as late as Wednesday at the tourist resort of Mikolajki.

The Polish Government has constantly repeated that radiation levels showed there was "not a health risk." But preventive measures, including warnings not to drink fresh milk, have created concern in the general public, and long lines have formed outside pharmacies.

The British Embassy Thursday repatriated 20 women and children wishing to leave the country, and around the same number of Canadians have left, according to diplomatic sources. Ten French national have also left, they said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY ACTIVITIES

Parade Described

LD011324 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 0750 GMT on 1 May begins a live relay from Warsaw's Grzybowski Square on the May Day parade. The announcer begins by describing the festive scene and recalling historical events linked with the square. He points out that Jaruzelski, Malinowski, Messner, Mlynczak, members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, members of the Polish State Council, and other leading party and state figures are present.

Following the national anthem, General Wojciech Jaruzelski gives his May Day speech, which is followed by the "International:"

At 0716 GMT the parade itself begins. The announcer lists all the organizations taking part in the parade, including national organization officials, sportsmen, and military veterans. At 0826 GMT the announcer says the parade is nearing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and talks about the significance of the tomb, recalling World War II.

At 0833 GMT the parade halts before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and Jaruzelski, Malinowski, Mlynczak, Dobraczynski, Miodowicz, and Messner Lay Wreaths. As the parade moves off again, May Day slogans are read.

At 0844 GMT the parade reaches the Monument to the Heroes of Warsaw. The announcer recalls historical events surrounding the monument while parade participants lay wreaths at the monument. At 0857 GMT the parade reaches Krolewska Street, and a family of workers are interviewed. At 0859 GMT the parade returns to Grzybowski Square where the official part of the parade ends.

The relay continues with further descriptions of participants in the parade, interviews with workers, children, and others, and brief descriptions of May Day parades in other cities and towns of Poland followed by reports from Budapest, Sofia, Paris, Bonn, London, Stockholm, and the United States. These reports are interspersed with interviews of workers, trade unionists, and young people. The relay ends at 1213 GMT with the playing of a patriotic song, followed by traditional Polish music.

Urban Press Conference

LD012327 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 -- "According to preliminary data, this year's May Day parades and manifestations were attended by at least the same number of persons as last year, and in some parts of Poland by even more," stated the Polish Government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban at his today's press conference for foreign newsmen.

"Appeals to boycott the official celebrations have nowhere been obeyed," the spokesman said. "Calls by the opponents to socialism for organizing countermanifestations did not find any following among the working class. Nowhere in Poland any disturbances were noted during the manifestations. In Warsaw, following a mass at the Stanislaw Kostka Church, a group of people called for a manifestation, which after all did not take place due, among other things, to the stance of priests who appealed to people not to hold any hostile demonstrations."

Next, the government spokesman ironically referred to some reports by Western press agencies concerning the alleged attacks by zomo militia troops against crowds of demonstrators.

Voivodship Observances

LD012104 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 1 -- Colorful May Day parades involving thousands of people marched through Polish towns and villages today, workers and farmers, soldiers, scientists, artists, veterans walking side by side with the youngest builders of people's Poland.

May Day observances became an important part of nationwide debate before the 10th PUWP Congress which is to outline the road to modernity.

Following are PAP reports from some Polish voivodships:

In Katowice, the city's community stages a traditional demonstration at the monument to Silesian insurgents. The May Day parade in Katowice was led by labour and struggle veterans, representatives of the region's authorities, members of social and political organizations, miners, metallurgists, metal industry workers, people representing various milieux and walks of life.

Celebrations in Katowice were attended by delegations of French Communists and of the north Moravian district of Czechoslovakia, befriended with Katowice. The French delegation was headed by Yves Coquelle, member of the bureau of the French Communist Party's federation in Pas de Calais and mayor of the town of Rouvroy. The French Communists laid flowers at the monument to Silesian insurgents.

In Cdansk and Gdynia, large groups of people connected with sea work and representatives of maritime economy prevailed in May Day parades. These people included shipyard workers who take a decisive part in the post-war development of maritime economy. So far, working crews of only the two production shipyards in Gdansk and Gdynia have built a total of 1,340 ships with the deadweight capacity of about 11 million tonnes. Most of them sail under the flags of shipowners of about 30 countries. Despite the still felt crisis, the Polish shipbuilding industry was among the world's ten leading ship producers in 1985. Till 1990, Polish shipyards have full book of orders for ships, chiefly due to contracts signed with Soviet shipowners.

True to the old worker tradition, thousands of residents of Krakow assembled at the main market to take part in the May Day demonstration. Workers from the factory named after Szadkowski and the Stomil plant, known for their revolutionary traditions, gathered alongside workers from the Lenin steel mill, the largest works in this country built in people's Poland that produced its 125 millionth tonne of steel these days. Students from Krakows' 12 higher schools gathered together with artists and scientists.

A May Day parade in Szczecin was attended, next to dockers, fishermen, and shipyard workers by numerous foreign guests from Peru, Venezuela, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Vietnam, Egypt, all of them showing willingness to fight for peace.

In Wroclaw, the "Pafawag" rolling factory crew marched along with representatives of the Polish culture, among them, artists from the Wroclaw-based "Pantomima" theatre, the Polski theatre, opera and operretta, as well as local publishing houses employees. The demonstrators carried masses of red and white-and-red flags, numerous banners and slogans referring to the forthcoming 10th PUWP congress, expressing the sense of responsibility for Poland and its future. The most frequent slogan read the three interrelated words: "Peace - Work - Agreement".

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1945 GMT adds the following observation on May Day celebrations: "Some nine million people took part in May Day manifestations staged throughout Poland today, this year's turnout being much higher than in 1985"]

Police 'Snuff Out' Protests

AU011446 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 1 May 86

[Dominique Garraud report]

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Polish police Thursday virtually snuffed out efforts by backers of the banned trade union Solidarity to stage May Day counter-demonstrations. Solidarity supporters in Warsaw and Gdansk, prevented from marching or demonstrating, retreated to churches for sit-ins and religious services monitored by reinforced police and militia units. Similar incidents were reported in the industrial cities of Krakov and Wroclaw.

In Warsaw, thousands of Solidarity supporters staged a 30-minute sit-in at St. Stanislas Church in the Zoliborz district after club-swinging police prevented several hundred of them from holding a counter-demonstration. The Baltic port of Gdansk, birthplace of the Solidarity free trade union movement in the late 1970's and early 1980's was calm, as hundreds of people attended a mass at St. Bridget's Church after being dissuaded by police from marching to a monument in front of the Lenin Shipyards.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said in a communique issued from his home in Gdansk that "May Day (in Gdansk) was celebrated by an incalculable number of policemen. Such a demonstration proves that physical force is necessary to perpetuate a state of things that would not be possible to maintain otherwise," he said.

In Warsaw, militiamen and "zomo" anti-riot police swarmed over the Zoliborz district, checking the identity of many of the 8,000 Roman Catholic faithful who had attended a mass at St. Stanislas. Police used clubs to beat back a nearby crowd of demonstrators that had attempted to march under a banner reading "Release the Political Prisoners," then called on mounted zomo units who threatened to move against the sit-in in front of the church.

The crowd shouted slogans in support of Mr. Walesa but dispersed without incident after an appeal not to "give in to provocation" from Father Teofil Bogucki, a priest at St. Stanislas.

"Robotnik," a political group linked to Solidarity, issued a tract denouncing "the silence of Polish authorities" on the scope of the Soviet nuclear reactor disaster at Chernobyl.

"It is particularly scandalous," the statement said, "for Polish citizens that the government of Warsaw prefers to remain silent rather than to save the population by providing a full and honest account of the real danger and the measures to take."

Observers said heavy police mobilization around churches suspected of being actively sympathetic to Solidarity appeared to be aimed at snuffing out demonstrations at an early stage in order to avoid violent confrontations.

After having briefly resorted to using their clubs here, militiamen shouted orders for half an hour, apparently on instructions to intervene only as a last resort.

Last May Day, in the face of a smaller police presence, more than 10,000 demonstrators managed to leave St. Stanislas for a one-hour march through the Zoliborz district.

Nearly 20 opposition leaders have been detained since Tuesday and were kept in custody during Thursday's events. Among those picked up were 14 of the 15 leaders of a committee calling for independent May Day celebrations, including Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who was also a former national spokesman for Solidarity.

Opposition sources said Jacek Kuron, founder of the now-dissolved Social Self-Defense Committee was interrogated for three hours by the Interior Ministry Wednesday and warned not to take part in the May Day events.

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, speaking during the official celebrations, denounced "enemies of socialism in (Poland) who pretend to be defenders of the working class and who are in fact clients of international reaction."

'Opposition Leaders' Released

LD020837 Hamburg DPA in German 0805 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 2 May (DPA) -- Several Polish opposition leaders arrested before the May Day celebrations were released on Thursday [1 May] evening or today. Among them is the former spokesman for the banned Solidarity trade union, Janusz Onyszkiewicz. He and 15 other dissidents had applied to the authorities for permission to hold an independent May Day demonstration, which was refused. He had received a telegram from the Federal Republic, in which Bundestag deputies of the Greens expressed their solidarity with the demand for the permission of independent May Day demonstrations. Onyszkiewicz reported today that the telegram was signed by Willi Tatge and Heinz Suhr.

CHAIRMAN MESSNER MEETS WITH VARIOUS GROUPS

LD012133 Warsaw PAP in English 1953 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 -- Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner met Wednesday with the leaderships of the Federation of Professional Engineers' Association (NOT) and the Polish Economic Association (PTE). During the meeting, the Polish premier got acquainted with the course of the discussion on the draft PUWP programme conducted within both organizations. Much attention was paid to the problems of scientific and technological progress, restructuring of industry, and the development of economic reform mechanisms.

Also Wednesday, Messner met with representatives of the Krakow Academy of Music, headed by the academy's rector, Krzyszt of Penderecki, to discuss the problems of arts education.

ORZECHOWSKI ON USSR TIES, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PM301011 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 19-20 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Professor Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, by KAR correspondent Andrzej Kruze; date, place not given]

[Text] [Kruze] It has been 41 years since the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and postwar cooperation was negotiated. Comrade Minister, what is your assessment -- from today's viewpoint -- of the historical and present-day significance of that treaty for Poland?

[Orzechowski] The treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and postwar cooperation between Poland and the USSR, which was signed in Moscow 41 years ago, was an expression of the Polish-Soviet alliance born in the course of our joint struggle sgainst the Nazi invaders. It created a permanent basis for the friendship between our countries and for the development of our comprehensive cooperation throughout the whole postwar period.

As a result of its signing the treaty Poland gained a powerful and reliable guarantor of its independence and of the inviolability of its borders. In our nation the Soviet Union gained an important ally in its moves for the creation of the kind of territorial and political order in Europe that would in the future make an imperialist eastward expansion impossible and guarantee lasting development on our continent.

The alliance with the USSR made it possible for Poland to return to the ancient western and northern Piast territories. The firm stand taken by both our states on the issue of the European status quo caused the German Federal Republic to sign the famous treaties with the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR, in which it recognized the existing European borders as definitive and renounced all territorial claims.

That aspect of the Polish-Soviet alliance continues to be topical. Thanks to it, any hopes or calculations on the part of revisionist forces within the FRG which seek to change postwar European borders are doomed to failure. In Europe there is no border problem, there is only the problem of peace.

[Kruze] Apart from the border issue, what other advantages of the Polish-Soviet alliance are there?

[Orzechowski] Our Soviet friends gave us all-round support in the creation of a strong position for the reborn Polish state in the international arena. This support has continued for more than 40 years now, and its significance is repeatedly confirmed. It was particularly important for us in the early 1980's, when the imperialist states made an attempt to isolate Poland, at the same time interfering in our internal affairs.

The economic as well as scientific and technical assistance received from the Soviet Union in the difficult years when we were rebuilding our country and creating the foundations of socialist economy, science, and culture was also invaluable. At present our cooperation in these areas brings enormous advantages to both our countries and constitutes one of the basic factors in Poland's steady socioeconomic development.

As regards economic relations, we are expanding the range of cooperation and production specialization, as well as introducing new forms of those -- such as setting up joint Polish-Soviet enterprises. Many crucial changes have been introduced into the system of coordinating Poland's and the USSR's 5-year socioeconomic plans with the aim of achieving more effective cooperation and the closer integration of our respective economies.

It is worth noting that our economic relations with the USSR are based on long-term contracts and agreements. The most important of these are the "Long-term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Through the Year 2000" and the "Long-term Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Advancement." Most interesting, novel forms of direct contacts between enterprises, as well as academic and research organizations, are being developed. These are geared to the development and introduction of new processes and manufacturing technologies.

Many new forms of cooperation have also been appearing in the sphere of academic and cultural relations. Cultural exchange continues to reach new, high levels. It is worth pointing out that the Soviet Union is the world's largest consumer of the wealth of Polish cultural achievement.

The years that have passed since the signing of the April treaty testify that it has fully stood the test. Strengtheing the Polish-Soviet friendship and alliance is the ultimate dictate of the Polish raison d'etre. It is the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

[Kruze] Let us, then, move on to discuss the current state of Polish-Soviet relations. A perceptible intensification of political and economic contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union has been noted recently at many different levels...

[Orzechowski] Indeed, present-day Polish-Soviet relations are developing vigorously in all areas of social and political life. After a definite decline in academic and cultural contacts in the early 1980's caused by the crisis situation in Poland as well as by the activities of antisocialist forces, Polish-Soviet cooperation has reached the levels of the late 1970's, and in certain fields has surpassed them quite considerably.

It is worth stressing the concrete and exceptionally objective nature of Polish-Soviet high-level and summit meetings. They yield most important, tangible results and they bring new dimensions and new stimuli to our continuing and developing cooperation.

The development of interparty cooperation and interparliamentary contacts is very vigorous. Cooperation between Polish and Soviet sociopolitical and youth organizations, trade unions, war veterans' organizations, and friendship societies is growing steadily closer.

Broad-based collaboration is developing between Poland and the Soviet Union in the international arena. Its aim is to safeguard peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Kruze] Let us, then, try to look at the range of this collaboration against the background of the current international situation. How is it expressed, and what issues are the subject of political cooperation between Poland and the USSR in the international arena?

[Orzechowski] We believe that at the moment halting the arms race -- above all, the nuclear arms race -- and preventing the militarization of space is a question of paramount importance for the preservation of peace. That is why we take a stand in solidarity with the program, contained in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, for the total elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the century, with a simultaneous ban on space strike weapons.

We also back other disarmament initiatives proposed by the USSR. We are particularly in sympathy with the concept of the creation of a universal system of international security, comprising military, political, economic, and humanitarian measures, inasmuch as no single state is at present capable of safeguarding its security by military measures alone. We regard the proposal to convene a world congress on economic security as an important initiative.

Poland traditionally attaches great importance to the realization of the concept of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, regarding it as a continuation of the Rapacki and Gomulka plans. Poland's contribution to the work involving consolidation and development of the CSCE process is also significant. We take a traditionally active part in UN undertakings for international peace and security. The proposals submitted at last year's session of the UN General Assembly by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, were of considerable significance.

At this point I would like to emphasize the fundamental importance of a progressive consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the Warsaw Treaty states for the successful realization of our peace-oriented foreign policy. Our political and defensive alliance is a guarantee of the fraternal socialist states' security and of the inviolability of their borders, and is also a fundamental factor in the preservation and consolidation of peace in Europe. The allied states will reinforce the defensive and political structures of the treaty as well as cooperate closely in the elaboration and realization of their agreed foreign policy.

[Kruze] Ah yes, coordination of the socialist states' foreign policy has recently become particularly important. This is doubtless connected with the development of the international situation. What is the current assessment of this situation? We are particularly interested in the question of war and peace and the present position of the socialist countries regarding this question.

[Orzechowski] The international situation is highly complex. There is the threat of a military cataclysm on a global scale. There is the continuing tension in the East-West relations. World peace is also put in jeopardy by armed conflicts and hotbeds of tension in many different parts of our world.

The main cause of all these dangers is the hegemonist and confrontationist policy of the United States, a glaring example of which was the recent aggression against Libya. The Government of the United States has made it its objective to attain military supremacy over the socialist states and has unleashed an unprecedented arms race. Its position-of-strength policy is accompanied by economic blackmail and propaganda aggression.

While remaining aware of all the dangers threatening world peace and, indeed, life on earth -- including, naturally, a threat to the existence of the Polish nation -- we nevertheless do not believe that mankind's slide into the abyss of nuclear cataclysm is an irreversible process. Or, that it would be impossible to restore the climate of cooperation and mutual trust in international relations.

The defense might and the peace-seeking policy of the USSR, Poland, and other states of the socialist community are an effective counterweight to the imperialist policy of aggression and confrontation. Those states which have chosen the path of socialist, progressive development offer their full support for our policy. In our struggle against an arms buildup and war we are assisted by the Nonaligned Movement as well as by the increasingly numerous antiwar movements. Certain Western politicians are also beginning to show concern about the consequences of the arms race and the policy of confrontation.

Thus, there are forces in existence that are capable of putting up an effective barrier against imperialist activities. It depends on our dynamism and initiative whether we manage to avert the menacing development in the international situation. The 27th CPSU Congress has mapped out a realistic program in this area. We encounter it also in the draft program of our party and in the theses for the 10th PZPR Congress. It is, moreover, contained in the communique of the Warsaw session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Committee.

[Kruze] Could you, then reiterate the main elements of that program?

[Orzechowski] They can be best summarized in the following theses: the historical conflict between socialism and capitalism can and should be resolved by peaceful means; relations between states representing different systems should be based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence; we regard any "exporting" of revolution and, equally, any "exporting" of counterrevolution as unacceptable; ideological differences should not be carried over into the sphere of interstate relations; finally, it is in the interest of all nations to direct interstate relations into a channel of peaceful competition and peaceful coexistence. These very principles are an inherent factor underpinning the principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Poland, and other socialist countries.

[Kruze] Thank you for the interview.

DPRK OLYMPIC PROPOSAL, CHOICE OF SEOUL VIEWED

AU291150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 8

[Article signed "A.I.": "A Bagful of Problems"]

[Text] The year 1986 is halfway through the inter-Olympic period. Sportsmen from many countries, Poles included, are preparing themselves for the games by the sweat of their brow. Recently, distinguished members of specific disciplines in sport were awarded so-called Olympic circles, which constitute proof of membership in the Olympic cadres. This was a formal, ceremonious event which merely crowned a certain stage of preparations and commenced the next stage, which will be followed by subsequent stages.

That in brief is how the sports program appears. On this basis, in Poland and in other countries, everything is proceeding in accordance with the long-term plans and with a great mobilization of forces -- sportsmen, trainers, and activists. However, there is also another aspect, in accordance with which events occur regardless of what is happening on the organizational and training level and regardless of the desire of sportsmen, who dream of Olympic laurels or at least participation in the games.

There is no trouble with the Winter Games. The choice of the Canadian city of Calgary has raised no objections, and all that revains to be done is to prepare oneself well. However, the choice of Seoul caused problems the moment when a vote by the International Olympic Committee [IOC] gave this city the right to host the games. Even then it was said with justification that such issues should not be decided by a mathematical balance of votes but by negotiations which bring various stances together and finally lead to the kind of choice which is regarded as the best not just by the voters, but by the majority of the world's sporting elite. The best solution means the kind which permit the Olympic movement to perform its function fully as a friendly gathering of the world's sporting youth in a climate that is free from the outset of as many question marks as possible.

The choice of Seoul does not fulfill this condition. The decision by key activists of the Olympic movement does not seem to take world reality into account. It seems to ignore the fact that this is a capital of a country with which not all potential participants maintain diplomatic relations, that it is a capital of a country of a divided people, and that the host country caused a war with the other part of the Korean people and that clear signs of this remain to this day. There will be people pointing out that the 1972 Olympics took place in Munich, a city belonging to one of two German states, and yet there were no objections then. That is true, but the situation here was extremely different, both in the sense of normal political relations between states and in the sense of cooperation in sports. After all, both German states have sent a single joint team to several Olympics, which presents a completely different picture to the one at hand.

A constructive proposal which may at least ease the effects of the choice that has been made, has been put forth by the DPRK. The proposal is that both Korean states host the games, in other words, that the games take place in both South Korea and the DPRK. A large section of the sporting world has correctly regarded this initiative as a gesture of good will. Many sportsmen have treated it as a chance for the Olympic movement, which after all is supposed to unite, not divide. Even those whose view on the issue is purely practical have had to admit that here is a chance to erase or at least cross out the question mark raised by the result of the voting. This is the significance and value of the DPRK initiatives, which the Polish Olympic Committee has also supported and has said so many times.

Talks between representatives of both states are taking place with IOC participation. The success of these talks would be of benefit to the world, and not just the sporting world. Any form of accord would be proof of recognition of the reality of the modern world and an expression of soberness, apart from being an expression of concern for the Olympic movement.

Another bagful of problems which will have to be resolved shortly -- unless it is decided to postpone this process until a more suitable time -- is presented by the so-called draft sporting code. This code is meant to replace Paragraph 26 of the Olympic Charter (which defines what an amateur is in the modern sense of the word). Hence, the code is meant to establish rules governing fees for Olympic participation. If we look at this idea objectively, we may say that it meets halfway some trends that have already established themselves in sport. But if we penetrate the spirit of the idea, it becomes clear that its purpose is not a concern for the purity of the rules, but an attempt to alter the balance of forces without consideration for the internal effects of such an alternation. Let us no longer indulge in polemical debate on the subject of details. World discourse is continuing and growing stronger. Let us merely say that if one studies the speeches of some IOC leaders, it becomes clear that while they are speaking from the rostrum about the struggle against the commercialization of the games, the new rules can only enhance this commercialization. If IOC leaders speak about the need for an independent sports movement, they wish to use the proposed changes in order to establish new setups, and so on.

In any case, most national Olympic committees, whose opinions were sought later than the opinions of international sports federations, have already said that this is not the way. National sports federations, on whose behalf international federations should speak after all, have also expressed dozens of objections but were not voiced previously.

This is therefore another set of problems raised by the IOC and, in a certain sense, caused by it. Resolving them lies in the interests of the Olympic movement. Once again the point is not that this be done by counting votes, but by exchanging arguments. The following intention should always remain clear: the good of the Olympic movement and the good of sport and of the people performing it.

ANTI-ALCOHOLISM COMMISSION DISCUSSES FUNDS

LD282229 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Commission for Combating Alcoholism will this year administer a total of Z9.1 billion. This money will be allocated for the implementation of the sobriety and anti-alcoholism educational plan. Half of this amount will be allocated for the building or modernization of the network of hospitals, detoxification clinics, and social welfare houses. This was discussed at a session of commission chaired by Zbigniew Gertych.

BRIEFS

MINING OFFICE HEAD APPOINTED -- Warsaw, April 26: The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Chairman of the Higher Mining Office Wladyslaw Naglik who retired, and appointed to the post Jerzy Malara, an under-secretary of state in the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry. At the motion of the minister of mining and power industry, the premier also appointed Jan Szlachta new under-secretary of state. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1345 GMT 26 Apr 86 LD]

'COMMUNIQUE' ON RADIOACTIVITY SITUATION 1 MAY

AU011314 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1059 GMT 1 May 86

["Communique" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/5/1986 -- On May 1, 1986, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party analyzed under chairmanship of of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu the situation created following the accident at the Chernobyl Atomoelectric Power Plant in the zone of Kiev. The Central Command of Environmental Quality Control reported that measurements made in Romania's territory showed some rises of the radioactivity in the north-eastern part of the country occurred on the nicht of April 30 to May 1.

For the coordination of all measures to be taken as required by the situation come about, [as received] a party and state collective headed by Mrs Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RPC, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, was instituted. The national network of stations and laboratories keeps surveying the radioactivity of the environment according to the established schedule.

Higher Radioactivity 2 May

AU021050 Bucharest AGERPRES In English 1024 GMT 2 May 86

["From the Party and State Commission on Surveillance and Control of the Quality of Environment" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/5/1986 -- Measurements carried out throughout Romania, according to the established programme, pointed out that radioactivity levels went much over the normal limits on the night between May first and second, particularly in the Iasi, Suceava, Tirgu Mures and Cluj counties and the Bucharest Municipality. The communique released in Bucharest on May we mentions that "this rise in radioactivity (levels) is caused by the north-east to south-west direction of the wind coming from the zone of the source of radioactive emanation".

Considering this situation, the follwing recommendations have been issued for the population:

-- To use drinking water exclusively from the urban network, from deep wells, or mineral water;
-- To wash vegetables and fruits thoroughly with drinking water before eating them;
-- Children should avoid staying for long in the open;
-- The agricultural units and the individual households should provide water from deep wells for the animals, and cover wells and fodder for protection.

The Ministry of Health has taken measures to supply potassium iodine to the population aged up to 18, wherever necessary on prophylactic purposes. Elevant stations and laboratories monitor permanently the evolution of air and soil radioactivity. The population will be further kept informed of the evolution of this situation, mentions the communique.

MORE REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Radioactivity Rises in Slovenia

LD011151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 110 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Ljubljana, May 1 (TANJUG) -- Air samples taken today in the western Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia show radiactivity three to four times higher than usual, but these are still harmless levels. The samples were taken by teams of the Ljubljlana Nuclear Research Institute and the Slovenian Industrial [word indistinct] Institution.

Yesterday's rainfall made radioactive matter reach the ground and the Slovene civil protection staff has ordered precaustions: Rain water must not be used for drinking, cooking, or watering animals, while green vegetables should be well washed before use.

The staff next warned that livestock should not be grazed or fed green grass.

Milk is being monitored. Milk from the cows to which green fodder had been fed up to April 29 will have to be made into cheese.

Decreases in Croatia

LD011651 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1547 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, May 1 (TANJUG) -- The latest measurements conducted by the Institute for Medical Rearch and Occupational Medicine in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, show that radioactivity in the continental part of this republic is decreasing.

However, safety measures are still in force, Citizens were warned not to use rain water for drinking, and to thoroughly wash fruit and vegetables before use.

The authorities say that there is no danger of irradiation. A recommendation made earlier this morning for pregnant women and children under 15 to remain indoors was cancelled at 3 p.m. local time today.

Increases in Serbia

LD012124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1941 GMT 1 May 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG) -- The Republican Committee for Health and Social Policy issued a statement this evening saying that measures to monitor the level of radioactivity on the territory of Serbia have been increases. Normal radiation in Serbia measures on average up to 13 micro-roentgens per hour but a 1030 today 23.6 micro-roentgens per hour were recorded. Since then scientists have been taking hourly readings of the radiation level which has begun to fall. At 1730 it measured 15.4 micro-roentgens. The republican committee is recommending that vegetables from areas where rain has fallen be throughly washed and that rain water should not be used for drinking.

Travelers arriving from the USSR and countries which have been exposed to radiation are being subjected to special checks to establish the degree of contamination.

Workers Show No Panic

LD011738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 May (TANJUG) -- There is no fear or panic within a group of 570 workers from the Belgrade Komgrap working in Zlobino, about 200 km from the USSR's damaged Lenin power station, according to a message just received from Zlobino by the SFRY Embassy in Moscow. Following directions from their Austrian contractors, the Vest Alpine firm, the workers have not gone to the work site for the past 3 days and have observed strict measures to protect themselves from the possibility of increased radioactivity.

Yesterday a plane from Vienna arrived to evacuate the wives and children of Austrian and other foreign workers. The plane had Austrian specialists on board who carried out on-the-spot monitoring of the radiation level. Their initial measurements indicated that for the moment there is no cause for concern, and it is expected that the workers will go back to the site following the 1 May holiday.

AMBASSADOR INVITES CPSU TO LCY CONGRESS

AU302038 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 2000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, has, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, handed an invitation to the CPSU to send a delegation to attend the 13th LCY Congress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

Joint Communique Released

LD011513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 May (TANJUG) -- The following joint Yugoslav-Syrian communique in connection with President al-Asad's visit to and talks in Yugoslavia was issued simultaneously in Belgrade and Damascus this evening:

"President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY 28-30 April 1986, at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

In an atmosphere of friendship, full openness, and understanding which characterized relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries, Presidents Radovan Vlajkovic and Hafiz al-Asad together with their closest aides, conducted an extensive exchange of views which covered relations between the two countries, topical international problems, particularly those relating to the crisis in the Near East and the situation in the Mediterranean, the Nonaligned Movement's future activities, as well as other issues of interest to both countries. During the talks particular attention was focused on international economic relations.

Talks also took place between Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad in his role as general secretary of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. On that occasion relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party were discussed and satisfaction expressed at the pace of their development.

President Radovan Vlajkovic and Hafiz al-Asad agreed that relations between the SFRY and the Syrian Arab Republic were developing very successfully on the basis of traditional friendship and mutual trust and in the spirit of the policy of nonalignment. Frequent meetings and exchanges of visits between the two countries' top leading officials provide significant stimulus to cooperation.

Both sides stated that political cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully, both bilaterally and within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and on the wider international scene. However, although mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries has been constantly promoted in all spheres, the two sides agreed that there is still considerable room for further expanding all forms of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, and expressed readiness to invest fresh efforts in order to promote it.

Emphasis was placed on the contribution made by the mixed committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The two presidents agreed that the complex international situation is burdened by new threats against world peace and the security of peoples and states. There has been further worsening and exacerbation, particularly in the existing troublespots. The policy of imperialism, domination and hegemony, of interference in the affairs of other states, intervention and the attempts to legalize the policy of using force are jeopardizing peace and stability in the world as a whole.

In the sphere of international economic relations the already difficult situation in the developing countries is being further exacerbated and the gap between the developed and underdeveloped worlds continues to widen, thus producing such political and social consequences which could jeopardize their stability and world peace, in general. The developing countires' foreign indebtedness has assumed serious internatonal political proportions thus threatening the very stability of these countries.

The two sides reiterated the need for continued efforts designed to bring about a new internatonal economic system. They also expressed support for the efforts which the developing countries have been making in order to gain economic freedom and to control and exploit their own natural resources to the benefit of the progress and prosperity of their own people.

Presidents Vlajkovic and al-Asad noted with satisfaction the growing and indispensable role of the movement of nonaligned countries as global, independent, and nonbloc factor in developing equal international cooperation and securing peace in the world.

The two presidents judged as significant the need for the Nonaligned Movement's constant activity since its principled and constructive policy continues to assert itself as the sole alternative to the policy of force.

It was also agreed that the forthcoming eighth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Harare will have exceptionally great importance for continued recognition of the policy of nonalignment and of the movement's role as an indispensable factor in the efforts to find solutions to the problems of the present-day world and as an active factor in international relations.

The two presidents expressed the belief that the nonaligned countries should direct their activity particularly toward strengthening the United Nations Organization which is a vital instrument in international negotiations and activities aimed at safeguarding peace. Emphasis was placed on the UN's irreplaceable role and importance in the struggle for peace and security in the world, for independent development in all countries, and for the promotion of comprehensive and equal international cooperation.

The two presidents warned of the dangerous and explosive situation in the Near East caused by Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and its occupation of Arab territories and terror over the Arab population. They also stressed that a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Near East problem is possible only if Israel agrees to withdraw totally and unconditionally from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and if the Arab people of Palestine are enabled to realize their legitimate national rights, that is, the right to self-determination, return to its homeland, and the establishment of an independent state on its national territory in line with the UN resolutions. They also emphasized the need for the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, if this aim is to be achieved. The two presidents expressed the view that incomplete and separate solutions can only further complicate the situation in the region and make the establishment of a just and lasting peace more difficult.

The two sides expressed support for the decisions passed at the Arab summit in Fes on ways of resolving the Near East problem and, in the same context, supported the idea of an international conference under UN auspices of all interested parties.

The two sides also considered the situation on the Arab Syrian occupied territories and on the Golan Heights and condemned Israel's occupation of all these territories. They also judged Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights as invalid and illegal since it is an act of aggression against the national sovereignty of an independent state and a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and resolutions and a serious threat to peace and security both in the region and beyond.

The two sides hailed the courage of Syrians living under Israeli occupation and their resistance to Israel's occupation force and sharply condemned Israel's terrorist actions and brutal repression and arrests of these people.

As for the situation in Lebanon, the two sides condemned Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanon's territory and its interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. They call for Israel's urgent and unconditional withdrawal from the entire territory of Lebanon. In this way the UN Security Council's relevant resolution will be implemented. The two sides reiterated that the problem of Lebanon cannot be resolved unless its unity, independence, sovereignty, and its status as a nonaligned country are preserved.

They also stressed the need for continued efforts aimed at achieving national reconciliation in Lebanon and totally liberating its territory from Israel's occupation.

When discussing the latest developments in the Mediterranean, the two sides expressed great concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the region resulting from the U.S. armed attack on the Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and sharply condemned this act of aggression against an independent nonaligned country.

Noting that the policy of force and military intervention in international relations must not and cannot be used as an instrument for resolving any of the international problems, the two sides expressed full support for and solidarity with nonaligned Libyan Arab Jamahariyah and stressed the need for an urgent end to the policy of aggressive threats and the use of military force in the region of the Mediterranean and for the efforts by the entire international community, particularly the Nonaligned Movement, the UN and its Security Council, in order to reestablish and secure peace in the region.

In view of the exacerbated situation in the region, of the rivalries between the blocs, concentration of arms and fleets, and the existence of troublespots, particularly in the Near East, and given the use of force in international relations, which threatens the security of, above all, the nonaligned countries in the Mediterranean region, the two sides laid particular stress on the need to intensify efforts toward turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and comprehensive cooperation where all the countries would be allowed to decide independently about their own fate. In this context, the two sides stressed the importance of the nonaligned countries' activity in the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries.

During the talks the too sides focussed particular attention on the events in southern Africa. They pointed to the need for Namibia to achieve its independence and for the policy of apartheid bo te abolished in South Africa. In the discussion about other topical international issues, the two sides stated that the struggle by peoples and countries for peace, freedom, equaity, for poltical and economic independence, for the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries, should be constantly intensified and expanded.

President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic, and President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the talks which are expected to provide fresh impetus in the development and promotion of cooperation and stimulate better understanding and closer links between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad expressed his gratitude for the warm and cordial reception he and his aides were accorded during the visit to Yugoslavia.

President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad extended an invitation to the president of the SRFY Presidency to visit Syria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

SUKOVIC ON SOCIAL PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

AU200856 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5-6 Apr 86 p 9

[Interview with Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, by Dara Vucinic and Jasna Kesic -- place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Sukovic] From a long-term viewpoint, the first thing that it is necessary is to develop and complement the concept of social property. It is possible and it is necessary to develop this concept in this sense with at least four new provisions.

First, a solution is urgently necessary that will determine the obligation of an associated labor organization that it hands over the instruments of labor which it does not use for a length of time to other social corporations which will use them in accordance with their purpose and through this use will increase the social property in general.

Second, the present solution about an obligatory deposit of sociopolitical communities with the national banks -- with which a significant portion of accumulation funds is appropriated by the state and used for the financing of investments and other business undertakings -- has to be replaced by a provisions that funds should be deposited with commerical banks, and the organs of the sociopolitical communities should have no right to adopt decisions on how these funds are to be used beyond the purposes determined by their budgets.

Power Capital

This also implies an amendment of Article 262 of the SFRY Constitution, which the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System failed to initiate. Such an amendment, however, is necessary because these funds have in practice become a very significant material basis for the strengthening of the power of the republician and provincial executive organs and very significant material basis for these organs in fact covering various uneconomical activities of associated labor organizations. In this way they tie these associated labor organizations to themselves instead of encouraging their links throughout their Yugoslav area, so that the organizations would increase their income through these links and ensure the solving of their development and business problems.

[Vucinic, Kesic] How large are these state appropriated funds and how have they been used, yesterday and today?

[Sukovic] On 31 December 1985, 12.9 billion old dinars were advanced from these deposits in the form of credits according to decisions of republican and provincial executive councils with the participation of bank officials, and they were used for purposes which according to the Constitution should not be financed from these sources. A part was advanced in the form of long-term loans and a part in the form of short-term loans. They were granted for "the sale of ships in the country," for preparations for shipbuilding, for cattle farming, for sugar beet and oil crops production, for export preparations, for fertilizer production, for commodity reserves, for purchasing foreign exchange, for investment in electricity generation, for "bailing out the elecricity generation industry," for "cost overruns in a refinery," and so forth. A portion of these funds is also used for covering the losses in associated labor organizations.

The volume of funds used from these sources in 1985 increased 45.4 percent as compared to 1984 and is showing a tendency to increase this year.

Third, it is necessary to change the provisions which establish middlemen between the National Bank of Yugoslavia and associated labor organizations in the use of funds from the primary money issue.

Fourth, it is urgently necessary that one should develop and complement the system of rights and duties toward socially owned resources and the resources in the communal field.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

Political Commission Meets

LD300925 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2142 GMT 16 Apr

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The LC must be the mobilizing force of masses and self-managers, and not the exponent of political monopoly. It will realize this vanguard rule only by paving the way toward the development by a creative and united activity in the entire system of socialist self-managing democracy, stressed Marija Zupancic-Vicar, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, in her introductory speech in the Commission for Ideo-Political-Theoretical Work.

Communists will influence the democratic development of society by adapting the forms of their activity and continual theoretical work. The LC can only be a vanguard if it turns toward the people and their problems and if it has worked out prospects within the organized socialist forces. It must be capable of uniting Marxist theory with socialist practice.

We must form the guidelines of further work by analyzing the state of affairs in the Commission for Ideo-Political-Theoretical Works in order to strengthen the ideological unity, the effectiveness of action, the role of communists in the coordination of a score of socialist self-managing interests, the responsibility and prestige of the party and the integrating role of the Slovene LC and the LCY.

The most important place in the resolution must be reserved for the demands of the membership for the strengthening of the theoretical power of the LC, a higher degree of ideo-political training, and an improvement in internal information and cadre policy that will respect knowledge, expertise and moral qualities.

During the discussion, in which a large number of the delegates of this commission wanted to take part, it was said that communists and other progressive forces in society should come to grips, in a public and democratic way, with various socialist-oriented stands that would strengthen the democratization within the LC on the principles of democratic centralism. Each member of the league of Communists should encourage the adoption of more progressive decisions and solutions by expanding personal knowledge and by ideopolitical work among people.

The forms of ideo-political activity and the theoretical training of communists in associated labor, espeically the young ones, were also in the focus of delegates' attention in the Commission for Ideo-Political-Theoretical Work.

Margareta Marjetic from Krsko warned about the strategic importance of LC activity in the Socialist Alliance as the largest mass organization of working people, which is to the party a source of a number of proposals and guidelines for changing the existing circumstances.

The influence of the LC basic organization outside a work organization is negligible, said Mitja Zupan from Ljubljana. Most of the members are of the impression that "grassroots" cannot change much and that opportunism and ideological vagueness weaken the strength of the basic LC organization.

Ivan Kriznar, chairman of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium Commission for the History of the LCY, talked at length about the undermining of our development and the activity of the LCY in the past as recorded in historical and journalistic works.

Technical Commission Meets

LD300936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- In his introductory report Stefan Korosec, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee, drew attention above all to the great advantage of knowledge, innovation and workers' motivation for a better quality, more successful and more responsible economic activity. This is also a prerequisite for a more responsible economic activity. This is also a prerequisite for a more effective exploitation of the available means of production, new technology and increased accumulation. For this reason one of the most important tasks of the congress is to encourage communists toward specifically bringing into operation the long-term program of economic stabilization. They must, Korosec added, come to grips with those whose intentions are to change the constitutional position of basic economic subjects thr ·gh the mechanisms of economic policy, who by their nature are etatish and egalitarian, and above all those who "protect" weak self-managers.

According to Korosec, the present trends should be directed toward three spheres: economic activity with social resources that are at present at the disposal of organizations of associated labor; the involvement in the international division of labor; and the standard of living of working people. The LC should be trained for such tasks in order to mobilize working people and citizens for the implementation of joint aims, but only by means of the reaffirmation of labor and knowledge and creativity as the fundamental values of society. At the same time, the communists must serve as a model in the present conflicts with negative tendencies in working and living environments, and also within the LC itself. It is necessary, Korosec concluded, to rely more on one's own cadres and knowledge and a speedier technological development, while continual education must become a way of life.

Relying on one's own strength is the common denominator of nearly all the debates in the Commission for Material-Technological and Cultural Development. This is the only way in which society as a whole will be more efficient, Igor Ursic said, giving an outline of the matter and stressing that the emphasis should be placed on the agenda and expansion of the economic and political systems, and not their changing.

Boris Frlec, vice president of the Executive Council of the Slovene Assembly, considers that we ought to realize finally that social activities, especially science and education, neither represent a separate "expenditure" in this society not are they isolated from social production, but are its component part.

Continuing the work, the majority of the participants in the discussion, including Janez Bohoric, Franc Katin, Milena Brezikar, Zvone Strukel and others, drew attention to the indespensable need for overcoming technological backwardness in Slovenia and Yogoslavia by directing our efforts toward ensuring that technological development becomes the imperative of our present and future. This by all means requires a clearly defined economic strategy that should focus a great deal on the field of specialization. On several occasions speakers warned about the question of small-scale economy, noting that the draft resolution did not devote too much attention to it. It is, after all, a branch of the economy, they said, which increasingly gains in importance and which could in many ways contribute to the beginning of a new era.

International Commission Meets

LD301011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Slovene LC Congress: Commission for International Cooperation -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- The commission began today's work with the adoption of a series of proposals and amendments to the congress resolutions. They support the clubs of the organisations of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations, cultural links and coexistence between peoples as well as the efforts of the Slovene national community in Austria. The amendments also advocate the more consistent implementation of the constitutionally determined and equal position and development of the Hungarian and Italian minority in our country, and broad cooperation with emigrants.

Speaking of the position of the Slovene national minority in Italy, the president of the Slovene Cultural and Economic Federation in Trieste, Boris Race, recalled the bitter experience in connection with the demand to legalize national rights of Slovenes in Italy. The chief obstacle to this, he believes, are local factors in Udine, Trieste, Gorizia as well as the "municipal list" in Trieste which has built up part of its electoral strength on anti-Slovene and anti-Yugoslav stances. These nationalists forces also dictated the cold reception of the requests of our community. The reality of our expectations for the implementation of our requests, we are basing on the fact, Race added, that the "Trieste list" has been in a great crisis for a long time, or rather in the twilight, and another justified reason is the news intimating that the question of a protective law will be the subject of political wrangling between government parties these days.

Delegate Joze Seme devoted special attention to the role of all-people's defense and social self-protection as an important element in the security and stability of our society. Numerous examples, such as fires, irresponsible behavior with social property and other things testifies that social-self protection is still not developed as our social system and interest allows and requires. Difficult and specialized tasks lie ahead in making the defense system capable of more rapid action and more successful operation in external and war conditions.

Having stressed the reputation of our country in the world and its contribution to stability in this part of Europe, Marko Kosin [under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs] said that some are trying to use our openness for various calculations in connection with our difficulties. He recalled the approximately 170 terrorist attacks on our diplomatic and consular offices since 1945 and on the clubs of our citizens abroad.

Despite broad international action against terrorism, he observed, many western countries are allowing the public activity of terrorist emigre organizations against Yugoslavia. At the same time, these countries are wanting to impute that we are tolerating terrorism because we support liberation movements. We should be firm, united, and well-organized and rely on our own forces and follow the current, principled nonaligned policy. This is the only alternative, Kosin stressed, which the LC should not let abandon.

Drago Mirosic, SFRY consul general in Trieste, spoke of Yugoslav-Italian cooperation, and, in particular, border cooperation and the results in terms of implementing the principles of an open borders policy and of the interest on the part of Italian democratic forces for this type of cooperation.

Leo Fusilli highlighted some of the problems of the Italian national community in our country, such as the relay of Koper television, which ought to have been set up in Istria. He believes that Zagreb television is finding non-existent reasons; he also mentioned the unsolved question of the financing and status of the Rovinj Center for (?Historical) Research. He said the LCY congress resolution should include a paragraph about the rights of members of the Italian nationality to link up with their mother nation.

CKREBIC SPEAKS AT SERBIAN ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD301058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Dusan Ckrebic Speech at Serbian Assembly Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Clearly defined and uncontroversial political stands of the LCY leave no room for hesitation in the struggle against Albanian irredentism and nationalism, and all other forms of nationalism. The latest events, connected with a mass arrival of citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities to the republican organs and the SFRY Assembly, as well as their frequent complaints and objections to the work of judicial organs, administration, and other organs in Kosovo, pointed out the seriousness of the need to carry out a critical reexamination of work and attitudes of these organs to problems and difficulties facing citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities in realizing their constitutional rights. This was said by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, at the beginning of his speech at today's joint session of the three chambers of the Serbian Assembly, in connection with examining the work of the Presidency during the last 2 years.

In Ckrebic's opinion we could not condemn in advance activity which the people themselves undertake in their own organizing and taking an initiative for tackling the problems of their basic constitutional rights, and this in the situation when the legal organs of power do not provide sufficiently effective assistance and protection in the areas where they are living and working. They rightfully appeal, Ckrebic went on, to all legal organs in their country for assistance and support -- both in the province and republic and in the federation. We must work on consolidating people's trust in their own organs and this trust will be greater if the organs in question really act as theirs. The work of state organs should not consist simply of statements and principles, Ckrebic stressed, especially in the situation where people point at concrete cases of violating their constitutional rights and at nationalist pressure.

We must not allow Serbian and other nationalists and revanchists to consolidate their positions on the misfortunes of people, especially the Serbs and Montenegrins, in Kosovo, as well as on the insufficient involvement in the LC.

The focus of activity, Ckrebic stressed, must be on elimination of weaknesses in work and the lack of resolve among the organs in Kosovo in strengthening the determination of the LC and all the socialist forces aimed at securing constitutional rights and restoring mutual trust. Ckrebic went on to say that he considered that important lessons were learned from the latest events. The resolute implementation of measures of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium aimed at halting emigration under duress and a more effective struggle against irredentism will undoubtedly contribute to this. All precongress activities must be oriented toward this and the problems of the material development of Kosovo must not be neglected in one single case.

Ckrebic then talked about issues which remain a lasting concern and from which we must not step back. It remains to be assessed whether we should carry on with amendments and addendums to the medium-term plan of the republic's economic and social development, but it is more essential to reexamine some of the important segments of development. According to Ckrebic, there is a constant emphasis on exports as a current taks in all debates, but all those who bear specific responsibilities must be concerned about inertia when it comes to tackling current economic problems. Speaking about a need to modernize the Serbian economy, Ckrebic stressed that we should all know what our economy will look like at the end of this century. Recalling the need to face reality and the difficulties it implies, Ckrebic spoke in favor of the need to change it in a resolute way, because packed unemployment offices should not become a characteristic feature of our socialism. It is astonishing to see how easily the proposals submitted by the Serbian Executive Council are rejected, such as for instance the one to allow private practice to dentists. Today they are rejecting dentists, tomorrow they will reject someone else. Those who make these decisions are all employed and they should, according to Ckrebic, also bear responsibility for the unemployed.

Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, devoted a separate part of his report to the problems of speedier economic and technological development, noting that the key issue is to decide about priorities in creating specific material conditions for a breakthrough in the new areas for which Serbia has both the cadres and favorable conditions.

Regardless of the fact that Serbia possesses important thermo and hydro-electric potential, it must not and cannot remain at the margins of a discussion on the construction of nuclear power plants, Ckrebic stressed, and added that someone could probably say or has already said that it would be easy to be against or reserved about the construction of nuclear power plants in Serbia as there are no other options. This is a great illusion and error.

A joint energy supply and demand could settle in a most sensible way the present nuclear orientations which are too hasty, according to Ckrebic. Supply and demand is a result in itself and it is characterized by broad partialization in economy and in society in general, and therefore an orientation toward the construction of four nuclear power plants in the country needs to be seriously examined.

Continuing his speech, Ckrebic spoke about one more ecological problem: concern about the management of water resources which is practically not discussed, although a water deficit is at the threshold and it is more difficult to resolve than energy problems.

Finally, among the questions which have top priority and require the attention of the future Serbian Presidency, Ckrebic laid particular stress on agriculture and the development of border regions.

PAPANDREOU STATEMENT CONDEMNED BY MACEDONIAN BODY

LD291802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Macedonian LC Central Committee Commission for Cooperation With Communist and Workers Parties on Papandreou's Statement" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Recently campaigns against and pressures on sections of the Macedonian nationality which, as national minorities, live in Bulgaria and Greece do not help the development of good-neighborly relations. The same applies to the attempts to devalue the AVNOJ and ASNOM [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia, respectively] foundations of the Yugoslav federal community.

This is the view expressed by the Commission for Cooperation with Communist and Workers' Parties and Progressive Movements of the Macedonian LC Central Committee which, at its session today, presided over by Vasil Tupurkovski, sharply condemned the recent debate in the Greek parliament and the statement made by the PASOK president and Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou. On that occasion again Papandreou denied, in a flagrant manner, the existence and rights of the Macedonian national minority in Greece. This act, according to the statement issued after the session, could disrupt relations between the SFRY and Greece and create a climate of mistrust which is contrary to the Greek side's proclaimed readiness to work toward further developing bilateral relations and cooperation. In the commission's opinion, such conduct contradicts the efforts aimed at developing good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and beyond.

It was pointed out during the discussion about the draft documents for the 13th Congress of the LCY that these documents should reflect as much as possible the unity as regards Yugoslavia's foreign policy. The need was also stressed for the priority directions in the LCY's and the SFRY's foreign political activity, particularly as relations and cooperation with neighboring countries are concerned, to be defined in more explicit terms.

BRIEFS

MONTENEGRO STATUTE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN -- Titograd, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the first session of the Statute Commission of the LC of Montenegro, Vojo Raicevic was elected commission chairman and Martin Ivezaj was elected its secretary. The commission approved a report on the public discussion on the draft changes and additions to the LCY Statute. [Text] [Beglrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]

CC MEMBER DIES -- Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Nevena Bubanja-Valasevic, member of the LCY Central Committee and active socio-political worker, was killed in a car accident in Belgrade [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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CZECHOSLOVAKS, OTHERS ELECTED TO WPC BODIES

AU021146 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Josef Vlcek Sofia dispatch: "Jointly Against the Nuclear Threat"]

[Excerpt] Sofia -- The WPC session in Sofia ended on Sunday [27 April] with the adoption of a declaration and the election of WPC leading bodies.

The plenary meeting unanimously elected Romesh Chandra WPC chairman. Johannes Pakaslahti from Finland became WPC secretary general, a post that has been reestablished. Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak delegation in Sofia, was elected one of the WPC deputy chairmen. Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee; Josef Krejci, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee; and Juraj Cuth, chairman of the Slovak Peace Committee and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, became members of the WPC Presidium. Gusta Fucikova was reelected one of the honorary WPC Chairmen.

Prague PRACE in Czech on 28 April on page 4 carries a 600-word CTK Sofia dispatch on the conclusion of the WPC session. The disptach notes, in addition to the above information, that "K. Ondracek from the CSSR was elected secretary of the WPC Standing Secretariat in Helsinki"

More on Elections

AU021320 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[Report by Vladimir Prodanov, Dimitur Trifonov, and Andrey Georgiev on the closing WPC session on 27 April in Sofia]

[Excerpts] During its session on 27 April the WPC held plenary meetings, at which it discussed the reports of the working groups and working commissions. In his introductory address, WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra expressed gratitude for the cordial atmosphere and the excellent working conditions made available to the session in our country.

During the afternoon plenary session the delegates discussed and unanimously adopted a declaration of the WPC session. (A summary of the declaration is published separately in this issue.)

Deputy chairmen of the WPC were also elected, among whom are prominant figures of the world's progresive and peace-loving public, such as Frieda Braun, Francisco de Costa Gomes, Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, Luis Eccheverria, Ibrahim Zaccharia, Olga Aviles Lopez, Alfred Nzo, Evgeniy Primakov, Mikis Teodorakis, and others.

'SLIGHT' INCREASE IN RADIATION IN SOME REGIONS

LD042216 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Prague May 4 (CTK) -- Continuous measurements, analyzed twice a day, showed a slight increase in radioactivity in some regions of Czechoslovakia, to between 0.20 and 0.50 micrograys per hour (0.01 gray is equivalent to 1 rad). This is 200 times lower radiation than the level injurious to human health.

All apsects of the environment and food are being systematically monitored and analyzed. Generally, the level of radioactivity is declining.

WESTERN REPORTS ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT EXAMINED

UK Citizens View 'Fables'

LD022158 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] How the West exploits the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station can be understood from the decision of the British Government to immediately evacuate their citizens from the Soviet Union. There would be nothing bad about this kind of concern if it was not for the methods that are being used. As one British businessman said, the travel agency told them that an atomic explosion had taken place in the Soviet Union, that the town of Kiev had been evacuated and that there are many dead and thousands wounded. They told us, he said, that our lives are in danger and that we must therefore leave immediately.

British citizens in Kiev, which is not far from the place of the accident, were also ordered to leave. Here are their views on the fables and misinformation:

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker in English with superimposed Czech translation] I feel that the stories about the extent of the accident were created by Western mass media and that the whole affair has very quickly become a tool of political propaganda. I do not intend to leave Kiev where I work and I am against the British Government forcing the others to leave. I am sure that our Soviet hosts are taking care of our health. I know how much they love children and that in case of danger they would be the first to be evacuated. Western agencies claim that 2,000 people died but we know that 2 died and not 2,000. [end recording]

'Campaign' To Divert Attention

LD041741 Prague Interational Service in English 1630 GMT 4 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Radio Prague has this comment on the campaign around the Chernobyl accident.

Washington has been trying to misuse the accident for a new anti-Soviet campaign. The ruling circles in some NATO countries, in particular Britain, also created the atmosphere of hysteria around this unhappy event. At first the public in some Western countries was told that the mishap caused the death of at least 2,000 people, instead of the 2 who died in the accident. The Soviet Union allegedly never told the truth.

In fact, the whole campaign is an attempt to divert the world public's attention from the most substantial issues of the present such as the banning of nuclear explosions and chemical weapons and the elimination of nuclear and conventional weapons. Washington has launched the anti-Soviet campaign around the Chernobyl accident primarily to divert the attention from its own actions which threaten the entire world. Suffice it to recall the U.S. brutal attacks against Libyan cities or the threat posed to Europe by 15,000 U.S. nuclear warheads stationed there. The campaign is led by those who are preparing to launch a war in space, bringing the mankind to the brink of a (?real) nuclear catastrophe.

'Hiding' Western Accidents

LDC50930 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 5 May 86

[Commentary by editor Michal Michalcik]

[Excerpt] Esteemed listeners, if you tuned in these past days to any Western radio station, or perhaps flicked through bourgeois periodicals you will certainly agree with me that according to these sources there is allegedly not a more important current event in the world than the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident. Last night, while listening to the Munich slanderous broadcasting stations I even had an impression that the present Tokyo meeting of the representatives from the seven most advanced capitalist countries is only a marginal event in comparison with the accident in the Soviet nuclear power station.

This may, at first glance, sound unbelievable, but unfortunately it is so. The enemies of the Soviet Union and socialism, have aimed their efforts -- and continue to do so -- to make the maximum political capital from the accident and sow more seeds of mistrust among the people of the world. Despite the fact that the Soviet press agency TASS is reporting in great detail and regularly on operations to eliminate the accident, and that the Soviet Government assured the international public that the neighboring countries are not threatened by any serious danger. Bourgeois propaganda -- notably American -- has not stopped calling for some law to have immediate inspection and on-the-spot investigation of the circumstances.

However, in line with the characteristic feature of the U.S. right-oriented press and other media, is the fact that for almost 2 months they have been hiding the accident of the U.S. nuclear submarine Nathanael Green which carried on board 16 Poseidon ICBM's in the Irish Sea, and also the accident of another U.S. submarine, Atlanta, in the Straits of Gibraltar. What is even more obvious, is the fact that the British press, which in its hysteria over the Chernobyl power station does not lag behind U.S. propaganda, has until yesterday been hiding a similar accident at the nuclear installations in the Dungeness power station in Kent. Any one with any judgment can draw his own conclusion.

JOHANES SUMMONS SWEDISH ENVOY; EXPELS 2 DIPLOMATS

LD051040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has invited Karl-Wilhelm Woehler, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden, to the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He voiced a strong protest against the entirely unjustified and fabricated accusation and the subsequent expulsion of some Czechoslovak camapaign that has been unleashed in connection with this.

The Czechoslovak representative conveyed to the ambassador that the Swedish Embassy in Prague had been warned in the past about some cases of violating the rules of behavior for diplomatic representatives. With regard to this, he asked that the employees of the Swedish Embassy Hagard Westermark, first secretary, and Bens Cnattingius, trade counsel, leave Czechoslovakia within 10 days for activity incompatible with their diplomatic mission.

At the conclusion, Jaromir Johanes expressed the hope that the unjustified actions against Czechoslovak representatives in Sweden will not be repeated, because they most certainly do not contribute toward creating an atmosphere of trust and understanding, and they contradict the efforts aimed at mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES TOKYO SUMMIT MEETING

LD032051 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 3 May 86

[Ivan Brosz commentary]

[Text] The meeting in Tokyo will certainly concern itself with the impact on the economic climate in the West of the negative consequences of the enormous deficit in the U.S. budget, such as, in particular, the U.S. policy of high interests, protectionist measures, and threats. The economic revival of the last few years in the capitalist countries is once again petering out and tens of millions of jobless people are the result. In the EEC countries they number more than 11 percent, while in Britain and Belgium the figure is 13 percent, and in Netherlands 15 percent.

However, the U.S. delegation does not intend to tackle these difficulties in Tokyo. After all, it has a different assignment to discharge: above all to put pressure on the main allies to join in the doctrine of neoglobalism, a policy of interference in the affairs of free nations, state terrorism, and attempts to stage social revenge on a world scale. It wants, under the false pretext of combating terrorism, to achieve an agreement, as the Paris newspaper LE MONDE wrote, on joint radical measures against Libya, an agreement on delivering -- supposedly in case of necessity -- a concentrated military strike, not merely against Libya but also against other countries.

It certainly will not be easy to convince the allies when we consider the fact how West Europe reacted to the recent U.S. attack against the defenseless civilian population of that Arab country. According to a Gallup opinion poll, in Britain alone 66 percent of those polled condemned the U.S. action while in the FRG the figure was even higher -- 75 percent.

It is surely no coincidence that precisely on his journey to the Japanese capital President Reagan made several stops demonstrating Washington's military-political ambitions in the area of Asia and the Pacific. He is attempting to bond together the so-called Pacific community, which could be transformed in the future into another military bloc.

For this reason the Soviet Government's statement of 24 April, which warns states in the area against any actions that would worsen the political climate there, is highly topical. It also contains specific, expanded proposals the aim of which is to strengthen and develop in that area positive processes which contribute to the improvement of the international situation. Will the Tokyo meeting take this Soviet proposal into consideration? Will it reply constructively to the Soviet proposals, which were recently put forward in the field of disarmament and ensuring international security? The world public demands it. Regrettably, Washington's latest steps do not provide great hopes in this regard.

CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF ON RADIATION MEASUREMENTS

LD021742 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 May 86

[Interview with Colonel-General Mihaly Beri, national civil defense commander by correspondent Henrik Havas; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Havas] To the best of my knowledge, recent, or to be more precise last night, atmospheric conditions became unfavorable.

[Berki] Yes, the wind brought in clouds from the northeast resulting in a some deterioration. This still does not represent any danger to humans.

[Havas] What magnitude would lead to specific measures? So far no extraordinary measures have been introduced in our country.

[Berki] It would have to be a magnitude of 5 or 6. At that level, large scale state measures would be introduced. However, this magnitude does not represent a considerable danger to humans. That would take levels over 10, and we are now still considerably below the level of 1. When this danger developed, we increased the number of measuring stations, the number of places where samples are taken, as well as the laboratories. We also increased the number of measurements taken. These are now taken four times a day. We are measuring water, air, foodstuffs, soil, and plant life. In other words, this process is in constant operation, and is not being carried out controls on a stepped up scale.

[Havas] You said that you are measuring the radioactivity of plants as well as air and water. Can we give advice to listeners on handling food?

[Berki] We recommend that large-leaved vegetables, such as spinach and sorrel, should be washed several times before cooking, then there will not be any danger to humans.

[Havas] What is the milk situation?

[Berki] We caution against giving untested milk to children. The milk industry enterprise is buying all the milk; thus, we recommend that all milk be sold to them, and the public only buy packaged milk to drink, especially for children.

MAY DAY PARADE, TRADE UNION MEETING HELD

Kadar Interviewed

LD011439 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian and Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0750 GMT on 1 May link to carry a live relay of the May Day parade down Dozsa Street in Budapest. The reporter sets the scene and describes the various groups of enterprises and other collectives marching past.

He then introduces the officials sitting on the tribune, saying: "The procession is watched over by leaders of the party, economic and social life, and the invited guests.

We can see on the tribune Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party, seated among Politburo members Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Karoly Grosz, Ferenc Havasi, Csaba Hamori, Gyorgy Lazar, Dr Laszlo Marothy, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, Miklos [as heard] Zabo. Politburo member Istvan Sarlos is attending a May Day rally in Gyor County. Also on the tribune are the chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, Central Committee secretaries, several members of the Council of Ministers, members of the National Council of Trade Unions, the chairman of the Patriotic People's Front, and the chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Women. The chairman of Executive Committee of Budapest Council is also here, as are the national commander of the Workers Guard, the general secretary of the Hungarian Defense Association, and the chairman of the National Office for Sports and Physical Education."

After further describing the groups passing by in the parade, the announcer says that we now come to the traditional interview on the tribune with Janos Kadar:

[Unidentified reporter] On behalf of the television viewers and radio listeners I respectfully and affectionately greet Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. I would like to ask you to share your thoughts with us on this glorious morning.

[Kadar] First, I would like to greet, from the bottom of my heart, television viewers, radio listeners, and our people celebrating May Day. Here we are in Budapest, among the participants of this celebration of May Day, the great international holiday of the working class, which, for several years, now, has also been a red letter day for our socialism-building people. This festive procession is being seen by many people, some who are watching it keenly. They can see what this May Day is like. In a certain sense one might say that it is the way it has been traditionally, but I would add that it is always new. This May Day procession, which, by the way, has been helped also by the weather, is excellent in mood and shows great unity in our fundamental domestic and foreign policy endeavors, and in our socialist building program. A customary feature of our processions is the family atmosphere, which is good, as it strengthens the effect of this May Day. I think that everybody participating, without exception, gains new strength for their daily work. If we work on our weekdays in this spirit, in this unity, as expressed here, on the solution of our daily tasks -- and we have every hope of this -- then no matter how big the difficulties with which we are struggling, there is hope that our work will achieve suitable results in realizing, as well as is possible, the resolutions of the 13th party congress, the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the annual plan. It is necessary -- along with our slogans, words, emotions, and thoughts -- that we should also demonstrate this with actions. I have faith that this is what will happen.

This May Day, which of course is being accompanied by similar May Day celebrations in every town and community in the country, is multi-layered as far as its participants are concerned. Participating here, and also in the provinces in the May Day processions, are those collectives, big and small, representatives of socialist brigades, and, generally, representatives of people doing outstanding work, who in these past few days received high decorations -- well deserved and earned by their work. I would like to use this opportunity to congratulate these people. So this is what I can say here about ourselves, about our May Day, about the way those of us present here feel. At the same time this May Day is our country's greeting to the world. With this unity, with these goals, and in this mood and sentiments we greet the people of the USSR, the people of the entire socialist world, the people and fighters of the international communist and workers movement, the people struggling for their freedom and the right of independent development, and all decent people in the world who understand that there is one big issue now: To fight for a peaceful world.

With this May Day celebration we greet from the bottom of our hearts our comrades abroad, our friends and fellow combatants.

So this is all I have to say under the influence of this ambiance, and I say it with full conviction.

[Reporter] Thank you very much for the statement, and let me wish you, on behalf of radio listeners and television viewers, good health and a pleasant holiday.

[Kadar] Thank you for the good wishes. I wish you and your colleagues all the best and further successes, and my best wishes again to radio listeners, television viewers, and the working people who are celebrating May Day.

The announcer then continues with further description of the parade. The relay ends at 1100 GMT.

Officials Attend Parade

LD011634 MTI in English 1445 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 1 (MTI) -- Some 250,000 inhabitants of Budapest participated in the central ceremony honouring the outstanding holiday of the international labour movement, the 42nd free May Day. The mass demonstration expressed that the citizens ae proud of the results achieved in the building of socialism, and that they have confidence in the leading force of the country, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, [HSWP] and are ready to actively assist implementation of the resolutions accepted at the party's 13th congress.

Public personalities, leaders of the party and state, members of government, representatives of social and mass organizations, veterans of the working class movement, delegates of workers' collectives which achieved outstanding results in production, and foreign trade union delegations which arrived in Hungary for the ceremony were standing in the stands on Parade Square. Present in the grandstand were Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president to the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Gyorgy Aczel, Sador Gaspar, Karoly Grosz, Ferenc Havasi, Csaba Hamori, Laszlo Marothy, Miklos Ovari Istvan Szabo, all members of the HSWP Political Committee, Andras Gyenes, president of the Central Control Commission, and Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the Central Committee.

Kadar Meets TV Officials

LD011506 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Janos Kadar has met at Parade Square with representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and foreign trade union leaders who attended the May Day celebrations of the workers of Budapest. The meeting was also attended by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT], and by SZOT General Secretary Tibor Baranyai.

Janos Kadar said that the presence of the guests expressed the main feature of the May Day celebrations, namely international workers solidarity. He pointed out that there were two fundamental social systems in the world. But in the present stage of history people had to learn to coexist on the same planet, beginning from the principle that the conflict of social systems to be decided by peaceful rivalry.

We trust that this message will be understood by responsible people in countries with different social systems, and that the world will advance in peace, said Janos Kadar at his meeting with foreign trade union leaders.

MSZMP Slogans

AU220941 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Apr 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Slogans for 1 May"]

[Text] 1. Proletarians of the world, unite!
2. Long live Marxism-Leninism!
3. Long live 1 May!
4. Long live proletarian internationalism and the solidarity among communist and workers parties!
5. Long live the Soviet Union, the pillar of peace and progress!
6. Long live the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples!
7. Peace, security for the world!
8. Long live socialism and peace!
9. We support the Soviet disarmament proposals!
10. A world free of nuclear weapons by the turning of the milleneum!
11. We support the peoples' struggle for their freedom and independence!
12. Forward, to successfully complete the 1986 national economic plan!
13. With efficient labor and discipline for faster progress!
14. We greet the socialist brigades and the workers in the vanguard!
15. Young people! Through greater knowledge, better work for socialist Hungary!
16. Forward, to implement the 13th congress resolutions!
17. Long live the unity of our party and our people!
18. Long live the MSZMP!
19. Long live and strengthen our beloved homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic!

MSZMP'S SZUROS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FINLAND

LD300843 Budapest MTI in English 2005 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretay of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party paid a visit to the Republic of Finland from April 24th to 29th on invitation of Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, president of the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

Matyas Szuros was received by President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto. The representatives of the HSWP held talks with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, with Erkki Liikanen general secretary of the Social Democrat Party, with Lauri Kangas, foreign secretary of the party and with other leaders in Finnish political life. Matyas Szuros visited Erkki Pytynen, speaker of the Finnish Parliament and met with Paavo Vayrynen, foreign minister, president of the Centre Party of Finland. At the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the international situation with particular respect to the maintenance and continuation of the CSCE process that began with Helsinki. They examined traditionally good bi-lateral relations and took a position towards strengthening them. During the visit Matyas Szuros met with Arvo Aalto, president of the Communist Party of Finland, with Esko Vainionpaa, general secretary of the party and with Olavi Poikolainen, international secretary of the CP of Finland. At the talks, in a comradely atmosphere, they examined topical issues in the international workers' movement, and in cooperation between the HSWP and the CP of Finland.

Matyas Szuros arrived home Tuesday evening.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON RADIATION TEST RESULTS

2 May Report

LD021842 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The government commission at its subsequent meeting today, chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, examined the results of measurements and tests systematically being conducted by the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection, Chemical Troops, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Economy and the Sanepid [Epidemiological group] centers. The analysis of the results from the period 28 April - 1 May and at present, as well as opinions of prominent experts confirm that there was no danger to the health of the population throughout the country during that time. Current data shows that the concentration of active iodine in the air is still dropping and is approaching the normal level, also including the Sniezka mountain in the Karkonosze. Monitoring tests carried out during the last 12 or so hours confirm that some minor contamination of the earth surface and open water reservoirs, which still occurs locally, does not constitute a health hazard either. The assessment indicates that the preventive measures recommended by the commission are correct, were undertaken at the right time and are within the proper scope.

The commission advises that the iodine solution, the liquid Lugol, which has been recommended as a precautionary measure for children and youth was dispensed as a single dose so there is no need to repeat it.

According to expert opinion, the commission reminds everyone that all spring vegetables can be consumed after washing. There are no reservations regarding the consumption of other foodstuffs. This also concerns fresh milk produced by cows fed dry fodder. The commission expressed the opinion that milk produced by cows fed green fodder will also be fit for consumption in the near future. The next announcement will be made tomorrow, Saturday, 3 May.

3 May Communique

LD031455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Here is a communique which we received a moment ago:

The commission chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, in a meeting today, acquainted itself with the results of the most recent radioactivity measurements in the country. The results are satisfactory, and on these grounds the commission states that active iodine in the atmosphere has practically ceased to exist. In this situation, the government commission has recommended that the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection, the chemical troops, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Economy, and the epidemiological centers should carry out only the usual routine checks of air.

Referring to the communiques of previous days, the commission informs that between 28 April and 2 May increased concentration of active iodine occured in the atmosphere for periods of 2-8 hours at various times of that period. However, the concentration was from around ten times to several thousand times [as heard] lower than the level which, according to the standards adopted in our country and the recommendations of the IAEA, would call for more extensive preventive measures.

The recommendations and preventive measures which were implemented in the period 28 April - 3 May, were undertaken on the basis of the test results, expert assessments, and forecasts of a possible development of the situation. The actual contamination of the territory and airspace of the country has turned out much lower than expected.

The appropriate Polish institutions are in close contact with international organizations, such as the IAEA and WHO. Concrete calculations showing the concentration of active iodine on the territory of our country in the last 5 days and the type of preventive measures undertaken are being supplied. Detailed figures showing the development of the situation in the past few days will be published Monday.

4 May Details

LD041659 Warsaw PAP in English 0615 GMT 4 May 86

["Contamination Figures in Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 [date as received]: Following are the results of radioactive contamination monitored in Poland between April 28th and May 2nd, 1986, according to a communique issued by the Government Commission.

Type of Measurement	Result Obtained	Levels Accepted by Polish Regulations for Normal Conditions	Percent of Safe Dose	IAEA Recommended Emergency Levels	Percent of Recommended Emergency Levels
Iodine Contamination of Air	0.1 to 200 bq/c.m.	1,000 bq/c.m.	0.01 percent to 20 percent	10,000 bq/c.m.	0.001 percent to 2 percent
Radiation Dose From External Sources	25 mrem	500 mrem/year	5 percent	10,000 mrem	0.25 percent
Iodine Contamination of Milk	200 bq/1 1,720 bq/1 2 0-600 bq/1 3	1,000 bq/1	20 percent to 172 percent 0-60 percent	1,000 bq/1 for children 10,000 bq/1 for adults	20 to 172 percent for children 2-17.2 percent for adults 0-60 percent for children, 0-6 percent for adults

1) U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna

2) Applies to north-eastern regions of Poland

3) Applies to the other regions

bq -- Radioactivity unit equal to one atom disintegration per second.

Between April 28 and early morning hours of May 1, the level of iodine-131 in the close to the ground layers of atmosphere totalled from 0-1 to 200 bq per cub.m.

From the morning, May 1st till May 3rd afternoon, the figures varied from 2 to 10 ba/cub. m. over the four days, i.e. from April 28 till May 1, the maximum concentration of iodine-131, the most important isotope in the view of population's protection, reached some 2 percent of the emergy level recommended by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The value is an equivalent of 20 percent concentration of iodine-131 in atmosphere, deemed by Polish regulations as admissible for public in normal conditions.

Initial analysis of measurements of atmosphere in all monitoring stations proves that mean concentration of iodine-131 in the air throughout the country was about two times lower than the quoted maximum level.

Concentration of iodine-131 in milk varied in most of the regions of Poland from the level close to zero to some 600 bq/l. In these regions, the maximum values did not exceed emergency level of 1,000 bq/l for children and 10,000 bq/l for adults. In some regions of north-eastern Poland, contamination was above 1,000 bq/l. Milk from these regions was processed for industrial purposes.

The above presented figures prove that currently in Poland restrictions can concern serving children fresh milk and feeding cows with green forages.

FURTHER REACTION TO CHERNOBYL PLANT ACCIDENT

LD021727 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] As we have already reported, the operation of dispensing a vaccine called Lugol to children and young people under 16 has been in progress in the Gorzow and Zielona Gora Voivodships, as in the rest of the country, since yesterday. Today, the operation was extended to nurseries, kindergartens, and schools. It is envisaged that in the Zielona Gora area the operation will be completed by the health service tomorrow, and for children who, for various reasons, will not have received the vaccine by that time, Lugol will be dispensed by emergency clinics on Sunday.

Dr Ryszard (Huminilowicz), chief voivodship physician, informed us that over 80 percent of children and young people received the iodine solution during the last 24 years.

In the Gorzow region, the preventive operation is being conducted by a commission headed by Stanislaw Maciejewski, deputy voivoda. The Sanepid [epidemiological] center, the Department for Veterinary Hygiene, the District Chemical and Agricultural Center, and the Center, and the Center for the Protection of the Environment, are constantly carrying out tests of soil, air, and food.

Vaccinations 'Almost Completed'

LD021740 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1515 GMT 2 May 86

[Summary] The operation of dispensing Lugol solution to children under the age of 16 has almost been completed.

Of those eligible, 97 percent had received the vaccine by yesterday evening. It is expected that the remaining children will be vaccinated today. Dr Bernard (?Guzny), chief voivodship physician, thanks all health service employees for their cooperation. There is a sufficient amount of Lugol and a surplus of 20 liters has been sent to Gorzow.

So far, there have been no warnings concerning the consumption of milk because this year's late spring in western Pomerania has resulted in cows being fed dry winter fodder.

Wroclaw Press Conference

LD021913 [Editorial Report] Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0520 GMT on 2 May carries a 6-minute recording of a press conference held in Wroclaw on 1 May concerning atmospheric contamination, following the Chernobyl power station accident. Voivodship Sanitary Inspector Dr Zbigniew (Kieznicki) and Voivodship Medical Officer Dr Stanislaw (Patel) discuss the current situation with reporter Waclaw Sandej.

Sander asks (Kieznicki) what the level of danger is at present, to which he replies that "the radiation level is falling hour by hour" and that "the worst contamination occured on 29 April, immediately after it rained" but that there was no danger. Sandej asks when it will be safe to allow farmers to feed cattle green fodder, to which (Kieznicki) says that "the present situation will continue for a few more days but milk, within limits, still conforms to standards." He goes on to say that the doses in question cannot contaminate animals, and consequently the meat that is consumed.

Dr (Patel) speaks about the available medical treatments. He says that mothers should not acquire excessive doses of Lugol for their children at one medical center after another. He also warns against iodine and pure spirit solutions being administered by unqualified people, saying that preventive measures must be carried out by trained and authorized medics. He goes on to say that Lugol should be given to chldren at schools, rather than at home, and that children should possess a medical card noting the amount of Lugol received, to ensure that doses are not repeated accidently.

Asked why it is necessary to adopt preventative measures if there is no threat, Dr (Patel) says that "social pressure is so great and fears so strong that it was decided that preventative measures for children would be applied throughout the country at exactly the same time," going on to note that children are more vulnerable to radiation dangers, hence it is not necessary to treat adults.

Finally, Dr (Patel) says that there are sufficient quantities of Lugol and that it does no harm to children, and so preventative measures have been adopted despite the limited external danger, so as to maintain calm and prevent panic and anxiety.

'Fake' Reports Disseminated

LD032429 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1027 GMT 3 May 86

[Zdzislaw Stankiewicz commentary]

[Text] A catastrophe has happened: a serious and a dangerous one. Radioactive material was released to the atmosphere of not only the country on which territory the tragedy occurred but also of several others located in the vicinity.

Partial contamination of the atmosphere has occurred; 2 people died at the scene of the disaster; a dozen or so [as heard] are seriously wounded. The situation has become dangerous. There were enough facts to cause justified concern and fears. We are experiencing this ourselves.

However, it has turned out that the fear is not sufficient. The flames had to be fanned even more by the dissemination of fabricated, but in fact very plausible, information. Because of the very fact that the disaster has occurred, not 2 people must have died, allegedly, but at least 2,000. And if that many died, the contamination must be even higher than reported by official announcements. Moreover, if there are three reactors remaining in that power station, they must also be subsequently damaged. This sort of news was spread around the world. For many people it is not important that reports turned out to be fake. The information about the breakdown of the second reactor was officially denied by representatives of the U.S. Government. An announcement by the IAEA states that the release of radioactive material that has occurred does not constitute a direct danger to other countries. It turns out that these facts do not satisfy everyone, because the disaster could be used to increase fears and to make terrifying forecasts. This does not result from concern about the health of Poles, Swedes, or Finns at all. This sad occasion has been eagerly used to poison the political atmosphere.

Daily Products in Demand

LD031828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] At present the majority of farmers, even in those areas where the growth of grass has not been especially late, observe the government commission's recommendations and do not graze their cattle on pastures or give them green feed. Just like throughout the winter and early spring, the feeding of animals is based on silage and dry feed. Nevertheless, milk supplied by farmers to dairy works is being tested for the degree of contamination with radioactive substances and, depending on results, used for consumption or industrial processing, for example into casein. The raw material supplied by the farmers is bought at the present prices.

In the last few days, the phenomenon of intensified buying-out of some dairy products has appeared, varying in its extent in different parts of the country. This has led to periodic difficulties in the continuous supply to retail outlets of butter, matured cheeses, and condensed and powdered milk, among other things. In order to guarantee the necessary amounts of animal protein and fat for the youngest ones, powdered full-fat milk for babies will be sold on the basis of the zero ration coupons. The deliveries of other products will remain at their previous levels. It is worth adding here that, prior to their delivery to trading enterprises, dairy products are being scrupulously tested. Only goods with the appropriate certification are being admitted into the trading network.

Summary of Situation

LD042109 Warsaw PAP in English 1608 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 4 -- Poland's society has not been substantially threatened by the Chernobyl power plant breakdown, said Mieczyslaw Sowinski, head of the state atomic agency during the "Czas" (Time) programme broadcast Saturday night by Polish TV.

Sowinski was one of Poland's top experts invited by the TV to discuss the problem of contamination and the effectiveness of the preventive measures undertaken by Poland's authorities.

"The increase of radioactivity over north-eastern Poland was reported late Sunday night and were further confirmed Monday morning. Monday evening the radiation level rapidly increased. The research soon pointed to the radioactive iodine isotopes as the main source of contamination (80 percent of all contaminations). Wind directions were also investigated, since air currents spread the contaminations over western regions of Poland. Late Monday night and Tuesday morning the radioactivity level still varied, making us cautious about releasing the findings. The experts hesitated to give information which might stir panic. The contamination levels still did not settle on Tuesday and Wednesday. The winds changed again Tuesday, and part of the contaminations re-entered Poland from Scandinavia. The situation cleared out and improved on Wednesday, when the mean level of radiation started to drop.

We anticipated earlier, late Monday night, that part of the contamination would fall to the ground. Preventive actions were proposed, and later implemented by a government commission set up on Tuesday and chaired by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

Among other measures, the commission banned the feeding of cattle with green fodder. The decision, we must note with satisfaction, was taken as early as Tuesday morning, while other states, like Sweden, declared our caution excessive. After several days' lapse these same states followed suit introducing similar recommendations and bans. This fact proved the Polish Government's concern over our society's health protection.

Several hours after receiving the information concerning the contamination of atmosphere with radioactive iodine we have launched a nation-wide preventive action, providing all children up to 16 years of age (their overall number totalling some 10 million) with adequate doses of iodine preparation," said Jerzy Bonczak, Poland's chief sanitary inspector.

The government commission experts also answsered on TV numerous questions from TV viewers:

As far as milk is concerned, the ban is still valid in cases of mild acquired from grass-fed cows. There are no limitations, however, to the consumption of milk from cows fed with dry fodder. Milk from cows grazing on pastures will soon be fit for consumption. There are no reservations concerning other food products, honey and eggs in particular. We still strongly advise people to thoroughly wash fresh vegetables. Water is also fit for consumption. The reported level of contamination does not rule out consumption.

In present situation, there are no threats to pregnant women. Infants are under close medical observation.

Detailed information concerning the contamination in Poland, its possible outcome and preventive measures is released through the government's commission's communiques, information centers and mass media.

Powdered Milk for Children

LD021425 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] As a result of a decision by the minister of internal trade and services, the sale of powdered full-fat milk for infants and children up to the age of 2 on production of child medical books only has been introduced in Wroclaw Voivodship. One packet of powdered full-fat milk may be bought on a one-time basis on production of the book.

Iodine in Zielona Gora Milk

LD021649 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] This is an announcement prepared jointly by the voivodship office and the voivodship Sanepid center. As a result of systematic testing on foodstuffs, it was discovered that some milk supplied to a dairy in Zielona Cora [western Poland] has an increased level of active iodine. This was caused by suppliers who did not comply with instructions to not feed green fodder to cows. That milk was withdrawn from sale and consequently, the inhabitants of the district supplied by the Zielona Gora dairy are deprived of milk.

In order to eliminate similar incidents, 92 herds belonging to the state farm enterprises, which have not consumed green fodder, have been selected to supply milk for consumption. It was decided that this dairy in Zielona Gora will be the only one to receive this milk and it will supply milk to the whole of the voivodship. The remaining dairies will procure milk from other suppliers which will then be earmarked for industrial processing.

All milk supplies will be constantly tested by State Sanitary Inspectorate offices. Together with this announcement, we appeal to all owners of cows to comply with the instruction and not to use green fodder for feed.

WESTERN MEDIA COVERAGE OF MAY DAY CRITIQUED

LD021852 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Yesterday's May Day holiday in Poland greatly embarassed Western broadcasting stations. Only Deutschlandfunk had enough courage to say that May Day in Poland was calm.

All the others, led by Radio Free Europe, were making every possible effort not to admit this. Traders were blamed for placing stands with soda water and candy floss, which distracted people from the primary activities. There were precise reports about what was said and in which church.

There was news on Free Europe, BBC, and Paris international radio on curious, end of the 20th century exorcisms against evil spirits. It transpires that breaking spells not only takes place in the African bush and Brazilian forests, but also at Warsaw Zoliborz district.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS DEMOCRATIC PARTY DAY CEREMONY

LD032047 Warsaw PAP in English 1910 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 3 -- The 195th anniversary of the adoption of the first Polish democratic Constitution, known as the Constitution of May 3rd, was marked in many regions of this country today. The marking reflects the perennial, deeply-rooted in Polish society, memory of this historic event, its architects and, above all, the lesson it teaches about the fundamental role for the favourable national existence of a strong, efficiently functioning state whose citizens are wisely using their rights and, at the same, honestly doing their patriotic duties.

Traditionally, these anniversaries are also celebrated as the Democratic Party day. The state banner was hoisted at the tower of the Warsaw Royal Castle during an occasional ceremony which was attended by PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and representatives of top party and state authorities.

POLICE DISPERSE SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATIONS 3 MAY

AU050758 Paris AFP in English 2337 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 4 (AFP) -- In a muscular show of force, police dispersed demonstrations in several Polish cities Saturday in favor of the outlawed independent trade union "Solidarity." The demonstrations started at the conclusion of masses marking May 3, which was Poland's national day before the communist takeover.

In Gdansk, police surrounded the basilica where 10,000 worshippers were at mass. Labor leader Lech Walesa was in the front row. Mr. Walesa enjoyed a long ovation from the crowd after the church service. But when he laid flowers on a monument to King Jan Sobieski (1629-96), police took him away in a car. They only detained him long enough to take him to an address of his choice, he said later when an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent reached him by telephone.

In Warsaw, ZOMO riot police dispersed 500 people chanting Solidarity slogans after a mass attended by 4,000 people in St. John Cathedral. The ZOMO's did not resort to their truncheons.

In Krakow, police with water cannon surrounded the royal castle, where a patriotic mass was being held. An AFP correspondent going there was detained for an hour.

In Wroclaw, a large number of police deterred a rally called by underground militants of Solidarity. Altogether, dozens of people were detained in various cities, witnesses said.

REPORTAGE ON ORZECHOWSKI VISIT TO EGYPT

Statement Prior to Departure

LD030040 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 3: Following is the text of a statement issued by Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski, in connection with his official visits to the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Malta. It reads:

"I am leaving for an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt on the invitation from this country's foreign minister, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. It is going to be a return visit following his visit to Poland in June, 1985.

"Egypt is our traditionally important partner among the Arab states and among the non-aligned and developing states. It is the first of the Arab and African states with which Poland established diplomatic relations nearly 60 years ago. Our scientific cooperation in the field of archaeology has rich and deep traditions, its 50th anniversary falling this year. Our current bilateral cooperation is developing favourably. It is diversified and encompasses all fields of interest to both states.

In the entirety of Polish-Egyptian relations, economic cooperation occupies a special place. Both sides express strong interest in its further development, as confirmed by, among other things, the recent visit of the vice-minister of economy and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

My visit to Egypt will also provide an opportunity to discuss the state of bilateral cooperation as well as to discuss prospects and directions of its further development.

It will also provide an opportunity to continue the Polish-Egyptian political dialogue, to exchange assessments and views on current international issues. We want to continue joint efforts aimed to maintain peace and security in the world, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Due to geographical closeness situation in the neuralgic region of the Middle East has a direct impact in the issues of security and peace in Europe.

From the Arab Republic of Egypt I shall go to Malta at the invitation of Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona. I attach considerable importance to this visit. This will be the first official visit of Poland's foreign minister to that country in the history of the Polish-Maltese relations.

Malta is a non-aligned and neutral state which plays an active role in international relations. We appreciate its constructive contribution to the CSCE process. We follow with appreciation the efforts of the Maltese Government to transform the Mediterranean region into the zone of lasting peace and cooperation. They are of especial significance in connection with the armed aggression of the United States against Libya.

Between Poland and Malta, permanent bonds of friendship and cooperation were shaped throughout the recent years. Although both states operate under diverse geopolitical conditions, they assume identical attitudes concerning the issues of peace and security.

I am convinced that the talks I am going to conduct on Malta will be of considerable significance to the future development of bilateral relations and will exert a positive influence upon further cooperation on international plane.

Arrives in Cairo

LD032308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has arrived in Cairo tonight on an official visit at the invitation of Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Plenary talks with the participation of both heads of diplomacy will take place tomorrow.

In a statement for the press, Minister Orzechowski pointed out the long-lasting tradition of good bilateral relations and cooperation. He expressed hope that the present visit would contribute to its further expansion and development. He emphasized that Poland wants to cooperate with Egypt in the international arena for peace and world security.

Meets 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid

LD041519 Warsaw PAP in English 1350 GMT 4 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Roman Strzemiecki]

[Text] Cairo, May 4 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, met Egyptian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid here today. Members of both delegations took part in plenary talks.

In a statement for the press, Minister Orzechowski stressed Poland and Egypt were linked by very good relations for many years. He said that during the meeting both sides sought ways to still improve them.

We also thought about what we could do to do away with the hotbeds of conflict and tensions in various regions of the world. We reviewed problems of a policy to promote security worldwide, situation in Europe, the Middle East, and the Palestinian question.

Minister al-Majid emphasized the talks had been useful. Both sides discussed the development of bilateral relations and many international issues. Polish-Egyptial relations are of a long 60-year standing and develop in the interest of both peoples. We highly value Poland's role in cooperation with Egypt, including restoration of historical sites and many valuable discoveries. I am convinced the visit will open up a new stage of bilateral relations, the Egyptial Minister said.

The head of the Egyptial diplomacy gave a dinner at which both ministers delivered toasts. Marian Orzechowski stressed he was convinced that his Egyptian talks, just like the visit of 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to Warsaw last year, would contribute to further progress in developing and strengthening bilateral cooperation and to a better use of the existing possibilities.

During the talks, we paid much attention to the evaluation of the current international situation, said the Polish minister. It (the international situation) causes our deep concern. Imperialism still aims at continuing the arms race, starts preparations for the militarization of outer space, and rejects constructive initiatives that call for limiting armaments and banning nuclear tests. Cases of arrogance and breaking the international law are ever more frequent. The armed aggression against Libya is only the latest example of this, Orzechowski stressed.

No task is now more important for mankind than to defend peace and prevent nuclear catastrophe, he went on. We see the need to invigorate activities leading to the transformation of the Mediterranean into a peace and security zone, which would be of great significance also for the CSCE process, the Polish foreign minister added.

We come out in favour of solving the Mideast conflict by means of an international conference held under the U.N. aegis and attended by all the sides involved, including the legitimate representative of the Palestinian nation -- the Palestine Liberation organization, Orzechowski said, stressing that the Polish stand on the Mideast problems was durable and unchanging.

'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid referred in his toast to his Warsaw visit paid last year and to the possiblity to learn about Poland's recent progress. He pointed to vast possibilities and the need to develop bilateral cooperation as the continuation of good relations, and spoke about the need to maintain political contacts.

Also today, Minister Orzechowski met with Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, Sultan Abu 'Ali. The two paid much attention to the question of ways of debt repayment. Both sides pointed to the need for cooperation within international organizations and the U.N. in the light of previously forwarded initiatives, including Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal to set up an international centre for studies on debts and development.

They also discussed the question of implementing new forms of trade exchange which permit its expansion.

Comments on Talks

LD041852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Poland's foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski, who is on an official visit in Egypt, today met in Cairo with the head of diplomacy of that country, Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. In a statement for the press, Marian Orzechowski said that the talks dealt with expanding and deepening cooperation between both countries and also with problems associated with policies for world security, the situation in Europe and the Middle East, and the Palestinian question.

Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed that the talks were useful. He recalled that Polish-Egyptian relations now have a 60-year history. He expressed the conviction that the present visit by Minister Marian Orzechowski will open a new stage in bilateral relations.

GROUP TO INVESTIGATE 30 APRIL BREAD SHORTAGE

LD021359 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Because of numerous representations by Wroclaw inhabitants concerning a shortage of bread in the shops in the afternoon of 30 April this year, the Wroclaw Viovoda has appointed an inspection group, led by Krysyna (Pidzinska) MSC, Wroclaw deputy regional trade inspector. The group's composition includes inspectors of the State Trade Inspectorate, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate and the Voivodship Trade Department.

We will inform you of the results of the group's activities.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Warsaw, May 2: An Egyptian delegation headed by First Deputy Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt Kamal H. Hasanayn has paid a visit to Poland. The Egyptian guests and their Polish partners reviewed economic cooperation between both countries with main stress put on mutual goods exchange. The sides also signed an agreement on mutual goods exchange from July 1, 1986 till June 30, 1987. According to the document, Poland will send to Egypt cars and delivery vans, chemicals, sawn timber, metal products and electric equipment. Polish imports from Egypt will include cotton and cotton clothes. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 2 May 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RADIOACTIVITY LEVEL

2 May Report

AU021931 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] From the Party-State Commission on Surveillance and Control of the Quality of the Environment:

Measures carried out throughout the country, in accordance with the established program, reveal that a certain reduction in the radioactivity level was registered on 2 May in the afternoon in certain affected areas, including Bucharest Municipality. However, the radioactivity level is still high, above admissible limits. The population, agricultural units, and private households are advised to further apply, for prophylactic purposes, the measures established previously. Relevant stations and laboratories are constantly monitoring the evolution of air and soil radioactivity. The population will continue to be briefed on the evolution of this situation.

Level Decreases Further

AU031934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/5/1986 -- Measurements carried out all over the country, in line with the set programme, show that on May 3 radioactivity further receded in some of the afflicted areas, Bucharest City included, owing to an air circulation favourable to Romania. However, radiation levels are still above permissible limits and there are still areas where radioactivity increased. Speciality stations and laboratories permanently monitor radioactivity in the air and on the ground. The population, farming units and individual farmsteads are advised to further apply the prophylactic measures previously set. The population will be informed of further developments.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

AU011451 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1403 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/5/1986 -- The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, arrived in Romania's capital on Thursday at the invitation of the Romanian Olympic Committee and the National Council for Physical Education and Sports (CNEFS) of Romania. At Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Alexa Haralambie, chairman of the Romanian Olympic Committee and of CNEFS, by I.O.C. First Vice-President Alexandru Siperco, and other leaders of the sports movement in Romania.

Meets With Totu

AU021342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1228 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/5/1986 -- On May 2 Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion Totu received Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, who visited Romania. During the interview the sides approached problems related to the development of the International Olympic movement in a spirit to promote the ideals of peace and collaboration among all the youth in the world. The IOC chairman appreciated Romania's contribution to the activity carried out by the International Olympic Committee, to the action taken by this sports forum, as well as they way the Romanian state supports the physical education and sports movement. Alexa Haralambie, chairman of the National Council of Physical Education and Sports (CNEFS) and of the Romanian Olympic Committee, participated.

HASANI TO BECOME PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT 15 MAY

LD021140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1026 GMT 02 May 86

["Pool" item]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, May 2 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia will on May 15 proclaim Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Sinan Hasani, representative of the Kosovo Province, new Presidency president for a one-year term.

Hasani will be taking over the post from Radovan Vlajkovic, whose term expires on May 15.

The same day, according to a laid down schedule, Yugoslave State Presidency member from the Republic of Macedonia Lazar Mojsov will be proclaimed new Presidency vice-president. Sinan Hasani will be the eighth to serve as Yugoslave State Presidency president since the death (?of) Tito on May 4, 1980.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL 1 NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Levels Rise in Serbia, Slovenia

AU021311 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] We start this program with information relating to the degree of radioactivity in our country following the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station in Chernobyl. Here we have a statement on the consequences of the radiation in Serbia by Nikola Sumenkovic, secretary of the Republican Committee for Health and Social Services.

[Begin recording] [Sumenkovic] I can say the following: In the last few days an expert team of the Republican Committee for Health and Social Services for Serbia has been monitoring and will continue to monitor the situation as regards radioactivity on the territory of the SR of Serbia. On the basis of data received from the Boris Kidric institute of Vinca, the Dr Dragomir Karajovc Institute for the Medicine of Work and Radiological Protection, and the veterinary faculty of Belgrade we issue the following statement:

Owing to heavy rainfall during the night there has been an increase of radioactive material on the ground, but this does not represent a danger to the public. It is recommended that in areas that had rain vegetables should be washed thoroughly with tap water or water from covered wells. Eating lettuce, spring onions, and spinach is not recommended. Rain water should not be used, either for people or for animals, whether for drinking or other purposes. I repeat, the situation is being continuously monitored.

[Announcer] Dr Sumenkovic, some listeners from Kaludjerica who are using water from a well phoned and asked whether they can use this water for drinking or for cooking and the preparation of food.

[Sumenkovic] The water from wells can be used if the wells are covered, of course, and not exposed to rain water.

[Announcer] This morning we heard from Dr Todorovic, director of the City Institute for Health Protection, that the water from the Sava River should not be used for converting into drinking water. Is this a preventive measure and does it represent a reduction or restriction of the water in our town?

[Sumenkovic] We issued this order until we have measured the concentration of radiation in the waters of the Sava. We have sufficient reserves in [word indistinct] wells. As soon as we have the results, which we expect in the course of the day, we will assess whether the waters of the Sava are all right. Considering that last night's rain was heavy, the radiation was stronger because all radioactive material was washed down by the rain water.

[Announcer] So we can say that there is no great danger to the health of the people in our town and that you will continue to monitor the situation. How shall we receive your information.

[Sumenkovic] We will, as in the past, call you to keep you regularly informed. The situation is being monitored continuously, as you had a chance to see in the last few days. So we will continue to inform you about this.

[Announcer] Do you have any information for other parts of Serbia?

[Sumenkovic] What I have been saying applies to Serbia as a whole because the data relates to Serbia proper, Vojvodina, and Kosovo. [end recording]

[Announcer] The measuring of radioactivity in Slovenia today shows that the picture is very different and that it varies from place to place. In Ljubljana, for example, in the areas covered by stone or some other solid base, radiation was measured to be around 100 and on lawns up to 170 millirems, which is not dangerous for the health of people. The situation this morning has not changed significantly in relation to yesterday afternoon.

In other parts of Slovenia the situation is better, particularly in places which did not have rain or wind. On the Slovene coast and in the eastern parts of Slovenia radioactivity was half what it was in Ljubljana. Measuring radioactivity with geiger counters and other instruments, teams of experts from the "Jozef Stefan" Institute found that radioactivity of streams and rivers was 8-10 times above the normal. Wet grass showed the same increase. The number of strokes in the geiger counter was recorded here to be about 200 times a minute, which is also not dangerous. On dry pasture land the presence of short-lived isotopes is significantly reduced but the radioactivity of the air above them is increased.

At its extraordinary session last night, the Slovene Executive Council decided that the civil protection task force units would stop their emergency watch and that all businesses relating to monitoring contamination, water pollution, pasture land, and agricultural products be transferred to experts and the administrative services.

The Federal Executive Council also issued a statement that cows milk should continue to be normally bought off and checked but that milk found to contain radioactive isotopes be used for the production of cheese. It is known that the activity of short-lived isotopes is relatively quickly reduced. It was also recommended that mothers with small children use powdered milk.

Federal Committee Statement

AU021607 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Here is a statement made by Dr Mila Djordjic, deputy president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Protection, for Belgrade radio-television:

[Begin recording] In addition to the statements and information issued through TANJUG to information media and our citizens, and in addition to the statements that respective republican and provincial organs have issued, the interdepartmental group of experts, set up with the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Protection, which has been monitoring the situation from the outset and has been closely following all the events over all Yugoslavia and which includes a large number of our scientists and experts from respective professional institutions, has reached the following conclusion, which I now present in the following statement:

According to the results of measurements carried out by professional and scientific institutions in the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces in the course of the past 24 hours, a further increase of radioactive fallout occurred. Depending on the amount carried in the air and on the level of precipitation, the level of contamination is not the same in all the parts of the country, and this is decisive for the measures taken.

The momentary level of contamination has not exceeded the values permissible for the population. Appropriate organs and professional institutions in all the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces continue to carry out systematic and constant control and to undertake appropriate measures of which the people are kept informed.

For the country as a whole, it is recommended:

First, that rainwater not be used for any purpose whatever.

Second, that the milk obtained from cows, sheep, and goats which feed in open pasture should be reduced. Milk obtained from large farms where animals are fed in sheds may be used.

Third, for the next 2 or 3 days it is necessary to reduce the consumption of fresh vegetables, such as lettuce, spring onions, spinach, and others.

Fourth, as for the consumption of milk and vegetables by children under the age of 15 and by pregnant women, attention should be paid to instructions issued by appropriate republican and provincial organs with respect to specific conditions.

Fifth, it is desirable that children under the age of 15 and pregant women should spend as little time as possible in the open.

Professional and scientific institutions in the country will continue to monitor the radioactive situation intensively, on the basis of which further necessary measures will be taken.

In conclusion, it is very important to point out that the checks of passengers who arrived from the Kiev region have shown that a certain degree of contamination was present in their clothing.

But it is important to point out that this contamination was of such a level that it was not dangerous for their health, and the passengers were sent home without any special health measures being taken. [end recording]

Kiev Tourists Interviewed

AU021945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Our reporter Radomir Vitanovic encountered a group of fifth year medical students at the gate of the Boris Kidric Institute for Nuclear Sciences this afternoon. The students were in Kiev during the accident at the nuclear power plant near Kiev.

[Begin recording] [Vitanovic] What is your name?

[Trifunovic] Dragana Trifunovic.

[Vitanovic] Where are you from?

[Trifunovic] From Belgrade.

[Maric] My name is Vladimir Maric. I live in Belgrade. I am also a medical student. We went on a graduation trip to Kiev.

[Vitanovic] Were you there precisely at the time when this accident happened at the nuclear power plant near Kiev.

[Maric] We were, as we were later informed. This means we were informed on the last day of our stay in Kiev; so, most probably we were exposed all the time while we stayed in Leningrad and later in Kiev.

[Vitanovic] Were you perhaps examined in Kiev or at the border?

[Trifunovic] No. We passed through the border control normally, with a routine check. It was only after we boarded the plane that we realized the seriousness of the situation. We thought that in fact it was some sort of Western propaganda against the Soviet Union.

[Maric] We did not think so, we were told so.

[Trifunovic] Yes, we were told so. But when we realized that the JAT [Yugoslav Airlines] crew did not want to fly, that the crew was coerced, and that they flew in empty only to collect us, we grasped that this was something quite serious. We landed at a separate runway, controllers came to check us. We have a level of radioactivity; according to some checks we were irradiated eight times more... [Maric interrupts]

[Maric] Than the normal dose ... [Trifunovic interrupts]

[Trifunovic] ... than the perimissible level. We were then taken to the Military Medical Academy. They told us there that they learned 15 minutes before the plane landed that we were returning from Kiev. We were terrible disappointed, and confused. They carried our routine checks on us; they took blood tests; we had a bath.

[Maric] We all had received a similar level of radiation, the only difference was that some people walked about more and leaned againt things in Kiev when we were taken for a cruise. Some had a bath, others did not have a bath. In any case, we were not informed there at all. It is a great fault of Yugotours [Yugoslav travel agency] that it did not cancel the whole affair although it could do it. [end recording]

Some of our citizens tried yesterday and today to obtain information from Putnik [another Yugoslav travel agency] and Yugotours about travel to the Soviet Union and the groups that are there at the moment and when they will return. Unfortunately, the telephones rang to no avail. From his home our reporter, Danijel Macura, called Comrade Vida Zatezalo of Putnik.

[Begin recording] [Zatezalo] You know how it is. The majority of the groups that were to leave for Kiev have canceled their trips. However, a group left via Zagreb on 30 April in the morning, which is to say when it was not yet quite clear that it is so serious.

[Macura] Well?

[Zatezalo] I contacted Kiev that afternoon and talked with the general director of Intorist, who informed me that the group arrived normally and that they are on a tour of the city.

On the same day we received a telex message from Intorist ... [Zatezalo changes sentence] Hello?

[Macura] Yes, I am listening.

[Zatezalo] We received a telex message, sent by Director Novikov, vice president of Intorist, to our director general, and it says that the situation in their country is allegedly in order, that there is no radiation, and that there is no reason why tourists' visits should not continue in that region, you know.

[Macura] And?

[Zatezalo] We later got in touch with the group in Kiev. They were all right. They were accommodated in a hotel.

[Macura] When was that?

[Zatezalo] That weas on 30 April. That group in Kiev went on to Leningrad immediately. [end recording]

Contamination in Sarajevo

LD042357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0856 GMT 4 May 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 4 May (TANJUG) -- According to information from Sarajevo Civil Defense, increased radioactivity was recorded last night on leaf vegetables and milk produced by private farmers. These products are not to be used for human consumption.

During the night the level of radioactivity fell, as well as soil contamination. All preventive measures are still in force.

Papers Criticize Accident

LD041557 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1440 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG) -- Chernobyl, near Kiev, has virtually overnight become synonymous of the greatest man-induced disasters, and has shown that, regretably, peace does not guarantee security, or even survival, the Belgrade daily EKSPRES POLITIKA writes today.

The death rays which have been travelling in the atmosphere without heeding state frontiers are a warning that the race for the future could be reverted to its start, a distant past, the daily sets out.

Although they act as giants when preparing for war, states, unable fully to control dangerous technologies, at times appear as pigmies in their race for prestige, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes. Noting that the world is partitioned by various "iron curtains", the daily sets out that the Chernobyl accident has shown that no curtain can guard against perilous radioactive clouds.

Does anyone have the right to withhold information from one's own and other nations when what we call the existential inter-relation of the world is at stake, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA asks. There is no "higher goal" -- be it called ideological wariness, military secret, or technological mistrust -- which can be placed above life, itself, the daily warns.

POLITIKA underlines that bloc barriers have partly been surmounted in the case of Chernobyl, assistance having been offered. The offering of assistance and its acceptance are the only means of preventing disasters, and eliminating their consequences.

If mistreated, the atom could endanger human life, regardless of "ideology" or the ideals for which it was harnessed in the first place, the Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes. When the atom escapes control and strikes back, it is of no consequence to the victims under which symbol they are buried, VJESNIK sets out.

Every society has its customs and rules, which it alone can change on realizing they impede its development or harm its prestige in the world. That which is concealed does not cease to exist, and, therefore, the more open a policy, the better, and closer to man it is, and more credible, even in times of accidents.

SLOVENIA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATES ELECTED

AU300741 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] At the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia, the following were elected candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee from the LC of Slovenia (787 delegates cast their votes, 7 ballots were invalid):

Darja Colaric (759), Stane Dolanc (758), Dalij Djonlagic (762), Vinko Hafner (720), Martina Kolar (771), Stefan Korosec (750), Sergej Kraigher (733), Boris Muzevic (761), Marjan Orozen (728), Milica Ozbic (761), Maksimiljan Senica (776), Joze Slokar (769), Franc Setinc (738), Franc Sifkovic (767), Borut Suklje (769), Igor Ursic (759), Janez Zahrastnik (761), Janez Zemljaric (744), and Janko Zupancic (775).

The following were elected candidates for the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY and from the LC of Slovenia (787 delegates cast their votes, 6 ballots were invalid): Milan Fabijancic (765) and Joze Florjancic (761).

The following was elected member of the LCY Control Commission from the LC of Slovenia (787 delegates cast their votes, 7 ballots were invalid): Anica Kuhar (777).

SPLIJAK ON 'QUESTIONS' ABOUT CROATION LC ELECTIONS

AU021409 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 28 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] Participating in the work of the election conference of the Zagreb LC organization, Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia, pointed out that several questions are often raised in connected with the present elections in Croatia which cause uncertainty and provoke very different commentaries. If it were not for the totally wrong and even malevolent conclusions that are being tendentiously made on the basis of these questions, there would naturally be no need to talk about them. However, it must be openly and clearly stated that in connection with the current elections in Croatia nothing else is involved except the implementation of precisely what was resolutely demanded in the general discussion on the Draft Conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and what was outlined and determined as the course and policy in the Conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee.

What is being especially spread in this connection are insinuations that the prominent cadres who waged the struggle against nationalism in 1971 and who particpated then in replacing the leadership of the mass movement of the time have not been nominated this time. I think that these stories represent a very dangerous political intrigue and an imputation against the present leadership which must prepare the elections.

Precisely the present leadership has nominated nearly all the cadres of that time who fought against nationalism and supported their inclusion in the list of candidates and several of them even for the most responsible positions in the country. Knowing the situation and political mood in the LC of Croatia, I can state with full responsibility that this represents to a greater extent a preference for election than a reason for nonelection. These elections are a great school both for democratizing overall relations in the LC and for advancing overall work and relations in the country.

STAMBOLIC COMMENTS ON DANGERS OF NATIONALISM

AU021012 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 86 pp 5-8

[Report on the debate at the session of the LC Central Committee of Serbia held in Belgrade on 14 April]

[Excerpts] We have justifiably spent much time and strength working in this Central Committee, [Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium President] Ivan Stambolic said in the debate, until we democratically, publicly agreed on how to further relations in the SR of Serbia and the LC of Serbia at this time. Those tasks are both urgent and lasting. They will continue after the congress as well, but what we have achieved to date is already a good earnest of more harmonious cooperation in the future.

The republics and provinces are indeed in the SFRY, but this Yugoslavia of ours also has to live in each republic and province. Our common home must be the result of an even greater joint responsibility and of new contributions to the cooperation and development of all our peoples and nationalities.

Thus, while Serbian nationalists were shouting from the rooftops that Serbia is allegedly failing due to the relative lag in its development, we had to rein in their craze and at the same time create a climate in which a considerable part of Serbia's justified demands are accepted at the SFRY Assembly. It is very important that we managed to do both. This experience also shows that nationalists do not care about Serbia's quicker development but about putting spokes into the wheels of the Serbian LC's policy.

The case is the same with relations in the SR of Serbia. We are doing all we can to arrange these relations in such way that the SR of Serbia's overall unity and integrity are not truncated, and to avoid at the same time jeopardizing the necessary degree of socialist autonomy of the provinces. And while this occasionally tiring and unpleasant job is going on and advancing slowly, Serbian nationalists are disdaining it completely as an expression of weakness and irresolutness on the part of the Serbian leadership. Instead of agreements, they want ultimatums. And that does not in the least interfere with their blazoning about democracy.

We must not harbor any illusions that such a situation in intranational relations can be changed overnight. However, we must and can stop the emigration first, and do so using all available means -- ranging from political and economic to administrative. It must no longer be a mere rhetorical and opportunist promise made by holding a great number of sessions and reaching a great number of conclusions, positions, and unwarranted recommendations. This must become an urgent task and a lasting, systematic policy not only of forces in Kosovo, but also in the Republic and in Yugoslavia.

During the present times of great economic troubles and social, even national turbulence, when disorientation and disbelief, even confusion are created in the minds of many honest citizens, when the feasible and unfeasible, the justifiable and unjustifiable, truth and rumors are intermingled, communists, in particular the landing ones, are the people who must come to the fore and lead all well-meaning people in the direction we have decided. Certain mistakes made during battles waged in this way would be forgiven sooner than hesitation and cowardice would. Communists, in particular the leading ones, are those people whose silence and withdrawal today mean nothing other than calling loudly on the enemy to take the floor and undertake action.

The confidence of the Serbian people in proven Albanian fighters against irredentists represents an essential condition for a successful political action against Albanian nationalism in Kosovo. Every Serb who denies confidence to Albanian Communists should be told that he is a Serbian nationalist.

A false impression is sometimes created among the public that nationalism is a political byword with which we are drowning out other problems of life. And everything shows that we have to fight nationalism in a more definite way, recognize it, name it, and defeat it in its specific forms. In that way it will be clear to everybody that what is involved is not an invented enemy, not tilting at windmills, Ivan Stambolic said and added: We have to consistently and mercilessly unmask it, both ideologically and politically, and in both theoretical debates and everyday life.

The influence of nationalism reaches even those spheres of life which, at first glance, have no nationalist traits. For instance, have we not gone so far on the Yugoslav market as it is now, that through one of its parts, namely prices, it serves as a battlefield of nationalist goods? Whether we want it or not, such a reaction throws us not only into galloping inflation, but also into nationalist waters.

We recently faced excesses of Serbian nationalists in Belgrade, and the attempts to misuse the justified dissatisfaction of many Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. In this respect, some nationalists establish links, organize their tribunes, and renew their attacks on the general LC policy. To put it briefly, they want to establish a relationship of equal partners with the LC, and to legally advocate their well-known, ruinous, and defeated policy of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

Here I must point out a renewal, and in some places also a continuation of a very characteristic occurrence. A number of bureaucrats and peculiar dogmatists of various colors, from the rightist to the quasi-leftist, not only touch and in the final resort objectively become identical, but directly merge and cooperate along the line of antinationalist activities. Here are parts of the offshoots of the bourgeois class, some false leftists, and some coming from supporters, anarcholiberals, and statists, and other individuals whc were rejected by time and by the march of the revolution at various times. All these associate and maintain links with each other.

For instance, some advocates of various unhistorical humanism and self-appointed liberals have become open advocates of very tangible nationalisms. Now, then all the socialist forces seek best ways for continued joint life and unity in our country, some organs and articles draw attention to the fact that history began with fratricide. In some articles and speeches, communists are now called national traitors and it is attempted in this way to comopromise and to undermine their present progressive actions.

There are some overt assessments by nationalists that equate the entire Albanian nationality with irredentists, and reduce the entire Serbian people to unitarianists, hegemonists, and revanchists.

What is particularly dangerous are the nationalists' endeavors to belittle the merits of communists in the prerevolutionary period and during the time of the armed revolution. Such people want belatedly to inscribe in the book of history that other, Chetnik and Ustasha, forces were saving the Serbian and the Croatian peoples, although their national betrayal has been provided for ever and is incontrovertible. What does one want to achieve in this way, allegedly in the name of exploding the myths of the revolution?, Stambolic asked. One wants, he stressed, to abolish the moral, patriotic, and political credit that the revolution has granted to its followers.

LJUBICIC RECALLS TITO DURING WAR IN INTERVIEW

LD031051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 3 May 86

["Tito's Concept of Liberation Struggle" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 3 (TANJUG) -- Should Yugoslavia again have to fight for its freedom against an aggressor, it would do so persistently and efficiently, the way it did during the war when Josip Broz Tito commanded the Yugoslav partisans in the struggle Tito commanded the Yugoslav partisians in the struggle against the fascist occupying forces and domestic quislings.

Tito's ideas are woven into Yugoslavia's system of total national defence and social selfprotection.

This was stated by Nikola Ljubicic, Tito's fellow-fighter in the war period and postwar revolutionary work, in an interview to the weekly KOMUNIST on the 6th anniversary of Tito's death.

It is a lasting credit to Tito that he proved the possibility of successful armed struggle against an overwhelming enemy force of occupation, said Ljubicic, formerly a minister of national defence and now member of the highest Yugoslav leadership. Tito's political and strategic ideas and practical solutions in this field have become the property of all the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, or protecting themselves against outside pressure and aggression.

Tito was always and timely engaged in creating and developing military organization, and in adjusting it to the new conditions of warfare. Due to that, Yugoslav partisans were able to fight against an enemy much better armed and numerically superior. This precisely is the reason -- assessed Ljubicic -- why the significance of Tito's scientific and practical achievement is not limited solely to the Second World War, but is fully relevant also to all possible future events of this kind.

Tito formulated a principle of the utmost importance when he said: "If they force us to leave a territory, we shall liberate another, even larger and more important." In Ljubicic's view, Tito's concept of total national war contains a negation of the enemy's system of occupation. He correctly foresaw that an enemy, however strong, would be unable to "sit on the bayonets" and that he could never have strengthen enough to oppose a people ready to put up resistance and fight.

Even under the most cruel war conditions, when 1.7 million Yugoslavs were killed or disappeared in the four-year struggle against the armies of occupation and quislings, Tito did not forget the loftiest bonds of humanity which must be maintained. His care for the wounded is well known. Tito's imperative, contained in his well-known statement that "either as a man, or as the supreme commander I cannot and will not leave the wounded without protection" -- will always remain in the memory of us, his contemporaries and of the future generations, said Ljubicic.

From a small and backward Balkan country with a semocolonial status, country used as small change in settlement of accounts between the big powers, Yugoslavia -- under Tito's leadership -- attained the level of an independent socialist country conscious of itself, the homeland of free people and equal peoples, with a prominent place and high reputation in the international community, concluded Ljubicic in his interview to KOMUNIST.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AMENDS PERSONAL IMPORTS RULES

LD031856 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the Federal Executive Council, Yugoslav citizens will now be permitted on every return from abroad to import goods worth 30,000 dinars. Up to now the limit was 20,000 dinars and could be used five times a year. Yugoslavs employed abroad have the right in addition to import goods once a year worth 100,000 Dinars, not just 65,000 dinars as before. The value limit for the import of home computers has also been raised, from 60,000 to 90,000 dinars.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HIGHER RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS NOT HEALTH THREAT

LD031041 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 3 May 86

[Announcement of the Commission on the Protection of the Environment of the PSR of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 3 (ATA) -- It follows from the measurements made that on May 1 and 2, 1986, as a result of the explosion in the Soviet nuclear station in Chernobyl, near Kiev, that a growth of atmospheric radioactivity has been registered in the territory of our country. At present this level is not troublesome to the health of the people, meanwhile the situation continues to be followed with care by the specialised organs.

STEFANI SPEAKS AT MAY DAY PARADE IN TIRANA

AU021057 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 May 86

["In Steel Like Unity With the Party We Will Always March Onward on the Brilliant Road of Socialism -- Fiery Manifestation of the Working People of the Capital 'on the Road of Enver'" -- Comrade Ramiz Alia and the Other Party and State Leaders Attend" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA) -- Today in the context of the 45th anniversary of founding of the party and its 9th congress the Mayday celebration, the day of international solidarity of the working people was enthusiastically celebrated. The entire Albanian people expressed their ardent love and profound gratitude for the party, its founder and beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the steel like unity round the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head and the determination to march always onward on the brilliant road of socialism.

Thousands upon thousands of people, veterans of war and labour, workers and cooperativists, intellecuals and militarymen, youngsters and Pioneers of Enver took part in the traditional Mayday parade in the Boulevard "Deshmorete Kombit." "On the road of Enver" was the device of the manifestation of the working people of the capital, the solemn oath of the people.

10.00 oclock. Those present in the boulevard burst out into powerful applauses and acclamations for our glorious party of labour, when Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrades Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Vangjel Cerrava, the first secretary of the district party committee Pirro Kondi, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government appear on the central tribune. Present on the tribune were also heroes of the people and socialist labour. Present were also the foreign trade unions delegations that have come in our country to attend the Mayday celebrations. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The wind orchestra played the national anthem.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, those present were greeted by Comrade Simon Stefani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Our people, he said among others, comes to this marked day more united than ever round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. The April 27 elections to the People's Councils and people's courts were another brilliant manifestation of the great unity and the sound moral-political state of our people and country.

Inspired by the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party, our working class, cooperativists, all the working people of Albania, determined to carry forward the brilliant and immortal deed of our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, have been mobilised and are working enthusiastically to realise all the tasks of the state plan, to go to the 9th congress of our glorious party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with new successes.

Socialism, he said, has guaranteed the Albanian people of the freedom and independence, the new happy life, genuine democracy and of the sure happier future. The new five year plan opens great perspectives.

The turbulent international situations, he stressed, when the imperialist superpowers and world reaction are preparing and instigating new wars and aggressions against the peoples, are arrogantly trampling underfoot the freedom, independence and their national sovereignty we should enhance the revolutionary vigilance and cosolidate the militant readiness, to be always on the alert in defence of the socialist victories.

On occasion of May Day we convey our fraternal greetings to our Albanian brothers everywhere, to the friends and wellwishers of Socialist Albania, we greet the working class and all the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, for peace, democracy and social progress. We convey fraternal greetings to the Marxist-Leninist parties which are fighting against the capitalist exploitation, against modern revisionism, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and the revolution.

His speech was often punctuated by the ardent acclamations and applauses of the party.

A group of Pioneers of Enver mount the tribune and present Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders with bouquets of flowers. Comrade Ramiz Alia embraces them with love.

Admidst a joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere the parade begins. In front is our national flag, the triumphant flag in all the heroic battles of the people. Following it is a huge stream in which it is written, "Mayday." It is the 42nd Mayday in free Albania. The working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the entire working people of our country see to this celebration with more joys, with greater successes and victories, with a happier and prosperous life. For this flourished homeland fought and worked whole generations, for this homeland the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha did so much. A group of working people carry in their hands the portraits of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic leader of the national liberation war and the architect of the new Socialist Albania. It is accompanied by a group of people who carry flags in their hands.

5,000 working people of the No. 3 region of the capital approach the tribune. They carry the portaits of Comrade Ramiz Alia and of the other party and state leaders. Amidst their enthusiasm, with the streamers and posters they carry in their hands they manifest their readiness and firm determination to march on the road of Enver Hoxha, in full unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. Comrade Ramiz Alia salutes with love the working people. They see to [as received] this celebration proud of the successes they have attained in all the sectors.

The working people of No. 2 region pass by the tribune full of enthusiasm. In front of them are 600 miners. They come before the party and people chin up and chest out. They have carried into reality the word they have given, they extracted from the mines of Valias and Myshqeta 4.000 tons of coal over the four month plan.

The cooperativists and working people of agriculture approach the tribune. They manifest once again the determination to score ever greater victories. The figurative means reflect the achievements and the targets to be reached by the cooperativist peasantry in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress.

The younger generation, patriotic and revolutionary, ready and worthy to carry forward the estafette [torch] the revolution approaches the tribune. They are students of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana. The students and the pupils of the secondary schools wave the red carnations, the red and black banners and the ties of the volunteers. Amidst them is a huge portrait of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The enthusiasm of the youngsters is great.

The figurative means of this group give the idea that the greatest victory of Socialist Albania is the moulding of the new man, educated with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Sportsmen of schools and of the sport clubs of the capital approach the tribune full of animation. A group of youngsters with flags is in the front of them. Other groups of sportsmen form letters which write "The 9th Congress of the Party." With their dynamic movements they create the nice tableau of the 9 party congresses.

Then, a machine with a streamer on which it is written "We Safeguard Our Victories" approaaches the tribune. Pupils, students, workers, soldiers are parading. Comrade Ramiz Alia salutes with the fist up. A joyous atmosphere is created later by the troupe of the ensemble of folk songs and dances.

Thousands of working people of No. 1 region of Tirana approach the tribune. The working people of the capital hail the proletariat and the peoples fighting for social and national liberation, against the imperialist superpowers and reaction.

The manifestation of the working people of the capital reaches its claimax when the pre-schoolers and Enver's Pioneers rush in front of the tribune. They create "the stars of Enver," with which they decorated the quarters, schools, squares and paths, these are nice and unforgettable moments. Comrade Ramiz Alia greets with a paternal love the happy children.

The manifestation of the working people of the capital "on the road of Enver" is over under the tune of "Internationale."

The parade was an expression of the great and boundless love for the party, unshakable determination to march always ahead on the road of socialism according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the faith and optimism for the sure and happier future of the homeland, the readiness to see to the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with greater victories and successes.

Mayday was celebrated with numerous activities also in other districts of the country. The working people organised rallies and manifestations in which cadres of the party and power in the districts attended. They expressed once more the profound gratitude for the brilliant deed of the unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the determination to march triumphantly on the brilliant road of socialism, under the farsighted leadership of the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

NUMEROUS ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE MARTYRS' DAY

Alia Address in Elbasan

AU060830 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 6 (ATA) -- Yesterday on the day of May 5, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, paid homage to the martyrs' graves of the district of Elbasan.

Thousands of people, veterans of war and labour, working people of work and production centers, youngsters and Envers Pioneers had gathered at the entrance of the cemetry and welcomed Comrade Ramiz Alia with love. Comrade Ramiz Alia was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining Comrade Hajredin Celiku as well as by the first secretary of the district party committee Xhemal Dymylja and by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council Jovan Bardhi.

Comrade Ramiz Alia goes to the obelisk, which perpetuates the memory of those fallen. Here he lays a wreath on the inscription "Glory to the Martyrs -- Ramiz Alia".

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him stay in silence in front of the obelisk and honour with the fist up the unforgettable memory of the martyrs. During this ceremony the national anthem was played. Militarymen and Pioneers of Enver stand guards of honour.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia passes with the fist up before the martyrs' graves. Leaving, he again meets with the people who have come here and is seen off with love by them.

Yesterday before noon, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the persons accompanying him paid visits to the house of the martyr Fetah Ekmekciu and to the house of two martyrs, Abdyl and Haxhire Myzyri where he had warm chats. He departs seen off with love by the members of these families and of the other nearby families, for whom this day will remain unforgettable.

-- Cordial Meeting With Members of Martyrs' Families -

Yesterday too Comrade Ramiz Alia met with members of martyrs' families in one of the halls of the district party committee. Those present burst out into enthusiastic applauses where he entered the hall. Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and cordially greets the mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters of those who laid down their lives for the happy life we are leading today.

Amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

I did not have the possibility to come to the homes of all. Therefore, I thought to gather here, all together.

May 5, said Comrade Ramiz Alia in this conversation, is a special day for our people. It is the martyrs day. Honouring the martyrs, the people swear that they will preserve their last will, to march onward on the road of happiness and prosperity opened by the party and Comrade Enver through the national liberation war.

The struggle, sacrifices and heroic acts of martyrs' of the homeland inspire us in our achievements. We bow and will always bow with profound veneration before the glorious deed of the martyrs. In this deed, in the national liberation war lie all our achievements, the present and the future. Every development, in whatever field, originates from this magnificent epopee, which our people inscribed with the blood of their sons and daughters.

The present and coming generations have and will always have great obligations towards the sacrifices of the martyrs', towards the national liberation war, towards the great deed of the party. In every May 5, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, we also swear that we wil march on that road for which our martyrs fought and laid down their lives, that we will continue to march on that road indicated by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The people of Elbasan, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued further, with the blood shed, and the numerous sacrifice they made during the war, honoured themselves, raised to a higher scale their militant traditions, inscribed gold pages in the history of Albania. Many important events which lie in the foundations of the history of the glorious national liberation war, of the party and the new peoples power are precisely linked with the name of Elbasan. The second national liberation conference and that of the General Council held their proceedings in the historic Labinot. They intensifeid the struggle of the people for freedom and socialism, and adopted important decisions for the future. In Labinot too the first national conference of the CPA held its proceedings and the General Staff of the National Liberation Army was created. In the legendary Shmil and Shpat, during winter operatio assisted by the people, the General Staff and our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha were sheltered and broke the siege.

Even in the post liberation years, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, in the new conditions of the socialist construction, the people of Elbasan marched and march furtrher developing the traditions of war with good achievements in all the fields.

The party, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, has and will always take into consideration the expeirence accumulated during the national-liberation war. This war affirmed with an extraordinary force the decisive role of the militant unity of the people round the party to carry out every task. The unity of the people round the party is the greatest treasure we inherited from this war and which we have strengthened with every passing day in the work.

A brilliant manifestation of this unity were the April 27 elections. Through their free will and in the most democratic way our people unanimously voted for the candidates of the democratic front. This constitutes a magnificent political victory of our party and people and expressed their ardent desire to march loyally on the road of socialism, on the road of enver.

We will resolutely march on this road.

The chat of Comrade Ramiz Alia was often punctuated by applauses and acclamations for the party.

Leaders Visit Districts

AU060830 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Tirana May 6 (ATA) -- Yesterday on May 5, the martyrs' day, Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers and Comrades Rita Marko, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra paid visits to the families of the heroes of the people and martyrs in the capital.

Likewise, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly and government paid visits to the families of the heroes of the people and martyrs.

They were warmly welcomed and cordially talked with the members of their families, expressing the feelings of respect and the profound gratitude of the party and of the entire people for the immortal deed of the martyrs, who laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland, the triumph of the peoples revolution, the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the socialist homeland.

A commemorative meeting was organised in the square in front of the martyrs' graves of the district of Shkodra.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the district party committee Comrade Muho Asllani, the chairman of the general Council of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and other comrades came here.

Homage was paid and wreaths were laid on the monument in the square of the martyrs' graves on behalf of the party committee, the Executive Committee of the district people's council, etc. Likewise, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania laid a wreath.

Yesterday thousands of working people of the district of Fier went to the martyrs' graves of the war of the district to honour the memory of those fallen. Attending the meeting organised here was also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party andfirst secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Pali Miska and other cadres of the party, power organs and the mass organisations in the district.

Such activities devoted to May 5, the martyrs' day were also organised in all the districts of the country.

POLISARIO DELEGATION MEETS WITH ALIA

AU300822 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 30 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the delegation of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, led by the member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario and minister of information of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Brahim Hakim, on Apil 29.

Attending the reception were the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhorxhi Robo; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani; and the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica.

In this occasion, the chairman of the delegation of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Brahim Hakim, conveyed to Comrade Ramiz Alia the cordial greetings and a friendly message of the secretary general of Polisario Front and president of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Mohamed 'Abd al-'Aziz. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Departs 30 Apr

AU011502 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, led by the member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front and minister of information of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Brahim Hakim left our country on April 30. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhoraxhi Robo, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and friendly relations with Foreign Countries Joego Melica, the director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Ageolli, etc.

BRIEFS

THOMAI LEADS AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION -- A delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, left for Turkey. It will take part in the 15th United Nations FAO Regional Conference on Europe to be held in Istanbul on 28 April-2 May. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0705 GMT 28 Apr 86]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR MEETS MALILE -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Reis Malile received the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania (Mamduh 'Abd al-Hamid), regarding the forthcoming presentation credentials to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 29 Apr 86 AU]

TOKYO SUMMIT STAND ON TERRORISM, CHERNOBYL VIEWED

AU052131 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 5 May 86

["High-Level Insinuations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 5 (BTA) -- The leaders of seven key industrialized nations in the capitalist world gathered in Tokyo to discuss economic and financial problems, including a reform of the Western monetary system. But even though there are plenty of such problems, they busied themselves with something quite different. One of their earliest declarations, released today, treats impertinently of what it calls the problem of "international terrorism". Every soberminded person would subscribe to the ideas contained in the earlier parts of the declaration. It is all very well up to the point whereby Libya is alleged to be involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism. Needless to say, this involvement is entirely unsubstantiated, as it is impossible to substantiate, but obviously this wording suits best the U.S., a country which has upgraded terrorism to the status of a government policy. For what other definition than terrorism and banditry can be given to the recent brazen U.S. attack on Libya which resulted in civilian casualties? "Terrorism has no justification:, the declaration says, and we cannot but agree with this pronouncement. Still, this is all the more true about the state-sponsored terrorism practised by Washington.

It is quite inconceivable how an "effort to build a more stable and constructive relationship", as the Tokyo summit general political declaration puts it, can be reconciled with using the Chernobyl nuclear accident for the purpose of political insinuations. This provided a topic for another declaration by the seven, which, in general terms, recommends the procedures to be followed at an international level in the event of an accident such as the Chernobyl disaster. The writers of this declaration must have suddenly forgotten that this accident, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union, is not at all the first on the record of nuclear power engineering. The AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reported that the number of nuclear accidents in the U.S. has increased dramatically over the last few years. In addition, the London OBSERVER has disclosed that on March 31 this year there was a serious -- and not at all harmless -- accident at the nuclear power plant in Dungeness, Kent, and that the authorities had tried to cover it up and only a number of inquiries have compelled them to release some sort of information on the case.

With so many nuclear accidents in the West, it is only natural to ask why the leaders of the seven have never before thought of raising this question at an "international level"? And, besides this, what connection can there possibly be between the West's monetay problems and anti-Soviet insinuations?

NATIONWIDE RADIATION MONITORING CONTINUES

AU051851 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 5 May 86

["Announcement of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with the Council of Ministers announces:

Readings of the radiation level continue to be taken regularly. The network of measuring points has been reinforced and expanded, and it provides continuous information about the entire territory of the country.

In most counties there are no deviations from the normal average radiation levels, which range from 0.015 to 0.025 milliroentgens per hour for this country.

Radiation levels up to three times higher than normal have been measures in certain counties, but this increase is not dangerous for the population. Radiation is already dropping in the points where the increases have been observed.

All water sources in the country have been checked for radiation, and the water in them has yielded normal readings.

The overall radiation level indicates that public health is not endangered.

POLITBURO MEMBERS NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

AU052027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The nominating campaign of candidates for the elections of the Ninth National Assembly continues throughout the country. At a preelection public meeting in Ruse Comrade Grisha Filipov was nominated candidate for the National Assembly elections. In Etropole Comrade Dobri Dzhurov was nominated. In Kurdzhali -- Comrade Yordan Yotov; in Blagoevgrad -- Comrade Milko Balev; in Burgas -- Comrade Ognyan Doynov; in Razgrad -- Comrade Pencho Kubadinski; in Plovdiv -- Comrade Petur Mladenov; in Tolbukin -- Comrade Petur Tanchev; and in Shumen -- Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov.

The participants in the meetings unanimously approved the nominations.

ZHIVKOV OPENS ANNUAL PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR

AU051126 Sofia DOMESTIC Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] On 5 May in Plovdiv the Sixth International Consumer Goods Fair opened.

The Sixth International Consumer Goods Fair in Plovdiv was opened by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman:

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Dear comrades, dear guests,

First of all please allow me to greet you most cordially on the opening of the Plovdiv Spring Fair, and to fulfill the instruction to open the fair and wish success to our and the foreign exhibitors. Good luck! [end recording]

Afterwards Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other officials, members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, other party and state leaders, economic figures, and chiefs of diplomatic missions and trade representations in Bulgaria reviewed the fair exposition. They also visited the Banner of Peace Pavillion which the Mladost economic trust is exhibiting all the modern goods related to children, sports, tourism, and leisure.

CYCLISTS TO ENTER KIEV RACE DESPITE 'PROPAGANDA'

LD051758 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] The 39th Peace Race is due to start in an hour. Our reporters are already in Kiev and they were able to gather some information. Some doubts have arisen whether this year's Peace Race will commence at all due to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Our reporters Karel Malina and Milan Michalic report further details from Kiev:

This is all the work of licentious Western propaganda. They offer their listeners information mostly based on guesses. They simply do not believe or do not want to believe the words of the Soviet representatives. Obviously, as a result of this fierce hostile propaganda, Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland, the United States, FRG, France, Yugoslavia, and Romania withdrew their participation.

The Peace Race of cyclists has overcome many obstacles since its beginning in 1948 which were the result of the unscrupulous Western propaganda. I believe this one will be overcome, too. For example, (Radovan Ford), who is a freshman in our team, left an hour ago with the rest of our representatives for an 80 km exercise round. When I asked him about his plans for this year he said:

[Begin recording] I want to do my best, for myself and for the collective because of the situation which has risen here and also to maintain the history of the Peace Race. [end recording]

The Czechoslovak cyclists trained this morning, then they had a massage and rested.

The weather in Kiev is cooler but on the whole good weather for sport. The city is very much looking forward to the Peace Race. Tens of thousands of Kiev's inhabitants greeted the participants in the race yesterday and today too.

ENERGY COMMISSION DISCUSSES FUEL, POWER PROBLEMS

LD052214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] In Prague today, Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle chaired a meeting of the federal government's Energy Commission which discussed, among other things, the supply of fuel and power to the national economy and the population. They praised fuel supplies last winter, but in some districts the supply of graded coal to the population was not smooth due to extremely high consumption at the beginning of last year when the weather was particularly cold. There is still a shortage of graded coal now. The mines contain ever smaller amounts of this valuable fuel and therefore the commission emphasized that boilers in larger enterprises should be updated and made ready to burn poorer quality fuel. The supply of electric power is much better and hopefully it will remain so in the future too. However, the overhaul of big power stations must be speeded up. This is particularly true of Pocerady, Prunerov, and Ledvice where work has slowed down because of delayed supplies of materials and spare parts from machinery producing enterprises.

The commission also discussed the gradual improvement of street lighting in Czechsolovak cities and villages. It is necessary to replace street lamps with new ones with low power consumption and to update lighting systems.

BORDER GUARD ATTACKED; ASSAILANT FLEES TO FRG

LD021724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (ADN) -- On 1 May 1986 in the neighborhood of Heldenburg (Suhl Bezirk) a serious attack was carried out on the GDR state border. During his responsible service to defend the GDR state border, a member of the GDR border troops, Sergeant Frank Quickert was critically injured.

The culprit fled into the FRG. A request for the arrest and extradition of the fugitive culprit is being made by the GDR state prosecutor general to the responsible organs of the FRG

FRG MEDIA HAVING 'FIELD DAY' WITH CHERNOBYL

LD052316 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 5 May 86

[Talk by Hans-Guenter Moerike: "Facts and What To Make of Them"]

[Text] The accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power station and its tragic consequences for the people employed there is a fact. The readings of radiation measurements are another fact. According to the FRG Nuclear Research Center in Karlsruhe, the radioactivity level poses no health danger. Yet media in the FRG, of all countries, are having a field day. Their motives are obvious. BILD newspaper is once again serving up horror stories as ordered. Banner headlines are the order of the day: Atom Dust -- Fresh Danger; Children's Playgrounds Contaminated; or Mothers, Shower Your Kids.

It conjures up apocalyptic visions against its better knowledge yet well knows what impact its enlightenment will have. Its main purpose is to project the Russians as the power of evil, a sinister menace looming on the horizon. Crop Losses in Prospect; Fear of Poison Rain; Vegetables May be Contaminated; and other horrific reports round out the picture. The gutter press like BILD quote from each other, hoping perhaps to enhance their credibility. They run all this under the headline of Nuclear Catastrophe and want to send chills up your spine. The very mention of Moscow is meant to frighten BILD readers. East is to imply danger from the East. Now the East wind has joined this verbiage.

With such monumental horrors, who will read the small print? The only outdoor danger just now is to get sunburned, replies a scientist, bursting that propaganda soap bubble, a spray of mist intended to hide the real threat to mankind: the U.S. "star wars" plans and Washington's various arms programs for implementing them.

Noisy but feigned indignation and synthetically manufactured fear are to make people forget the real threats to mankind. They are to repress recollection of the very concrete, verifiable, and clearly phased Soviet ideas to rid the world of weapons. Today's real dangers come from the Nevada nuclear tests, intended to enable the United States to develop new and still more dangerous types of weapons. The Soviets remain ready to abstain from such tests on the basis of reciprocity. That is worth remembering when security is under discussion; worldwide safety is for everyone.

COMMENTARY ON FRG AGREEMENT TO SDI PARTICIPATION

AU051951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Stephan Supranowitz article: "What the U.S.-FRG Secret SDI Agreements Mean; Justified Warnings to Which a Deaf Ear Was Turned; FRG Participation in Space Armament Leads to Serious Consequences"]

[Text] By integrating the FRG into the "star wars" program the military-industrial complex of the United States has achieved an important coup. The conclusion of agreements on the FRG's participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) has great advantages for those who want to carry the arms race into space. The FRG and its citizens, however, are harmed by being chained to a project which threatens to radically exacerbate the international situation.

In the meantime the world has for quite some time found out that SDI does not, as the "star wars" prophets assert, serve to eliminate the threat of war, but, quite to the contrary, it drastically increases the danger of a nuclear inferno. The strategists of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup want to get a "shield" in order to then be able -- as they erroneously hope -- to make a nuclear strike without any risks.

All this is known. Also known is the declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January 1986, which contains the constructive, comprehensive 3-stage disarmament program up to the end of the century. This program corresponds -- in contrast to SDI -- to the objective set down in the joint statement by Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan at the Geneva summit, "to prevent an arms race in space and to halt it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear armament, and to consolidate strategic stabilization."

The great approving echo received by the Soviet proposals, which open up the thrilling prospect of peaceful cooperation for mankind, and the deep consternation about the Pentagon's plans for space armament have pushed the "star warriors" worldwide into isolation. Thus it was a welcome relief for them when after Great Britain, the FRG was also successfully bound to the SDI program on a contract basis. But the contracts with the FRG give the U.S. military-industrial complex further long-term advantages. They enable it to make use of the FRG's considerable economic and scientific-technical potential for its space arms projects. At the same time they put an effective instrument into U.S. hands with which to control its economic competitor, the FRG, in international markets, in order to tie the FRG to its apron strings and restrain it.

All this was at first denied by Bonn. Since the SDI agreements were concluded as secret contracts and not published, even the Bundestag deputies were not told what Pentagon chief Weinberger had negotiated with Chancellor Kohl and what Economic Minister Bangemann had then signed in Washington. In the meantime the agreements and the pertaining correspondence have been brought to light by publications in the Cologne daily EXPRESS. Now the people in the FRG are able to form an opinion -- although other media did not publish the text of the agreements -- of what the Bonn government let itself get mixed up in despite all warnings.

In the joint agreement of principles the FRG is obligated to "increased cooperation in the application and implementation of agreed restrictions concerning the export to prohibited destinations of sensitive technologies that concern their joint security." It is requested to "strictly apply and enforce effective steps for the further strengthening of protective measures for sensitive technology enterprises and existing laws and other legal stipulations in this field."

In this connection the FRG Government is ordered "to inform the other government in advance about important decisions and actions that touch upon the other government's essential interests."

In the second secret contract, the agreement on the FRG's participation in SDI, the FRG Government is ordered in Section 7.1 "to take all necessary and appropriate steps to prevent such illegal transfer of sensitive SDI technology to prohibited destinations." As the chapter "Rights to Intellectual Property and Use of Information" states in Section 8.3.2, "such contractual agreements normally demand that the U.S. Government receives unlimited rights to the technical data and computer software produced within the framework of the SDI contracts." In all decisive questions the United States receives an unlimited leading position. In the case of foreground information the U.S. Defense Department has the right to make a final classification of technical data and computer software that have to be kept secret. The U.S. Government then also decides -- according to Section 8.3.3. of the secret contract -- about the utilization of results from nonclassified research projects in the field of SDI technologies for nonmilitary purposes.

In the pertaining correspondence with U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, the FRG Ministry of Economy commits itself to, among other things, the following: "In detail, we intend to introduce a permit process for certain groups of foreign citizens concerning the sale of prohibited goods and technologies." And: "We will also request improvements of the stipulations concerning the regulation of transit business with prohibited goods. Furthermore, talks were started with the responsible authorities to increase penalties for violations of the export control laws."

These are some of the most important stipulations with which the U.S. military-industrial complex integrates the FRG into the "star wars" program. After a reading of them, that which was feared before the texts were published becomes clear:

1. The FRG is playing an active part in the Pentagon's military programs for developing space weapons and thus in the fateful extension of the arms race into space.

2. The FRG Government is abdicating in favor of the U.S. Defense Department its sovereign rights in crucial areas of science, technology, and production, including its rights to intellectual property.

3. With regard to cooperation with other states, the United States places restrictions on the FRG which are all the more heavy because they affect virtually all technologies and products which naturally play an important role in the export structure of such a developed country.

4. The secret U.S.-FRG accords are at variance with international law in the field of international trade, which calls for liberalism and is aimed against protectionism and embargo measures (e.g. the UN Resolution on the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States; General Agreements on Customs Duties and Trade Policy).

5. The FRG accepts obligations under international law which are deliberately formulated in vague terms and allow wide interpretation.

6. With the further increases in the military budgets of imperialist states which they necessarily bring, the U.S.-FRG secret SDI agreements are a new blow to the developing countries and further squander funds that are urgently needed for the fight against underdevelopment, hunger, disease, and ignorance.

7. In another serious violation of internaticnal law, the first secret agreement contains the clause: "This Joint Agreement of Principles is also valid for the Berlin Land." This is in flagrant contradiction to the Quadripartite Agreement, according to which, as is known, West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and must not be governed by it.

After all that, it is really astonishing that responsible FRG politicians are still trying to give the impression that the conclusion of the secret contracts with the United States has not changed anything at all. There is no doubt that the present Bonn government is fully responsible for concluding the SDI agreements and thus for the present worsening of the situation caused by them, and for all serious consequences that are still to occur. This is not essentially changed by the fact that some former contracts between the FRG and the United States that have now been incorporated into the agreements as principles date back to the term of office of FRG Chancellor Schmidt.

Now, after the publication of the secret contracts, it is absolutely clear to everybody how justified the many warnings to the Bonn government from inside the FRG and from abroad were; these warnings were addressed to it before the conclusion of the agreements. It is also clear how right the feelings of the majority of the FRG citizens were who had opposed participation in SDI. In the interest of peace and a beneficial development of the relations between the two German states, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, had also referred in time to the fateful consequences that such a step must necessarily have. All these warnings were ignored.

The problem of the FRG's participation in the U.S. space armament program was dealt with at the 11th SED Congress in view of the unavoidable effects on East-West relations. Referring to the lack of signs of U.S. readiness to embark upon the path of nuclear disarmament, and to renounce nuclear tests and the SDI, Erich Honecker stated in the Central Committee report: "The FRG Government supports this destructive policy, which makes its relations with the socialist countries, including the GDR, complicated and damages the interests of security and cooperation in Europe." Concerning West Berlin he emphatically warned against testing how much strain can be put on the Quadripartite Agreement, which has proved its worth in life, last but not least for the benefit of the West Berliners.

At the meeting between SED leaders and the CPSU delegation after the party congress, the FRG's participation in SDI was also discussed. After all, the extension of the arms race into space is mainly directed at the Soveit Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states, but of course also against the FRG itself, and against all other countries in the world. It was stressed at the meeting that the FRG policy is unfortunately not following the direction toward consolidating peace and peaceful cooperation. But the participants of the meeting also expressed their conviction that "the situation on the European continent could be considerably improved if such a large state as the FRG really were to embark upon the path of detente and the establishment of good-neighborly relations."

The joint statement by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985 that war must never again emanate from German soil, but only peace, is diametrically opposed to the FRG's participation in SDI. The GDR not only has a right, but also a duty to urge the FRG Government to turn back from the fateful path upon which it has entered under pressure from the U.S. military-industrial complex and against the national interests of the FRG. The GDR, which has always acted in accordance with this historic obligation, will continue to do this in the future. It will work together with all forces for peace on earth and in space, for the great ideal of a world without weapons and force, together with all those who want the same.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11TH SED CONGRESS

Agenda Announced

AU291415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Agenda

1 Opening and Constitution of the 11th SED Congress
Comrade Horst Sindermann

2 Report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress
Rapporteur: Comrade Erich Honecker

3 Report of the Central SED Auditing Commission
Rapporteur: Comrade Kurt Seibt

4 Discussion

5 Resolution

6 Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the GDR in The Years 1986-90
Rapporteur: Comrade Willi Stoph

7 Discussion

8 Resolution

9 Election of the leading party organs

Eberlein Addresses Congress

AU301359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 5-6

[Speech given by "Werner Eberlein, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership" at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear comrades:

The Magdeburg delegation — every single one of us — is proud to participate in this significant party congress, which sets the stage for the further purposeful socialist development of our GDR well into the next millenium. This is expressed in the Central Committee report, which we fully endorse, and in the directive for the 5-year plan.

Our party congress does important work in order to ensure a life of peace, social safety, and with a secure future for the older as well as the younger generation. To this end we want to contribute as much as possible and therefore we have not come to our capital with empty hands. At the same time we are strongly determined to gain strength and equipment from the rich experiences of the party congress in order to reach in real life the great objectives set here.

We fully support Comrade Erich Honecker's assertion and underpin it with our own experiences, that party and people live up to all demands of the time in close togetherness. Here the focal point is the implementation of the party's economic strategy.

One basic condition for its implementation is the even closer linking of science with production and of production with science. This requires material-technical preconditions, and most of all, dedicated cadres with a good education, young workers, and engineers, who tackle the high demands of our time with creativity and initiative. Thousands of heroes of daily life, who, with firm trust in our party's policy, are ready to do their best day after day to implement the policy for the welfare of the people, our children, and grandchildren.

One of them is Comrade Hans-Juergen Schoenekaes, former youth brigade leader in the "Georgi Dimitroff" VEB and today master-workman and delegate to our 11th party congress. "Johann", as his friends and we call him, has taken the motto "None is victorious without the other!" As his own in his "7 October" collective and has therefore cared in a particularly intensive way for the young workers who still have some difficulties in daily achieving top performances in top quality. His collective has made progress, his achievements have been something to be proud of. Still, "Johann" Schoenekaes asked himself: Is this really the best we can achieve for the 11th party congress? Is our share really enough to create the solid foundation for the far-reaching decisions of the party congress and to further increase the GDR's weight in the international arena?

He did not know that more than 30,000 work collectives in the bezirk would react to these publicly asked questions by considering their standpoint in a critical and self-critical way and starting new initiatives under the motto "from us for the 11th party congress" to implement the plan of science and technology, to save material, and to reduce costs. All these contributions are typical for thousands of workers, cooperative peasants, and engineers, and are the "golden asset" that characterizes our daily life and makes possible our further development. This enormous number of workers initiatives was able to thrive only in a garden prepared by the party organizations. Comrade Ruge has already explained this.

This good garden that we have is the firm trust in our party's policy, is the open-minded atmosphere characterized by the awareness of responsibility, comradely cooperation within and among the collectives, intolerance toward deficiencies, and the willingness to learn from the best examples.

The fruits that are thus growing are manifold. They are part of the more than 35,000 proposals, suggestions, and critical remarks that were submitted during the individual talks and party elections, which we have listed and are now conscientiously dealing with. But they are also part of the tens of thousands of proposals for the plan discussion and of the manifold expressions of opinion during the comprehensive popular discussion in preparation for the People's Chamber elections and the bezirk assembly elections. Of course, they are also part of the numerous initiatives that are increasingly directed at utilizing key technologies, applying microprocessors, computers, and robots, as well as making use of biotechnologies.

In the socialist competition organized by the trade unions, our bezirk has been able to make considerable progress over the past 5 years. Net production rose by almost 60 percent, mainly due to the reduction of production input. Today double-digit growth rates in performance-determining targets are no longer an exception; they are mainly achieved by raising labor productivity. If we bring all this to a common denominator we can only say one thing: Hats off to the working people, who enter new areas often under complicated conditions and master difficulties with indomitable energy!

Nothing has been achieved on its own. Everything is based on the industrious and imaginative work of the working people, on their elan, their dedication. (strong applause). The good results also include the further government of working and living conditions. This is shown above all by the fact that since the eighth party congress housing conditions have been decisively improved for one out of two citizens of the bezirk. Real income has been considerably increased.

In order to be able to continue this positive development, we need, above all, peace. The words of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev were, therefore, right after our own heart when, at our party congress, he scourged the warmongers and their accomplices and appealed to joint responsibility for life on earth. His hand, offered for new serious peace negotiations, is also our hand. (long-lasting strong applause) Those who reject or evade this offer at present put themselves at the pillory.

The Communists and working people of the Magdeburg Bezirk are ready to support the course of peace and progress with high performances. This is also shown by the achievements accomplished since the beginning of the year. The growth targets have been overfulfilled, planned net production has been exceeded by 2 and 1/2 days' work. Other important positions, such as industrial goods production, finished goods for the population, production in the construction sector, housing construction, and state procurement in animal products have also been overfulfilled. It is a characteristic of the path we have covered when we can say today that during the 3 months before the party congress the same amount was produced as during 6 months in 1971.

But we also know our deficiencies and weak points, and we know that more stable foundations for fulfilling the great export tasks must be created and that costs must be further reduced. We know that it is precisely the uncompromising approach to existing weaknesses which makes us capable of tapping the potentials we need to reach our high objectives.

Again and again party work confirms: Increasing understanding for sociopolitical connections, political steadfastness, discipline, dedication, and actions for highest-possible economic activity are developing -- based on concrete ideopolitical work in close affinity to the masses -- to the same degree as the demands of national economy are increasing. It becomes more and more noticeable that the communists are putting themselves in the lead of the struggle and are better and better living up to their effect as an example.

This is shown by the approach in the combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions, for which one can give numerous examples, particularly from the party congress projects:

-- The Karl-Marx workers who are successfully mastering the complicated process of the development and production of instruments for nuclear power plants;

-- The Thaelmann workers who, together with the "Otto von Guericke" Technical College, have developed and put into service a new generation of microelectronically controlled stranding machines;

-- The Liebknecht workers who, for the first time in the GDR, have put into service a computer-assisted electric furnace smelting plant, which makes it possible to save considerable amounts of high-grade smelting coke and energy and makes hard physical work unnecessary. For quite some time we were standing in the rain, so to speak, together with the Liebknecht workers -- firmly determined to bring about lasting nice weather in the combine. We think that the solution does not only involve this combine but the general consistent utilization of scientific-technological progress.

In order to implement the key technologies, particularly in the field of scientific-technological production preparation and control, the Thaelmann combine organized an above-average growth in the application of electronic data processing, mainly focusing on computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture technology. In preparation for our party congress the existent data processing capacities were increased 15-fold, and by the end of the year they will be raised another five times above today's level. The number of computer-assisted video workstations will be raised from today's 200 to 500 by the end of the year. Productivity increases of 300 percent in the field of construction and of 500 percent in programming, as well as a reduction of time concerning the treatment of certain stages within the process of production preparation such as the stage of scientific-technological calculations or that of automated processing records, from weeks and months to hours and days are now being introduced on a wide scale.

The bezirk leadership considers the creation of preconditions for introducing key technologies mainly as a demand on the work with the cadres. We have therefore given top priority to measures of qualification and advanced training and thus utilized the potentials of the combines, the Chamber of Technology, the "Otto von Guericke" Technical College, the Research, Development and Rationalization VEB of heavy machinery and installation construction, the data processing center, and the Robotron sales. The comrades in the combines link the creation of an intellectual lead for the application and efficient utilization of the key techologies with the building-up of their own capacities for the development and application of microelectronics, while taking into consideration their specific responsibility for products and processes.

Important performance reserves have been tapped by using a standard value memory -- a difficult term, but very effective, (laughter) which lives up to the international level. This central information center, which was created by our combines of heavy machinery and installation construction in close cooperation with scientific institutions, in particular the "Otto von Guericke" Technical College and the Research, Development, and Rationalization VEB, offers a wide range of performances. In this way 75 percent of the working hours plans used in the metal processing industry for the production of cutting parts have been influenced positively. Savings to date amount to about 1.9 million hours.

In the implementation of our party's economic strategy the bezirk leadership is concentrating its political leadership activity on investment projects that are highly important for the national economy. In the Magdeburg special construction combine, a new giant cooling tower has been developed in close cooperation with scientific institutions for the construction of nuclear power plants, which constitutes a top achievement concerning construction technology and the input-output ratio. Compared with cooling towers constructed up to now it has twice their capacity and totally new dimensions, with a base corresponding to that of a soccer field and a height of 150 meters. At the large construction site, such communists as Comrade Walter Tuchen from the Magdeburg special construction combine motivate the working people to start new initiatives to utilize the new technical processes and the new technologies.

Comrade delegates, dear guests!

The communists and working people of the bezirk's agricultural enterprises, too, can show you a succecssful balance sheet. But they proceed from the premise that with 48.1 decitons of grain and with 54.4 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare of usable land there are still some reserves to be tapped. This is demonstrated by the achievements of some enterprises whose delegates are here among us. There is, for instance Comrade Max Exner from the Schwaneberg state farm, who can show us an average yield of 80.6 decitons of winter grain, and on the best plots even a yield of 100 decitons. (strong applause).

Or Comrade Wolfgang Gebauer from Harsleben with an average potato yield of 413 dictions per hectare in his LPG; Comrade Dieter Scheithauer from the Querstedt LPG, whose collective reached an average of 51.2 decitons of winter rye on light old Marsh soils, and Comrade Fritz Schumann from the Wanzleben Agricultural Industry Association, where the records show a Kreis average of more than 400 decitons of beets per hectare. (strong applause) These are indeed figures we had not dared to dream of some years ago.

As one can see, our delegates from crop and animal production have also come with important results to our party congress. But also the working people who stayed at home are giving their best. In spite of the weather that is not cooperating with the party congress almost 80 percent of spring grain has been sown, and potatoes and beets have been planted on more than 15,000 hectares -- much too little, but at least something -- (laughter) and more than two thirds of the agricultural area has been fertilized. But today the cooperative peasant is no longer helpless against nature. We also get help from the pilots of the Soviet agricultural planes and to them goes a cordial "spasibo." (strong applause) In order to tap still unused reserves the bezirk leadership supports the public exchange of opinion of the "Club of the Sixties" in wheat production and of the "Club of the Fifties" in rye production so that the example of the best achievements gives even stronger stimulis to overcome the unjustified differences in production.

Thus, everyone of us feels encouraged and touched and our answer is: Yes, this is our party congress, a party congress of action, and it is our very own task to work to fulfill every single item of its decisions. This we pledge here before our party's highest forum! (long-standing strong applause)

SRV's Chu Huy Man Speaks

AU301402 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 7

[Address by Chu Huy Man, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy chairman of the SRV State Council, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades of the Presidium, dear comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the Vietnamese people we convey the most cordial greetings to the SED Central Committee, all delegates of the 11th party congress as well as to all communists, the workers class, and the working people of the GDR. (strong applause)

The 11th SED Congress is an important event in the political life of the GDR Communists, workers class, and the working people.

On this party congress Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, outstanding leading personality of the GDR people, and outstanding politician of the international communist and workers movement, presented a very significant, theoretically and practically valuable report summarizing the impressive and universal achievements and experiences in building and improving the developed socialist society in the GDR. The report sets extraordinarily great socioeconomic tasks for the 1968-90 period and gives the orientation for socioeconomic development up to the year 2000 in order to firmly advance the GDR in implementing promising prospects.

Dear comrades, in the past 40 years the SED has proved to be an outstanding organizer of all successes of the GDR people under the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the leadership of the SED, the GDR working class and people, continuing the glorious revolutionary traditions of the German workers movement, have achieved extraordinarily great successes in firm alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, have reliably defended the revolutionary achievements, and have brought the country to new heights in economic and social development. These excellent successes and the Leninist peace policy of the SED are a significant contribution to consolidating the strength of the socialist community, and to strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the world; they contribute to consolidating the struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Just like you, dear comrades, the CPV notes with great pleasure that the socialist world system, whose main force is the Soviet Union, is today stronger then ever before. The 27th CPSU Congress that was convened on 25 February was an event of great historic significance that has a constantly growing influence, not only in the Soviet Union, but on all continents.

Although today mankind faces the danger of a nuclear inferno conjured up by imperialism, the peace forces, on the other hand, are stronger than ever before and are able to prevent a devastating war. We think that the struggle for world peace, for a world without nuclear arms and other mass destruction means, the struggle for equal cooperation among people is a task of first priority for all peoples. In this spirit, our party fully supports the peace strategy and the initiatives of the Soviet Union, in particular the 3-step plan for the complete elimination of nuclear arms that is contained in the 15 January 1986 declaration of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergevich Gorbachev. Our party welcomes the peace initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries, among them the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR to transform central Europe into a zone free of chemical and nuclear weapons, and it highly appreciates them.

Filled with resentment, we most resolutely condemm the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism against Libya, a sovereign state, and declare our full solidarity with the just struggle of the Libyan people to defend their independence and freedom. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, since the complete liberation of our country our party has set two strategic tasks: to build socialism and to defend the socialist home country. Significant successes have been and are being achieved in this glorious revolutionary cause. At present our party is concentrating on preparing its sixth party congress. The forthcoming party congress will evaluate the situation in all fields over the past period, lay down the targets of socioeconomic development in the 1986-1990 period, and give an orientation for the subsequent years. Our party is deeply convinced that the successful implementation of these socioeconomic tasks cannot be separated from the solidarity and universal cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Comrades, allow me to express from this rostrum the heartfelt thanks of the CPV and the Vietnamese people to the party and the fraternal people of the GDR for the great help and support in the spirit of socialist internationalism which you granted the Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence and freedom, and which you are granting them today in building and defending their socialist home country (strong applause)

We wish the 11th SED Congress successful deliberations and great results.

May the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, and universal cooperation between the parties and peoples of the SRV and the GDR further strengthen and develop!

Long live peace and socialism!

Nicaragua's Ruiz Speaks

AU300508 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 pp 4-5

["Speech by Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN)" given at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 20 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades of the Presidium, distinguished delegates and guests:

The 11th SED Congress is surrounded by historic anniversaries and they characterize its spirit. Thaelmann, the party congress, the SED, the long-term plan, and the determined struggle for peace convey trust and belief in the future.

On behalf of the FSLN and its National Directorate we convey our greetings, which are borne by Sandinist pride and revolutionary loyalty, to the GDR, which has become a great historic power due to its profound transformations. Our respect and admiration go to the comrades of the party, to you, Comrade Honecker, and to the people of the GDR. [strong applause]

Comrades, with an ethical outlook and the strength generated by our tireless and heroic struggle against a merciless aggression, with the steadfastness resulting from our revolutionary ideas, which are characterized by the certainty of a future of peace and progress for mankind, we welcome and support all initiatives that are taken to alleviate the tensions of the international situation.

It was correctly voted that the struggle for peace is the most important task of mankind. No sensible man can say that in all all-out nuclear war there would be a victor. Nicaragua welcomes and supports with great emphasis the Soviet disarmament initiatives, particularly the far-reaching proposals put forth by Comrade Mikhail Gorbahev in January. (strong applause) These are proposals containing sincere solidarity with the peoples who are struggling against backwardness and misery, proposals that require us to use the financial resources released by renouncing the enormous production of destruction means to pay the foreign debts of the developing countries and aid the development of the peoples.

It is logical to applaud and to determinedly support the new Soviet proposals that were presented from this party congress platform. Nicaragua affirms its position and emphatically supports these proposals.

Comrades, the present U.S. Administration is stubbornly creating new hotbeds of tension. It obstinately forces ahead the arms race. In an outrageous way it neglects all progressive achievements and the call of the peoples for peace. Today's achievements of science and technology require, however, responsible behavior, and the determination to imperturbably hold up the banner of peace. This is the demand of mankind and the commandment of history. The attack of the U.S. Air Force on Tripoli and Banghazi is the result of a schizophrenic philosophy. Even if one takes into account the contradictions between capitalism and socialism -- what valid reasons might the White House have to attack Libya and to presume its right to attack again whenever it considers it appropriate?

Is it not the same phoney philosophy that is applied to the struggle of the Salvadoran people by according full legitimacy to the assassins of Archbishop Romero and attempting to drive the patricts, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) into death and into exile?

Nicaragua most harshly condemns this irresponsible behavior. Nicaragua, which itself is a victim of this terrorism, resists and will fight until victory. (stormy applause) From this platform we declare our solidarity with the Libyan people and their government as well as with all struggling people.

The imperialist policy toward Nicaragua is characterized by violence and blackmail. But our people are steadfast and will continue to be so. The Nicaraguan Government has always reacted flexibly and with determination on this policy. Therefore, the principle attitude of the socialist community is a valuable aid for us. It thwarts the intention of the Reagan administration to put neocolonialism in the place of the historically imperative nuclear disarmament up to the end of the century, a neocolonialism that attempts to deny the oppressed peoples the right to achieve their freedom and total independence.

We therefore reject the U.S. carrot-and-stick policy. We are offered peace if we withdraw our friendship from Cuba, the USSR, and the socialist community in general.

Nicaragua has struggled for its freedom, for its right to choose its friends and allies itself. This decision is not negotiable, it is irreversible. (strong applause) We trust in a peaceful future. And if future U.S. governments really act according to the peoples' will, then friendship will also be possible with the United States.

Dear Comrade Honecker, esteemed comrades, we heard the accountability report of the 11th party congress and admit it thrilled us, because it is, without doubt, the plan of the future and of peace. With the same admiration we followed the party congresses of our fraternal parties of the socialist community, in particular the CPSU Congress.

We are deeply impressed by your plans and programs. When in view of the current international crisis, in view of today's frightening situation -- in which the possibility of a nuclear war, which would mean the end of humanity, has emerged -- in view of the shameless economic policy of the United States and its allies, the peoples are tumbling into misery and the governments are plunging into identity crises, when determination and trust in the future are lacking, one might actually consider clenching the fist and looking for the decisive battle with the enemy. I repeat, we are impressed with your plans because we once more found the confirmation that the socialist countries are the main allies in the peoples' struggle for their independence and sovereignty, that they have written peace and progress on their banners. (applause)

Comrades, with its struggle our small Nicaragua is contributing to the safeguard of peace. This is the conviction of our people and its vanguard, the FSLN. Sandino and Fonseca taught us that a cowardly peace is neither just nor legitimate. Since 10 July 1979 more than 13,000 Nicaraguans have died as victims of North American aggression. The war caused losses of $1.3 billion to our country. Nevertheless, we expressed our good will and our best intentions to achive an agreement through negotiations, in which the norms of peaceful coexistence in the Central American region in relation to the United States are set down. We have submitted serious peace proposals. We have turned to the recognized international bodies and also to the American public. We have shown what the nature of the social system proclaimed by us is like. With deeds we have proven our will for peace and our intentions to achieve peace.

The response of the U.S. Administration, however, has been military escalation, slander campaigns, shameless open pressure, threats, and blackmail. The bodies that have been dealing with the neogotiations and the governments represented there have been victims of similar pressure.

But the Nicaraguan people continues to struggle for its inalienable right to freedom and sovereignty, to belong unconditionally to Central America, to Latin America, to the international community. There is no force that will be able to divert us from this goal.

We want peace and freedom!

Nicaragua is and remains a sovereign state! (prolonged strong applause)

Dear Comrade Honecker, dear comrades of the SED, although our Sandinist people's revolution is still young we can point with pride to well developed relations between our states and parties in the political and economic field. They are based on mutual respect, militant solidarity, and fraternal affinity and find a worthy place in the history of our struggle. They are the expression of our unshakable trust in the future. They are exemplary, revolutionary relations.

We share with you, the SED, and with your people, Comrade Honecker, the justified pride in the GDR's youth, the FDJ. The Nicaraguan people, too, know their internationalist spirit and their humanistic attitude. The Karl-Marx Hospital in Managua is proof of this revolutionary spirit, of this revolutionary determination. Our people thank you for this. (applause)

Comrades, at this 11th party congress the Nicaragua of Sandino and Fonseca could unhesitatingly tell you the same thing about itself that Ernst Thaelmann, a great son of your people, expressed in the following way: "The history of our country is difficult, therefore it needs real men ... because to be a soldier of the revolution means to be unshakably loyal to the cause -- a loyalty that stands the test in life as well as in death; it means to show absolute steadfastness, optimism, courage, and determination to struggle at any moment." (prolonged strong applause)

Long live the 11th SED Congress! (strong applause)

Long live the friendship between the GDR and Nicaragua!

Long live peace! a free fatherland or death! (long-lasting stormy applause. The delegates and guests stand up)

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Address

AU050637 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 10

["Speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, DPRK vice president," at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Very esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear women and men comrades: I am extraordinarily pleased to be able at this honorable tribune of the 11th SED Congress to convey to you the cordial comradely greetings and congratulations of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] and the Korean people, addressed to the fraternal SED and the GDR people. (strong applause)

Permit me now, on the instructions of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, to convey the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee addressed to the 11th SED Congress:

To the 11th SED Congress

Dear Comrades, the WPK Central Committee congratulates you on your 11th SED Congress and conveys through the delegates to the party congress and the other comrades present here the heartfelt fraternal greetings of the WPK members and Korean people to all SED members and GDR people.

The 11th SED Congress is taking place at the memorable time in which your party commemorates the 40th anniversary of its founding.

Now all SED members and working people are viewing with great emotion the past 40 years of struggle. It is with the great pride of the victorious that you have prepared the 11th party congress.

We are convinced that your party congress will evaluate the victorious struggle of the GDR people, led by your party, to fashion the developed socialist society and the achieved successes and performances, and that it will open up bright prospects for your party and people and thus will go down in the history of the development of the SED as a memorable event.

The SED is the glorious revolutionary vanguard of the workers class which led the struggle of the GDR people to victory under the conditions of a direct confrontation with imperialism.

Seasoned in a long struggle, the SED led the GDR workers class and people on German soil, which was the cradle of two world wars and a mainstay of fascism, and established today's peace-loving developed industrial state. This emphatically shows the just nature of the cause of socialism and its indestructible viability.

In the period covered by the report, the industrious and gifted fraternal GDR people, under the wise leadership of the SED with Comrade Erich Honecker at the head, asserted a high degree of organization and discipline and came out in favor of successfully implementing the political tasks set forth at the 10th party congress as well as the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy. As a result of this the country's appearance changed fundamentally; the working peoples' material and cultural prosperity increased considerably; the social system of the state was consolidated; and industry, agriculture, and all other branches of the national economy developed by leaps and bounds.

Today the SED is organizationally and ideologically more consolidated than ever. Its leading role in the state and in all sectors of social life has intensified and the unity and cohesion between the party and masses are based on a solid foundation.

The GDR people have deep confidence in their leading force, the SED, and confident in victory, are vigorously struggling to shape the developed socialist society.

The consolidation and development of the SED and the growing strength of the GDR contribute greatly to the general strengthening of socialism and to preserving peace in Europe and in the world at large.

The WPK and the Korean people rejoice at all the successes of the fraternal GDR people, achieved under SED leadership, in the struggle for building socialism and communism, as if they were their own successes.

The 11th SED Congress is highly important for the consolidation and development of your party, as well as the further struggle of the GDR people for implementing the program for the building of socialism and communism, which will be adopted at your party congress; from the bottom of our hearts we wish the congress even greater victories and progress. (strong applause)

Comrades, the tense world situation is further intensifying and the danger of a nuclear war increases every day as a result of the concealed aggressions and war machinations of the United States and other imperialists.

The present situation confronts all mankind with the most urgent and serious task of averting war and protecting peace.

The WPK and the Korean people highly appreciate that the SED and the GDR people at the western outpost of socialism have submitted the proposal for setting up a zone in Europe free from nuclear and chemical weapons, have submitted many other peace-loving initiatives, and are actively struggling for their implementation in order to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and to preserve peace and security in Europe and in the world. They fully support these and affirm their full solidarity with them.

There is no place in the world today where the serious danger of a nuclear has increased so much as on the Korean peninsula.

U.S. imperialism regards the Korean peninsula the most important area for implementing its global strategy. It has constantly intensified its machinations for establishing "two Koreas," and has moved nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, and strategic equipment to South Korea, thereby transforming South Korea into a nuclear weapons base.

More than 1,000 various nuclear weapons are now deployed in South Korea. Thus it has become the region with the highest density of nuclear arms deployment in the world.

It is under these conditions that the United States and the South Korean regime conduct vast war maneuvers such as "Team Spirit" for several months every year. Armed forces numbering several hundred thousand men, modern means of mass destruction, and strategic equipment including nuclear weapons are employed in these maneuvers. Thus the United States and the South Korean regime are constantly exacerbating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

This shows that a nuclear war can spring from Korea any time. We are availing ourselves of this opportunity to most deeply thank the SED and the GDR Government and people for unmasking and denouncing the reckless constant aggressive war machinations of the United States and of the South Korean regime and for always displaying their firm solidarity with our people. (strong applause)

The WPK and the Korean people, firmly rallied around the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and our party Central Committee, are waging a vigorous struggle to accelerate the socialist construction of the country and to unify the fatherland. By doing so they will fulfill their national and international duties in an outstanding manner.

The people of Korea and the GDR are brothers in class and arms who are protecting socialism in the East and West.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and people of two countries are further developing well on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meetings and talks between the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-Song, and the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the highly esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, in Pyongyang and Berlin, and the treaty of friendship and cooperation are the main driving forces developing the friendship and cohesion between the parties and people of our two countries to higher, new level.

The friendship and cohesion between our parties and people, which developed and was strengthened in the struggle to common goals and ideals, is indestructible.

It is the consistent position of the WPK and the DPRK Government, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to further deepen and develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Just as in the past the WPK and Korean people will also in the future militantly advance in the struggle against the aggressive and military policy of the imperialists, for the protection of peace and security in the world, for the strengthening and development of the international communist and workers movement, and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism forever and jointly, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal SED and GDR people.

Long live the inviolable friendship and cohesion between the WPK and the SED, and between the Korean people and the GDR people!

WPRK Central Committee

Pyongyang 17 April 1986

(prolonged, strong applause; the delegates and guests rise from their seats. The Korean delegation leader presents the congratulatory letter to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee)

YOUTH RALLY HELD IN HONOR OF PARTY CONGRESS

Aurich Opens Rally

DW181804 East Berlin Television Service in GErman 1606 GMT 18 apr 86

[Speech by FDJ Central Council First Secretary Eberhard Aurich at the FDJ rally in honor of the 11th SED Party Congress: Marx-Engels Square in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrde Erich Honecker, dear comrade delegates of the 11th party congress, dear foreign guests, dear friends and comrades: On behalf of the FDJ members, on behlf of all GDR youth, I report to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, and to all delegates of the 11th SED Congress the commitments undertaken under the FDJ's Ernst Thaelmann drive have been fulfilled. [cheers, applause] All targets set forth in the eltter of the delegates to the 12th FDJ Parliament to the SED Central Committee have been attained and surpassed. [cheers, applause] More than two million personal assignments have been met. [cheers, applause] By these deeds the youths of the GDR support the SED policy which is aimed at maintaining the well-being of the people and safeguarding peace. [cheers, applause] Firmly and unshakingly, full of confidence, we back the Marxist-Leninist course of our party, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, our friend and comrade, Erich Honecker. [cheers] For this reason the FDJ has exceeded its projects in the economic initiatives for fulfilling the economic strategy of the SED [cheers] We thereby strengthen and protect our socialist fatherland, the GDR. [shouts, cheers]

By these deeds the youths of the GDR reaffirm their unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and all countries of socialism. We are aware that the stronger socialism is, the safer is peace. [shouts, cheers, chants]

We join the ranks in the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament. With our full strength we support the peace policy of socialism. On behalf of the GDR youth we wholeheartedly approve the proposals concerning the drastic reduction of conventional and chemical weapons, also advanced today by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We demand that the United States and its allies [cheers, shouts, chants] follow at long last this policy of commonsense and peace. We demand: Away with all "star wars" plans. [shouts, cheers] On behalf of mankind we stick to the slogan: Into the next millennium, free from nuclear weapons! [shouts, cheers]

By our deeds we strengthen the front of the anti-imperialist solidarity. We are angry over the barbarian aggression against the Libyan people by U.S. imperialism. We join the call of Comrade Erich Honecker: We want peace, peace, and peace again! [cheers, shouts, chants]

We are greeting you, dear foreign guests of the 11th party congress, and assure you that here, on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR youths act as socialist patriots, proletarian internationalists, and young peace fighters in the spirit of the glorious traditions of our people and the struggle of our people for peace and socialism. We fight under the red banners of honor of the party with the pictures of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck which as many as 22,000 FDJ basic organizations have received as an award. [cheers, shouts, chants] With the deeds performed we thank you, above all, dear Comrade Erich Honecker; we thank all functionaries and members of the party. [cheers, shouts] We express our gratitude for a policy which guarantees us a happy present and a safe future. [cheers, shouts] As we hand over the results of our Ernst Thaelmann drive we promise: We will take up the call to the youth by the 11th party congress and muster all our strength to implement the decisions of the 11th SED party congress. Friendship! [cheers, chants, applause]

Honecker Addresses Youth

AU301152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR state Council chairman at FDJ rally in honor of 11th SED Congress in Marx-Engels Square in Berlin on 18 April 1986, titled: "Our People Rely on the Elan and Energy of Youth"]

[Text] Dear FDJ members, with great pleasure I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the delegates and guests at the 11th SED Congress. (applause, cheers) This powerful rally under the blue FDJ flags and the red banners of honor with the images of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck shows the deep commitment of our country's youth to the ideals of peace and socialism. (applause) This profession is based on your confidence in the policy of our Marxist-Leninist party, the SED. SED -- FDJ, SED -- FDJ, SED -- FDJ (cheers)

Dear FDJ members, here we feel the young people's pressing enthusiasm which has helped create our worker-peasant power and actively contributed to shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR. (applause, cheers, chants: GDR -- our fatherland) Dear FDJ members, you closed the FDJ's Ernst Thaelmann drive with an outstanding balance.

The results that Comrade Eberhard Aurich, FDJ Central Council first secretary, reported just now reflect the young people's love for and loyalty to their socialist fatherland. (applause, chants: GDR -- our fatherland)

Dear friends, you rightly say that the all-round strengthening and reliable protection of our GDR strengthens its position as a cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe. On behalf of the delegates to the 11th SED Congress I want to thank you and all young people in the GDR very cordially for the exemplary initiatives and outstanding results in the Ernst Thaelmann drive. (applause, chants: SED -- FDJ)

Dear friends, it is always a pleasure for us to see you follow the revolutionary traditions of the unforgotten fighters against war and fascism, the activists of the first hour and the heroes of socialist building, and to see you consciously continue those traditions with your own creative achievements. This makes us feel sure that in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress we can firmly rely on the young generation's energy. Your revolutionary restlessness and your unprecedented dedication are important elements for our plans for the future.

The appeal by the 11th party congress to our country's youth is an expression of our party's confidence in your efficiency and patriotism. The unity of socialism and youth, which has grown through many decades of common work for the strengthening of the GDR, is reflected today in particular in the way the young generation has accepted the challenge of our times. The fact that we can rely on the young people's qualifications and productivity is undoubtedly one of the basic advantages of our social order. That experience from the GDR's successful history will also accompany us on our road into the year 2000. We are happy that you will march forward in that respect side by side with the Leninist Komsomol. (applause, chants: druzhba -- friendship)

Dear friends, we are aware that you are able and willing to carry the revolutionary banner of the achievements of socialism on German soil over the threshold of the new century. Under that banner we strengthen the indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. (applause, chants: peace, friendship, solidarity) Under that banner we strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity with all people fighting for national and social liberation. At the present time when mankind's existence is threatened more than ever, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism are increasingly merging. Dear friends, united under the banner of the achievements of socialism on German soil, the generations march forward to new great successes in the struggle for peace and socialism. (applause, cheers)

Dear young friends, long live the FDJ, the loyal helper and reliable combat reserve of the SED. (applause) Long live the GDR, (applause, cheers) Forward, free German youth, all our strength for the implementation of the 11th SED Congress. (applause, cheers, chants)

AUSTRIAN FARMERS 'PARALYZE' BORDER CHECKPOINT

LD031814 Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- Austrian farmers continued to block roads leading to the Nickelsdorf-Hegyeshalom border station from the Austrian side on Saturday. Hungarian authorities have reinforced the passport and customs services at the Sopron and Kophaza border stations, and staff from Hegyeshalom have also been transferred to the two stations.

However, crossing at Kophaza was unexpectedly paralyzed Saturday, at around 10 a.m. The border was closed for about four hours, then the tractors blocking the roads leading to the station left, and crossing was resumed shortly after 2 p.m. Austrian authorities -- customs officials -- have informed their Hungarian colleagues that the Austrian, Burgenland wine-growers and farmers who demand action for their various complaints, intended this short closure as a new warning. They held out the prospect of blocking traffic and closing down the border stations at Koszeg and other routes along the Hungarian-Austrian border.

During the day there were no new restrictions at the Soipron border station, which was opened early Saturday morning. However, Hungarian authorities are prepared for a possible new restriction of traffic.

The closure at Hegyeshalom, which is in its third day, and the shorter disorders at other stations along the border have extremely disturbed the inter-border and international traffic of the western part of Hungary. In spite of this there were foreign tourists in Sopron, Guor and Mosonmagyarovar. Many tourists were forced to make great detours, or had to stay in Hungary and Austria.

The Hungarian authorities -- the police, border guard and customs officials -- are doing everything to ease the difficulties of travellers who find themselves in the unexpected, forced situation. In Hegyeshalom, preparations were made to receive 10,000 tourists during the three days of the holiday. However, only three FRG tourists on bicycles managed to get through from Austria.

TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISITS BUDAPEST

Arrives 4 May

LD042357 Budapest MTI in English 1858 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Kaya Erdem, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Budapest Sunday for an official visit. He is meeting an invitation from Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers who met the visiting minister at Ferihegy Airport.

Talks With Marjai

LD052105 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Kaya Erdem, Turkish deputy prime minister of state, started talks in Budapest on Monday.

Besides international political, economic and financial topics, the parties discussed bilateral relations, with particular regard to the development of economic cooperation.

The Turkish deputy prime minister's party which includes government officials, presidents of the Istanbul Chambers of Industry and Commerce, trade, industrial and construction industrial managers, have started talks with Hungarian counterparts.

PAL RETURNS FROM FRG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD051506 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee, returned from the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party on Monday.

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED

LD051733 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Budapest: While recognizing his merits, the Council of Ministers has relieved Ferenc Esztergalyos from his position as deputy foreign minister, because he is receiving another important assignment. At the same time, Laszlo Kovacs has been appointed deputy foreign minister.

HAMORI, GROSZ ATTEND BUDAPEST YOUTH MEETING

LD031821 Budapest MTI in English 1611 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- The meeting of Budapest delegates of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) ended Saturday in Budapest. Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, addressed the participants on the second day. Also present was Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

Following the reports by the chairmen of the various sections, and a debate over these, the meeting of delegates elected the members and officials of the KISZ Budapest committee. Gyula Tarcsi, who was the first secretary of the KISZ Budapest committee, has received other important commission. In recognition of his merits the KISZ Central Committee awarded the Medal of Youth to Gyula Tarcsi. The decoration was presented by Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

Delegates of the Young Communists of the Hungarian capital elected Peter Kiss first secretary of the KISZ Budapest committee. Peter Kiss has been a member of the KISZ Central Committee since 1984, and was secretary of the KISZ Budapest committee since 1985.

GASPAR LEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO JAPAN

LD031827 Budapest MTI in English 1613 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- A Trade Union delegation, led by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), left for Japan Saturday. The delegation is meeting an invitation from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO).

WESTERN REPORTS ON RADIATION CRITICIZED

LD052308 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Radio Free Europe and other Western Polish-language radio stations do not hide their irritation that Polish society reacted calmly and soberly to the news about the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. So they are doing all they can to spread information which is at variance with the facts. Among other things, they are reporting the mass evacuation of foreigners. Free Europe did this on Sunday. However, the coordination of diversionary activities sometimes does not come up to scratch. This is what the Voice of America broadcast on May 4, citing the Warsaw correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST, Jackson Diehl:

Richard Hopper, a representative of the Environmental Protection Agency and a specialist in radiology who arrived in Warsaw Saturday, writes the correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST, took readings immediately after his arrival which showed that the quantity of radioactive particles in the Warsaw air is twice that of the normal level. However, it is significantly below the level deemed to be dangerous. The American expert expressed the opinion that there is no reason for the Department of State to maintain the recommendation issued on Friday for American women of child-bearing age and for children not to visit Poland. Hopper added that none of the workers of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw or members of their families would be evacuated from Poland. He said that those embassy workers he had tested do not show any of the signs of excess exposure to radiation that might be dangerous to health.

[Announcer] And so, contrary to the intentions of their proponents, this time truth was spoken.

USSR EXPERTS HOLD TALKS ON CHERNOBYL FALLOUT

LD051843 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda today received a delegation of Soviet experts in the field of radiological protection visiting Poland, for consultations in connection with the effects of the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The delegation is under the chairmanship of Professor Sokolovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometereology and Environmental Control.

During the meeting, the Soviet experts presented the results of work jointly conducted with Polish specialists in connection with the passing of a radioactive cloud over Polish territory. The effectiveness of the preventive measures was emphasized, as were the coordinated organizational efforts in this respect. During the talks, it was acknowledged that the acceleration of international work to specify the norms, principles, and modes of mutual cooperation of states in the field of radiological protection and preventive procedures is advisable. The means of states informing each other on these matters was agreed upon. Stefan Jarzebski, minister of environmental protection and natural resources, took part in the talks.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD051632 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5: A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR arrived here today on an official visit paid on the invitation from the Polish Sejm's Presidium.

The 7-strong delegation is chaired by CPSU CC secretary, deputy chairman of the Foreign Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Zimyanin. During its week's visit in Poland, the guests will meet with top party and state activists. They will also tour some regions of Poland where they are to participate in celebrations marking the anniversary of victory over Nazi fascism.

Before noon, the Soviet parliamentarians paid a visit to Roman Malinowski. Briefing them on the main problems of the 9th term Sejm, the speaker noted that the autumn elections closed the well advanced stage of normalization and stabilization in Poland. Stressing the relations of friendship, brotherhood and alliance between both states, he drew attention to the significance of cooperation between the highest representation organs, which stimulates the development also in other fields. Poland and the USSR cooperate in international forum, conducting ceaseless struggle for maintaining peace. The speaker also informed about the on-going debate on the documents for the 10th PUWP Congress, and also on the economic conditionalities [as received] for the concept of the 5-year plan.

"The recent 27th CPSU Congress is considered an important event for the entire socialist and progressive world community," said Roman Malinowski. "The Gorbachev plan creates realistic conditions for ensuring peaceful future to the world. The striving for raising the level of economic cooperation between the socialist states is widely accepted in Poland."

Referring to the approaching 9th May anniversary, the speaker noted that Poland would never forget the 600 thousand Soviet soldiers fallen in the struggle for the freedom of our state.

Mikhail Zimyanin described the Soviet society's activities aimed at the implementation of resolutions passed by the recent CPSU Congress, characterized by a creative approach to the development of all walks of life. In international field -- the Soviet proposal's essence is equal security for everyone. He also noted that there existed possibilities for furthering the Soviet-Polish cooperation. Zimyanin also conveyed greetings from the Presidium of the Soviet Parliament, as well as an invitation for a Sejm delegation to pay a visit to the USSR.

Warsaw, May 5: Plenary talks chaired by Roman Malinowski and Mikhail Zimyanin started in the Sejm this afternoon. During the talks the two sides expressed a conviction that interparliamentary contacts between the two states serve well the strengthening of ties and deepening of cooperation between Poland and the USSR as a significant element of the rich infrastructure of bilateral relations. One of the forms of these contacts is the exchange of parliamentary delegations of the two states. The Polish side thanked for inviting a delegation of the Polish Sejm to pay a visit in the USSR.

Mikhail Zimyanin broadly informed the Polish side about the social and economic development of the Soviet Union and characterized the most important elements of the programme to speed up the development of the Soviet national economy adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The chairman of the delegation of the Soviet parliamentarians paid much attention to Soviet-U.S. relations -- and against their background -- to peaceful initiatives presented by Mikhail Gorbachev aimed to eliminate nuclear arsenals. He stressed the significance of interparliamentary contacts for the strengthening of peace and developing international dialogue.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE WITH PRC HOLDS TALKS

LD052116 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- The Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation went into its 2nd session today to assess the state of bilateral trade relations, including implementation of this year's turnover. The meeting will also appraise the implementation of the earlier agreed topics of industrial cooperation and the present state of and prospects for development of cooperation in science and technology between the two countries.

The committee's work is being led by heads of Polish and Chinese sides: Minister of Mining and Power Engineering Czeslaw Piotrowski and Minister of Coal Mining Yu Hongoen.

Meets Coal Minister

LD052238 Warsaw PAP in English 1908 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today co-president of the Polish-Chinese Committee of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, China's Minister of Coal Mining Yu Hongen. The two discussed bilateral economic relations between their countries. Co-president of the Committee Minister of Mining and Power Engineering Czeslaw Piotrowski and China's Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing participated in the talk.

INTERIOR MINISTER EVALUATES STATE OF SECURITY

LD052323 Warsaw PAP in English 2152 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- Polish Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak evaluated the state of security in Poland and specified tasks for the nearest future at a pre-congress conference in the Interior Ministry's PUWP organization held here today. The present state of peace and public order is diametrically different from the situation in the early 1980's. It is free from raging anarchy, collapse of social discipline, and a high sense of impunity, he said. On the social scale, it means improved internal security, better protection of human life and property, and normal conditions for smooth work and leisure, Kiszcak added.

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES HOLD PRECONGRESS PLENUMS

LD052154 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5: A party campaign before the 10th PUWP CC Congress has entered a new stage with the first pre-congress PUWP voivodship conference held today in Biala Podlaska (eastern Poland).

Other party voivodship conferences will be held throughout Poland this month. Today's plenary meetings of PUWP voivodship committees in Jelenia Gora, Kalisz, Lodz, Opole, Tarnow and Wloclawek adopted documents and agreed dates for the conferences, as well as becoming an opportunity for reviewing the hitherto course of pre-congress campaign within individual voivodship party organisations.

MESSNER, VATICAN ENVOY DISCUSS CHURCH-STATE TIES

LD060403 Warsaw PAP in English 1816 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5: Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner, received here today the head of the team for constant working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government, Archbiship Luigi Poggi, in connection with the termination of his mission to Poland. The two discussed problems concerning the relations between Poland and the Holy See, stressing that their further favourable development will serve the cause of consolidating detente and cooperation between states and nations. The participants in the meeting also discussed some topics concerning the state-church relations in Poland. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Vice-Minister, Tadeusz Olechowski.

GLEMP CHAIRS EPISCOPATE PLENARY CONFERENCE

LD032159 Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 -- Polish Episcopate held its 213th plenary conference at the Jasna Gora Shrine in Czestochowa on May 1st and 2nd under the chairmanship of Polish Catholic primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp.

According to a communique, the primate had given an account on his converstion with president of the Council of State, General Wojciech Jaruzelski on April 24, his papal audience last March, and his pastoral visit to France last April.

The bishops also discussed problems of the church-state relations and heard the report of the mixed committee on the works and talks between the Episcopate's Secretariat and representatives of state authorities. The discussants paid much attention to selected social and moral problems in this country stressing that the believers are obligated to courageously react to the symptoms of moral evil.

LE FIGARO VIEWS JARUZELSKI-GLEMP MEETING

PM021215 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Glemp-Jaruzelski Meeting"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The eagerly awaited "summit" meeting between General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp, which was held yesterday, has confirmed that, despite the current problems in church-state relations, the two sides are still showing goodwill and are determined to continue the dialogue.

The most important piece of information contained in the joint communique (which, moreover, was written before the meeting) is obviously the support expressed by the government and the episcopate for the idea of establishing diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican. At present Minister Kuberski is the liaison with the Vatican in Rome, while Mgr Poggi heads the working group for relations with Poland, but there is not apostolic nuncio in Warsaw.

This favorable disposition toward relations is, moreover, expressed in conditional terms in the communique: Diplomatic relations will be established when the essential problems affecting church-state relations have been solved, primarily the problem of the church's legal status.

Gen Jaruzelski has made a major concession on this in saying that he is prepared to resume negotiations on this point and, above all, by accepting the judgment requested by Cardinal Glemp.

Indeed, on 15 February 1984 Minister Urban said at a press conference that there was no link between the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican and recognition of the church's legal status in Poland, but that they were "two parallel sets of negotiations." That conflicted with the idea expressed in these terms in the communique issued by the episcopal conference on 25 and 26 January 1984: "The bishops think that the normalization of relations between the church and the state and between Poland and the Holy See must rest on sound legal bases guaranteeing the interests of the church, the Catholic population, and the state."

The Episcopate's Firmness

Indeed, the episcopate is not particularly anxious to see an apostolic nuncio in Warsaw who could limit its influence, although this risk is reduced as long as there is a Polish pope in the Vatican. It can therefore take a firm line in the negotiations. In fact it is the government which is the petitioner. In this connection one should recall the statement made to the Sejm on 31 January 1983 by Stefan Olszowski, who was then foreign minister: "Fruitful bilateral contacts (between Warsaw and the Vatican) are bringing us closer to full normalization of relations."

In addition, the two sides are once again advocating the continuation of a dialogue which alone can enable the country to overcome the crisis. But is it more than just another pious hope, if we can use the expression in the circumstances? There is reason to doubt it, especially since nothing has been said about any of the specific questions now being raised: There is nothing about the holy father's visit to Poland in 1987; nothing about the campaign of Marxist indoctrination in the schools and cultural spheres; nothing about the foundation to help private agriculture, although on Tuesday the government offered the foundation committee a plenary meeting for the next day, Wednesday, which the latter obviously had to reject because there was not enough time to make the appropriate preparations.

In these circumstances, this summit meeting certainly strengthens Gen Jaruzelski's position on the domestic scene 2 months before the party congress, and makes the rapprochement he wants with the Vatican easier. But none of the specific problems which are hampering church-state relations have been solved. At the very least we can hope that the atmosphere will be improved by this meeting.

CZYREK ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO PARTY PROGRAM

LD050937 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 May 86

[Interview with Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee by unidentified announcer -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] We are all still impressed by the very numerous 1 May manifestations. It must be emphasized that this year the marches were probably far more numerously attended than in previous years, and I think this was not just due to the weather, but because people wanted to participate in the processes taking place in Poland, in the same way as they have, for several months now, been participating in discussions over Poland's future. Our guest in the program is Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary. I want to begin our conversation on what is now happening in the discussions on the draft party program.

I know that two meetings of the congress commission team, which is preparing the draft, have already taken place, and I know that you have an enormous number of conclusions, recommendations and proposals, even quite revolutionary ones, which propose a different construction for the program from that indicated in the draft.

[Czyrek] You have mentioned the enormous political revival in our country, the effects of which include, among other things, participation in the 1 May marches. I think it was not just a question of participation but of the whole atmosphere of these marches. An important element of this political revival is in fact the discussion over the party draft program and theses cocerning the next 5-year plan and its development. One can say that the discussion to date has taken place within the party. I think that in the near future this discussion will expand to social and youth organizations and allied parties and will intensify in the press, the radio, and television and will take on a general social and national character.

[Announcer] This is also taking place now at party meetings, and these are not internal party meetings but open ones. I have even noticed from several reports on such meetings that at some of them invited nonparty members were more active in the discussions than were party members.

[Czyrek] Yes, these are very positive signs -- both the institution of open meetings and the active participation of nonparty workers in them. We want this active participation to continue. This does not, however, change the fundamental point that discussion is now taking place within the party, with the participation of nonparty members but still within the party.

[Announcer] What can be said today about the actual state of discussion?

[Czyrek] That the discussions are very honest, critical, and involved and that, at the same time, the criticism is creative.

[Announcer] For participants of this discussion, it is important that the program really be as good as it possibly can.

[Czyrek] That is so. It is not a matter of disqualification but one of the program to accord as far as possible with the social and developmental needs of the country and to be an attractive document, encouraging active stances. Clearly, it is not easy to construct such a program, but, as you have mentioned, the team, which has already met twice, is working actively to take into consideration the corrections, recommendations and proposals presented in the discussions to date. As you know, every party organization sets down its proposals on paper and then hands them in. Voivodship committees send them either in their orginal form, if they are interesting and important, or else sum up these proposals to a certain extent, making known even proposals for editorial changes. Will we also take into account the radical projects, such as changes in construction, linguistic changes, and clearer priorities regarding our tasks? I believe that such a need does exist and that the team, [word indistinct] of its work, will come to the Central Committee meeting with a greatly improved version of the program.

[Announcer] Secretary, in conclusion, I would like to ask what might seem like a somewhat private question, although not wholly so, as it is being asked in front of the microphone. I also intend to present a few proposals for the draft program. What is the closing date, since after all, if the commission has already prepared a version that will be approved by the 26th plenum, those changes can only then be considered by the congress?

Therefore, I am not asking for the dates of the 26th plenum but for a date for which, looking at it rationally, one must hurry in presenting recommendations to the congress commission about the draft party program.

[Czyrek] Conclusions, recommendations, and proposals may be presented even up to the last day of the congress, and I have a duty to say this, as the chairman of the commission. Taking into account the tempo of work and so forth, it would however, be extremely valuable for the team if the conclusions, proposals and recommendations could so to speak, flow in up to, approximately, 20-25 May, for a reasonable chance of their being examined and taken into account in the draft which will be presented to the Central Committee.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE GUIDELINES CHAPTER III

LD032211 Warsaw PAP in English 1615 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 -- We continue with the review of the third chapter of guidelines of the PUWP Central Committee for the 10th congress of the party. The chapter is titled "Socio-Economic Goals and Conditions of Their Realisation". The following section of the chapter is subtitled: "Higher Effectiveness, Higher Standard of Living."

The section reads in part:

A substantial condition for economic progress, higher effectiveness and as a result, fuller, more rational and effective ways of sufficing population's needs is to achieve and consolidate economic equilibrium. Lack of such equilibrium contributes to impeding the process of economy's reforming and weakening the motivation for honest work.

The process of balancing the economy, however, is not easy. Hitherto experiences point to the equilibrium on home market as a sensitive link of this process. Among determinants co-responsible for the equilibrium, the largest numbers of social conflicts and emotions result from price-shaping policy. High, though annually diminishing rise of prices meets with general criticism. The party shares the concern as to socially and economically negative aftermaths of inflation and takes pains to fight them.

Still, the progressing price rise stem both from objective and subjective causes. Because of ever more difficult excavation, the costs of coal and other raw materials grow. We are under the pressure of world price rises. We are burdened with the need to achieve a steady export surplus. Aging means of production, increasing technological gap cause that it is necessary to increase investment outlays, largely reduced in the early 80's [sentence as received]. The effects will be visible not earlier than in several years.

Prices of many important goods and services do not cover the costs of production which does not help their sparing use. This, among others, pertains to coal, power, transport.

On the other hand there continue to exist numerous instances of wasting people's work, power and raw and intermediate materials. A two per cent rise in material costs entails a one per cent general price rise. We suffer enormous losses resulting from low quality of production. All this leads to increased production costs and forms a prerequisite for price rises.

Against hitherto experiences, the equilibrium is largely endangered by excessive, in relation to production and labour productivity, pays. Therefore, ways of tackling the problem, elimination of causes of the following status quo, must attract particular attention in the course of discussion in enterprises. Modernization of investment processes, proper credit policy and balanced budget of the state should be conductive to reducing inflation.

In the current five years, the pay policy in the material sphere will tend to shape, in individual factories, means for remunerations in close relation to efficiency of management, to observe the principle of closer interdependence between pays and the quality of work, to promote the system of work evaluation and its norms as well as attestation of work stands, to reduce the number of elements independent of share and effects of labour in the structure of pays, to reschedule the principles of remunerating managerial cadres in factories in such a way as to make them more interested in the economic performance of enterprises.

In the non-production sector, means allocated for remunerations will be shaped in relation to growth of pays in the material sphere, along with restructuring the principles of remuneration in such a way as to increase their interdependence with input and results of work.

The basic assumption of social welfare policy in the next year should focus on selectivity, more precise allocation of welfare benefits so that they would reach families and people who really need care and protection, mainly old-age and disability pensioners, large and incomplete families, those with handicapped children.

Introduction of steady valorization will ensure maintaining real value of benefits and will cause at the same time that the joint means designated for old-age and disability pensions grow faster than pays.

Market supplies in the current five years will grow by 14-15 per cent. Market will record further stabilization and enrichment, continuity of sales, particularly of goods whose significance is essential for population will be ensured.

Food market will be strengthened. Foodstuffs supplies, higher by 12 per cent will better meet consumers' demands in respect to quality and variety. It is also indispensable to expand the processing base and to improve technological processes. It is particularly important to expand production capacities of such branches as dairy, milling, baking, oil producing, potato, freezing, fruit and vegetable and fishing industries.

In 1986-1990, supplies of durables will grow by 17 per cent. This will fully satisfy the demands for footwear, clothes, furniture, toiletries.

Wider use of micro-processors in national economy should result in undertaking the production of modern durables such as new generations of television sets, video-recorders, laser record-players, personal computers and micro-computers.

Quick development of services, particularly those essential for living such as -- laundry and cleaning, car transport, housing will be one of the most important factors in improving families' living standards.

The nearest years should bring the tangible improvement in organization and functioning of trade, services, all institutions attending to population needs.

Complex moves undertaken, must aim at steady growth of the number of apartments built and preparing the conditions for constructing some 300,000 flats annually. It is assumed that the number of apartments built between 1986-1990 will total 1,050-1,150 thousand, that is 10-20 per cent more than in the last five years. Following the realization of these tasks by the year 1990 the general housing reserves will grow by some 10-11 per cent and their joint living space will increase by 12-13 per cent. For the first time ever, the population density index will drop below one person for one room.

The programme requires many active actions leading, first of all, to reduce material-consumption of construction works and to relatively lower costs of apartment construction. There are many cases of waste: The use of cement is irrationally high, in some enterprises exceeding the norm by 50 per cent, glass by 20 per cent and paints by mean 12 per cent.

It is indispensable to improve labour productivity and discipline of work among other through the implementation of efficient organizational solutions. It is necessary to generally promote the working party system in the organization of construction works.

Essentially, housing demands will be mainly sufficed by housing cooperatives, accompanied by the growing share of ownership inputs. Pains will also be taken to differentiate forms and scope of state's financial assistance binding it to the housing conditions, professional and family situation of people applying for flats.

The problem of social needs is dominated by development of schools to such extent which together with premises taken over from other occupiers would prevent, despite fast growth of the number of pupils, greater density in classrooms, rule out the growth of number of lessons conducted in shifts, and wherever it is possible, improve the index in question. In the current five years, network of kindergartens will be developed in such a way as to ensure the raise of the number of children attending them from 50 to at least 59 per cent.

The essential aim of society's health protection will concern providing the population with medical care, easy to reach through the system of out-patients and hospitals. To guarantee the effective realization of the above mentioned tasks, authorities envisaged further development of higher and secondary medical educaion, better use of specialists, development of health care's material base among others by 25,000 of new hospital beds in the quinquennium, larger supplies of medicaments and medical equipment.

As for environmental protection, the main aim in the current five years will be to halt the processes of environmental degradation. An important task of the economic policy will be the striving to eliminate the really existing and potential deficiency of water. In the effect of concluding the construction of water treatment plants it will be possible to improve the state of water purity by the year 1990.

PZPR POLITBURO CULTURE 'COMMUNIQUE' 15 APR

AU031901 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 86 pp 1, 1

[PAP: "Communique Following the Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 15 April the PZPR Politburo examined the state and prospects of development of culture and the tasks stemming from party and state cultural policy. The comprehensive "Report on the Situation in Culture" worked out by the National Culture Council and other cultural material and analyses were examined.

The following took part in the comprehensive discussion on this subject: Prof B. Suchodolski, chairman of the National Culture Council; chairmen of party artistic committees; and Sejm and government representatives. It was said that party cultural policy is proving itself in practice. An analysis of our serious cultural achievements shows at the same time how much remains to be done in order to further develop artistic creativity, and especially in order to propagate broadly conceived culture among society.

The resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the appropriate sections of the resolutions of the 12th, 13th, and 19th Central Committee plenums and PZPR National Congress are important for the development of culture. The basis for implementing these resolutions, it was said, is an effective protection of the patriotic and socialist nature of Polish culture and the dissemination of a system of values appropriate to it as a supreme and dominant feature of national culture.

Various streams of ideology and world outlook have been and still are interacting during the development of Polish culture. This variety brings positive results in the climate of tolerance which has been a permanent feature of our nation's history. The party has always been in favor of continuing this tradition; after all, socialist culture has emerged from the party's progressive achievements and is a part of our national identity. But, at the same time, the party will oppose negative trends such as a break-up of the national stream of culture and the introduction of antisocialist features to it.

The Politburo stressed that Polish culture has retained and is expanding its openness. Many new works have appeared. Side by side with the activity of the older generation, a new generation of artists is beginning its creativity.

On the inspiration of the National Culture Council and of artistic milieus supported by the party, legal instruments have been created which encourage the development and dissemination of culture under the difficult economic conditions.

The creative activity of artistic milieus and the number of valuable achievements are steadily growing. However, this is not a balanced process, neither in terms of quality nor quantity. The Politburo believes that creativity must meet in an increasingly mature way society's growing cultural expectations and inculcate a profound respect for patriotic and citizen-like values, which are particularly important in our difficult and complicated reality. Creativity should facilitate a rational view of the world and make the consumer able to understand reality and the individual tasks of mankind. Literature, the theater, movies, live entertainment, art, and music should increase the social sensitivity and esthetics of today's Pole.

Artists should participate in the formation of a cohesive cultural palette for the consumer to a greater extent then they have done so far. The culture being offered should be of high professional quality and should contain ethical-moral and social values that conform to the system of socialist values.

It is purposeful to reduce the differences between what is proposed in the way of culture and what the population needs. However, this cannot mean glaring commercialization, uncritical approval, and the kind of simplified material that often borders on kitsch, garbage, or pseudoentertainment.

Broadly conceived artistic creativity and the popularity of artists constitute one of the most important forms of cultural and ideological-moral influence on society. That is why it is necessary to enrich mass culture by providing socialist goals of cultural education. This education should embrace the entire population, especially children and young people. This will only be possible if schools, colleges, trade unions, and various social and cultural organizations make a coordinated effort.

The Politburo said that the decay of institutions spreading culture in cities and large workplaces has been halted in recent years. Counteracting this decay should be even more intensive, for there are still clear differences in various groups and milieus' access to culture. The artistic offer and the way culture is disseminated are not always suited to citizens' needs. This occurs particularly in small towns, rural areas, and small workplaces. It is necessary to make use of, among other things, the experience of the Katowice Voivodship so that the best results may be achieved thanks to a concentration of forces and resources. Narrow-mindedness, artificial divisions, and a diffusion of human effort all interfere with the dissemination of culture.

The National Culture Fund guarantees the essential minimum financial aid for social initiatives. It is now possible to use factory funds to satisfy cultural needs. There is a greater understanding of the importance of factory-organized cultural events for the workers class, though this understanding is still insufficient. Assuming control over regional cultural development funds, voivodship and urban-rural people's councils should take social expectations, and in particular the goals of society's cultural education, into better consideration.

The Politiburo highly praised the work of the National Culture Council, underlining the prestige it has gained in creating a system of social control over culture. Creative and cultural unions and associations have been granted a greater degree of self-management. This self-management must be consolidated, and the programs of action of these associations should be suited to real cultural development needs and made available to society on a broad scale.

The reading of books is growing, as well as the production of books and movies. Television and radio programs are richer and more diversified, and work has been started on reconstructing and expanding the printing industry. Nevertheless, further work is necessary on developing and improving the contents of periodicals, cinema programs, and live entertainment. Regional social clubs and amateur artistic groups in cities and rural areas are becoming more active. However, this growth is insufficient and is far removed from needs and possibilities. Active support for it is essential.

Artistic criticism is developing and becoming more energetic, although still not to an essential degree.

This criticism is not being sufficiently used to publicize the permanent values of culture, create new ideological and artistically valuable artistic streams, and shape a critical and objective view of negative phenomena. It is essential to make broader use of the press, radio, and television in this regard.

During artistic training, it is essential to propagate civic knowledge which prepares young artists for a better performance of the social tasks of art.

Praise was given to efforts to win over artistic milieus to the concept of national accord. Firm confirmation was made of the principle whereby it is not where one comes from that is important, but what he is doing today and what he intends to do for the sake of culture in a real and socialist Poland. The Politburo stressed the need to energetically and patiently rally those in favor of building broad and open Polish culture. At the same time, it is essential to protect this culture against the influence of those aiming to disintegrate it or enclose it within a framework of opposition.

It was stressed that an important and, at the same time, exceedingly complicated task today is to work out a cultural development program and bring the pattern of culture up to date. The party is offering all creative milieus and the whole of society energetic participation in this work. This is a national issue and should be reflected in discussions prior to the 10th congress.

The Politburo pointed out that it is essential to present in a more militant way concepts which harmoniously combine, on the one hand, progressive national traditions and, on the other, a broad understanding of culture which suits today's times and which encourages human energy and shapes human attitudes. In this context, internationalism and an access to the cultural achievements of other countries, especially the socialist ones, shares first place with activity for the sake of peace as the supreme value of mankind.

Culture is a very broad concept that considerably exceeds its traditional scope of interpretation. Its dissemination cannot be the sole prerogative of institutions directly appointed for this purpose, for culture is closely connected with social advancement and, therefore, with the development of education, scientific research, and the mastering of modern technology and modern management methods. Also, and this is extremely important, culture is connected with the daily adherence to ethical-moral norms.

The Politburo believes that the above shape and dissemination of culture should unite people of various professions in energetic cultural activity, though the chief burden will rest on cultural and educational activists. This is a particularly important platform of national accord. Particular responsibility rests with party teams within artistic milieus and with party members. Their work so far is a good forecast for the future. Steady efforts for the sake of broadly conceived culture should be undertaken by all party organizations and cells.

Discussions by relevant circles, including worker, rural, and youth circles, on the material worked out by National Culture Council and other organizations and institutions will permit an awareness of the state and needs of culture and the establishment of concrete tasks. The results of this discussion will serve to lay down the paths of development of culture during the 10th PZPR Congress.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a concept of reviewing the structure of the state and economic administration and approving personnel for work positions. It was regarded as useful to review the effectiveness and rationality of the organization, employment level, and operating costs of all bodies of state and economic administration.

The Politburo recommended the working out of ways of carrying out such a review, especially its methods, stages, and deadline. It adopted the following goals as the chief purpose of the review:

-- To modernize and improve management over the state and over the national economy;

-- To restrict bureaucracy;

-- To rationalize employment;

-- To use office premises for other important social needs.

This Politburo initiative suits numerous postulates from society presented during the Sejm election campaign and expressed during the discussions preceding the 10th congress.

In connection with the U.S. air raids on Libyan cities, the Politburo expressed profound consternation and unease at this further act of state terrorism committed by the U.S. Administration.

The barbarous attacks, the victim of which is the civilian population, disturb the seeking of ways of building universal security, create a serious danger to peace, and are encountering justified protests from nations and from all progressive and realistically thinking forces in the world.

The unease of Polish society is all the greater because there are several thousand Polish citizens employed in expanding the Libyan economy.

Displaying solidarity with the friendly Libyan people, who wish to build a peaceful future for themselves, the PZPR Politburo fully supports the universal demand to immediately stop the aggression against Libya. The Soviet initiative, presented at a UN Security Council meeting, of an international conference dealing with the tension in the Mediterranean may effectively prevent dangerous development in the situation.

MINISTER ON DEVELOPMENT IN MARITIME ECONOMY

PM010859 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 4

[Interview with Minister Adam Nowotnik, head of the Office of Maritime Economy, by Janusz Kochanowski; date, place not given]

[Text] [Kochanowski] Minister, can we say that the Ninth PZPR Congress was, in a sense, a breakthrough in the history of our state's maritime policy?

[Nowotnik] We certainly can, for until that time only declarations prevailed, although the need to develop that policy, in consequence of Poland's gaining wide access to the sea in 1945, had been stressed on frequent occasions. There was, admittedly, some development, but it was not well-coordinated, just as in other sectors of our national economy. A highly significant example of that state of affairs was the situation in the late 1970's, when the Polish shipbuilding industry supplied only a minimal number of modern vessels for our own merchant and fishing fleets. It was similar in other sectors; for example, onshore facilities for the management of fish deliveries were not efficient enough to cope with the large catches we were netting.

Structural disparties were also to be found at contact points between our maritime economy and other sectors of the national economy. Take, for instance, the relatively highly developed container cargo shipments technology: It was not complemented by the implementation of container shipments systems by land carriers or in industry. A consequence of the many weaknesses was also a steady decline, in the late 1970's in the share of transit cargoes in the turnover of Polish ports and in shipments aboard Polish merchant fleet.

[Kochanowski] I understand that the situation you have just described prevailed prior to the ninth congress. What specific action was taken as a result of the congress resolution?

[Nowotnik] As a result of decisions made by the Ninth PZPR Congress, government bodies -- including the Office of Maritime Economy, which was created in July 1981 -- prepared the "Report on the State, Perspectives, and Conditions of Development of the Maritime Economy." A thesis was also formulated on the need to eliminate the aforementioned disparities. In its October 1982 resolution on state maritime policy, the 10th Central Committee plenum declared itself in favor of a comprehensive view and evaluation of Poland's maritime situation and of the effect of our maritime economy on the economic, political, and even cultural life of our nation. That is why the 16-point government schedule for the realization of the 10th plenum resolution contains provisions concerning not only our maritime economy but also, for example, a recommendation that more care be taken in securing Poland's long-term maritime interests in the international arena, or the development of our nation's maritime education. The year 1984 brought full acceptance of the document "State Maritime Policy -- Amplified Guidelines," both by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. The policy, which maps out objectives reaching as far ahead as the 21st century, is implemented progressively, and annual progress reports on the results of our operations are submitted to and evaluated by the Council of Ministers.

[Kochanowski] What can you tell us about the results of these operations?

[Nowotnik] They are best illustrated by the results of our maritime economy in the years 1981-85. Following a difficult period at the beginning of the decade, in the next few years the targets set out in the National Socioeconomic Plan 1983-86 were reached and, in many areas, exceeded. I am referring here mainly to cargoes carried by Polish merchant fleet, cargoes handled in port, exports of our repair services, fishing catches, and fish delivered to the market. It is worth realizing that our maritime economy accounts for some 3 percent of the produced national income, 2.8 percent of the socialized national assets, 9.5 percent of the total exports, but only 1.3 percent of employment. An efficient maritime economy influences greatly both the results and the functioning of many other areas of national economy. The operations we undertook also made it possible to restore profitability, and as early as last year our maritime economy contributed more than Z15 billion to the state budget.

[Kochanowski] This sounds optimistic enough. But it does not mean that all the problems besetting our maritime economy in the previous period have been solved. Take, for instance, the aging of the Polish fleet and its modernization on the basis of our own shipbuilding industry....

[Nowotnik] It does, indeed, remain a most essential and difficult issue. All the same, in the years 1981-85, a period which did not really favor capital investment, the sum of almost Z75 billion was spent on it, out of which almost 60 percent was allocated for the purchase of merchant and fishing ships. Our fleets have acquired 25 new merchant ships, as well as 4 cold storage ships and 4 distant-water trawlers for the use of the fishing industry. The trouble is that only 6 of the 25 merchant ships came from our own shipyards. For a variety of reasons, Polish shipbuilding industry cannot today meet all the needs of our shipowners. The current 5-year planning period looks more promising in that respect.

[Kochanowski] Minister, one of the many reasons for the poor state of Polish shipyards is the problem of costs and prices that make shipbuilding a nonprofitable exercise.

[Nowotnik] This is true, but it was for that very reason that the Planning Commission decided to settle for transaction prices for shipowners, accompanied by subsidies from the state budget. The latter make up, for the benefit of the shipyard, the difference between the transaction (that is, world-market) price and the contract price. This principle will be applied in full in the years 1986-1990. It will increase shipyard's interest in building ships, and at the same time make it easier to compare the results attained by our shipowners with those of foreign rivals.

[Kochanowski] There is still not enough fish on our tables. When can we expect fisheries to become one of the major branches of our food industry?

[Nowotnik] Fishery resources have been included in the 5-year food industry development program. But, as in the case of the merchant fleet, here too much will depend on the shipbuilding industry implementing the 1984 Council of Ministers resolution on building fishing vessels for the use of the fishing industry. The same is true of the issue of expanding our onshore backup facilities. A large cold store is at present being commissioned in Gdynia, the construction of a similar one has been completed at the "Koga" plant on the Hel Peninsula, and an ice-making plant has been built at the "Kuter" enterprise in Darlowo. Further inland, two large processing and retail facilities have been put into operation. Similar investment projects will be continued in the future, to provide facilities for better management of the catches netted by our fishermen.

[Kochanowski] Minister, what you say implies that a lot has been done for the maritime economy since the ninth congress, and yet the popular feeling, shared also by our seamen, is that Poland as yet is not a maritime country in the full sense of the word. Even though both need and the opportunity are there...

[Nowotnik] Ours is certainly a maritime country. But it would be an obvious mistake if we were to stop at what has been done so far.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE -- [no dateline as received] Janusz Kaczurba, previously Poland's representative at GATT in Geneva has been appointed deputy minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 May 86 LD]

SHIPS FOR USSR -- [No dateline as received] A USSR flag has been raised at Gdansk shipyard on a crane vessel Atlet-6. The vessle is the 886th built by the shipyard after the war, and 569th delivered to the Soviet shipowner. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 May 86 LD]

DELEGATION ENDS NICARAGUA VISIT -- Managua, April 29 -- A delegation of the United Peasant Party, UPP, with UPP CC Secretary Bogdan Krolewski ended yesterday its 5-day visit to Nicaragua where they attended the 1st congress of the Nicaraguan Peasants' Union. Speaking on behalf of the Polish delegation, Krolewski stressed Polish nation's solidarity with the Nicaraguan nation in its struggle for consolidating the revolution's achievements and counteracting the attempts of the U.S. interference. He stressed Poland and other socialist countries pursue the policy of peace and international detente. His speech was warmly recieved by participants in the congress and was extensively commented upon by mass media. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]

RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS DECLINE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD051507 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 May 86

[Summary] Radioactivity is gradually declining over the entire territory of Yugoslavia, experts at the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection have stated, following results of measurements taken this morning. The recommendations previously made remain valid.

The concentration of iodine in the air in Zagreb is continuing to fall, registering just above 60 microroentgens per hour.

The Zagreb Institute of Medical Research has instructed all citizens that they should under no circumstances take (?potassium iodine salts). The institute says that can do much more harm than good, since some people are highly allergic to iodine. People taking medication under doctors' recommendation should continue to do so.

Milk for sale in shops can be used without fear, because all milk procured from dairy farmers is monitored for radioactivity and only that which does not exceed the permitted levels is allowed to be sold. Milk registering higher levels of radioactivity than permitted is being studied. The market is currently well supplied with milk and milk products.

BORBA COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACCIDENT

AU051107 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3-4 May 86 p 13

[From "The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Small World Even for the Big Ones"]

[Text] The accident in a Soviet nuclear power station and increased radiation in many European countries have caused more concern among the world public than many other unfavorable and even catastrophic international events and currents. This is no wonder: What is at stake is nuclear energy, which since Hiroshima people fear more than respect. What is also at stake is the more and more prominent realization that our world is too small to be able to tolerate further partial technological or information standards, or even bunker-like state borders.

Disasters are a part of overall human life, particularly at the present level of civilization. A large tribute, it seems, must also be paid for the abundance of energy guaranteed by nuclear power stations, imperfect and disputed as they still are. But considering that this is an accident caused by nuclear energy, the consequences have an exceptional political character and impinge on the essence of international relations.

Like the Swedes, many will now raise their voices in favor of putting all the civilian atomic programs of all the countries, either big or small, under firmer international control. For what is the use of international atomic agencies if they lack great powers and control measures, and even indispensable information? There will be, however, many more ordinary people all over the world who will pause to think about the greatest threat to our entire civilization presented not by atomic energy but by atomic weapons. If the reactors for the production of electricity are so difficult to control and their breakdowns may endanger lives over a whole continent, how can one control the innumerable missiles with much more destructive nuclear warheads, in all the seas, on land, and in the air?

ZAGREB DAILY ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD051347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1213 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Zagreb May 5 (TANJUG) -- The Zagreb daily VECERNJI LIST today lists three major consequences of the nuclear accident in Chernobyl.

First, negative political effects of the disaster upon USSR's international position. The commentary says that the Soviet Union by itself provided arguments for criticism by drawing a veil of secretness over the accident. The untimely and scanty informing about the accident will negatively reflect on the future U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament negotiations, adds the daily, as the on-site verification of nuclear facilities plays an important role in these negotiations.

Second, the accident in Chernobyl nuclear power plant will have grave economic consequences. The Ukraine is the Soviet granary, and the data on the level of radiation and contamination in its fields will show how big a blow has been dealt to this year's Soviet harvest. This year's grain harvest was expected to come close to 200 million tons, a target which has not been achieved since 1979.

Soviet efforts to sell the domestic technology abroad have also been greatly impaired, and the country may even be compelled to shut down some, if not all, nuclear power plants of the Chernobyl type.

Third, the accident will have internal political consequences as well. The problem of responsibility of local leadership, led by the Ukrainian party Secretary Shcherbitskiy who has held the office since 1972, will most probably be raised.

It should not be forgotten, the daily notes, that party Politburo member Boris Yeltsin in an interview to West German television blamed the accident on "the human factor".

TIMING OF CHANGE IN AFGHAN LEADERSHIP VIEWED

LD051433 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Islamabad, May 5 (TANJUG) -- A brief Kabul radio report that Babrak Karmal has been relieved of his duties as general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) on health grounds, but will continue as president of the country's Revolutionary Council, has not caused much surprise in neighbouring Pakistan, since this possibility was a current topic in Islamabad for some time.

Karmal is seriously ill -- sources claim that he has lung cancer -- but the conclusions prevailing in first comments were that his withdrawal from the most influential post in Afghanistan was motivated primarily by political reasons. It is also believed that he will not keep the post of president of the Revolutionary Council for long.

The election of Doctor Najibollah, 39-year-old former chief of secret police, KHAD, to succeed Karmal as party leader has not come as a complete surprise either, although Prime Minister 'Ali Keshtmand was believed to have greater chances, especially after his recent successful visit to Moscow.

Najibollah's Pashtun origins are not without importance, since the fiercest opposition to the Kabul government has for years been in the regions bordering on Pakistan and populated by members of this tribe.

The report on Karmal's partial withdrawal from the political scene in Afghanistan was announced on the eve of the decisive round of Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva. Such timing is important in view of Pakistan's categorical refusal so far to directly negotiate with Karmal, whom it called a "Soviet puppet"

Islamabad believes that the change at the top of the party in Kabul will have no significant effect on the rebels' resolve to continue the struggle until the complete Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the replacement of the present government team in Kabul with a "people's, democratic and Islamic government."

SERBIAN CHAMBER SETS UP PRC DEPARTMENT

LD052108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- In Yugoslav exports to China, which in the first 2 months this year reached barely $8.8 million, the Serbian economy participates with a modest sum of $1.4 million (only 16 percent). In imports, Serbia's participation is somewhat more favorable and amounts to 38 percent or $940,000.

Insufficient economic cooperation with China is one of the reasons for setting up the department for promoting exchange with China in the Serbian Chamber of Economy. The department should contribute to establishing varied economic links with partners in this distant country, in particular in the Chinese province of Heilongjiang, with which cooperation has already been established.

Several economic organizations from Serbia have shown interest in exchanges with the Chinese market. Among them are the Belgrade organizations Invest-Import, Rudnap, Generaleksport, and Minel, and also 14 Oktober from Krusevac and EI of Nis.

LCY PRESIDIUM'S MATIC GREETS SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

AU012057 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on the greetings address by Petar Matric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 17 April]

[Text] The workers class and working people of Slovenia have made an extraordinary contribution to the struggle for overcoming the difficulties that had developed and for economic stabilization and greater production and exports. Thanks to these efforts, Slovenia's economy has succeeded under these conditions in maintaining a high level of employment, especially of the younger generation, in maintaining production, in improving the quality of products for domestic consumption and exports, in opening up the process of restructuring and modernizing its own production capacities, in more widely including scientific cadres in production operations and managing processes, thereby exercising a stabilizing effect on the entire Yugoslav economy.

But -- and I wish to emphasize this -- what has been achieved in the SR of Slovenia or in Yugoslavia as a whole is by far not enough to make it possible for us to be satisfied, and it is especially not enough to overcome the obvious economic crisis that has continued for an intolerably long time. The causes of this crisis should not be sought solely and exclusively in the failures to observe economic laws, in disorderly relations in the economic sphere, and in the lagging development of the socialist self-managing system. They can also be found in the seriously weakened unity and action capability of the LC and the leading forces of the Yugoslav society, in the growing bureaucracy and technocratism, in the trends of an increasingly obvious disintegration in the economy, and in an ever increasing economic and cultual encapsulation within the boundaries of the individual sociopolitical communities.

As is known, we also have serious problems in other areas of social life. The development of the self-managing production relations is stagnating, and this situation has opened up the scope for a strong advance of the state and group ownership relations in many spheres of social reproduction and, on this basis, also for the pentration and intensified activities of nationalist and other antisocialist separatist and unitarianist forces.

Increasingly obvious social differences in our society are growing, and they are being unjustifiably tolerated. The process of advancing and asserting science and creativity as the primary factors of production and progress in society is advancing slowly and against great resistance. The elementary laws of economic operations, distribution, and consumption have been pushed aside and even ignored for a long time. Among some parts of the society there are obvious vacillations in and opposition to implementing the goals of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and this evidence shows that the leading forces of society must more consistently attempt to overcome this opposition.

The definition of the LCY's policy and orientation on the essential issues of economic and social development and of relations in the society is extraordinarily topical today. This is all the more tru in view of the fact that forces have appeared on the scene which see the alternative to socialist self-management and to Yugoslavia based on the decisions of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia in the centralist-unitarianist or capitalist models of economy and society.

This was confirmed during the discussion on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System. Individuals and groups in some communities used the democratic dialogue in the LC and the society on the political system to directly dispute the foundations on which our society is built, that is, the existence of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, the equality of peoples and nationalities, the system of associated labor, the principle of accords and agreements, and other values of the society which were won in the national liberation struggle and founded in our Constitution.

The advocates of criticism and change of everything that exists lose sight of the fact that the peoples and nationalities of our country, the Slovenes, Croatians, Serbs, and others, did not fight in the war to have the degree and extent of their freedom and equality in the Yugoslav community determined by someone else. It is evidently not clear to some people that the values achieved in the national liberation struggle and revolution cannot be subject to bargaining and disputes, and that the shortcomings of the political system and our inconsistency in practice in relation to the principles established by the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor -- something that deserves the justified criticism by the workers class, working people, and citizens of our country -- cannot be used as an argument or motive for changing the socialist, self-managing, and federal character of our country.

The LC and the leading forces of the society, including the LC of Slovenia, must not underestimate this danger just as they must not underestimate the obvious and justified dissatisfaction of the workers class and working people because of the economic crisis, the lagging development of the socialist self-management, difficulties and blockades in the political and economic systems, slow process of accords and agreements in the federation, and great strengthening of polycentric statism and republican and provincial particularism which feed and reproduce an increasingly apparent separatist or unitarianist nationalism in the practice of our society.

"The unity between what is class related and what is national in our socialist and self-managing society also implies a mandatory balance in the responsibility of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces both for their own interests and their own economic and social development and for development, relations, and stability of the entire Yugoslav community. I believe that this is the profound and lasting interest of all peoples and nationalities and of each individual people separately and certainly the interest of the Slovene people," Petar Matic said.

KUCAN SPEECH CONCLUDES SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

AU042233 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 85 p 3

[Uattributed report on the concluding speech by Milan Kucan, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, at the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia on 19 April in Ljubljana]

[Text] In his concluding speech at the end of the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia Milan Kucan, newly elected president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, said among other things:

"The congress has been united in the assessment that there can be no justification for the current state of affairs. Such a conservative tendency can only provoke the opposition of those who, by virtue of their position in the society in relation to social wealth and social power as well as their own fate, cannot and do not wish to reconcile themselves with the status quo. They are primarily workers and young people. They refuse to accept this concrete situation of ours, in which they see no social security or secure future, either as their ideal or as an objective necessity and the only possible situation.

"The congress has especially emphasized that one of the main orientations is precisely a transformation of the LC which will ensure the necessary ideological-political unity through democratic discussion and political action. The organization cannot have the necessary power of action nor can it be capable of changing the situation and social relations without unity and without the conviction that we are linked together in our organization by the basic agreement on the program goals and directions. Otherwise the organization turns into a forum of office debates in which all views or social concepts, including those that oppose the communist and socialist ideas, are right. All those differences tha normally exist in a democratic society of pluralist interests cannot exist in a revolutinary organization. Its basic unity is a condition for the democratic nature of the society in which the idea of socialist self-management with its humanist and liberating contents must play the integrating and mobilizing role.

In building up our organization and its capability, we must proceed form the fact that it exists because of the people and is an expression of their need to organise themselves in order to jointly implement the communist idea. Precisely for this reaon the LC must rid itself more consistently of opportunism and embark on the road of clearer differentation and more resolute dissassociation from those who are in the LC for unprincipled motives because they expect and appropriate for themselves certain privileges within the existing bureaucratac and technocrataic relations. We must part with those who, by virtue of their social position and influence, try to assert their own interest and their way of life, taken over from the bourgeois middle class, and the mentality of living at someone else's expense, as values for the entire society. They are objectively the best allies of bureaucracy and together with it they try to continue to control the work of workers and social capital. This compromise retains the statist subordination of living work. For this reason we have stated at the congress the moral authority of the LC should be strengthened.

"It is necessary for the LC to break off its traditional alliance with the apparatus of power, with the state which we very much need as a state that is efficient and responsible, a legitimate state that functions within the constitutional limits. The LC must cease to be the state and that both will be of the workers and class-related.

"It can be said that, from the viewpoint of its basic orientation, this has been the congress of our unity, a congress of continuity of the idea of socialist self-management and its reevaluation and, at the same time, a congress of discontinuity of dogmatic, bureaucratic, opportunistic, and capitulating attitudes toward the socialist self-management idea and its implementation.

"This confidence, unity, and reliance on the achievements of the earlier generations of fighters for socialism, including especially those who were entrusted with directing the LC's political thought and action, provide the guarantee that our future actions will be more offensive; for this reason this has also been a congress of greater offensive activity by the LC of Slovenia for the political and economic stabiliziation of the Slovene and Yugoslav along the road which we call Tito's raod.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS FOR TOP POSTS

LD052148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 5 May 86

[Summary] Pristina, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At today's constituent session of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, delegates to the assembly elected officials for top posts in the province. Kosovo Assembly's new president is Svetislav Dolasevic. Serafedin Sulejmani and Sevcet Mustafa have been elected vice presidents of the Assembly. Nazmi Mustafa is president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SAP of KOSOVO, while Jovan Bogicevic and Redzep Gasi are its new vice presidents. The following have been elected members of the new Executive Council: Ilijaz Ramajlija, Ismet Krasnici, Rahman Morina, Dr Veselj Ljatifi, Dr Nik Ljumezi, Aziz Abrasi, Hisen Berisa, Dr Ljubinko Djordjevic, Ibis Krasnici, Omer Pljakic, Caslav Bojanic, Garip Hadzini, Aziz Sipkovci, Hasan Berisa, Votim Demiri, Dr Ejup Hamiti, Sakir Maksut, Tomislav Sekulic, Hajrulah Zahiti, Lirije Osmani, and Refik Agaj.

The following have been elected members of the Presidency of the SAP of Kosovo: Bajram Seljani, Nebih Gasi, Abdula Hodza, Danilo Vasic, Hisen Prekazi, Vukasin Jokanovic, Dr Minir Dusi, and Petar Kostic. Bajram Seljani is the new president of the Presidency of the SAP of Kosovo.

Azem Azemi has been elected president of the Kosovo Constitutional Court.

At their separate sessions delegates elected presidents of each of the Assembly's three chambers. Ismail Bajras is the new president of the Sociopolitical Chamber; Cemail Sahatdzui has been elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities; and Aleksandar Gogic is president of the Chamber of Associated Labor.

The following have been elected members of the Kosovo Assembly's delegation to the SFRY Assenbly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Abaz Kazazi, Nedjo Borkovic, Dzemsit Durici, Branko Zigan, Halim Jusufi, Hurmite Cipa, Radman Milosavljevic, and Abdulah Bunjaku.

MONTENEGRO PRESIDENCY DISCUSS ECONOMIC CRIME

LD052119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 5 May 86.

[Text] Titograd, 5 May (TANJUG) -- The increase of economic crime, in particular of its most serious forms (theft, misuse and so forth), seriously threatens social property, while inadequate efficiency in curbing it causes justified the dissatisfaction of the working people and the citizens of Montenegro. This was said today at a session of the Presidency of this republic.

The overall state of affairs in the area of crime in general and in particular of economic crime, and actions being undertaken with the aim of curbing it, led to the conclusion that despite positive results, in particular by the internal affairs and judicial organs, we could not be satisfied with what had been achieved, and that in order to halt the increase of economic crime it is also necessary to undertake wider social actions.

It was judged that the realization of the objectives and tasks of economic stabilization, and in particular the need for a more persistent and consistent struggle for the protection of social property and social interests, demands that the judicial and other organs update their action programs to realize the Montenegro Assembly and Presidency conclusions on preventing socially dangerous and harmful phenomena and to tighten the responsibility of the holders of judicial functions for better and efficient work.

At the session stress was laid on the need to promote mutual relations and further cooperation between judicial organs and internal affairs organs, as well as with other social subjects, and on their obligation not only to curb but also prevent crime.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY APPOINTMENTS -- Sarajevo, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina made the following appointments: Munir Mesihovic to be president of the Council for All People's Defense; Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order; Petar Dodik, chairman of Decorations Commission; Nikola Stojanovic, president of Amnest Commission; and Ivica Blazevic, president of the Petitions and Complaints Commission. This was announced today by Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency's Information Office. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 5 May 86 LD]

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Eastern Europe

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ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA CITY MEETING 6 May

AU062039 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA) -- A session of party, state, economic and public officials was held in Sofia today. The session was attended by members and alternated members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, by the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and by members of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and by leaders of the public organizations and the central departments.

A report on the development of Sofia in the light of the 13th party congress and of the document "For a Qualitatively New Growth of the Economy" worked out under the direction of Mr. Todor Zhivkov was read by Mr. Anastasiy Donchev, member of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, made an extensive speech on the economic, social, political, and ideological tasks ensuing from the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress.

KHRISTOV MEETS FOREIGN OFFICIALS AT PLOVDIV FAIR

AU062123 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The business activity at the Sixth International Consumer Goods Fair in Plovdiv continues. On 6 May Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, met with Yuriy Kozhin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade. They discussed matters pertaining to the two countries' trade exchange and economic cooperation. Minister Khristo Khristov also met and had a talk with Mahammadu Gado Nasko, Nigeria's federal minister of commerce. Matters pertaining to the two countries trade and cooperation were discussed.

Hasan 'Abd al-'Ati al-Bargash, secretary of the General People's Committee on Industry of Libya and leader of the Libyan delegation to the Plovdiv Fair, also visited the fair today. He visited the Bulgarian exposition and express interest in Bulgaria's achievement in the production of ready-made clothes.

NEW RELAY STATIONS FOR RADIO, TV INSTALLED

AU061236 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] New radio relay stations for the first and second television programs were commissioned in the towns of Tolbukhin and [name indistinct].

Three new ultra-short wave radio relay stations are also functioning in Tolbukhin for the Horizont Khristo Botev, and Orfey programs. The new ultra-short wave radio relay stations will improve the quality of the radio reception in the area of this okrug capital.

41ST ANNIVERSARY OF 'LIBERATION' BY USSR ARMY

Leaders Attend Rally

LD052054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] At a festive rally in Prague's Palace of Culture, the working people and youth of the capital of Czechoslovakia expressed loyalty to the revolutionary bequest of the May 1945 events, which completed the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Place of honor at the rostrum was taken by: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Josef Havlin; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the party.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin, and representatives of other socialist countries in Czechoslovakia.

Kapek Gives Opening Speech

LD052237 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1355 GMT 5 May 86

[Opening speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at rally of Prague and Central Bohemian Region workers marking the 41st anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague on 5 May -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! I open the gala meeting held to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the national liberation struggle of Czechoslovak people. It culminated in the uprising of the people of Prague and the victorious completion of the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army. I greet cordially at today's rally a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front and the federal government led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak SR. [applause]

I cordially welcome Comrade Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia; [applause] and a delegation of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, led by Comrade Vasiliy Mikhailovich Borisenkov, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Oblast Committee. [applause] I cordially welcome ambassadors of fraternal socialist and friendly countries. [applause]

Comrades, the festive address will be delivered by Comrade Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Czech National Council. I ask him to speak.

Kempny Addresses Ceremony

LD060113 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1355 GMT 5 May 86

[Speech by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Czech National Council at rally of Prague and Central Bohemian Region workers marking the 41st anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, in the Palace of Culture in Prague on 5 May -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary of our Communist Party, president of our Republic, esteemed comrades, esteemed guests! Exactly 41 years have passed since Czechoslovak people rose for the final reckoning with the fascist invaders on 5 May. Many events have taken place since then; history put our people face to face with a whole number of new tasks; but even if our people advance higher and higher on their upward road, they will never forget the heroic and glorious days of May 1945. At the end of April and beginning of May 1945, the liberating journey of the Soviet Army ended in Berlin. The long awaited day of the fascism's final defeat was coming closer and closer. The victorious advance of Soviet troops was the culmination of the many years' long national-liberation struggle of Czechs and Slovaks. The May uprising of the Czech people was the direct culmination of these revolutionary events. The people, led by their love for the homeland linked with the fighting Soviet Army, stood up to help accelerate the victory and to shorten the path leading toward freedom. Regardless of the unequal forces, paying the heavy cost of blood, the truth gloriously won! The revolutionary events at the end of the World War II gave a new direction to the entire further development of our country. They tested the strength of our nations and predetermined their place in the struggle for a new, better world.

Comrades, in order to understand as best as possible the role and importance of the May uprising of the Czech people in our national history, it is necessary to recall at least briefly the event which preceeded it. The end of the 1930's was for our nation a great political schooling. During this test for all our country's classes and political parties, bourgeoisie failed all together. Its government ended in both political and moral bankruptcy. Our people unmistakably recognized its true creative force in our Communist Party. After the forceful destruction of the Czechoslovak Republic in Munich, the Communist Party stood up as the leader of the national-liberation struggle which fascists were not able to break even by the most brutal terror. Communists remained loyal to the people, the Republic, and the progressive line of national history. The intolerant struggle against fascism for the renewal of independence of the Czechoslovak state was linked with the effort for a just solution of nationality and social relations. They knew that the reliable provision of its sovereignty was possible only in alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party gradually united all patriotic and progressive forces for the fulfillment of these goals. It worked out in time the strategy of struggle against fascism, the strategy of the national and democratic revolution. Our people never came to terms with the loss of national freedom and state independence. Since the very first days of the occupation, with unbreakable faith, they unfolded a decisive struggle against fascism both at home and abroad. The great and glorious victories of Soviet troops over the Hitlerite aggressors at Moscow, on the Volga, in Kursk, and as far away as Berlin, strengthen greatly the increase of the antifascist feelings of Czechoslovak people. The Slovak national uprising, which started the national and democratic revolution under these conditions, was a mighty impulse. It meant an important political and military weakening of Hitlerites. The heroic struggle of Slovak people, the role of the Communist Party heading all democratic and progressive forces, the revolutionary changes carried out on the liberated territory -- all this created important political prerequisites for the renewal of the Czechoslovak Republic on a new popular democratic basis, with equal relations between our fraternal nations.

At the same time, it evoked enthusiasm and respect in the Czech people; it increased its determination in the struggle against the invaders.

The May uprising of the Czech people started as a chain of local uprisings and stirrings. The first clashes with the Nazi power took place in areas closest to the front. The uprising found the source of its strength in the revolutionary activity of national committees, in the patriotic enthusiasm and devotion of people, and in the offensive fighting activity of partisan detachments and armed groups of citizens. Sparks of uprising ignited in many Moravian and Bohemian towns and in all partisan areas in early May. The focal point of events was moved to Prague where Prague factory workers were the core and the main force of the uprising. The Czech working class, as the largest and most revolutionary force of our country, attached this strong social class character to the uprising. From 5 May, the calls of fighting Prague were carried to the world. The Soviet Army, after the exhausting fighting for Berlin, hurried without rest day and night, to help Prague. The vast Prague operation of the Soviet Army, the excellent military skill and the expression of selflessness of the Soviet people put a definite end to the great war. On 9 May, the Soviet Army liberated Prague. This day is not only our biggest national holiday but also the beginning of new times in the life of our nations.

Comrades, the image of the bold struggle of defenders on Prague barricades, the spontaneous enthusiasm with which inhabitants of near and far places hurried to help fighting Prague, will never, never disappear from the memory of the Czech nation. The image of the victorious end of the uprising when citizens with bunches of lilac welcomed Soviet tanks in the street of the capital. Their liberators will never disappear from their memory. The importance of the May uprising for the Czech people does not only live in its share of the victorious completion of fascism's defeat, but, above all, in the fact that it set into revolutionary motion broad strata of people.

The deep political consciousness of the working people in the most difficult moments of the struggle is documented tellingly by the words of the radio proclamation of 8 May 1945, and I quote: We know for what we are fighting. We know for what we are dying. Not only for freedom of our nation but also for our social liberation. The new, free republic, which is being born and baptized by our blood, will be our republic, a republic of fighting people. We shall govern in it. We shall be managers in it.

The resolve of the working class to push through democratic and progressive social transformations was markedly reinforced in the rising. It was given a profound revolutionary content. This was of enormous importance for the further political and social development in the liberated republic.

From May 1945 there then led a direct, albeit far from simple, path to February 1948. The revolutionary working people resolved with definite validity the struggle for political power and begun a new, socialist era of the development of Czechoslovakia. Our country became a firm component of the world socialist system and an important factor of the world revolutionary process. The masterly policy of our party, the creative application of the Leninist principles of the transition of the democratic revolution into a socialist one, guided the people to a historic milestone of our history when the ideas of freedom, rule by the people, and socialism put down definitively deep roots.

Those who took part in those days will never forget. The numbers of those who took part are naturally diminishing. It is necessary, therefore, to ensure that the life-giving force of the days of May 1945 is handed over to future generations, so as to help young people in particular to orient themselves in the issues of social progress, and to give them the courage to embark on revolutionary construction in the same way it was manifested by their fathers and grandfathers in the struggle for the freedom of their homeland.

When we look back at the period that has passed since the glorious days of May, and when we assess the results achieved under the guidance of the Communist Party in the development of our homeland, we can state responsibly that we have fulfilled with honor the legacy of our national liberation struggle. We have carried out the ideals for which the best sons and daughters of the Czech and Slovak nations fought and died. Our present life exceeds their most daring aspirations.

We proceed hand in hand with the people of the Soviet Union, with the countries of the socialist community. We are intrinsically at one with the world communist and workers movement, with the democratic and peace-loving forces worldwide. We are going along the road that points toward the future and that is bringing peace and calm to the people of all countries. In this lies the inexhaustible source of the revolutionary transformation of society.

Comrades! Fulfilling the legacy of our national and social liberation is an enduring process that is developing continually. It obliges us to set about with the very same selflessness and consciousness, with the very same revolutionary zeal, the tackling of the great tasks of the present.

Today's May rally is taking place under fresh impressions from the 17th CPCZ Congress. The congress has adopted the strategy of accelerating social progress and decided that we have to start tackling the problems the times have put before our people with greater speed and thoroughness. The congress analyzed the results we have reached in the last 5 years, and at the same time clarified the outlook of our society up to the year 2000. Such a wide view of the social development from the past on to the future has enabled us to determine the character of the next states of the construction of the advanced socialist society with greater certainty. We want to enter the next millenium as a modern socialist country that has the same economic efficiency as the most advanced countries of the world, and that is able to improve the entire set of conditions of the life of our people.

The work of construction that our people completed in the past is a reliable basis for our entire society to map out much more demanding economic and social targets. But in order to implement them we have to use means appropriate to enable our country to raise to the level of high economic efficiency. This will include in particular a much more extensive application of the results of science and technology, and at the same time to integrate our economy with that of the USSR and the other socialist countries ever deeper. At the end of last year we jointly adopted a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA countries until the year 2000. This is a range of tasks that equals the world peaks of science and technology. It includes the advancement of nuclear energy resources; super-computers with artificial intelligence; comprehensively automated workshops running without people; and making use of biotechnology for relieving agriculture from excessive use of chemical substances and for eradicating the deadly diseases of our times. By being involved in a program like this we can spread far beyond our own strength and means. We could not get involved in peak scientific-technical tasks if we did not have the support of the mighty Soviet science and the joint effort of the socialist countries.

Comrades, we want to live in peace and to deal with the most important issues of mankind in a peaceful way. We are well aware how the importance of competition between the two social systems is growing in our time. It is displayed in all spheres of social existence, in the fight for peace and peaceful work, in learning about the achievements of science, culture and technology, and in work output. This forces us to orient ourselves toward the most demanding ideas of socialism, to advance as firmly as possible to the higher degrees of its maturity. Therefore, to learn about the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution of our times is at the heart of our striving to advance socialism.

In economic policy we stressed on many occasions the importance of using the world standard as a yardstick for our work in research, engineering, and production. The importance of this in assessing our work everywhere, in all spheres of the national economy is continuously growing.

We want, and unavoidably must, speed up the scientific-technical progress. This is one of the main conclusions of the 17th congress of our party. But we have to achieve this in the interest of socialist goals, in a socialist way, and by socialist means, so that the result is not only a significant economic benefit but also that the better, more up-to-date technology and equipment makes work easier and better for people, so that they can develop their abilities and potential more fully. The capitalist world, as a result of its differences, uses the achievements of science and technology at the expense of working people. The social ownership of means of production, the purposeful planning of social development, and the democracy of socialist society open quite different opportunities. It is up to us, socialist countries, to show to the whole world that we can raise our work to the top technological level with full employment and a constant growth in the quality of work.

This social certainty we have to give and safeguard for the working people. To bring the scientific-technical progress into harmony with the vital needs of the people is a historic task. We cannot rely on its solution coming automatically. We have to prepare a well thought-out social strategy of scientific-technical changes of work to considerably increase education standards and qualifications, and to place workers purposefully according to their abilities. This is a new demand on the work of our planning and management bodies, economic workers, engineers, and technicians. It is only natural that such a task can be solved only with the direct participation of the working people themselves.

The congress of our party has shown that there are such measures which cannot be postponed; we can and have to implement them immediately. These are: improvement of order and discipline; better utilization of working time, energy, and materials; utilization of machinery and equipment. There are other measures of basic and far-reaching character which have to be well thought-out in order for us to introduce any kind of changes with previously well weighed and well thought-out outcome.

For the implementation of the long-term strategy of our economic policy we have to make a decisive step from the very beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This year already brings many much higher demands on the work of each of us. The words of Comrade Gustav Husak at the 17th party congress that the struggle for intensification, scientific-technical development, the implementation of structural changes, and a considerable improvement of management and planning, have to become the main sphere of activity of party, state, and economic bodies was an urgent appeal and guideline. This requires everywhere the improvement of organization and discipline to improve resolutely the work style and to create a corresponding discipline, resolutely improve the work style, and to create a correspondingly creative and fruitful atmosphere. We have to more resolutely overcome stereotypes, technical conservatism, inertia, and bad habits in order to achieve extensive development of the economy in harmony with the requirements of the times, and to change the psychology and methods of people's activity, Comrade Husak said.

Comrades! The strategy of speeding up social progress opens up an attractive perspective of work and life. But the greater the tasks, the greater interest we have to invoke them among the people, and the greater the number of people it is necessary to win over to ensure that they become a reality. This is the basic principle of political work. It is exceptionally important that people are convinced about the need and possibilities of speeding up social development.

Attractive ideas become a material force only after they have been linked with the practical experience of people, their everyday practice, and the management of socially owned property.

We do not yield to simplified notions that the new possibilities and tasks are clear immediately to all. We are concerned to ensure that the word of the party reaches every worker, every citizen. Socialist construction is a living, creative activity of the popular masses, which also gains in strength, among other things, by the unity of views and convictions.

It is often stressed that we need new thinking. Yes, things truly develop much faster than our thinking about them. The issue is not, however, new thinking of any kind. The essence is for us to absorb into the ideological and recognized methods of Marxism-Leninism new, living realities of this period. In the process of understanding and evaluation Marxism-Leninism itself is being renewed -- this revolutionary theory is pointing the way to revolutionary practice.

Comrades, the congress did not address itself merely to society as a whole but to everyone of us. It is necessary for everyone to seek within oneself new possibilities, to develop one's abilities and strength, and to enlarge one's contribution to the common good. In this connection, Comrade Husak recalled on several occasions the well known slogan: Exceed yourself.

The 17th congress of our party singled out the importance of social justice in overall social activity. This is a powerful principle of socialist construction. People understand that not everything can be as we would wish, but they need an inner conviction that everyone is gauged by the contribution he makes to society. This, too, is a vital principle of socialism.

Each revolutionary strategy needs support in a responsible and self-motivating approach to oneself, to one's working collective, to society, and to the world. The process of speeding up social progress is profoundly bound up with the creative and positive work of people on all sectors of social practice. The great task of organizational and educational work lies in the achievement of everyone carrying out their work conscientiously, feeling like a socialist manager in their own enterprise, and taking part in the administration of public affairs, all out of the inner need for self-development.

The highest deliberations of our party took place under the strong influence of the 27th CPSU Congress. We have identical goals, set ourselves identical tasks, and also choose identical means. This identity with basic questions permits deeper and deeper linking of forces, rapprochement of management methods, and the solution of problems. The CPSU Program, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, is close to us in its goals, means, and entire aim. It is a great support for our political work. We can say right away that this is also our program!

Comrades! Lenin's theses on the building of socialism as a living creative work of masses is still topical. The furtherance of socialist democracy creates prerequisites for the still fuller implementation of political and social rights and freedoms of each citizen for his active participation in social development. In less than 3 weeks we will elect deputies to national committees and legislative bodies. The elections are an important event in the life of the socialist society and all its citizens. They are an expression of socialist democracy, which in our society increases all the time, strengthening and developing. By various forms, the participation of working people, citizens, and the young generation in the management of our society broadens. At present, in regions, districts, town, and villages, public preelection meetings and gatherings are taking place.

In residences, industrial and agricultural enterprises and other organizations, and in constituencies, National Front candidates for deputies to representative bodies introduce themselves. Experience from these meetings show that election programs meet with the support of the majority of our people. It is being appreciated that the programs are formulated in harmony with the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our country and at the same time that they are a stimulus for the further comprehensive development of territorial units, in the interest of deepening the activity and satisfaction of citizens. The preelection meetings with the electorate are an open platform from which important proposals and stands can be heard. As a whole they come across as creative popular support for the line set by the CPCZ, which has been adopted by the National Front. We are convinced that all our people will approach the elections to representative bodies unitedly and express the support for election programs and for nominated candidates. It is not enough to elect deputies; much will depend on how citizens will help them in their work and how they will cooperate with them. This is because the socialist democracy is strong and able to act namely by the broad participation of the people.

Comrades! The antifascist struggle waged by our people together with Soviet people and peace-loving nations of the world, was one of the links in the unfinished chain of struggle for freedom, human dignity, and social progress. Socialism and peace are identical. Since its very birth, socialism has been linked with peace; it is its strongest shield. Socialist societies are not predatory forces that make profits from wars, or that turn the blood shed into capital. There is, however, still a social system that has not yet managed without war and fans up its further holocaust. In the interests of the nonsensical longing to renew its world rule, the most reactionary imperialist circles of the United States of America and NATO develop still more destructive weapons and plan their use on the earth and in outerspace. With all resoluteness, we are against any kind of attempt to carry out a police watch over the world, or to assert the right for aggression to subjugate people of other countries. The arms race causes vast and unnecessary damage to the world. The entire world could solve its global problems much faster if it could shake off the burden of expensive armaments. By words and deeds, it is necessary to wage the struggle for peace, to restrain the hand of warmongers, to defend the right for work in peace; and not to miss a single opportunity in this difficult struggle.

The Soviet Union, for itself and for the whole socialist community, carries out never ending peaceful initiatives. From our side, one generous proposal after another comes out, but we are waiting for a clear reply from the other side. Instead of this, only excuses and postponements come. The Soviet Union has put forward a proposal that gradually in the next 15 years, that is to the year 2000, the threshold of the military balance will reach zero. All countries would liquidate their military potential and mankind could enter the next millenium in the age of peace, without arms and without wars. We create such a social system in which war is totally unnecessary. We are convinced that this is such a strong argument that all mankind will take it into account. We are fully behind the Soviet proposals and we also support the proposal for the conclusion of an agreement on a significant limitation of conventional arms of European states and corresponding forces of the United States and Canada deployed in Europe, as it was expressed on our behalf by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress. We also welcome the new Soviet proposals for an agreement that would guarantee the full and general liquidation of chemical weapons by the end of the present century. We want to support all these proposals not only by political means by also by the great determination to fulfill the tasks of the 17th congress of our party.

Comrades! The time that has passed since the glorious May days has been filled with creative historical activity of the working class, and by the successful work of the Czechoslovak people, led by the CPCZ!

The all-round development of our socialist country and its people, the revolutionary transformations of our present day, and the current development of the international situation place demanding tasks before our society. Time has passed but the historic message of the May rising of the Czech people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army speaks to us today in a distinctive language. It makes it imcumbent on us to develop further the legacy of the national liberation struggle of the Czech and Slovak people and fill it with new revolutionary deeds.

To speeding up the social and economic development is the profoundly human mission involving all people. The development of a human factor in society has its own principle link. This link is the growing role of the Communist Party in society, its policy-making function, and the winning of all people over to the joint revolutionary effort through the personal examples of Communists. We are conscious of our responsibility before the people and it is totally clear to us that the new, grandiose perspectives of people and the country demand that we assess with critical exactingness the existing results of our work and that we create at all places, at all workplaces, conditions for the successful fulfillment of the tasks arising from the conclusions of the 17th congress.

This year is the year of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, which historic significance and role, as Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 17th party congress, is best confirmed both by the victorious struggle with capitalism and fascism and, above all, by the successful construction of socialism and the building of an advanced socialist society. There were also failures and defeats along our road but the Communists never ceased, even in the most difficult moments, their just struggle for the vital interests of the working class and other working people for a better future of the nations of Czechoslovakia. This was said by Comrade Husak at our congress.

Comrades! The strategy of speeding up social progress has not only a great topical and but also historic significance. It is a contribution to the realization of the civilizing and cultural mission of the socialist community and to reinforcing its attractiveness for the working people the world over. We are a society with a healthy development and a future. The strategy of speeding up social and economic development has a profound revolutionary content. It is opening up a broad scope for creative work on all sectors of social life. For our new generation in particular, it constitutes a challenge to one's strength; to apply the highest abilities; to heroism in conquering the heights of science, technology, production, and culture; and to refine the way of life.

As our people fought against fascism, so we today continue in the revolutionary struggle to attain the highest goals of social progress. Let us expend all our abilities, all our creative forces to insure that our joint endeavor -- the transformation of our homeland in an advanced, mature, socialist country -- succeeds fully.

Glory to the fighters against fascism and for our national freedom. [applause] Long live our liberator, ally, and loyal friend, the Soviet Union. [applause] Long live our Czechoslovak working people and their leading force -- the CPCZ. [applause]

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE

LD070321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, the ambassador of the Soviet Union, in Prague today. They discussed some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

LEADERS ATTEND LUBOMIR PROCHAZKA'S FUNERAL

LD042205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The final farewell to deceased Comrade Lubomir Prochazka, director of the Department of Social Organizations and National Committees of the CPCZ Central Committee, member of the Central Committee of the National Front and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, and deputy to the Czech National Council, took place today in the large ceremonial hall of the crematorium in Prague Strasnice.

Present at the farewell, together will the deceased's family and friends, were Lubomir Strougal, federal government premier; Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, and Frantisek Pitra, candidates of the party Central Committee [as heard]; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and other leading figures.

Wreaths from the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal, Czech, and Slovak Governments, the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, the Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republic, and social organizations of the National Front, were placed by the coffin. Also placed there were the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor, and other honors and medals, which were signs of appreciation for the many years of the selfless work of Comrade Lubomir Prochazka for the CPCZ and socialist society.

In the eulogy, Comrade Jindrick Poednik said that Comrade Lubomir Prochazka left us at the height of his creative power. Only the day before his death, full of energy and optimism, he spoke of the tasks which must be fulfilled in the near future, about the problems which must be solved. He dedicated the whole of his fruitful life to work for the Communist Party, for the building of socialist society. We knew him, said Comrade Jindrich Polednik, as a zealous, faithful, and educated communist, an honest patriot and internationalist, with a deep relation to the Soviet Union, its people, and its Communist Party. The ceremony closed with the Internationale.

JAKES, SOVIET CHARGE ADDRESS SOCIALIST ACADEMY

LD301119 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] A state-wide working meeting of officials and lecturers of the Socialist Academy took place today in Prague. It dealt with the application of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress to that organization's activities. The Socialist Academy provides lectures, talks, and seminars, and in this sphere also there is a need to raise the effectiveness of their work.

Comrade Milos Jakes told those at the meeting about the topical tasks of our society's economic and social development. He stressed that in implementing the conclusions of the 17th party congress, the economy and its intensification are of key importance. The basic tool in this respect is scientific and technical progress. From the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development there arises the need for restructuring the national economy. This applies above all to the fuel and power complex, metallurgy, and engineering. Comrade Jakes pointed out the importance of improving organizational and management work, and the significance of socialist economic integration on the basis of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member States Until the Year 2000.

Igor Cherkasov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia, said that arising from the documents of the Soviet party congress dealing with speeding up social and economic development, the key role must be played by intensification of the economy, based on the use of the results of the latest science and technology.

Milan Matous, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socilist Academy, concluded the meeting by emphasizing that the organization would focus the attention of its lecturing work on the issue raised.

ASEMBLY CHAIRMAN INDRA INTERVIEWED ON PAST TERM

LD051418 Prague CTK in English 1222 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Prague May 5 (CTK) -- The Federal Assembly has fulfilled the main tasks which resulted from the conclusions of the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in its last five-year term of office, Chairman of the Assembly Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, has told CTK.

"It was decisive that we had favourable conditions for our work -- in the congress conclusions, the good internal political situation and in experiences from the previous period", Alois Indra said in an interview before elections to representative bodies in Czechoslovakia May 23-24.

The assembly primarily strove to improve the socialist legal order. It approved 43 laws significantly amending the civil code, the family law, the economic code and legislation, the law on education and others. Deputies organized surveys in Federal Assembly committees to check the usefulness of new legislation and its practical effects.

"The effort for ever broader participation of the working people, bodies and organizations of the National Front in the drafting, evaluation and observance of laws remains the foremost task also for the coming term of office. It will be necessary to consider popular discussions of the laws most important to society", Alois Indra said.

The chairman added the assembly also checked every year how the Czechoslovak Government was implementing its program.

Special meetings of the assembly's two houses were devoted to specific branches of the national economy and deputies thoroughly prepared for them, in individual and team surveys. The surveys provided groundwork for assessment in the house and at the same time helped the bodies and plants that were visited. Some of the shortcomings found were removed already during the surveys. "The weight and importance of the control activity of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, in relation to executive state and economic bodies, have thus increased", Alois Indra pointed out.

He voiced the conviction that the new Federal Assembly and its deputies will follow up the good results of the present period and spare no effort to make their contribution to the implementation of the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the National Front as great as possible.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS FRG PARTICIPATION IN SDI

LD010909 Prague CTK in English 0728 GMT 1 May 86

[Test] Prague May 1 (CTK) -- Commenting on the continuing discussion among the West German public on the country's participation in the U.S. "star wars" project, RUDE PRAVO said today that what is harmful to the interests and authority of the FRG is the fact that by the signing recently of agreements with the U.S.A., Bonn is now subordinated even more than ever before to the U.S. policy.

Moreover, Bonn has thus joined those who are consciously acting against relaxation of tension and cooperation by carrying our preparations for "star wars"

The publication of part of the strictly classified documents, which were signed in Washington by FRG Economy Minister Bangermann, by KOELNER EXPRESS caused great agitation in Bonn. Not because of the agreements' content, but because it dealt a blow to West Germany's international renown as a "reliable partner." The public's interest is to focus not on the contents -- though it is already known that the FRG pledged to give the U.S. side the right to contain supplies of technology and goods from West German firms to socialist states, but on how the information could leaked, RUDE PRAVO said.

SOME FORMS OF 'SELF-ADMINISTRATION' CONSIDERED

LD060206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0020 GMT 6May 86

[Text] Prague, May 6 (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovakia is again considering the possibility of introducing some forms of "self-administration". Though the solutions which will be applied are not yet known, it is certain that the future "self-administration by the people" will be similar in form to that announced in the Soviet Union.

Immediately after the Soviet party congress, Prague said many problems in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are identical or similar and that they should be solved in identical or similar ways.

One of Czechoslovakia's biggest problems is the poor efficiency of the economy despite the fact that the country was the most industrialized in Europe 50 years ago. The recent Czechoslovak party congress adopted a policy of speeded up economic development as one of the most important tasks. Forms of self-administrations, which will be introduced gradually over the next few years, are expected to help Czecholovaks to achieve this goal and give them more say in social affairs.

Several problems have been noted which could slow down the process -- apathy, indifference to society's problems and tasks, individualism and the consumer race.

The measures for stimulating economic growth are called here "perfecting of economic mechanisms," while self-administration is seen as perfecting of the political system. The changes do not touch on any of states major functions, still less the role of the party which continues to strengthen, as was said in explanation of the recent amendments to the party statute.

WESTERN 'IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION' ANALYZED

AU050900 Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 86 pp 4, 5

[Article by Stefan Dasko: "The Fourth Dimension of the Machinery of War; Aims and Methods of Subversive Anticommunist Activities"]

[Excerpts] In the years of important anniversaries of communist and workers parties and their congresses, or in the years of important anniversaries of the classics of Marxims-Leninism, the anticommunist machinery always begins to turn at a higher speed. Well ahead of time its political, economic, ideological, and military "theorists" prepare books, journals, brochures, articles, and leaflets full of anticommunist falsifications and distorted or concealed facts (depending on what suits their needs better) and "improve" the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism from anticommunist and revisionist positions. This year anticommunist centers pay heightened attention to the 27th CPCU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress as well as to the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding.

The most reactionary imperialist circles, headed by American imperialism, which regards itself as some sort of womb of anticommunism, are trying to marshal all reactionary forces of the world for the decisive attack on socialism, the national liberation movement, and progressive forces of the world. The goal is to regain the lost positions of imperialism in the territorial, political, economic, and ideological spheres. The new "crusade against communism," which the United States hopes will enthrone the "American century," is no longer waged in the spirit of President Truman's postwar slogans about "containing and rolling back communism" but should result in its complete destruction. This was the gist of President Reagan's zealous and overt call on the U.S. allies in his speech to the British Parliament.

President Reagan has many years of personal experience in the press, radio, and, in particular television. That is why from the very first months of his presidency, he has been paying great attention in his crusade against communist to propaganda and to expanding the possibilities of ideological subversion.

That is why he set up in the United States a new agency for propaganda, a special committee at cabinet level whose task is "propaganda planning." This is a kind of general staff of subversive ideological propaganda. The committee has four subcommittees that coordinate individual components of psychological warfare. According to foreign press reports, one subcommittee is in charge of international information, the second coordinates U.S. foreign policy with propaganda campaigns, the third is in charge of foreign broadcasts. It supervises, in addition to the Voice of America, also the Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Radio Liberty incendiary broadcasting stations. VOA, RFE, and Radio Liberty currently broadcast 1,898 hours a week in 60 langages and employ 3,900 persons, not including "informants" all over the world.

The VOA and RFE budgets are practically unlimited, with Pentagon and the CIA regularly contributing to their funds. Contributions also come from so-called "invisible sources," behind which it is not difficult to recognize the largest arms manufacturing concerns.

The official task of VOA, which broadcasts 139 hours of programs a day in 42 languages, is to "gain understanding abroad for the United States, its people, culture, and policy."

The role of VOA is to react to international political problems and to win, through subversive activity, political capital for U.S. diplomacy. This function of the broadcasting station fully revealed itself in connection with the Polish events. VOA proceeded in the spirit of the directive of anticommunist broadcasting theorists: "We are not in the news business, we do not occupy ourselves with literature, the arts, or entertainment. Our broadcasts must serve as a basis for drawing conclusions in support of our policy and our aims. We prompt the people to reach these conclusions with the help of a dexterous and imaginative presentation of facts."

In an attempt to improve the forms and methods of ideological subversion directed against socialist countries and to raise the quality of anticommunist propaganda, the "Truth" project came out of the White House last year, with Reagan's blessing. The American press described this project as a "policy of the ultimate degree of aggressiveness" in the sphere of disseminating information abroad.

The aim of the project is, in essence, to launch a broadly based, long-term subversive propaganda campaign with a view to "democratizing communist countries." It is a project that constitutes blatant interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries. The gist of the project is to organize hostile groups, send anticommunist newspapers, journals, and leaflets to the socialist countries and finance subversive activity.

In the psychological war -- in which, as they say, everything is allowed -- experts on anticommunism are involving primarily media of mass information and propaganda: the press, radio, and television.

With the help of ideo-subversive campaigns they try to politically disorient citizens of socialist countries, to discredit their social and state system, and to "expose" some sort of a crisis. The press, radio, and television in the service of anticommunism kindle and incite nationalistic bias and relics, revive interest in religion in the political context, attempt to generate discontent with life in the socialist countries, and create illusions about life in capitalist countries -- in spite of economic crisis, unemployment, and other diseases of capitalism. The arsenal of ideological subversion and psychological war also includes the provoking of unhealthy interest in all kinds of negative facts and events and the speading of conjectures and false rumors that incite, for example, panic buying.

According to Western press reports, more than 60 radio stations in major capitalist states currently exercise their influence on socialist countries, with a broadcasting time totaling more than 450 hours a day. More than 200 anticommunist institutes in the United States and "institutes for Eastern studies" in the FRG work on all kinds of theoretical "scientific works." Austrian television has set up an "Eastern studio" which, together with FRG television stations, attempts influence the thinking of the citizens of Czechoslovakia by various broadcasts with anticommunist and anti-Soviet content. They closely cooperate with emigres and their organizations, especially in the United States, Canada, and Austria.

The experts on anticommunism are familiar with the standard of living of the population in socialist countries. They know perfectly well that portable radio receivers are easily accessible to young people, that there is virtually no household in which young people do not possess a tape recorder. They consider this fact in compiling the programs of the incendiary broadcasting stations. Since the end of the 1960's they have several times reexamined the structure of their programs, especially RFE, Radio Liberty, but also Deutsche Welle. At the time of the boom of pop music, they included in their programs the latest hits, which they alternated with short anti-socialist commentaries and remarks. They assumed that young people would want to record the music. Even when they switched off the recorder during the commentaries, the music still served its purpose.

The listener was forced to hear the spoken word to be able to continue his recording.

RFE commentators prepare their programs for the young generation so as to influence their minds as much as possible in the anticommunist spirit. Last year they paid increased attention to ideological issues, this year they try to defend the United States and Reagan's space armament project. The accentuated role of ideolgical subversion in Reagan's anticommunist crusade requires a steadily increasing number of words, that is commentaries and descourses. That is why 3 years ago VOA and RFE again change the structure of their broacats. The less music their programs carry, the more poisonous incendiary spittles against socialism they spout.

Anticommunist institutions and organizations even misuse international postal traffic for ideolgical subversion. Following the failure of the "Balloon" project in the 1950's, they have come up with the "Postal Project." They get addresses mostly from telephone directories and newspapers and send emigre newspapers, journals, leaflets, and publications on philosophy, economy, and ideology through the registered mail. Most of these publications are written by emigres.

We know of cases of young people receiving parcels with a cassette or a record from Austria or the FRG. The cassette bore a picture of a famous American signer and the cover of the record said that it contained Strauss waltzes. However, they did not contain music but commentaires by emigres. The agencies of ideolgoical subversion also try to exploit phony tourists or visitors coming to Czechoslovakia from capitalist states. In 18 months, customs officials in West Bohemia in cooperation with the CSSR Ministry of Interior discovered at border crossing points with the FRG more than 3,700 attempts to smuggle various antistate printed matter, magnetic tapes, films, and also duplicating equipment into Czechoslavakia. Customs officials at border crossings to Austria have similar experiences. Many a "tourist" has been trying to smuggle peridicals, leaflets, and stencils with antisocialist content across the border. Many of these trips were financed by emigre organizations from funds of their anticommunist sponsors, including financial "contributions" from the CIA.

LEADERS, USSR ARMY COMMEMORATE WAR ANNIVERSARY

DW061843 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] In Wuensdorf today a festive ceremony of the Supreme Command of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany took place, marking the 41st anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism. The members of the Soviet Army received with applause a congratulatory message of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. The participants cordially welcomed SED Central Committee Politburo members Army General Erich Mielke and Erich Mueckenberger, and other personages. The letter of the GDR party-state leadership, which was delivered by Army General Mielke, pays tribute to the fraternal bonds between the two states in the struggle for peace and socialism.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

LD061350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- The agreement between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the FRG on cultural cooperation was signed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GDR on Tuesday. The signing was carried out for the GDR by Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and for the FRG by Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission. The agreement creates the preconditions for a regulated development of cultural relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with international practice. It embraces cooperation in the areas of culture, art, education, science, and other related fields. The agreement comes into force on 6 May 1986. Kurt Nier, deputy GDR foreign minister, assessed the conclusion of the agreement as a further important step toward the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG and as a contribution to peace and detente. He expressed the hope for a flourishing and mutually advantageous exchange of cultural and scientific achievements. Dr Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission, expressed the conviction of the Government of the FRG that a good foundation had been created for the practical exchange of culture with this comprehensive and detailed agreement. At the same time, it will consolidate peace in the center of Europe. The cultural agreement will advance both states a bit further along the path to a good-neighborly relationship.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IBRAHIMI VISITS BERLIN

Arrives 6 May

LD061434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived on an official visit to the GDR this afternoon. He is here on an invitation from GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, who welcomed his guest and entourage at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Received by Honecker

LD071004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0939 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister of the Deomcratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The talk was held at the official seat of the Council of State in Berlin.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND LISTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

AU050601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 86 p 4

["From the 11th SED Party Congress: The Members of the SED Central Committee"]

[Text] Heinrich Adamek: Chairman of the State Committee for Television at the GDR Council of Ministers; born 21 December 1921; party member since 1949; worker, commercial clerk, journalist, political science graduate.

Hans Albrecht: First secretary of the Suhl Bezirk SED leadership; born 22 November 1919; party member since 1945; locksmith, engineering-economics graduate.

Otto Arndt: Minister of transport; born 19 July 1920; party member since 1945; locksmith, railwayman, engineer.

Eberhard Aurich: First secretary of the FDJ Central Council; born 10 December 1946; party member since 1967; skilled concrete laborer, teaching graduate.

Hermann Axen: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 6 March 1916; party member since 1942; since 1932 member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany; worker, journalist.

Manfred Banaschak: Department head and chief editor of the periodical EINHEIT of the SED Central Committee; born 14 September 1929; party member since 1945; economics graduate, journalist, college teacher, professor doctor of political science, doctor habilitatus.

Roland Bauer: Representative of the SED Central Committee at the editorial board of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM; born 19 March 1928: party member since 1946; precision mechanic, social sciences graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Achim Becker: Chairman of the State Committee for Radio at the GDR Council of Ministers; born 21 November 1931; party member since 1952; merchant, journalist, social sciences graduate.

Gerhard Beil: State secretary and first deputy foreign trade minister; born 28 May 1926; party member since 1953; merchant, steel construction fitter, economics graduate, doctor of political science.

Hilde Benjamin: Professor at the GDR Academy for Political and Legal Sciences; born 5 February 1902; party member since 1927; lawyer, professor, doctor of law h.c.

Helene Berg: Consultant at the SED Central Committee; born 10 April 1906; party member since 1927; seamstress, professor, doctor of philosophy h.c.

Wolfgang Beyreuther: State secretary for labor and wages; born 16 June 1928; party member since 1946; machinist, social sciences graduate.

Wolfgang Biermann: Director general of the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB combine; born 29 November 1927; party member since 1956; metal fitter, engineer, professor doctor of economic sciences, h.c.

Hans Joachim Boehme: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk leadership; born 29 December 1929; party member since 1945, office worker, social sciences graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Hans Joachim Boehme: Minister of college and technical school matters; born 25 April 1931; party member since 1952; teacher, professor, doctor h.c.

Alois Braeutigam: Chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Solidarity; born 28 April 1916; party member since 1934; bricklayer, miner.

Horst Brasch: Vice president and secretary general of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples; born 23 December 1922; party member since 1944; toolmaker.

Horst Bruenner: Deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main political administration of the National People's Army; lieutenant general; born 21 February 1929; party member since 1948; worker, industrial trader, military science graduate.

Johannes Chemnitzer: First secretary of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk leadership; born 24 March 1929; party member since 1946; worker, state certified agriculturist, social sciences graduate.

Fritz Dallmann: Chairman of the Central Executive of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association; chairman of the Priborn Plant production LPG in Roebel Kreis; born 17 June 1923; party member since 1948; farmhand, agricultural engineering-economics graduate.

Friedrich Dickel: Minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police; army general; born 9 December 1913; party member since 1931; molder, high frequency technician, military science graduate.

Ernst Diehl: Deputy director of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism at the SED Central Committee; born 8 January 1928; party member since 1946; worker, history graduate, professor, doctor of philosophy, doctor of philosophy h.c.

Horst Dohlus: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 30 May 1925; party member since 1946; barber.

Werner Eberlein: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership; born 9 November 1919; party member since 1948; electrician, journalist, social sciences graduate.

Wilhelm Ehm: Deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy; admiral; born 30 August 1918; party member since 1948; electrician, military science graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Guenter Ehrensperger: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 16 May 1931; party member since 1956; industrial trader, economics graduate.

Manfred Ewald: President of the German Gymnastic and Sports Association of the GDR; born 17 May 1926; party member since 1945; administrative clerk, graduate sports teacher.

Manfred Feist: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 6 April 1930; party member since 1947; political science graduate.

Horst Felber: First secretary of the SED Kreis leadership in the Ministry of State Security; major general; born 23 October 1929; party member since 1954; worker, senior high school teacher, doctor of law.

Werner Felfe: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; member of the GDR State Council; born 4 January 1928; party member since 1945; industrial trader, engineering-economics graduate.

Oskar Fischer: Minister of foreign affairs; born 19 March 1923; party member since 1946; tailor, social sciences graduate.

Ulrich Fliege: Chairman of the Ossmannstadt Plant production LPG and chairman of the Tssmannstadt Cooperation Council; born 4 December 1947; party member since 1975; automotive mechanic, engineer, agricultural engineering-economics graduate.

Peter Florin: Deputy minister of foreign affairs, born 2 October 1921; party member since 1945; editor.

Erner Frohn: Director general of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine VEB; born 12 April 1929; party member since 1946; graduate in administrative employees' economics, doctor of economic science.

Klaus Fuchs: Ordinary member of the GDR Academy of Sciences; born 29 December 1911; party member since 1930; physicist, professor, doctor of philosophy, doctor of natural science, doctor habilitatus.

Oskar Funke: Chairman of the central leadership of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Strugglers of the GDR; born 23 August 1915; party member since 1933; technical employee.

Klaus Gaebler: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 5 October 1931; party member since 1947; philosophy graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Heinz Geggel: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 11 November 1921; party member since 1944; diamond grinder, journalist.

Rudi Georgi: Minister of construction of machine tools and processing machinery; born 25 December 1927; party member since 1946; industrial trader, economics graduate, doctor of economic science.

Guenter Goerlich: Member of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; chairman of the Berlin Bezirk Executive of the Writers Association of the GDR; born 6 January 1928; party member since 1955; worker, educator in institutions, writer.

Kurt Hager: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; member of the GDR State Council; born 24 July 1912; party member since 1930; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1929; editor, professor, doctor h.c. doctor of natural sciences.

Erich Hahn: Director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the Social Sciences Academy at the SED Central Committee; born 5 March 1930; party member since 1951; worker, philosophy graduate, professor, doctor of philosophy habilitatus.

Walter Halbritter: Minister and head of the office for prices at the GDR Council of Ministers; born 17 November 1927; party member since 1946; worker, administrative clerk, economics graduate.

Horst Hasse: Head of the Fehrbelling Agricultural-Industrial Association in Potsdam Bezirk; born 9 February 1930; party member since 1955; farmer, agriculture graduate.

Horst Heintze: Member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Federal Executive; born 15 August 1927; party member since 1947; machine fitter, social sciences graduate, economics graduate.

Eva Hempel: First secretary of the Schwerin Land SED Kreis leadership; born 22 October 1936; party member since 1956; skilled crop and plant production worker, state certified agriculturist.

Wolfgang Herger: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 10 August 1935; party member since 1959; philosophy graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Frank - Joachim Herrmann: State secretary, head of the Chancellery of the chairman of the GDR State Council; born 15 November 1931; party member since 1949; journalist.

Joachin Herrmann: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 29 October 1928; party member since 1946; worker, journalist.

Hans - Joachim Hertwig: First secretary of the Frankfurt (Oder) SED Bezirk leadership; born 16 July 1928; party member since 1945; teacher, social sciences graduate.

Johannes Hoernig: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 1 April 1921; party member since 1945; locksmith, teacher, social sciences graduate, professor, doctor of philosophy h.c.

Hans - Joachim Hoffmann: Minister of culture; born 10 October 1929; party member since 1945; electrical fitter, social sciences graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Gerhard Holtz - Baumert: Vice president and member of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; born 25 December 1927; party member since 1947; journalist, teacher, writer.

Erich Honecker: General secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council; born 25 August 1912; party member since 1929; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1926; roofer, doctor h.c.

Margot Honecker: Minister of public education; born 17 April 1927; party member since 1945; telephone operator, doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Guenter Jahn: First secretary of the SED Potsdam Bezirk leadership; born 9 January 1930; party member since 1946; economics graduate, doctor of economic science.

Werner Jarowinsky: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 25 April 1927; party member since 1945; industrial trader, economics graduate, doctor of economic sciences.

Hans Jendretzky: Chairman of the FDGB group in the GDR People's Chamber; born 20 July 1897; party member since 1919; locksmith, heating technician.

Wolfgang Junker: Minister of construction, born 23 February 1929; party member since 1951; bricklayer, construction engineer.

Hermann Kant: President of the GDR Writers Association; born 14 June 1926; party member since 1950; electrician, philosophy graduate, doctor h.c., writer.

Karl Kayser: General manager of the Leipzig city theater; born 14 May 1914; party member since 1946; painter, actor, professor, doctor h.c.

Heinz Kessler: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; minister of national defense; Army general; born 26 January 1920; party member since 1945; fitter, military science graduate.

Guenther Kleiber: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative to CEMA; born 16 September 1931; party member since 1950; electrician, engineering graduate.

Horst Klemm: First secretary of the SED Kreis leadership of the GDR Academy of Sciences; born 30 June 1925; party member since 1947, postal assistant, social sciences graduate, professor, doctor of philosophy.

Hans Koch: Director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Culture and Artistic Sciences of the Academy for Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee; born 17 May 1927; party member since 1945; worker, literary scientist, college teacher, professor, doctor of philosophy habilitatus.

Gerd Koenig: Deputy minister of foreign affairs; born 24 June 1930; party member since 1952, chemical laboratory assistant, state sciences graduate.

Hartmut Koenig: Secretary of the FDJ Central Council; born 14 October 1947; party member since 1967; refrigeration plant builder, journalism graduate, doctor of political science.

Helmut Koziolek: Director of the Central Institute for Socialist Management at the SED Central Committee; born 5 July 1927; party member since 1946; economics graduate, professor doctor of economic science, doctor of economic science h.c.

Erhard Krack: Mayor of Berlin, born 9 January 1931; party member since 1951, economics graduate.

Egon Krenz: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; born 19 March 1937; party member since 1955; teacher, social sciences graduate.

Herbert Krolikowski: State secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; born 15 March 1924; party member since 1952; industrial trader, science graduate, doctor of philosophy.

Werner Krolikowski: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; born 12 March 1928; party member since 1946; administrative clerk, worker.

Anneliese Krueger: Economist of the Dobitschen Ernst Thaelmann Plant Production LPG in Schmoellen Kreis, currently a student at the Karl Marx Party College at the SED Central Committee; born 11 July 1941; party member since 1966; agriculture graduate.

Heinz Kuhrig: Vice president of the German-Soviet friendship society, head of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Central Executive of the German-Soviet friendship society; born 4 March 1929; party member since 1946; electrician, agriculture graduate.

Helga Labs: Member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairwoman of Central Executive of the Trade Union for Instruction and Education; born 22 May 1940; party member since 1959; lower grade teacher.

Ingeburg Lange: Candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; born 24 July 1927; party member since 1945; dressmaker, social science graduate.

Waldemar Lieman: Party secretary in the Merkers Werra Potash Enterprise VEB, Bad Salzungen Kreis. Born 13 April 1927; party member since 1945; skilled postal worker, foreman, social science graduate.

Bruno Lietz: Minister of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry; born 22 November 1925; party member since 1952; automotive mechanic, tractor driver, agricultural economics graduate.

Lothar Lindner: Member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairman of the Central Executive of the Industrial Trade Union of Building and Wood Workers; born 13 January 1928; party member since 1947; bricklayer, social science graduate.

Siegfried Lorenz: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Karl Marx Stadt SED Bezirk leadership; born 26 November 1930; party member since 1945; mechanic, social science graduate.

Werner Lorenz: State secretary in the Ministry of Public Education; born 4 March 1925; party member since 1947; commercial clerk, teacher.

Hans Dieter Maede: Director general of the DEFA studio for feature films; born 29 January 1930; party member since 1946; director, dramatist.

Moritz Mebel: Director of the urological clinic and polyclinic of the Charite hospital; born 23 February 1923; party member since 1943; physician, professor doctor of medical science, senior medical counselor.

Ludwig Mecklinger: Minister of health, born 14 November 1919; party member since 1945; law graduate, physician, professor, doctor of medical science, doctor h.c.

Robert Menzel: Party veteran; born 12 October 1911; party member since 1932; orthopedic fitter.

Ernst-Hermann Meyer: Honorary president of the Association of GDR Composers and musical Scientists; born 8 December 1905; party member since 1930; musician, composer, musical scientist, professor emeritus, doctor h.c., doctor of philosophy h.c.

Erich Mielke: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, minister of state security; Army general; born 28 December 1907; party member since 1925; dispatching clerk, worker.

Hans-Peter Minetti: President of the GDR Association of Theatrical Workers, rector of the Ernst Busch College for Dramatic Arts in Berlin; born 21 April 1926; party member since 1946; actor, philosophy graduate, professor.

Heinz Mirtschin: Deputy department head of the SED Central Committee; born 8 June 1930; party member since 1949; weaver, administrative assistant, social science graduate.

Guenter Mittag: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; born 8 October 1926; party member since 1946; railwayman, economics graduate, doctor of economic science, doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Rudolfi Mittig: Deputy minister of state security, lieutenant general, born 26 January 1925; party member since 1952; bricklayer, engineer, law graduate.

Hans Modrow: First secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk leadership; born 27 January 1928; party member since 1949; machine fitter; economics graduate, doctor of economic science.

Ewald Moldt: Extraordinary and plenipotentiary GDR ambassador and head of the permanent GDR representation in the FRG; born 22 April 1927; party member since 1945; railwayman, political science graduate.

Erich Mueckenberger: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Central Party Auditing Commission, president of the German-Soviet friendship society; born 8 June 1910; party member since 1927; member of the socialist workers youth since 1924; machine fitter.

Erich Mueller: Director general of the Walter Ulbricht Leuna Works VEB combine; born 4 October 1921; party member since 1949; machine fitter, social science graduate.

Fritz Mueller: Department head of the SED Central Committee, born 3 December 1920; party member since 1948; merchant.

Gerhard Mueller: Candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Erfurt SED Bezirk leadership; born 4 Feb 1929; party member since 1946; worker, teacher, state certified agriculturist, social science graduate.

Helmut Mueller: Second secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership; born 12 June 1930; party member since 1947; worker, certified teacher for Marxism-Leninism.

Margarete Mueller: Candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, head of the Friedland agricultural-industrial association in Neubrandenburg Kreis, member of the GDR State Council; born 18 February 1931; party member since 1951; tractor driver, state certified agriculturist, agronomics graduate.

Werner Mueller: Deputy chairman of the Central Party Auditing Commission; born 20 May 1928; party member since 1946; electrician, social science graduate.

Herbert Naumann: Chief editor of the organ of the SED Central Committee NEUES DEUTSCHLAND; born 11 September 1929; party member since 1946; administrative clerk, journalist.

Alfred Neumann: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; born 15 December 1909; party member since 1929; cabinetmaker, sports teacher.

Gerhard Neuner: President of the GDR Academy for Teaching Sciences; born 18 June 1929; party member since 1949; worker, teacher, professor, doctor of pedagogical sciences.

Harry Ott: Deputy minister of foreign affairs, head of the permanent GDR representation at the United Nations in New York; born 15 October 1933; party member since 1952; political science graduate.

Hans Pischner: President of the GDR Culture Association, born 20 February 1914; party member since 1946; music teacher, musical scientist, professor, doctor of philosophy.

Hans Pisko: Brigade leader at the Karl Marx Stadt Rudolf Harlass Foundry VEB; born 2 February 1938; party member since 1959; molder, foreman of VEB industry.

Alois Pisnik: Member of the GDR State Council; born 8 September 1911, party member since 1928; machine fitter, engineer.

Hermann Poeschel: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 28 September 1919; party member since 1945; machine fitter, engineer.

Guenter Poetschke: Director general of ADN, born 28 July 1929; party member since 1954; journalist, social science graduate.

Wilfried Possner: Chairman of the Ernst Thaelmann party organization and secretary of the FDJ Central Council; born 13 September 1949; party member since 1969; bricklayer, certified teacher, doctor of philosophy.

Erich Postler: Second secretary of the Schwerin SED Bezirk leadership; born 25 November 1940; party member since 1961; skilled agricultural worker, agricultural engineer.

Bernhard Quandt: Member of the GDR Council; born 14 April 1903; party member since 1920; ferrous metal turner.

Ursula Ragwitz: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 15 February 1928; party member since 1946; teacher, graduate music teacher, musical science graduate.

Wolfgang Rachfuss: Deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of materials management; born 27 November 1931; party member since 1951; mechanic, foreign trade economics graduate.

Otto Reinhold: Rector of the Academy for Social Sciences at the SED Central Committee; born 8 December 1925; party member since 1945; typewriter mechanic, economics graduate professor, doctor of economic sciences, doctor of economic sciences h.c.

Herbert Richter: Director general of the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine VEB; born 20 April 1933; party member since 1955; chemical laboratory assistant, physicist, professor doctor of philosophy; doctor engineer h.c., doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Alfred Rohde: First secretary of the SED Wismut area leadership, born 21 April 1921; party member since 1945; machine fitter, social science graduate.

Robert Rompe: Ordinary member of the GDR Academy of Sciences; born 10 September 1905; party member since 1932; laboratory assistant, physicist, professor, doctor of philosophy, doctor engineer h.c., doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Paul Roscher: Member of the Karl Marx Stadt Bezirk Committee of Antifascist Resistance Strugglers; born 17 September 1913; party member since 1932, machine builder.

Erich Ruebensam: President of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences; born 18 May 1922; party member since 1951; agriculturer, professor of agricultural sciences, doctor h.c.

Helmut Sakowski: Vice president of the GDR Cultural Association, member of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; born 1 June 1924; party member since 1947; forester, writer.

Guenter Schabowski: Member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership; born 4 January 1929; party member since 1952; journalism graduate.

Alexander Schalck-Golodkwski: State secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry; born 3 July 1932; party member since 1955; precision mechanic, economics graduate, doctor of law.

Werner Scheler: President of the GDR Academy of Sciences; born 12 September 1923; party member since 1945; physician, college teacher, professor, doctor of medical sciences, doctor h.c., doctor h.c.

Gerhard Schuerer: Candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; born 14 April 1921; party member since 1948; machine fitter, social science graduate, doctor of economic sciences h.c.

Gerd Schulz: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 5 July 1947; party member since 1969; industrial trade, engineering graduate.

Horst Schumann: First secretary of the Leipzig SED Bezirk leadership; born 6 February 1924; party member since 1945; pianomaker, social science graduate.

Bernhard Seeger: Member of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Association; born 6 October 1927; party member since 1946; teacher, writer.

Karl Seidel: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 18 December 1930; party member since 1947; physician, professor, doctor of medical sciences.

Helmut Semmelmann: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 8 August 1934; party member since 1955; agriculture graduate.

Guenter Sieber: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 11 March 1930, party member since 1948; skilled forestry worker.

Horst Sindermann: Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the GDR People's Chamber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; born 5 September 1915; party member since 1945; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1929; journalist.

Wilhelm Sitte: President of the GDR Association of Figurative Artists, director of the section for figurative and applied arts at the College for Industrial Design in Halle; born 18 February 1921; party member since 1947; painter, graphic artist, professor.

Horst Soelle: Minister of foreign trade; born 3 June 1924; party member since 1945; worker, industrial trader, economics graduate.

Lothar Stammnitz: Second secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk leadership; born 1 November 1927; party member since 1946; precision optician, social science graduate.

Horst Stechbarth: Deputy minister of national defense and chief of the land forces; colonel general; born 13 April 1925; party member since 1951; worker military science graduate.

Albert Stief: Minister and chairman of the committee of worker-peasant inspectorates; born 19 March 1920; party member since 1945; machine builder, doctor of economic science.

Willi Stoph: Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; born 9 July 1914; party member since 1931; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1928; bricklayer, building technician.

Paul Strauss: Building manager at the Rostock apartment building combine VEB, member of the GDR State Council; born 27 April 1923; party member since 1954; carpenter, foreman of VE industry.

Josef Streit: GDR general state prosecutor, born 9 June 1911; party member since 1930; printer, law graduate, doctor of law, doctor of law h.c.

Fritz Streletz: Deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army; colonel general; born 28 September 1926; party member since 1948; military science graduate.

Gerhard Tautenhahn: Minister of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction; born 2 December 1929; party member since 1945; technical draftsman, engineer.

Ilse Thiele: Chairwoman of the Democratic Womens' League of Germany, member of the GDR State Council; born 4 November 1920; party member since 1945; shorthand typist.

Kurt Tiedke: Rector of the Karl Marx Party College at the SED Central Committee; born 30 May 1924; party member since 1948; surveyor-technician, social science graduate, professor.

Ernst Timm: First secretary of the Rostock SED Bezirk leadership, born 16 October 1926, party member since 1950; metal aircraft builder; social science graduate.

Harry Tisch: Member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee,; chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, member of the GDR State Council; born 28 March 1927; party member since 1945; locksmith, social science graduate.

Johanna Toepfer: Deputy chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, member of the GDR State Council; born 3 April 1929; party member since 1952; worker, economics graduate, professor, doctor of economic sciences.

Gerhard Torelitzsch: Department head of the SED Central Committee; born 2 March 1926; party member since 1946; bricklayer, certified engineer, social science graduate.

Hans-Juergen Truemper: Brigade leader at the Bernard Koehnen pit of the Manfeld "Wilhelm Pieck" VEB combine; born 29 July 1945; party member since 1965; miner.

Paul Verner: Member of the GDR State Council; born 26 April 1911; party member since 1929; member of the Communist Youth Association of Germany since 1925; metal worker, editor.

Werner Walde: Candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Cottbus SED Bezirk leadership; born 12 February 1926; party member since 1946; administrative clerk, economics graduate, social science graduate.

Udo Dieter Wange: Minister of bezirk-administered industry and the food industry; born 31 October 1928; party member since 1945; economics graduate, doctor of law.

Edith Weber: Member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairwoman of the Central Executive of the Industrial Trade Union for Chemical, Glass, and Ceramics Industry Workers; born 1 November 1941; party member since 1967; chemical laboratory worker, engineer, social science graduate.

Marianne Weinhauer: Department head at the Cottbus textile combine; born 25 May 1938; party member since 1959; engineer.

Herbert Weiz: Deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology; born 27 June 1924; party member since 1946; commercial clerk, economics graduate, doctor of economic sciences.

Manfred Wekwerth: President of the GDR Academy of Arts, manager of the Berlin ensemble; born 3 December 1929; party member since 1952; teacher, director, professor, doctor of philosophy.

Egon Winkelmann: GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; born 1 January 1928; party member since 1947; worker, economics graduate, history graduate, doctor of economic science.

Rudolf Winter: Director general of the Karl Marx Stadt machine tool VEB combine named for Fritz Heckert; born 26 March 1927; party member since 1947; mechanic, certified engineer, doctor of economic science.

Gert Wohllebe: Director general of the Leipzig Grimma chemical installations building combine VRB; born 24 March 1931; party member since 1958; coppersmith, foreman of VE industry, engineer.

Hanna Wolf: Consultant at the SED Central Committee; born 4 February 1908; party member since 1930; historian, professor, doctor of philosophy h.c.

Guenther Wyschofsky: Minister of chemical industry; born 8 May 1929; party member since 1945; laboratory assistant, skilled chemical industry worker, certified chemist, doctor of natural sciences h.c.

Christa Zellmer: Secretary for agitation and propaganda of the Frankfurt (Oder) SED Bezirk leadership; born 5 November 1930; party member since 1947; retail trader, social science graduate.

Herbert Ziegenhahn: First secretary of the Schwerin Bezirk SED leadership, born 27 October 1921, party member since 1951; agriculturer, bricklayer, social science graduate.

Heinz Ziegner: First secretary of the Schwerin SED Bezirk leadership; born 13 July 1928; party member since 1945; worker, administrative clerk, agricultural engineer.

Ursula Zschau: Member of the Womens Commission at the Politburo of the SED Central Committee,; born 4 October 1922; party member since 1946; chief saleswoman, industrial economist.

SOVIET MILITARY AIRCRAFT CRASHES; PILOT UNHURT

LD070856 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- Tuesday evening a Soviet military aircraft on a training mission crashed owing to a technical error. The pilot landed unhurt. The accident left two buildings damaged in the village of Aporka. No personal injury was reported.

ANGOLAN LEADER MEETS MAROTHY EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

LD061104 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- Tuesday morning Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA Workers' Party stopped for a brief visit to Budapest on his way to Moscow. He met Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Angolan Economic Joint Commission. Talks were held, in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, on bilateral party and state relations, and possibilities for development.

LEADERS MEET PRK AMBASSADOR, EXPRESS SUPPORT

BK300732 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The Hungarian party-state leaders, namely Comrade Karoly Nemeth, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and premier of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League; Comrade Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade (?Jozef Drecin), state secretary of the Ministry of Trade, received and had a cordial conversation on 15 and 17 April with Comrade Chim Nguon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic. In addition to hailing the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and mutual cooperation between the two countries, the Hungarian party-state leaders highly valued the development of the PRK and reiterated their firm support for the PRK's struggle inside and outside the country to advance toward socialism and for Southeast Asia to become a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The Hungarian side pledged to further support the Cambodian people and expressed willingness to promote meetings between leaders of the two countries for the development of relations and cooperation.

JUSTICE MINISTER MARKOJA RETURNS FROM SYRIA

LD031649 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja, who headed a delegation on an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic on the invitation of Minister of Justice Shaban Shahin, returned to Budapest from Damascus.

During the visit the ministers signed the civil and penal agreement on judicial assistance, and exchanged experiences about legislation and legal issues, and examined further possibilities of cooperation between the two ministries. Dr Imre Markoja met Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

U.S. DIPLOMATS MUST NOTIFY AUTHORITIES OF TRAVEL

AU061945 Paris AFP in English 1941 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 (AFP) -- U.S. diplomats will have to notify the authorities from now on when they want to travel outside the region where they live, Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Tuesday.

The move follows a U.S., State Department directive issued on January 6 that Soviet bloc diplomats must book their transport and accommodation through the department when they want to travel in United States.

Mr. Urban said at his weekly press briefing that the restrictions would be lifted when the Americans lifted theirs.

Only the U.S. charge d'affaires -- there is no U.S. ambassador here -- would be exempt, Mr. Urban said. The restrictions would apply to all diplomatic staff in Warsaw as well as those attached to consulates in Poznan in the west of the country and Krakow in the south.

U.S. diplomats and their families must now tell the Polish Foreign Minister of their travel plans three days in advance. Diplomats in Warsaw will be allowed to travel with a 50 kilometre (30 mile) radius without informing the authorities.

URBAN DISCUSSES RADIATION AT PRESS CONFERENCE

For the Warsaw PAP "text" of the 6 May press conference by government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw, see the 7 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement entitled "Chernobyl Incident."

MESSNER RECEIVES SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

LD062001 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Today is the second day of the visit to Poland by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the Council of Ministers building, Premier Zbigniew Messner received the Soviet parliamentarians, who were led by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities. Issues concerning bilateral political, economic, and scientific and technological cooperation were discussed. Jadwiga Biedrzycka, deputy speaker of the Sejm, also took part in the talk.

EYPTIAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ORZECHOWSKI

LD062029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] On the third and last day of his visit to Egypt, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski was received by President Husni Mubarak. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and the prospects for their development. The president pointed out the significance attached by Egypt to cooperation with Poland. Minister Orzechowski conveyed greetings and best wishes from Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State. President Mubarak asked Orzechowski to convey greetings and wishes to Wojciech Jaruzelski whom, he stressed, he had an opportunity to meet during a UN General Assembly session in New York.

Further Reportage

For additional reportage on Foreign Minister Orzechowski's visit to Cairo, see the Egypt section of the 5 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLITBURO ASSESSES MAY DAY, CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD061916 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has assessed the course of the May Day celebrations, emphasizing with deep satisfaction, the mass and dignified participation of society in the celebrations. It adopted, and recommended publication of, a resolution concerning the further perfecting of party and state cadre policy. The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the results of an inspection of the implementation of the part of the Central Committee resolution devoted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The situation and the preventive measures undertaken in Poland during the period of the radioactive cloud passing over Poland were again discussed. Actions of the government commission and its decisions on problems arising from the situation at that time were evaluated.

SEJM RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD

AU051009 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 5

["Resolution of the PPR Sejm of 23 April Concerning the Implementation of the 1985 Government Agriculture and Food Economy Development Program and the Implementation of the Law on Farmers' Socioprofessional Organizations and Law on Cooperative Rights"]

[Text] The PPR Sejm acknowledges the Government Report on the State of Agriculture and the Food Economy in 1985 and declares that there has been further progress in implementing the basic principles of the government agriculture and food economy development program.

Having examined the implementation of the laws on cooperative rights and on farmers' socioprofessional organizations, the Sejm states that the 3 years that have elapsed since these laws came into force have confirmed their correctness and usefulness for the development of the cooperative movement and farmers' socioprofessional organizations.

The Sejm declares that there continued to be many positive production trends in aggriculture and the food economy in 1985. These trends have been encouraged by the stable agricultural policy established jointly by the PZPR and ZSL.

The plan of total agricultural production has been overfulfilled, as a result of which the procurement of grain, livestock, and milk was above the planned level. The procurement of beetroots and potatoes was less than planned. There was an unfavorable situation concerning livestock breeding and milk production, land reclamation did not proceed at a satisfactory speed, and there were local difficulties in the husbanding of land.

In 1985 agriculture and the food economy, employing about one-third of all those working for the national economy, produced about one-third of the value of the total production in Poland and almost one-quarter of the national income.

Imports of agricultural and food commodities are almost offset by our exports. In 1985, about 52 percent of the domestic market consisted of industrial goods made from agricultural and forest raw materials. Almost 50 percent of all retail sales consisted of food.

This shows that the food economy played a key role in improving the market situation, satisfying the population's consumption needs, and improving our trade balance. Deliveries of many food commodities exceeded the 1984 level and the level foreseen in the 1985 Central Annual Plan. This has permitted a stabilization of the market and the abolition of rationing except for meat and meat products.

The good food economy results were achieved mainly by reducing the material-intensiveness of production, improving management, and raising productivity in all agricultural sectors. However, the high degree of depreciation of fixed assets continued.

Just as in previous years, 1985 saw greater influence by farmers and cooperative self-management bodies on the solving of socioeconomic problems. The laws on farmers' socioprofessional organizations and on cooperative rights have met with general social approval. These laws, being a consolidation of the sociolegal basis of socialist democracy, have encouraged a reemergence and consolidation of cooperative and agricultural self-management bodies, a further increase in socioeconomic energy, a more effective coordination of private interests on the one hand with local and national interests on the other, and a development of partnerlike cooperation between various forms of self-management bodies on the one hand and the state administration on the other, so that society's needs may be met more fully and effectively.

The Sejm states that the positive food economy results of 1985 are still not permanent. There is a lack of reserves in the event of a bad year in agriculture, and there are a series of dangers hindering the perpetuation of the above positive trends. The greatest danger is the less-than-full performance of investment tasks and incomplete supplies of primary production resources for agriculture. In this regard, the resolution of the joint 11th PZPR-ZSL Plenum and the government agriculture and food economy development program until 1990 are not being implemented in full. The following details show this:

-- Some 22.2 percent of investments were destined for agriculture and the food economy, at the same time as which the speed of investment processes was 50 percent less than in the entire economy as a whole. The food economy continues to possess an outdated structure, and production resources of industrial origin are being supplied more slowly. Although agriculture has become better stocked with machines and agricultural implements, the quality of these is still poor and there is a shortage of spare parts. Supplies of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers, lime for fertilization, and plan protection agents are below the level foreseen in the 1985 Central Annual Plan and in the agriculture and food economy development program until 1990. The level of fertilization has not changed for 10 years. In 1985 there were greater difficulties with supplies of coal, animal feed, and building materials for agriculture. This situation also exists at the beginning of 1986. The continuation of this can impede the intensification and modernization of agriculture and in consequence slacken agricultural output and worsen the supply of food to the market;

-- Despite the positive production trends, the economic situation of agriculture has deteriorated. The cause of this is increased production costs, fiscal deductions, and maintenance costs. Relations between the prices of agricultural commodities and those of production resources are deteriorating;

-- The growth of services to agriculture and the rural population is unsatisfactory;

-- The possibilities inherent in the law on farmers' socioprofessional organizations and the law on cooperative rights are not being fully used for the sake of progress in rural areas and agriculture. Activity by self-mamagement bodies is too sluggish, membership of these is too low, and concern for public property too narrow. There are too many cases of abusing the laws for parochial purposes; too much tolerance of mismanagement and bureaucracy; and not enough creative initiative.

In order to create more favorable conditions for a consistent implementation of the food program between 1986 and 1990, and especially for eliminating the present dangers, the Sejm recommends the following to the government:

-- A consistent implementation of the resolution of the joint 11th PZPR-ZSL Plenum and agriculture and food economy development program until 1990;

-- A guarantee that investments for agriculture and the food economy grow at the same speed as investments for the entire production sphere of the national economy. There should be a greater outlay in the food industry, agricultural production resources industries, land reclamation, the supply of water and electricity to rural areas, and enterprises which provide services for agriculture. The consistent implementation of detailed government programs connected with the above topics should be guaranteed;

-- Intensified action in order to promote supplies of basic agricultural production resources to agriculture. The point in particular is to guarantee a constant rise in the supply of lime for fertilization, plant protection agents, mineral fertilizers, and fuels;

-- Further modifications to the economic and finance system of those branches of the food and production resources industry that have a low level of profitability and a large need for development funds. These modifications should also encourage small-scale processing;

-- The working out and introduction of a suitable system of promoting exports of agricultural commodities;

-- Intensified action in order to improve rural supplies of industrial consumer goods and provide the rural population with better production services;

-- A detailed analysis of agricultural production and rural living costs and further improvements to the system of pricing agricultural commodities and food. This should serve to keep in force the adopted principles concerning the profitability of agricultural production;

-- The working out of a comprehensive program of biological development in agriculture, involving scientific research, better animal breeding, an improved genetic make-up of farm animals, the application of technology, specialist training for producers, and collaboration between advisory services and agricultural producers and organizations. This will permit a better use of all the still unused possibilities of increasing agricultural production;

-- Guaranteeing an improvement in the rural population's standard of living by developing the socioeconomic infrastructure and supporting social pledges.

The Sejm declares that these problems should be reflected in work on the Draft National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90.

Experience so far, plus the opinions submitted to the Sejm by the Supreme Cooperative Council National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations, PRON, Sejm Socioeconomic Council, and most voivodship deputy teams, provide the basis for saying that there is no need to amend the laws on farmers socioprofessional organizations and on cooperative rights. However, there is a need to find more effective ways of publicizing the contents of these laws to agricultural activists and employees and to employees of the state administration. It is also essential to exercise greater control over adherence to both laws. Detailed problems connected with the implementation of these laws should be resolved within the framework of the law of the land.

At the same time, the Sejm asks the Supreme Cooperative Council and the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Cooperatives to present annual assessments of the implementation of both laws.

Considering the great role played by the cooperative movement in the country's socioeconomic life and the role and many functions performed by farmers socioprofessional organizations, the Sejm asks all self-management activists, members, and employees for personal commitment in implementing these laws and for collaboration in the development of their respective cooperatives and farmers organizations.

The Sejm appeals to social organizations, administrative employees at all levels, activists in self-managing bodies, people of agriculture, and all those working for the development of agriculture and the food economy to take part with complete dedication in the performance of the tasks adopted herein. This is a primary condition for achieving the country's self-sufficiency in food.

MORAWSKI SUMMARIZES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD061347 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] From Radio Polonia in Warsaw we take a look at state-church relations in Poland, in an interview with Kazimierz Morawskis, and MP, Chairman of the Christian Social Association and a member of the Council of State. The following are certain points of what Mr Morawaski told our reporter:

The so-called state-church relations at the moment can be described as good and satisfactory. There are of course numerous issues which are receptive, [as heard] but they are not in the forefront, with both sides decide to concentrate on what is of primary significance for the nation, the state, the world peace and for the fulfilling by the church of its pastoral mission.

The recent meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp, the 10th meeting of the two men, by the way, reaffirmed that the continuinity of the dialogue is an indispensable element, as the communique said, shaping state-church relations and should contribute to the difficulties in the country's development. This section of the communique on the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting, Mr Morawski stressed, reflects common understanding of the national needs. While internal normalization is proceeding, the role of the church, and the role of church-state relations is particularly important.

The Roman Catholic Church in Poland, Mr Morawski continued, has no problems as regards the pursuing of its pastoral activity, that is the spreading of faith carrying out the evangelical mission in the nation. [Passage indistinct]

There is no doubt, Mr Morawski told our reporter, that in 1987 we'll see another visit here by Pope John Paul II. He is to come for the eucharistic congress, and as during his two previous visits will be received with due honor by both the episcopate and the state authorities. The coming visit of the pope was not mentioned in the communique on the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting, but the document forsees it as something of truly great significance in the context of that visit. [as heard]

Meanwhile, the president and the primate stressed that the full normalization of relations between People's Poland the Vatican could serve Poland well. [Passage indistinct]

It is important that the Catholic Church and the state share the view that all restrictions applied toward Poland should be brought to a total halt.

These were the major points of an interview with Kazimierz Morawski, MP, chairman of the Christian Social Association and a member of the Council of State.

POLICE ARREST 25 SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS AT TRIAL

AU062034 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 (AFP) -- Polish police Tuesday detained 25 supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union, including a priest, at the trial here of four members of Solidarity facing charges of disturbing public order before the legislative elections in October, witnesses said.

Father Jan Uminski and the others were in the hallway of the courthouse "praying out loud for clemency" for the four standing trial when police rounded them up, a witness said.

Some of the 25 have already been convicted and fined under special police court procedures. The others will have to stand trial Wednesday on charges of disrupting public order.

The four Solidarity members on trial had called for an election boycott in October. The four included Sewryn Jaworski, 55, a former member of the national leadership of Solidarity.

Other sources said that several hundred pro-Solidarity Poles who demonstrated from May 1 to 3 in May Day protests throughout the country's largest cities were arrested.

Most were released but some were sentenced to fines of up to 70,000 zlotys (400 dollars), to three-and-one-half as much as the average monthly wage of a Police, or prison for up to one year for unrest or resisting police.

'TERRORISTS' PROGRAM PROFILES ANTISOCIALIST SABOTEURS

LD300828 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29/30: The Polish television tonight broadcast a programme titled "Terrorists" presenting the activity of three men who demonstrated their hatred towards socialism in a peculiar way, by derailing trains and an attempt to blow up a railway embankment.

Wieslaw Radosz (30), Ryszard Wypychowski (24), and his brother Janusz Wypychowski (30) did it "for the good of the working class and on behalf of workers' cause." This cause was to be "served" by sabotages. It took place four years ago, in January, March, and May, 1982. The story will end up at the court.

"I committed sabotages during martial law at the time when, according to "the Voice of America," thousands of "Solidarity" members were arrested," stated Wieslaw Radosz, who derailed passenger trains twice. He committed similar acts of terrorism accompanied by Wypychowski brothers. The three derailed a train carrying 1,200 people to work in Zgierz and Lodz, central Poland. Thanks to the lucky stars the train did not slide down a steep embankment and all the passengers escaped death.

Another tragedy, which was to take place as a result of blowing up a railway embankment, was prevented by railwaymen who noticed gas cylinders planted on the rails just in time to stop the train.

The terrorists justified their actions by the alleged support of Polish public opinion, saying "the worse the better" for people, for "Solidarity."

In this case terrorism was incited by emotions and the "Voice of America" broadcasts. One can see, then, that terrorism -- anti-social activity in favour of political interest perceived in a particular way, struck Poland too.

DOCTOR RECEIVES COMPENSATION FOR WRONGFUL ARREST

LD062027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court has issued an order awarding State Treasury compensation to Warsaw Ambulance Service Doctor Barbara Makowska-Witkowska for her wrongful temporary arrest. She had previously been acquitted by the court of the charge of participating in robbing an ambulance patient.

Since her arrest in October 1983 she spent 13 months in prison. The amount of the compensation for moral injuries and wages lost by Dr Makowska-Witkowska is Z500,000.

The decision is subject to appeal.

SIWAK CHAIRS COMPLAINTS COMMISSION MEETING

AU051248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Andrzej Kalinowski report: "Opposing Wrongdoing Is the Party's Duty"]

[Excerpts] What are farmers complaining about? What interferes with their work and lives? Do the legal rules in force encourage the development of agricultural production and a consolidation of social justice in rural areas? These problems were dealt with by the PZPR Central Committee Suggestions and Complaints Commission at a 23 April meeting chaired by its chairman, Politburo member Albin Siwak.

Boguslaw Ejchorszt, first secretary of the PZPR Committee within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy, said that all the complaints received by the ministry are a subject of detailed analysis and serve to improve regulations and the making of operative decisions.

Stanislaw Sliwinski, under secretary of state in this ministry, spoke about the contents of complaints and the methods of dealing with them. From the data presented by him, it emerges that 62 percent of all complaints concern the land economy, including ownership rights, the combination of agricultural plots, and their protection for agricultural purposes. The commission stressed that complaints from rural inhabitants received by the ministry and by party cells reflect the real troubles of f rmers and the rural situation. It was stated that class criteria ought to be applied wheb dealing with them, and one should see to what extent they involve a feeling of social justice. Concern was expressed about such phenomena as the accumulation of land by rich farmers, the selling off of allegedly worn-out agricultural equipment to favored customers, the hiring of poorer farmers to perform work on large farms, excessive and uncontrolled profits earned by renting out machines, and abuses committed during procurement of produce. Farmers are criticizing the system of farmers' pensions, pointing to loopholes in the regulations which permit, for example, the transfer of a piece of land to a successor living in a city or far away from the land in question so that the former holder may receive a pension. In Siedlce Voivodship, for instance, 37,000 farmers are drawing a pension, and they receive a total of Z2.1 billion, more than the entire income earned by agriculture in the region. Contributions to the social security fund amount to only Z700 million. It is easy to address complaints "higher up" but more difficult to try to oppose wrongdoing, favoritism, and injustice within one's own community and guide oneself by the interests of society, said Politburo member Albin Siwak in his summing-up speech. But this is essential, it is the party's duty. The specific nature of the Polish countryside gives rise to complaints and makes agricultural development and mechanization impossible. We are still faced with a class struggle here. One should realize this when taking decisions at every level concerning farmers.

The following spoke: Jozef Brozek, Pawel Dabek, Ignacy Drabik, Teresa Gawecka, Jozef Gryniewicz, Stanislaw Klaczyk, Zbigniew Szadkowski, and Antoni Szybist. The commission adopted a report on the contents of letters and complaints submitted to the Central Committee and local party cells in 1985 and the first quarter of 1986.

POALKO ADDRESSES DKP CONGRESS IN HAMBURG

LD032209 Warsaw PAP in English 1948 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hamburg, May 3: Addressing the congress of West German communists in Hamburg today, PUWP CC Political Bureau member Stanislaw Palko stated that the German Communist Party's (DKP) struggle for the interests of working people, democracy, social progress, and peace had always encountered respect, recognition, and internationalist solidarity. Referring to the critical evaluations of the current trends in the FRG policy, carried by the report of Herbert Mies and by the discussion, Stanislaw Opalko said that these evaluations were also shared by public opinion in Poland. He stressed that the United States' tension-creating behaviour is frequently backed up by its West German allies, including the Federal Republic's ruling circles. He also drew attention to the phenomena testifying to the reemergence of forces attempting to question the political and territorial realities in Europe. He emphasized that these forces constitute a threat to the vital interest of all nations. Opalko also pointed out the significance of the programme of struggle for a peaceful future of the world, laid out at the 27th Congress of the CPSU and in many speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev. Closing, Stanislaw Opalko said that the PUWP and the Polish state would continue striving for peace consolidation and fending off the threat of nuclear catastrophe. In this name they will cooperate with all forces of common sense and realism, such is the supreme goal of today which links all communists, Opalko stressed voicing words of recognition for the DKP share in the FRG peace movement.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU TO VISIT USSR THIS MONTH

AU061909 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, will pay a friendship and working visit to the Soviet Union in the second part of this month, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CEAUSESCU CONDEMNS 'AGGRESSIVE' U.S. RAID

AU062018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/5/1986 -- On May 6 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, member of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia, now on a Romanian visit.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, and conveyed him a warm salute on his behalf. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and, in turn, addressed President Habib Bourguiba a warm salute.

During the interview, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Tunisia, that witness a positive evolution. At the same time the sides considered that favourable premises existed to expand the bilateral relations, to enhance the trade exchanges, to diversify the cooperation ventures in various sectors of joint interest, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity. The sides also approached current aspects of the international political life. They showed everything has to be done to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to solve peacefully, by way of negotiations, the states of tension and conflict, all the interstate litigious issues, to place firmly the international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat of force.

Reasserting Romania's stance on the situation in the Mediterranean, President Nicolae Ceausescu condemned the aggressive actions perpetrated by the U.S. against Libya and stressed that Romania speaks up against terrorism that is not and cannot be a form of political or national liberation struggle.

During the talks they pointed out the importance of strengthening the collaboration among the developing countries in view of solving the issues of underdevelopment, inclusive of the extremely large foreign debts burdening these countries, for setting in a new world economic order.

GAINUSE REPLACES PATAN AS LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU062005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/5/1986 -- By presidential decree Ion Patan is released from the office of Ministry of Light Industry, on health reasons, and Alexandrina Gainuse is released from the office of deputy prime minister and is appointed minister of light industry.

POLITIKA CITED ON TOKYO SUMMIT, CHERNOBYL

LD070304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0236 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG) -- The Tokyo meeting of the seven, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes in a commentary today, has passed under the shadow of dramatic developments such as the epidemic of terrorist violence and the breakdown at the Soviet nuclear plant at Chernobyl. The former led to the adoption of a declaration on terrorism whereby Washington has been "given an opportunity to interpret the support of the Tokyo summit as final isolation of Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya".

The impression nevertheless remains that "that which is not mentioned in the Tokyo declaration might be of greater importance than the generalised, provocative denouncement of the Libyan Jamahiriyah", the commentator of the Belgrade daily notes. And what is left out is not only the approval of Washington's proclivity towards using military power to assault the "fountain-heads of terrorism" but also the mention of economic sanctions on which the Reagan administration has been insisting for such a long time, POLITIKA writes.

Regarding the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station, the seven rich countries addressed two messages to Moscow which, taken together, give an impression of restraint, the Belgrade daily comments. The impression is, the daily notes, "that, in spite of the deep differences existing even in such fundamental matters as information at this social and civilisation level, there is nevertheless hope for greater understanding and assistance in the handling of technology which is by its nature of a planetary character".

"Is the radioactive cloud from Chernobyl not actually a terrifying and perhaps the last warning that control of nuclear energy presupposes international cooperation of a higher degree", asks the Belgrade daily. "Does not a precondition for such cooperation lie in timely and complete information that rules out ideological and all other artificial, self-defeating obstacles".

It remains to be seen, POLITIKA concludes, whether the messages from Tokyo too carry this motive and whether they are thus understood also in Moscow, to which they are addressed.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE WITH IRAQ

LD061707 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1452 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric here today ended their talks in signing a document. The talks centered on the possibilities of extending greater facilities to the Yugoslav contractors working on Iraq's many capital projects.

Last year, the value of Yugoslav contractors' work performed in Iraq amounted to an estimated 800 million dollars, while the two countries exchanged near under 660 million dollars worth of commodities.

Hasan 'Ali today was received by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, when mutual content was expressed with the accords achieved on future economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq, the countries which will endeavour to maintain an otherwise high level of commodity exchange under the existing conditions.

Mutual readiness was voiced for the further promotion of Yugoslav contractors' work on Iraq's development projects to the benefit of traditionally good and friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries.

Hasan 'Ali, who arrived on visit here yesterday, co-chairs the mixed Yugoslav-Iraqi Economic Cooperation Committee together with Janez Zemljaric. Yesterday, the co-chairmen considered the terms under which Yugoslavia imports Iraqi oil.

Dizdarevic, Trade Minister Meet

LD061823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1724 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali today assessed positively results achieved to date in bilateral cooperation and expressed a wish for its further successful development.

The ministers of the two friendly non-aligned countries also discussed a number of current international questions, particularly non-aligned countries activities after the successful ministerial meeting in New Delhi, as well as the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

Hasan 'Ali today finished his two-day visit to Yugoslavia.

VETERANS OPPOSE SOME KOSOVO POLITICIANS

AU061105 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Apr 86 p 8

[M.M. Report]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr — The causes, consequences, and perpetrators of the Kosovo counterrevolution, possible solutions and the direction of work are questions which were discussed today by over 1,000 veterans from Kosovo and other proletarian brigades, who are members of the Federation of Veteran's Association of Yugoslavia. In a debate which lasted 4 hours, they agreed that the conclusions reached at their previous session have very often been manipulated and that today they therefore needed to discuss and unanimously approve these conclusions again. They also agreed that their activity cannot be labeled quite so fast. Their duty and responsibility is not only to unmask the work of a handful of great-Serbian nationalists but also to resist all those who are trying to "lump" them into this category. From the rostrum of the Great Hall in the Yugoslav People's Army Hall, which was full to capacity, veterans expressed their opinions of the situation in Kosovo, naming individual culprits. The most often mentioned names were those of Hajredin Hodza, Ilija Vakic, Veli Deva, Fadilj Hodza, Bahri Oruci, and Ismail Bajra. Calls for them to bear political, and in many cases, criminal responsibility were expressed. They also supported the idea that, in the case of Kosovo, the word irredentism be dropped from use because Kosovo has never been Albanian except during the war, and because we have never acknowledged the capitulation.

At this gathering the veterans also fully expressed their own readiness to engage actively in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo and it was concluded that a proposal be made to the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo to revoke all decisions and acts passed at the conference held in Bujan in 1944 and to abolish the law which gives to the participants of this conference the same rights as those enjoyed by the holders of the 1941 Partisan Memorial Medal.

It is recommended to Branko Mikulic, future president of the Federal Executive Council, to withdraw the candidature of Ilija Vakic, who was the most active in the purge of the Serb and the Montenegrin party activists from the territory of Titova Mitrovica and of more than 300 of the most responsible people from the Trepca mine. He is, the veterans say, the right hand of separatists, and what makes the irony even greater, it was intended that he should become president of the committee for matters concerning veterans and war invalids.

They also want the withdrawal of Svetislav Dolasevic's candidature for president of the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, who, according to their assessment, lowered himself to the position of separatists. It is also necessary to oppose Fadilj Hodza's attempts to proclaim himself a legend in Kosovo. He was justifiably proclaimed people's hero in the revolution. Later, however, he failed the test. He is the main advocate of the idea "Kosovo Republic", and is morally responsible for the counter-revolution. It is recommended to the Ljubljana veterans' association that the case of DNEVNIK be discussed and it is expected that they will propose action against journalists Milan Medan and Dejan Kovac. At their meeting today, the veterans also requested an official rehabilitation of Jovo Sotra, Kadri Reufi, Misa Sekulovic and other victims of separatism. A greetings telegram was also sent to the election assembly of the provincial Federation of Veterans' Association, which is being held in Pristina today.

KOLISEVSKI; DECLINES TO SEEK LCY POSITION

AU061608 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Apr 86 p 7

[N. Batkoski report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 25 Apr -- At the Macedonian LC Central Committee session held today, Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, explained why Lazar Kolisevski is not among the proposed candidates for the LCY Central Committee. He said that in the broadest discussion Kolisevski received the unreserved support of the communists, but that he himself asked not to be proposed, thus acting on his own conviction that the constant rejuvenation with a new and able cadre is needed.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNMENTIONED IN CROATIAN PLAN

LD062056 BELGRADE TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, May 6 (TANJUG) -- The proposed location for nuclear waste storage from Yugoslavia's first nuclear power plant at Krsko is not to be found planned in the Republic of Croatia, western Yugoslavia.

At its session here today, the Croatian Assembly approved Croatia's draft development plan for the 1986-90 period. This draft does not have the construction of another nuclear power plant, Prevlaka, in Yugoslavia whose location was planned before close to Zagreb, capital of Croatia. The draft does not mention locations for storing nuclear waste of medium-and low radioactivity from the Krsko plant built on the boundary between Yugoslavia's republics of Slovenia and Croatia. This storage was planned in the areas on Mount Papul and Mount Psunj.

People living in the areas held several local and regional gatherings last winter and sent their demand to the Assembly of Croatia to drop Mount Papuk and Mount Psunj as possible locations for nuclear waste storage.

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COMMENTATOR DECRIES TOKYO SUMMIT RESULTS

LD070859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 86

[Editor Antonin Kostka Commentary: "A Dangerous Ally"]

[Text] The Tokyo summit was, to say the least, strange and bizarre, less for the fact that the leaders of the Seven had to go about their business under the protection of the riot shields of the many ranks of the police cordon than for the fact that it totally failed to achieve its objective. The summit was supposed to demonstrate the cohesion and unity of the West, but in fact it merely proved that the only thing the participants are able to agree on without too much argument is their anti-Sovietism. It was supposed to be an equal partnership, but in fact it showed that in the face of U.S. pressure, none of the current Western leaders has adequate staying power or self-assurance. The summit was supposed to be a coordinated event to tackle economic problems, but in fact it simply ignored these problems, as if the citizens of the seven countries were not burdened with the problems of unemployment or inflation, as if there were no drastic repercussions from the U.S. interest rate, protectionist barriers, and unfair competition, or from the wide range of prohibitions and embaroes on trade with the East, or the [word indistinct] with the developing and nonaligned countries [words indistinct] U.S. firms balance out their accounts despite Western European competition.

Instead of coming up with something promising for the future on reducing inflation and unemployment and dealing with the steel, wine, grain, textile, automobile, and who knows what other problems, the citizens of the seven countries had to make do with terrorism and nuclear danger. These issues, without doubt, are worthy of attention, but not in the manner in which they were discussed in Tokyo, for to sanction to bombing of civilians without any convincing proof and to sanction state terrorism motivated solely by the endeavor to overthrow or kill a head of state which is a member of the United Nations means giving Washington carte blanche to carry out gangster practices in international relations. If, in Washington's view, a terrorist is anyone who retaliates against fire from U.S. guns, who will Washington, newly empowered by its allies in this way, turn its guns on next: Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, Iran, Syria? And what guarantee is there that it will not do the same even against its own ally, if it did not happen to like the government in the allied country?

Even more surprising was the statement on nuclear danger. Let us leave aside the question that begs to be answered: Why didn't the Seven make any mention of the earlier nuclear accidents in the United States and Britain, but simply waited for the first such occurrence in a socialist country? One thing that concerns everybody, however, is this question: Are accidents in nuclear installations the main and sole danger? Is it not much more necessary to stop nuclear explosions and seek ways of eliminating nuclear weapons? If the answer to this is yes, why did the Seven, instead of using the accident at Chernobyl to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria, not reply to the Soviet offer of a moratorium on nuclear tests and nuclear demilitarization?

So it seems, in fact, that the main result of the Tokyo summit is the observation that an ally like Washington, which, instead of construction dialogue about disarmament, encourages its allies to be a party to psychological warfare and anti-Soviet hysteria, and which instead of tackling the real issues, is dragging its allies into reckless and dangerous international practices under the pretext of fighting terrorism. Such an ally is a very dangerous partner and it is hard to see anything good coming out of such an alliance.

LEADERS ADDRESS 11TH SED CONGRESS IN BERLIN

Mittag on Economic Directive

AU061048 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 p 14

["Report of the Commission on Drafting the Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy," given by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the commission, at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, 20 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, equipped with the report of the Central Committee given by the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker, the draft for the directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy in the 1986-90 period submitted for adoption was discussed comprehensively and thoroughly. The fact that the delegates had already received this important document in March was of great value for the discussion, which took place in a business-like and creative manner and was marked by a militant spirit and optimism. This fact promoted a thorough study and also created additional time for well thought-out preliminary considerations and conclusions, as was convincingly manifested in the discussion.

Dear comrades, in the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress Comrade Erich Honecker dealt with all the fundamental tasks that must be solved by 1990 and up to the year 2000 to further shape the developed socialist society in the GDR.

The economic strategy of our party was described with a view to the year 2000. Through this economic strategy the experiences confirmed by impressive results in practice will become effective for the socialist economy on a long-term basis. In a summarized form it contains all the fundamental tasks that have to be solved in the unity of economic and social policy, so that the GDR will successfully master the aims set up to 1990 and will also be equipped for the further tasks of the future up to the turn of the millenium. This is of utmost importance for purposeful, resourceful actions in all collectives.

The "Commission on Drafting the Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the GDR" can report to the party congress delegates that the draft of the directive is completely in line with the tasks contained in the Central Committee report. It aims at successfully continuing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, and is thus determined by the economic strategy.

In line with this, full employment, increasing welfare of the people, high education for all, a further flourishing of science and culture, and confidence in the future will henceforth also characterize our country.

The aims on which the directive is based are directed toward a high economic growth rate. The qualitatively new steps of the economic development, resulting in particular from the broad application of key technologies and the subsequent higher efficiency, are particularly at the center of attention. This is precisely what the proposals concerning the draft of the directive submitted at the congress are aiming at. They take into account the results achieved by many collectives especially in the past months in order to achieve a further significant acceleration of the labor productivity, efficiency, and quality of production.

Many of these proposals and ideas reflect the knowledge--reinforced by one's own experiences--that the GDR is in a position not only to keep pace with the dynamics of the productive forces in many fields, but also to utilize the potential results even more efficiently than up to now for the strengthening of socialism and benefit of the people.

If you reduce everything that marks the overwhelming majority of these proposals and considerations to one common denominator, this means that they proceed from the increased possibilities of the Republic. They are represented, above all, in its increased intellectual potential, that is due to the highly developed educational system, in the organic connection of science and production, and above all in the fact that through the combines a form was found that makes it possible to unite all phases of intensively expanded reproduction more economically under a uniform leadership on the basis of the state plan. Proceeding from this, we ask the question that points to the future: What more can we do by utilizing microelectronics, a higher refinement of the raw materials, more efficient energy economy based on new scientific top results in order to underpin the aims of the directive by real achievements, by new equality products and high technologies, based on top performances by the GDR and on cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of CEMA? This is the conviction, expressed in concrete projects, of the strength of the advantages of socialism to master also and precisely the new and not easy challenges. They reflect the conviction that the GDR has a well-functioning system of socialist planned economy, for the implementation of which the party has a clear concept on the basis of the path already taken.

As in the new competition commitments, fundamental agreement with the contents of this document is also expressed in the statements and proposals that our commission has received concerning the draft of the Directive of the 11th Party Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy. All comments have been handed over to the responsible ministers and central state organs for evaluation. Our commission proposes that the 11th party congress, after having thoroughly examined all motions, adopt this directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy for the 1986-90 period. On this basis, the law on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan can be worked out after broad public discussion.

In conclusion the "Commission on Drafting the Directive of the 11th SED Congress for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy" wants to stress that all statements submitted here are marked by high appreciation for the SED's policy directed toward the well-being of the people and peace. In this spirit we thank Comrade Erich Honecker for his untiring work at the head of our party for our people, peace, and the strengthening of socialism. This policy has made a decisive contribution to the respected place of the GDR in the world, and has given it high international esteem. We will exert all our strength for this good policy, and will purposefully implement the tasks set by our 11th party congress. (prolonged, strong applause)

CSSR's Bilak

AU010824 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 7

[CTK correspondents' report: "Comrade Vasil Bilak's Greetings Speech" delivered at the 11th SED Congress on 18 April in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin--On Friday [18 April] the delegates and guests of the 11th SED Congress were also greeted by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and head of the CPCZ delegation. He said:

Esteemed Comrade Honecker, esteemed comrades, dear friends, I am sincerely glad to be able to convey to you, the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, and through you to your entire party and the GDR people, the fraternal comradely greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, of its general secretary and CSSR president, Gustav Husak, and of all working people in our fatherland.

The congresses of our parties are always an important landmark in the life of every socialist country. The significance of the current congress is multiplied by the fact that they are being convened at an extremely momentous time. We are confronting qualitatively new issues of the further strategic course of socialism, in close conjunction with the solution of the key problems of the present world—the fight to save human civilization from a nuclear catastrophe and for a peaceful life on our planet.

The deliberations of the 27th CPSU Congress and the revolutionary and mobilizing thoughts contained in its documents have become an invaluable source of inspiration and instruction on this road.

The communist analysis and appraisal of the path traversed by you since the 10th congress, as well as the bold goals which are summed up in the report delivered by Comrade E. Honecker, have made a deep impression on us. They tellingly testify to your party's great organizational work and to the immense effort and devotion of the GDR people.

In the past 5-year period the GDR's international prestige and authority further increased. As neighbors and allies, we are sincerely happy about this, and we cordially congratulate you.

Together with you we are recalling that 40 years have passed since those historic days when the communists and the progressive social democrats overcame the corruption in the German workers class. This is how the SED emerged, this revolutionary vanguard of the German working people; and this is how an example was provided which has not lost its topical nature, even at the present time, in the international workers movement.

For the Czechoslovak Communists too, Ernst Thaelmann, the great personality of the German communist and workers movement, the unforgettable revolutionary, internationalist, and fighter against fascism—the 100th anniversary of whose birth was recalled by us in the last few days—will remain a model of loyalty and devotion to communist ideals and to the cause of the workers class.

The deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress also took place several days ago in a workman-like and creative atmosphere. It was a good congress. We formulated exacting tasks for ourselves. We are aware that the main and most difficult things are still before us. Everybody will applaud bold plans and approve of them; but it takes time and the multiplied work of all party agencies and organizations to fulfill them, to turn figures and percentages into specific values, and to change man's psychology and his resolve to overcome difficulties. However, this is the only feasible path forward. Such is the revolutionary order of the times, and its fulfillment will be our contribution to the growth of the strength of our entire socialist community.

In the West the conclusions of our congress are being criticized, mainly because we have not relinquished socialist principles. We are both living on the borders of the capitalist world, which does not mean well by us. American imperialism is forcing its Western allies to engage against their will in hostile activity against the socialist community, and is trying to award grades to us to divide us and weaken us.

The CSSR will consistently maintain the banner of unity, fraternity, and internationalism. It will not succumb to any false promises. The alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is as dear to us as our own mother, and we will not exchange her for a stepmother, even were she to promise us all kinds of things.

We realize that we will not achieve the set goals without close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries. We continue to regard close collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries as the main prerequisite for the development of socialist society. Here our forces and our certainty are multiplied.

Today we can happily state that the traditional ties of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, between the people of our two countries have further deepend during the past years. Our cooperation is multifaceted, it is developing on various levels, from central agencies to individual plans and agricultural cooperatives. It is based on the well-proved principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It is characterized by mutual respect, trust, and understanding. This is truly important.

In view of the history we have behind us, and which has not left us with only positive examples, the friendship between the Czechoslovak and the GDR people is particularly valuable. Our relations really are those of good socialist neighbors. We, for our part, will do everything to consolidate them for the benefit of the working people in both our countries and of our entire socialist community, in the interests of socialism and peace.

We can achieve the great and demanding tasks we set ourselves if we have peace. Our nations know what war means. War can be prepared only by those whom wars make rich. For Europe both World War I and World War II meant the destruction of enormous material and human values. A new war means a threat to the very substance of human existence. That is why the peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union is so close to us.

The peace program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress has met with a great reaction among progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, because it shows a way out of the vicious circle of feverish armament, and because it also provides hope for a life in peace for future generations. With this policy, the CPSU, the Soviet Union, as well as Comrade Gorbachev are gaining the love and respect of sensible, peace-loving people throughout the world.

From the rostrum of the 17th congress of our party we expressed the full support of the communists and all citizens of socialist Czechoslovakia for this noble, human effort.

We know that the enforcement of these aims will not be easy, if only because imperialism, and particularly that of the United States, feels no respect for the will of the absolute majority of mankind and further exacerbates international tension. Justifying the aggression against Libya by referring to self-defense reminds us of Hitler, who attacked Czechoslovakia and Poland, and finally unleashed World War I also in the name of so-called self-defense.

Czechoslovakia, together with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries, is prepared to do everything to achieve a turn for the better on the European Continent and throughout the world.

In conclusion, permit me, esteemed comrades, to wish the GDR's Communists and people many successes, creative energy and strength, health, and personal happiness in fulfilling the line of the 11th congress and all that serves the great and sacred cause—socialism and peace.

Romania's Oprea

AU061007 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Romanian people, Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, extended to the delegates to the 11th SED Congress and to all Communists and working people in the GDR a warm, communist salute and best wishes for complete success in the congress proceedings.

From the bottom of our hearts, dear friends, we convey to you, warmest congratulations for the successes you have attained under the SED's leadership—which in a few days will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its creation—and we also convey our comradely wishes for the attainment of new and ever greater victories on the road of socialism and communism in your country, and for the well-being and prosperity of all the people, said the speaker.

The leader of the Romanian delegation recalled with particular satisfaction the high level of relations of friendship and close cooperation between the RCP and the SED, and between the SR of Romania and the GDR, and pointed out that in developing these relations a decisive role was played and is being played by the understandings reached during the meetings of our party and state leaders, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

The economic and scientific-technological cooperation, exchanges in the fields of culture and other fields of activity, and the relations between our countries at the level of local party bodies are developing successfully.

Expressing the high regard of our party and people for these friendly relations, the speaker said: We firmly believe that through joint efforts these relations will register a continuous, many-sided development for the well-being of our peoples, in the interest of successfully building socialism and communism in Romania and the GDR, and for the general cause of socialism and peace.

The Communists and working people in our country, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, carry out broad activity to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the objectives of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which will ensure Romania's passage to a new, superior stage of social development and will ensure new quality in the work and lives of all our people. Fulfillment of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan provisions will mark an important new stage in fulfilling the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and for the country's advance toward communism, said the RCP delegation leader.

We act to increase continuously the leading role of the party — which will soon celebrate the 65th anniversary of its creation—and we attach particular importance to developing and deepening the revolutionary workers democracy. We are aware of the fact that the new socialist system can be attained only with the people and for the people, and we are concerned with perfecting the framework of the working people's direct participation in the management of the entire socioeconomic activity and of all sectors of activity.

The international situation continues to be very complex and serious. The increase of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, poses a very serious danger to peace and people's lives and increases the danger of a nuclear war, with catastrophic effects for human existence and for life itself on our planet. That is why the RCP believes that the bsic problem of our times is to do everything to safeguard peace and halt the arms race without delay; to pass concrete measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; to halt immediately all nuclear tests; to halt deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles; and to eliminate them completely as well as any other nuclear weapon, from Europe and the world over, said the speaker. In this respect Romania hails and fully supports the program proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and believes that everything must be done to achieve this goal. Therefore, it is necessary for the United States to manifest a realist attitude and join this program and, on the basis of the proposals presented by both sides, proceed to the attainment of appropriate agreements that can lead to the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and can prevent the militarization of outer space.

At the same time, we believe that it is necessary to work out a comprehensive program for general disarmament, which should focus primarily on nuclear disarmament, but should also include a marked cutback on all types of weapons, troops, and military expenditures. "Only a comprehensive program of general disarmament--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed--will open up the road toward accomplishing nuclear disarmament, ensuring a decreased danger of war, increasing confidence, and granting each nation the possibility to concentrate its forces on independent development, without fearing any kind of aggression."

Romania believes that efforts should be increased to conclude the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing troops and weapons in central Europe as soon as possible, with positive results, and to develop successfully the Geneva disarmament conference. Our country acts firmly to create a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and also supports proposals regarding the creation of such zones in central and northern Europe, as well as in other areas of the world.

We firmly militate for the elimination of the use or the threat of force in international relations and for the solving of conflicts and interstate disputes solely through the peaceful means of negotiations. The speaker stressed that in this spirit our party and people resolutely speak out for a halt to U.S. military actions against Libya and believe that this is an unjustified aggression against an independent and sovereign country and a serious threat to the cause of peace in the Mediterranean, Europe, and throughout the world. As was pointed out in the message Romania's President Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the President of the United States, the supreme interests of mankind require now, more than ever, when the international situation faces a period of unprecedented tension, that most responsible actions should be taken in order to solve the existing problems through dialogue and negotiations, to observe unflinchingly the norms of international law in interstate relations, and to defend the general cause of peace and security on our planet.

Our country speaks out for the elaboration of concrete measures to eliminate underdevelopment and the great gaps between developing and developed countries, and to establish a new international economic order.

Within the framework of its foreign policy, Romania devotes particular attention to developing relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation with all socialist countries and to strengthening their unity.

We work for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the summit economic meeting of the CEMA member-countries and we believe that this is in keeping with the interest of the socioeconomic development of each country and at the same time of increasing the force and influence of socialism throughout the world. Likewise, we are expanding our cooperation with developing countries, capitalist countries, and all countries in the world, regardless of social order.

Our entire foreign policy is consistently based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and national independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual benefit, and the right of each nation to independently decide its own path of development, without any outside interference.

The RCP continuously strengthens cooperation and militant solidarity with the communist and workers parties, on the basis of full equality and respect for the right of each party to establish independently its political line, its strategy, and revolutionary tactics, in accordance with the concrete conditions under which it carries out its activity. At the same time, our party promotes relations with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with progressive and democratic parties and forces everywhere in the struggle for social progress and peace throughout the world.

In conclusion, the leader of the RCP delegation extended to the communists and to all working people in the GDR wishes for complete success in implementing the decisions which will be adopted by the congress, in the work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and in the struggle for the cause of socialism and peace, for detente and international cooperation.

Bulgaria's Balev

AU210856 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Apr 86 p 4

["Greetings of the BCP Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress," Read on 19 April in Berlin by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Poliburo, Central Committee secretary, and leader of the BCP delegation to the 11th SED Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear comrades:

With happiness and communist excitement we, Bulgaria's Communists, convey to you, the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, GDR's communists, and entire working people the cordial and fraternal greetings and wishes of the BCP Central Committee, and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, personally.

The 11th SED Congress is an exceptionally important event along the road of constructing developed socialism here, in the center of Europe. The creative and realistic report of the SED Central Committee, read by Comrade Erich Honecker, and the entire work of the congress until now confirm that your country's pace of development during the last 5 years is high and stable. The successes you have achieved in the economic, social, and cultural areas, especially in the 15 constructive years since the Eighth SED Congress, are a source of pride for your party and people. They are also a source of pride for the Bulgarian Communists and the entire community of the fraternal socialist countries.

The GDR is today an authoritative and peace-loving socialist country, a prospering worker-peasant country, and a modern and dynamic society. It achieved the high level of its socio-economic development by diligent and efficient work on the part of the millions of workers, peasants, and people's intelligentsia.

The SED was created 40 years ago as the only political force capable of mobilizing the working people for overcoming the difficult social, economic, and moral consequences of Hitlerite fascism and the world war kindled by it. It revealed to the masses prospects of a new and bright future, and decisively, skillfully, and effectively led them along the road of socialism, and is a decisive factor in the GDR's historical progress.

The SED fully justified the expectations and hopes of the working people. It is one of the front units of the international communist and workers movement and an active fighter for strengthening its unity and unity of action on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are convinced that at the present historical moment, which is a turning point for the entire socialist community, you will fulfill and overfulfill the imposing tasks and goals that you have marked for the period until 1990, and in the long term—until the year 2000.

Comrades, 2 weeks ago the work of the 13th BCP Congress ended. The introductory speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee report, and other congress materials made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the 5-year plan period which was reported, and in general lines, of the 3 decades since the historic BCP Central Committee April Plenum, which marked the beginning of the Leninist April general line of our party.

The tasks posed by the 12th BCP Congress were fulfilled despite the difficulties springing from the crises in international life, the extremely unfavorable climate conditions, the complexity of the problems we solved, and the subjective weaknesses and shortcomings, which were seriously analysed by our 13th congress.

The congress concretized and enriched the party program, elevated its April general line to a new level, and directed our people toward the future. The congress decided that the main strategic task of our socioeconomic development until 1990 and 2000 will be to implement more rapidly the scientific-technical revolution, develop on this basis the advantages of the socialist social system and socialist democracy, and ever better satisfying the many-sided needs of the people.

The congress is continuing now in our work and deeds. Now we derive lessons and support from the experience of the other fraternal parties, and first of all from the rich experience of the great party of Lenin and its 27th congress—this new historical lighthouse for all communists throughout the world and the entire contemporary world.

Comrades, the 11th SED Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties are tribunes of peace. From here, the epicenter of so many historical storms that have shaken Europe, the victim of so much suffering, it is especially important to say to the imperialist forces that are now sowing the poisoned seed of confrontation, neoglobalism, the arms race, and the "star wars" plans against socialism—enough! Do not sow these horrible winds, because the whirlwinds you are to reap will annihilate you and the world as well!

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people denounce with rage and indignation the new U.S. act of state terrorism against Libya. The Warsaw Pact declaration contains the clear position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We energetically demand that the U.S. Administration stop its aggressive acts, which carry a serious danger for general peace and security.

The powerful and saving voice of Moscow, which resounded in the January declaration of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, which serves as a beacon for all communists, inspires mankind with a new hope. This warning and sobering voice resounded also in the 11 April declaration of the Soviet Government, which contained a passionate appeal to immediately ban nuclear tests. This voice -- an appeal and warning -- also resounded here, at your congress, in the major and large-scale new proposal for peace made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

In these exceptionally dangerous days, the alarmed world awaited this voice with a justified hope, and heard it with deep satisfaction. There can be no doubt that the world will act with a high sense of responsibility, conviction, firmness, and a new upsurge of forces, and will struggle in the name of peace and life.

This is so because the thoughts, feelings, and steady will of the Bulgarian people and all people are identical.

This is so because as Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared at the 13th BCP Congress: "Mankind now has one common enemy — the threat of a nuclear annihilation and one common task -- to liquidate this threat and preserve civilization!"

This is so because the energy of the Bulgarian and German Communists grows in their struggle for a clear sky above the Balkans and central Europe, a sky under which there will be no nuclear and chemical weapons but zones of good-neighborly relations and cooperation. The energy invested in the struggle for implementing the initiative of the Warsaw Pact member-states on creating nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe, is also growing.

This is so because a maximum broad contemporary front of the forces of peace is being constructed.

This is so because the unity, cohesion, and cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries are being elevated to a new qualitative level. The Comprehensive Program on the Scientific-Technical Progress in the CEMA Member-States Until the Year 2000, the results of the October 1985 Sofia meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and the decisions adopted by the congresses of the fraternal parties are a precondition and a guarantee of this.

Comrades, in recent years the eternally green tree of the friendship between the BCP and SED and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and GDR, in whose deep roots the behests of Georgi Dimitrov, Ernst Thaelmann, and Wilhelm Pieck are vested, has been growing and developing, and has been producing fruit in all areas of life of our two countries. It is a friendship of millions of working people. The friendship between our parties, Central Committees, and between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, personally, is the motor and guarantor of this friendship. It makes us stronger in the struggle to solve the big and urgent new tasks that our congresses have posed for our parties and countries.

Dear comrades, you may be confident: In this struggle for socialism, world peace, and your people's happiness, whose new roads are being traced now in this hall, the BCP and the people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are with you!

From the bottom of our hearts we wish fruitful work to the 11th SED Congress!

May the friendship and cooperation between our parties, people, and countries strengthen and expand!

Long live peace and socialism!

SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES

AU021211 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Army General Vitaliy Shabanov, Soviet deputy minister of defense with responsibility for armaments, arrived in Warsaw on 21 April to pay a visit at the invitation of Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. The visit will last several days. General Shabanov was welcomed at the airport by General of Arms Zbigniew Nowak, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Office of the Inspector of Technology. The purpose of the visit is to discuss further technical cooperation between the Polish and Soviet Armies.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN USSR

LD071936 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 7 -- Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik has visited Moscow where he conducted talks with leadership of the Soviet Foregin Trade Ministry on the implementation of mutual deliveries of goods in the first four months of this year. The sides made a joint review of the level and course of implementation of agreements and guarantees of their fulfillment. They also signed a credit agreement for the current year.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS

AU051043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP — Tuesday, 22 April, was the second day of a visit by Soviet trade unionists to our country. Representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its secretary, Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, were guests of the Federation of Trade Union of Polish Railroad Employees and met with the trade union and political aktivs of the District Directorate of State railroads in Warsaw.

Welcoming the guests, Wlodzimierz Koczur, chairman of the federation, referred to the role of the trade union movement and discussed the paths and forms of economic and trade union activity. Ivan Shinkevich, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet Railway Transport Workers Union, reported on the problems and tasks facing Soviet trade unions in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He spoke, among other thing about the development of transportation in the USSR.

The meeting involved a joint debate on the most important economic issues and on the protection of working people's interests. The need to increase the status of the job of transport worker was pointed out. Fair ways of distributing social achievements and the constant need for inventiveness by workers and technological progress was also discussed. It was agreed that the principle "better work equals higher pay" should be in force.

K. Matskyavichyus and I. Shinkevich answered numerous and sometimes very searching questions from Polish railroadmen. These were on, among other things, the participation of Soviet working people in management processes and their involvment in social issues. Many questions concerned various forms of construction, for example of factories, holiday camps, ways of financing vacations, and so on. After the meeting the guests visited the railroad museum.

That same day, the OPZZ Executive Committee adopted a resolution saying that in recognition of the comprehensive and fraternal help, it has been decided to award the trade union centers of the socialist countries a medal and diploma "for their energetic participation in the rebirth of the Polish class trade union movement." In the afternoon, OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, in the presence of members of the Executive Committee, gave M. Matskyavichyus a medal and a diploma for the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions.

During the aforementioned ceremony, Alfred Miodowicz and Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR] also signed a document governing OPZZ-TPPR cooperation in the work of consolidating Polish-Soviet friendship. Stanislaw Gabrielski director of the PZPR Central Committee Socioprofessional Department, was also present.

ORZECHOWSKI ARRIVES IN MALTA, MEETS BONNICI

LD072219 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has arrived in Malta on an official visit. On the first day of his visit, Marian Orzechowski laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to liberation. He also visited the war cemetery, where he honored the memory of Polish pilots who fought in allied ranks in the years of the last war and are among those buried there. Next he met with Daniel Micallef, speaker of the House of Representatives, at the seat of the Maltese Parliament. Political talks (?with the delegation from Poland', chaired by Minister Marian Orzechowski and [Maltese Foreign Minister] Alex Sceberras Trigona, began in the afternoon. They concentrated on international problems, above all, on the situation in the Mediterranean Sea. Both sides expressed their support for the continuation of the CSCE process and the necessity for an intensification of the work of the Stockholm conference on the building of mutual trust.

In the evening, Minister Marian Orzechowski met Dr Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, premier of the Maltese Republic. The talks concerned, among other things, the development of mutual relations.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE

LD071926 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, received Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, in connection with the completion of his mission to Poland.

The meeting was held in the Belweder. During the talks, the need to intensify efforts to halt the arms race and return to detente, as well as the need to establish lasting guarantees of security and peaceful cooperation among states and nations were emphasized. Issues relating to Polish-Vatican relations were discussed. Support was expressed for their further development in the spirit of dialogue and mutual understanding. A view was expressed that the dialogue between the state and the church in Poland should contribute to the building of national accord in recognition of matters superior to the Polish state and nation. Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, and Tadeusz Olechowski, deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talks.

POPE MEETS WITH MLYNCZAK, SENDS GREETINGS

LD071007 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Pope John Paul II has received Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Central Committee of the democratic party, in a private audience. In a half-hour cordial talk Mlynczak informed the pope about the situation in Poland. In reply, John Paul II sent his greetings to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the authorities, and the Polish nation.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS 21 APRIL

AU021241 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports that the Government Presidium met on 21 April. The Presidium acquainted itself with fundamental issues in education and upbringing.

Expenditure on education and upbringing as a proportion of national income available for distribution has risen from 3.4 percent in 1980 to 4.9 percent in 1986. The increase in expenditure on education is connected with the need to ensure conditions for the execution of increased tasks at the primary school and preschool levels stemming from demographic growth. Investment during the period from 1981 to 1985 has yielded more than 1,600 educational facilities. Of the 1,940 nursery schools built during the last 15 years, more than half were constructed after 1981, and of the 1,828 elementary schools built, more than 650 were constructed during the last 15 years. Although such activities have been undertaken, there are still problems connected with the state of the educational base.

The Government Presidium advised that every voivodship conduct a comprehensive assessment of the educational facility situation in every area. On the basis of this analysis, regional representative organs should adopt a plan for the optimal development of the school base which, in viewing building, will take account of various kinds of social initiatives, the adaptation of available facilities to educational needs, the provision of noneducational facilities for curricular and extracurricular purposes, and the creation of definite priority areas in this type of construction. In view of the greater number of preschool age children, the growing number of pupils in elementary and post-elementary education, and early retirement by teachers, steps will be taken to employ more teachers and instructors.

The Government Presidium acquainted itself with information on school textbook production in 1986. In essence textbook production is proceeding smoothly, and in terms of the size of print runs, the plan level was exceeded in the first quarter of 1986. The course of plan implementation during the second quarter of 1986 will be of decisive importance for ensuring the supplies of textbooks before the beginning of the new schoolyear. The Government Presidium charged the ministers of culture and art and education and upbringing with ensuring that the planned number of school textbooks is printed during this period.

Then the Government Presidium acquainted itself with information on the implementation of proposals flowing from an assessment of recreation and tourism in 1985 and discussed projections concerning the summer holiday season. In 1985, 14 million people engaged in tourist activities, which amounts to 94.6 percent of the number in 1984. The number of people who vacationed at resorts -- 3.8 million -- stayed at the previous year's level. As many as 900,000 people went on organized trips to socialist countries and 100,000 people went on trips to nonsocialist countries.

In 1986, about 3.8 million people will avail themselves of organized vacations, and between 10.5 and 11 million people will avail themselves of unrestricted use of tourist services, and at least 3.8 million children and young people will take advantage of various forms of vacation. There will continue to be a preference for organized trips and tours in the area of foreign travel. An expansion of vacation exchanges between cooperating workplaces and organizations located in socialist countries is envisaged.

The Government Presidium assessed preparations for the 1988 Olympic games. The preparation program envisages the expansion of regional level training and provides guarantees for the supply of the necessary equipment for training. These steps are based on an assessment of the Olympic potential, prospects, and aspirations of Polish sport.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES HOUSING 18 APRIL

AU021209 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19-20 Apr 86 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports that the Council of Ministers met on 18 April. The council acquainted itself with the course and results of the visit of friendship paid by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner, to Czechoslovakia. It was stressed that the visit took place in a sincere, friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of agreement and mutual understanding.

The Council of Ministers comprehensively discussed the development of housing construction, proposed changes in the principles governing the financing of housing construction, and the maintenance of the housing stock. Representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the All-Poland Trade Union Accord, and the Council for Housing Affairs, who were participating in this part of the session, presented their opinions during the course of the discussion. The Council of Ministers emphasized the importance of the work of the Council for Housing Affairs and its commissions for solving problems in the housing construction filed. The views, assessments, and proposals put forward by council members representing various occupational milieus and sociopolitical organizations are of particular importance. To fulfill public expectations there is a need, it was stressed, to create material, technical, financial, and organizational conditions which will ensure that it is possible to build 300,000 housing units a year by 1990: These conditions should be created within the framework of the current National Socioeconomic Plan for the Period 1986-90. It was said that a basic condition for the realization of construction tasks is the appropriate development of building materials production, in line with the scale and structure of construction tasks. In accordance with proposals made by the Council for Housing Affairs, it was decided to increase significantly investment in building material production within the framework of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90. The Council of Ministers examined and adopted the "Program for the Development of the Construction Industry Until the Year 1990." The implementation of the program should first of all ensure that tasks set out in the National Socioeconomic Plan are executed and at the same time create a basis for the further development of the building industry until the year 1990. This will require the optimal utilization of financial resources, the execution of tasks in the field of reducing material intensiveness to the highest degree possible, and increase in productivity, better use of machines and transportation, an a reduction in the length of building cycles. It will be necessary to develop the production capacity of building industry enterprises and to tailor the fields they specialize in to increased modernization and repair tasks. There will be an expansion of state enterprise cooperatives and small business specializing in repair work. It will be necessary to expand the construction capacity of agriculture.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with material concerning granting of additional holidays during the period from 23 to 30 December 1985 by the management of state factories.

It was ascertained that there had been a series of cases of additional holidays being granted arbitrarily during the period before the public holidays and between the two public holidays. The Department of Employment and Social Affairs attached to voivodship administrations established that 290 enterprises out of a total of 2350 workplaces in 26 voivodships had breached the Council of Ministers directive on working hours. The Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs recorded 7 such cases in the 130 enterprises which were inspected by it and voivodas, mayors, and directors of central offices noted such cases in 125 enterprises located in 19 voivodships.

Ministers and voivodas applied disciplinary measures -- dismissals, reprimands, written reprimands, and losses of bonuses -- vis-a-vis 182 directors of workplaces. The Council of Ministers has charged ministers with intensifying efforts to ensure that enterprises comply with the Council of Ministers directive on working hours of 19 December, 1985, and to apply appropriate procedures when breaches of these principles occur.

The Council of Ministers discussed and adopted proposals and opinions concerning the draft law on collective labor agreements.

The Council of Ministers took note of material presented by the minister of transportation on the preparation of an amendment to the minister of transportation's directive of 23 January, 1986 on the subject of the road network.

PACIFIST JAILED FOR REFUSING USSR ALLIANCE OATH

AU071657 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 (AFP) — A Polish military court Wednesday sentenced Krzysztof Sobolewski, a 23-year-old pacifist who refused to be sworn into the Polish Army, to three years in prison, independent sources here said.

Part of the oath administered to Polish conscripts refers to the Polish Army's "fraternal alliance" with the Soviet Army.

Mr Sobolewski, a member of a pacificist movement known as Liberty and Peace, was sentenced by a military court in the Western city of Poznan, the sources said, adding that he had been arrested on April 5.

Observers said the three-year term was the harshest so far against a conscript refusing to take the oath.

In December 1984, another military tribunal had sentenced Marek Adamkiewicz to two and a half years for a similar offense.

The same sources said police had on April 15 arrested another Liberty and Peace activist, Jaroslaw Nakielski, 23, for refusing to be drafted.

Mr. Nakielski had been fined 50,000 zloty (330 dollars) last November for having sent his draft card back to the Defense Ministry, the sources said.

VLAJKOVIC PRESIDES OVER PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD072126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) — The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Radovan Vlajković. The session examined and approved information on the results of the recent official and friendly visit to our country by President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Presidency considered that the visit and the talks between President Vljakovic and President al-Asad once again affirmed the traditionally good and friendly relations and opened up new prospects for the further promotion of all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The SFRY Presidency stressed the importance of the exhaustive exchange of views on current international questions and problems, especially the latest developments in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. In this connection, the SFRY Presidency noted the common stand taken on the policy of force and military intervention in international problems. Emphasis was also placed on the concurrence in opinion on the need for the struggle against all forms of terrorism.

It noted that it is essential to invest new efforts to find lasting and just solutions to the Middle East crisis, at the center of which lies the Palestinian problem, which would secure peace and security for this unsettled region. It was also seen as important that the two countries advocated the holding an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the UN and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the Presidency of the results of the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. The Presidency believes that it achieved important results and laid the foundations for the further strengthening the activities and role of the movement in international relations. The Presidency particularly stressed the importance of the manifest unity of the movement on the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, and its increased involvement in establishing specific actions in the search for ways of resolving key international questions. A positive assessment was given of the decisive and principled reaction of the movement to the armed aggression against nonaligned Libya. Stances and actions were also agreed upon with regard to the priority questions of international relations: the strengthening of peace, security and disarmament in the world; overcoming the intolerable situation of the developing countries; and resolving regional troublespots.

The Presidency stressed that the ministerial conference had great significance in regard to preparations for the summit in Harare. With its successful outcome, and above all the manifest unity and action orientation of the movement, the meeting in Delhi achieved a good foundation and important bases for the successful activity of the nonaligned countries prior to the eighth summit of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries which is only 4 months away.

The Presidency appointed Ljubisa Korac as general secretary of the SFRY Presidency. The former general secretary, Muhamed Berberovic, has left to take up the office of vice president of the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly.

The session also examined other questions within the constitutional purview of the SFRY Presidency.

SERBIAN LC CONGRESS DRAFT DOCUMENT CRITICIZED

LD071725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- While supporting the basic assessments of the Draft Resolution for the 10th Serbian LC Congress on Intranational Relations, participants at today's session of the Coordination Committee for Intranational Relations of the Serbain SAWP Republican Conference were nevertheless not sparing in their sharp criticism of parts of this document. The general view was that the draft, which was written several months ago, is somewhat out of date and should be revised on the basis of the experiences and realizations following the latest dramatic events involving the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo and the stances recently adopted by the Serbian LC Central Committee after an exhaustive debate on intranational relations.

Chairman of the committee, Miroslav Markovic, called for a more offensive approach with a positive program for realizing all forms of national equality, instead of defensive reactions following the excesses and "going on about consequences, instead of causes." The struggle for the development of intranational relations cannot be reduced to a list of emotional ideological slogans; without a unified market and self-management there can be no national equality or unity in the country.

Professor Miroslav Djordjevic noted that the Draft Resolution has a strong element of theories according to which nationalism is found exclusively in the sphere of ideology and ideological superstructure (culture, science, education), as if it were not seated in the real relations in society, and above all in economic relations.

In the view of Branislav Krunic the resolution for the Serbian LC Congress is not a great advance on similar earlier documents and he therfore called for the LC to initiate and carry out a serious and profound analysis of class and national relations in our society. In these relations serious disturbances have come about to the detriment of the class element. Such an analysis, in the view of Krunic, would certainly show that a serious restructuring of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and even the LCY program is essential in order to reestablish the appropriate relationship between the class and national components.

STAMBOLIC ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SERBIAN PRESIDENCY

LD070918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The new president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia is Ivan Stambolic, while Vukoje Bulatovic is the vice president.

They were elected to these posts by the newly elected Presidency of this republic at its first session today.

Assembly Elects Officials

LD071224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Today at the first joint session of all three assembly's chambers Branislav Ikonic was unanimously elected president of the Serbian Assembly in an open vote, while Desimir Jeftic was elected president of the Executive Council.

Five vice presidents were also elected. They are Miodrag Bogdanovic, hitherto vice president of the Executive Council; Olga Nikolic, hitherto member of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency; Milos Sindjic, hitherto director of the Federal Social Planning Institute; Milan Seslija, hitherto member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and Jan Sirka, hitherto member of the Socialist Autonomous Province of the Vojvodina Presidency.

Following the formal swearing in the newly elected delegates of the Serbian Assembly elected at separate sessions today presidents and vice presidents of the chambers, and members and presidents of working bodies. Jovan Nikolic, hitherto director of the sector for informations in the Tigar factory, was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor; Zika Radojlovic, hitherto member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, was elected president of the sociopolitical chamber, while Dragan Nikolic, hitherto president of the Savski Venac Belgrade Municipality, was elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

Delegates of the Chamber of Associated Labor postponed for 30 days the verification of a mandate for delegate Milorad Stajcic. This is because of a petition received from 392 citizens from Krupanj which virtually challenges the right of Stajic to be elected as a delegare.

The new Presidency of the Republic of Serbia, 10 members, was elected in a secret vote at a joint session today. It consists of Svetislav Bozic, Vukoje Bulatovic, Ljubisa Igic, Sefcet Jasari, Veljko Markovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Zoran Pjanic, Ivan Stambolic and Ljubinka Trgovcevic. Out of a total of 329 delegates present 326 voted.

The newly elected presidents of the Presidencies of the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, Djordje Radosavljevic and Bajram Seljani, and the president of the Serbian LC Central Committee are also ex officio members of the Presidency.

At a joint session of the Serbian Assembly today delegates took a secret vote and elected a delegation of 12 members for the Chamber of the Republics and provinces of the SFRY Assembly. They are: Krsta Avramovic, Istvan Berdal, Milenko Bojanic, Biodrag Veljkovic, Djordje Rankovic, Milibor Jovanovic, Jelka Miljkovic, Toplica Nedeljkovic, Tomica Rajicevic, Novak Rodic, Borisav Srebic and Sinan Sahiti.

More Officials Elected

LD071037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Ratko Butuliga, Radenko Zunic and Milutin Milosevic today were elected vice presidents of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, while Dragoljub Cosic was elected secretary of the council. The following delegates were elected members of the council: Petar Bojic, Krcun Dragovic, Dusan Jovanovic, Ljubisav Milic, Dragutin Markovic, Dragoljub Mitic, Dragoslav Nikolic, Milisv Parezanovic, Milutin Petrovic, Radoslav Radovic, Branko Salipur, Jova Zebic, Dusan Visnjic and Fadilj Mumidi.

Republican secretaries, presidents of republican committees and the director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning, who are ex officio members of the Executive Council, were also elected today.

Republican secretaries are: Milosav Djordjevic (national defense), Svetomir Lalovic (internal organs), Dragan Saponjic (justice and administration), Milorad Skrbic (finance). Presidents of the republican committees are: Bozo Jovanovic (relations with foreign countries), Rade Colic (energy, industry and construction), Djordje Mitic (transportation), Zarko Sekulic (agriculture and forestry), Luka Mackic (commodity trade), Ljubica Bujanic (urban planning, housing and communal affairs), Tomislav Mladenovic (labor), Milomir Petrovic (education and physical culture), Branislav Milosevic (culture), Petar Pravica (science and information), Zivorad Djordjevic (information), Dragisa Filimonovic (health and social policy), Jovo Miskovic (veterans and disabled veterans' questions), Koviljka Romanic (legislation) and Ratko Vujinovic (water management and water supply).

Mihajlo Crnobrnja was elected director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY SESSION ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD072307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Ljubljana, 7 May (TANJUG) — The first session of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly in its new composition today elected Miran Potrc as president of the Assembly with a mandate of 2 years, and Marija Zupancic-Vicar and Joze Knez as vice presidents. The session also elected the president and seven members of the Slovene Presidency.

The delegates at the joint session of all three chambers also elected a 12-member delegation to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Asembly. Chairman of the delegation is Martin Mlinar, hitherto president of the Chamber of Associated Labor in the republican assembly. The members of the delegation are Silva Bauman-Cencic, Stanko Debeljak, Janez Drnovsek, Tone Ferenc, Franci Gerbec, Joze Globacnik, Jernej [illegible] Jan, Franc Krizmancic, Miran Mejak, Joze Sintic, and Ivan Zelensek.

The new Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia then proposed Dusan Sinigoj as president-designate of the Slovene Executive Council in the coming 4-year mandate period. The proposal was endorsed at the joint session of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly. Dusan Sinigoj proposed Janez Bohoric and Dr Boris Frlec as vice-presidents, as well as 23 members of the Executive Council, two more than at present. One of the new members will head the newly-formed Committee for Small-scale Industry, and the other will head the Commission for Cadre and Administrative Questions of the Executive Council.

Presidency Members

LD072118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 May (TANJUG) — The president and the members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia were elected at today's joint session of all the three Slovene Assembly chambers.

The new Presidency has seven members, and France Popit was reelected president. The reelected members of the Presidency are Alojz Briski, Majda Gaspari, and Janez Staovnik, and the new ones are Andrej Marinc, Dr Ivo Fabinc, and Dr Boris Najer.

MONTENEGRO SAWP PROPOSES CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES

AU061228 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Lj. M. report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 25 Apr -- At its session today the Republic Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Montenegro, which was presided over by Petar Rakocevic, discussed the summing-up of discussions on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System.

The Presidium supported the intitial for nominating Veselin Vuksanovic as candidate for President and Dr Bozidar Tadic as candidate for vice president of the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro. The Presidium also confirmed the initial proposal for nominating the following as candidates for members of the delegation of the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces. Emin Dobardzic, Cedomir Djuranovic, Tomo Knezevic, Milivoje Lausevic, Marko Matkovic, Sofija Masovic, Spasoje Medenica, Djordje Nikprelevic, Vojo Srzentic, Obren Stanisic, Milorad Stanojevic, and Branko Vilipovic.

Officials Elected

LD071821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Titograd, 6 May (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of the newly elected Montenegro Assembly, Velisav Vuksanovic was elected president and Bozidar Tadic vice-president of the Montenegro Assembly.

At a joint session delegates took a secret vote and elected members of the Montenegro Presidency. The list had seven candidates and six were elected. The new members of the Montenegro Presidency are: Radivoje Brajovic, Muharem Dizdarevic, Bozina Ivanovic, Blazo Orlandic, Olga Perovic, and Milutin Tanjevic. Scepo Lazovic did not receive a sufficient number of votes. Miljan Radovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, is also an ex-officio member of the Montenegro Presidency.

At the same session, delegates elected a new Executive Council, which has 21 members. Vuko Vukadinovic was elected President of the Executive Council, while its members are: Ilija Vujosevic, Svetozar Jovicevic, Branko Kostic, Bozidar Lakic, Momcilo Martinovic, Jusuf Fetahovic, Milan Filipovic, and Ilija Culjkovic.

The new republican secretaries are: Savo Jankovic for national defense, Lazar Djodjic for internal affairs, Petrasin Kasalica for the economy, Branimir Pajkovic for finance, and Rajko Nisavic for justice and organization administration.

The presidents of the republican committees are: Filip Ognjenovic for agriculture and forestry; Milenko Stefanovic for economic relations with foreign countries; Miodrag Dubak for urban planning, housing, and communal affairs; Vukola Vasiljevic for labor, health, and social policy; Miodrag Lekic for education, science, and culture; and Vladeta Cvijovic for information. Veselin Vukotic is the director of the Institute for Social Planning.

Delegates took a secret vote and elected a Montenegro delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly: Emin Dobardzic, Cedomir Djuranovic, Tomo Knezevic, Milovoje Lausevic, Marko Mathkovic, Sofija Matovic, Spasoje Medenica, Djordje Nikprelevic, Vojo Srzentic, Obren Stanisic, Milorad Stanojevic, and Branko Filipovic.

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Eastern Europe

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'NO REAL CHANGE' IN FOREIGN POLICY UNDER ALIA

HK070841 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 17, 28 Apr 86 p 29

[Article by Wang Hongqi: "Alia in Office for 1 Year"]

[Text] In April last year, after Ramiz Alia succeeded Hoxha as first secretary of the Central Committee of the AWP, he emphasized the need to "steadfastly follow the path of Hoxha" and maintain the continuity of guidelines and policies. For a year now Alia has focused work on developing the economy. During his first inspection tour of the country 1 month after assuming his post, he pointed out: "The economy is the basis for all development. With an advanced economy, one can then talk of prosperity for the country and strengthening of the national defense, as well as satisfying the demands of the people."

Alia took over during a difficult period in the country's economy. As he said in a speech once: "Problems have accumulated in recent years and natural calamities have created enormous hardships on the economy." Hence, he proposed that the party must stand in the forefront of work on the economy, face reality squarely, admit difficulties, correct mistakes, be courageous in innovations, and further develop the productive forces and the relations of production.

Alia proposed "resolving the most difficult problem -- economic problems -- as the central task of the party at present." In this connection, the AWP held two successive plenary sessions of the Central Committee last year, decided on important resolutions regarding the economic problems, and adopted a series of corresponding measures.

The first step was to strengthen leadership. In the past 12 months, Alia instituted two comparatively large reshuffles of cadres. At the 12th plenary session of the AWP Central Committee held in the middle of last year, Foto Cami, an alternate member to the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, was elected secretary of the Central Committee and became an assistant to Alia, while Papajorgji, former director of the State Planning Commission, was dismissed from his post. At last year's 13th plenary session of the AWP Central Committee, one member and two alternate members of the Political Bureau were separately sent to the three major districts of Shkoder, Tirana, and Durres to assume party and government leadership. Last year, more than half of the country's regional party and government cadres underwent strengthening and reorganization, with the removal of a batch of incompetent and unqualified cadres and the promotion of young ones.

Alia reiterated that cadres at all levels should change their outmoded work methods and bureaucratic practices. In light of the common failing of party cadres at all levels not daring to take charge of economic work, he pointed out clearly that party cadres paying attention to economic work is not economics. It is only by earnestly taking charge of economic work that one can better relate to the masses, understand the pains of the masses, and raise the prestige of the party. In regard to propaganda, Alia stressed that it is imperative not to talk big, nor indulge in empty talk. It is also necessary not to merely repeat some quotations or treat them simply as propaganda slogans.

The second step was "wage incentives." In order to boost the production initiative of the great mass of working people and promote the completion of export duties and tasks executed under difficult labor conditions in the national economy, the Council of Ministers decided that, beginning in the second half of 1985, a "system of wages paid according to work posts" would be implemented among underground miners, oil workers, and geologists; bonuses would be given to members of high output teams in agriculture; and for employees and workers of enterprises under the Ministries of Industry and Mines, Energy, Light Industry, Food Industry, and Construction, remuneration and production goals would be linked to actual production costs, so that the personal interests of workers could be tied to performance by enterprises.

With the introduction of the "wage incentive policy," in the second half of 1985, the department in charge of chromite mining, which is the major export industry, not only made up for production losses incurred in the first half of the year, but exceeded the year's production plan with an output of 1.1 million tons, thereby maintaining its number three position in world chromite production. The Coal Mining Department's output for the entire year was 2.195 million tons, an increase of 9.2 percent over that of 1984, and the copper industry also exceeded its production task for the year.

The third step was to improve supply. Since 1981, the AWP has adopted measures to reduce the size of private plots and privately-owned livestock eligible for collective raising in the countryside. These measures increased the peasants' dependence on the state and collective economy to provide non-staple food. In recent years, the supply of meat, dairy products, and other non-staple food to urban and rural residents has grown increasingly strained, particularly in villages where problems in buying meat, milk, and vegetables have cropped up. Upon assuming office, Alia took note of the seriousness of this problem and pointed out that the question of supply is first of all a political question. It is necessary for principal party and government leading cadres in each region to pay personal attention to the supply issue. Right after he took office, he held a meeting of the Political Bureau and made a special resolution on "fundamentally transforming the production situation on animal husbandry." The seventh session of the People's Assembly, held in July, specifically discussed the question of supply in rural areas and decided that every village should have its own herds of cows and sheep, and every commune should raise poultry and form special vegetable production teams. It asked cadres at all levels to pay special attention to collective commerce and encouraged peasants to plant vegetables on their private plots to make up for the insufficient supply from state and collective enterprises. According to reports, owing to the fact that peasants "benefitted" from the above measures, there has been a surge in production initiative. Barns and animal pens were constructed in great numbers, signalling "the start of a turn for the better" in the animal husbandry industry.

The fourth step was to practice strict economics. Albania believes that "to use the country's human, material, and financial resources to independently develop the economy is the only choice." Due to limited state capability, the need to economize has become an imperative economic measure. At the 12th plenary session of the AWP Central Committee in mid-1985, the AWP adopted a resolution to economize on energy, fuel, and imported raw materials. To celebrate the Republic's 40th anniversary on 12 January 1986, Albania launched a voluntary labor drive to collect scrap iron.

Last year, Albania did not complete its 1985 production plan, nor did it perform well on its "Seventh 5-Year Plan" (1980-1985) as a whole. However, with the adoption of the aforementioned measures by the AWP, the economic difficulties have been eased to a definite level and the supply of basic commodities has improved slightly.

Still, to overcome abuses in the economy that have accumulated over the years and to promote a comparatively greater development of the economy is certainly no easy task.

After Alia assumed ofice, there was no real change in foreign policy. He indicated: In foreign policy, Albania will adhere to a policy of independence and taking the initiative in its own hands, "neither open nor close itself to the outside world," and never have anything to do with the United States or the Soviet Union. On the basis of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, and reciprocity, it will maintain and foster friendly relations with other countries, especially neighboring states and the Balkan states. In the past 12 months, Albania has demonstrated some signs of flexibility and loosening up in its foreign relations. For instance, relations with Greece have developed, the foreign trade minister of Yugoslavia visited Albania for the first time in many years and signed a long-term bilateral trade agreement, and visits to Albania by a 70-man French Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation and a 40-man Japanese industrialists delegation occurred, both firsts in Albanian relations with France and Japan. Albania held secret consultations with the FRG on the issue of war compensation, and at the same time held talks with Great Britain on the pending questions of gold and sunken vessels.

CARCANI ATTENDS DURRES DISTRICT AWP PLENUM

AU221921 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 18 April publishes on page two a 2,000-word report of a plenum held "recently" by the Durres district AWP Committee. Girjako Mirhali, first secretary of the district AWP committee, delivered a report "on the work carried out for the fulfillment of the tasks set out by the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum and the measures to be adopted in the spirit of the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum." During the first 3 months of the current year the overall picture was positive and stimulating: "The overall industrial production plan was overfulfilled and 66 economic enterprises fulfilled their tasks." Good achievements were made in various other sectors. "In the agricultural sector, the vegetable production plan was fulfilled 118 percent, the delivery plan 114.6 percent, the meat production plan was fulfilled 110.1 percent, and the meat delivery plan 121.5 percent." The plenum also analyzed some nonfulfillment of plans by some agricultural units. The plenum was also addressed by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who pointed out that the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum and the "very important" speech delivered at that plenum by Ramiz Alia set out important tasks the fulfillment of which requires that the party organs and organizations, together with the state and economic organs, should operate with a lofty militant spirit. "Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated the communists and working people of Durres District on this year's achievements and gave valuable instructions concerning some major directions which the party, state, and economic organs should constantly keep under consideration." He also stressed that party organizations should demand accounts and that all forms of control should be activated in all problems. "Comrade Adil Carcani also gave instructions for a better organization of the work concerning the supply of the population. He set out tasks for the economic enterprises to find ways of increasing the range of small and very small articles of mass consumption." He also dealt with some tasks in the agricultural sector. "He went on to stress the instruction issued by the 14th AWP Central Committee plenum to raise the suggestive and operative role of economic thinking. The party, he stated, had trained an entire army of cadres, economists, and financial experts, including not a few in Durres District, whose ideas must be better promoted and set in motion by the basis party organizations, the AWP Committee and the People's Council Executive Committee, coordinating their work with technical thinking." Adil Carcani went on to stress the importance of close links with the people: "No problem can be resolved without strong reliance on the people, the workers class, and the cooperativists."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR

Zhivkov Receives Iraqi Minister

AU071421 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today Mr. Hasan'Ali, minister of trade of Iraq, who is currently on a visit to this country in connection with the Sixth International Spring Consumer Goods Fair in the city of Plovdiv.

The talks centered on matters of the bilateral trade and economic relations. It was noted that these relations are developing successfully on the basis of mutual benefit.

Other Leaders Meet Delegates

AU081704 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 8 May 86

["At the Council of Ministers" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- Mr Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Antoni Gara, mayor of Harare. The two sides discussed the broadening of cooperation between the capitals of Bulgaria and Zimbabwe.

Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Mr. Michel Camdessus, manager of Banc de France. The two sides discussed issues of the cooperation between the Bulgarian National Bank and the Central Bank as well as their contribution to the promotion of the economic and trade relations between Bulgaria and France.

Today, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of the trade and economic delegations visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 6th International Spring Fair in Plovdiv. With Gen. M.G. Nasko, Nigeria's minister of trade and industry, he discussed the possibilities for the further broadening of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade supply of the PDR of Yemen, discussed issues related to the implmentation of the protocol on trade exchange between the two countries in 1986 as well as the possibilities for the further broadening of the trade and economic cooperation.

DZHUROV, OTHERS ATTEND VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION

AU082108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 Gmt 8 May 86

[Text] A festive concert was held at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army in Sofia, performed by a representative group of the Bulgarian People's Army on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

The festive concert was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense; by Velko Palin, head of the Social and National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; by Colonel General Mitko, chief of the Army's Main Political Administration, as well as by officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by representatives of the Sofia public.

The concert was also attended by Major General Giri Ordzhonikidze, Army, Navy, and Air Force attache of the USSR in Bulgaria; by Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army; and by military attaches from socialist countries accredited in Sofia.

BRIEFING HELD ON BULGARIAN'S DEATH IN TURKEY

AU081626 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- The Turkish side will have to provide a clear answer to the discrepancies and ambiguities in the circumstances surrounding the death of the Bulgarian national Ahmet Osmanov in the city of Yozgat on April 30 this year, said Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, head of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At a regular breifing organized by the Ministry's Press Department today, Mr Lyubomir Shopov produced some basic facts about the case of Osmanov, a Bulgarian national, groundlessly detained in Turkey in 1983 when he was visiting friends there together with his family.

The ambassador pointed out that the Turkish side had taken no action on the request that two Bulgarian physicians leave for the city of Yozgat and, together with Turkish specialists, conduct a post mortem examination in order to establish the causes of Ahmet Osmanov's death. The employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Ankara, who were admitted to the city of Yozgat only on May 5, were not allowed to interview the physicians at the city hospital and the director of the so-called displaced persons' camp. According to the original announcement, Osmanov has died in the hospital, whereas it was later established that he has actually died in the camp.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION SESSION EXPLAINS NEW TASKS

AU281337 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] A session of the National Agro-Industrial Union Central Council was held in Sofia today. The session was attended by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council; by Comrade Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and by Aleksi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and forestry.

In his report Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, dwelled on the tasks facing the Union, as well as on the changes that have occurred in its functions. As a result of the basic structural organization and reforms introduced in the management of the central economic organs, the responsibility for further, intensive, agricultural development is enhanced.

[Begin Petkov recording] "Above all else, the National Agro-Industrial Union is preserving its character as a voluntary, economic association, as well as its character as an organ for supporting the self-governing, agricultural, scientific, purchasing, payment-supplies, and marketing organizations, and other such institutions. The Agro-Industrial Union is an organ that, on an economic basis, organizes and coordinates the work of the aforementioned organizations, and assists them in their activities. The National Agro-Industrial Union has the basic task of creating the necessary prerequisties and ensuring the organization and coordination of work in connection with the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and with the technological transition in the agricultural sector. In this respect, it is also important to map out the task of comprehensive services to the self-governing organizations that are members of the union. All basic service organizations engaged in mechanization, construction, marketing, and scientific services remain within the structure of the union as its members. The Academy of Agricultural Sciences becomes the chief scientific and technological center of the Agro-Industrial Union, which will serve technological centers and institutions in the area of technology transfer, and in the prompt application of new technologies in agriculture." [end Petkov recording]

The session also discussed the state of topical agricultural tasks. Despite the favorable conditions, certain okrugs are lagging behind in the fulfillment of numerous tasks. Measures were outlined to overcome the delay in the fertilization of autumn crops, in sun-flower sowings, in irrigation works, as well as in other sectors.

BZNS CONGRESS SLATED TO OPEN 19 MAY IN SOFIA

AU082114 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- In compliance with the decision of the Ruling Council of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) adopted at the 27 December, 1985 session, the 5th Congress of the BZNS will be opened on May 19, 1986 in Sofia.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

AU081650 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's resolution to work for establishing of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe was reaffirmed once again at the regular meeting between representatives of the press department of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and journalists. Ambassador Lyuben Petrov spoke at the meeting. Stressing the significance of the address of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the European states, the U.S.A. and Canada on the issue of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe, and the broad response to that new peace proposal of the socialist countries, Mr. Lyuben Petrov emphasised Bulgaria's efforts in this direction.

He paid attention to the idea, which was launched at the 13th Congress of the BCP, for a meeting of parliamentarists from the Balkan countries on these questions, and announced that the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group had already made such a proposal to the parliaments of the Balkan countries. We stand for and work for the continuation of the talks between experts which have started in Athens in 1984, for establishing of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Balkans, added Mr. Lyuben Petrov. He said that Bulgaria, as agreed with the Warsaw Treaty member-states April 8, has delivered their address to the embassies of the respective West European countries, the U.S.A. and Canada, and has also sent it to many other countries around the world. By April 18 the document has been circulated in more than 80 countries in Asia, Africa and America.

HUSAK, HAMAN RECEIVE USSR'S MASLYUKOV 17 APRIL

AU021448 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central committee and CSSR president, received Yuriy Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at Prague Castle on Thursday [17 April].

In a cordial, friendly talk they reviewed the present state of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering and the electrotechnical industry and the possibilities of its further development. They highly appreciated the results achieved in this sphere to date and stated that the program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000, signed during the meeting of the two countries' highest representatives in Moscow in 1985, establishes conditions for a more efficient utilization of the production resources and creative potential of the two countries and significantly contributes to speeding up their socioeconomic development. In this connection they underlined the importance of the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CEMA members up to the year 2000.

The reception was attended by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, and Fratnisek Salda, chief of the CSSR president's chancellery. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The same day Yuriy Maslyukov also met with Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CCPZ Central Committee.

In a cordial, comradely discussion they briefed each other on the specific possibilities of further intensifying and expanding mutual cooperation, particularly specialization and production sharing in the sphere of the components for electronics and computer technology.

The discussion was attended by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier; Karel Erbes, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

The same day Comrade Yuriy Maslyukov also paid a visit to the A.S. Popov Research Institute of Communication Technology in Prague. He was accompanied by Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry.

The Soviet guest took great interest in the concept of the institute's work and its cooperation with workplaces in the Soviet Union. He also familiarized himself with the results of the institute's long-standing cooperation with the Krystal Research Institute in Kiev, with workplaces of the USSR Ministry of the Electronics Industry, and other institutions.

HAVLIN ASSESSES 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

AU031931 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Gathering on the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress at the Advanced School of Politics Attached to the CPCZ Central Committee; Drawing on the Inexhaustible Wealth of Experience"]

[Excerpt] A gathering of the Advanced School of Politics attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, held in Prague yesterday [15 April], was devoted to the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The school's rector, Ladislav Novotny, welcomed to the gathering Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miloslav Dockal, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; USSR ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin; and other guests.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, underscored the importance of the stimuli of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the experience of Soviet Communists for our party. He stressed that the 27th CPSU Congress -- by the course of its deliberations and the adopted conclusions -- profoundly entered the history of the CPSU and the Soviet people, as well as the history of the socialist community and the international communist movement. The solutions it proposed to the most urgent issues of the present and the long-range objectives it determined are permeating the minds and hearts of progressive and peace-loving mankind throughout the world, he said among other things. The 17th CPCZ Congress unreservedly identified itself with the conclusions of the summit deliberations of the Soviet Communists.

The political report of the 17th CPSU Congress underscored the necessity to learn even more from the experience of the Leninist party of the Soviet Communists, not to be satisifed with what has been achieved, and see to it that criticism and self-criticism always have the right of domicile [domovske pravo] in our party.

The CPCZ Central Committee secretary drew attention to the objectives of the eighth 5-year plan and noted that we would not be able to fulfill the fundamental issues of political and socioeconomic development without systematically deepening the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and without systematically strengthening the Marxist-Leninist ties between the CPCZ and the CPSU. For our nations, the alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union is not only a revolutionary legacy, an expression of the historical experience of our people, but also an objective necessity on which we build all our plans and prospects for further development in the process of integration, he said among other things. The deliberations of the Soviet Communists and the conclusions of their congress, which can be rightly called the program of peace and development, the symbol of the future of the world without wars, the world of cooperation and mutual understanding, proved the mighty power of the ideas of socialism, of Great October, and the attractiveness to the world of the path of progress and to a new society, rid of exploitation and oppression.

Josef Havlin also noted the exacting tasks the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress entrusted to party institutions dealing with scientific activities and the training of cadres. In this connection he said that the CPCZ Central Committee also expects from the Advanced School of Politics attached to the CPCZ Central Committee a substantial contribution to the solution of the tasks of the CPCZ social and economic policy, to the party's ideoeducational work, and to the training of cadres for practical party work in accordance with the new measures. When we carefully study the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress they inevitably lead us to ponder the history of the struggles of our party which, together with all Czechoslovak people, will celebrate the 65th anniversary of its founding in mid-May, the CPCZ Central Committee secretary noted in another part of his speech. He depicted the anniversary not only as a dignified opportunity for a comprehensive, profound pondering of the glorious history of our party, but also as a source of a significant lesson showing how to even better draw on the inexhaustible wealth of experience for our activity in the current conditions.

"The Czechoslovak Communists and the Czechoslovak people highly value the unusually important role of the Soviet Union as a vital key pillar of the socialist community, and the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and as a hope and the guarantee of world peace. All attempts of aggressive imperialist circles, which want to force their will upon other nations with threats of nuclear confrontation, will shatter on its immense endeavor, initiative, and strength. Proceeding from historical experience, the Czechoslovak people see in the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union the only guarantee of their independence and national sovereignty and a reliable ally and friend also when it comes to fulfilling the exacting tasks entrusted to all of us by the 17th CPCZ congress," Josef Havlin stressed.

HUSAK CLOSING ADDRESS TO NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

AU070639 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 86 p 1

[Report on the closing address by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the 10 April joint session of the CSSR and Czech and Slovak National Front Central Committees in Prague]

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak began by stressing that the course of the joint session of the CSSR and Czech and Slovak National Front Central Committees has substantiated the unity of opinions on basic political issues and on the programmatic and cadre preparation of the general elections to the representative bodies on all levels. He thanked the political parties and the social and special-interest organizations grouped in the National Front for the support they had granted in the past, and which they also expressed at the present session, for the joint program of the CPCZ and the National Front -- the program with which we are marching to the elections and which we will be implementing in unison later.

He expressed appreciation for the activity and initiative manifested by the individual components of the National Front in their fulfillment of economic tasks, in their care for the improvement of the people's living conditions, in the sphere of special-interest activities, and in other factors. This shows how significant their work is, and how it benefits society.

Our National Front, which was born in the battle against fascism and for national liberation and which has been fulfilling an important mission in all phases of socialist construction, has today acquired -- and will also acquire in the future — increasing significance in keeping with the people's interests and the needs of social development. The program of the CPCZ and the National Front proceeds from the positive balance of previous years and offers hopeful prospects for the progressive development of our society in the coming years, Comrade Gustav Husak said. The program is based on the documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which have been drafted from the very beginning to express the new tasks and needs of all-social development and their creative solution.

G. Husak recalled how our public has been attentively following the course of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The congress results are encountering a most positive echo. The congress results are also being favorably received abroad by both our friends and by people who are least objective and sympathetic toward us. The most important thing now is to start consistently implementing the program worked out by the congress.

We are faced by extremely demanding tasks that will require the solution of complicated issues in many spheres, particularly in the economy, science, technology, and many other spheres. It is necessary to see that, in a certain sense, the main issue is the new stage of the development of socialism -- and not merely in our country, but also in other fraternal countries. What is this new stage? Above all, it is a reflection of the upsurge of the scientific-technological revolution. It is only on this basis that one can ensure the required further growth of the economy, of living standards, and spheres connected with this. That is why we place such emphasis on the acceleration of the socioeconomic development and scientific-technological progress, and on a more resolute removal of the obstacles that are preventing this, Comrade Husak stated. This also demands a great struggle for changing the people's way of thinking. The main thing is to know how to explain to the people the new demands of the present times, which concern both production, and also all other sectors, in order that we push through far more demanding approaches in political, management, organizational, and educational work, and also in the entire activity of the National Front.

Comrade Husak pointed out that in the elections it is most important to demonstrate, by voting for the candidates of the National Front, our people's full support for the socialist system and for the program of the CPCZ and the National Front. The main thing is to fill election preparations with great political-educational work, and with the explanation of basic ideas and trends which will be carrying our society forward in the coming years. Even the best program cannot be successfully realized if it is not understood and supported by the people. That is why it is so important that the people understand what our program means for today and for tomorrow, and what is needed for its realization.

During the preelection meetings and talks, Comrade Husak recalled, one must listen attentively to the people's opinions and suggestions, support all correct ideas and proposals, and see that they are enforced. At the same time one must patiently explain possible nuclear issues or even incorrect views, and win mass support for our program by accomplishing systematic political work. Without such support by all people the program cannot be realized.

Comrade Husak also pointed out that criticism and self-criticism were more intensively applied in our preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, and during the congress itself. In this spirit one must also proceed in preparing the elections. In their everyday life, the people encounter a number of problems in services, in transport, in trade, and elsewhere. Certain suggestions and proposals cannot be realized immediately; but the appropriate agencies must take note of them, and look for ways and the proper time to realize them. But certain shortcomings can be eliminated quickly. Neither excuses nor delays in rectifying them must be tolerated. A critical approach must be applied on all levels, from top to bottom. One must demand order and honest good work.

The people's creative activity is of a decisive significance for the success of our program, Comrade Husak stressed. But the management of socialist economy cannot do without orders and instructions. But the people's initiative is becoming an increasingly important, qualitatively new element. The development of this initiative is one of the foremost tasks of the entire National Front. The people's initiative is also the decisive feature of our socialist democracy, which realistically ensures the working people's rights and social security and their ability to participate daily in public affairs. We regard the intensification of socialist democracy as the important prerequisite and component part of the new phase of the further development of socialist society.

Comrade Husak concluded by wishing the session participants success in their responsible work in preparing the elections and realizing the election programs -- this main content of the work of the new agencies that will emerge from the elections. "I am convinced that we will go united to the elections, that the National Front's list of candidates will win the full support of our citizens, and that we will also go united on the path of realizing the programs we have adopted. In this way we will contribute best toward the further development of our fatherland and toward a further happy life of people," Comrade Gustav Husak said.

EDITORIAL COMMEMORATES 1969 CPCZ SESSION

AU032032 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Correctness of the Chosen Path"]

[Excerpts] Precisely today 17 years have elapsed since the session of our party Central Committee in 1969 which, as did the document, "The Lesson From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," initiated a "new stage in which the process of changes in the correlation of forces in the party acquired a qualitatively new level." The election of Comrade Gustav Husak as first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the other cadre changes in the party leadership that occurred after the April session, created decisive prerequisites for overcoming the drawnout crisis in the party and society and for an offensive against the rightist opportunist and antisocialist forces.

In the political struggle with the rightist forces, the party gradually resumed and developed further its activity on the scientific foundation of Marxism-Leninism, on the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

When we return today, after the 17th congress, in qualitatively different historical conditions than were the events of 17 years ago, we do not do it only out of respect for the tenacious political work of those hundreds of thousands of selfless functionaries and members of the CPCZ, whose merit it is that the party was gradually regaining the trust of the people, their active support. Their endeavor brought tangible results in a short time. After 2 years of hard political and organizational work by hundreds of thousands of communists, the 14th congress in 1971 could rightly note that the party became ideologically, politically, and organizationally unified.

From the 65 years of our party history and from the experience of the other fraternal parties arises this substantial, fundamental experience: Only an ideologically united, politically cohesive Marxist-Leninist party, which stands firmly on the positions of the workers class and the working people, which consistently abides by and in its political work implements principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, is capable of fulfilling its historical role of revolutionary vanguard and leading society to socialism and communism. Whenever the party deviates from these positions and weakens its Leninist character, it loses its ability to lead, tears itself away from masses, commits mistakes and errors. In an onslaught of counterrevolutionary forces it can, under certain circumstances, even suffer a defeat.

Those 17 years that have elapsed since the April session and the period after the 14th congress in 1971, which worked out the general line of building a developed socialist society, yielded convincing testimony to the correctness of the course of our party and its long-term strategic line.

On the contrary, the uninterrupted, upward development without crises, tension, and shocks, and the production, social, and cultural results of the work of our people were systematically expanding and strengthening the social certainties of the working people, of all our citizens.

The April session of the party Central Committee created prerequisites for a fundamental turn also in the ideopolitical and educational activity. Before 1968 this sphere of party activity was gradually shunted to the very periphery of the party bodies' and organizations' interest. The following is also a valuable and permanently valid experience of our party: Only an effective ideological work consistently tied to everyday tasks, with political-organizational activity in all sectors, is a decisive prerequisite for consolidating the unity between the party and the people.

After the April session, the party was also perpetually demonstrating its international character in practice. It links communists of both nations and of the nationalities of our state, it unites the national and international interests of the working people of our country. The federative arrangement of our state, proceeding from the existence of two independent nations, the Czechs and the Slovaks, created conditions for a broad development of both our nations and for their unity in a common state. Thus, socialist internationalism, which is the determining factor of our federation and the fundamental principle of our domestic and foreign policy, is also the strong tie that unites our society.

The CPCZ's foreign-political endeavor also correspondends to this. Its cornerstone was and is policy oriented toward a systematic strengthening of the alliance, cooperation, and friendship with the countries of the socialist community, above all with the Soviet Union. This is in harmony with the vital interests of our people, their international traditions. After April 1969 we fully restored and further deepened and strengthened the friendly bonds between the CSSR and the USSR, which then began developing much more intensively, reached a qualitatively higher level, and spread to all spheres of human activity. The peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has the full support of all communists, of all Czechoslovak working people. Our party and all Czechoslovak people fully stand behind the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress. We will make use of all our means and potential to most effectively contribute to the realization of this great peace project.

HUSAK REPLIES TO CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES' LETTER

LD071221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has replied to a letter sent to him by participants in a festive meeting of representatives of churches and religious societies in Czechoslovakia which was held on 17 April in Bratislava under the slogan, "We Choose a Life in Peace."

In his letter he appreciates highly their resolution to take an active part in the efforts of our people for the further advancement of our socialist society expressed by the full support for the election program of the National Front and the Czechoslovak foreign peace policy. He said that the implementation of the far-reaching and exceptionally important tasks set for the whole of society today depends on the contribution of each citizen and of all our people. Our fellow citizen believers, churches, and religious societies have their place in our construction effort for the benefit of peace and the homeland. It is, therefore, our wish, Comrade Husak stressed, to develop further the cooperation among citizens regardless of their different world outlooks and deepen the positive relations between the state and churches. In conclusion, he wished the committee of religious and church representatives many successes in the further responsible work for peace and further prosperity of our homeland.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES DKP'S MIES ON REELECTION

LD041505 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulatory message to Herbert Mies on his reelection as German Communist Party [DKP] chairman. The message emphasizes the trust and authority Comrade Mies enjoys in the DKP and in the international communist and workers movement. It expresses the conviction that the traditional friendship and mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit of the people of both countries in the interests of the joint struggle for world peace, socialism, and progress.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

LD032143 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hamburg May 3 (CTK correspondent) -- The reactionary and militarist forces of imperialism with the U.S. Government at the head have been fomenting the feverish arms race and try to move it even to outer space, in spite of their words about peace, Jan Fojtik said here today. Alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Jan Fojtik, who heads the Czechoslovak delegation to the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party, was addressing a meeting of Hamburg workers and members of the German Communist Party.

The U.S. brutal aggression against Libya is one of the latest proofs of this dangerous policy. One of the crimes of imperialists are the unceasing attacks against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the psychological war waged against them irrespective of any rules, he said. Together with all fighters of the anti-war movement, the Czechoslovak Communists are convinced that there exist forces able to avert these sombre perspectives. "In this respect we consider the strengthening of class solidarity a pressing task of communists and communist and revolutionary workers' parties," he stressed.

The 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party again confirmed that Czechoslovak foreign policy remains to be based on strengthening friendshp and developing and expanding cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, mainly with the Soviet Union, Jan Fojtik said.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN FRANCE

LD061223 Prague CTK in English 0635 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Paris May 6 (CTK Correspondent) -- The trade union movement in Czechoslovakia and France and international trade union solidarity were among the topics of talks between delegations of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and the French General Confederation of Labour (CGT) which opened here yesterday shortly after the Czechoslovak delegation arrived. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Central Trade Union Council Secretary Viliam Kozik and the CGT delegation by Secretary General Henri Krasucki.

Both sides put emphasis on cooperation and solidarity of the European trade union movement and all progressive forces in the present tense international situation. They prepared a joint communique and the 1986-1987 plan of cooperation between the Czechoslovak trade union movement and the CGT to be signed at the end of the visit. Viliam Kozik described the first day of the talks as constructive and intensive, and appreciated the CGT effort for fruitful cooperation.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS TANZANIA

LD072034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tanzania -- Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak Minister of foreign trade, has started talks with Basil Mramba, minister of industries, on the conclusion of new agreements on trade and economic cooperation between Tanzania and Czechoslovakia. Bohumil Chnoupek has been received by Seif Sharif Mamad, chief minister of Tanzania and member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; and Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs.

HONECKER, STOPH MARK WAR'S END ANNIVERSARY

Lay Wreaths at Terptow

LD081149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0921 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) — On the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism, the GDR honored the unforgotten fighters against war and Nazi barbarism with festive commemorations.

On Thursday morning the GDR party and state leadership and thousands of working people laid wreaths at the momorial to the Soviet heroes killed in action in Berlin-Treptow and at the memorial to the Polish soldier and German anti-fascist in Berlin-Friedrichshain Park.

The procession to the Terptow memorial was led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Prime Minister Willi Stoph and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann. Other members of the SED Politburo, leading representatives of the parties allied to the SED and generals and officers of the GDR's armed organs, including the city commandant of Berlin, Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, were also present.

The festive wreath-laying ceremony was attended by USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov; Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSFG); Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Group; and General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR National People's Army (NVA).

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers carried the wreaths from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers the People's Chamber and the National Council of the National Front through the memorial's garden of remembrance. The ribbon on the wreath was inscribed: "Eternal Glory and Thanks to the Heroic Sons of the Soviet People, the Liberators From Hitler Fascism." Honor guards of the NVA and the Soviet Army presented arms. Soviet soldiers carried the wreaths from the Soviet ambassador and the commander in chief of the GSFG. Honor guards of the armies of the two fraternal countries had taken up position in front of the memorial to the soldier of the glorious Red Army, who protectively carries a child on his arm. The participants in the wreath-laying ceremony maintained a moment's silent in remembrance of the heroes of the great patriotic war. The national anthems of the USSR and the GDR concluded the solemn ceremony.

At a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial to the Polish soldier and the German anti-fascist in the Friedrichshain Park, the leading GDR personalities then honored the Polish and German patriots who sacrificed their lives in the joint struggle with the Soviet Army for liberation from Hitler barbarism. To the sounds of the funeral march by Chopin, Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and the other members of the party and state leadership approached the monument together with Polish Ambassador to the GDR Janusz Obodowski, the USSR ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov and other chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR. Accompanied by a drum roll, the wreaths were placed at the memorial with the eternal flame, which was flanked by honor guards of the armed organs of the GDR and Poland. Before the towering obelisk, the public figures honored in silence the two people's patriots killed in action.

Receive Soviet Greetings

LD072129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- In a greetings address from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism, tribute is paid to the GDR as an important factor for peace and socialism in the heart of Europe.

The message to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph says:

"The victory over German fascism will always be remembered by people, by the present and succeeding generations, as the triumph of the ideas of freedom and peace. This was a great example of the rallying of the peoples and countries with different social systems, who, faced with mortal danger, rose above all distinctions, fought agaginst the common enemy and crushed it. This was an event of world historic importance. It had revolutionary impact on entire international development and opened new prospects of social progress to the saved humanity."

The 11th SED congress, just as the 27th CPSU congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties, showed convincingly "that socialist countries remain the most consistent fighters for peace and international security. They are united in the resolve to do their utmost to avert the threat of war looming over humanity, to arrest the sliding toward nuclear catastrophe, to reverse the world development for the better."

The message says in conclusion: "The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue unceasingly to strengthen fraternal ties with the SED and the GDR and to further develop all-round cooperation."

Attend USSR Embassy Reception

LD072109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The USSR is making every effort to avert another war. The 27th CPSU congress outlined a comprehensive system of international security. This was said by USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov at a reception in Berlin today to mark the 41st anniversary of victory and the crushing of Hitler fascism. Among the cordially welcomed guests at his reception were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State: SED Politburo members Premier Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann; and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Also present were representatives of other GDR parties and mass organizations, GDR and Soviet military officers and diplomats accredited in the GDR, as well as SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt.

In his speech Ambassador Kochemasov referred to the Soviet leaders' concrete proposals to rid the world of nuclear weapons and to prevent an arms race in outer space. He praised the important role played by the GDR in the struggle for peace and for a strong socialist global system as highlighted at the 11th SED Congress. He described Mikhail Gorbachev's meetings with Erich Honecker and the other members of the SED leadership, with communists and working people in the GDR as an example of the militant alliance, sincere warm and friendly relations of the parties and peoples of the two fraternal countries.

Greet CSSR Counterparts

LD082346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) — The CSSR's contribution to the implementation of the peace mission of the socialist community of states is accorded high recognition worldwide. This is stated in a telegram of congratulations sent by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, GDR premier, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR; and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government of the CSSR. In the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, they will succeed in halting the imperialist policy of power and adventurism and in securing a peaceful future for mankind.

KESSLER MEETS WITH GROMYKO, SOKOLOV IN MOSCOW

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Defense Minister Heinz Kessler, including his talks with Soviet Defense Minister Sokolov and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Andrey Gromyko, see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Details of Honecker Meeting

LD071443 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the foreign affairs minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, at the official seat of the GDR State Council on Wednesday. The guest conveyed a message of friendship from Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Democratic People's republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN party, which was warmly reciprocated.

Erich Honecker assessed the visit by the Algerian foreign minister as an expression of the interest of both states in the expansion of friendly relations. During the talk Erich Honecker informed his guest about the results of the 11th SED Congress. They were aimed at further strengthening the GDR as a stable factor for peace on the dividing line between two different social systems in Europe, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Erich Honecker stressed that the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy and the active political dialogue for peace preservation will be continued.

Today it was more important than ever not to persist in hackneyed thought patterns of confrontation, striving for military superiority and "star wars," but to approach matters in a new way, said Erich Honecker. He praised the Soviet Union's proposals for freeing the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the proposal for reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, which was announced by Mikhail Gorbachev from the rostrum of the 11th SED Congress. The GDR agreed with these proposals in all their aspects and would contribute to their implementation.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi outlined Algeria's domestic and foreign policy. He stressed that the efforts of the Algerian people are aimed at strengthening national independence and the further development of a society free of exploitation, in line with the goals of the national charter adopted in January. Algeria supported the 15 January proposals of the Soviet Union for peace preservation.

Erich Honecker and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi put forward the view that regional hotbeds of tension and conflict, whether in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America or other parts of the world, constitute a serious danger to world peace and the development of the effected countries and must in each case be settled by peaceful means. They expressed concern about the fact that the hostile U.S. actions against Libya have rapidly worsened the international situation.

The politicians emphasized the important role of the Nonaligned Movement, whose work led to ever fresh impulses for peace and development and in whose ranks Algeria was working with great resourcefulness.

It was noted with satisfaction during the talk that the productive cooperation between the GDR and the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria has undergone a further upturn since Erich Honecker's visit to Algeria in December 1984 and his meeting with President Chadli Bendjedid. The two sides emphasized the firm desire of their states to exhaust all existing possibilities of cooperation to the benefit of both sides. This also served the visit to the GDR by Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN party, which is planned for 1987.

The talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Heinz Eichler, secretary in the State Council. Manfred Thiede, the ambassador of the GDR to Algeria, and Youcef Kraiba, the Algerian ambassador to the GDR, were also present.

Received by Stoph

LD072135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The GDR is fighting to make peace secure and rid the world of the danger of a nuclear war. This was stated by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph when he met Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian Foreign Minister, in Berlin on Wednesday (7 May). Stoph said that the GDR supported the demand of the liberated states to free, through disarmament, resources for solving such global problems as environmental pollution, hunger, underdevelopment, illiteracy, and epidemics. The GDR favored the earliest possible start of concrete negotiations under UN auspices to secure a global and equitable solution of major international economic problems. Both men noted the successful development of bilateral relations. Conditions for consolidating them were favorable.

Talks With Fischer

LD082046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, were continued and successfully concluded today.

At the center of the exchange of views, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, were questions of the further shaping of bilateral cooperation, and international problems. The ministers expressed their satisfaction at the positive development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Algeria, which has been given fresh impulses, especially since the meeting of their leading representatives in 1984. It was noted in the talks that broad and stable foundations have been created so that in the future, too, cooperation between the GDR and Algeria can be dynamically shaped for mutual advantage.

The foreign ministers expressed their concern at the grave deterioration in the international situation. Oskar Fischer stressed that it is a matter of preventing, in a level-headed way, a drift into a fateful escalation of tension and of making every effort to achieve an improvement in the international atmosphere. The Soviet Union's programmatic proposals for freeing mankind from nuclear weapons, for halting the arms race, and for preventing its extension to space are of particular importance. The GDR is in full agreement with these proposals and is doing everything possible for their implementation. Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahami expressed the hope that it will prove possible, through the joint efforts of all those interested in peace and in the peoples living peacefully together, to lessen the threat to peace. For this, the dialogue on the fundamental issues of our time have to be conducted in a responsible manner. Algeria will continue to make its contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

The two politicians agreed that a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement in the Middle East can only be reached through collective efforts on the part of all interested sides.

Oskar Fischer reaffirmed to his guest that the GDR's foreign policy will continue to be a policy of result-orientated, business-like dialogue and cooperation for an improvement in the international situation and for a return to detente. This policy, reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress, determines the GDR's stance in the international arena.

Leading officials of the Foreign Ministery and members of the Algerian foreign minister's party took part in the talks. Also present were the ambassadors of the two states, Manfred Thiede and Youcef Kraiba.

Holds Press Conference

LD082056 East Berlin ADN international service in German 1413 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- At a press conference in Berlin today, the foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, expressed satisfaction with his first official visit to the GDR. The talks with Erich Honecker and other GDR leaders, in addition to the discussion of questions of economic cooperation, gave an opportunity to exchange points of view on the great contemporary problems. Political coordination between the two states have been going very well for several years, the Algerian foreign minister said. In the recent talks in Berlin, questions of mutual interest such as peace, disarmament and collective security, decolonialization and the elimination of regional sources of conflict, and also problems of the development of Third World countries stood in the foreground.

In response to journalists' questions, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi also commented on the tense situation in the Mediterranean region, the solution of the Middle East conflict, and the role of the nonaligned countries. The U.S. aggression against libya dealt a severe blow to efforts for the creation of a zone of peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean region. In this connection he opposed the campaign to equate terrorism with the Arabs. Algeria has always adopted a clear stance toward acts of terrorism and equally strongly rejected the national liberation struggle being defamed as terrorism. No one should play down the danger of state terrorism, as practised by the United States and Israel against Libya and Tunisia.

The Middle East crisis cannot be overcome without a solution to the Palestinian problem, he said, stressing Algeria's principled attitude. The Palestinian problem cannot be solved without the formation of a Palestinian state. For this an international conference under UN auspices is desirable for it will bring to one table all permanent members of the Security Council, the PLO as the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people, and all other interested parties.

Departs 8 May

LD082117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, ended his official 3-day visit to the GDR today. He was given a warm send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs. Also present were leading officials of the GDR Foreign Ministry; the Algerian ambassador to the GDR; and Manfred Thiede, GDR ambassador to Algeria.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS PRC COUNTERPART IN BEIJING

LD072051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Culture Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee, and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture of the PRC, held official talks in Beijing today. Zhu Muzhi informed his guest about current issues of socialist development in implementing the dicisions of the PRC national party conference in September 1985 and the fourth session of the Sixth National People's Congress, which in April adopted the Seventh 5-Year Plan on the country's economic and social development. The Chinese minister referred in particular to the exalted position of art and culture in further shaping the intellectual profile of new socialist China. Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann explained the decisions of the 11th SED congress and outlined the initiatives to implement them. Scientific-technical progress also set new tasts and higher challenges for culture and art. In this connection Minister Hoffmann referred to the many good examples of successful work by GDR artists and cultural workers. The two ministers spoke in favor of continuing and deepening cooperation between the two countries in the various spheres of art and culture. They expressed the conviction that culture and art play an important role in the preservation of world peace. During the friendly meeting, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, concrete questions and projects concerning the shaping of cultural relations between the two countries, particularly with a view to important highlights in the social life of the two countries over the next few years, were discussed.

SEIBT HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN OFFICIAL

LD071728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 May (ADN) -- 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (ASBP) of Syria, and Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee, paid tribute in Damascus on Tuesday to the high level of cooperation between the two parties and spoke out in favor of their further development. Al-Ahmar and Seibt expressed deep concern at the world situation, which has been dangerously escalated by U.S. imperialism, and at the U.S. plans to militarize space. They condemned the aggression by U. S. military aircraft against Libya and rejected threats by the U.S. Administtation against Syria. The increased striving of the United States and of its strategic ally, Israel, for predominance in the Near East is putting a burden on the situation on the region, which is already tense. Both sides spoke out in favor of an international conference, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, to reach a just, comprehensive and durable settlement to the Near East conflict. Seibt assured the Syrian people of the steadfast solidarity of the GDR. Al-Ahmar paid tribute to the GDR's aid for the just struggle of the Arab peoples and for the development of his country. Talks between the Solidarity Committees of the two countries ended on the same day.

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS SEND MESSAGE TO HONECKER

AU301022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 86 p 2

[Message from Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, and Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, on the occasion of your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary, we convey our congratulations. We wish you health and successes in your work.

[Signed] Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presiduum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan

SOELLE MADE DEPUTY PREMIER; BEIL, TRADE MINISTER

LD081719 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- In accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers has appointed Horst Soelle to be deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and relieved him of his position as minister of foreign trade. At the same time, he appointed Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers to be minister of foreign trade.

KIDNAPPER OF MINOR DETAINED AT DREWITZ

AU301017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 25 April the 33-year old Maris van den Berg was detained by GDR security organs at the Drewitz GDR border-crossing station. On 14 March 1986 he abducted a GDR minor to West Berlin. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the kidnapping was impounded.

PAL ADDRESSES GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY RALLY

LD032149 Budapest MIT in English 2005 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Hamburg, May 3 (MTI) -- Lenard Pal, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation attending the 8th congress of the German Communist Party, deliverd a speech Saturday evening in Kiel at a rally organized by the Schleswig-Holstein organization of the German Communist Party.

"Our world has arrived at a crossroads. The continuation of the armaments race carries the danger of a nuclear war which can annihilate humanity. Global problems as, for instance, eliminating backwardness and the protection of the natural environment also urge extensive international cooperation," said Lenard Pal. "In view of its particular situation the continuation of the armaments race is burdened with extremely great dangers for Europe. It gives rise to anxiety that the plans of the extremist American circles have found support in certain Western European circles."

Lenard Pal referred to the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, which serve to improve the international climate. "The Geneva summit indicated the road for the emergence of a positive international process, and this possibility still exists," he said. For the time being, however, the United States efuses to continue dialogue, and its steps, for instance, the pressure exerted on Nicaragua or the repeated military actions against Libya, further increase international tension. Therefore, there is a greater need than before for the peace-loving forces, irrespective of political and ideological differences, to unite and cooperate in the interest of compelling a halt to the armaments race. Lenard Pal also said that the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party reached the conclusion that cooperation between the countries of differing social systems serves the benefit of all. "It is in this spirit that we develop our relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and we are confident that this cooperation can be further strengthened to the advantage of both countries and peoples."

COMMUNIQUE STRESSES HUNGARY-NIGERIA COOPERATION

LD250339 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, is on his way home from Nigeria. The communique issued about the negotiations in Largos urges, among other things, the expansion of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Pal Losonczi and Ibrahim Babangida, Nigerian head of state, have agreed on Hungary's continued future participation in the building of the new Nigerian capital. Both sides praised their cultural and educational relations. They agreed there also is a possibility for cooperation in agriculture, transport and freight transportation, telecommunication, and mining. They believe that the continued participation of Hungarian experts in the implementation of Nigerian economic programs is important.

The two countries view the most important issues of the international situation in an identical or closely similar manner. It was emphasized at the negotiations that there is a need for a democratic and just readjustment of international economic relations as well as for the the elimination of the obstructions to developing economic cooperation. At the end of his talks, Pal Losonczi invited Ibrahim Babangida, president of Nigeria, for a friendly visit.

USSR'S ZIMYANIN, DELEGATION VISIT KATOWICE

LD082305 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Zimyanin, which is visiting our country, is spending today in Katowice Voivodship. During a meeting with the region's authorities, the guests were briefed on socioeconomic issues of Silesia and the basin. The Soviet guests will also visit work enterprises and meet their workforces.

ORZECHOWSKI CONTINUES VISIT TO MALTA

LD082039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Thursday is the second day of Foreign Minister marian Orzechowski's stay in Malta. Marian Orzechowski paid a visit to Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic, and conveyed greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski. Ms Barbara reciprocated with sincere personal greetings to the chariman of the Council of State and to the Polish Government and nation. The long and cordial talk concerned, above all, our mutual relations. Malta is interested in extending them further.

Today's second round of talks between Minister Orzechowski and [Foreign Minister] Sceberras Trigona confirmed this. The main issue is closer cooperation with our shipyard industry and in the area of fishing. The sides spoke in support of continuing political dialogue, particularly the implementation of the CSCE process and the creation of regional security zones on our continent.

POLITIBURO COMMUNIQUE ON 22 APRIL SESSION

AU021338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Issued Following the PZPR Politburo Meeting"]

[Text] PAP -- On 22 April the PZPR Central Committee Politburo reviewed the provisions of the program for scientific and technological progress in the economy during the years 1986-90. The program was drawn up by the Committee for Science and Technological Progress attached to the Council of Ministers and the Office for the Advancement and Application of Science and Technology. In line with these provisions, national science and technology policy will be closely linked to socioeconomic development needs during the coming period. Policy will take account of trends in world science and those scientific and technological directions which stimulate productive processes as much as possible.

Research work will concentrate on developing new ways of obtaining raw materials and on biotechnology which, interalia, will encourage progress in the food economy and will improve the health of citizens.

Research programs aimed at finding new production technologies; the fuller introduction of electronic, automated, and robot-operated production processes; the application of material and energy-saving technologies; and problems connected with nuclear energy and technologies will be undertaken. Social and economic development processes and changes in social awareness will become the subject of research through the realization of central research programs in the humanities and the social sciences.

About Zl,100 billion will be allocated for the realization of these intentions during the years 1986-90. A factor which will greatly assist the realization of these intentions is our country's involvement in the "Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technological Advancement of CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000" as well as the "Long-Term and Comprehensive Polish-Soviet Program for Scientific and Technological Progress."

The Politburo approved the provisions of the program and indicated that it is necessary to conduct further work on improving the program provisions. It was pointed out in this context that there were still cases of attempts being made to purchase licenses for technical solutions which have already been worked out and checked by the Polish scientific and technical infrastructure.

It was stated that better use must be made of the intellectual capacity of scientific and technological research centers and the capacity of engineers in industry. Technological progress in the enterprise ought to be impelled by an effective system for encouraging innovation and by effective economic mechanisms in particular. Enterprise managers and workers' councils should act in the interests of the workplace and the entire economy in the correctly understood sense, and should not limit resources for the development and improvement of production techniques and technologies. But at the same time, it is essential to be thorough in assessing the value of expenditure on research and analyze the relationship between costs and results.

An increase in the efficiency of the economic scientific, and research infrastructure will be greatly assisted by the structural and organizational review being prepared at the present time. The creation of a greater number of scientific and production centers when their existence is warranted by substantive and economic factors needs to be carried out in a more resolute fashion.

The execution of all these tasks requires increased activity on the part of scientific centers, engineering cadre, and state organs responsible for scientific and technological development. More scientific and technical information and the provision of new scientific and technical laboratory equipment to research facilities are particularly necessary. Better use must be made of scientific results by creating a climate of respect and recognition for outstanding scholars and inventors. It is advised that further work be conducted on ways fo improving mechanisms for directing science and technological progress in order to raise the effectiveness of such direction.

The Politburo stressed that the fulfillment of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 and overcoming obstacles to economic development will to a large extent be determined by the successful implementation of the program for scientific and technological advancement.

The Politburo discussed the situation in ministry scientific research centers. It was stressed that these centers have a particular onus to conduct technological research which aims to satisfy the needs of the national economy and are responsible for the execution and coordination of the majority of central research programs. They have considerable potential at their disposal in the form of several hundred scientific research centers and institutions, and almost 100,000 people employed in laboratories of whom more than 35,000 are scientific workers, engineers, technologists, and designers.

The ministry-based scientific and research infrastructure has carried out the tasks set in the previous 5-year plan, stated the Politburo. These centers, in general, have adapted well to the requirements of the economic reform. However, results continue to be applied in an insufficiently effective manner.

It was pointed out against this background that the quality of work conducted by the ministry-based scientific and research infrastructure will influence the execution of tasks in coming years, especially in the field of economizing on raw material and energy consumption. Higher schools and research institutes attached to the Polish Academy of Sciences should be more involved in the execution of the work programs of the ministry-based research infrastructure. It is advised that all party orgaizations based in scientific centers undertake activity aimed at executing tasks directed toward satisfying the needs of the national economy assigned to these institutions.

The Politburo acquanint itself with the plan for the realization of the resolutions passed at the Third Congress of Polish Science. It was stressed that the congress was an important event for Polish science and constituted a significant contribution on the part of scholars to the precongress discussion. The congress conducted a thorough and comprehensive assessment of the state of Polish science and set out the lines for its development until the year 2000. It indicated areas of particular importance for national development strategy. The congress also stressed the functioning of scientific centers and defined the needs of science anf tasks for scientists aimed at surmounting difficulties and accelerating the state's socialist development.

The Politburo expressed its high approval of the results produced by the congress and its recognition for the organizing committee, and in particular for the Polish Academy of Sciences and all those people of science and technology who made an active contribution to preparations for the congress.

The Politburo judged that active cooperation between academic, scientific, and technological communities, and academic associations and government organs in realizing the resolution of the Third Congress of Polish Science will have a significant influence on the indispensable and growing effect of science on national development processes.

It was advised that party cells actively support the implementations of the congress resolutions.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the official visit of friendship paid by Zbigniew Messner, president of the PPR Council of Ministers, to the CSSR. Premier Z. Messner's talks in the CSSR confirmed the continued interest on the part of Poland and Czechoslovakia in expanding the international socialist division of labor; in maintaining a high level of activity in mutual economic relations; and in expanding contacts between both societies, and in particular between young people. The Politburo expressed the belief that the results produced by the visit would contribute to the further enhancement of comprehensive cooperation and the ties of frienship and alliance between the PPR and the CSSR.

BRIEFS

PRC ENVOY AT PRON COUNCIL -- Warsaw, May 5: Chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council Jan Dobraczynski today received Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Wang Jinqing. The ambassador extended an invitation of the National Committee of the Chinese Peopl's Political Consultative Conference to a PRON delegation to visit China. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 5 May 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMICS, HUMAN RIGHTS

AU020601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 27 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] As reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausecu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 9 April received Alain Penel and Fernando Polly, special envoys of the Swiss newspaper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Mr President, you have been guiding Romania's destiny for more than 20 years now. What was the situation of Romania at home and abroad in 1965? What difficulties were encountered and what were the solutions you proposed? Would you talk about the most important achievements of your country in these 20 years?

Ceausescu: More than 40 years have passed since the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation which opened Romania's road to independent development.

Throughout this period, radical revolutionary transformations were registered in the overall Romanian society. In the first stage, up to 1965, Romania concluded in general the process of reorganizing the country on socialist bases. However, Romania continues to be a less developed country, although a number of important economic achievements have been registered.

In the following 20 years -- I am referring to the 1965-85 period -- great qualitative changes took place in Romania in the socioeconomic organization and from an agrarian country with a poorly developed industry our country turned into an agrarian-industrial country. We could state that we have built a modern and developed industry capable today of building equipment, machines, and electronic apparatuses that are on a par with the best such products in the world market. Actually, there is no important sector of modern industry in which Romania is not engaged and able to manufacture highly technical products.

Industrial production is 100 times greater than in 1944. Up to 1965 this was an 18-fold increase. Thus, compared with that period we have registered a more than sixfold increase.

Agriculture was completely reorganized on socialist bases and a twofold increase in output was registered compared with 1965 and a fourfold one compared with 1944. In this respect, too, I have to mention that we have acted to organize agriculture on modern bases; this incorporates the irrigation of some 30 percent of the country's arable lands, compared with 5 percent in 1965. In Romania, irrigation is decisive for secure outputs. To this I have to add other works -- carried out on millions of hectares -- such as drainage, land improvement, and antisoil erosion operations. At the same time, we have practically ensured the complete mechanization of agriculture and we have ensured the required amounts of fertilizers and other chemical substances. On this basis, we have actually been able to register important increases in agricultural yields.

As a result of this development, we have registered a great increase in the national income and an improvement in the people's material and cultural standard of living. As a matter of fact, I must mention that our aim is that everything we achieve will serve both general development and also the improvement of the people's well-being -- the supreme goal of our policy and the essence of the socialist society we are building. Anyone can see these grand constructions -- not only industrial, but also housing, schools, hospitals, and other sociocultural establishments -- built in this timespan in our country. Actually, 80 percent of the people have moved to new housing.

We had to make great efforts. Throughout this 20-year period we allocated approximately 1/3 of the national income for development purposes; it is on this very basis that we have been able to change our country's image, both from an economic and social viewpoint, and that we have been able to ensure an improvement in our people's standard of living.

We have attached great importance to science. Actually, we could state that during these 20 years we were also able to set the basis for modern science in all areas. Today we have some 220,000 people active in research and in institutes in all fields. Romanian science is playing a decisive role in the overall socioeconomic development and in our society's progress.

We have vigorously developed education. We generally applied the 10-year schooling system for all young people, and almost 80 percent of young people are attending the 12-year education system. Higher education ensures the training of cadres for all sectors. Moreover, an important number -- almost 20,000 foreign young people, especially from the developing countries -- are studying in Romania.

Thus, along with socioeconomic growth, great changes also occurred in the level of culture and general knowledge of our nation -- and this is of decisive importance for the overall progress we have registered so far.

I think I should also mention that we have tried to seek new forms of organizing our society and especially that we have developed workers' revolutionary democracy, thus securing a broad democratic framework that permits the participation of all categories of working people and of our whole people in leading our society. As a matter of fact, we say that we are building socialism with the people and for the people and that one cannot conceive of a socialist society without a broad democratic framework within which each citizen, each human personality in general can manifest himself vigorously.

We have created working peoples's councils as deliberative bodies in all socioeconomic units -- within which the workers are largely represented. We have institutionalized the general meetings of the owners, producers, and end-users as decision-making bodies regarding the overall socioeconomic development. At the same time, we have created -- at a national level -- a number of new bodies such as the National Council of Working People, the National Council of Culture. Accordingly, every 5 years we hold congresses of these bodies which are attended by representatives from all social categories. We will have a congress of working people in September this year that some 11,000 delegates will attend and a congress of agriculture in May this year -- the third one -- that some 11,000 people will attend. Last fall we held the congress of science and education, which was attended by some 6,500-7,000 people, and a congress of people's councils, which was also attended by some 6,500 pwople.

We believe that we have created a broad democratic framework -- as we say -- which is unique and which permits the working people and all citizens to participate in discussing all problems regarding our society and in formulating our domestic and foreign policy.

As far as international problems are concerned, Romania today maintains diplomatic and economic relations with more than 150 countries. Actually, apart from some countries where the situation does not permit us to maintain relations -- for instance, South Africa -- we have relations with all states in the world.

We have proceeded from the need to participate actively in the international activity and to cooperate with all countries, irrespective of social systems.

We believe that all countries, but especially small and medium-sized countries, must participate actively in resolving international problems, in domocratizing relations between states, and in asserting the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Maybe one of the great achievements of our international policy -- apart from generally developing relations with all countries -- is the very stress Romania has placed and continues to place on respect for the principles of equality and independence in international relations. We have advocated and continue to firmly advocate the solution of disputes between states solely by negotiations and complete renunciation of the use or threat of force. We have advocated and continue to firmly advocate disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Within this framework, we give highest consideration to the elimination of intermediate-range missiles from Europe -- by both sides -- and finally the elimination of all nuclear weapons; we advocate measures for general disarmament because only under such conditions can real security be achieved and only thus can trust and advantageous cooperation with all states develop.

Thus we can state that Romania has reached a level of development that has permitted us to ensure for our people a dignified socioeconomic domestic life. True, we have no rich people -- in the sense of what is called rich -- we have eliminated this very notion. But neither do we have poor people, as do very rich countries, where the number of poor recently has increased.

We have acted and continue to act to ensure -- in step with the development of our society -- a balance between high and low incomes in order to preserve material incentives in a rational way and in order to not admit that some people become too rich without working, while others become poor. We strive to ensure a gradual improvement in the standard of living of all and to preserve a balance by taking into account that when it created man, nature itself took account of tha fact that physiological requirements are relatively equal. Surely, from this point of view there is no absolute equality; however, differences are not of such a nature that some people should live in luxury, while others should live in poverty. I believe that from a social viewpoint, this is perhaps one of our greatest achievements. We are proud of what we have achieved in this area. We know that many things remain to be done and we do act in this direction; however, I would like to stress that what we have achieved demonstrates that we are proceeding along a good road that is in keeping with the interests of our people. For this very reason our party enjoys the trust and broad support of our whole people.

Question: Like the majority of the countries in the world, Romania was certainly affected by the international economic crisis. We would like you to speak about the effects of the crisis on the Romanian economy and about solutions promoted to overcome difficulties. To what extent was your foreign debt reduced and what is your opinion on how it can be eliminated?

Ceausecu: The world economic crisis has indeed affected -- to a certain extent -- Romania, as in fact it has all states in the world. The causes of that crisis are multiple, but mostly we believe that they are mainly due to inequalities in international relations and certain social inequalities, and especially to the economic policy promoted by great powers, by the developed capitalist countries toward the developing countries. This prolonged the economic crisis at a world level, thus considerably worsening the situation of the small and medium-sized countries. The second cause is that of the huge military expenditures which this year are believed to be some $1 trillion. It is obvious that all these unproductive expenditures -- both material, human and scientific forces -- cannot but seriously affect the socioeconomic development and general stability of society. There are other causes such as interest rates of the developed capitalist countries, and the banking-financial system, particularly in the United States.

We deemed it necessary to take measures to reduce the influence of the crisis and to ensure our country's development by continuing the policy of allocating approximately 1/3 of the national income for development purposes. Thus in the 1981-85 period we registered an important volume of investments, we continued housing construction, and accomplished new agrarian-industrial projects. To name only one among other projects, in this period we finished and began to operate the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

Second, we have taken a number of measures to reduce imports and utilize our own resources to a greater extent.

On the whole, during those years Romanian industry developed at a rate of almost 4 percent, while the national income increased 24 percent. At the same time, we took care so that our people's standard of living was not affected. Moreover, we were able to increase the real incomes of the working people in industry by 8 percent and those of the cooperative farmers by 12 percent.

All this enabled us to lessen considerably the influence of the economic crisis, to ensure an active trade balance, and to pay back almost 50 percent of the foreign debt we had in 1980. In the coming few years -- in any case in the current 5-year plan -- we propose to completely eliminate our foreign debts. We are determined not to resort by any means to foreign credits -- besides those for the usual, trade activity because we have come to the conclusion that the current financial system, which is maneuvered by the developed capitalist countries is inequitable and has turned into a means of oppression -- not to be more specific -- of the economically less developed countries. We are certainly not satisfied with this realization alone, but firmly advocate and act to turn the current banking-financial system into a rational system that, in fact, will contribute to the development of world economic relations and to the countries' progress, so that it no longer becomes a barrier in their development as it does at this time.

Question: You, Mr President, several times have criticized the bureaucratic obstacles in Romania's state apparatus. How do you view the struggle against this phenomenon?

Ceausescu: I have indeed criticized -- and continue to criticize -- the bureaucratic obstacles which, unfortunately, exist in our country, and in fact in all states, including the developed capitalist countries -- and maybe even more so in some of those countries. This is a serious problem. The surest way is the democratization of the state apparatus and the creation of democratic leadership bodies. But even under such conditions a certain apparatus still remains and thus bureaucratic obstacles remain which, in one form or another, will still manifest themselves. However, we have considerably reduced the state apparatus. We have tried and continue to try to simplify the overall leadership system, the planning, and bookkeeping in order to permit broader initiative and to strengthen the sense of responsibility for the way economic and financial assets are being utilized.

I believe that in accordance with perfecting our leadership system, the new economic mechanism, by increasing the general awareness and level of culture, but also in accordance with transferring some tasks to the democratic bodies, and ensuring that an important part of problems, which are now resolved by a permanent apparatus, will be resolved by the elected democratic bodies -- this bureaucracy will decrease and stay within acceptable limits.

Question: Is your country, which has a socialist system, also affected by inflation, like Western countries? If so, at what rate?

Ceausescu: I have already referred to the measures aimed at lessening the influence of the economic crisis and at ensuring our country's socioeconomic progress. They also include measures for very strict price control. Proceeding from the reduction of production costs and material consumption and from the increase in labor productivity, we have been able to maintain very stable prices.

In the first years, that is 1981-82, we took some measures to adjust, so to speak, prices in various branches and sectors to both those in the country and at the international level. There have been no more price increases for 3 years now. In 1985 the general price index was somewhat below the price index in 1984. Also, I would like to mention the fact that in 1985 and already in the first months of the current year, the price index of goods sold by private producers is lower than in former years, and this has permitted us to maintain a stable price system. In the coming period we want to prevent any kind of price increases outside the strict limit of 0.5 - 1 percent in keeping with the fluctuations taking place at a world level. However, as far as consumer goods are concerned, we want to ensure full price stability.

I do not believe that inflation -- the increase in prices and the whole chain of consequences following it -- is necessary; on the contrary, it causes further disruptions in the normal operation of each country's economy.

Question: One of the great targets of the Romanian 5-year plan of 1986-90 is to ensure the country's energy self-sufficiency. What are the chances at this time to achieve this goal?

Ceausescu: We propose to continue our country's development in the current 5-year plan at an annual rate of 6-7 percent. We aim at intensively developing industry, agriculture, and the other branches of activity by placing special stress on the new scientific-technological revolution and on achieving a new quality of work and life in all areas. We want to achieve Romania's transition from a developing country to the level of an average developed socialist country.

Within this framework, a special role is played by a more vigorous development of our own energy and raw material resources. We have the necessary conditions -- in conformity with the program and measures we have adopted -- to resolve the energy problem in general by 1990.

We continue to develop new coal-fueled power plants, although our possibilities in this respect are limited. We have to build hydropower plants on some rivers in our country in order to completely utilize all our hydropower resources and three more power plants are to be built on the Danube; their construction will begin in this period and they will be finished in the coming period. The first nuclear reactors will be put into operation; in the next 8 years they will ensure some 12,000 megawatts of power. On this basis we will be able to appropriately resolve the energy problem.

We certainly develop coal production as well. We make efforts to increase oil production but we have not been able to find large reserves; we continue to act on this. We also take action to utilize iron ores, even those with a poorer content of useful substances, in order to meet our own needs in domestic production to a greater extent. Along with this, we act to cut back on energy consumption and to recycle energy and raw material resources. We also strive to utilize energy achieved from biomass, solar energy, and energy from unconventional sources.

Question: A meeting will take place in Bern this month within the CSCE process. We would be glad to become acquainted, directly through you, with Romania's position on problems of security and cooperation in Europe.

Ceausescu: Romania has actively participated in the organization of the Helsinki conference, which issued documents on security and cooperation in Europe. We believe that this meeting itself was of great importance for overcoming certain anarchistic states of affairs in Europe and for seeking a way to broach the problems of relations between the European countries in a new way. We bear in mind that this continent incorporates the greatest number of countries with different social systems and that it is here that we must find a way to achieve new relations -- based on fully equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual respect -- among countries with different social systems.

We firmly speak out for broadly developing relations among European countries, proceeding from the retention of the present borders and from the need to completely refrain from any use of force or threat of force in interstate relations. We advocate the end of the division of Europe into military blocks and economic blocks. Certainly, we speak out for unity in Europe, based on the diversity of social systems and unity that conveys the feeling that Europe can play a more important role in international affairs. Being divided in blocs, Europe cannot play this role. Acting unitedly and retaining and respecting the social system of each country, Europe can -- and must -- play a more important role in the international arena, primarily in the struggle for disarmament, for peace, for solving the problems of underdevelopment, for a new international economic order, and for a world of peace and equality among all the nations in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: In this respect, what is your opinion, Mr President, about human rights? What is the situation in Romania?

Ceausescu: Certainly, there is a lot of discussion about human rights. As is well known, there are different ideas regarding these rights.

Primarily, we believe that we should start from the fact that the rights of man to work, to learn, and to assert his creative energy without discrimination must be observed. We believe that this is the fundamental issue from which we must proceed in the matter of human rights. But this presupposes that obstacles are eliminated from access to work, and that not only the right to work but conditions for people's work are ensured. It is difficult to speak about rights when people cannot earn -- so to speak -- their daily bread. It is difficult to speak about rights when, because of various material and financial-economic reasons, young people cannot study. Yet, one of the basic rights of youth is to be able to study in accordance with one's capabilities and wishes. What can one say about human rights, when in many countries, half of the young people who graduate from various schools cannot find a job? As a matter of fact, this is one of the very great sources of drug use, of delinquency, and -- why should we not say it -- to a great extent, of terrorism.

On the other hand, when we speak about human rights, we start from the need to ensure peace because one of the essential rights of man is the right to existence, to life, and to be able to live in peace and freedom.

Why should we not say that in some countries it is believed that human rights means solving the aspect of emigration, as it were, in order to permit the recruiting of cadres? In fact this conceals the old policy of recruiting cadres and experts; it is a new form of exploiting people.

If we start from the issue of human rights, it would be normal to act in such way that each person would stay in his own country and contribute to the socioeconomic development of that country. If the developed capitalist countries are so concerned about human rights, they should send back the experts they have taken from the developing countries and should make them work for the progress of their respective countries and not allure them in various ways, with certain material advantages, as long as they need these experts and afterwards -- as it is happening now -- to consider them unwanted.

As you see, I have referred to some aspects because human rights are regarded artificially and, unfortunately, some countries have created a certain propaganda of disinformation and nonrealistic presentation of the realities prevailing in various countries.

I believe that in Romania there is no human rights problem. We have essentially solved this problem, including humanitarian problems. Although I, personally, am against emigration, we have dealt favorably with a number of problems involving family reunification, not to speak about the problems of marriages and others -- but this is not the essential problem of human rights.

I think that the press, scientists, and men of culture -- as they have done in many circumstances in the past, too -- should be among those who help to give a real and correct interpretation to this problem of human rights and not turn it into a means of anticommunist propaganda, as is happening in some countries; they should see to it that fundamental problems are solved because no one in the world can stop the transformation of human society. In its evolution, society has travelled through many stages; capitalism has not and will not last forever, as was the case with the slave-owning system and feudalism. The road to socialism is inevitable. In what way will this take place? The forms will be very diverse; there is no pattern. It has been resolved in one way in the Soviet Union and is being resolved in a different way in China; it has been resolved in one way in Romania and is being resolved in a different way in other countries. In one way or another, people want a better society of equality; they want economic and social inequalities to disappear and they aspire to a world in which they will be truly free and masters of their destiny.

From this point of view we believe that the problems of human rights are not posed appropriately at this time and that, in fact, there are attempts at distorting reality, at maneuvering problems for certain political purposes and, in the last analysis, for the purposes of domination. Therefore we believe that we must introduce greater clarity into the understanding of these problems. I believe that it is the European countries who should do this because they have experience and -- why should we not say so -- they still have a better civilization. We would like them to develop this civilization so that it continues to occupy a leading place; but, for this, Europe must promote its own, independent policy, which does not mean isolation, but cooperation with other countries, in a spirit of equality.

Question: Mr President, what do you think of the development of Romanian-Swiss relations? Do you expect intensified exchanges between the two countries? In what fields?

Ceausescu: Generally speaking, I view relations between Romania and Switzerland as positive, and I could even say very good. From an economic point of view, in certain respects the economic crisis has influenced economic relations between our countries negatively. Compared with 1980, these relations decreased to a certain extent.

However, taking account of Switzerland's level of development and Romania's development program, I believe that we have all necessary conditions to intensify economic exchanges and production sharing, so that they can reach or even exceed the level of previous years. As far as we are concerned, we will act in this direction -- and I can state that Swiss authorities and companies also show interest and concern in this respect.

On this basis, I believe that we can look with optimism to the future of these relations and that we can improve them.

I would also like to mention the fact that out countries are cooperating positively in connection with many international problems and that they wish to intensify this cooperation, especially regarding the problem of disarmament, peace, and a new international economic order.

In conclusion, I would like to extend best wishes for prosperity and well-being to the readers of your newspaper and to the Swiss people, as well as wishes for peace and good cooperation between our countries and peoples.

LEADERS THANK CEAUSECU FOR SENDING GREETINGS

Zhivkov Note

AU301026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general:

Esteemed Comrade Ceasuescu, please accept my most cordial thanks for your greetings on my relection to the office as general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. I believe that the friendship and manysided cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the future in the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian people, of the countries of the socialist community, and the cause of peace and socialism. I extend to you, the communists, and all the working people in neighboring and fraternal Romania wishes for great successes in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in you homeland. [Signed] Todor Zhivkov, general scretary of the BCP Central Committee

Husak Message

AU301002 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, I express my sincere thanks for the congratulations you extended on the occasion of my reelection to the office of general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. I take this opportunity to point out the Czechoslovak communists' determination to further develop and deepen the traditional friendship and cooperation between our parties, people, and countries and to contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, for the well-being of the Czecholosvak and Romanian people and the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress. I wish you and all the Romanian communists many successes in the work carried out for the continuous flourishing of your homeland. [Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

VLAJKOVIC ARRIVES FOR VISIT IN SARAJEVO

LD081324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0738 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today in Sarajevo on a 2-day visit to the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

At Sarajevo Airport Radovan Vlajkovic was met and welcomed by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Savo Cecur, president of the Republican Assembly; Lieutenant-Colonel General Anton Lukezic, commander of the Sarajevo Army District; Lieutenant-Colonel General Mujo Mujkic, commander of the Republican Headquarters of Territorial Defense; Dr Kemal Hanjalic, president of the Sarajevo Assembly; and other personalities.

After a short rest in the Konak Residence, President Vlajkovic will hold talks with members of the Presidency and the top leaders of the sociopolitical life of this republic in the offices of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, after which Munir Mesihovic will give lunch in his honor.

DOLANC ON DIFFICULTIES IN FORMING GOVERNMENT

AU061443 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 86 p 6

[Excerpt] (TANJUG) -- They Did Not Want To Go to Belgrade

Answering the question about difficulties Branko Mikulic encountered in forming the new government, Stane Dolanc stressed that the difficulties lay in the fact that everybody promised a lot but nothing has been done. "I consider these people to be good," said Dolanc, "but I know that he wanted even better people which he did not get because they did not want to go to Belgrade. Among them are some Slovenes, too. It is known that the Slovenes are accustomed to 'firing big cannons' from Ljubljana toward Belgrade, but very reluctantly, or almost never, will they come to Belgrade, even for only 4 years. This is why there are very few Slovenes in the Federation. Personal incomes are also a reason. Then, there are difficulties with accommodations, family, etc. However," Dolanc stressed, "I am firmly convinced that a person who has not worked in the Federation, who does not know Yugoslavia and the problems of all republics and provinces, cannot be elected to a responsible political post in Slovenia. Only then could one understand one's political, economic, cultural, and general social position, which would be quite different from the current understanding of this position from the Ljubljana angle only," said Stane Dolanc in his interview to Ljubljana TELEKS.

VOJVODINA SAWP APPROVES LEADERSHIP CANDIDATES

AU061033 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr, 1, 2 May 86 p 6

["M.K." report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 Apr -- At their session held today, the delegates of the provincial conference of the Vojvodina SAWP approved the list of candidates for the most responsible sociopolitical posts in the province.

The candidate for president of the Presidency of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Vojvodina is Djordje Radosavljevic. The following are candidates for the member of the Presidency: Nandor Major, Jan Marko, Tihomir Suvakov, Zivko Blagojev, Stipan Kopilovic, Mileva Dzakulin, and Slavko Veselinov.

The following were proposed for the members of the Vojvodina Assembly delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly: Dusan Ilijevic, Zivana Marelja, Andreja Peic, Milivoj Popadic, Dr Stanko Radmilovic, Milenka Stanic, Janos Srede, and Sava Veselinov.

For president and vice president of the Vojvodina Assembly Dobrivoj Radic and Milivoj Vujadinovic were proposed respectively. Nedeljko Micic was proposed for president of the Chamber for Associated Labor, Milan Vidovic for president of the Chamber of Communes, and Marija Zvekic-Miskoljci for president of the Socio-political Chamber.

ZAGREB ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD080351 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] At a constitutive session of the Zagreb Assembly, Dr Mato Mikic was elected the new president and Maksimilijan Bosner the vice-president of the city. Zlatan Markotic was elected president of the Executive Council. Dr Mato Crkevenac is the Zagreb delegate to the Croat Assembly Chambers.

This fourth delegate elections also brought about some changes. First, the mandate for the city's president was extended from 1 to 2 years with the possibility of reelection.

LCY'S POZDERAC ADDRESSES KOSOVO CONFERENCE

AU021523 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on greetings address by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo on 28 April in Pristina]

[Text] The sociopolitical situation in Kosovo has been strongly marked by an unfavorable and difficult economic situation. This fact has been directly reflected in the weakening material basis, failures to fulfill the goals of socioeconomic and material development, exacerbation of social problems, and a decline in the standard of living of the working people and masses. Among other things, this was stated in his greetings address to the conference by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who pointed out that a majority of our working people are in an extremely difficult material position but that their determination and readiness to defend and continue to develop the socialist self-managing system, their workers-class power, and other values of our revolution are growing.

But on the other hand, their dissatisfaction with the activities of their entire delegate-assembly structure, the state and administrative organs, and the leading forces of socialist consciousness headed by the LC because of their lacking effectiveness in stopping the unfavorable trends in economic relations and their slow and anemic work in solving urgent problems in other spheres of life is also growing.

The working people demand a more resolute engagement of the forces of socialist consciousness in curbing the ideologies and trends to restore the monopoly of political power.

Speaking about relations in the Federation, Pozderac said that the working people do not need the state as a partner in the distribution of income but as a means of protection of their rights.

"If the processes asserting the rights of members of all peoples and nationalities in all spheres of social life were not promoted everywhere and in every place, we would find ourselves on the road to creating ethnically pure communities. And this is the road of the quickest way of tearing down Socialist Yugoslavia."

Pozderac devoted a part of his speech to the current situation in Kosovo and said among other things:

"And despite the undoubtable successes in the struggle against the 'Kosovo Republic' irredentist concept that continues to enjoy the complete support of official circles of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the final battle against the concept of an 'ethnically pure' Kosovo has still not been won. We should abandon the illusions that the battle against this concept would be won by discovering some kind of a center of counterrevolution. However, this does not imply that the struggle against the center of counterrevolution should be weakened even if that center may be beyond our borders. What is involved in something else. The emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure continues and divisions on a national basis are being slowly stopped. The impression is that the national groups in Kosovo do not live together but side by side, in parallel. There are not enough concrete activities in everyday life which would lead to fuller mutual penetration, togetherness, and harmonious cooperation. It seems that the awareness of the necessity to undertake concrete steps in this sphere lacks sufficient and correct practical encouragements and that until now it has been more present only within the circle of political organs and intolerably little in preoccupations of the institutions in which the working people and citizens realize their interests.

"We must demand of the Communist not to merely look and point a finger at others as long as he has not accounted for what he has done and is doing himself, and not to glorify and excuse his own community and nation and sigh over its alleged tragic fate, threatened position, and suppression in the SFRY.

"As Communists and as citizens we must know what is happening in every place in our country as well as the national and social communities in which we do not live and not only in those in which we do live. And not only must we know but we must also be actively engaged. There must be no division into 'our' and 'other' communities in this respect. We are linked together by our destiny and both our and someone else's nationalisms equally concern all of us. For, all nationalism are against us, and they all conspire against us. The same mercilessness against both 'one's own' and any other nationalism is the prerequisite ensuring that we ourselves are not taken in by any nationalist prejudices, exclusiveness, and false accusations. This is one of the emphasized points of the well known views of the LCY Central Committee on strengthening the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia which must be consistently implemented.

"Irredentism and nationalism cannot be defeated with slogans and promises about quicker development. And if the current trends continue, the Kosovo economy will find itslef in an even more difficult situation in the coming period. If the present method of policy of advancement is not changed and if the investments continue to be made for the capital-intensive branches, for the raw materials and energy production capacities, Kosovo will have even more unemployed people in 1990 than it has now. The continuation of this policy cannot solve the present problems but can only deepen them," Hamdija Pozderac said among other things and pointed out in conclusion that the fact that Kosovo is turning toward restructuring its production operations is encouraging.

SAWPY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES LCY KOSOVO RESOLUTION

LD072031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The 13th LCY Congress resolution on the LC's tasks in further implementing the political platform on Kosovo is expected to provide action guidelines, and must not be reduced to mere description of the existing situation. This document must clearly define tasks not only for the Communists living in Kosovo and Serbia but also for all Yugoslav Communists. This we said at today's session of the Committee for International Relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference which discussed the draft congress resolution on Kosovo.

Participants in the discussion unanimously agreed on the need for a special resolution on Kosovo, particularly in view of the fact that the LCY's political platform for action in the province is not being carried through as agreed. Many critical remarks were, however, directed at the content of the draft resolution, particularly at its long-windedness and the lack of concrete proposals. It was stressed that the document must explicitly specify the future tasks of Communists in the efforts to safeguard our society's fundamental political oreintations. It must also state in specific terms the way in which Communists should counter nationalism, particularly the Albanian one, and also the measures designed to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The draft resolution merely makes passing reference to the task of protecting personal and social property despite the fact that this is one of Kosovo's most serious problems which directly foments counterrevolution. Nor does the document provide a solution to the issue of the use of two languages, that is, to the practice whereby the employment of Serbs and Montengrins is conditions on knowledge of the Albanian language.

PRC NEWS AGENCY GROUP ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD081754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 TMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the XINHUA Chinese press agancy, headed by Mu Qing, director general, arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of Mihailo Saranovic, director general of TANJUG. As TANJUG'S guest the director of XINHUA will stay in our country for several days and visit four Yugoslav republics, where he will be briefed on the work of TANJUG.

The delegation of the Chinese agancy will also hold talks with representatives of TANJUG on promoting cooperation between the agencies of the two friendly countries, on exchanging services, using telecommunications, as well as on other questions of interest for improving information activity in the two countries.

Mu Qing is a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and a minister in the Chinese Government.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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LEADERS HAIL SOVIET UNION ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

Husak-Strougal Message

LD081423 Prague CTK in English 1332 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prague May 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Soviet leaders on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over fascism and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army today. The telegram, addressed to CPSU General Secretary Mikhial Gorbachev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov, said that "the nations of Europe and the whole world recall with respect that it was the Soviet Army and the Soviet Union which saved mankind from the brown plague. The heroism of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war became a powerful inspiration for the anti-fascist struggle of our nations".

Recalling the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the telegram said that the line set by the congress can be fulfilled only through expanding allround cooperation, alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

The telegram said that "the experience of Soviet Communists has always been an irreplaceable support and help for us... The inspiring influence of the 27th CPSU Congress was reflected also in the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and is seen in the realization of the exacting tasks of social development set by the congress".

The telegram appreciated the Soviet peace effort, stressing that in particular the proposal for a comprehensive system of international security shows a way out of the current tense international situation and the direction of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy efforts in coordinated unity with the fraternal socialist community. These proposals are a reliable basis and guarantee of further victories in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism, the telegram said.

Indra Chnoupek Notes

LD091456 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, has congratulated Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of the Union, and Avgust Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of Nationalities, on the 41st anniversary of the USSR's victory over fascism and the USSR's liberation of the CSSR.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has sent telegram greetings to the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

PRESIDENT HUSAK HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD082254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, gave a reception today at Prague Castle to mark the national holiday of the Czechoslovak SR.

Present at the reception were Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government; other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak and Frantisek Pitra; Secretaries of the party Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party; heads of the departments of the Central Committee of the party, leading secretaries of regional committees and the party, and other party officials.

Also present were deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government and the governments of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, the Central Committee of the National Front of political parties and social organizstions united in the National Front, state organs and central institutions, the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other figures of our political, public, scientific and cultural life. Present at the reception were representatives of churches. Among those present were Heroes of Socialist Labor, national artists, exceptional workers from the most varied areas of our national economy and leading sports figures. Present to congratulate Czechoslovak party and state representatives on their national holidy was Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other members of the Prague diplomatic corps. Also among the guests was the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, together with its Deputy Chairman Vasiliy Borisenkov, which is taking part in the celebrations of the 41st anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. Present were representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the Ministry of National Defense of the Czechoslovak SR, and the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia. The reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

CPCZ CC GREETS BELGIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU301005 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Prague -- The CPCZ Central Committee sent a greetings message to the 25th Congress of the Belgian Communist Party which was opened on Friday [18 April] in Brussels. The message points out the consequences of the aggressive and militarist policy of the world imperialism and underscores the significance of the fight waged by the international communist and workers movement against the danger of war and for social progress.

HAVLIN, HAJN ADDRESS ELECTION MEETINGS

AU021451 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Klatovy/Louny (CTK) -- Election meetings were held in several localities of the Republic on Tuesday (29 April). Comrade Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is running for the post of deputy to the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly for the Klatovy and Domazlice electoral districts, attended a meeting with the work force of the Skova plant in Klatovy. The same day he also took part in a meeting with the citizens of the town of Susice. Comrade Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, who is running for the post of deputy to the People's Chamber of the CSSR Federal Assembly for the Louny electoral district, met with the voters of the community of Lubenec, a local administrative center in Louny District.

AUDITING COMMISSION REPORT TO 11TH SED CONGRESS

AU050631 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 86 p 12

["Report of the SED Central Auditing Commission to the 11th SED Congress; Reporter Comrade Kurt Seibt"]

[Text] Dear women and men comrades: With the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, was able to present a good balance sheet and to open up a wide view into the future. The GDR is advancing dynamically. Ernst Thaelmann's legacy is being implemented. It is with satisfaction that we can witness that on the basis of our proven party program our party is treading a correct, successful road -- the road of developing all the creative forces of our people in the interst of the preservation and securing of peace and of the further strengthening of socialism.

The popular debate on the 11th party congress has impressively demonstrated the unity of party and people and the readiness for higher performances. We express our cordial gratitude to the party leadership -- to Comrade Erich Honecker -- for its wise policy. (prolonged strong applause)

The Central Committee report meets with the full approval of the Central Autditing Commission.

We would like to emphasize in particular the high appreciation paid in the report to our inviolable militant alliance with the CPSU and with the country of Lenin.

The future-oriented resolutions of the 27th party congress, which proceed from the principle of doing everything possible to strengthen socialism, secure peace, and benefit the people, fill us with optimism and determination to fight. We will always be a loyal ally of the CPSU and USSR. (prolonged strong applause)

Dear delegates: In keeping with the statutes, the Central Auditing Commission has conducted numerous inspections since the 10th party congress, quite a few of these together with bezirk and kreis auditing commissions. During our inspections, carried out in accordance with the accountability reports of party branches to the party leadership, envisaged in the work plan of the Central Committee -- for example, at the parent enterprise of the Eisenhuettenstadt Hermann Matern steel strip rolling combine, at part basic branches of the bezirk party organizations of Erfurt, Potsdam, Neubrandenburg, Dresden, and Cottbus, as well as during other inspections -- we were able to note that a stubborn struggle for implementing the Central Committee resolutions is being waged in the party organizations.

The bezirk and kreis leaderships are rendering the basic branches an increasingly more qualified support. Attention must be paid to the fact, however, that every basic branch is involved in this.

Most basic branches have improved the fashioning of party life. They derive tasks from the Central Committee decision. They determine the central points of political leadership activity in their combat programs. They give to their members and candidate members party assignments that are first and foremost aimed at their political and practical activity in the labor collectives. A primary concern is achieving high scientific technical results and their economic utilization; the further enhancement of labor productivity; new initiatives in socialist production; and economic growth as a result of comprehensive intensification on a long term basis.

It was a pleasure to see in the talks which we conducted during our inspections how close the trustful relationship is between working people not affiliated with the party and the comrades, how they together are employing their abilities for our noble

socialist cause and what performances are being achieved in this effort. We can say with every conviction that the party can depend on its women and men comrades. Here is the great force with which we will implement the decisions of the 11th party congress. (heavy applause)

Dear comrades: As a result of its inspections in the Central Committee apparatus the Central Auditing Commission is in a position to note: Our party apparatus possesses cadres experienced in party work and politically and professionally well trained. Work of the central Committee departments is focused on the consistent implementation of the decisions of the party leadership, it is effectively organized and scientifically founded. The auditing commissions first and foremost verified how the means available for political-ideological work, for the qualification of their members and candidate members, and for developing a meaningful internal party life are being utilized.

The main protion of the funds the party receives from the fees of the members and candidate members as well as from the party enterprises, is being used for this purpose. The creative work of the working people is being more and more developed with plausible arguments, with the multifaceted means of agitation and propagands, with exchanges of experiences and performance companisions. Everybody at his place, the best for our socialist peace state -- this idea expressed in the letter of the working people of the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB combine as well as of many other combines to Comrade Erich Honecker -- is an avowal of their affinity with our party and an impressive sign of a new quality of party work. Thus our party, exploiting the advantages of socialism, is advancing the sceintific-technical revolution with vigor and circumspection for the benefit of the people.

Centrally issued teaching, agitation and visual aides such as slide series, wall paper materials, and posters are being increasingly better utilized. Their effect is most convincing as we were able to see, for example, in Berlin party branches in those places where it was possible to supplement and enrich them with the party branches' own statements. Most party branches in the combine enterprises are performing a wise and far-sighted work to convince the working people, to attune them to the high demands that rusult from the intensification process, particularly from the development and application of the key technologies.

The majority of the party branches in socialist agriculture also organize an effective political work among the masses. On the basis of the experiences of the cooperative farmers and farm workers, the most recent scientific technical findings are being implemented in practice by means of maximum yeild and maximum performance concepts. The high yields in crop production and the performances in animal husbandry are proof of the peasants' industriousness and at the same time a confirmation of our party's proven agricultural policy.

Thus we are able to report from all shperes of social life that great efforts are being undertaken to constantly further improve political-ideological work, the main concern of party work, in keeping with the gihg priority our party has always attached to it in leadership activities.

Dear Comrades: Many party leaders in enterprises, institutes, schools, and also in agriculture have set up special displays depicting the past in order to enhance the awareness of history. The displays are being used for political work among the masses. The historical dimension of the emergence and growth of our Republic is being illustrated there primarily in the light of their own development. It is nothing short of inspiring how the tradition of our struggle today is being researched and presented by tens of thousands of people. Such a conscious massive participation in the shaping of history can only occur under socialism.

The attention our party leadership pays to Marxist-Leninist education must be highly appreciated. Work with party literature is experiencing a remarkable development. The Dietz Publishing Agency alone has printed almost 52 million copies of 1,200 titles in the period under review. Party people are reading more than ever. The demand for the works of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism, for books where the experiences of the communist and workers movements are conveyed, has grown further. There is great interest in pamphlets on Central Committee sessions and in literature on economic problems.

The activities of more than 100,000 stewards [obleute] for literature are of an importance that must not be underrated. There are still great differences in the way literature is used. Some party leaderships and kreis leaderships must devote even more attention to work with literature and with the stewards as well as with the trade in popular literature. Everybody understands the great significance of good work with party literature for developing the intellectual-cultural life in our ranks. The study of this literature and an exchange of ideas on the read material exert a great influence on the level of party life as well as on the fact that our party members and candidate members equip themselves for solving the tasks of the present and future, that economic and social policy is the main battlefield of revolutionary action, and that our comrades endorse the implementation of the party's policy with great discipline and under all conditions.

Dear Comrades: The training and advanced training of cadres constitutes a constant matter of concern for our party. More than 550,000 comrades have completed studies at the various educational party institutions since the 10th party congress. Add to this the fact that the kreis leaderships are organizing numerous short courses for the further qualification of officials of basic organizations. The Central Auditing Commission was able to note that the means assigned for this end are being well used, that the cadres are selected carefully, that the places for studies at schools are better utilized, and that the fluctuation during courses has decreased. Highly educated, conscious and enterprising party workers are being seasoned at our party schools and institutes. Women and men comrades, well trained in Marxism-Leninism familiarized with the latest requirements of our social development, primarily with the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution, are returning with new verve from our schools to practical party work.

Dear delegates: The party study year is invaluable for the fighting strength of our party, for the political-ideological maturity of its members and candidate members. It has a fine tradition and is a firm component part of our party life. Year after year almost 1.8 million comrades as well as people not affiliated with the party have participated in the various circles and seminars. The almost 110,000 propagandists who are teaching in the party study year are fulfilling an important meritorious party assignment and so do the 180,000 comrades who are active as circle leaders in the FDJ study year, in the schools of socialist and cooperative labor, and in the academy of the Democratic Women's League of Germany.

A total of 624 educational facilities are operated for the propagandists' training by bezirk and kreis leaderships as well as by the party branches of large enterprises. Some kreis and party leaderships, however, must, as we have noted, devote even more attention to their educational facilities, must continuously staff them with capable leaders, and must see to it that all propagandists participate in the instruction. The growing demands require from each comrade higher knowledge and professional mastery to always militantly march ahead as a communist in the storms of our times. Dear delegates: The party newspapers and periodicals have made a valuable contribution to political work among the masses and to propagating our policy, particularly in the popular debate on the 11th party congress -- first of all the central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

But the periodicals of the Central Committee such as EINHEIT and NEUER WEG and the discussion pamphlet WAS UND WIE also convey convincing arguments, comprehensive information, and valuable experiences. If studied thoroughly, they provide extensive knowledge for daily party work and are highly useful for talks with the working people. Our inspections in editorial offices revealed care and discretion in the processing of readers' letters. This work has further improved since the 10th party congress. This also helped to strengthen the working people's affinity with our party.

Dear delegates: Numerous citizens of our country have addressed applications, criticism, proposals and suggestions to the Central Committee. A great many of these letters were addressed directly to the general secretary. The Central Auditing Commission is in a position to report to the party congress that all of the letters were thoroughly processed, answered and, wherever they proved justified and it was possible, were disposed of in keeping with the applicants' requests.

As our inspections in numerous party organizations have revealed, work with applications, proposals, suggestions, and criticism has improved. It must be emphasized that this aspect of work with people is increasingly becoming a firm component of leadership activities. Many good proposals were made for how available forces and means could be employed even more effectively, for how resources could be used more effectively, and for how the working and living conditions could be improved. But references were also made to omissions that disturbed the people.

In cases of serious offenses, the party leadership intervened directly, called responsible persons to account, ensured the elimination of the shortcomings and drew appropriate conclusions for the work of all party organizations. Time and again it became evident in this context that the overcoming of criticized shortcomings depends on the attitude of the responsible leaders, on consistent party control, and on the observance of Lenin's norms of party life. We all realize that indifference, bureaucratic narrowmindedness, arrogance, and hard-heartedness in dealing with people are most deeply alien to our party, do not fit into our socialist society, and will never be tolerated. For us communists this is an issue of principle, a problem of the relationship of trust between the party and the masses. All of this must always be a concern of all party leaders.

Dear comrades: It is with constant attention that the auditing commissions of the party conducted checks on the payment of party membership dues in keeping with the statutes. It must be noted here that with few exceptions the women and men comrades are paying their dues punctually and in the amount fixed by the statutes. It must be appreciated that increasingly more party leaders are regularly adopting a definite attitude to observing the liability to pay dues and that they clarify problems that crop up in this context in a partylike and comradely manner.

As in old times it is also an honor for a communist today to help with his contribution to financially ensure his party's ability to act and its fighting strength. And we will also prove worthy of this honor, which we regard as a duty. Well advised are those party secretaries who, in keeping with the proven tradition of our party, also make use of the collection of dues time to regularly conduct personal talks with the comrades. As our inspections indicated, a positive development has taken place in our party enterprises. High rates of growth of labor productivity, reductions in raw materials consumption, and intensive efforts to introduce and master modern technical equipment increasingly distinguish the situation in our party enterprises.

As far as the regularity of financial management is concerned, we are able to report that the party's financial and material means are being employed to great account while observing the principled of socialist thrift. An accurate evidence of all this is guaranteed any time. Vehicles, fuel, and the other material-technical assets are being used efficiently. The institutions are in a good shape. The Central Auditing Commission proposes that the 11th party congress approve the Central Committees' actions in the regular management of finances. In accordance with the party statutes, the Central Auditing Commission has fulfilled its task of rendering assistance to the auditing commissions of the social organizations. They are using our experiences in their work and are thus helping to ensure that their organizations are using the material and financial means in a meaningful manner for solving the growing political, social, and cultural tasks. Gratitude and recognition are due to those people who are employing their strength, knowledge, and leisure time in their honorary work in the social organizations.

Dear delegates: Our party gives its respect and attention to the elderly meritorious party members. These comrades, insofar as their health permits, are performing tireless and multifaceted spade work, primarily in the residential areas, in cultivating historical traditions and in the propagation of history. For them there is nothing better than working among the youth, passing on their Marxist-Leninist concept of the world and their own life and combat experiences, and nothing is more important for them than to know that the younger generations are carrying on their life's work and that they stubbornly continue the struggle for peace and socialism. (heavy applause)

Dear comrades: Our 11th party congress ushers in another significant stage in the social development of our GDR. United and in close ranks, linked to life, and firmly rallied around its Central Committee, our party will solve the new tasks and in fraternal community with the party of Lenin and the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries, will also in the future advance, confident of victory. Onward, comrades, let us employ all our strength for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress! (prolonged heavy applause)

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION MEMBERS LISTED

AU050610 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 86 p 6

["Members of the SED Central Auditing Commission"]

[Text] Fritz Brock, department head of the SED Central Committee.

Wolfgang Conrad, deputy head for cadres for party and political cadres of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army.

Major General Werner Eidner, party veteran.

Erika Florich-Lieberwirth, deputy minister of light industry; Joachim Funke, director general of the data processing VEG combine.

Gisela Glende, department head of the SED Central Committee; Elli Gloeckner, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee.

Hans Golle, party veteran; Herbert Graf, head of the Department for State Law of the GDR Academy of Social and Legal Sciences; Reginald Grimmer, secretary for agitation and propaganda of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership.

Hildegard Gurgeit, party veteran; Konrad Gurke, political staff worker of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Henning, head of the Dietz Publishing Agency in Berlin; Guenter Heyden, director of the Marxism-Leninism institute at the SED Central Committee; Heinz Juch, party veteran; Walter Kirnich, second secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership; Werner Lauterbach, party veteran, retired colonel; Werner Lindner, state secretary in the ministry of agriculture, forestry, and the food industry, Karl-Heinz Lorber, deputy chairman of the SEC Central Auditing Commission.

Bruno Mahlow, deputy department head of the SED Central Committee; Ernst Melis, member of the Editorial Board of EINHEIT magazine of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Meyer, head of the Central State Inspectorate for Investments of the State Planning Commission; Sonja Mueller, party veteran; Johannes Pietsch, political staff workers of the SED Central Auditing Commission;

Emil Rathman, party veteran; Gerhard Rohde, department head of the SED Central Committee; Helmut Sandig, party veteran; Hans Sattler, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, head of the Office for Youth Affairs at the GDR Council of Ministers; Alexandra Schmidt, chairman of the FDJ Central Auditing Commission.

Werner Scholz, department head and chief editor of the Editorial Board of the NEUER WEG magazine of the SED Central Committee; Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SEC Central Auditing Commission, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee; Kurt Siegmund, party veteran; Hannelore Sonntag, political staff worker of the SED Central and Auditing Commission.

Otfried Steger, party veteran; Erich Tamm, party veteran; Irma Verner, member of the Editorial Board of the NEUER WEG magazine of the SEC Central Committee; Guenter Vogel, deputy chairman of the Committee of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate;

Hilmar Weiss, department head of the SED Central Committee; Johanna Witz, political staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission.

Candidate members of the SED Central Auditing Commission: Maria Augustin, political staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission; Edith Becker, scientific staff worker of the Central Institute for Socialist Management at the SED Central Committee.

Karl Friedrich Gebhardt, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry; Rainer Hempfing, political staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission; Klaus Huebler, scientific staff worker of the GDR Bank for Agriculture and the Foodstuffs Industry; Herta Lembke, party veteran; Eva Schulze, political staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission; Rudolf Wettengel, scientific staff worker of the SED Central Auditing Commission.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE MEMBERS NAMED

AU300541 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 86 p 5

["On the 11th SED Congress: Candidate Members of the Central Committee"]

[Text] Lothar Arendt, first deputy minister of the interior, major general, born 13 March 1936, party member since 1957, automotive mechanic, graduate state scientist.

Ursula Basler, department chief in the Hermsdorf Ceramical Works VEB, born 30 December 1945, party member since 1969, certified chemist, doctor of natural sciences.

Klaus Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR Border Troops, lieutenant general, Born 1 March 1931, party member since 1948, carpenter, graduate military scientist.

Christa Behrend, brigade leader in the Stassfurt Friedrich Engels Television Works VEB, born 3 December 1947, party member since 1970, radio mechanic.

Frank Fichte, party organizer of the SED Central Committee in the Neustradt Fortschritt Agricultural Machie Combine, born 9 July 1947, party member since 1967, mechanic, graduate lawyer; Guenter Fuchs, senior machinist in the Greiswald Bruno Leuschner Nuclear Power Plant, born 7 October 1946, party member since 1969, machinist, operations technician, foreman.

Funke Siegfried, head of the Querfurt Agricultural-Industrial Association, Halle Bezirk, born 28 June 1938, party member since 1968; farmer, graduate agriculturist. Wolfgang Gebauer, chairman of the Harsleben Plant Production LPG and chairman of the Harsleben Cooperation Council, Halberstatdt Kreis, born 30 December 1941, party member since 1964, agricultural technician, certified agriculturist.

Norbert Geipel, secretary for agriculture of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk leadership, born 19 November 1928, party member since 1953, agricultural assistant; holder of a diploma in agriculture. Ingrid Gerstenberger, plant manager at the Bruno Freitag Fancy Underwear VEB in Limbach-Oberfrohna, Karl Marx-Stadt Land Kreis, born 11 April 1938; party member since 1955, circular and wharp knitting machine operator, textile technology engineer, expert engineer for methods engineering.

Wolfgang Gress, state secretary at the State Planning Commission, born 8 May 1929, party member since 1947, graduate economist; Heinz Hanns, member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive and chairman of the FDGB Rostock Bezirk Executive; born 10 October 1932, party member since 1955, carpenter; graduate social scientist.

Karl Hartmann, first deputy of the sector and director of the Science Sector for Political Economy and Economic Sciences of the Karl Marx party school at the SED Central Committee, born 7 January 1929, party member since 1949, industrial clerk, graduate economist, professor of economic sciences;

Eberhard Heinrich, chairman of the GDR Journalists Association, born 12 March 1926, party member since 1946, worker, industrial trader, journalist; Christa Hermann, first secretary of the SED Reichenbach Kreis leadership, born 27 July 1939, party member since 1963, skilled worker for textile technology, engineer.

Guenter Hipp, operations manager at the Zwickau Sachsenring Automobile Works VEB, born 10 April 1935, party member since 1954, automatic mechanic, fireman, technician, engineer, graduate engineer, doctor of economic sciences. Wolfgang Hoffmann, medical director of the Cottbus Bezirk Hospital, born 4 June 1941, party member since 1963, physician, doctor of medicine, senior medical counselor.

Wolfgang Jacob, director general of the Berlin-Treptov Electrical Appliance Combine VEB named for Friedrich Ebert, born 7 April 1940, party member since 1959, electrician, engineer.

Bernd Junghans, head of the research and development section of the Dresden VEG Center for Microelectronic Research and Development, born 10 March 1941; party member since 1959, mechanic, graduate engineer, professor, doctor of engineering; Werner Kirchoff, vice president and chairman of the Secretariat of the National Council of the GDR National Front, born 11 November 1926, party member since 1946, worker, teacher, graduate historian.

Heinz Klopfer, state secretary of the State Planning Commission, born 15 November 1919, party member since 1948, industrial trader, graduate economist; Otto Koenig, director general of the Piesteritz Agrochemical Combine VEB in Wittenberg Kreis, born 5 March 1929, party member since 1961, graduate chemist, doctor of natural sciences;

Elke Krieg, first secretary of the SED Schmalkalden Kreis leadership, born 11 January 1944, party member since 1968, special subject teacher; Gerd Lassner, professor for analysis at the Karl Marx University in Leipzig, born 19 August 1940, party member since 1962, machine builder, graduate mathmatician, professor of natural sciences.

Margit Ludwig, secretary of the SED basic organization at the Erfurt Furniture Works VEB, born 20 December 1944, party member since 1965, sales clerk, graduate economist; Ursula Ludwig, Suhl Bezirk and bezirk school counselor, born 1 November 1935, party member since 1963, graduate teacher, senior study counselor.

Werner Molle, inspector at the Rostock Deutfracht Maritime Shipping VEB Enterprise, born 5 July 1942, party member since 1962, locksmith, merchant marine captain; Helmut Morche, secretary for agriculture at the Halle SED Bezirk leadership; born 25 February 1930, party member since 1953, locomotive mechanic, technologist, graduate social scientist; Dieter Mueller, deputy mayor of Berlin, born 6 January 1941, party member since 1959, miner.

Ingrid Neitzke, director of the Woeten Plant Production VEB, Kreis Parchim, born 19 February 1940, party member since 1960, skilled agricultural worker, certified agriculturist, graduate agricultural engineer economist, doctor of agricultural sciences: Horst Neubauer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Polish People's Republic, born 6 July 1936, party member since 1958, specialized sales clerk, graduate political scientist.

Harry Patzig, operations manager of the Cottbus Brown Coal Works; born 23 February 1936, party member since 1960, miner, certified engineer; Hans Joachim Preuss, shift foreman at the cold steel rolling mill of the Eko VEB of the Eisenhuettenstadt Hermann Matern combine, born 10 March 1935, party member since 1959, blast furnace worker, rolling mill worker, rolling mill foreman.

Reinhard Probst, rector of Magdeburg Otto von Guerricke Technical College, born 30 May 1934, party member since 1954, engineer, graduate metallurgist, professor, doctor of technical sciences; Erhard Radtke, foreman at the Babelsberg Karl Marx Machinebuilding VEB, born 2 May 1929, party member since 1960, fitter, forman.

Dietmar Rau, chairman of the Schoenbrunn Animal Production LPC and chairman of the Ebersdorf Cooperation Council in Lobenstein Kreis, born 24 February 1942, party member since 1968, skilled agricultural worker, certified agriculturist, graduate agricultural engineer economist; Guenter Reinhold, scientific staff worker for the operations manager of the Gera Electronics VEB, born 10 October 1938, party member since 1962, ceramcis foundry worker, ceramcis laboratory workers, engineer.

Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and cheif of the Air Force Air Defense Force, colonel general, born 16 April 1923, party member since 1950, sales clerk, graduate military scientist; Gunter Rettner, department head of the SED Central Committee, born 28 January 1942, party member since 1963, bricklayer, graduate social scientist.

Werner Reuther, deputy minister of the interior and head of the Political Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, lieutenant general, born 16 February 1925, party member since 1945, technical draftsman, worker, graduate lawyer; Franz Roessler, chief designer at the Erfurt Karl Marx Microelectronics VEB, born 22 July 1943, party member since 1963, graduate engineer, technical translator, professor, doctor of technical sciences.

Gerhard Schroeder, foreman at the open surface mine of the Roeblingen Gustav Sobottka Brown Coal Works VEB, Eisleben Kreis, born 26 April 1946, party member since 1965, mining machinist, foreman of the VE industry; Dieter Shulze, head of the Oberlausitz Agricultural-Industrial Association in Nieder Seifersdorf, Dresden Bezirk, born 3 December 1934, party member since 1954, skilled agricultural worker, graduate agriculturist, doctor of agricultural siciences; Wolfgang Schwanitz, head of the Bezirk Administration for State Security in Berlin and member of the Collegium of the Ministry of State Security, lieutenant general, born 26 June 1930, party member since 1953, wholesale trader, graduate lawyer, doctor of law.

Willi Skibinski, secretary for agriculture of the SED Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, born 12 August 1929; party member since 1955; skilled agricultural worker, graduate agronomist; Frieda Sternberg, chairwoman of the Bennewitz Animal Production LPG in Wurzen Kreis, born 3 March 1920, party member since 1946, agricultural foreman, state certified agriculturist, graduate agriculturist.

Mariann Stobbe, head of the Buch III supermarket of the Berlin consumer cooperative, born 13 April 1947, party member since 1970, sales specialist, economist.

Guenter Tichter, party organizer of the SED Central Committee at the Fuerstenwalde car tire combine VEB, born 1 January 1935, party member since 1955, tailor, engineer, graduate social scientist; Michael Trutti, smelter foreman at the Freital refined steel mill VEB named for 8 May 1945, born 9 September 1949, party member since 1975, metallurgist, foreman of the VE industry.

Ralph Ullrich, building manager and deputy conveyer belt foreman at the Leipzig building combine VEB, born 14 December 1953, party member since 1976, skilled construction workers, engineer.

Manfred Volland, deputy chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, major general, born 9 March 1933, party member since 1951, graduate lawyer; Hans Joachim Willerding, secr-tary of the FDJ Central Council, born 19 April 1952, party member since 1971, graduate state scientist.

Lothar Witt, first secretary of the Berlin Koepenick SED Kreis leadership, born 26 August 1935, party member since 1955, teacher, graduate social scientist.

Hans Zahlten, youth brigade leader at the NOBAS VEB in Hordhausen, born 11 April 1956, party member since 1979, plant mechanic; Arnold Zimmermann, chairman of the Council of Suhl Bezirk, born 2 October 1922, party member since 1945, administration worker, graduate lawyer, graduate engineer-economist.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS ISSUED

AU060748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 86 p 1

["SED Central Committee Slogans on 1 May 1986"]

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May, the fighting day of the international workers class!

2. Forward along the path of the 11th party congress for the further development of developed socialist society in the GDR!

3. Greetings and thanks to all working people of our Republic, the builders of socialism!

4. High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- everything to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress!

5. Elections on 8 June: Our votes for the policy that benefits the people and secures peace!

6. Vote for the candidates of the national front on 8 June!

7. Our uniform commitment to our socialist homeland on 8 June!

8. Our GDR -- a state with social security, safety, and confidence in the future!

9. In testing alliance with the National Front -- for a further upswing in the cities and rural areas!

10. For the continuation of our peace policy! For the dialogue and cooperation of all forces of reason and realism!

11. Against militarization of space! For disarmament on earth!

12. Our full support for the Soviet disarmament program! For a future for mankind in safety and peace!

13. The stronger socialism, the more secure peace!

14. The indestructible fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin -- the firm foundation of our advance!; 15. Long live the fraternal militant community of the SED with the CPSU!

16. For the firm unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries!

17. Socialist economic integration -- joint strength for dynamic economic growth!; 18. Under the leadership of the SED, further forward on the tested course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy!; 19. Our answer to the 11th party congress: New initiatives in the socialist competition!

20. Everyone at his work place with the best results for our socialist peace state!

21. Our successul economic strategy -- the path of further increasing the living standard of our people!

22. High performance increase through comprehensive intensification!; 23. High labor productivity and efficiency through top performances in science and technology!; 24. Dynamic economic growth through broad application of key technologies!

25. Trade unionists! With energy and initiative -- make best performances permanent performances!

26. Fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1986 plan -- our contribution to universally strengthening the GDR!

27. Core of our social policy -- good apartments for all!

28. Researches, designers, and technologists! High economic growth! Through bold ideas, efficient solutions, and time-saving!; 30. High product quality through faultless work!

31. Cooperative peasants! Workers of socialist agriculture! Produce more, better, and more cheaply from every field and every stable!

32. Working people of the trades and services! Good performances every day for the well-being of the people!

33. Members of the health and social sectors! Good care for the citizens -- your contribution to implementating the social policy!

34. University teachers and students! Master science to universally strengthen socialism!

35. Teachers and parents! Educate the young people to become active citizens of the GDR, to become steadfast fighters for peace and socialism!

36. FDJ members! Prove yourself in fulfilling the "FDJ assignment, 11th SED Congress!"

37. Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers! At the side of the party -- be ready for peace and socialism!

38. Sportsmen! Onward to the 1987 National Festival of Physical Culture and Sport in Leipzig!

39. Artists and cultural workers! Enrich our socialist national culture through effective artistic work!

40. Women and girls! All your strength for a strong GDR and a secure peace -- for the happiness of the families and children!

41. Through the citizens' diligence "beautify our cities and communities -- join in!"

42. Members of the national People's Army and the GDR border troops! United with the comrades-in-arms -- combat ready at any time for peace and socialism!

43. Members of the protection and security organs! Members of the workers militia! All your strength for the protection of the socialist achievements!

44. Fraternal militant greetings to the communist and workers parties on all continents!

45. We greet the fraternal socialist countries throughout the world!

46. Our greetings to the DKP that fights for peace and disarmament, work, and democracy in the FRG!

47. Fraternal militant greetings to the SEW that resolutely represents the interests of the working people of West Berlin!

48. Solidarity greetings to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in their struggle for national independence and social progress!

49. Our solidarity with the people of Nicaragua -- for the freedom and self-determination of the peoples in the Caribbean and in Central America!

50. Away with apartheid! Solidarity with the liberation struggle for the peoples of southern Africa!

51. Firmly at the side of the Arab peoples -- our solidarity with the PLO, with the struggle of the people of Palestine!

52. For a safe peace in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean!

53. Our greetings to the movement of nonaligned states in the struggle for peace and national independence, against imperialism and neocolonialism!; 54. Freedom for all communists and partriots imprisoned bh reaction!

55. Under the banner of Marx, Engels, and Lenin -- onward to new successes for peace and socialism!

56. Long live proletarian internationalism!

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Stops in Katowice

LD091701 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today, on the second day of their visit to Katowice Voivodship, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, led by Mikhail Zimyanin, stayed in Tychy, where it participated in a peace demonstration on the occasionof the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazism. Next, the guests went to Chorzow, where they visited the voivodship Park of Culture and Recreation. In the afternoon they concluded their visit in the region.

Meets Jaruzelski

LD091819 Warsaw Television Service in Polisy 1730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary. The Soviet delegation is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Sejm Presidium. During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the fruitful development of cooperation between both parliaments. Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that the visit coincided with the anniversary of the victory over fascism. This has special significance. Polish-Soviet friendship and brotherhood-in-arms arose directly out of their battle with Hitlerite Germany.

Mikhail Zimyanin expressed the conviction that contacts between the two parliaments would be increasingly effectively transferred to other spheres of Soviet-Polish cooperation. The stimuli for this cooperation are both the 27th CPSU Congress and the approaching 10th PZPR Congress. Speaking about preparations for the 10th congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the growing activity of all the party's cells and of a significant section of Polish society in discussions on the these and the PZPR draft program. Also taking part in the discussions were Roman Malinowski, Jozef Czyrek, and Vladimir Brovikov, the Soviet ambassador to Poland.

Talks With Orzechowski

LD101919 Warsaw PAP in English 1802 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- Today, on the last working day of the visit paid at the invitation from the Sejm Presidium, the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with CPSU CC Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin was received by alternate member of the PUWP CC political Bureau, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. The sides assessed the present state of Polish-Soviet relations in all fields, and exchanged views on the international situation. They pointed to the essential significance of the deepening consolidation of friendship and comprehensive Soviet-Polish cooperation, the tightening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and consolidation of peace and security of nations. In this context the sides stressed the importance of Soviet peace proposals, particularly the initiatives by the CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev contained in the January 15, 1986 statements and deepened at the 17th CPSU congress. Poland fully supports those proposals. Marian Orzechowski also presented key directions fo Poland's foreign policy.

COMMUNIQUE ON ORZECHOWSKI'S VISIT TO EGYPT

LD071455 Warsaw PAP in English 1314 GMT 7 May 86

["Communique on Orzechowski's Visit to Egypt" — PAP headline]

[Text] Cairo, May 7: Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski paid an official visit to Egypt between May 3 and 6 at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. During the talks the two ministers pointed with satisfaction to the favourable development of cooperation between both countries, based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits and non-interference in internal affairs, and on the traditional mutual respect and ties of friendship linking the nations of Poland and Egypt. Special attention was paid to economic exchange, and to scientific, technological and cultural cooperation. While exchanging views on international issues, the sides expressed deep concern over the aggravating political and economic situation in the world, the intensifying arms race, the hotbeds of tension continuing to exist or emerging in various regions. They also stressed the necessity to intensify moves aimed to maintain peace and prevent mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, halt the arms race in all spheres and secure conditions for nations' development and progress, with adherence to the principle of solving international conflicts by peaceful means alone. Both sides expressed the will of cooperation in supporting initiatives aimed at strengthen peace and security in the world. It was pointed to the need for developing the process of security and cooperation and military detente in Europe as well as to the direct connection of security in the Mediterranean region with European security.

The sides came for the idea of calling under the auspices of the U.N. international conference on the Middle East, giving a possibility to achieve a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict, including the implementation of all rights of the Palestinian people.

The sides came out in favour of an immediate discontinuation of armed actions by Iraq and Iran and to regulate the conflict by peaceful means.

The sides condemned apartheid regime in South Africa and expressed solidarity for the just struggle of the nations of Namibia and South Africa for freedom and independence.

Both sides expressed concern over terrorism in all its forms. They declared readiness for cooperation at the U.N. forum in the field of liquidation of this phenomenon and its causes.

The talks were constructive and passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. Minister Orzechowski invited Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was received with satisfaction.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PRC SIGNED FOLLOWING TALKS

LD111944 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 — Participants in the 2nd session Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, held here May 4 to 10, reviewed the implementation of its last year decision and signed a joint protocol.

The committee found that both foreign trade ministries had had successful talks on a trade agreement, signed for the years 1986-1990, which makes a good basis for developing bilateral trade relations. The sides agreed that the Polish-Chinese trade turnover would amount to 1.5 billion Swiss francs this year, a 20 per cent growth against 1985, and voiced satisfaction over increased reciprocal supplies last year.

Poland's imports from China include rice, tea, corn, soy beans, hides, cotton, cloths, textiles, footwear, colour metals, pharmaceutical semi-processed products, while Poland provides China with machines and equipment, cars, trucks, building machines and metallurgical products.

The committee favourably assessed the results of the 18th session of the Polish-Chinese Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, co-chaired by Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski and Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Yu Hongen.

Minister Yu Hongen held talks with chairman of the Government Planning Commission, Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda on the current state and prospects for developing economic cooperation. The sides emphasized favourable cooperation of the coal mining industries. Yu Hongen and Vice-Premier Wladslaw Gwiazda discussed activities connected with the implementation of the long-term trade accord.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES PRC INSTITUTE DELEGATION

LD110158 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 -- A Chinese delegation of the International Studies Institute of Beijing, with its director Zheng Weizhi, has visited Poland at an invitation of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, PISM. The delegation was received by Sejm (Parliament) Vice-Speaker M.F. Raknowski, vice-minister of foreign affairs, J. Majewski, among others. During their Polish tour the Chinese guests visited Krakow and the former Nazi death camp of Auschwitz. The delegation also held talks with the PISM authorities on cooperation between the two institutes.

FURTHER DETAILS OF JARUZELSKI-GLEMP MEETING

AU021444 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 24 April there was a meeting between State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland. The State Council chairman and the primate of Poland discussed relations between the state and the Catholic Church in Poland. They said that a continuity of dialogue is an indispensable element in the shaping of these relations, and that this continuity should contribute to building social accord in order to increase the commitment of Poles in overcoming the difficulties and developing the country. They considered it expedient to continue work on regulating the legal position of the Catholic church in the PPR.

The chairman of the State Council and the primate of Poland said that a full normalization of diplomatic relations between the PPR and Apostolic See would benefit the country. The State Council chairman stressed the importance of combating social pathology and of concern for the natural environment, indicating the broad possibilities of joint activity between the state and the church in these spheres. The primate of Poland said that the church will make a significant contribution of its own.

Speaking about charitable activity by the church, the primate of Poland indicated the importance of the functioning of church structures which serve this purpose, and the importance of teaching believers to be receptive to the needs of society and the individual needs of their neighbor. The State Council chairman displayed an understanding for these matters. The primate of Poland expressed the view that the spiritual work of the church among Polish emgire communities helps maintain the cultural, patriotic, and spiritual values of the fatherland. These bonds are facilitated by the mutual understanding between Poland and a person's country of abode, and instill a concern for the material well-being of his country of origin. The State Council chairman pointed out the efforts of the state and of social organizations to maintain the patriotic ties jointing Poles abroad to their country.

The State Council chairman and the primate of Poland spoke with concern about the need to step up efforts to preserve peace in the world. They also reiterated the view that restrictive measures against Poland, which harm the nation, should be completely abandoned. It was decided that the next meeting would take place by mutual agreement.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE VICTORY DAY

Cable Sent to Husak Strougal

LD091553 Warsaw PAP in English 2245 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 -- On the occasion of Czechoslovakia's national holiday falling on the 41st anniversary of its liberation by the Soviet Army, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory cable to general secretary of the CPC CC, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. The cable reads, in part: Poland and Czechoslovakia, along with other socialist countries, while opposing the imperialist policy of excalation of tensions and the arms race, are undertaking joint efforts to strengthen security and peace, to return to detente and international cooperation based on equal rights. In the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace proposals we especially see a realistic chance of freeing the world from the threat of nuclear disaster. Both our states, in line with the principles of the CSCE, firmly oppose attempts at undermining the territorial-political realities shaped on the European continent following the Second World War.

Jaruzelski Attends Celebration

LD091311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Today is Victory Day, the 41st anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany. A festive changing of the guard ceremony was held in Victory Square in Warsaw. Army General Wojciech Jarulzelski, head of the Polish Armed Forces, was present. There was a gun salute. A wreath from the nation was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, as a tribute to the fallen heroes, by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Council of State; Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda; Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; Marek Wieczorek, deputy chairman of the SD Central Committee, and Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense. Wreaths were also laid by representatives of deplomatic posts accredited in Warsaw.

Unknown Soldier's Tomb Ceremony

LD092047 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 9: The day of May 9, 1986, is marked as the day of victory over the most criminal imperialist machine in history, the Nazi fascism, the day of biggest hope for the tormented nations of our continent. The Second World War started with the aggression of Nazi Germany against Poland. Today, on the 41st anniversary of the victorious end of the Second World War in Europe, numerous celebrations were held throughout Poland.

During a gala roll call of the Warsaw garrison held at Warsaw's Victory Square, members of top state authorities laid a wreath from the nation at the [words indistinct]. Visitors' book was laid down at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb. [sentence as received] General Jaruzelski made the first entry under the text written in the book. It reads:

"In homage to the heroic soldiers who shed their blood in the struggle with Nazi fascism on all fronts of the Second World War in the name of a free and independent Poland. Let their memory unite the entire nation in our work over the consolidation and development of our socialist fatherland. [no closing quotation mark as received]

After planing their entries in the book the members of the Polish leadership and the diplomatic corps watched a military parade. The ceremony was also attended by members of PUWP CC Political Bureau and secretariat, of other parties' leaderships, the Polish Sejm, the Councils of State and Ministers, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON, Defence Ministry authorities, war veterans' organizations and municipal authorities. Wreaths were also laid at the cemetery of Soviet soldiers in Warsaw, at the monument to the heroes of Warsaw and at other monuments.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER IN WROCLAW

AU091812 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 9 (AFP) -- A demonstration against nuclear power, by the independent underground pacifist movement liberty and peace, attracted several dozen supporters Friday in Wroclaw, southeast Poland, Polish opposition sources said. Police did not stop the march, the soruces added.

MESSNER ATTENDS KATOWICE PRECONGRESS CONFERENCE

LD110902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A precongress PZPR conference has taken place in Katowice during which nearly 300 delegates represented more than 38,000 party members and candidate-members. Forty-one delegates to the voivodship conference were elected. So far 10 delegates have been elected directly to the congress during enterprise conferences in Katowice. Ideological and philosophy of life issues were raised in the discussion. Economic matters were also discussed. Summing up the discussion, Premier Zbigniew Messner highly assessed the achievements and initiatives of the Katowice municipal party organization. The chairman of the Radio and Television Committee, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, took part in the conference.

VLAJKOVIC HOLDS TALKS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD091356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 1657 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Saravejo, 8 May (TANJUG) Radovan Vlajkovic, president of SFRY Presidency, who is paying a 2-day working visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, held talks today in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Apart from the members of the Presidnecy of the Socialist Republic of Bonsia-Hercegovian, the talks were also attended by the presidents of the highest political, self-managing and state organs in the republic. The information service of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina published the following statement of these talks:

Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, acquainted the president of the SFRY Presidency with the topical questions of the political and economic situation, the realization of the policy of socioeconomic development and the policy of economic stabilization in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

He stressed that the present sociopolitical situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina was characterized by the strengthened activity of all organized socialist forces and state organs on realizing the long-term economic stabilization program and on the preparations for the congressses of the LCY and the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. The economic trends at the beginning of the year are more favorable than last year. The industrial production in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the first 3 months of this year is higher by 10.9 percent compared to the same period last year. Good preparations have been carried out for spring sowing and so far more than 80 percent of areas envisaged by the program have been sown. Positive trends are being realized in experts. In the first 4 months exports were increased by 10 percent. However, imports were also increased by 16.3 percent which altered the degree of imports covered by exports from 93.6 to 88.5 percent. Even besides the mentioned positive trends in industrial production and exports, the situation is very difficult.

The Political and security situation is regularly monitored and assessed by the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee and in other self-managing organs of sociopolitical organizations and communities, while the necessary conclusions are being adopted and appropriate measures undertaken. Even besides obvious economic and other difficulties, in Bosnia-Hercegovina this situation is basically good primarily because of very intense sociopolitical activity. Despite the more aggressive activity of both external and internal enemy, and particularly of nationalists, in the republic there have been no excesses which could have a negative effect on the overall situation, since there has been energetic action through political, legal and other means.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that the question of intranational realtions and everything that results from this must be the focus of our policy. Even more so for the fact that some things have started to come out that are obviously in complete contradiction with our ideological and political orientations and the fundamental principles of or our community. If we do not display sensibility, involvement and resolve in the defense of our revolutionary values the consequences will be enormous.

For this reason we must be very determined and offensive-like in our efforts to eliminate and neutralize attitudes that encourage anti-self-managing and oppositional forces to establish their platform in order to break the unity and weaken internal Yugoslav cohesion.

"As far as the development of our self-managing system is concerned I believe that some forces impose certain views without any justification, and in some cases we are beginning to accept a certain way of talking and discussing that is completely contrary to the interests of the development of our socialist self-managing system, Vlajkovic said. The tendency is obviously very clear -- to discredit the socialist self-managing system and create conditions for introducing entirely different political relations within the federation. We must constantly explain to some Communists what we really understand by changes, and that these changes should ensure the involvement of the working class and working people in the struggle for the further development of our self-managing system. I believe that sometimes we do not explain this in the best possible way, and a specific phraseology, pseudo-criticism and opposition attitude toward the system impose themselves as guidelines for its development.

"Difficult and slow is the process of overcoming all the barriers against the realization of the long-term economic stabilization program and the restructuring of the economy into one that would stimulate development. We are not consistent enough. One time we accuse state organs for their failure to adopt accompanying measures, another time we say that we have established norms for everything and have thus prevented the initiative which should become prominent according to the logic of economy. I believe that there are examples of both aspects, and that we failed to pass specific systemic laws on time; so we most probably passed, under duress, some measures that could not lead to any particular results. Radovan Vlajkovic cited as an example the law on prices' control. Regardless of whether it is good, as an example the law on prices' control. Regardless of whether it is good, the question remains what is our attitude toward it. It should be implemented, but in so doing everyone is protecting one's own positions. Of course, some get a better deal, with less work while some experience losses, and the situation arises when we need to change the system. In real terms this is not the crux of the problem. The problem lies in the fact that we have allowed something which cannot objectively fit into the system to develop within it and impose itself on it. The question of the irresponsible attitude of a large number of people toward work is becoming serious. We are always looking for some bureaucratic methods which will replace the economic motivation of this work, the bureaucratic and other similar methods which are sometimes referred to as humane, but which in fact hinder a speedier and more successful progress.

"A new SFRY Assembly should leave the least possible room for those weaknesses and orientation that have seriously hindered the resolution of some problems and which prevented us from reaching speedier agreements, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed. If we do not try to reach an agreement or be rational about things and if we fail to respect what is obvious, we will encounter many difficulties.

"The president of the SFRY Presidency warned of our failure to be realistic in dealing with many things, which does not go in favor of mobility, but often leads to desperation and a feeling that there is no other way and that everyone should cope with his own situation the best he can," it is said at the end of the statement on a speech by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina."

NATIONALISM CONTINUES AS 'HOT POLITICAL THEME'

AU101927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 86 p 2

[Vojislava Vignjevic article: "Face to Face"]

[Excerpts] We have failed many examinations and the LC is not entitled to a make up exam anymore... This is a remark made recently from one of many congress rostrums, a remark that can easily refer to all those questions that have been bothering Yugoslav Communists for some time, from the wide bypassing of the long-term program to the state of spirit and morale. The place of the later, spirit and morale, and for that matter of stabilization, inflation, and economic headaches, is not just on paper anymore. Life has stubbornly placed them into our everyday life. After all, current party gatherings prove that. What should, however, be worth examining, particularly at the 13th LCY Congress, is the following: What is the state of the LC's ideological milieu today?

Therefore, it would not be bad to refresh our memories on the part of the platform which refers to the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and which talks about the strengthening of the ideological and actional unity of the LC as the basis of the unity of the working class of Yugoslavia. It is emphasized that the relation between the whole and the parts within the LC must be developed on the basis of the consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism. In order to prevent tendencies toward the federalization of the party. And we could add: in order to also curb increasingly more strongly expressed nationalism. It is in fact nationalism, our regularly hot political theme since the Kosovo counterrevolution, the 5-yearly sprouting of irredentism and the spreading of other evil nationalistic diseases in many Yugoslav communities, ranging from counting street names to adding and subtracting writers.

Many things point toward the fact that the struggle to regain the party's respect, to reaffirm personal examples of the LC members, and to have more clean faces and morals among Communists will not be easy. This is above all evident from the activity of some individuals who in the legal institutions of our society, by hiding behind their party membership card, preach colorful, to say the least, ideologies. They are doing this cleverly, sometimes behind the scenes and sometimes politically on the open. All kinds of divisions, withdrawals, statism, and separatism also point toward that. And, finally this is also indicated by the fact that we cannot peacefully, without any shocks and a rise in temperature, talk about the somewhat forgotten "category" of patriotism. Feelings connected with the future of this country, whether one wants to admit it or not, are today best confirmed by those who find the situation most difficult: workers in the economy.

REPORTAGE ON NINTH CONGRESS OF MACEDONIAN LC

Pancevski Report

LD081541 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0551 GMT 8 May 86

["Milan Pancevski's Report at the Ninth Congress of the Macedonian LC" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- In the period between the two congresses, the League of Communists of Macedonia aspired toward more fully realizing their working class, revolutionary, and leading role, Milan Pancevski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee said in his introductory report.

Action was also launched that is designed to overcome all that is of a retrograde nature and to open up new prospects.

By investing significant effort in the period after the liberation, Macedonia succeeded in achieving comprehensive and quick development. There were periods in the past that were characterized by certain shortcomings, problems, and contradictions. The critical analysis conducted after the Eighth Congress of the Macedonian LC indicated that Macedonia had experienced a very complex socioeconomic situation that contained elements of an economic crisis and that was characterized by a very unfavorable social and political atmosphere. The League of Communists, however, remained on the sidelines at the time, thus directly or indirectly contributing to the situation, Pancevski said.

In view of all this, the Central Committee and the LC of Macedonia as a whole, embarked, in the period between the two congresses, on determined action to initiate fresh processes aimed at overcoming the existing difficulties. However, Pancevski said, the problems that confronted us, particularly in the economic sphere, proved to be very difficult. Despite the extraordinary efforts invested by the working people and the League of Communists during the last 4 years, it was not objectively possible to surmount the unfavorable situation and its consequences which will stay with us for some time.

Pancevski went on to state that in the last 4 years, significant and specific results had been achieved in almost all spheres of the republic's social life. Their importance is all the greater given the difficult, complex, and contradictory conditions in which they were realized. However, the LC's overall ideopolitical action was also characterized by shortcomings, aimlessness and resistance, oportunism, and compromises. In his view, these phenomena basically resulted from allowing, over a long period of time, bad conscience, relations and practice to gain ground, and also from an inadequate degree of readiness, courage, and determination among some of the Communists and people responsible for launching a concrete action in order to change the situation for the better. There was also evidence of strong influence and pressure by technobureaucratic and elitist elements and also of the concentration of social power and influence within some groups and individuals.

Assuming an attitude of self-criticism in regard to its own action and results, the LC conducted a critical analysis of the causes behind the negative situation after the Eighth Congress of Macedonian LC. The views held by some people who interpret this approach by the Macedonian LC as an act of retribution against individuals and some of the leaderships are totally unacceptable and tendentious. Nor can we accept the theses to the effect that the past should be forgotten and efforts focused on the future alone. The main objective of people who hold these views is to hush up their own contribution to the negative situation and to maintain the bureaucratized and alientated power they have in social relations.

Milan Pancevski discussed more extensively Macedonia's socioeconomic and material development. The republic's development was to a considerable extent affected by both the contradictions inherent in the material and socioeconomic development and by subjective shortcomings and mistakes in the development and investment policies. Their origins can be traced back to the Fifth Congress of the Macedonian LC. They became exacerbated in the seventies and, although inspired by the aspiration toward faster development, they were, in fact, based on over-ambitions that failed to take into account the economy's realistic potential. Orientation was established toward building new, large industrial complexes while existing industry, agriculture, energy industry, science, and domestic raw materials became neglected.

The entire complex of development and investment policies was hampered by economic voluntarism, subjectivism, localist tendencies, and particularistic and autarkic relations in development. On the other hand, associated labor became totally excluded from the process of decisionmaking in development and investment policies. The state of relations in the republic is most explicitly reflected in the volume of Macedonia's debt and in the fact that the capital obtained is being used contrary to economic logic and in an economically unjustified way.

In this context, Pancevski stressed that one of the fundamental causes behind the difficult economic situation was the LC's own shortcomings and inconsistency accompanied by frequent cases of inertia, lack of organization, and other weakensses. All this points to the fact that in this sphere, the LC failed to implement its leading and guiding role adequentely.

Aware of the realistic situation and problems, the LC launched an effective action designed to resolve and overcome them. The main objective of the action was the implementation of the stabilization program. In the course of this it became clear that economic problems could be tackled only if all potential was used more economically and if qualitative factors of economic activity were applied. The correctness of this orientation has been confirmed by the growth of social product, industrial production, and exports. Despite the high level of indebtedness, we succeeded in servicing all due fixed and guaranteed foreign obligations.

Pancevski went on to speak about relations in the distribution of income, noting that we continue to proclaim how it should be based on labor and work results but that in practice noting or very little has changed. The distribution of income is one of the most important class, economic, and sociopolitical issues in society.

The LC has no reason to be satisfied with the situation and the current processes in polling labor and resources on the basis of self-management and income-based relations in associated labor which are not in keeping with the basic ideological and political orientations. Inertia and powerful resistance in this sphere result from personal, group, and other narrow interests present in organizations of associated labor and elsewhere. Through efficient action, the LC must ensure that workers have a decisive role in the process of decisionmaking concerning pooling on the basis of self-management and also initiate specific cadre and other changes and introduce measures of ideopolitical accountability since no personal or group interests must be allowed to be above the interests of associated labor.

Continuing his report Milan Pancevski went on to speak about the need for further developing a more efficient integral economic system. He also stressed the need for a more effective ideological and political struggle against the fragmented economic system, inadequate functioning of the integral Yugoslav market, against insularity inside republican and provincial boundaries and against separate national economies. This is a strategic task facing the LC as a whole.

"We have reached the point where we must make a turnabout in our behavior and realize that we cannot continue to exist in conditions of such a high-level fragmentation in the Yugoslav economy. It is in direct contradiction to the vital interests of each of our nations and nationalities and to their general and common interests. It also clashes with the economic trends and development in the world which puts us in an extremely inferior and dependent position and which could have unforeseeable consequences."

One of the basic prerequisites for ensuring the equal status for Yugoslav nations and nationalities is the consistent implementation of the policy of the faster development of economically underdeveloped republics and the SAWP of Kosovo. The LC's work toward heightening the awareness that this policy should become Yugoslav society's broadly-based commitment since this is not in the interest of the underdeveloped parts alone but concerns the developed areas' wider economic interests as well. In this context, Pancevski stressed the need for the Macedonian LC to ensure that the necessary funds are realized to a greater extent through direct pooling of labor and resources.

In this connection, he noted that Macedonia's main orientation continues toward reliance on its own resources in tackling current problems of development. He went on to add that notable results had been achieved in this.

The complexity and seriousness of the problems confronting us are reflected in a low rate of accumulation -- 3.2 percent -- which is far below the Yugoslav average. Our foreign debt stands at $1.3 billion. Interest repayment last year amounted to 138 billion dinars -- 3 times higher than the accumulation. The republic's economy needs another 114 billion (?dinars) in long-term working capital. Our losses are also high -- about 10 percent of Yugoslavia's total losses. Personal income is among the lowest in the country and by 28 percent below the Yugoslav average.

On the basis of last year's prices, we are expecting Macedonia's medium-term accumulation to be 174 billion dinars. However, to repay long-term loans alone, the republic will need 189 billion.

Among the difficulties facing the republic, Pancevski singled out unemployment as the most complex, class, economic, social, and political problem. The number of unemployed in the republic stands at about 145,000 or 26 percent of the working force. This is the highest rate in Yugoslavia and for that reason, in addition to the present efforts, the LC must do its utmost to bring about effective changes in this sphere.

In reference to the implementation of the political system, Milan Pancevski maintained that the shortcomings, problems, and contradictions discernible in its functioning were the result of inconsistency and of deviations from its ideopolitical foundations. The struggle for the efficient functioning of the political system is at the same time the struggle for the realization of its self-management, working-class, and democratic character. This indicates the need for effective and uncompromising changes in all those of its provisions which disregard these orientations and which breed and encourage alien ideologies, ideas, and relations and cause a less efficient political system.

Among the most painful features in our society are the cases of usurpation of socially-owned property, inefficiency of the legal system, disregard for the constitutionality, law, and socialist morality. These phenomena help various anti-socialist and self-management forces to realize, in a most direct way, their goals thus creating an atmosphere of instability, and anarchy in which the working people begin to lose confidencee in our system. LC firmly countered these phenomena and called for people to discharge their responsibilities consistently, this being a crucial factor in social and political relations in the country.

The president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee went on to speak about the implementation of the policy of equality, brotherhood, and unity of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities noting in this context that in its centuries-long struggle, the Macedonian nation always considered its furture closely connected with other nations and nationalities living in the same region and as dependent on coexistence with them.

The LC always participated in the struggle against the causes and specific manifestations of nationalism and the acitivity of nationalist forces of various hues. Our society and the LC continue, however, to be hampered by shortcomings, disorientation, and falacies, all of which to a large extent reducr the efficiency of the struggle against nationalism.

The Macedonian LC always proceeded from the view that the struggle against nationalism should, above all, be directed against such phenomena in one's own environment and as a result it has always assumed an active and ideopolitically involved attitude toward the Macedonian and any other forms of nationalism.

The largest section of the working people and citizens in Macedonia is unanimous in its view that today and for a long time to come, Albanian nationalism will present an extremely serious problem, Pancevski stressed. Unless its further escalation is halted efficiently, Yugoslavia's integrity as well as its destiny will be threatened. In the same context, he drew attention to Albania's open intereference in our country's internal affairs with clear territorial pretensions.

"Given the character, goals, and the seriousness of the threat posed by irredentism, the LC must work toward eliminating primarily its own shortcomings, misconceptions, ideological confusion, and opportunism in its ranks which are among the main causes behind the excalation of this type of nationalism. The fact that the irredentist movement has become more aggressive does not reflect the true interests of the Albanian nationality, the forced, or historical prospects of irredentist ideology; however, it reflects above all, oru own weaknesses and inconsistencies. This implies therefore that the success in the struggle against irredentism basically depends on the uniformity of the assessments regarding this problem and practical activity on the entire Yugoslav territory."

After the 1981 events in Kosovo, opportune and clearly-defined ideopolitical assessments of their nature were made here in Macedonia. This marked the practical beginning of the action of overcome firmly established opportunism and ideological and polotical indeference toward Albanian irredentism. In this way a relatively more favorable political situation has been created, but the activity of the subjective forces in Macedonia has been limited by both the still present shortcomings and inconsistencies and by the whole range of shortcomings the LCY has displayed in its struggle against irredentism. Despirt all this, the Macedonian national and the nationalities living in Macedonia will at no price renege on their AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia] decisions, Pancevski stressed.

Milan Pancevski went on the speak about international relations and pointed that, in the context of Yugoslavia's uniform foreign policy, both the LC and the SR of Macedonia had focussed particular attention on the development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation with all Balkan countries and particularly with immediate neighbors. It is quite understandable that, besides an interest in developing this cooperation, we are also interested in seeing that the rights of the Macedonian and all the other Yugoslav nations, which, as national minorities live in neighboring countries, are recognized and respected.

In this context, the LC denounces the policy of assimilation and denial of the Macedonian national minority's rights in Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania. This creates an atmosphere of mistrust and adversely affects our country's all-round cooperation with these countries.

What is more, this also poisons and undermines both neighborly and overall relations and peace and security in the Balkans and further afield. In these countries the spirits of the past are being invoked again calling for the map of the Balkans to be reshaped again. Territorial claims are also being made on our country. The historical past of the Macedonian nation and the status of the SR of Macedonia within the SFRY are being denied. This is a direct way to create a hotbed of instability.

This is all in sharp contrast to the declarations and pronouncements by the leaderships in these countries calling for peace, stability, cooperation and good-neighborliness in the Balkans. This attitude can be detected in frequent pronouncements made by the leaderships of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and recently in the Greek parliament.

"In view of all this," Pancevski stressed, "we wish to reiterate that the Macedonian nation's historical past and its present and also the existence of the SR of Macedonia cannot be discussed with anybody and that they have to be regarded as an historical reality." Both the LC and the SR of Macedonia will continue to take an active part in the further development and implementation of Yugoslavia's integral foreign policy, Pancevski stressed, which has always reflected and will continue to reflect the vital interests of the entire Yugoslav community and of all of its party.

Pancevski also spoke about the cases of disrupting the political and organizational unity of the LCY. Within a united LCY its integral parts are independent thus enabling it to assume the role of Yugoslav society's revolutionary, leading, and cohesive force. The independence of the LC'S integral parts and the unity within it have always been in the state of dialectic unity.

The roots of the attempts to disrupt unity within the LC, such as of federalist-autonomist, bureaucratic-centralist, and unitarist tendencies lie in the stagnation in the development of self-management and the fact that techno-bureaucratic forces and relations continue to gain ground. The LCY must therefore launch a decisive battle for changes in those aspects of social relationship which give rise to fragmentation of Yugoslav society and also has the duty to initiate a clear ideopolitical differentiation of the views and forces within the LC itself which stimulate unfavorable tendencies, Pancevski said.

Commission Work

LD080918 Belgrade TAMJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the Macedonian LC continued its work this afternoon in five commissions, in which delegates will consider problems of economic and material development, the political system, ideopolitical training in the LC the self-managing transformation of education, science and culture, and international relations and cooperation.

Between the eighth and ninth congresses, the necessary qualitative changes in economic activity were not fully realized, reflecting unfavorably on the overall social development of Macedonia.

This was stressed by Stevan Djordjijevski in his opening speech in the Commission for Material Development. He added that the complex problems can only be overcome through increased unity of action in the struggle for the development of self-managing production relations.

Despite growth in the social production, the physical volume of industrial production and exports to the convertible currency area and despite the regular repayment of foreign debts, Macedonia is still faced with high losses, worsened liquidity, increased unemployment and indebtedness, and other negative trends in the economy.

For this reason, Djordjijevski said, the focus on the debate in the commission should be a review of the actual state of affairs in the basic organizations of associated labor, the strengthening of the qualitative factors in economic activity, and turning to our own considerable reserves.

Another important topic is development policy, in which a change is needed. The more so since possibilities for development are greatly restricted because of limited financial resources, which need to be directed above all toward the modernization and reconstruction of existing capacities in order to remove the most serious imbalance in the economic structure. This can only be achieved by (?strengthening) the pooling of labor and resources, and the basic proponents must be the organizations of associated labor themselves. Essential changes in the development policy are also important for alleviating the problem of unemployment, because there are 145,000 people, mainly young educated people, seeking work in Macedonia.

Communists should also not avoid the problem of the high losses, which are concentrated in the electricity industry and agriculture and which last year amounted to 26 billion dinars, or 63 percent of earmarked accumulation. The concentrated areas of losses should be removed by reorientating the economy and other measures, said Djordjijevski.

A clear answer is also expected from Communists on why in recent years autarchic and disintegrational tendencies, or rather barriers to the self-managing integration within the Yugoslav community, have been increasing. In this connection it must be said that a part of the membership, and certain LC organizations, are not immune from such ideas and that they often have an opportunistic and favorable attitude toward such phenomena, Djordjijevski concluded.

The Macedonian LC considers that there is no reason or need for changes in the bases of the political system, Risto Dzunov stressed in his introductory speech at the session of the commission for questions of the political system of socialist self-management. The LC will fight for the improvement of individual solutions that will contribute to the more successful realization of our basic orientations, he said.

Speaking about the tasks of the LC in the development of the political system, Risto Dzunov emphasized that the open, critical and broad party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the stances of the 26th session of the Macedonian LC Central Committee had enabled the Macedonian LC to strengthen its action and ideopolitical unity, which had created conditions for an energetic showdown with proponents of technobureaucratic and group-property tendencies.

The process of the development and promotion of social ownership of the means of production, which have already begun, Dzunov said, calls for a further struggle in order to eradicate phenomena of group-property behavior, isolationism within the confines of work organizations of constitutional principles.

We should ensure relations in which the work organization will be reaffirmed as a united and independent form of self-managing organization of workers, through which they can form reproduction ties on the unified Yugoslav market. In this connection the LC must define more precisely the questions on which decisions are made directly or indirectly by workers.

We are right to stress that a responsible attitude and constant public and open communication on the part of delegate subjects are imperative for self-managing and delegate relations. Their absence leads to a loss of the class characteristics of the delegate system, said Dzunov. The Macedonian LC should guarantee the further affirmation and consistent application of the principles of responsibility, which must be closely connected with the degree of authorization and possibilities for taking part in and influencing the adoption of decisions. Dzunov said that in conditions of accumulated economic and social problems, it is particularly necessary to ensure the accountability of the organs of legal protection and the more effective activity of public prosecutors and social attorneys of self-management. The moral profile of Communists who carry out these tasks must serve as an example in their environment, he said.

The ability of every member of the LC to act as an independent, enterprising and responsible social subject is an imperative for the further progress of direct socialist, self-managing democracy and the more rapid and effective development of the LC and society as a whole. This was stressed in the introductory speech in the Commission for Ideopolitical Organizational and Cadre Training by Svetlana Antonovska. She said that the greatest danger for Communists is the pronounced phenomenon of self satisfaction with what has been achieved, and added that this often arises out of the inadequate ideopolitical development and lack of militancy.

Antonovska also noted the need to improve the class-social, national, sex and age structure of the membership of the LC, and she added that we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved in this respect since the last congress. We firmly oppose tendencies toward federalizing the LCY and transforming it into a kind of coalition of separate parts, which would have serious consequences for the stability, unity and integrity of the SFRY, said Antonovska, advocating that democratic centralism should fully realize the role intended for it in the documents and decisions of the LCY .

Stressing that in recent years significant progress has been achieved in Macedonia in the ideological education and action capability of the LC membership, particularly workers, Antonovska stressed that nevertheless this has still not sufficiently contributed to strengthening the ideological struggle. Putting an academic slant on ideopolitical education is harmful both for training and the ideological struggle, said Antonovska, adding that in this way that form of training is becoming isolated from real life, impoverished and dogmatized, and reduced to pure practicism. Thus, she concluded, ideopolitical training in the coming period must become an inseparable part of the ideological struggle, because otherwise it loses its meaning, becoming an end in itself.

In its activity so far the Macedonia LC has not sufficiently realized its role in ensuring the further development of the self-managing transformation of education, science and culture. Several opportunities for successful activity have been lost, and sometimes the LC was unadequately prepared for analyzing certain phenomena in the sphere of social activities.

For this reason the problems of a self-managing transformation in this sphere should be recognized in order to determine future tasks more successfully, stressed Metodi Petrovski in his introductory speech at the session of the Commission for Questions of the Self-managing Transformation of Education, Science and Culture.

The transformation of these activities is a long term process, the realization of which depends on the degree of the self-managing transformation of social relations as a whole, and above all on the strengthening of the constitutional positions of workers and working people in associated labor and elsewhere. Petrovski called for ideas of education, science and culture as social consumption to be overcome, because such ideas neglect the influence of these on the increase and rational control of income.

Petrovski stressed that in the coming period as well the LC must make greater efforts to encourage the creativity of the Macedonian nation and of the nationalities which live in the SR of Macedonia, and also for education, science and culture to assert themselves more as factors in the deepening and consistent realization of the equality, brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. In the same way the promotion of the ideological upbringing function of the upbringing-educational process should also be at the focus of the interests of the Macedonia LC in the coming period. The more so as the weaknesses of this sphere in recent years have created space for the education of young people from ideologically unacceptable positions, and above all from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The main emphasis in the work of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation was on the international position of our country, and in particular on relations with its neighbors, which have always been at the forefront of Yugoslav foreign policy.

The Macedonian LC and the SR of Macedonia, the Macedonian nation, and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in Macedonia, are vitally interested in open borders, the expansion of economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation, the promotion of local border trade, and other forms of border cooperation, particularly with our Balkan neighbors.

We are greatly interested, Dr Vasil Tupurkovski said in his introductory speech, that our common Balkan region should be a region of peace, intensive cooperation, rich economic trade and the exchange of cultural, scientific, educational and technical and technological achievements of all the Balkan countries.

It is our wish, he added, that the Yugoslav-Bulgarian, Yugoslav-Greek and Yugoslav-Albanian borders should be wide open for personal contacts and cultural encounters of mutual benefit. The Macedonian LC is deeply convinced that the interests of neighboring peoples are similar, or even identical. In this context Tupurkovski called for the realization of genuine good-neighborliness in our relations with neighboring countries.

One of the key tests for such a development of inter-Balkan relations, Tupurkovski stressed, are the position and rights of the national minorities that live in the territory of the Balkan countries.

We cannot accept the policy of the assimilation and denationalization of the Macedonian people living as a national minority in the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Greece and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, said Tupurkovski.

He noted that between the declarative readiness of these neighboring countries for all round cooperation with the SFRY and the antihistorical and outdated policies being implemented in these countries against the Macedonian nation, an enormous gulf has been created, one they cannot explain and still less justify to their own and the international public. As Communists we favor cooperation with all neighboring countries, and we will consistenly make our contribution in this direction. Tupurkovski said, however, that the falsification of history in the People's Republic of Bulgaria represents a hostile act toward the SFRY and the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and that it does not contribute to the successful development of mutual relations.

Tupurkovski condemned the recent statement of Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou in the parliamentary debate on Greek foreign policy, in which he denied the existence of the Macedonian national minority, the Macedonian nation, and the SR of Macedonia. Tupurkovski assessed the statement as a hostile act against the SFRY and its nations and nationalities.

The greater state and nationalistic policies in the Balkans, which are, in the view of Tupurkovski, escalating and spawning territorial pretensions, are not only a question of exclusive importance for the said Balkan countries. Unfortunately, it not only affects our Balkan relations, but also has far wider international importance.

In conclusion, Tupurkovski said that responsibility for the situation in the Balkans should be borne by everyone in the Balkans.

The first debate at the sessions of the five congress commissions, although they appeared to differ in their topics, in fact pointed to one conclusion: the way out of the economic and social crisis is only possible through better work and greater responsibility. A crucial role in this, the delegates assessed, is played by the LC, which must do a lot more to realize its own social role and the strengthening of ideopolitical and action unity.

At the outset of the work of the Commission for Material Development, the debate touched on all the important problems on whose solution the way out of the crisis depends: the question of unburdening the economy; the large problem of unemployment; the need for more equitable development within the republic, in which the gap between individual regions is widening.

There was also discussion of the unfavorable position of agriculture where objective difficulties, according to the delegates, are often an excuse for the lack of organization and the manifestation of local interests. Delegates agreed that the problems are well known but solutions are being arrived at slowly.

The 15 delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Macedonian LC who spoke this afternoon in the Commission for Questions of the Self-managing Transformation of Education, Science and Culture, noted that the numerous weaknesses in this sphere can be overcome more easily than is commonly thought. All that is required is for the agreements to be consistently implemented, for LC members not to give way in the face of various negative phenomena in this sphere and their proponents. One of our great mistakes, it was said, is the fact that the Yugoslav cultural area is divided not only between republics and autonomous provinces, but also often between regions and municipalities. The delegates enthusiastically welcomed the words of young schoolgirl Lendita Chazimi from Tetovo, who stressed that working people and citizens of our country cannot be divided and assessed on the basis of their national and religious affiliation. In Yugoslavia, as elsewhere in the world, there exists only workers and nonworkers, people and nonpeople.

In the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation, the speakers reacted sharply to attempts at negating the Macedonian nation and Macedonian statehood on the part of Bulgaria, Greece and Albania. It was noted that these attempts to falsify hisotry and assimilate the Macedonian populace in neighboring countries and the failure to recongize the SR of Macedonia have a very negative affect on relations in the Balkans. Such attempts at altering history were assessed as crude interference in the internal affairs of the SFRY.

Rejecting all attempts at interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, the delegates called at the same time for the building of sincere good-neighborly relations founded on equality and respect for sovereignty, territorial intergrety and independence. At the same time it was noted that national minorities and respect for their rights must serve as a real bridge for the development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans.

The strengthening of the role of the conference of delegations and the responsibility of delegates to their delegations will be one of the basic tasks of the LC following the congress, it was stated in the commission for questions of the Political System of Socialist Self-management. Organized forces should be much more persistent and responsible for raising questions in delegate bodies and for seeking that they should be resolved in a concrete manner. This implies also the active insistance of the LC that decisionmaking should not be carried out in narrow circles. Strengthening of the delegate basis of decisionmaking, it was said, is an essential prerequisite also for the strengthening of the quality and efficacy of the state organs.

Sevenal participants in the debate touched on the degree of socialization and the efficiency of all-people's defense and social self-proection. Lambe Mihajlovski advocated in this connection that LC members should constantly monitor the political and security situation in the country. The efficacy of the LC and other subjective forces, which in preparations for defense also strengthen the bases of the self-managing socialist system, to a large extent depends on a realistic assessment of this situation.

The Commissions continue their work tomorrow.

Income Changes Urged

LD111255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Skopje 9 May (TANJUG) -- Consistent implementation of the stabilization program, and a tightened responsibility and differentiation within the LC were the basic demands made by the delegates in the Commission for the Material Development. In their view these are the most important conditions for the solution of the accumulated economic problems of Macedonia and Yugoslavia.

What self-management socialism needs most is work motivation said Nikola Gasovski, speaking of the need to make radical changes in the distribution, especially in the area of personal income. He quoted shortcomings in this area as being the main reason for the nonimplementation of the stabilization program.

Boris Protic drew attention to the fact that an enormous mass of people has been created who live from redistribution of income and who enjoyed priority when it comes down to satisfying the requirements which, he believes, should be changed without and further delay.

He said that the conditions under which economic operations are run should be made equal for everyone, that monopolies should be abolished and price disparity eliminated. He criticised the widespread manifestation of income being earned without reference to work.

Private farmer Nace Zdravev asked for disparity between the prices of industrial and agricultural products to be terminated without delay. He also said that the certainty of produce being bought should be insured, problems of local utility services in rural areas resolved and the pensions, which now are adequate to purchase a kilogram of meat, increased. These problems are driving young people from rural areas and for this reason about 130,000 hectares of fertile land in Macedonia are not under cultivation.

Speaking of the difficulties of the under-developed parts of Macedonia, Jagja Murter remarked that big work organizations had not done a great deal to disperse production capacities.

Having stressed that the role of administrative work was overemphasized in the field of distribution of income, Ilce Georgijev confirmed that often personal income did not depend on the results of work and drew attention to the process of levelling-out of wages which harmed labor productivity and better production results.

Having mentioned that too much was being said about distribution and not enough about earning the income, Teodosije Paunov assessed that to make maximum use of the material and cadre opportunities, reorganizations of associated labor is more than necessary.

Plenary Session

LD111345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Skopje, 10 May (TANFJUG) --The work of the Ninth Congress of the Macedonian LC continued in Skopje this morning. At the start of the plenary session the delegates took their leave of the delegation of the Andalusian Communist Party Central Committee headed by its organizational secretary Francisco Duran, which has since departed.

After this the delegates approved the reports on the 2 days work of the congress commissions. A total of 233 delegates and guests spoke during the work of the five commissions.

The realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the removal of the causes of instability were particularly stressed in the debate in the Commission for Material Development. The report on its work was delivered by Vasil Kostajcinoski. The delegates were unanimous in their assessment that future development must be based on the fuller use of capacities, and the increase in labor productivity and other quantitative factors of economic activity.

The duty of Communists to fight for the decision making role of the working class in the whole of social reproduction was emphasized. Delegates called for the pooling of labor and resources to be increased and for interrupted economic current to be reestablished. In this task, united action is called for, and failure to carry out this duty should carry with it accountability to the point of dismissal from positions.

Demands for an increase in exports founded on better organization and integration of economic subjects, and for overcoming the consequences of high borrowing and uncovered losses, also occupied a prominent place in the discussion.

The delegates advocated that in associated labor organizations where production and labor productivity are increasing, personal incomes should not be limited, because in Macedonia there are a large number of associated labor organizations where personal incomes are restricted as a result of outstanding commitments and illiquidity. Any further devaluation of labor is unacceptable, because only distribution according to labor can be stimulative.

Once again unemployment was identified as one of the most serious problems of the republic. Citing possibilities for overcoming it, the delegates were critical of negative aspects of employment and called for radical differentiation of idlers and undisciplined workers.

Unanimous determination was expressed that all efforts should be invested to make better use of fertile land and other potentials in agriculture.

Communists must fight against sectarian attitudes toward private farmers and the further removal of farms from the countryside.

The economic difficulties of the country should not be a barrier to the further implementation of the policy of the more rapid development of the under-developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, because narrowing the rift in the degree of development is in the interests of everyone. This is also true of the achievement of more equitable development within the republic.

Assessing that the burden of stabilization must be equally distributed between all social strata, the delegates stressed that communists must fight with determination against unjustifiable social stratification on the basis of unearned income, speculation, illegal behavior and endangering social property. In the area of housing policy the various negative tendencies should also be removed and conditions created for consistently respecting the demand that every worker must have his own apartment prior to retirement.

Delegates in the commission for questions of the political system of socialist self-management assessed that the theoretical and ideological foundations of the political system established in the LCY program, the documents of the 10th, 11th, and 12th LCY congresses and the 1974 SFRY Constitution are essential and permanent guidelines. The LC clearly distances itself from bourgeois-liberalistic and etatist-bureaucratic alternatives for development. Only those institutions and forces which recognize working class interests and the equality of our nations and nationalities have a right to legitimacy in such a political system, stressed the rapporteur, Dr Svetislav Skaric.

Expansion, further development and change in the socio-political system must be along the lines of further strengthening the self-managing production process. In order to achieve this, it is essential to fully implement the delegate system and the LC, together with other organized social forces, should be constantly involved in identifying and countering all resistance to the development of self-management. Calling for more effective work by the assemblies of socio-political communities, in particular the Chamber of Associated Labor, the delegates in the commission for the political system conclude that the role of the executive and administrative organs must be directed toward carrying out the established policies and not creating them. In this respect the municipality should become an essential factor in the deetatisation of relations in society.

Delegates are seeking more energetic measures against violations of constitutionality, legality, and socialist morals, and this also implies increased accountability. LC members commit themselves to being even more involved in All-people's Defense and social self-protection , and in particular to monitoring and evaluating the socio-political situation.

The delegates in the Commission for the Political System were unanimous in their demand that the ninth Congress should serve as a political and moral obligation for all those who have accepted public positions in the coming mandate period to invest their full work ability and to show honesty, modesty, and a high degree of efficiency and responsibility in carrying out the functions entrusted to them.

The LC ideological and action unity should be constantly increased. The LC must wage an energetic struggle against all tendencies and attempts at ideological and political destruction which aim to undermine the values of our revolutuion, the report from the commission for ideopolitical and organizational training and for cadre policy delivered by Cvetko Veljkovski stresses. The execution of the complex and responsible tasks of future social development is a decisive turning point in the activity of the Macedonian LC.

Special note was made in the discussion of the need for the struggle against nationalism. At this juncture the importance is highlighted of radically and energetically settling accounts with Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The Macedonian LC must take new and determined steps to overcome the ever-present bureaucratic, statist, and technocratic tendencies in all areas of social life. The revolutionary struggle of the LC will succeed to the extent to which it is supported and a part is played in it by the broadest strata of the working class. This also presupposes a bolder expansion of the cadre basis and constant cadre renewal and rejuvenation of the party leaderships.

The delegates approved the proposal that a demand should be submitted to the 13th LCY Congress that in future membership fees should be fixed by the LCY Central Committee at a uniform rate for the whole LC.

Delegates in the Commission for Questions on the Self-Managing Transformation of Science and Culture concluded that the further development of Marxist theory and criticism, better quality teaching at all levels of the upbringing and eduational process, and continual stimulation of cultural-artistic creativity open up far wider and more realistic prospects for the development of socialist self-management at all levels of the social organizstion of labor. The rapporteur of the commission, Petre Georgijevski, particularly emphasized that vocation-oriented education muwt constantly follow changes in science and technology, but at the same time must also development the upbringing component, encourage pupil and student self-management, and train young cadres for more rapid and effective involvement in production work. The need was particularly stressed for the upbringing-educational process to contribute, far more than hitherto, to the development of brotherhood and unity and the increase of awareness of the vital interrelatedness of the Yugoslav nations and nationalisties. A determined struggle must be waged against all phenomena of activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism in this sphere, and clearer ideological and political association must be achieved between educational workers.

The commission report particularly stresses the determination, unity of stands, and clear orientations of communists for the consistent implementation of the LC policy on the self-managing socialist transformation of education, science and culture, physical culture, health, and information, so that these areas acquire their proper social treatment and more secure material status.

In the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation special attention was paid to the relations in the Balkans and to the need for the Balkans to be an area of peace, security, cooperation, and stability. Once again the delegates were unanimous in their assessment that good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the Balkan countries and peoples represents a vital conditions for mitigating the bloc division so that security and cooperation in Europe can be attained, said the rapporteur of that commission, Apostol Arbelski.

This congress once again vigorously denounced that policy of assimilation, cancellation of minority rights, and negation of the existence of national minorities by certain social and political forces in some Balkan countries and warned that such a policy acts as an objective restrictive factor in the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation.

The delegates stressed that the LC of Macedonia and the SR of Macedonia will work hard for the promotion of economic, cutlural, scientific, border, and other aspects of mutually useful cooperation, to overcome negative consequences which the open territorial claims by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on Yugoslavia and the encroachment on the historic past of the Macedonian people and on the identity of the Macedonian native have on reciprocal relations and on the relations further afield, and to restore and secure the respect for the already acknowledged rights for the Macedonian national minority in that country.

As far as the relations with Grece are concered those who took part in the disussion spoke in favor of removal of several restrictive factors in cooperation between the two countries which are the result of a discriminating attitude toward the SR of Macedonia and of the nonrecognition of the rights to the Macedonian national minority in that neighboring country. The delegates denounced this policy by the Greek Government which has once again come to the fore, on this occasion through the premier's statement in the Greek Parliament.

The delegates went on to adopt the resolution of the ninth congress which lays down the tasks of the LC during the 4-year period ahead. Submitting his report on the work of the commission for the resolution, Dr Mihail Danev informed the delegates that the public debate on this document had confirmed the unity, motivation, and readiness of the Communists during the period ahead with their activity to encourage comprehensive material, social, and cultural development of the republic and of the country on the basis of socialist self-management and consolidation of the leading role of the LC. The commission had accepted 19 amendments to the text of the resolution.

After the changes and supplements to the State of the LC of Macedonia and the report by the Commission for Petitions and Grievances were approved, the results of the election for the organs of the LC of Macedonia, for the organs of the LCY from Macedonia and for the delegates for the 13th LCY Congress were announced. The number of candidates on the lists was the same as the number of people to be elected and they were all elected.

The congress sent a letter of greetings to the LCY Central Committee. It was read by Antina Zaharieva from Kumanovo, the youngest delegate the Ninth Congress of the LC of Macedonia.

The Ninth Congress, Lazarovski said, expressed the unity and the firm resolve of the macedonia to persist along Tito's road.

He thanked the present members of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, and especially Lazar Kolisevski for his contribution to the national liberation struggle and to the construction of socialist self-management, expressing his conviction that Comrade Kolisevski will go on making his revolutionary contribution to the development of the country. He also thanked the old revolutionaries Dimce Belovski, Koco Bitoljanu, Aleksandr Grlickov, Vaska Duganova, Trpe Jakovlevski, Gojko Sekulovski, Bosko Stankovski, Kiro Hadzi-Vasilev, and Riso Dznunov, and also Krste Markovski and Milan Pancevski, presidents of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia during the two congresses. The delegates greeted these words of gratitude with prolonged applause.

The congress confirmed in toto the basic principles about a united LCY and democratic centralism, said Lazorvski, stressing that to implement these principles was a long term commitment.

After this congress the action of the LC of Macedonia must be channelled into concrete social problems and contradictions and also into the opening of prospects for further social development. The main task is to carry out the long-term program of economic stabilization, especially in the field of higher productivity, higher exports and changes in the economic structure, on the basis of modern scientific and technological knowledge.

The priority task is to build a system of social reproduction on the basis of the constitution and of legal enactments about the self-management status of workers in associated labor. This will destroy the autarchic concepts of development and encapsulation, etatitism at all levels, and bureaucratic-technocratic opposition .

During the period ahead once again one of the most difficult problems will be to eliminate all the negative features in the area of employment and to bring down unemployment mainly by reinvigorating production and systemic solutions.

The congress especially stressed that the most important thing now is to broaden the scope of self-management regulation and consolidation of self-management organization, and associated labor merges throughout the country on income foundations. The process of labor association requires direct links between the producers in reproduction units, but this rules out creation of monopolies. Consolidation of the LC ideopolitical role and its influence on real socio-economic developments will whittle down the scope of an uncontrolled impact of objective social contradictions.

The congress ruled that the LC members are responsible for creating the awareness about togetherness and life links between the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, especially among the young people. The Communists must become reconciled to the manifestations of republican and provincial encapsulation and explicit particularist and separatist tendencies. In the conflicts and conflict situations within the federation the LC must work for a democratic solution of varying interests, in which respect the most important interest is that of the working class.

The LC will more vigorously and more efficiently involve itself in nurturing brotherhood and unity, and work against violations of intra-national interests and the attempts to wreck Yugoslavia's unity. This will be coupled with a vigorous struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and by all other kinds of nationalism.

Consolidation of our own ranks, organizational improvements, and cadre uplifting will make it possible for the LCY critically to preceive and resolve our social problems, said Lararovski in conclusion.

The congress ended its proceedings against the sounds of the Internationale and with the song: "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You".

TRIAL OF SEPARATIST BEGINS IN PRISTINA

LD121043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Pristina, 12 May (TANJUG) -- The trial of a group of 27 persons who belonged to the hostile separatist "Organization of Kosovo Marxist-Leninists," which was uncovered at the end of last year, began in the Pristina District Court today. This is one of the largest irredentist organizations hitherto which attempted to expand its activities to all regions in Yugoslavia where Albanians live, and which was firmly linked with Albanian extremist emigres abroad, as well as maintaining links with Albania. The aim of this organization, like that of all preceding groups and organizations, was primarily the formation of a movement for an "Albanian Republic in Yugoslavia," and then its secession from Yugoslavia and union with Albania.

The members of this organization currently on trial were found to be in possession of money which they obtained for their operations from extremist emigre organizations, in order to acquire technical means and materials as well as weapons.

BRIEFS

TOP CROATIAN OFFICIALS ELECTED -- Zagreb, 9 May (TANJUG) -- At the first joint session of the newly-elected Croatian Assembly Ante Milovic was elected President of the Republican Executive Council. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1628 GMT 9 May 86 LD]

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS -- The constitutive session of the Croat Assembly today elected themembers of the Republican Executive Council. They are: Stjepan Bratko, Nada Filipovic, Ivan Fumic, Bozidar Gagro, Srdjan Kiska, Ivan Kovac, Aleksa Ladavac, Bozo Marendic, Nikola Mrkic, Vilim Mulc, Cedomir Paic, Ivan Plese, Sima Rajic, Mladen Radmilovic, Stipe Tojcic, and Ivica Trnokop. Two more members of the Executive Council are to be elected at a later date. [Summary] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 May 86 LD]

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ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMISSION

AU082142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 8/5/1986 -- Romania's high-principled and constructive position on disarmament matters, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the practical ways and means of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, were set forth during the proceedings of the UN Disarmament Commission. Romania's permanent representative to the UN enlarged upon President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent proposals and stands contained in the declaration of the Grand National Assembly and the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] Declaration and call regarding the International Year of Peace. They show that Romania backs the Soviet Union proposals for nuclear disarmament and complete liquidation of nuclear weapons until the end of this century. Romania considers necessary that a complex programme of general disarmament should be worked out and include, beside the elimination of nuclear weapons which should be in the focus, tangible measures for the substantial reduction of conventional weapons, of troops and military budgets as well as other measures apt to pave the way for general disarmament. In connection with a cut on military expenditure brought to the U.N.'s attention upon a Romanian initiative, stress is laid on the top-priority and urgent character of such measures especially in the currect conditions in which there is no country that does not intend to eliminate the negative phenomena of the world economic crisis in this decade. Mentioning that there are ever more governments that have advanced concrete proposals for the reduction of military spending, the necessity is underscored that the commission should bring states' positions nearer to one another and harmonize them, help surmount any difficulties in the path of an authentic process of negotiations on the conclusion of real accords regarding a cut on military spending and the earmarking of the funds thus saved for development, for the progress of developing countries first and foremost.

The Romanian delegation underlined the importance of finalizing the principles which should guide states' action to freeze and reduce military expenditure, an initiative brought to the attention of the UN Disarmament Commission by Romania. As for the limitation of the naval arms race, a matter which has acquired growing importance and topicality in the light of the recent serious developments, it was shown that Romania was for the reduction of naval activities and armaments, the cessation of all naval manoeuvres in international waters and the taking of firm pledges, and that freedom of naviagtion should no longer be violated and international waters be used for peaceful purposes alone.

The Romanian delegation declared for the strengthening of the UN role in disarmament, growing activities of international bodies and conferences on disarmament, the stimulation of political will of all states, of the nuclear ones first, the undertaking of concrete actions for the prevention of outer space militarization and the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

ALIA SENDS GREETINGS TO HUSAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091133 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak:

"The celebration of the national day of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic provides the opportunity to convey to the Czechoslovak people the best greetings and wishes for well-being and prosperity."

MESSAGES TO ALIA, MALILE FROM GREEK COUNTERPARTS

AU191705 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Ramiz Alia has received the following telegram from the President of the Greek Republic, Christos Sartzetakis:

Thanking you sincerely for your message of greetings on occasion of the national day of Greece, I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you, on behalf of the Greek people and in my own name, the best wishes for the well being and prosperity of the Albanian people as well yours personally. I am of the same opinion that our friendly relations will develop further to the common benefit of the peoples of our two neighbouring countries.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile has also received the following telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Karlos Papoulias:

I thank you cordially for the message of greetings you had the kindness to send to me on occasion of the national day of my country. I am convinced that the cordial relations between our two countries will continue to strengthen even more in the interest of our two peoples.

ALIA ADDRESSES TEACHERS, STUDENTS, WORKERS

Stops at Elbasan Institute

AU070858 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku, and by the leading party and power cadres in the district, went for a visit to the higher pedagogical institute, that bears the name of outstanding patriot and scholar of the Albanian language, Doctor Professor Aleksander Xhuvani. The students and pedagogues extended a warm and enthusiastic reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him enter the laboratory of botanics where he cordially meets with students. While talking with the students and the pedagogue, Comrade Ramiz Alia takes interest in the dicactic educational process, the theoretical and practical work of the students and congratulates them for the good results they have attained in mastering the teaching program. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with students of mathematics-physics.

Mathematics, stresses Comrade Ramiz Alia, is one of the basic branches of science, therefore, you must study it passionately. I am told and I was impressed that the winners of the national olympiads of mathematics and chemistry were from Saranda, Maliq or Libohova, said Comrade Ramiz Alia. And this is something very good that talents emerge from the small districts too.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia takes interest in the independent work of the students and gives valuable instructions that studying hard, to know better the best achievements of contemporary science and technique. [as received]

Then a meeting was organised in the hall of the institute with all the students and pedagogues. The director of this institute informs Comrade Ramiz Alia of the work done there. He stresses among others that carrying into effect the teachings of our unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, over these 15 years our institute has trained about 3000 teachers, equal to the number of teachers who work in all the district of Elbasan today. Likewise, activists of the youth organisation and students spoke. They told Comrade Ramiz Alia of the efforts made in the institute to attain high results in lessons, the activities they organise at leisure etc.

I am very glad to be amongst you and to have the opportunity to convey the greetings of the Central Committee of the party and to wish you successes in your noble mission as the coming teachers of the people.

Your institute clearly testifies to and expresses the great achievements of our education far and wide the country and particularly in your district. Elbasan fully deserves this institute. It is an old and known center of the brilliant patriotic, freedom loving traditions of our people who are fond of education. In the city of Elbasan and its district heroic efforts were made to work out the alphabet of the Albanian language and its writing, to learn it illegally.

Rank and file sons of the people of Elbasan were the known patriots of the revival, the outstanding linguists and pedagogues of our country Kostanding Kistoforidhi and Aleksander Xhuvani. Here, in 1909 the patriot, thinker and democrat Luigj Gurakuqi opened the first laic Albanian secondary school, the normal school of Elbasan as it was called at that time. And this school was turned into a center of patriotic, democratic, revolutionary ideas, into an hearth of training hundreds of teachers, children of the people, who, even in the grave conditions of the backwardness of feudal-bourgeois regimes, fought to extend education in all the corners of the country. Following the liberation, thousands of teachers graduated from the secondary school who were distributed far and wide the homeland to lay the foundations of our peoples education and to build our new socialist school.

But everything has changed too much today. In Elbasan alone, we have the pedagogical secondary school and your institute. While far and wide the country the teachers of all levels are trained in the University of Tirana, in three higher pedagogical in institutes, in the higher institute of arts and in the higher physical training institute. And all of them get the higher education.

Under the leadership of the party and being illuminated by the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha our people's education and our socialist school have attained colossal successes. Education has experienced a radical democratisation and it has assumed a mass character and these processes always forge ahead nonstop. School has assumed a new socialist physiognomy. The great undertaking of its further revolutionization has consolidated and is consolidating the socialist character of didactic educational process.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the tasks set by the party for the allsided qualitative strengthening of school, for the growth of practical productivity and effectiveness of education. In continuation, speaking of the elevation of the level of didactic process, Comrade Ramiz Alia underscored the importance of the problems of education. Being orientated by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, for all the problems that emerge from and are set forth by the new social development.

Our school youth, he said further on, just as all the country's youth, is wonderful from every viewpoint. It has embraced the ideals of the party and is indissolubly linked with it. This is an organic link and stems from the very character of our party and youth. The youth, in its nature, is prone to progress. Such, progressive, firm fighter for the progress has been and will always be our party of labour. Therefore our younger generation sees in the party that force that carries aloft and forges ahead its most revolutionary aspirations. This is the fundamental reason that the youth always considers the teachings of the party, its ideas as its most sacred things.

It is a pleasure for all of us when we see that today the youth has always pitched into great undertakings, setting an outstanding example to all the working people. The spirit of undertaking prevails everywhere. The youth is boldly undertaking difficult tasks with its maturity, determination and creative spirit, the youth tackles with the problems set by the time.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always stressed that socialism is a deed of the masses, stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia. And as we know, the youth constitutes the largest part of the working people. Our people themselves are young, not only regarding their consciousness, mentality, but also in age. When we speak of the role of the masses, their initiative, that of the youth is a decisive part of this role.

Particularly great is today the role of the youth in implementing the new technologies and of science. The youth is part of the people. Today, we require to get on a national scale 70-80 quintals of maize per hectare or over 50 quintals of wheat per hectare and for this the culture of work is a factor of determinant importance.

And those who must master better the science of production are precisely the youngsters. Therefore the demand for more culture of work is set to all, but more to the younger generation.

A great work lies in store for us, and this requires to master and particularly to apply science in an effective way, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion. Therefore, the party has devoted and will devote in the future too the proper importance to the problem of the education of the people. The party aims that over the new five year plan to make a great leap forward regarding the mass character of middle education for all in the city and countryside. Therefore, when we say that over the years of socialism Albania emerged from darkness into light, this must not be understood as a figurative expression, but as a concrete reality.

The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened with attention and was often punctuated by applauses. The hall echoes with the song "Long Life to Enver Hoxha".

In the end of this warm meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and greets again the students and pedagogues. Then he lays a bouquet of flowers on the bust to Alexander Xhuvani, whose name bears this institute, and leaves seen off with love.

Tours Metallurgical Combine

AU070918 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA) -- Thousands of workers and metallurgists who had gathered in front of the central gate of the "steel of the party" metallurgical combine received with enthusiasm Comrade Ramiz Alia. He was accompanied by Comrade Hajredin Celiku and the first secretary of the district party committee Xhemal Dymylja, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council Jovan Bardhi.

Later on, in one of the halls of this great industrial project, the director of the combine acquainted Comrade Ramiz Alia with the successes attained by the workers and the targets set in the context of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

Comrade Ramiz Alia visits the pig iron plant. He visits the permanent steel casting section, where a contemporary technology is applied. He congratulates the metallurgists for the attained successes. In the rolling plant, after greeting the workers, Comrade Ramiz Alia visits the middle rolling section.

Meanwhile hundreds of working people of the combine had gathered in the cinema club of the engineering plant, where they received Comrade Ramiz Alia with love. The first secretary of the party committee of the combine informs him on the work and the results attained in this project. The hero of socialist labour, the innovator Kristaq Prifti, the chief engineer of the No 12 plant and the director of the Institute of Metallurgical Studies and Designs spoke at this meeting.

Comrade Ramiz Alia gave valuable instructions on mutual cooperation and contribution between the institute and the combine. Amidst the enthusiasm of the metallurgists Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. I am very glad, Comrade Ramiz Alia said at the beginning, to meet today with you, comrade metallurgists, who are members of a militant collective known far and wide our country. On this occasion, I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the party. The "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine represents the greatest and most complex project far and wide the country. It is the pride of our industry and of all the economy. Comrade Enver Hoxha compared the construction of this combine with a second liberation of Albania. A few years have gone by since the pig iron was smelted for the first time in Albania, but now we may confirm that pig iron smelting has become a powerful factor to increase the country's economic independence, an ever stronger base for a development carried out completely selfreliantly.

Although young among the branches of industry, ferrous metallurgy has already entered its stage of maturity, he said. It uses about one third of the funds of the main means of all the enterprises of the system of heavy and mining industry. It is a great success, which speaks of a more guaranteed and optimistic perspective the fact that the ferrous metallurgy, although it has 12 per cent of the number of the working people of heavy and mining industry ensures over 22 per cent of the production of this branch. If since 1976 production has increased by 4.1 times, the number of the working people has increased only 2.2 times.

The "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine today turns out over 50 kinds of steel, a part of which is widely used in the engineering industry, particularly in construction, as against 12 brands that were produced over the first year. The production in all pig iron-steel-rolling line in the coke plant for the ferrous and non ferrous metallurgy, has already been stabilized. Priority that was attached to the casting of steel uninterruptedly was realised very effectively.

Today through this method it is turned out over 80 per cent of the stell quantity, a level that may be compared with those of progressive world metallurgies. The most advanced methods and technologies of this casting have brought about the improvement of quality and considerable savings.

The plans on stell, pig iron and the other important products are being fulfilled and overfulfilled. This creates possibilities for the consumers to reduce the import of these products.

The party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, has planned and has taken the necessary measures during this five year plan that the ferrous metallurgy be well backed up with investments, in order to complete its cycle in width and depth. Then Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of some problems of the international situation.

The meeting and the chat with you Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, gave me a special pleasure. The metallurgists are the backbone of the working class. You have a relatively young collective, just as the combing itself, but you have accumulated a rich experience within a short period of time, you have culture of work, lofty professional qualities and particularly class communist consciousness. The party sees in you the most devoted workers who make sacrifices, the men reared through numerous difficulties, who get rid of the old norms and concepts, correctly understand the situations and they even make sacrifices to cope with them and forge ahead.

CARCANI ATTENDS CEREMONY HONORING MARTYRS

AU100740 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] May 10 (ATA) -- The inhabitants of Kurvelesh i Siperm, Tepelene district, gathered in the vicinity of Progonat village to attend the ceremony of the inauguration of the martyrs' graves of the region, where the remains of 107 sons and daughters who laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland rest. The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani, the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Shefqet Peci, etc, came here on the occasion. Comrade Adil Carcani cordially meets with the people of Kurvelesh who enthusiastically cheer for the glorious Party of Labour, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. Comrade Adil Carcani took the floor at the meeting organised on the occasion. He said among the other things: This project, monument to our martyrs, will remain symbol of bravery and inspiration for the present and coming generations. The deed of the martyrs will always live in our hearts because with their blood they cemented the foundations of Socialist Albania. The people of Kurvelesh and all the district of Tepelene, are keeping their last will, marching resolutely on the road the party leads us to. Comrade Shefeqt Peci cut the inauguration ribbon. Comrade Adil Carcani lays a wreath on the obelish that perpetuates the memory of the glorious deed of the martyrs on the inscription "Glory to the Martyrs."

From there Comrade Adil Carcani went to Progonat. A meeting was organised in the main square of the village, where Comrade Adil Carcani congratulated the cooperativists on the attained successes and instructed them to carry them further. He expressed his confidence that the inhabitants of this village and of all the cooperative, in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head will see to the great celebrations of this year, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with fresh successes.

Likewise, Comrade Adil Carcani paid a visit to Nivica village of this cooperative.

FIRST QUARTER PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA RELEASED

AU031522 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

["Successful Start to the Ninth 5-Year-Plan Period -- Report of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the plan for the Scientific-Technical and Socio-Economic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the First Quarter of 1986"]

[Text] In the first quarter of this year the plan was fulfilled in conditions of a general nationwide upsurge for greater and better results and for meeting the 13th BCP Congress in a worthy manner. The workers class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia, strongly united around the party's general line, by their bold precongress feats consistently increased the results month by month and successfully fulfilled the plan for the country's scientific-technical and socio-economic development during the first quarter according to all basic indexes. The counterplan for net production in the first quarter of 1986 was overfulfilled by 6.2 percent.

The following percentage increases were achieved as compared to the first quarter of 1985: production of nonagricultural enterprises and organizations, 11.6 percent; aggregate profit, 31.7 percent; social labor productivity, 19.7 percent; profitability, 24.2 percent; and fund yield, 13.0 percent. An increase of 6.7 percent in the average wages of those engaged in material production was achieved, and the population's requirements for goods and services were met more fully. Retail goods turnover increased by 10.8 percent. The country's foreign economic relations are developing successfully.

The placing of scientific-technical developments into use and the increased technical and technological standard of production had a marked effect on the positive results achieved.

In the national economy 1,269 developments were brought into service, and the 3-month counterplan for the potential economic effect was exceeded.

During the first 3 months of this year all tasks for the introduction of scientific and technical progress according to state orders were overfulfilled. In the chemical industry a technology was brought into service for the production of special grades of polyvinyl chloride with a reduced monomer content, and in nonferrous metallurgy a technology for purifying solutions by filtration and one for producing battery-grade sulfuric acid were introduced. Important developments were brought into operation in the light industry branches and in the food and tobacco industry.

During the quarter 24 tasks were fulfilled under the state's order to provide a suitable scientific product for new technologies and new equipment. Flexible automated production systems were developed for machining prismatic body components and for machining rotationally symmetrical parts, as well as a technology for the semiautomatic assembly of electronic components on printed circuit boards, a technology for producing double-density diskettes, a technology for production high-molecular polyamide, a technology for the hydroplastic drawing of steel wire, a technology for water class based on calcedon sands, a technology for producing decorative yarns, a technology for improving fabrics for domestic and decorative purposes, and so on.

Industry

Industrial economic enterprises and organizations overfulfilled the plan for the production and marketing of industrial products. The volume of industrial good production rose by 10.9 percent as compared to the first quarter of 1985. Manufactured industrial goods production, valued at 10,397 million leva, was 1,247 million leva higher than the figure for the same period of 1985.

Manufactured Industrial Good Production

Branches	1986 1st quarter as percentage of 1985 1st quarter
Machine building and metalworking industry	120.4
Chemical and rubber industry	112.7
Electric and thermal power production	97.8
Coalmining industry	111.5
Ferrous metallurgy	108.4
Building materials industry	134.2
Timber and woodworking industry	108.0
Pulp and paper industry	103.8
Glass and porcelain-pottery industry	105.5
Textile and knitwear industry	107.2
Clothing industry	111.0
Leather, fur, and footwear industry	112.7
Printing and publishing	102.6
Food and tobacco industry	103.9
Other branches of industry	110.4
Local and cooperative industry	112.9

Bulgarian electronics continued to develop at an accelerated rate. The following enterprises achieved good results in fulfilling the plan during the first quarter: the "Khidravlika" Combine, the "Elprom" Economic Trust [ET], "Balkancar" ET, "Investmash" ET, "Novi Tekhnologii i Materiali" ET, "Priborostroene I Avtomatizatsiya" ET, "Resprom" ET, "Farmakhim" ET, "Bulgartabak" ET, The Furst [Kozhukharski] Combine, "Rila" ET, "Kvarts" ET, "Mladost" ET, and others.

The highest increases in production were achieved in the Pleven, Stara Zagora, Sofia, Lovech, Veliko Turnovo, Silistra, Pernik, Tolbukhin, Pazardzhik, and Yambol okrugs.

Compared with the first quarter of 1985, the production of a number of basic industrial articles increased as follows:

Types of Product	Unit of Measurement	1986 1st Quarter	1986 1st Quarter as Percentage of 1985 1st Quarter
Automated machining process lines	unit	9	180.0
Numerically controlled high-capacity machine tools	unit	105	93.8
Microcomputer systems	unit	6,374	271.3
Disk subsystems for computers	unit	428	136.7
Automatic telephone exchanges	thousand lines	121	103.0
Diesel internal combustion engines	unit	10,659	101.5
Integrated electric actuating units with high-torque electric motors:	unit	10,418	168.4
Microelectric motors	thousand units	475.5	114.6
Electric hoists	thousand units	33.6	109.2
Electric lift trucks	unit	11,558	97.3

Motor-powered lift trucks	unit	8,845	101.9
Power transformers	unit	2,304	106.2
Buses	unit	620	100.2
Electric power	million kilowatt hours	11,913	99.9
Cast iron for processing	thousand metric tons	401.1	109.6
Steel	thousand metric tons	720.9	111.9
Rolled ferrous metals	thousand metric tons	828.7	110.2
Nitrogen fertilizers (based 100 percent nitrogen, including carbamide)	thousand metric tons	207.5	100.5
Plastics, synthetic resins, and adhesives	thousand metric tons	109.5	113.7
Synthetic soft leathers	thousand square meters	2,852	126.5
Car tires	thousand units	200	94.1
Cement	thousand metric tons	1,271	199.1
Furniture	million leva	124.8	104.2
Ceramic tiles	thousand units	67,955	113.2
Cotton and cotton-type finished fabrics	thousand square meters	86,043	104.2
Woolen and woolen-type finished fabrics	thousand square meters	10,769	110.2
Footwear (not including rubber footwear)	thousand pairs	7,388	111.3
Tailored goods	million leva	199.7	113.8
Meat	thousand metric tons	112.0	112.1
Meat products	thousand metric tons	27.7	113.3
Fish caught	thousand metric tons	23.9	123.9
Cheese	thousand metric	21.7	109.1

The main factor in industry's development was the increase in labor productivity. This provided almost 95 percent of the growth in the branch's net production.

In 30 groups of products the parameters were improved either fully or partially during the first quarter; this comprised 30 percent of all such improvements planned for the year. These included such important products as pneumatic automobile and lifttruck tires, quality small- and medium-sized rolled strip from "25-GST" steel, nonmetallic coated spirally welded steel pipes, and so on.

Both in the industry branch and in other branches and activities, as well as in relation to certain general indexes, the fast rates of growth in the first quarter of 1986 also reflect the reduced level of the reference base in the first quarter of 1985.

Construction

In the first quarter the building and erection units completed, with their own resources, construction to the value of 886.7 million leva.

The main building and erection units exceeded their plans at the end of the quarter. These included the "Promishleno Stroitelstvo" State Economic Trust [SET], the "Montazhi" SET, the "Main Administration of the Construction Troops," "Transstroy" set, "Sofstroy" SET, and others.

The majority of the construction completed related to the building of projects to be commissioned. The construction program for installations of national and exceptional importance was overfulfillment was achieved in constructing the following projects: the Radomir heavy Machine-building plant, the Ruse Heavy machine-building plant, the "Blagoy Popov" production combine in Pernik, the chavdar bus plant in Botevgrad. reactors nos. 5 and 6 at the "Kozloduy" nuclear power plant, electric steel production at the "Lenin" economic metallurgical combine, and elsewhere.

In new housing construction building work was completed to the value of 143.5 million leva, which is 4.2 percent higher than the figure prescribed in the counterplan.

In general, the projects, subprojects, and construction stages of projects completed and brought into service by the building and erection units considerably exceeded the numbers provided in the counterplans for the quarter.

Agriculture

During the quarter the agricultural organizations completed substantial preparations for the spring agricultural work. Seeds, fertilizers, and polyethylene materials were delivered, repairs to machinery and tractor fleets were completed, and the winter wheat sowings were fertilized. However, due to the fact that wintry weather conditions prevailed on most days and warmth conditions were unfavorable, spring work in the fields began late. Over 90 percent of the areas under winter wheat were fertilized in the Veliko Turnovo, Pleven, Plovdiv, Sliven, Stara Zagora, Tolbukhin, Khaskovo, and Ymabol okrugs. In some okrugs, such as Vidin, Mikhaylovgrad, and Sofia okrugs, substantial areas had not been fertilized by the end of March. Pruning was completed on over 80 percent of the plots with Perennial plants, and 95 percent of tractors, 95 percent of tractor-drawn ploughs, almost all the fertilizer sprayers were overhauled. However, the overhaul of tractors was lagging behind by the end of March in certain okrugs, such as Yambol, Sliven, Ruse, Plovdiv, Gabrovo, and Varna okrugs.

In social stock breeding much work was done to promote the normal course of the reproductive processes in the herds and flocks, to protect the animals, and to ensure the planned production from stock breeding. The numbers of agricultural animals held by the agricultural organizations and enterprises are as follows:

	On 1/4/86: Thousand head	Number on 1/4/86 as percentage of number on 1/4/85
Cattle	1,369.8	99.7
Including cows	478.2	99.9
Pigs	2,984.0	108.8
Sheep	8,170.1	97.1
Poultry	25,409.1	104.4

There was an increase, as compared with the same date last year, in the numbers of cattle held by the agricultural organizations in the Sofia city, Kyustendil, Pleven, Ruse, Sliven, Silistra, and Khaskovo okrugs; the numbers of cows increased in the Sofia city, Vidin, Kyustendil, Pleven, Silistra, Sliven, and Smolyan okrugs; and the numbers of pigs increased in almost all okrugs, the greatest increases being achieved in the Burgas, Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Vratsa, Mikhaylovgrad, Pleven, Razgrad, Ruse,

and Stara Zagora okrugs. The numbers of sheep increased as compared with 1/4/85 in Kyustendil, Pleven, and Sliven okrugs, but in most okrugs the numbers are still below the levels of last year. There was an increase in the stocking of chicken farms with broiler fowl. Numbers of poultry increased more significantly in the Veliko, Turnovo, Vidin, Vratsa, Sliven, Razgrad, and Tolbukhin okrugs.

The agricultural organizations delivered animal husbandry production to the value of 609.7 million leva, which is 1.3 percent greater than the figure for the first quarter of 1985. Milk production was 2.8 percent higher than for the first quarter of 1985, and egg production 15.0 percent higher.

Compared to the first quarter of last year, 15.2 percent more meat (of all types, weighed after slaughter) was purchased, as well as 3.8 percent more milk (3.6 percent fat content), and 15.0 percent more eggs.

Transportation and Communications

The country's transportation and communications system continued to develop and improve.

In transportation a start was made on the introduction into practice of 44 scientific-technical assignments. The economic effect of the scientific-technical developments brought into service during the first quarter was 743,000 leva. Electric power consumption was 3.0 percent less than the amount envisaged.

Construction continued of the integrated automatic signalling system for rail traffic on the Sofia-Plovdiv route. Automatic systems for controlling intra-okrug goods movements by rail are being introduced in a further five okrugs in the country, as well as transportation and handling technologies for goods shipments.

The economic organizations of the public transportation sector transported 7 million metric tons; or 7.9 percent, more goods than during the first quarter of 1985. Rail transportation services carried 14.8 percent more, and road transportation 5.6 percent more goods than in the first quarter of 1985.

Some 22.7 million more passengers were conveyed, which is 3.2 percent more than the figure for the first quarter of 1985.

Work continued on improving the transportation services for the population. A "Gabriel" automatic ticket reservation system was introduced for the interal airlines, and an automatic bus movement control system was introduced in the Botevgrad settlement system. The first trolleybus route went into service in Kazanluk, and two new bus terminals -- "South" and "Ovcha Kupel" -- were opened in Sofia.

The post office network was expanded by the addition of eight new post offices, seven of which are in villages. Some 34,419 new telephones were installed, 29,846 of which being for domestic subscribers. Some 59 new telex posts were brought into service, and 15 radio relay stations and 9 television relay stations were commissioned.

The income figures obtained from communications services was greater than the planned amounts and higher than the figures for the first quarter of 1985.

Foreign Economic Relations

Positive results were achieved in the first quarter of 1986 in developing the country's foreign economic relations. We continued to participate in the international socialist division of labor.

The foreign trade exchange of goods amounted to 6,129 million convertible leva.

Bulgaria's foreign trade relations with the socialist member-countries of CEMA, and primarily with the USSR, are developing in a particularly favorable manner.

Trade relations with the developing and developed capitalist countries are developing successfully.

Trade and Services to the Population

Compared to the first quarter of 1985, the production of the main goods intended for the home market was as follows:

	1986 1st quarter as percentage of 1985 1st quarter
Meat	105.0
Milk	104.9
Cheese	104.6
Yellow cheese	103.3
Eggs	111.8
Milk fats	106.4
Edible vegetable oils	102.3
Confectionery products	101.5
Childrens' foods	98.3
Fresh vegetables	108.7
Soft drinks	109.4
Beer	114.1
Finished cotton and cotton-type materials	110.9
Finished woolen and woolen-type materials	112.2
Knitted underwear	127.5
Knitted outer clothing	99.7
Footwear (except slippers)	115.0
Stockings and pantyhose	102.9
Furniture	113.0
Television sets, including color TV's	210.6
Radio receivers	94.2
Electric washing machines	112.6
Domestic refrigerators	88.3
Electric cooking stoves	171.8
Electric storage heaters	107.1
Solid fuel heating stoves	110.7
Brown coal	99.7
Briquettes	125.1

The goods funds that were provided enabled the population's growing requirements to be more fully met.

A goods turnover of 3,400 million leva was achieved in the retail trading network and public catering establishments. In all okrugs the trading organizations sold more goods than during the first quarter of 1985.

The increased goods turnover notwithstanding, in some regions of the country certain types of food and nonfood goods were not delivered in good time or in adequate quantities.

During the first quarter the material-technical base of domestic trade continued to expand and improve. Numbers of new and reconstructed shops, restaurants, cafe-cake

shops, and other trading units came into service, and better conditions were created for trade and services to the population.

The total volume of domestic and everyday life services provided to the population increased by 13.4 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1985. Fast rates of growth are being achieved in the development of building and repair services, radio and television maintenance and repair services, and all-round services. The increases in the main types of services are as follows:

	1986 1st quarter as percentage of 1985 1st quarter
All-round services	125.0
Building and repair services	124.5
Radio and television maintenance and repair services	120.1
Laundry services	119.1
Metalworking services	118.7
Lift maintenance and repair	117.9
Furniture and woodworking services	117.8
Optical services	112.1
Footwear, leather, and haberdashery services	109.9
Domestic equipment maintenance and repair	107.8

The successful start made during the first quarter of the year must be further developed. This is required by the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

In order for the rates of development to steadily accelerate, during the next months the intensive growth factors must be utilized on a wider scale; the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress must be more actively introduced and utilized in practice; savings in labor, material, and other resources must be ensured everywhere; and the prime cost of production must be reduced, accompanied by a corresponding dynamic increase in quality. The basic production funds must be more fully utilized, material-technical supplies and production sharing deliveries must be improved, and discipline in production substantially strengthened. Special attention should be given to providing more goods to meet the requirements of the domestic market and to fulfill export obligations. We must ensure a considerably higher growth in social labor productivity as compared to the increase in wages. In the investments field, efforts must be concentrated on completing the projects to be commissioned within the set deadlines and on obtaining the production envisaged for this year. Great attention must be given to ensuring the feeding of animals until the new harvest by making the most rational and economic use of the fodder available. Consistent implementation of the necessary measures will guarantee the successful fulfillment of the plan for the remaining months of 1986.

The decisions of the 13th BCP Congress demand making full use of the advantages of the new structures, realizing the capacities of the self-governing organizations on a broad and large scale, applying the levers of the economic mechanism more actively, expanding the initiative of the labor collectives, decisively renewing the technologies and the qualitative parameters of economic activities, and ensuring, from the very beginning, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period.

TISCH SPEAKS AT SED CONGRESS 18 APRIL

AU020902 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 p 13

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGN National Executive Committee, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear Comrades, dear guests: I agree with the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress -- and also on behalf of the trade unions. It is a great trail-blazing document.

One can say without any exaggeration that it is great and trail-blazing due to the convincing results of our party's work since the 10th party congress, and due to the outstanding results of the consistent implementation of the main task in uniting economic and social policy to shape developed socialist society.

The report is great and trail-blazing because it comprehensively answers the vital questions of the people of the socialist GDR, and it is clearly oriented toward the future tasks.

Without being smug, but with actual facts on our side we can note that what Comrade Erich Honecker presented here is the report of a party that has worked and struggled successfully, that faces the new challenges with fresh courage for the struggle, a party that will also master them.

Comrades: Everything expresses clearly the increased power of our Marxist-Leninist fighting alliance. An outstanding sign of this increased strength is the capacity of our party, proven in life, to organize the constructive cooperation of all social forces on the basis of its policy, and to concentrate this cooperation -- by correctly foreseeing the future -- on the tasks that are decisive for our further socialist development.

I think that all communists and all trade unionists in our country regard this 11th party congress as great encouragement, as a strong source of strength to further advance on the path of joint work and joint struggle toward new successes for socialism and peace, in fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union and as a reliable partner of the socialist community. (applause)

Comrades: Everything we have achieved is rooted in the trusting relations that link our party with the workers class, with the entire people. The more than 9 million members of the FDGB have an active share in implementing and shaping these relations that are vital for the prospering of our socialist society.

I think there is probably no lack of evidence to illustrate this, dear comrades. For what the trade unionists of the GDR think, feel, and desire to expressed in their deeds in production, and in the results of the socialist competition acheived in accordance with the demanding plans in honor of the 11th party congress. Achievements have been made that can rightly make us proud! At no time have the competition initiatives of the working people been so effective for the growth of the productivity, quality, and efficiency -- something which is ultimately also due to their increasing interpenetration with the scientific-technological revolution. Even now, general assemblies of the shop stewards are being held in the combines and enterprises to demonstrate the will to respond to our party congress with new deeds in socialist competition. The GDR trade unionists' active commitment to implementing the policy of the SED has a firm basis in their own experience that the entire will and work of our party is directed toward the well-being of the people, and that economic progress repeatedly turns into social progress. This, in turn, is expressed in the announcement of new sociopolitical measures and this is also illustrated outstandingly in the concept of the overall policy of our party.

Dear comrades: I want to fulfill the task that was, so to speak, ascribed to me in many letters and statements from trade union groups, trade union organizations of enterprises and kreise. This task instructs me to express cordial thanks to our party, the Central Committee, and our general secretary, our comrade and colleague Erich Honecker, for a good workers policy, for the policy of peace, and for social progress. (strong applause)

Dear comrades: I assure you that there are millions of trade unionists who are not members of the party abd who want to express their thanks in this way: We are on your side, party! (strong applause)

Comrades: The Central Committee report includes clear statements on the rank and role of the trade unions in further shaping developed socialist society. The work of the trade unions is described there as an indispensable component of our socialist democracy from the enterprises up to the individual work place. It is based on great and established rights which we responsibly -- as has always been the case in the workers movement -- fulfill within the unity of rights and duties.

We consider the first right and duty to be the task to continue to do everything, under the leadership of the party, for socialism and peace to further strengthen our socialist state. This is and remains the vital law in our trade unions.

Therefore, we are in favor of further economic growth by developing modern productive forces as quickly as possible. We fully support the energetic implementation and broad application of modern key technologies. We actively contribute to this, because this serves the people, and will provide a good present and future for them. In this connection we implement our trade unionist concern that the working people can do their work, as Karl Marx said, under conditions that are most worth of their human nature.

As the trade unions help to link science and production even more efficiently, the fundamental right to work, this indispensable human right, is being implemented in our country under more and more favorable conditions. This right to work means full employment in our country. Could one imagine anything else in our country?

In rushing through Article 116 in the Bonn Bundestag, the FRG minister of labor, in his anticommunist attacks in his hatred of us, said: "Where communists are in power, there can be no dispute on paragraph 116, there can be no discussion about the financial claims of workers on short time due to a strike...." He was correct there. We are pleased about that, pleased that we do not have such conditions. (strong applause)

The chairman of the metal workers industrial trade union of the DGB said: "They declare that we are the dinosaurs of the 20th century, condemned to die out, and ripe for the museum." Yes comrades, they want to corner the trade unions and deprive them of their rights. I can well understand the trade unionists in the FRG who resolutely oppose such machinations.

Is it not characteristic, dear comrades, that in the United States -- "the land of unlimited possibilities" -- only 18 percent of the working people, that is to say 19 million, are organized in trade unions while 18 million suffer from unemployment and its consequences? These examples and others from the capitalist word link together into a chain of dramatic social degradation.

Comrades: In shaping socialism we have proved that we are better off without capitalists and that we are and will remain a state without unemployment. (prolonged strong applause) The GDR trade unions are happy, because as the biggest class and mass organization they have a considerable share in guaranteeing the social security and safety of our country's citizens.

This applies to all aspects of life, from work, remuneration according to performance, housing, nurseries, old people's homes, and social insurance up to supplies to the workers. Our work concentrates on man with his hopes and his troubles, with his gifts and skills -- on man as a whole.

Thus, we also take care of intellectual-cultural life, recreation, and leisure time. If at the key word recreation I say "ship ahoy!" this is out of gratitude for the general secretary's initiative and for the party leadership's decision to assign the motor ship Arkona to the FDGB vacation service. (strong applause) This provides us with an opportunity to thank the best workers and outstanding initiators in the new competition phase for high achievements by giving them the pleasant experience of a cruise.

Comrades: All together, we who are shaping our Republic have a share in this -- I want to say -- flourishing socialist garden. If someone thinks that not everything is growing equally well in this bed or that bed or that one could plant even more colorful flowers -- then we say: Please, go ahead, we will not object, let us work to make it even more beautiful. But we also answer: We are proud of our work, and we will allow no one to undermine that! (strong applause)

Comrades: We know very well that nothing can be achieved without the proper efforts. Thus, we will organize the socialist competition even better in order to use it even more efficiently as a lever to develop the creative strength of the working people. The competition is to be simple and easy to survey, performances should be comparable so that everyone can strive to attain the result of the best worker, and so that he also works according to the motto: Even you have not reached the top of what is attainable, even you must strive for better results. Comrades, this is then a competition in the Leninist spirit. We will struggle in this spirit, this we promise the party! (strong applause)

Comrades: In September this year our capital Berlin will be host to the international trade union movement, the 11th World Trade Union Congress. We think that it is taking place at an important time -- at a time when the main thing is to achieve broad cooperation in order to safeguard peace, stop the arms race, bring about disarmament, and revive detente.

Would it not be in line with human dignity and humanism, if the U.S. Administration were to care for people's lives instead of forcing the world closer and closer to the brink of a nuclear inferno by the barbaric attacks on Libya, which were resolutely condemned, and by the SDI program?

Trade unionists throughout the world are called upon to use their strength for the global movement to preserve the severely threatened first human right -- the right to life. We hope that the world trade union congress will be a great signal for the determination of the working people to check the arms race, to prevent its expansion into space, and to finally eliminate it altogether.

Dear comrades: The unity of economic and social policy is our main battlefield for the universal strengthening of socialism in the GDR. Proceeding from this view, we base all trade union work on the resolutions of the 11th party congress for the further path of our country.

The summary of the nature and contents of the economic strategy given here by Comrade Honecker in 10 points shows the path and goal for the trade unions' actions.

I know that all functionaries of our organization, from the National Executive Committee to the shop steward, and all trade union collectives of our country agree with me when I state: In the struggle to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress the trade unionists will also be reliably and actively at the side of the communists, and will make their own contribution to this. (strong applause)

Having our rights, but also aware of our responsibility, the trade unionists are aiming to make the party congress year the year of the highest achievements to date in accordance with the slogan "High Performances for the Well-Being of the People and for Peace -- Everything for Implementing the Decisions of the 11th SED Congress!" We are proceeding in unity of word and deed, for our great common cause, for socialism and peace! (prolonged strong applause)

FISCHER ADDRESSES SED CONGRESS 19 APRIL

AU301356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 6-7

[Speech by Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, at 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear foreign guests: The Central Committee report to the 11th party congress is an impressive analysis and program that gives cause for enthusiasm. The report illustrates our successful construction work and also convincingly demonstrates that the GDR is meeting its international responsibility in the struggle to preserve peace in all its consequences. People clearly and tangibly benefit from that. Our party congress has met with great international interest and a strong, vivid response on all continents.

Comrade Erich Honecker stated: "As one of the two states that developed as a result of World War II and the postwar development on German soil, the GDR has achieved something that is appreciated by its friends and that cannot be ignored by its enemies."

Yes, also in the struggle to change the world events for the better our state takes a firm place. For our party, for our Republic and safeguarding of peace is the paramount task of the present. This contributes to our reputation and earns the GDR worldwide respect. It reaffirms not to just our people the hope that peace can be preserved.

The new proposal of the Soviet Union to supplement the program for the elimination of all nuclear weapons with step-by-step controlled reduction of the conventional armaments, shows the way to reduce the level of military confrontation, which is particularly dangerous in Europe, in the foreseeable future. The GDR supports this initiative that was so convincingly explained by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and that protects life. It will do everything it can to make this optimistic and also real prospect become reality. (strong applause)

It has always been and will be the task of our party to help to create the preconditions that will enable the people to live in lasting peace. In other words, our state proves itself as a reliable ally of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states every day.

Our state is a sought after partner in the dialogue on the basic questions of our time. Its prudent, principled attitude in complicated international situations has helped to check tensions in this sensitive area on the dividing line between both military coalitions and to avoid their turning into military conflicts.

Our state proves to be constructive and calculable in all fields of the relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states.

Our state is sought after, because it is a solid business partner with an efficient economy. The high level of science and technology and the quality of its products have made it a trading partner that is respected everywhere.

Our cultural workers are renowned throughout the world, just like the performances and fairness of our sportsmen, who are admired and applauded.

Our state enhanced its reputation in relations with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Its constant aid, its reliable solidarity make it a comrade of these states in their struggle for national and sovereign independence. Be it our pilots fighting the drought in Ethiopia, our medical experts in the hospital built by the GDR in Managua, the FDJ brigades and numerous experts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, or the comrades in our embassies -- they all loyally represent out state, and prove themselves under difficult, sometimes even war conditions. (strong applause)

All this is international solidarity given by the party, state, and people as a matter of course, just as thankfully we ourselves have been repeatedly granted it.

The GDR's international authority is based on universal, in particular stable, political, and dynamic economic development. The successful development of our country in domestic and foreign policy increases the attractiveness of truly existing socialism, and contributes toward strengthening the unity and chohesion of the community of socialist states, just as, on the other hand, the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the firm anchor in the Warsaw Treaty and in CEMA are of utmost importance for preserving the sovereignty and the security our socialist Republic.

The results that our party presents to the people are based on achievements made under aggravated political and difficult economic international conditions.

The situation is tense, even dangerous and no change for the better can be seen yet. But we oppose the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism with calmness and self-consciousness; the course for peace, disarmament, and international security; and with the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. Socialism is there for the people. The party sticks to its word, it can be checked.

The course of the 10th party congress, and the statement of the 7th Central Committee plenary meeting to do everything for peace one day after the beginning of the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in the FRG, now all the more are proving to be a realistic future-oriented policy. This is particularly so at a time when with the question of war or peace, the fate of mankind, is being decided. This was our party's answer to the aggravation of the world situation by imperialism.

We have not allowed the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons to disturb the military parity -- on which peace is based not only in Europe -- and we have not only continued the dialogue on overcoming the nuclear dangers, but even intensified it.

Dear comrades: For this we have to most cordially thank the party, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, who represents precisely this policy with the biggest personal commitment. (strong applause)

Dear comrades: As before the most aggressive circles of imperialism are trying to stop social progress and take social revenge. They do not want disarmament, because for them armament means profit, they expect power from weapons, including superiority.

That is why they want the militarization of space at any price and they are not prepared to renounce the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. That is why they are strengthening nuclear and conventional armaments. That is why they are heaping nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe. That is why they oppose a general and comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions. That is why they make the work of the United Nations more difficult and impair the work of the UN missions of the socialist states. And that is why they fan the flame of anticommunism and demonstrate strength in all parts of the world.

In contrast to the intentions officially announced at the Geneva summit meeting extreme forces in the U.S. leadership are striving for military superiority out of greed for super profits and world domination.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states, including us, are now to be induced to abandon the peaceful international policy which means confidence in the future for all people. In other words: Whereas the Soviet Union offers cooperation instead of confrontation, the most aggressive circles of the United States escalate the confrontation into a peace-endangering provocation. Whoever was still in doubt about that could see this demonstrated very clearly by the aggression against Libya.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states must of course react to any new imperialist armament escalation in the proper way. Military superiority will not be allowed.

"Washington expects a tougher attitude from its West European allies" this was also demanded by the state secretary in the Pentagon referred to also by Comrade Heinz Kessler. The FRG Government supports this destructive policy, in particular by its recent joining of the SDI program. This disastrous step must not be played down, for everyone knows that the implementation of the "star wars" program of the United States would lead to an extremely dangerous destabilization of the international situation, to an increase of the danger of war. Especially in the presently aggravated situation we regard it as appropriate that also the FRG meets its historic and moral duty for peace and stops everything that would inflict damage on the interests of security and cooperation in Europe.

Through the militarization of international relations the world is being brought to a point at which events threaten to get out of control. Therefore the resolution of our Politburo on the 27th CPSU Congress states: "In today's world objective conditions have developed under which the struggle between socialism and capitalism can only be carried out as peaceful competition."

The nuclear age has its own logic. These arms in an hitherto unknown quantity, in an hitherto unknown force of destruction that is beyond imagination, in the hands of the most militant circles have brought the question of war and peace to the center of attention in a completely new way.

Peace cannot be achieved through armament. Where the imperialist slogan of "Peace Through Strength" will lead has been proved by two world wars. Nuclear war is no longer a rational means of achieving political aims. Nuclear war would be the end of any policy.

This calls for a complete break with the old ways of thinking and acting. As our general secretary stresses in his address at the mass rally in Halle on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the March fights the main thing is "to learn the art of dealing with each other, getting along with each other, and shaping the relations among states of diverse social order in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence." The right of states and people to peace also corresponds with their duty to do everything to achieve it.

Dear comrades: The peace program of the allied socialist states, in particular the Soviet Union's convincing 3-stage plan to enter the 3 millenium free of nuclear arms, now expanded by yesterday's proposal of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, is socialism's alternative to nuclear death. It is an offer of survival, the alternative adapted to our times, and is acceptable to all because, in the paramount interest of peace that is life, it sets aside separating issues and diverse ideological views because it guards the legitimate security interests of all states, it does not force anyone -- except those arming for war -- to give up positions, and because in this way everyone wins and no one loses.

Thus security and peace can be preserved politically, not militarily, by working together and not against each other through united international efforts. Therefore, this program offers a truly historic opportunity.

The policy of the party is determined by the responsibility for peace and security. This policy attentively watches its geopolitical surroundings, especially since here sensitive lines of world politics are linked.

Our state takes the commitment serious that never again must a war emanate from German soil. There fore we untiringly work to bring about such conditions that help to make the situation dependable again. The multifaceted activities to develop the relations with other countries serve this goal.

Dear comrades: You know, for instance of the state visits to Japan, Finland, Greece, and Italy and the meetings with President Kirchschlaeger, President Koivisto, the Prime Ministers Papandreou and Craxi, Fabius and Sorsa as well as with the unforgotten Olof Palme. From the results of these talks of Comrade Erich Honecker with his partners -- these are by far not all -- from the agreements concluded on these occasions, from the joint declarations and proposals, have come ideas and stimuli that accelerate mutually useful work between states of diverse social order, and particularly in a tense period. Undoubtedly, our state has made a considerable contribution to the fact that Europe has been able to enjoy the longest period of peace the people here have seen this century. It is also to our credit, comrades, if the Helsinki Final Act, if the spirit and regulations of the European treaty system have been preserved against all attacks, strengthened, and even expanded.

This is above all the purpose and the significance of the joint declaration on the meeting of our Comrade Erich Honecker with Mr Kohl on 12 March last year in Moscow. This approach has determined and determines the policy of our party because the safeguarding of peace has been and remains the decisive question also in relations between the GDR and the FRG.

In the struggle for peace we must not lose any time. We must oppose a further poisoning of the international situation and finally promote an atmosphere that makes substantial negotiations possible. For socialism peaceful coexistence is not a fair weather policy; there will be no temporary tactics for the sake of temporary advantages. For us, peace is a vital aim.

The priority aims and directions given by our general secretary for our international policy point out the path for this.

The strength and capacity of socialism, our own political, economic, and military power, and the great force of the worldwide peace movement, which is new in its width and depth, and the revolt of the world's conscience against war increase our confidence. The socialist peace program is a collective policy and will be implemented by our party step by step. (prolonged, strong applause)

SED, GOVERNMENT BACK SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL

LD070928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Potsdam, 6 May (ADN) -- Now that the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO have alarmingly aggravated the international situation, the Soviet Union and the community of fraternal socialist states are proving more than ever to be the chief factor in averting a nuclear holocaust. This is stated in a message by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers on the 41st anniversary of the Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism. Army General Erich Mielke, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, presented the message at a ceremony of the High Command of the Soviet Armed Forces Group in Germany, held in Wuensdorf on Tuesday (6 May). The ceremony to mark Victory Day was attended by representatives of the GDR party and state leadership and of the National People's Army (NVA).

The message says that the GDR, in close alliance with the USSR and as a firm member of the socialist community, is doing everything to strengthen socialism and make peace endure. It fully supports the USSR program to rid the world of all nuclear weapons as well as the new proposals to reduce conventional armaments and forces in Europe. The GDR is acting resolutely to strengthen the Warsaw Pact Organization constantly. The GDR and NVA will continue to do everything to strengthen unremittingly their close alliance with the Soviet Union and their firm military and class alliance with the Soviet Army.

USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov, Army General Petr Lushev, the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Armed Forces Group in Germany, Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, the representative of the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact joint forces assigned to the NVA, and other high-ranking Soviet officers attended the ceremony.

NEPSZABADSAG PRAISES U.S.-USSR ARMS FORUM

AU121220 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 May 86 p 8

[Laszlo Rozsa article: "The Corners of the Table"]

[Text] Hungarian television is "International Studio" program on 8 May is among the rare programs that we will probably remember for years. We will remember it not because we learned anything new or completely original about the disarmament debates and negotiations between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, or the proposals made by them in recent years. Anyone who regularly follows international events is already aware of these negotiations and proposals. There were, however two memorable and original things about this meeting. One was that this forum was able to and did take place here and now; the other thing was that, with the exception of the moderator, the personalities who participated in the debate are themselves people who are more or less shaping and influencing international politics, including the disarmament debate, in accordance with their countries' importance and their personal positions.

Another circumstance providing viewers with at least a similar original and particular situation is that, as far as a live television debate permits, it was possible to study the personalities and personal qualtities of the international participants as well as their methods of approach, negotiating style, and the method and logic with which they expressed their views. Anyhow, moderator Janos Hajduy was particularly lucky in his selection of partners around the table. Not only because U.S. State Department expert Mark Palmer and Yevgeniy Primakov, head of the Research Institute of World Economics and International Relations in Moscow, and candidate member of the central committee, participated personally in the Geneva summit on Reagan's and Gorbachev's side respectively, and not only because Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, and Herman Sheer, the SPD representative in the FRG Bundestag and disarmament expert, are experienced politicans and diplomats who are well acquainted with the area the debate was dealing with. The selection was fortunate also because the participants were all personalities who fascinated the viewers. Primakov's tremendous memory and the force of his logic as well as Palmer's fine Polish and flexible intelligence made the same deep impression on viewers as Horn's negotiating skill and sense of compromise or sheer's captivating ease and openness.

We are of course well aware that such a forum is not theater, and the subjects discussed do not in the least permit us to form our judgment on the basis of our impressions of the persons rather than the facts, positions, and deeds. We are also aware that in politics and diplomacy the latter are paramount and decisive. In reality, however, at the negotiating table, the nature of the contact among the persons and their readiness for agreement is not a matter of indifference because, although the people involved might represent different positions, they are people nonetheless; and in the current circumstances it does matter whether television viewers witness a tense and bitter political boxing match among the participants or a tough and skillfull negotiating style coupled with a desire for understanding. We can say all this being aware of and considering the fact that we are precisely aquainted with the differences between us and the NATO countries, between the interests and concepts of the two political and military blocks, and see them more clearly than ever. It is a hopeful sign, however, that the participants recognized the magnitude of what is at stake and the urgency of the question of whether we are making use of the opportunity to halt the arms race or missing it.

We are also aware of the fact that this hope is still faint and weak. Interestingly enough, it was the FRG Social Democratic representative who pointed out the real truth in the key issue: The real reason behind the U.S. failure to join the nuclear moratorium is that the United States needs a series of further nuclear blasts in order to perfect its laser weapons and because it is its declared intention to complete its research into space weapons and the deployment of them. But let us not go over this complex debate again. This argument did not make the corners of the table smoother at all, and it could not have been expected to, either. Let us believe in what was confirmed by every participant in the debate: We must not abandon the Geneva spirit. This alone is enough to make us remember for a long time that the intelligent desire for rapprochement nevertheless prevailed against mutual reproaches in the debate among these important and interesting people. And it is very good that this took place in Budapest, with the collaboration of Hungarian television.

NEMETH URGES MORE EXACTING WORK TO AID ECONOMY

LD110949 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Nadudvar today is famous throughout the nation. It has acquired this prominence from, among other things, the fact that it was the founding and to this day still leading member of our agro-industrial associations. For the results of last year, for doubling its stock of cattle, for the 6.5 ton wheat yield, the Congress Banner, the Red Flag of the Government and SZOT were presented to the people of Nadudvar today by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy general secretary. His speech, however, was not only about Nadudvar:

[Begin Nemeth recording] Comrades: In the economy now we must concentrate every effort upon the implementation of the national economy plan for the current year. I say this also because, after the successful efforts of previous years, last year the development of the national economy came to a stop and agricultural production was also 6 percent below that of the year before. In the first quarter of the year several unfavorable trends continued. In both the central leadership and locally we must exert maximum efforts to stop the negative processes and achieve the current year's national economy plan targets. This demands discipline work of everyone. It presupposes that we not turn a blind eye to slacking, to antisocial phenomena, that in every way we promote the condition that only honestly-performed work can be the foundation of individual prosperity. We can only advance if in every sphere we confront unexactingness with exactingness; if in the assessment of leaders and employees everywhere, in the headquarters and on the scene of implementation, real performance is the basis, and if the green light, support and respect are given to those who fulfill their duty in a disciplined way and work with a spirit of initiative.

We look ahead to a period that demands the whole person standing his ground. If the country's entire building strength joins forces we will not be marking time; we shall advance. [end recording]

SZUROS DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD121028 Budapest MTI in English 0932 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union Monday.

He is meeting an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee. Matyas Szuros is accompanied by Istvan Oszi, deputy department head of the Central Committee, and Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity.

MAROTHY MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

LD121920 Budapest MTI in English 1606 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) — Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Andrei Loukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, held talks on the development of cooperation in Budapest on May 10-12.

They stated with satisfaction that trade turnover envisaged for the past plan period was surpassed and the competent ministries signed the long-term trade and payment agreement for 1986-1990. The parties also discussed issues on economic cooperation after 1990. The parties discussed the prolongation of industrial production specialization and cooperation agreements and the establishment of new ones.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Andrei Loukanov.

AFGHANISTAN'S HATEF HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD122217 Budapest MTI in English 1450 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) — Abdorrahim Hatef, president of the Afghan National Fatherland Front and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and the Peace and Solidarity Council, currently heading a delegation to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, held a press conference Monday in Budapest.

The new Afghan Constitution is under preparation, and various committees, including the Constitutional Committee, headed by Babrak Karmal, are working on it, he said.

Abdorrahim Hatef appreciated the economic assistance of the socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union's. He stressed that Afghanistan receives significant assistance from Hungary, especially in teaching aids and medicine supply and by training more Afghan students in Hungary.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOFIA VISIT

LD081234 Budapest MTI in English 1125 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) — A delegation of the Budapest HSWP committee, led by Secretary Istvan Hajdu, returned from Sofia on Thursday. The delegation paid a four-day visit in the Bulgarian capital on the invitation of the Sofia Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The parties discussed the state and development of cooperation between the two capitals. Anastasiy Donchev, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and first secretary of the Sofia Party Committee, met the delegation.

U.S., USSR, FRG OFFICIALS DISCUSS WORLD AFFAIRS

LD111103 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1845 GMT 8 May 86

["International Studio" program moderated by Janos Hajdu and Bela Gyoeri, with Mark Palmer, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs; Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economic and International Relations and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; Dr Hermann Scheer, SPD parliamentary deputy from Baden-Wuerttemburg; and Gyula Horn, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the MSZMP Central Committee; Palmer speaks in English with superimposed Hungarian translation; Primakov in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; Scheer in German with superimposed Hungarian translation; moderators not individually identified]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] I wish you good evening here in the international studio again, after a long interval. This long interval was not voluntary because, if I may remind you, it is almost exactly 10 years ago today, in May 1976, that we first tried -- quite fresh and optimistic in the spirit of the Helsinki agreement -- to invite to this round table, from the various parts of the world, from East and West, guests whose information and opinion could familiarize you with problems which currently concern world opinion.

My impression is that about a year ago, since Mikhail Gorbachev, the new man, took over at the lead of the CPSU, deep-rooted changes have been taking place in the Soviet Union in an obvious manner, recognized by everyone. A great reform period has begun there and this has an influence on Soviet foreign policy as well. We again witness that the Soviet Union takes the initiative in great issues such as disarmament and nuclear arms control, but also regarding the matter of local conflicts. The Soviet Union, and personally Mikhail Gorbachev, has presented a whole series of proposals at the various negotiating tables. Moreover, last year in Geneva a summit with the U.S. President took place, the first such. The world is living in the hope that a similar summit will take place again soon. Thus many things are changing in the Soviet Union, while at the same time one has the impression -- at least I have -- that in the United States the policy has remained unchanged since 1981.

Let me ask first you then, Mr Palmer, as to whether you share my view and to tell us why everything appears unchanged in the United States at a time when it seems that there is reason for change?

[Palmer] First, let me say that we paid careful attention to what Mr Gorbachev said.

You have spoken a lot about changes, and there is no country that would more willingly see changes in the Soviet Union than the United States. Therefore, we hope that there will be changes. To speak frankly, however, we have not seen a lot of concrete evidence of this so far. In my opinion, important changes have occurred in regard to the United States in this period.

As a professional diplomat, I took part in the Carter administration. As you know, our primary foreign political goal at that time was very restricted; we endeavored to set limits on the arms race, and, perhaps within the farmework of SALT II, to reduce somewhat the number of nuclear weapons. President Reagan has approached the issue very firmly, but in Geneva, he agreed with General Secretary Gorbachev on a 50 percent arms reduction, which is a very radical approach.

[Moderator] According to the U.S. participant, yes, the policy of the United States is changing. We have heard that everything the Soviet Union initiates is turned to with interest. How does all this appear in Moscow?

[Primakov] First, for me it is completely incomprehensible that some people do not see the active, constructive change in the Soviet negotiating position. However, new approaches, if you like, a kind of new way of thinking, attest to this. For example, I am thinking of...but if necessary, I can list all the evidence of this new approach. Let us take, for example, the moratorium on nuclear tests, which we have extended several times, in order to give a chance, a historical chance, to the United States to cease its nuclear test explosions, so that by this, we should move ahead on the path of destroying nuclear weapons.

The other side's argument that the perfection of nuclear weapons of a defensive nature makes test explosions necessary is entirely unfounded. This is not in accordance with reality because the United States would not stop nuclear tests unilaterally; it only would respond to the measure the Soviet Union already had taken. As a consequence, we will not develop the so-called offensive weapons either, which, as a possibility, you fear -- if you are afraid of this.

In its size, dimension, and complexity, our proposal for banning nuclear weapons extending to every sphere, for completely destroying nuclear weapons and every tool of mass destruction is unmatched. This, in essence, attests to a new philosophy, and not only a new kind of approach.

However, I shall go further: The problem related to verification has come off the agenda. Earlier, we always heard that our society was closed, and in such circumstances, it was difficult to check us. For this reason, it was difficult to reach agreement with us. We answered this: We are ready to accept any kind of verification, let us agree on it. It is, however, only possible to verify the implementation of the agreement -- that is our approach, that is our philosophy. If this counterargument comes off the agenda, the other side thinks up another one. For example, if we completely destroy nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will gain superiority because it is stronger in the sphere of conventional weapons. All right. Comrade Gorbachev went even further a couple of days ago. He stated: We are also ready for a considerable reduction of the conventional armaments of the Armed Forces, so that we can clear away this obstacle, too. The West generally, as always, now answers: We are studying it, we are studying it. But there is no substantial answer. They do not give a suitable answer to our steps. In my opinion, that is why the process has now come to a standstill.

[Moderator] I think that you wish to answer, but let us allow everyone to first state his fundamental stance. Dr Scheer, what is your opinion of the basic situation?

[Scheer] Let me compare the present situation with the 1976-77 period. President Carter, who was president in 1977, at that time submitted very many comprehensive disarmament proposals, especially with regard to nuclear weapons. But, at that time his proposals did not meet with a reaction.

I fear that now in the reverse sense, a similar situation can occur. It is a fact what has appeared as a new characteristic in Soviet policy since the election of the new CPSU general secretary is noteworthy in many respects. I fear that if all this remains unanswered, if it does not bring concrete results in the next 1-2 years, then a regression might occur again.

What I especially find noteworthy in the new proposals -- and what everyone should take note of -- is that the Soviet Union really, for the first time now since there have been negotiations on disarmament and verification, has lifted a hitherto taboo -- that the verification of disarmament agreements, or any kind of verification related to a reduction in weapons, is possible on Soviet territory, only with the permission of the Soviet Government.

[Moderator] Thank you. Gyula Horn?

[Horn] I believe that now there is a situation characteristic of transition in world politics. By this I mean first, that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, not only have new endeavors and new opinions in connection with very many international issues, but, related to this, concrete, very far-reaching practical measures and proposals have been made. I would denote the most important characteristic of these to be that [word indistinct] takes into account the previously stated objections, views, opinions of the other, Western, side, and it endeavors to answer those too. I believe that in the present situation, it is necessary to achieve a change, primarily in the sphere of international security.

Time presses, in spite of the fact that we are not clockwatchers since 5 months have passed since the summit meeting. However, it presses, because in 1986-87, it is necessary to make advances in the sphere of stopping armaments, otherwise the entire East-West relationship, the world situation, will become very gravely dangerous.

So, in summary, I believe that very much has occurred on the political side, and there have been positive developments among these, or at least fortunate ones in their wording. However, the detente process is still one-sided, because on the military side there has not been a substantive advance. This is how I see the essence of the present situation.

[Moderator] Mr Palmer, I think that it is fair that after the first round I give the microphone back to you. I would remind you that more than one person around the table said that so far there has not been a concrete reply to concrete proposals and that the Soviet Union -- in a whole series of issues, such as verification, which is so often raised by the U.S. -- has announced a qualitative change in its stand but, we continue to hear from Washington that these Soviet proposals are not sufficiently concrete.

[Palmer] I do indeed agree with those who said that concrete proposals were needed and that progress had to be made because time was flying. I am in full agreement with what Mr Horn said in connection with this. In my view, the impetus of Geneva in November was a very good one. It is our focal task -- and I agree with you here -- that we should maintain this impetus, that we should reach those general objectives and that we should be able to conclude concrete agreements in the end. Speaking frankly, it was a great disappointment to us that the meeting of foreign ministers a meeting which we proposed, did not take place in January. Following this, we suggested that the foreign ministers meet in February, then in March, then in April, but we simply were unable to meet. I very much hope that after the present delay, we will be able to meet on this political level this summer, the same way as we would like an obligation to be made to hold a summit in 1986, an obligation undertaken by both sides. But it is our conviction that goals decided upon in Geneva are correct and there is no need for new objectives.

Mr Primakov, you mentioned the new Soviet initiative suggesting a moratorium on nuclear tests. You said that it was an extraordinarily important issue. However, it was not entirely new, for there already were nuclear test moratoriums at the end of the 1950's, but we all know that these did not work. Now, we feel that such a comprehensive agreement must be reached between us, based on reducing existing weapons. We have agreed on this too in Geneva and it would be a good thing if we continued this. We made a proposal in November, a concrete proposal, about a 50 percent reduction in armaments; the Soviet Union has not yet replied to this in the Geneva negotiations. These negotiations are again continuing now and we hope to reach the stage of details. We expect the second summit to bring the differing stances close and to create a framework in which our delegations can really negotiate and not only exchange metaphysical generalities, but get down to the definition of the agreement tests. At the third summit in Moscow next year we would like to sign an agreement prescribing a 50 percent reduction of the strategic nuclear weapons and another agreement about the medium-range nuclear missiles.

However, I do not think that it would be useful to come out with new proposals every time, for example, about Asia, or conventional weapons, and every week to throw out new ideas or old ones. This diverts attention from the objectives whose achievement should be our task in Geneva.

[Primakov] I would like to reply to some of the subjects mentioned by Mr Palmer in his answer just now. First of all, regarding the moratorium: What the Soviet Union did in this sphere is unprecedented. The moratorium lasted a very long time and it was prolonged three times; so the ball is in the U.S. court. Had the United States stopped its nuclear tests, the USSR would have been ready to cease all such tests forever. This had not happened before. But I will go further: The Soviet Union has confirmed its previous stand of being ready to hold negotiations in any form, at any place about stopping test explosions. The United States did not react to this, however. In regard to the reference to the 1950's it is simply mistaken. Regarding the other questions, let us speak now about the 50 percent reduction. Mr Palmer, who works in the State Department, knows very well that the 50 percent reduction of strategic weapons has been suggested by the Soviet Union as well -- we too suggested a 50 percent reduction -- so in this area our stances could have moved toward each other, as Comrade Gorbachev said in Geneva. However, they did not come closer to each other. Why not? Because the United States roundly rejected it by separating the agreement on strategic weapons from the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], with which the United States intends to deploy offensive weapons in space. It is for this reason that we could not agree, that the standpoints are not coming closer to one another. There are (?subjective) interrelations between the happenings and events, but there may be objective connections as well. Regarding the above-mentioned two issues, however, there is an objective link between them because if the arms race really begins in space and the United States creates its cosmic defense system, then we would find it very difficult to conclude an agreement about a reduction of strategic weapons. I would like to illuminate this for the Hungarian television viewers through an example: It is now being said in the United States that their so-called cosmic defense prevents 70 or 80 percent of the missiles of the hypothetical enemy from flying into U.S. territory. If this system comes into being and if, via this, the United States achieves some kind of military advantage, then the other side will endeavor to make as many as possible of the remaining 30 percent of missiles which do get through. Thus the issues are linked together and it is for this reason that we should find our way precisely around the details. I could speak for a long time about the concreteness of the Soviet proposals. These are completely concrete.

[Horn, interrupting] May I pose a question at this stage? I followed Mr Palmer's logic and I would like to ask the following:

It is true, is it not, that the issue of European missiles has been a case, for a long time, but at least since December 1979? Following that -- it was a U.S. standpoint with which the West Europeans agreed and it is a particularly important issue for us, our being a European country too -- Europe should be made free of every kind of nuclear weapon. Now, you mentioned that the Soviet Union puts out one after another additional proposal, that she escalates proposals.

Here is what I do not understand: Regarding nuclear weapons, the opinion was that the Soviet Union should dismantle the SS-20's, but in such a way that they should be destroyed, that they should not be redeployed in Asia. The Soviet Union accepted this. After that, it came about that after all, negotiations should be held about missiles deployed in Asia. The Soviet proposal contains this, as well. After that, it was said that the Soviet Union brought up this matter because it was in a superior position in Europe regarding conventional weapons, so could easily get rid of her European nuclear weapons. Now the Soviet side has proposed a radical reduction in conventional weapons as well. I see a logical link between these which essentially is a reaction to all the things the West raised earlier regarding Euromissiles. Is it not how you assess this Mr Palmer? What else could be done in your opinion, for example, on the issue of Euromissiles, where agreement is perhaps nearest to conclusion?

[Primakov] It seems to me that the same text immediately becomes unacceptable for Washington sometimes by simply being translated from English to Russian. However, there is another issue that you mentioned too: The U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers did not meet. Speaking frankly, I, myself, and many others are very sorry that this meeting did not take place, a meeting which we would have liked very much. However, how could we attend this meeting when the United States was bombing peaceful Libyan cities? An entirely new international situation came about. How could we go to this meeting immediately after the event? Despite this, Comrade Gorbachev announced in connection with this that the possibilities for a summit had not yet been exhausted. This is perfectly understandable. There is a need for it. We live in an age where such a meeting is simply indispensable. I would like to single out two things in connection with this: We were, both of us, in Geneva at the time of the summit. We were able to see how important it was that the leaders of the two countries get to know each other. It is obvious that neither you nor I would insist on their meeting purely for their getting to know each other once more. It is clear that we should do everything to ensure that some kind of result be achieved at the summit, that this be appropriately prepared. This preparatory work, however, can be successful only if international tension is reduced and if one participant of the planned meeting does not do something to poison the entire international situation, rendering the latter completely unconducive for the summit. Now it is precisely what is at issue here.

[Moderator] Let me ask for patience for a minute, and after that immediately .... however, etiquette now demands that we give the microphone to Mr Palmer.

[Palmer] Before everything, I say in reply to both of you that there is undoubtedly a link between offensive and defensive strategic weapons, just as there is a link between conventional and nuclear weapons. It is our conviction that we should act at once in all these areas and that we need good proposals affecting the entire question complex. In this vein, we definitely welcome Mr Gorbachev's intention to debate all these questions; we too are ready for this. However, I, myself, dealing with relations between the two countries for 22 years, believe that ambition can sometimes obstruct rationality. Today we face the great danger that we perhaps might slide back to the 1950's when all of us, both sides, merely carried out propaganda about arms limitation; great comprehensive proposals were put forward but concrete steps were hardly taken.

The present administration, the Reagan administration, has quite a short time left; it is possible that it is the civil servant side of me now speaking primarily, but nonetheless I would like to urge going ahead where possible, to our knowledge.

Second, I would mention another matter briefly, although I would not like to cut in front of my German colleague. You mentioned how difficult it was to convene a foreign ministerial meeting shortly after the Libyan bombing. We, too, had such difficulties, but still we were there at the Madrid meeting of foreign ministers not long after a Korean passenger aircraft was shot down, when 67 Americans died. Several attacks were carried out against Pakistan, which is our ally, where the Soviet and Afghan air forces attacked civil targets; we were not happy then either. What as a professional politician, I would urge that we put aside the theory of linkage. This theory was employed by several U.S. administrations in the past, but the present government is against it. I am worried that the Soviet Union is beginning to learn this old, bad habit from us, that we link regional questions with the main issue, such as with the cause of arms limitation. I oppose the linking of problems. It would be to the advantage of all of us if we stopped this practice because our relationship is always burdened by some kind of problem.

[Scheer] First of all, I do not think that the planned second summit between the U.S. President and the CPSU general secretary will fail to materialize because of the differing interests and the involvement of the two superpowers in the various regions of the world. Rather, in my opinion, the next summit meeting depends on concrete prospects for achieving results of substance in regard to the central problem, that which determines relations between the two world powers, between the two blocs, namely the issue of disarmament and the arms limitation. This will be the decisive factor.

So far, we have mentioned three areas, which, of course, are all connected. The moratorium on nuclear tests was mentioned, as well as the militarization of space and the medium-range missiles in Europe. I do not think that the official explanations and justifications of the U.S. Government concerning the moratorium on nuclear tests are well founded. The United States always conducted a greater number of tests. I do not believe that the Soviet Union attained a technological superiority during its earlier tests. In my opinion, something else is involved here: The real reason is the program for the militarization of space.

Let us, however, not restrict this analysis to relations between the two superpowers. In my opinion, the problem of medium-range missiles is not caused primarily by the zero option proposed by the U.S. Government.

The essence of the zero option is that there should be no medium-range missiles in Western Europe and or any missiles in the Soviet Union which could be used against targets in Western Europe. This is the zero option advocated by general secretary Gorbachev. Since 1983, this has been the U.S. official position as well. Here, in fact, the inhibiting factor is Western Europe. The question is the future role of the British and French nuclear weapons. Should they remain outside any agreement? In that case it would be extremely difficult or even impossible to reach any agreement on the question of medium-range missiles.

[Moderator] Let us return to Geneva, perhaps. Both my neighbors participated in the negotiations, and thus they have personal memories of the atmosphere there. Mr Palmer, you said that you consider the signing of an agreement on a 50 percent reduction in weapons next year possible, or that this is what the United States is endeavoring to achieve? I am not so optimistic, but let me ask you, in your own judgement, what is left of the Geneva spirit?

[Palmer] I think a great deal, but we never use the term "Geneva spirit." I feel that Secretary Dobrynin returned to Moscow with a very clear idea regarding our intentions and I assume that General Secretary Gorbachev received this favorably. In my view, this is what has remained of Geneva; in particular, what has remained is the relationship between these two people.

[Moderator] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, is it true that Dobrynin returned to Moscow with such an unequivocally positive message?

[Primakov] I think that my U.S. colleague overestimates the significance of what they told Comrade Dobrynin. The essence here is not that they might have expressed some sort of abstract willingness to make progress. Concrete steps are needed for a meeting, but we have a very difficult partner. You have also mentioned that in our country the administration is changing all the time. One can never know what happens afterward. We are dealing with U.S. partners, whose leadership changes at regular intervals. At the beginning of his administration, the president is preoccupied with his reelection. When this period ends and he has been elected for another 4 years, perhaps he could develop further, but the time soon comes when he has to leave, and we do not know who his successor will be.

Let us, however, turn to the example of Great Britain. Mr Scheer mentioned this subject. In many respects, I share his opinion concerning the medium-range missiles. It will be difficult to reach agreement on this topic. On my part, I am also in favor of negotiations with Britain and France present. I visited London 2 weeks ago and had talks with Mr Renton, minister of state at the Foreign Office. I asked him the following question: How is it possible that you do not want to discuss the problem of the British nuclear weapons within the framework of the bilateral Soviet-U.S. negotiations, nor, at the same time, do you want to negotiate with us concerning the solution of these issues? Well, what should there be, in that case? We are always led into some sort of blind alley, in this or that form. It is very difficult to get anywhere with partners like this. I think this is clear.

Then, if one counterargument is destroyed, they come up with another, and if that falls by the wayside, there is always a third one. The question justly arises: Does the West -- I have primarily the United States and its closest allies in mind -- want a radical reduction in armaments and the elimination of nuclear weapons at all? Does the West want this or not? As far as I am concerned, whether the intention of the United States is to eliminate the nuclear weapons of mass destruction is a big question.

The U.S. excuses have been mentioned here. You say to this that you could also bring up similar accusations against the Soviet Union. But let us see the accusations. It is news to me that Soviet soldiers have ever transgressed Pakistani territory or airspace. What this reminds me of is that when we had to go into Afghanistan. In the United States, in our country, and in some other Western countries as well, it was said that we went there in order to move into Saudi Arabia, through Pakistan, or to conquer Pakistan, and so on. But now no one says this. This is quite understandable. But I do not know about the things that you are talking about.

In regard to the blowing up of the U.S. plane -- or, more correctly, the plane was not American, only some of the passengers -- I hope, Mr Palmer, you are not trying to hold us responsible for this. So I think it would be useless for you now to endeavor to find a justification for your actions in Libya, to seek some sort of analogy. This cannot be successful.

Alright, I agree that we should leave this; let us talk of the future instead. This would make our conversation more constructive. In regard to the future, in my opinion, we must now definitely renounce any action that would make the international situation more complicated before the summit. This is quite understandable. This is precisely what happened in Libya. This is the type of action that you have carried out and we cannot close our eyes to this. This is something that you know as well. You have accused us more than once [words indistinct]. I cannot accept the accusation that we are only concerned with our developing relationship with the United States and with nothing else. Indeed, we regard these relations as very important, very important indeed. The fate of the world to a great extent depends on these. But you cannot believe either that with us, everything is restricted to the relationship that has been developed with the United States. We have wide-ranging relations with the FRG, with other Western European countries, with the Third World countries, with Japan, and so on. We must take these relations into consideration when we act.

[Horn] Let me just make a brief observation. Well, quite independent of what we call it, the Geneva spirit or the results of Geneva, naturally, my judgement is that under no circumstances could it be said that everything on which a mutual agreement was reached in Geneva has disappeared. The Soviet-U.S. relationship is not the same that it was in 1984, even though the whole world expected more in the wake of the Geneva summit.

I would not question Mr Palmer's optimism in regard to the future. It is possible that he is aware of specific answers to the Soviet initiatives -- he could know of these as a result of his official position -- which could in fact lead to a substantial agreement. Thus, this is something only he, or, more precisely, the U.S. Administration, can judge. I am confident that he will be right.

[Primakov] In this case, Mr Palmer would deny the well-known saying that a pessimist is a well-informed optimist.

[Moderator] I would like to ask something more concrete, which is related to SDI, and to which Dr Scheer said that, in his opinion, it was the most grave question at the moment. If a person reads the serious writings of the international press related to SDI, then he understands that it is in part scientific research, which mankind probably would do if it was not arming itself. It is in part obviously related to the arms race, and the question arises, if the United States really endeavors for an agreement with the Soviet Union for fundamental strategic balance, why is it not possible to go so far, at least, that the U.S. Administration would say: We are doing laser research for certain goals, but we immediately accept the obligation that we do not plan to use it for any kind of military goal.

[Palmer] I am very satisfied that General Secretary Gorbachev now often mentions verification, the lack of which perhaps is the greatest obstacle to arms limitation. We are ready, without preconditions, for nuclear test experts to meet and discuss what it is possible to do in this issue, on the level of testing. No matter how much we respect mass information, and television too, we do not believe that we can achieve anything by sending messages to one another via our television colleagues. The politicians must sit at the negotiating table, whether they be foreign ministers, political leaders, nuclear testing or other exports. They must work out the details.

Finally, the issue of space defense. The opposition party and the government party in the FRG agree (?with us) that it is worthwhile to utilize the possibilities. It is not necessary now to put it into operation -- we agree on this -- because we observe the SALT agreement as it applies to intercontinental missiles and the limitations of it for space.

However, just like the Soviet military leadership, we feel that it is worthwhile to examine whether strategic defense, space defense can stave off the nuclear nightmare, whether it can serve as a shield or umbrella, not only for the United States. As President Reagan already said at the beginning, it must be a program that is useful for the Soviet Union, too. However, if it did not occur in this way, then all it really would be destabilizing [words indistinct]. Both countries would need a similar shield. Naturally, we profess that Europe, central Europe -- where we now are speaking -- should profit from it. It would be necessary to create a shield, umbrella -- no matter what it was called -- that would defend Western Europe too. I agree with you that it is a possible, destabilizing factor, which intensifies the arms race. For precisely this reason, it can be realized only with agreement, not unilaterally, whether on the part of the United States or the Soviet Union. It is necessary to advance step by step, so that everyone is sure that no one side gains one-sided superiority.

We already said in Geneva: We are not endeavoring for superiority of strength. On the contrary, we want a stable international situation and disarmament. We would like to build trust.

[Moderator] You must allow a question to supplement this. A quite intensive debate is taking place now in the United States, on whether the stipulations of the SALT II treaty, which by the way never was ratified, should be observed in the future, or whether SALT II should not be observed. What does central Europe think of this?

[Horn] President Reagan will not allow the [word indistinct] of SALT II, for the moment, at least.

[Palmer] I always agree with colleagues of mine who work in the foreign ministries of other countries. You are right. The President has decided on this and you can be reassured, at least, for the time being. However, we will still deal with these problems this year; at the moment, we are respecting the limitations, which have been in effect for some time.

[Moderator] So the reassurance is not complete, it is only conditional.

[Primakov] There is an issue, however, which is more important than this, because the observance of [word indistinct] limiting antimissile systems seems to be more important than anything else. Because if the space defense system is further developed, then the right of existence of the already-concluded agreement regulating antimissile systems will become doubtful. If this treaty becomes invalid, however, then the possibility of reducing the number of offensive, generally strategic missiles will cease. That is an important, extremely important issue.

In my opinion, it is worthwhile to ponder it, because if (you join in) space armaments, it will have such consequences too. Space armaments invalidate the (?endeavor) on whose basis we are trying to work out arms limitation agreements, and step up our activity related to them. In regard to medium-range missiles in Europe, the United States has, in truth, answered our proposal. However. let us look backward a bit. Let us remember the time when NATO passed the twin resolution. NATO decided that when the Soviet Union destroyed its medium-range missiles, the United States would not deploy its missiles either. But it appears to me that nothing was mentioned in this twin resolution about Asia. Now, we propose that we destroy these missiles on both sides. The United States links it to the condition that we should destroy our missiles in Asia. However, those have an entirely different purpose. The United States replies that they must be destroyed because we can easily toss the missiles over to Europe.

However, every military expert can say that it is easier to toss the Pershing II missiles from the United States to Western Europe than to transport missiles from the eastern part of the Soviet Union to its European part, all the more so, because every such movement can be checked.

Mrs Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain, goes even further than that. She says that we do not want to destroy our missiles set up on our European territory; we only want to relocate them in Asia, which fully contradicts the Soviet stance. We have clearly said: We will destroy the Soviet stance. We have clearly said: We will destroy everything, with international verification, including on-the-spot observation.

Let us take another example, the modernization of the British and French nuclear weapons. What will happen if they modernize, if the United States later delivers nuclear weapons to them? It is clear that this is unfair because by this the balance would be upset. Mr Palmer, it is possible to agree with us, because in my opinion our stance is very constructive and flexible. Unfortunately, you, on the other said, do not move. I do not know when you will move, I do not know.

[Moderator] Let me now ask, as a central European, as a Hungarian, for a few words about European relations from all four of you; such as about the problems of this continent, and if I may, I would give the microphone to Gyula Horn. In your view, can the Stockholm conference, even in this uncertain mood, end with success? Will the European countries be able to agree with the United States and the USSR on at least a minimal step forward, so that at least the things which evolved in Europe in the 1970's would not be lost?

[Horn] I fully agree that we must get beyond armament, both regarding weapons and the subject of armament. We should have an exchange about political processes. I think that the all-European processes have become of higher value, despite the fact that there are certain skeptical opinions, which hold that the Helsinki process has exhausted itself. They link this to the fact that very many consultations have taken place since 1975, but no practical step has been made; or agreements and joint documents, and so forth were arrived at. I do not share this view because the process itself is still very important. There were periods when only the forums within the Helsinki process ensured the East-West dialogue; in the most tense situations they provided the possibility of being in touch. This refers to both renouncing the use of force and the issues related to the concrete measures building trust and strengthening security.

Second, let us look at the issues of European economic cooperation -- and this does not apply to Vienna only, but even before it -- because, in my judgement, both regarding the first basket of the Helsinki Final Document, meaning political relations, and so on, and the third basket, human rights, progress has been made. A whole series of consultations were held in this sphere, but in the economic field the situation regarding East-West relations, the European process is worse than in 1975. Protectionist trends have become stronger, so have embargo-type endeavors. The CEMA list causes a lot of damage; the United States has been promoting this very powerfully in the past few years, and this harms to more than a small extent not only the basis of detente, but that of, I daresay, all entire mutual security.

[Moderator] This program has a tradition, namely that at the end we sum up our impressions and state what we regard as possible or desirable in the coming weeks and months. How do you see world politics developing in the year from now on?

[Palmer] I think it is important to be realistic so that we will not be caught unaware by developments. Terrorism is a very important issue for us now in the United States. Last year 27 Americans were victims of terrorism. However, what we have done in Libya did not please us any more than it pleased you. It is certain that we would not like to repeat it. I think that we are all in agreement with what has been said by General Secretary Gorbachev, namely that we must concern ourselves with terrorism and must stop it.

I think Europe is a politically consolidated region at the present time. There is no danger of war today. If we look at the history of Europe, the present period appears to be a favorable one. If I now look around from here, in Hungary, it seems to me that your country is dealing with matters well, just as the whole region is doing well, thus there is reason for optimism.

[Horn] Well, if the representatives of the Soviet Union and of the United States are optimistic, if they are both optimistic, then we shall be double optimistic. What I hope for is that in a year's time, we will be able to talk about genuine results in Geneva, that some sort of agreement will be reached there in regard to arms limitation.

In my opinion, everything Mr Palmer has raised, namely the Third World, bilateral relations, and so on, decisively depends on the results achieved in the sphere of the arms limitation and on the strengthening of mutual security. If there is something that I wish for, it is that in a year's time we would be able to report on achievements here and we, not a medium-sized country, such as the FRG, but as a small country, at least in relative terms, as well as the other medium-sized and small countries, can participate actively in this matter; what is more, to some extent can play the role of shock absorber.

[Moderator] Here is a new concept in the sphere of diplomacy -- shock absorber. Thank you, Dr Scheer. Yevgeniy Maksimovich.

[Primakov] I have three wishes. First of all, my wish is that we should not approach any closer the threshold of war, beyond which humankind is threatened with the danger of annihilation. I think that this is everyone's most important and most natural wish. Second, it is my wish that all peoples be able to live in peace and be able to enjoy all the blessings of their independence. I wish this primarily to the people of Nicaragua, as well as to the other threatened peoples. I wish that there not be any excesses violating their sovereignty. My third wish is that it be possible to make programs like this very frequently. You have said that this program had to be taken off the air for a while because of the increased international tension. I would like to see a world in which there are many programs like this, advancing the atmosphere of detente.

MSZMP'S HAMORI VIEWS COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

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[Interview with Csaba Hamori, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of Communist Youth League, KISZ, Central Committee by correspondent Peter Horvath, date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] Dear viewers, the Communist Youth League (KISZ) will be holding its 11th congress in 2 weeks time. Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ Central Committee, will discuss the congress preparations and his views concerning the values, role, and possibilities of Hungarian youth. The young politician is interviewed by Peter Horvath.

[Horvath] The name of Csaba Hamori is frequently seen in the newspapers; he participates, holds talks, and gives speeches. Whom do you usually talk with and what about?

[Hamori] I talk with everyone with whom I have some business in common. I meet KISZ activists at least once a week; sometimes I refer to this as talking to living KISZ members -- that is, not just the leaders who work directly with me. Of course, these conversations also quickly reveal whether we really have any business in common. Looking at the last few months, it seems to me that there is plenty.

[Horvath] Do you meet your fellow students, those who attended the University of Technology at the same time that you did, or, rather, when we did, since we went there at the same time?

[Hamori] I meet several of them once a year and some others occasionally, from time to time. These meetings lead me to a somewhat unfashionable conclusion: What I observe in connection with them, my onetime fellow students, our onetime fellow students, is that this is a far from lost generation. I see that all of them have worthwhile work.

[Horvath] Could one say, therefore, that ours was a successful year?

[Hamori] Those who studied -- and I might say those who now study -- at the University of Technology in general remain close to life, and after the university seek out tasks, most of them in their original professions. This applies to the great majority. My own rule, my career, is exceptional.

[Horvath] One could say that you are one of those who have left the profession.

[Hamori] Yes, I am not the only one, but I am one of those who have left the profession. Later on, I graduated from the Political Academy correspondence course.

[Horvath] Is it good to be a young politician today in Hungary?

[Hamori] It is good to be a politician because one feels that one can change, shape one's environment, ourselves, and do one's work. Whether it is good to be a young politician -- the answer to this question is, on the whole, also yes. This means that in our work, in my own work and in the work of my colleagues, we are aware of the difficulties; we are aware of how exceptionally great our tasks are; how great the challenge is that we must face up to.

[Horvath] How can this be formulated more precisely? What is this great challenge?

[Hamori] It is the involvement of the young and growing generations, those that succeed one another, in the building of society, so that they should regard socialism and socialism in Hungary as their own, and as soon as possible. This does not mean that they should accept what exists in a passive way; they should want to change it and improve it. It is our task to ensure that this should come about as soon as possible. Young people become just as much aware of the complexity and confusion of the present-day world as the adults. This is in part thanks to you, to television. The difference is that young people are even less able, to put in place the great quantity of information reaching them, the often depressing information, than the more experienced people. Even so, it is my experience that they regard the world as their own, including this world here at home. In my opinion, this is the most important thing and it is on this basis, building on this, that we can carry out our work.

How adult society regards this -- well, the adult society of every period finds it difficult to accept the fact that young people are different. This has always been true and is true at the present time as well. Incidentally, this can be experienced in a measurable sense as well. In the National Assembly and council elections last year, the proportion of young deputies and council members decreased considerably.

[Horvath] I think we can express this fact by saying that with multiple candidacies the younger candidate generally lose out. I wonder why?

[Hamori] When a younger and an older candidate were selected, in general, the older one got elected. I think that in part this is a matter of tradition, a question of deference. The expression, father of the homeland, in itself expresses that the Hungarians see someone of mature years filling this post. However, I think also that in many places it was not recognized that a young man who speaks in a different style, who might be more vehement, more radical, could make a contribution. This was recognized in fewer places than we would have liked.

[Horvath] In principle, there is no problem here; it is acknowledged that in the functioning of society there are aspects where radical changes are needed. Only, it seems from what you have said that this is not happening.

[Hamori] There always has been and there continues to be resistance to change. This is so in our case as well, in almost every area of society. Besides the fact that we are talking about reforms in various areas, and doing so rather loudly, it has to be recognized that implementing these is extremely difficult and meets a great many obstacles. This applies to the system of political institutions and the economy alike; in practice this is true of every sphere.

[Horvath] Are there international comparisons in this connection?

[Hamori] If we examine which societies make what use of the initiative and dynamism which exist in young people, we cannot boast too much. We are by no means in the vanguard. I think that from this point of view at best we can put ourselves in the medium category. In our country, generations are piling on top of each other in a very measurable way. The fundamental reason for this of course is not in the sphere of youth policy but politics. The reason is that even now we are not evaluating people's work, performance in accordance with their actual performance but rather in accordance with age, hierarchical position, custom, and other factors, some of which are perhaps even embassassing and to be condemned.

[Horvath] Can this be maintained for a long time?

[Hamori] No, this is the most urgent task in Hungary -- to ensure that the principle of rewards being in line with achievements should be manifested to a greater extent. One can count on young people in this because this generation, the young people, constitute that part of society that has a genuine, long-term interest in evaluating according to performance. This applies not only to the filling of the various leading posts -- this is usually the starting point, but only a narrow area of life -- but to everyday work as well. In other words, let us not try to solve social policy and other tasks through the wages. This can only create confusion and mixups.

[Horvath] How should it be done, then?

[Hamori] Let us separate them. Let us evaluate the performance of the 28-year-old skilled worker on the same basis which we evaluate the work of the 54-year-old skilled worker. The basis should be the work carried out. The larger quantity and better quality work should be better paid. This should be expressed in the hourly wage or in other ways of evaluating performance.

[Horvath] Well, it would be nice if this were so but as regards making this general practice -- I will not even ask you to predict how long it will take to realize this. After all, customs have been different for centuries in Hungary.

[Hamori] Well, in those countries where the bourgeois development occurred earlier and was more rapid, where the building of the socialist society does not have to simultaneously carry out such almost classical bourgeois developmental tasks as well, in those places this has been and is easier to realize. Here this is a slow process, a task that has been with us for a long time. I cannot make predictions, therefore. At the end of the sixties a start was made at the universities and academies to alter the tenure of professorial posts from life tenure to one of a specific number of years. At the time, many of us had the illusion that in the long term, this would result in much higher quality. Well, this has not happened as yet. For a long time now, university and college professors have been receiving tenure for a specific period of time, but somehow this has not manifested itself in total performance as yet.

I think that this might be true in the same way of other spheres of society as well. The extension of the democratic forms does not automatically lead to better performance and results. What I wanted to emphasize in the earlier example is that certain semi-feudal or other conditions to be condemned are easily inherited and, though in an implicit form, are continuing to exist in our society.

[Horvath] I take as my point of departure that the 21st century will soon be here, and in the 21st century, the strong men of the age will be the present-day teenagers.

[Hamori] We do not know what the 21st century will be like. Looking back on our century, on the 20th century, at the end of the last century no one had any notion what this century would bring. At the time when I used to read a lot more physics, including the history of physics, the turn of the century was memorable for me due to the fact that it was in December 1900 that Max Planck published the fundamental interconnections of the quantum theory. A great many things have resulted from this. Society also developed differently, one might say in its totality in a more optimistic way for humanity than it was thought in the last century. I am thinking here not of the utopians but of the realists.

Young people do not make long-term plans. At least, it is my experience that the majority of them regard the next few years as the important ones and have a plan for these years. I consider this to be perfectly normal. The present-day young generations also possess what I might term free energy, which they want to devote, beyond the necessary tasks of work and study, to social life, time to be spent together. What we must ensure is that our movement-political goals and their free energy should meet. For this reason we are ensuring more flexible organizational possibilities in almost every sphere for young people. Naturally, this does not mean that we abandon, let go of our own requirements and norms. Merely, we consider that those things which earlier figured in the rule book as some sort of holy script can be reconsidered.

[Horvath] I have read the following sentence in an earlier interview. Let me quote: When I was in secondary school and KISZ told us to go, we went. Today the first reaction is, why should we go? Well, this does not matter if there is an appropriate answer. It does not matter if KISZ can offer an understandable and worthwhile program. Can KISZ offer such a program?

[Hamori] It can do so in an increasing number of areas. This is a quite taken out of context from a NEPSZABADSAG interview. There were other things said in it as well. For example, that quite obviously KISZ cannot lay down everything for every local branch. We did try to do this earlier, but it cannot be done. What we would like to see is the development of KISZ work in the local organizations in which programs that are accepted by the members, programs which they regard as their own, would develop in line with the requirements of the KISZ members, with adult helpers also involved. Naturally, we are providing help from the center directives as well, but we do not want to provide detailed regulations. We want to create a livelier movement. We want to create an organization with a stronger movement character than the one at present.

[Horvath] There are many KISZ patronage schemes, at least in my opinion, and I do not understand the precise contemporary content of these schemes.

[Hamori] I do not know whether there are too many or too few; there are such schemes and the way our economic situation appears to me, there will be in the future as well. KISZ cannot and will not solve the main tasks and problems of the economy, but it can contribute to their solution. It can do so precisely by providing the so-called reserve or movement resource that can be utilized in cases where something has slowed down, where things are not going well. This is not something that can be made into a permanent system; rather, it can be employed on occasion and in certain situations and consequently careful consideration must always be given to what it is that can be declared as central patronage. We want very few of these and are creating very few.

[Horvath] Can I express this by saying that we have run out of Hansags [a project in which KISZ utilized young people in a soil reclamation scheme in the Hansag area of Hungary]?

[Hamori] This is a good question. The Hansag symbol indicates not only what our predecessors did at that time, their achievements, it also indicates what was entrusted to them. There was the courage to entrust them with great tasks. I would not say that we have run out of Hansags, it is just that we must find them. It is certain that it will not be a Hansag once again but something else, but it has to be something that can be measured, something that everyone who has participated in it can accept and profess as his own.

[Horvath] What sort of new spheres might there be? After all, by now it is not a question of having to reclaim the Hansag, of having to move mountains, but, for example, of the dissemination of computer culture. In general, it is necessary to formulate, understand, and disseminate work culture. In the sphere of biotechnology, which is a very modern branch of science, and which is at the same time a very complex branch of production, this has to be disseminated and it can only be done among young people. As regards its magnitude, this does compare with the Hansag.

[Hamori] Yes, this is so, only it is less definable and measurable. It is more difficult to give an account of it. However, this is not something to express regret about; this has to be accepted. The decision of what the Communist Youth League reagrds as most important largely derives from the big social programs. You have mentioned work culture. I would not be afraid of formulating this more crudely: work discipline, order, including the fulfillment of the fundamental duties and learning, cannot be alien from KISZ either, meaning the observation of these norms and making others observe them. Those who are KISZ leaders preferably should be good in their occupations as well; incidentally, among other reasons because according to our experiences only those people can gain real prestige among their fellows who are carrying out their basic activities at a high level.

[Horvath] Does not KISZ undertake tasks which are really state tasks?

[Hamori] Yes, KISZ does undertake many such tasks and will do so in the future as well, because in order for something to become a state task it has to be thought up first, it has to be introduced, and only after war can it be made into a state task, if it comes to be regarded as a long-term, important task. Thus, the problem is not when KISZ deals with more things than its narrowly-interpreted political activity; the problem is when it deals with so many things that its strength and attention are diverted from the main issues.

[Horvath] In other words, KISZ is ready for renewal. More precisely, it has recognized that it must renew itself in many aspects, including organization. Is this an endeavor that everyone welcomes? Does everyone understand this endeavor?

[Hamori] As with every change, with every reform, there are debates here as well. These debates derive in part from interest relations and in part from habits and a fear of the new. There are debates, for example, about our endeavor to rejuvenate ourselves. Many people consider that the means of interest representation which up to now has been the only one available to them and a good one, KISZ, will in future want to devote less attention to them. This is a rather characteristic manifestation among young professionals. Then there are also mistaken interpretations. For example, the age limit for the admission of new members, which we have set out for the congress, is interpreted by a part of public opinion as an age limit for membership. In other words, it is thought that above the age of 26 people will be regarded as too old to be KISZ members. No, this only relates to the admission of members. We consider that the experiences of older people are needed in KISZ as well. Even in the long term, as regards the leaders and the activists, I do not regard it as unnatural or abnormal if they are a few years older than the bulk of the membership.

What I do regard as a noteworthy and bad tendency is when this happens on a large scale. There are such indications at the present time. What I think in this connection is that in a dynamically developing society, a youth organization should not have to deal with the masses between the ages of 30 and 40; more precisely, some others should concern themselves with these masses.

[Horvath] Does this mean at the same time that the so-called interest protection activity of KISZ will decrease or that at the work places, for example, the trade unions will have to take over the interest representational role of KISZ?

[Hamori] No, this does not mean that. For a political organization, including ours, the protection and representation of interests is not one function among many but its essential function.

In my view, just as in our society in the final analysis, the party has to express the interests of the working class, the interests of the fundamental and burden-bearing classes of the work of socialist construction, in the same way KISZ has to express the interests of youth, or in that sphere the interests of the best elements of youth. This also means that we do not want to abandon representational interest, interest protection work in general; what we want is that this should be filled with genuine political content, that it should not be backed by legal regulations alone but legal regulations, as well as a community, some sort of perceptible performance, which is both an economic and a community performance. This is what we want. In other words, we believe that in the next few years it is not the number of decrees representing and expressing the interests of youth that has to be increased, but rather we have to adjust the political means in the area of interest representation to the forms that by and large already exist.

[Horvath] It seems to me that the emphasis, the intended activities of KISZ and its organizational activities, is aimed primarily at pupils and students.

[Hamori] We believe that the center of gravity of the work of KISZ must be shifted toward the younger age groups. If we look at this from the occupational point of view, then he means that the majority of our activities, our center of gravity, extends to the pupils studying in secondary schools, that is vocational training school pupils and secondary school pupils, students engaged in university or polytechnic education, people doing military service and to the working youths a few years after they start work. This also means that we would deal primarily with problems relating to their way of life.

[Horvath] The partners for this already exist. By partners I mean the trade unions, the People's Front, and other social organizations. Are these really partners already?

[Hamori] In accordance with the party's youth policy stance, the sharing of the work relating to the upbringing and education of youth must be made more determined and tangible than it has been up to now. This also means, as you say, that the People's Front and other social organizations must represent themselves in the ranks of young people; they must also be represented as organizations among youth. Of course, this process will not be as fast as many KISZ activists and KISZ leaders think or would like to have. It will stretch for several years, although we, naturally, would like to speed it up. KISZ will be able to direct its attention to the most important matters at the same rate as the rate of appearance of other organizations. And until they appear we will not be able to discard present tasks. After all, society and the environment, as sociologists would say, expect this from us, and it is difficult for us to confront this centrally.

[Horvath] What other communal forms does KISZ tolerate alongside itself? What types does it support, and what exclusive attachments does KISZ have?

[Hamori] Again, it is very difficult to answer this question in general terms. We could separate what we tolerate and support, or even dislike, at secondary schools, work places, and barracks. This must be decided locally. Generally we can state that KISZ does not want to fulfill an exclusive role; it cannot do this among young people. KISZ would like other rational organizations, i.e. ones meeting communal norms, to be born. KISZ does not wish to put its own stamp on everything. If KISZ finds something important, in other words if young people at a given place find it important, and it cannot be done in any other way, then it can be done under the aegis of KISZ. Later on it can become independent, or it can be taken over by something else. The main point is that all such organizations should have a master.

[Horvath] Ten years ago KISZ pinned exactly the same principle on its banner, and yet we are now talking about the need for change.

[Hamori] That is because no one else has appeared on the scene, and perhaps KISZ itself did not feel like urging others to this role. But what I consider fundamental is that KISZ is still alone. If others were also present then we would not have to discuss this as a theoretical issue.

[Horvath] Does KISZ already have real competition?

[Hamori] If you consider the company and forms of community in which young people spend their time, then I can say yes. In fact there are quite a few. But these are still shrouded, up to the present day, in fear and prejudice in many places. KISZ itself developed and is developing its relations with these in a rather uncertain manner. So in this respect also, if you like, we want changes.

[Horvath] Why is it that in some instances local KISZ organizations are afraid of this? After all, you have to debate with such different groups. You have to debate in locations that must be persuaded. And obviously the objective of KISZ is to win such debates, which can be political in nature. Does KISZ have enough good cadres to be able to win such daily practical debates?

[Hamori] Today's KISZ generation, as has been characteristic of previous generations, grew up in an environment free of real political debate. They were raised, in a political sense, mostly in a greenhouse environment. They were protected by us and many others from these debates. Life forces us to face this issue as well with more courage. So I can tell you that today we have fewer cadres than we would need, but there are great and encouraging possibilities for our numbers in such debates. By the way, we do not intend the other types of organizations to be exclusively political, nor is it the intention of the party's youth policy stance. The mass organization of Hungarian youth continues to be KISZ. But alongside this, many things can be done and must be done and these may acquire and will acquire political content in a certain sense. So there will be an increasing need for debate, persuasion and argument within the generations of youth.

[Horvath] There are many trends in the world. There were a great many fashions arriving from the West which nobody was too happy about. I do not want to list them here. But as the moment, there is a very positive fashion in the West, at least as far as I know -- the cult of healthy living. What is KISZ trying to do to spread this trend faster in Hungary than it would by itself?

[Hamori] Our league has, for a long time, at least about 15 years, taken seriously the fitness and physical conditioning of young people. It cannot solve it all by itself. There is a deteriorating tendency in Hungary. In connection with this problem, we wish to propagate primarily the good things, and make them fashionable. You used the phrase the "cult of healthy living." We voiced it during preparations for the congress. Then we were criticized for not using the best possible phrase. We may change the phrase, but we shall stick to the content, i.e. that things that are harmful to young people and to society should not be popular among them. What should be popular is exercise, as much exercise as possible, as little smoking, alcohol, and so forth as possible.

[Horvath] What chance do you have to live a healthy life?

[Hamori] I have been pursuing one sport or another for the best part of the last 20 years. I have tried several things, but for lack of talent I ended up with regular rowing and canoeing.

A few years ago I started playing tennis in the winter. Sometimes I go skiing, for about 1 week during the year. I jog quite often, usually in the evening -- it is a good opportunity for thinking. So I do a lot of things.

[Horvath] Do you jog alone, or with your family? I know you have a daughter of 8 and another one of 11. You have a young wife who is also a mechanical engineer.

[Hamori] Yes, we have run together, but usually I run alone. And I try to get my daughters to run, but it's very difficult.

[Horvath] KISZ is preparing for its 11th congress by examining the situation of its members in separate strata, such as secondary school pupils, university students, young people who are already working, members of the intelligentsia, and so forth. What can you tell us about the life, problems, efforts, and goals of such individual strata?

[Hamori] The fact that we are increasingly endeavoring in KISZ to think and act in accordance with the various strata of youth, in the regional and central organizations for example, is not new. This is an endeavor that has been in existence for around 10 years. And it should be interpreted as indicating that we would like to find increasingly courageously and in greater steps forms appropriate to individual schools and work places, to adapt ourselves to the environment in which young people work and study. So this is the essence of stratum-oriented policy. We believe that we must not apply the same methods to secondary school pupils and, for instance, young people already setting up a family. And as to what we want to do in individual strata, we must begin with secondary school pupils, in line with the aforementioned age-group centers of gravity. After all, this is where they first come across our league. What we would like is that in secondary schools KISZ should gather up the best people. This does not mean a team yet. But we consider the current 70, 80, 90 percent of the membership in some localities, and nearly 70 percent nationally, to be too high.

It would not be bad if this proportion were reduced, or if real political activism matched the size of the membership, or if it exceeded it. At the moment the reverse is true. What is needed for this is a much larger number of study circles and societies within secondary schools that are not directly affiliated with KISZ membership. If these exist in larger numbers, then the person who is not a member of KISZ does not feel isolated, excluded. KISZ can attract the best into its own ranks this way. Such study circles and school societies are already operating in many places, and the initial experience is encouraging. In order to transform this into a major national breakthrough and significant change, we need to win over a large number of teachers. This work is currently under way; I hope it will bring good results.

As for university and polytechnical students, although it appears to be an easily recognizable stratum, there are great differences among the various institutions. Altogether, there are between 68,000 and 70,000 polytechnic and university students. Nationally, 60 percent of these are KISZ members; it varies between 20 percent and 90 percent from one institution to the other. This KISZ membership, level of organization, is totally out of proportion to political activity, but the situation here is still different from secondary schools. The problem as we see it here is that since university and polytechnic KISZ organizations gather a different age group into their ranks, they consider greater independence and the ability to think for themselves a natural requirement. They do not always get the required help for this. I would say that in many places they are very isolated in their work.

I am referring to the way party and state organizations at the universities keep their distance, and at other places their hands are quite tied. So at universities and polytechnics an action-oriented, but at the same time very multicolored organizing activity should be undertaken. At a few places there are some very encouraging signs of this.

[Horvath] We have discussed secondary school pupils and university students. Let us talk about the working youth.

[Hamori] They constitute the biggest proportion of KISZ membership; they represent 57 percent at the moment. The working youths' stratum has always been the decisive layer within KISZ. But there are many different types of working youths as well. Our present classification, i.e., industry, the services, the food sector, and the intelligentsia; all these categories conceal, as we are well aware, arbitrary barriers. Among working youths the organization of KISZ and the work of the KISZ today shows a very varied picture. There is some relationship, though no direct proportionality, between the performance of a given economic unit and the performance, positive character and effectiveness, of its KISZ organization. It can be observed in the long term that the economic unit that shows signs of development tends to boast of a good KISZ organization. The one vegetating, not prospering, will sooner or later face problems in the long term in its youth work -- KISZ work as well.

[Horvath] Is this the precise logical sequence? Is the reverse not true also, i.e. that a progressively thinking and good KISZ organization would like to operate in a not too successful economic enterprise, but is unable to?

[Hamori] There have been such examples, and I suppose they will happen in the future as well. But we must be aware that usually it is not a KISZ organization that alters the performance of conditions of an economic unit, but it can participate in this change. In a given situation its role may be decisive. So the usual feature is that KISZ represents some of the workers at that place and within the enterprise, or economic unit, its role can be progressive. That is when it [word indistinct] in our judgement, when it carries out its work by aiming toward the often-mentioned increased productivity and liberation of resources.

[Horvath] What can be expected of the 11th KISZ Congress? I think that all we can expect, at the most, is that it can orient its members toward a modern outlook, in the right sense of the word. In other words, this congress can represent some sort of a mobilizing force. Am I underestimating the possibilities?

[Hamori] No, it may arouse interest among the public, and society, in youth, and in the youth movement. This is no small a matter. Secondly, it can strengthen or discard directions that have been formulated and laid down in the past years by the activists and leaders of KISZ. It is worth talking about the period of validity of a KISZ congress. The public believes that is 5 years. But KISZ has young people in its membership. There is a turnover. Every year, 100,000 people join and leave KISZ. So the time limit, the frequency of changes and our steps, if you like, can be greater, more concentrated than at other organizations. So we would like the present direction to prove correct. We will watch it, and if it does not prove correct then we will make changes; maybe after 1 year, maybe after 2 years.

The debates so far have shown that the majority of our membership, the people to whom we have talked and are talking, accept our main endeavors, and are arguing about their ways of implementation. And meanwhile, and this is not a minor goal either, our league has become more lively.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON POSSIBLE EEC BAN

LD121237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 May 86

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Andrzej Dorosz by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Andrzejewska] We face the menace of all 12 Common Market countries not purchasing foodstuffs from Poland. I am talking with Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Dorosz about the consequences that such step might have for the Polish economy. Minister, do we already know how much we could lose through this?

[Dorosz] Our annual export revenue from agricultural and food products exports to the EEC countries amounts to approximately 500-550 million dollars. That is a fairly significant sum, and approximately 12 percent of Poland's entire hard-currency exports. It is estimated that this anxiety -- I would not like to use stronger words -- which has spread through the EEC countries could lead to a reduction of approximately 30-35 million dollars, in Poland's export revenues this month. If the situation were to persist, it could mean a fall of several hundred million dollars in the revenues.

[Andrzejewska] Have we had experts from the EEC countries visit Poland? Have they tested our food?

[Dorosz] Poland has introduced a system of testing freight destined for the West also of its means of transport. The radiation level of carts, road vehicles, and ships are tested at border crossing points. We have consulted with the IAEA, but we have not had consultations with individual importing countries thus far. It has not seemed necessary to us, but if importing countries want to verify the state of our tests and want to verify the steps that we have taken to ensure the appropriate quality of foodstuffs exported to the those countries, we would, of course, be willing to cooperate.

[Andrzejewska] Have any agreements been broken? Could we expect some compensation? Does not anyone reckon with us at all?

[Dorosz] All exports are implemented on the basis of a contract, on the basis of an agreement. In theory we could demand that our Western customers bear the costs, but please note that the contracts are signed by enterprises. Both our enterprises and enterprises from the Western countries were taken by surprise by the government authorities' decisions. In this situation it would be, well, difficult to demand any compensation from importers who have been cooperating with Poland for many years. It is also, well, understandable that the Western countries may have made certain decisions. However, what worries us is that the EEC decisions bear marks of discrimination. They are more rigorous in regard to Poland, and Polish goods than in regard to goods from other countries. This is what will cause Polish protests.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SOVIET UNION BEGIN

LD122203 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Government teams from Poland and the Soviet Union, concerned with the development of economic relations between the two countries, have begun work in Warsaw.

The teams are headed by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers, and Guriy Stupniev, deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Here is a report from Moscow about cooperation between the two countries.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is it possible to double, in barely 15 fifteen years, economic potential and, as a result, (?provide) a radical improvement in living standards. In the Soviet Union discussions and activities concentrate on how best to do this. Part of the Western press voices doubts, however. Not all of the tasks of the previous 5-year period have been implemented in the Soviet Union, yet the planned growth rate is significantly higher than in the whole of the past 5-year period. However, the results of the first quarter are already proving that the accelerating policy is realistic. Production has grown by almost 7 percent -- last year it was 2 percent.

The Soviet Union, in the production of the so-called unit of national income, uses a great deal more fuel, energy and materials than, for example, the United States. The elimination of this gap is envisaged. The acceleration of the growth of national income will take place here without, to date, forcing an increased extraction of oil or other raw materials, but through an improvement in work technique and organization. Soviet economists stress that, quite simply, it has been decided to do that which others have already done -- and to go further. Here in the USSR there are working teams, constructors and equipment of the highest international standard. It is openly admitted that if everyone worked to such a high standard, the doubling of potential would take place here and now -- and not in 15 years' time. One of the great merits of the 27th CPSU congress is the consolidating of the awareness that acceleration is the only way toward a better life, and at the same time, one richer in content.

SZALAJDA MEETS PRC SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEADER

LD122134 Warsaw PAP in English 1930 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister, chairman of the government Committee for Science and Technological Progress Zbigniew Szalajda met here today with chairman of the state scientific and technological commission Song Jian who heads China's government scientific and technological delegation. The sides discussed bilateral cooperation in science and technology. During their one-week stay in Poland the Chinese delegation will tour scientific and research institutes and acquaint themselves with the development of Polish technology.

VATICAN'S POGGI VIEWS JARUZELSKI MEETING

LD091528 Warsaw PAP in English 1927 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Rome, May 8: Head of the team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government Archbishop Luigi Poggi today returned to Rome from Warsaw.

In a statement for the press he pointed out that during his visit to Poland he was received by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. The fact that the meeting took place, although it was not earlier scheduled in the programme of his visit to Warsaw, was deemed by Luigi Poggi to be an expression of Wojciech Jaruzelski's kindness. In the archbishop's opinion the meeting enabled a useful mutual presentation of both sides' points of view.

MLYNCZAK TALKS WITH ITALIAN PARTY LEADERS

LD112027 Warsaw PAP in English 1342 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Rome, May 11 -- Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Poland's vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the Democratic Party CC left Rome last evening. He headed a Democratic Party (DP) delegation which was on a visit to Italy since May 5 at the invitation from General Secretary of the Italian Republican Party (PRI) Giovanni Spadolini. The visit by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak was a return visit paid in connection with the participation of the PRI leadership delegation in the 13th DP Congress.

During his stay in Italy the DP CC chairman held talks with PRI General Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, with Chairman of the Christian Democratic Party (DC) Flaminio Piccoli and other personalities of the Italian political life. The Polish delegation met with chairman of the republican parliamentary floor group in the Chamber of Deputies Battaglia, Minister of Relations With Parliament Oscar Mammi, Italian intellectualists and representatives of Italian economic circles. These contacts will continue.

In the course of the visit to Italy the vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the DP CC and members of the Polish delegation were received at an audience in the Vatican by Pope John Paul II.

Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak told a PAP correspondent here that he considered the visit useful. As far as relations between the DP and PRI are concerned we stated that though the parties operate in different socio-political systems, our contacts, among other things, within the developing CSCE process will be profitable, said he.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

LD092318 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 8 -- The visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Austria CC today stayed in Radom, central Poland. Franz Muhri, chairman of the CPA Central Committee and Johan Steiner, head of its Foreign Department, met with Zofia Grzyb and members of the PUWP Voivodship Committee Secretariat in Radom. The guests were informed about the activities of the Radom Voivodship party organization and its preparations for the 10th Congress of the PUMP.

They also called on the crew of a local metal factory. Also today, the delegation of Austrian Communists called at the headquarters of the National Agreement of Trade Unions OPZZ. The sides pointed with satisfaction to the favourably developing cooperation between the Polish and Austrian trade unions.

Received by Jaruzelski

AU122105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 9 May, PZPR first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria [KPOe] who is visting Poland. W. Jaruzelski informed the guest about current tasks in socialist construction in Poland, as well as about the preparations for the 10th PZPR congress.

F. Muhri spoke about the KPOe's activity in the struggle for the Austrian working people's rights and interests and for peace and social progress. Assessing the current international situation, it was affirmed that the most important task is the struggle against our civilization's nuclear extermination and the support of all initiatives aimed at establishing a world free from war. In this context, support was expressed for the proposals of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev envisioning the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century and a considerable reduction in armed forces and armaments in Europe. The PZPR and KPOe will develop and enrich mutual cooperation.

The meeting, which proceeded in a sincere atmosphere, was attended by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek. The directors of both parties' foreign departments, Johann Steiner and Ernest Kucza, were also present.

That same day, Wojciech Jaruzelski awarded Franz Muhri the Grand Sash of the Order of Merit of the PPR. The State Council accorded the KPOe chairman this highest Polish decoration that can be awarded to persons from other countries as a token of recognition for his distinguished services for the international workers movement; in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress; and for his significant contribution to the development of friendly relations between the working people of Poland and Austria. Presenting the high Polish decoration to the leader of the Austrian Communists, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the Polish Communists know and value Franz Muhri as a warrior for the sake of peace and aversion of the nuclear catastrophe and as an activist faithful to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism who has been heading the KPOe for over 20 years. W. Jaruzelski wished F. Muhri further fruitful work for the good of the KPOe and for the taks of strengthening the domestic and international position of the Austrian Communists. The persons attending the ceremonious decoration of Franz Muhri with the Grand Sash of the Order of Merit included Kazimierz Barcikowski, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Henryk Bednarski, and Stanislaw Ciosek.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS, ECONOMY

LD122142 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 -- Poland's Council of Ministers (government) gathered here today for a comprehensive discussion of social ills, with particular attention to crime, alcoholism, drugs, social parasitism and other negative developments demoralizing part of the young generation and deforming human relations.

The government considered and approved a report, by head of the government Committee for Rule of Law, Public Order and Discipline, Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, on crime rate and main criminogenous factors among social ills and on directions of fighting and preventing them. The government also approved a programme of fighting social ills and crime for the years 1986-90 along with a time-table of implementation of tasks stemming from the programme. Both documents have been prompted by decisions of the 16th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, the workings of the Sejm (parliament), Council of State, and decisions by the prime minister.

The fight against manifestations of deviations in the life of society has been one of the prime tasks of the government. Recent years have brought an improved system of legal measures preventing the spread of social ills, more active and stepped up work of law enforcement organs, and many initiatives prompting social activities in that regard.

The ministers urged today further determined and consistent actions in the fight against social ills, and singled out the following basic objectives in this regard for the coming few years:

-- To strengthen socialist labour relations and their impact on work quality as well as attitudes and morality of the workforce.

-- To shape and strengthen socialist norms of life in society, culture, ethic and morals in the family and school.

-- To widen the influence of science, education, art and culture on the attitudes and examples to follow, especially for the young generation.

-- To continue efforts aiming to curb social ills and halt the rise of crime rate and other violations of law.

The ministers said the adopted long-range directions, if consistently and thoroughly pursued, should strengthen the rule of law, public order and social discipline, and increase people's sense of security and moral condition.

They also singled out the most urgent tasks for the years 1986-87, including stricter measures in the labour code draft now underway to help fight violations of labour discipline, such as drunkenness at work, absenteeism, defective production, disrespect for public property, or abandonment of work. The prepared measures would also place greater responsibility on managerial staffs for the state of discipline of the workers.

The ministers said joint police and volunteer patrols will be urgently deployed in localities and areas known for highly increased violations of public order and danger of personal security as well as in means of public transport particularly vulnerable to vandals and hooligans.

This year will also bring draft legal measures aimed to amplify the means of control of cost, turnover and income of private businesses, more effective fight against tax evasion in private business outside the agriculture, and more efficient work of financial executive organs of the tax authorities.

In a separate point today, the ministers examined a report on the economic situation and implementation of the central annual plan after the first quarter of this year and evaluation of cash receipts and expenditures of the population over that period.

The results of the first three months showed that most of the targets for that part of the year were implemented correctly, with high rate of industrial growth, and plan' implementation ahead of the time spend. Only the fuel and energy, light and food industries were somewhat behind the assumed growth rate.

Productivity was further up and there was a high rate of growth of foreign trade, although imports from the dollar zone increased higher than planned. Price relations in foreign trade with dollar and non-dollar partners were favourable.

A characteristic feature of the money-market situation was increase of the population's cash incomes well ahead of the planned level, especially with remunerations, which may havean adverse impact on balancing the economy.

PASSPORT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TRAVEL POLICY

AU051036 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Captain Zbigniew Jez, deputy chief of the Passport Department of the Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs, by Jerzy Stolarek and Jacek Wesolowski: "It is Supposed To Be Better" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The lines are getting longer and longer in front of Internal Affairs' district offices. This is a sure sign that the season of foreign trips is approaching. How many inhabitants of our capital and voivodship will go to other countries?

[Jez] Certainly more than last year. Figures show this because in the first quarter of this year we issued 12 to 15 percent more passports than during the same period last year. And last year 260,000 persons went abroad. This year this figure will probably increase by 50,000. However, 90,000 people already have passports valid for the European socialist countries. These persons will have no contact with us for the next 5 years, so it is difficult to say how many times they will cross the border during this period.

[Question] You said that the number of Varsovians going abroad is increasing from one year to the next. But surely not all candidates receive passports without hindrance?

[Jez] No, but this is a negligible figure. Not more than 2 to 2.5 percent of all applicants for passports experience such trouble. Who is refused a passport? Primarily those whose last exit from or entry into Poland involved customs violations of any kind. In fact, the rise in customs misdemeanors (and, as a consequence, punitive measures) is the basic reason why we refuse passports. Another reason is a change in destination, as in the case of someone who says that he wishes to go to France but fails to arrive there (or at least fails to do so directly), having ended up in a completely different country "on the way." This is a violation of passport regulations because he only possessed an invitation for the specified country. In addition, a person against whom criminal proceedings are pending cannot go abroad, and neither can a person who failed to return his passport within a certain time following his return to the country.

[Question] Exactly. How long is this period?

[Jez] Fourteen days from the day of arrival.

[Question] Passport regulations require an invitation certified by the Polish Embassy in the country to which the invited person wishes to go. Must the inviter be a foreign citizen, or can he also be a Pole who possesses citizenship of the country in question, or a Pole residing there on the basis of a consular passport?

[Jez] Basically, the inviter must be a foreign citizen, and the invitation must indeed be certified by the Polish diplomatic mission in the country in question. From this it is clear that a Pole who left Poland legally at the beginning of the 1980's but remained abroad and whose passport expired cannot invite another Polish citizen to go abroad. Of course, there is one exception -- his immediate family. So, on the one hand, this issue is determined by humanitarian considerations, and on the other, by the need to respect the rules. Quite simply, we treat a Pole who settled in another country 3 years ago as the guest of that country. Therefore, he has no right to invite anyone. It is as if I, myself, received an invitation but went to another country with my friend instead.

[Question] Finally, a question that is often asked: May the holder of a foreign currency bank account go abroad?

[Jez] No, this is impossible. A foreign trip is possible only if one holds a valid invitation or after one has purchased vouchers for services in a travel agency. In this case, having a foreign currency account determines nothing.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE IDEOLOGIST ON SOCIALIST VALUES

AU051030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Wladyslaw Loranc, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department, by Piotr Raadca: "A Time of Realistic Thinking" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] I get the impression that during discussion on the draft program and the congress theses we keep "addressing the pocket" more often than we appeal to vocational ambition or a sense of responsibility....

[Loranc] Let me remind you that a man must first of all have something to eat, somewhere to stay, and something to wear before he can occupy himself with philosophy, the arts, and esthetics. That is one of our fundamental Marxist ideas. But at the same time, the person who wants to reach an understanding with the working man solely by making appeals to material needs is as one-sided as the person who grew up without having to worry about the cares of everyday existence and is now surprised to discover that this is precisely what other people focus their attention on. The politician or director cannot appeal to fundamental needs alone. He must search for ways of fostering an active, production-oriented attitude and accord an equal amount of attention to the loftier needs mentioned in the question. It is true that at the present time these fundamental needs are being somewhat over-stressed, and this does sometimes "they remember their wallets" kind of talk. We talk about other sources of motivation less frequently, such as those arising from an understanding of the situation in which the country finds itself and from a desire for greater satisfaction in what one does for the general good. This is a short-sighted way of trying to arrive at understanding, and I do not expect it to last.

[Rzadca] We employ the phrase unity in ideology, policy, and economics. The universal adoption of this phrase would be of great importance for the cultivation of a socialist consciousness in society. However, it seems to me that this slogan is becoming something of a magical incantation, a catchphrase, and seldom does it incline people to engage in the right conduct associated with it.

[Loranc] This is a key matter. I believe that we are making serious progress in realizing this formula on unity in ideology, policy, and economics, particularly in the enterprise. However, I do at the same time share some of your fears about the formula being understood in a superficial manner, treated like some magical spell. Before starting work all one needs to do is to recite these words, then life, in accordance with its metaphysical nature, will turn out well.

[Rzadca] So what kind of demands does this formula make?

[Loranc] First and foremost, it means that in its daily activities the management cadre must show that it understands that it is not only working with workers but also with co-owners, from the legal and political perspective, and from the viewpoint of the system. Workers understand their dual role more profoundly, and this notion is gaining wider acceptance among them.

The managerial cadre must display more recognition of this dual role in their everyday activity, and of the fact that it is the workers themselves who have empowered the cadre to perform managerial functions. This is not a theoretical but a practical question; the crises that we have experienced have convinced us particularly forcefully of this. Second, in their activity our cadre must show that it realizes that those motivational, material, and psychological factors which were conducive to the emergence of production-oriented attitudes during the previous periods of development -- the periods of reconstruction and intensive industrialization -- have become exhausted. The first period was determined by the survival instinct and the second by belief in the ability to create new workplaces and new foundations for social justice. Currently, all our attention must be focused on the implementation of the essence of the economic reform. The architects of the reform proceeded from the assumption that the fundamental subject of the reform is the enterprise. However, if we were to leave it at that, we would not create conditions for unity in ideology, policy, and economics. The reform will be successful when its mechanisms engender a climate of widely understood competition within the enterprise. It is not enough to just improve ways of conveying the message "the amount of pay depends on the quality of work." Internal relations in our enterprises must be shaped in such a way that from the ethical and material point of view it pays to be hard-working, responsible, and efficient; and to display initiative, resourcefulness, and organizational ability. Today we are focusing attention on the enterprise as a whole, on the interplay between director and bank, director and minister and, in the best instances, director and party cell. However, internal mechanisms are often relegated to second place although they are in fact the most important. For example, the fact that an employee council is operating smoothly does not mean that there is a more profound understanding of workforce self-management.

[Rzadca] You mentioned the "knights" of freedom, independence, and so on. They often employ the argument that this is precisely what they are fighting, and that we are simply engaged in a struggle to remain in power. Is it not the case that in our counter-arguments we seldom present the social and humanist values that are the goals of our struggle, as well as of the struggle with our ideological opponents?

[Loranc] The line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms adopted at the ninth party congress was not a tactical move or merely a political ploy. And so we should be more consistent in stressing that we are a socialist country and that socialism on the world scale has displayed its ability to solve social problems, as was attested to at the 27th CPSU Congress. Socialism has demonstrated that it is possible to build the existence of nations on other than capitalist foundations. This is possible with social ownership of the means of production, with appeals to the collective instinct, and it is possible to have an ethic which is based solely on man. A second truth: We are a workers party whose program, the July Manifesto, has been realized consistently and in its entirety. There were an endless number of programs in Poland. The Polish peasant has been promised wonders since the time of the 3 May Constitution. The Polish worker was promised just as much. Not one of these programs became reality, nor did they free these classes. A third truth: On no occasion, not in 1944, not in 1956, nor In 1980-81, has anyone presented Polish society with a program which could be an alternative to the program of the party, a program that would be something other than a more or less intelligible concept of a return to private factories and the privileged position of the gentry. Under these proposals, if we were to find ourselves in the capitalist sphere of influence we would not be a Japan but a banana republic that lies not in Central America, but in Central Europe. Surely this is obvious today, even to people who possess very little political imagination. It is worth reminding people of these truths and to propogate them, showing that a different Poland has arisen on new foundations, a Poland on a higher plane of civilization and in a better political state, a Poland that has more justice for the working people.

[Rzadca] Thank you

OFFICIALS ATTEND CEREMONIES TO MARK VICTORY DAY

Lay Wreaths at Memorials

AU091922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/5/1986 -- On May 9, the anniversary of Romania's state independence and of the victory over fascism, solemnities were organized in Bucharest during which floral wreaths were laid at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Homeland, for Socialism, at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Homeland and the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes. Floral wreaths were laid on behalf of RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the CC of the RCP, the Romanian State Council and the government, of mass and public organizations, the Committee of Former Fighters and Veterans of the War Against Fascism. Floral wreaths were also laid on behalf of the diplomatic corps. At the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes the state anthems of the USSR and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. E. M. Tyazhelnikov, Bucharest ambassador of the Soviet Union, the military, air and naval attache of the USSR in Bucharest and members of the embassy were present.

The same day a similar solemnity was held at the Tincabesti cemetery of the British military killed in Romania in the fight against fascism. Participating in the solemnity were Gheorghe Radulescu, vicepresident of the State Council, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, members of the State Council and the government, representatives of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality, generals, officers and other officials. Attending were Philip McKearney, Bucharest ambassador of Great Britain, the British naval and military attache, members of the embassy, heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

USSR Embassy Reception

AU091932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/5/1986 -- On May 9, the Day of Victory, a friendly get-together took place at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest. Attending were executives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence and of Central Institutions, party and state activists, generals and officers, men of culture and arts, newspapermen. Present were diplomatic heads of mission accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps.

MILEA SENDS GREETINGS TO DPRK COUNTERPART

AU300530 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] The minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, Colonel-General Vasile Milea, sent a cable of greetings to the minister of People's Armed forces of the DPRK, Vice-Marshal O Chin-u, on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Korean People's Army day.

RCP'S STOIAN MEETS GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU122020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bucharest ACERPRES 12/5/1986 -- A warm salute as well as the best wishes of success in his activity as head of the party were conveyed, on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu to Leonidas Kirkos, leader of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior).

The leader of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) asked that Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee be conveyed keen thanks for the message addressed, as well as warm wishes of success to the Romanian Communists, of prosperity and happiness to the friendly Romanian people.

Leonidas Kirkos places emphasis on the ties of close collaboration between the two parties, based on mutual esteem and consideration, and expressed the wish to further boost them. He highly assessed Nicolae Ceausescu's tireless activity for Romania's steadfast development, initiatives for the establishment of a climate of world peace, understanding and broad collaboration.

The messages were exchanged during a call paid on the leader of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview questions were approached relating to the development of the relations between the two parties, as well as major aspects of the present-day international life.

Presents Note To Party Congress

AU122041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES 12/5/1986 -- The message of salute conveyed to the congress of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, expresses satisfaction at the fine ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior), just and [as received] the belief that the further development of those relations would make an outstanding contribution to the deepening of the manysided cooperation between Romania and the Hellenic Republic, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Referring to the international situation the message points out that the Romanian Communist Party, its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu assess it as particularly serious and complex following the escalating arms race, the stockpiling of new nuclear and other sophisticated weapons, the sharpening of conflicts and perpetuation of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, the shows of the policy of force and dictate. It is shown that under those circumstances, Romania believes it necessary that a passage should be made to the elaboration of a complex disarmament programme, with nuclear disarmament as its centerpiece, which should also envisage the reduction of conventional weapons, troops and military expenditure.

As a Balkan state, the message further points out, Romania carries on a consistent activity to transform the region into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of foreign military bases. In the current international situation, marked by deep-going crises and contradictions and, especially, by the spectre of a devastating nuclear war. Romania urges all the peoples of the world to do everything to check the present-day dangerous course of events, to cause the renunciation of the use and threat of force, for world peace and understanding, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Stressing that the RCP militates for the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of the international communist and worker movement, based on the observance of each party's independence, of its right to self-standingly work out its political line, according to the concrete conditions in which it carries on its activity, by excluding any kind of interference in another party's internal affairs, the message expresses the full confidence that, by strengthening collaboration between communist and worker, socialist, social-democratic parties and other working class forces, between progressive, democratic forces and the peoples everywhere, mankind can be secured a happy and peaceful future.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY SRI LANKAN PREMIER

AU291530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1440 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1986 -- A joint communique was released in Bucharest on Tuesday on the official visit the Prime Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, paid to Romania over April 25-29 upon the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The communique shows that the guest was received by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and points out that on the occasion messages were exchanged between the Romanian head of state and the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, J.R. Jayawardene.

The communique also shows that during the official talks conducted by the two prime ministers the results were highlighted which Romania and Sri Lanka have scored in the promotion of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, possibilities were examined of expanding that cooperation, and means of attaining that target were analysed. Constantin Dascalescu and Ranasinghe Premadasa expressed their governments' determination to make every effort for the development and intensifiction of the two countries' economic cooperation and analysed possible measures for the promotion of new joint projects and programmes, on mutually advantageous bases, in the field of energy, industry and agriculture. The two governments's wish was stressed to take every step for the growth of the two countries' commercial and economic ties, within the joint commission of economic cooperation included. The talks on economic questions were reflected in a document on growing commercial exchanges and intensified economic cooperation between Romania and Sri Lanka, which was signed at the end of the visit.

The two prime ministers also exchanged views on current international questions. The two countries' concern was expressed over the deterioration of the international situation, more particularly as a result of the escalating arms race. The fundamental problems of the contemporary world were shown to be the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to general disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the ensurance of peace and understanding in the world. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the need to settle all interstate disputes by political means, through negotiations alone.

The economic situation in the world was examined and it was stressed that urgent steps had to be taken on an international plane in favour of the developing countries which are most seriously affected by the world economic crisis. Taking account of the deadlock in the negotiations conducted so far on international commercial, financial and monetary questions the need was highlighted for most resolute actions to solve the serious problems facing the developing countries, their external debt problem included, eradicate underdevelopment and build the new international economic order.

Both sides underscored the important role of small and mediumsized countries, of developing countries, of non-aligned states in the resolution of the major problems confronting mankind. It was agreed that action should be taken to intensify the cooperation between Romania and Sri Lanka in the international arena.

The two sides consider the current visit paid to Romania by the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka as a major contribution to the development of the friendly bonds between the two countries.

Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The date of the visit will be set later on by diplomatic channels.

PETRESCU ATTENDS COSTA RICAN INAUGURATION

AU101931 Bucharest AGERPRES om English 1825 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] San Jose AGERPRES 10/5/1986 -- From President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the presidents of Argentina, Raul Alfonsin, of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, of Ecuador, Leon Febres Cordero, of the Republic of Peru, Alan Garcia, of Honduras, Jose Azcona Hoyo, were conveyed a cordial salute, best wishes of good health and happiness and, the respective peoples, wishes of peace and progress. The presidents of these countries thanked for the wished and asked that Romania's president be conveyed wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people, wishes of progress and welfare. They praised and thanked Romania, the Romanian head of state for their position in support of the efforts made by the "Contadora group" and the "supporting group" for the negotiated settlement of the conflicts in Central America.

The exchange of messages took place in San Jose where Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, personal representative of Romania's president, and the presidents of the respective countries attended the inaugural of the new president of Costa Rica Republic.

Congratulates Arias Sanchez

AU091933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] San Jose, AGERPRES 9/5/1986 -- In behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and warm congratulations, as well as best wishes and good health and success on taking over the high office of head of state were conveyed to Oscar Arias Sanchez. President Oscar Arias Sanchez thanked for the message and requested that President Nicolae Ceuasescu be conveyed a cordial salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness. The exchanges of message was occasioned by the call paid on the president of the Costa Rica Republic by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, personal representative of Romania's president to the Costa Rican head of state's inaugural. During the interview the wish of Romainia and Costa Rica was expressed to turn to better account the possibilities of the two countries' economies for the further development of the collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in the international political life.

ARKHIPOV, USSR DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD122117 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) -- First vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov arrived here today.

Arkhipov heads the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the committee.

Arkhipov and the Soviet delegation were welcomed by Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee Borislav Srebric.

The 24th committee session, to open in Belgrade tomorrow, will be devoted to current questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and possibilities for its further development in the next five-year period.

CULAFIC INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL SECURITY

LD120907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0528 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- "Unfavorable developments in the economy, the fall in the standard of living, unemployment, and sluggishness in trying to resolve some economic and social problems in keeping with the long-term program of economic stabilization are factors that opponents of our political system at home and abroad are taking advantage of. This creates conditions for foreign ideological influences -- from nationalism to leftist radicalism and pseudo-criticism -- and is conducive to the growing tendency of deviant behavior," stressed Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, in his interview to correspondents of Tanjug and BORBA, Pera Sparavalo and Vladimir Krasic.

In this connection, Culafic said, attacks on our system have intensified from bureaucratic-statist, bourgeois-liberalist, and even openly anticommunist positions. Attempts are planned to challenge the fundamental values of our revolution and the ideopolitical basis of the self-managing system. At the same time, bourgeois-liberalist and dogmatist-centralist concepts offer a way out of the existing difficulties in a more open and crude manner.

Question: The socialization of the function of security is our lasting orientation. A lot has been done in this direction recently. However, stagnation in the development of the system of social self-defense has been noted in a number of areas. What is your view on this?

Answer: Social self-defense represents the broadest and irreplaceable basis for preserving the further development of the gains and values of the revolution. In recent years noticeable results have been achieved in the building and further development of the system, primarily its normative organization. Regardless of weaknesses manifest in its functioning and a need for its constant promotion in practice, we should no longer prove to anyone that the system of social self-defense represents a very important barrier against hostile, criminal and any other forms of activity.

I must admit that in my opinion social self-defense often does not function the way it was meant to. We are also faced with surprises. There are even environments which do not react at all to various forms of hostile, antiself-managing, illegal, and other socially-damaging behavior. This means, among other things, that our subjects are not sufficiently trained, active, efficient, or even responsible in executing their role in the social self-defense system.

Question: What is the current security situation in the country?

Answer: It is clear that we can never examine the security situation in a country outside the context of the developments on a socioeconomic and sociopolitical plan, both at home and abroad, and these relations as a whole are not favorable.

Similarly, whenever we as society faced increased difficulties on the economic and political plan, and when the world was confronted with exacerbated situations, those who did not wish us well have always seen this as a possibility for realizing their undermining aims. It is no different at present. It could be said that their appetites grow when our difficulties and weaknesses increase.

We are faced with more open activities of individual groups with different ideological orientations. The most dangerous are the ones who act from positions of nationalism, and as a rule, all which is anti-Yugoslav and antiself-managing proceeds precisely from these positions. It is obvious that nationalism has been assuming alarming proportions and forms of manifesting itself.

The activity of these forces is characterized by: greater aggressiveness and more open behavior; an attempt to set up a legal opposition to the LC and the other organized forces in society; an appeal among the exponents of different ideological orientations; increasingly pronounced orientation whereby attempts are made to gain positions within the ranks of youth and the intelligentsia; the use of topical debates in society for infiltrating their own ideas; and teaming up with exponents of same ideas abroad.

Question: The situation in Kosovo continues to be one of the most serious political-security problems in our country. How do you assess this situation?

Answer: Quite a few assessments have been made recently about the situation in that province, and I would not like to go into that. I must stress that since the counterrevolutionary events internal affairs organs have made a significant contribution to the overall activity to change the situation in Kosovo, and they are continuing to do so.

It suffices to say that since 1981 the internal affairs organs have uncovered 94 illegal organizations and groups of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. In addition, all the organs have made great efforts to maintain a favorable public peace and order situation, and they have worked to uncover and shed light on some aspects of economic crime and on many other matters pertaining to their jurisdiction. During this period the internal affairs organs in Kosovo filed 1,219 criminal offence reports, of which 1,134 were based on activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. During the same period they submitted 5,647 misdemeanor reports on the same basis.

Question: Comrade Secretary, does the irredentist movement continue to operate?

Answer: It does operate. It can be said that it is resorting to increasingly perfidious forms of activity. It goes on making its presence felt with persistence. During the first 3 months of this year over 170 enemy slogans and pamphlets were registered in the province.

The irredenists are trying to set up underground organizations. By recently discovering two illegal enemy organizations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists considerable knowledge was obtained or confirmed about the methods of their activity. The irredentists are evidently trying to establish their positions wherever in our country members of Albanian nationality live. We have learned more about their links with the enemy section of the emigres, and we have ascertained their links with the Albanian intelligence service.

Question: Recently two groups of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities from Kosovo came to Belgrade. At the request of these people you were invited to attend one of the meetings. What measures are the internal affairs organs going to take in connection with the complaints voiced by those two groups and against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, in general?

Answer: The citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo who came to Belgrade also made a number of objections to the work of the internal affairs organs and some of their officials. All the objections and complaints will be checked and adequate measures taken. A special commission has already been formed to examine all the complaints and suggest the necessary measures.

The internal affairs organs, in conjunction with other state organs, will examine and try to solve all the cases of threats against citizens' freedoms and rights. In cooperation with other organs and according to their constitutional and legal powers, they will take action to establish the sources of the money used to buy property at enormously high prices. In every specific case in enquiry will be conducted to establish how people acquired their property. The internal affairs and security service organs will continue to make their contribution to the efforts to provide insight into the motives behind every individual case of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Our organs will also take part in the action to resolve all the cases, as yet unresolved, of accidents, sabotage, fires, explosions, and other types of damage caused to socially and privately owned property in the province. We shall also take resolute measures to prevent illegal arms trade.

These and other measures which we are planning are designed to speed up and make more efficient the process of solving the issues of citizens' rights and obligations which should restore confidence, which has been undermined, among citizens in the state organs and stimulate positive developments and atmosphere in intranational relations in Kosovo. These measures will be our answer to those nationalists who are using the overall situation in the province, and the visit by the two groups of Serbs and Montenegrins to Belgrade in particular, as a pretext for spreading the thesis about the powerlessness of social institutions and organized socialist forces to tackle the existing problems and to have any notable effect on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province and the efforts to stop it.

I would also like to stress that we must work more and much faster on creating more favorable work conditions, on professionally training and technically equipping the internal affairs organs in Kosovo.

This should be achieved with the help of the entire community and very promptly, particularly in view of the fact that since 1981 the internal affairs organs in Kosovo have been completely reorganized and rejuvenated.

Question: What about those forces which are operating against Yugoslavia from abroad?

Answer: We are at the moment experiencing a situation where increasingly repressive means and methods are being used for realistic bloc and narrow national interests. Our country is no exception. We have been subjected to strong intelligence, subversive, propaganda and other forms of pressure. The perpetrators include various intelligence services, anti-Yugoslav emigres and other reactionary circles abroad. They join forces in their activity against our country and also rely on individuals and groups inside the country.

Attempts are being increasingly made to take advantage of our difficulties and shortcomings. To this end hostile elements are resorting to espionage, recruitment of agents, economic espionage, etc. I must however admit that, sometimes, our negligent attitude and lack of vigilance are "grist to the mill" of their interests. The number of examples of irresponsible attitude and behavior as regards data, facts and documents of interest to country's security is not negligible.

Question: International terrorism is assuming increasingly wide proportions. This was one of the main subjects of discussion during your meetings with the ministers of internal affairs of a number of countries. How do you see this phenomenon?

Answer: The threat of terrorism has been looming over our country for some time now. It stems primarily from the fact that the hostile emigres of Yugoslav origin are oriented toward terrorism and constitute a part of international terrorism. This is one more reason why, as a country, we are particularly sensitive to this issue. Then, there are also threats which inevitably arise from the fact that ours is an open country. This increases the risks and is conducive to all kinds of speculative activity.

Our country is taking measures to suppress terrorism on its own territory and will thwart any attempts to use our territory for planning and preparing terrorist actions against other countries. Our security organs are being constantly trained to prevent terrorist actions and to cooperate with other countries and their organs in the struggle against terrorism. In other words, Yugoslavia resolutely and consistently fights and will continue to fight all forms of terrorism.

Question: The protection of peace and public order is part of the duty of internal affairs organs and has been carried out successfully. Cases of violation of peace and public order are in decline. However, instances of hooliganism and crude excesses bearing signs of nationalism have been recorded at some sport and cultural events. How is one to prevent such excesses?

Answer: Taken as a whole, we cannot be satisfied with the state of public order and peace. However, a number of excesses really took place last year at sport or similar events, or on some other occasion. These excesses met with severe condemnation from the broad public.

The organs of internal affairs have been taking vigorous and effective measures against the exponents of these and similar excesses.

However, it is an alarming fact that only a small number of clubs close their doors to this kind of "supporters". These phenomena can be successfully suppressed only by timely and vigorous reaction to the condemnation of this behavior. [as received]

Question: Yugoslavia ranks among the countries with the most open borders and is one of the safest tourist countries. What is being done further in this respect?

Answer: In 1985 about 102 million state border crossings were registered, which is about 22 percent over 1984. About 30 million tourists and other foreigners stayed in Yugoslavia.

The measures taken by the internal affairs organs during the tourist season have the objective, in cooperation with other social self-protection subjects, to ensure the complete security of our and foreign citizens. In this connection the internal affairs organs will step up their preventative and other activity to stop any possible terrorist actions in the country, theft, illicit trade, and other criminal activities, the introduction into our country of enemy propaganda material and weapons, and also to ensure public peace and order in tourist areas and in all parts of our country.

As until now, all social self-protection subjects will be included in carrying out these measures, and especially so customs officers, tourist and automobile associations, and also citizens working in tourist and other spheres.

Question: What is your assessment of cooperation between our internal affairs services and foreign security organs?

Answer: Our organs cooperate with security organs of virtually all European countries and of a great number of the countries in the world. A successful struggle to suppress illegal drug trafficking, money forgeries and forgeries of other currency, and arms smuggling cannot be pursued efficiently enough unless there is cooperation among security organs at the international level. The present level and forms of this cooperation are satisfactory.

Question: We are witnessing desintegrational processes in some areas of economic and social life. How is the activity of the internal affairs organs and the security service on the territory of the entire country coordinated?

Answer: The internal affairs organs are making efforts to develop and promote their functional unity in all aspects of security in the country.

They share identical views about and approaches to the topical security issues: the protection of the constitutional order, people's lives, social and private property etc. In order to ensure coordinated activity and to consolidate the service's uniformity, joint security assessments are made and program orientations drawn up which are binding for the entire country. We also coordinate plans and measures, develop various forms of cooperation with each other, constantly promote the system of informing and reporting. However, this is not enough.

In cooperation with the republican and provincial internal affairs secretariats we have set out to develop unique technical systems of the internal affairs organs, such as the information system, the communications system, and the system of supplying technical equipment. These systems form an indispensable material-technical basis for the coordinated, closely-linked activity of the internal affairs organs on the entire territory.

We have also formulated uniformed criteria regarding the ranks, uniforms, weapons, and technical equipment of the militia.

Question: One of the main prerequisites for efficient work by the internal affairs organs the cadres' ideological and professional expertise as well as the state of their technical equipment. Are you satisfied with the situation in this sphere?

Answer: The internal affairs organs, and the Federal Secretariat in particular, lag behind in both the technical and material aspects. Programs have been drawn up to modernize the Federal Secretariat and the Security Institute up to 1990. The program was accepted by the Federal Executive Council and submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration. We are expecting a lot from this program and from its implementation.

From the cadre point of view, the service has been considerably rejuvenated. Three quarters of its members are young people under 35. They compensate for their older colleagues' experience by professional expertise and hard work. Our service has reached the level where it needs highly professional cadres. The internal affairs organs, and the security service in particular, today employ people of various professions -- lawyers, economists, sociologists, psychologists, engineers, and scientists.

Question: What is the main task facing the internal affairs organs?

Answer: To put it in a nutshell, the main task facing our service is for Yugoslavia's security service and for all internal affairs organs, in their capacity as a professional part of the system of social self-protection, to make their contribution to and to secure, within their constitutional powers, peace and order in the country and to continue to fight even more resolutely and successfully against attempts by hostile, anti-Yugoslav, antisocialist and antiself-management forces to destabilize Yugoslavia by various means; to counter attempts by hostile forces from abroad to carry out, sometimes in collaboration with similar forces inside the country, terrorist, subversive, and other acts of sabotage; to fight successfully the onslaught by foreign intelligence services and all forms of special warfare; to provide conditions for Yugoslavia to remain a safe and secure country, without firearms attacks, a country which is attractive to tourists and all other well-intentioned foreigners.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NINTH MACEDONIAN LC CONGRESS

Resolution Released

LD112000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- In the forthcoming period the Communists in Macedonia will continue with their struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for enabling the working class to take control over social reproduction. The solution of the contradictions in material and social development will depend on the way in which the long-term stabilization program is implemented, on the struggle against opportunism and also on the degree of responsibility displayed at all levels and on a higher degree of ideopolitical development on the principles of brotherhood and unity.

This is the main message contained in the resolution for the Ninth Macedonian LC Congress which sets out to outline the guidelines for members' activity in the period after the congress. The tasks facing the LC are enormous and call for decisive ideo-political action and differentiation. The LC cannot and should not tolerate any passivity among its members, basic organizations and municipal committees. Each LC member is expected in his own locality to carry out his party duties in an involved manner. In that way he will contribute to the development of the working class' interests.

The resoulution clearly defines the need for as large a number of workers and young people as possible to be recruited in the party so as to ensure a working class majority in it. This principle should also be observed in cadre policy where, in addition, strong commitment to self-management, organizational ability, know-how, and positive work results should also be among the most important criteria. If the LC's action is to be efficient, there must also be an improvement in ideopolitical work which has to be diversified and raised to a qualitatively higher level.

Communists in Macedonia call for scientific institutions and organizations of associated labor promptly to take an active part in the latest developemtns in science and technology, this being a prerequisite for emerging from accumulated difficulties in economic operations and for participation in the international division of labor. To this end it is necessary to change the present attitude as regards scientific work which, as with productive work, must be valued at a much higher rate.

The Macedonian LC calls for all the subjects to conduct their economic operations on equal economic terms on the integral Yugoslav market since that is one of the prerequisites for standardizing conditions of generating income. In line with the relevant constitutional principles the LC of Macedonia will continue to advocate that income which is not earned as a result of one's own labor should not affect the level of personal incomes which should exclusively depend on work efficiency. At the same time the principle whereby identical or similar work efforts should be rewarded by the same personal income level should be strictly respected.

The development of the forms of pooling on the basis of social reproduction and self-management and the flow of resources require that ideological deviations resulting from statism, group property, and local isolationism be overcome. The Macedonian LC grass-roots are becoming increasingly aware of the need to rely on our own material and human potentials, which, with the help of the entire Yugoslav community, would be a guarantee for emerging out of the crisis. Macedonia's economic development must be directed toward increasing production and exports, toward qualitative changes in economic activity, toward financial consolidation, curbing inflation, and alleviating unemployment.

The Macedonian Communists stress the continued significance of the federal fund for stimulating the development of the underdeveloped republics and the province of Kosovo and also the importance of pooling labor and resources on the basis of common interests. The solidarity funds will continue to be an important factor of investment in the republic since the republic's financial funds for this purpose will be vastly reduced in the next period. This will demand extreme caution and common sense in making investment plans.

In agriculture, which is one of the more important economic branches in the republic, there is a need for an increased level of organization and better use of available potentials. By improving living conditions in villages, promoting cooperatives and other forms of pooling among peasant-farmers, by improving social security measures for older agricultural workers, an interest inagriculture among the younger generations will be developed.

As for the issues of the political system, members of the LC will invest efforts to develop the delegate system further. Only by its successful functioning will conditions be created for the working class to become a factor in the decisionmaking process and to coordinate on its own and successfully its self-management-based interests. Efforts should be invested in further strengthening democratization in delegate assemblies and in all sociopolitical organizations and in improving the organizational basis of communities of interests.

The Macedonian LC will continue to fight for the right of the Macedonian nation and nationalities living in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia to democratic expression of their national interests and for the promotion of equal intranational relations in Yugoslavia. The responsibility for the development of the idea of togetherness, among the young people in particular, lies primarily with the Communists.

Communists will also oppose attempts to violate intranational relations, particularly in nationally-mixed environments. In this context, the LC is faced with a special task of exposing and efficiently countering Albanian nationalism and irredentism and attempts to indoctrinate the young people and divide them on a national basis. As before, the LC must continue to fight against Macedonian and all other forms of nationalism.

Serious tasks are facing Macedonian Communists in the struggle to ensure respect for the law and to suppress various forms of negative activity which threaten social identity and disrupt the socialist relations of self-management and socialist ethic.

In the sphere of international relations the activity of the Macedonian LC will be directed toward implementing the policy of goodneighborliness on the basis of the principles inherent in Yugoslavia's policy of nonalignment, the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

In this context Macedonian Communists will continue to call for respect for the equal position and free development of national minorities which, as parts of the Yugoslav nations, live in neighboring countries. Macedonia denounces the policy of assimilation, abolition of national minority rights, and the denials by some of the Balkan states of the existence of national minorities, all of which are a limiting factor in the efforts to develop goodneighborly relations and cooperation. Being particularly interested in the development of its relations with Albania, Bulgaria, and Greece, Macedonia will not give up its efforts to see the rights of the parts of the Macedonian nation living in those countries recognized. (End of the resolution)

The changes and amendments to the Macedonian LC Statute lay special stress on the stance calling for unity of the LCY and on the Macedonian LC's hare of responsibility in formulating and realizing the LCY's united policy. There has been a more detailed analysis of the section dealing with democratic centralism as the main principle of the LC's organization and activity and also of the section concerning relations between LC organs, basic organizations and the rank and file. Significant changes have also been made in the way the LC is organized in associated labor, in communities, in universities, and in the implementation of the cadre policy.

More emphasis has been placed on the Macedonian LC's role as the main cohesive and integrating force in the political system of socialist self-management while the LC's tasks and activity in delegate assemblies has been formulated in more precise terms. The Statute also specifies the basic LC's organizations' duty to recruit more workers and young people and to pay more attention to candidates' moral and working qualities and to their self-management and political activity.

Some of the important amendments to the statute deal with the duty of members, to insist on open and well-intentioned criticism, to cherish comradely communist relations, and to conduct an effective struggle against opportunism, bureaucratism, nationalism, and other negative ideas.

The statute also contains a new provision according to which basic LC organizations must discuss the issues of wider ideopolitical and social importance before the LC organs adopt any stance or formulate necessary policy. The involvement of a large section of the party grassroots will also be necessary when establishing cadre policy criteria and their implementation at all levels of the LC organization.

The amendment concerning the need to heighten the level of the LC's responsibility is designed to enable the LC to act more efficiently as a united revolutionary organization.

The statute also contains new provisions which outline how to improve organizational links and action coordination among LC members and basic organizations in organizations of associated labor and in local communities. The new feature includes the establishment of a permanent LC Action Conference which will be responsible for making decisions and formulating stances -- like other LC organs -- which will be binding for all LC members and basic organizations within a work organization.

Amendments relating to the election procedure are also of importance. Under these amendments the Macedonian LC Congress elects by secret ballot, and not directly, candidate members for LCY organs from Macedonia. An extraordinary Macedonian LC congress can be convened at the initiative of the LCY as well.

A provision has also been added to the statute according to which the Central Committee must, if the need arises, and at least once during a mandate period, convene a conference of the Macedonian LC as an instrument for allowing the direct influence of the rank and file, the basic LC organizations and the LC organs on the development and formulation of the LC's policies.

BRIEFS

CRIMINAL CHARGES IN KOSOVO -- Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- From 1981 to 1985, a total of 1,219 criminal charges were brought in the Socialist Autonomous province of Kosovo, of which 1,134 were related to Albanian nationalism and irredentism, 80 to the subversion of the economic foundations of society and 5 to Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism -- according to information from the Republican Secretariat for Internal affairs of Serbia. Of this number, 1,042 people were sentenced. In the same period, the services of public and state security brought 5,647 charges for lesser offenses of hostile public statements, membership in illegal groups, the distribution of leaflets, writing slogans, and being in possession of propaganda material. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 9 May 86 LD]

ENVOY TO GHANA -- Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Lazar Covic has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Ghana, with the residence in Accra. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2033 GMT 9 May 86 LD]

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[AFP]

CEMA AGRICULTURAL MEETING OPENS IN SFRY

LD131447 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Portoroz, May 13 (TANJUG) -- The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member-countries will this year, too, continue the process of fostering development and modernization of agriculture. The application of latest agro-technical measures is expected to yield better crops this year.

The above was, among other things, set out at a regular CMEA standing commission for agriculture session, which opened at the Yugoslav summer resort, Portoroz, today.

During the five-day session, the delegations of seven East European countries, Cuba, Mongolia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will consider a series of questions pertaining to scientific-technical cooperation in the area of agriculture.

The Yugoslav delegation partakes in the work of the commission in keeping with the 1964 agreement between the Yugoslav Government and CMEA.

Today's first plenary session focused on the application of bio-technology and computer technology in agriculture with a view to achieving improved results in terms of quantity and quality of crops.

Special attention is to be devoted to research in the areas of agriculture and forestry, agricultural machinery development, preservation of forest -- the acute problem of CMEA countries -- and protection of plants and animals. As expected, the session participants are to approve an agreement on further mutual cooperation in these areas, within the framwork of the CMEA long-term agricultural development programme by the year 2000.

CEMA TRANSPORT MEETING BEGINS IN HUNGARY

LD131427 Budapest MTI in English 1225 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- A meeting of the directors of CMEA countries' transport companies opened in Siofok on Tuesday, with participants from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and, as observer, Yugoslavia. The participants are to discuss issues on cooperation with developing countries, transport to various countries and the economic organization of water, air, rail and road transport between the socialist countries.

A meeting of the CMEA standing commission for mining cooperation opened in Eger, with Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, GDR and Soviet experts participating, to discuss issues on the development of open mines. The commission is to work out the programme of technical-scientific cooperation until 1990, and discuss the methods for quality control and computer controlled planning at open mines.

SED'S AXEN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS-FREE ZONE TALKS

LD131754 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Fresh talks between representatives of the SED, the CPCZ and the SPD on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe took place in Prague today. Late this afternoon the heads of the delegations of the three parties, Hermann Axen, Vasil Bilak and Karsten Voigt, commented on the issues dealt with at an international press briefing. Here is a first excerpt from this press conference, at which Hermann Axen said, among other things:

[Begin Axen recording] Out of their great responsibility for peace and security, our parties regard it as necessary to inform the international public about the following: On 22 May, NATO defense ministers want to give their final approval in Brussels to the start of the production and stationing of new binary chemical weapons in the NATO Armed Forces. On 29 and 30 May, the NATO foreign ministers, at their council session in Halifax, plan to sanction this decision on the production of the most dangerous chemical weapon of mass destruction. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I would like to state here that this decision by the NATO bodies represents a new, extremely fateful step in the preparation of a war of annihilation. The adoption and realization of the aforementioned decisions mean a new spiral in the arms race concerning chemical weapons of mass destruction.

What are the aims being pursued by the advocates of binary-chemical arms escalation? In November 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan adopted a joint statement at their Geneva summit meeting in which there was a categorical agreement to accelerate the negotiations in the 40-state UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva on a global ban on chemical weapons. With the aim of realizing this agreement, the USSR delegation to the Geneva committee recently submitted new, wide-ranging and constructive proposals designed to facilitate and promote a swift conclusion to the planned international convention on a ban on all chemical weapons. The Geneva Disarmament Committee is to start discussion of these proposals at its routine session session which begins on 9 June.

However, even before this representative and official UN body started its discussions, the May NATO sessions are creating a dangerous fait accompli under pressure from the U.S. Administration: Namely, a decision to begin the production and subsequent stationing of a new quality and chemical weapons, that is, the binary weapon. This is a direct violation of an important commitment in the joint statement at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. We appeal to the peoples, the political forces, parties, parliaments and governments of Europe and also the United States: firstly, avert this new blow to world peace. No decision on the production and subsequent stationing of new binary-chemical weapons must gain validity and be implemented. All peoples and states -- particularly those in West Europe chosen for the stationing of the new binary-chemical weapons -- should work toward the acceleration of the negotiations on a world-wide ban on all chemical weapons in line with the agreement at the Geneva summit meeting. Secondly, it is now even more urgent to intensify -- in parallel with the negotiations on a global liquidation of chemical weapons -- the negotiations of the GDR, the CSSR and the FRG on the creation of chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. We appeal to all parliaments and governments interested in the creation of such a zone on our continent to contribute to the success of these negotiations. [End recording]

POLISH CSCE PROPOSALS TERMED 'CONCRETE'

LD022200 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bern, May 2 -- Poland was the first state participating in the conference of CSCE experts for contacts between people held in Bern, to submit concrete proposals, which might become a part of the final document of the conference.

Poland proposed that the meeting recommended the CSCE state to sign agreements on consular cooperation, legal exchange, especially in family and civil cases, as well as agreements on cooperation in health protection, which would, among other things, envisage free medical treatment in urgent cases for foreign visitors.

The Polish proposals were formally put down as the first free items on the Bern conference's list of proposals. They were granted a fairly warm reception by the delegates.

In one of his speeches, head of the Polish delegation Jerzy M. Nowack criticized some of the western countries partcipating in the CSCE for refusing to grant exist visas to a growing number of Poles, giving reason which had nothing to do with health or security matters.

Jerzy Nowak stated that in some instances, Poles carrying exist visas are being refused entry at border passes by some western countries participating in CSCE. The chairman also raised the problem of imposing entry restrictions by some western countries, questioned the number and sort of some questions included in visa application forms, to mention questions about the PUWP membership. Also, it takes several months to get a visa from some of these countries. Nowak also blamed some western countries for arbitrary arresting Poles abroad, treating them in a brutal and discriminating way.

ALIA ADDRESSES COOPERATIVE, DAM WORKERS

Visits Shales

AU071021 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA) -- On the way to the agricultural cooperative of Shales, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped at the beginning in the cooperative of Shirgjan, that bears the name of the hero of the people, Qemal Stafa. The cooperativists extended a cordial reception to him. In one of the offices of the cooperative Comrade Ramiz Alia met with cadres and specialists of this economy.

I said to my comrades, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, that on the way to Shales I could not fail to stop in your cooperative, one of the first cooperatives of the country. I have often come here since the early years. At that time it was not such as it is today. Your cooperative has attained satisfactory results and I congratulate you for this.

Thousands of inhabitants of Shales extended a very warm reception to Comrade Ramiz Alia. Children present him with bouquets of flowers. He meets and shakes hands with the people lined up on both sides of the street from the beginning of the village to the center of the cooperative. At the meeting organised here the chairman of the cooperative informs the party and state leader of the work, achievements and new targets they have undertaken in the context of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. I listened with pleasure to the information given by the comrades of the agricultural cooperative of Shales, of the achievements in all the fronts. Naturally successes in the agricultural production are of decisive importance but your progress in education, culture and the mode of living in general draw ones attention. The fact that infantile mortality in your region is lower even as compared with the cities expresses once again in a synthesised way the high scale of the development of our socialist countryside, your progress in education and culture, the elevation of the wellbeing of the cooperativists, the emancipation of woman and particularly of young mothers, and generally the profound understanding of the policy of the party for good rearing of people and dynamic growth of population.

Your successes clearly speak of the correctness and magnificence of all that road traversed by the development of agriculture and of our countryside in general, on the basis of the line and policy of the party and of the light giving teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. We consider the socialist transformations of the countryside and the allsided development of the agriculture in harmony with all the life of the country as one of the greatest victories of our revolution, one of the main pillars of the achievements and the clear and sure perspectives that lie in store.

Agriculture is one of the main branches of our national economy. Through the work of all the patriotic peasantry and the material-technical base that has been created it has rendered an important contribution to the creation and development of our heavy and light multibranched industry. Today too it is the main backing for the independent development of the country to ensure the food for the people and the important sources of accumulation, to increase export and to elevate the wellbeing of all the people.

In the 8th Five Year Plan too which we have just begun, the party has defined great targets to further develop agriculture and to improve the life in the countrside, setting up new industrial objects which will directly serve it, making large investments for irrigation, the development of the livestock and in other directions and exploiting better the scientific potential of the country. This speak of the great possibilities that have been and are being created by our socialist economy, consistently carrying into effect the great principle of self-reliance.

The progress of agriculture has been and is a great problem of all the country, but laboring peasantry with its tireless work and efforts as always, is the decisive force of this development and progress on the road of socialism.

As our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have stressed, our plans and the development of production have and must always have as their fundamental aim the working man with all his material and cultural needs.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the importance of the initiative of peasantry, to create small livestock herds and on some problems at the present stage to deepen it. The party, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among other, considers the creation of small herds in the brigades as an important success on this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party I congratulate all the cooperativist peasantry of the country, that with a lofty revolutionary spirit created the small livestock herds in the brigades within a very short period of time.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on some problems of the intensification of work and services to the spring crops, as well as to the necessary preparations for the harvesting threshing campaign and the tasks agriculture will be faced with in the future.

This year, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, we will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and will hold its 9th congress. These two historic events require more work and more results from all. It is our duty to see to November with as many victories as possible. This obligation stems from the great oath of the party and people to march resolutely on the road of socialism, on the road of Enver.

Comrade Ramiz Alia meets again with the cooperativists who see him off with love.

Stops at Driza

AU081743 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- On his way to Gramsh, Comrade Ramiz Alia stopped over in Driza. He was received there with love and cheers by the cooperativists. Men and women, little children gathered at the center of the cooperative. Comrade Ramiz meets with them. In the talk with the cooperativists, Comrade Ramiz Alia took interest in the problems regarding their supply with agricultural and livestock products, in their living conditions. They told him about the life in the village of Driza, about the creches, kindergartens and schools in which the children are brought up and taught, about their happy life. "I am very happy when I see you to be so much happy and learn so many goods things about you. I see happiness in the eyes of everybody" Comrade Ramiz Alia said.

"All of us are too grateful to the party," Comrade Ramiz Alia said. It brought us these happy days, it brought us the freedom and independence. It gave land to you and made you masters in these beautiful plains which contain great wealth. Before coming here we were in the place where the Banja hydropower station will be set. I am repeating to you now, what I told the comrades there: The houses which will be destroyed will be re-built in other places and they will be even more beautiful than the existing ones".

"Long live the party," they unanimously cheered.

"This hydropower station," Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, "will provide electric power as well as water for irrigation. When the plains of Myzeqe, Elbasan and Durres prosper, the hills and mountains of Gramsh prosper, too. The party cares for all of you. Let us work and struggle together, let us make Albania march forward and strengthen it even more."

Powerful hurrahs burst out from the ranks of the cooperativists.

"Let us pose together for a photo," Comrade Ramiz Alia invited them in those happy moments. It was a beautiful memory for the cooperativists of Driza. They saw Comrade Ramiz Alia off with love and promised him that they would achieve even greater successes in the future.

Tours Dam Construction Site

AU081756 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- Yesterday before noon Comrade Ramiz Alia visited the place where the dam of the Banja hydropower station, one of the biggest projects of the 8th Five Year Plan, will be set up. He was accompanied by Comrade Hajredin Celiku, by Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction, and the party and power cadres in the district.

Near the village of Banja, at the place where the dam of the hydropower station will be set up, Comrade Ramiz Alia was received by the first secretary of the party committee of Gramsh District, Rapush Meta, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council, Nexhip Sala, a group of designers and specialists.

It is for some time now that the working people of the construction-assembly enterprise of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine and the "Rruga" enterprise have begun the work to set up the construction site and other objects, to open the roads and to build the bridge which will link the banks of Devoll River.

The director of the No. 3 study and design institute showed Ramiz Alia the design of this project and explained to him the main parameters.

"The dam," he said, "will be 100m high, and 400m wide. The hydropower station will have an installed power of 60.000 kilowats and will generate average annual production of 250 millions kilowatt-hours. The reservoir which will be created will reach as far as the town of Gramsh, forming a lake near the town but not overflowing it. It will carry about 700 million cubic meters of water, 400 million of which will be used for the agriculture."

Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed that attention should be devoted to the further increase of the area to be irrigated by this reservoir, in order to create the possibility for new investments and to utilize the funds with a higher efficiency.

The director of the reclamation institute showed Comrade Ramiz Alia the design of the irrigation system of the reservoir which will be created. "This reservoir" he said, "will begin to irrigate lands in the Districts of Lushne, Durres, Elbasan and Berat by 1988." He spoke later about the pumping stations which will be set up and the volumes of work to be carried out in the project.

"It is to the benefit of our economy to ensure profits as soon as possible from the investments made," Comrade Ramiz Alia said. "Above all this hydropower station will be of value for agriculture. Therefore it is necessary to commission it as soon as possible. Its water will contribute to the further increase of the yields and to a higher agricultural production. In this way we will create conditions for accumulation." Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the designer and the specialists and wished them success in the construction of the Banja hydropower station. Then he posed with them for a photo at the place where the dam of the hydropower station will be set up.

Meets Elbasan Cadres

AU081844 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia had a meeting with cadres of the organs of the party, power, economy, mass organisations of the Elbasan District. The participants in this meeting which was held in the "Metalurgu" palace yesterday, received Comrade Ramiz Alia enthusiastically, cheering for our glorious party of labour. The meeting was also attended by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry and mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku.

On behalf of the communists and all the working people of Elbasan District, Xhemal Dymylja, first secretary of the district party committee, expressed the great joy for having Comrade Ramiz Alia amongst them. He informed him of the work and the achievements of the working class and the cooperativist peasantry in implementation of the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the CC of the party, of the efforts made to further enhance the leading role, the educative work and the realizing force of the party organisations, to perfect the organisation and the management, the style and method of action, the control of the party on the frontal realization of the plan.

Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor amidst the joy of those present. It is the second day of our stay in the District of Elbasan. During this time we have felt a special pleasure. We got closely acquainted with the work, thoughts of the working people, we got in touch with workers and peasants, youngsters and pioneers, communists and cadres, who expressed everywhere their boundless love for the party.

I want to congratulate you for the successes you have attained. It is of special importance the fact that you have begun well this year, fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks of the first four months in all directions. It is important because in this way you begin well the whole five year plan, and because precisely this year we will celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and will hold its 9th congress. We have many obligations before these two great events. We must see to the 9th congress of the party as always, as Comrade Enver Hoxha wanted and as we went together with him, with fresh victories in all the fields. The outstanding traditions of our party, said Comrade Ramiz Alia further on, are to realise always its responsibilities, its programs. Even in the most difficult situations it has never separated word from deed. The party of labour was formed in the heat of war, and although newly formed, it undertook the difficult duty to lead the people, to bring the freedom and independence to the homeland and it performed this sacred duty with full success.

The party undertook still greater tasks before the people after liberation. It charged itself with the duty to transform in a revolutionary way the society, the whole country, to liquidate every kind of oppression and exploitation of man by man, to strengthen uninterruptedly the freedom and full independence of the homeland, to develop productive forces allsidedly, to elevate constantly the standard of living of the people. We proudly say that our party has honourably carried out these aims, coming out always victorious before the people, before the future.

This tradition constitutes one of those bases which guarantee that in the future too the party and people will carry into reality the great and complex tasks we are faced with. That's why we have been and are optimistic for the future.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the development of Elbasan as an important economic and cultural center for the whole country, the development of pig iron smelting and the successes attained in metallurgy, where the scale of the processing of our minerals has been enhanced. He also spoke of the role of the working class, which constitutes the vanguard class in our country. The working class, he stressed, has gained the vanguard position always with work, with high results.

In continuation of his speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia extensively dwelt on the achievements of the District of Elbasan in the sector of agriculture. He underscored the reserves existing for the development of fruit growing, not only for the District of Elbasan, but for the whole country, pointing out the special care the party has devoted to the development of fruit growing, making great investments to create new large fruit tree plantations. He also dwelt on the importance that should be devoted to the sector of stock raising and cultivation of vegetables.

In conclusion he expressed his conviction that the District of Elbasan will perform in the best way the tasks to see with as many successes as possible to the 9th congress of the party.

His speech was listened to attentively and was received with ardent applauses. The first secretary of the district party committee, Xhemal Dymylja, thanked Comrade Ramiz Alia for the advice and the tasks he laid down during these days of his stay in Elbasan and promised him that the working people and the cooperativists of the district, with the communists at the head, will frontally realize the plan of the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan and will see to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with fresh successes.

'Unforeseen' Rally in Gramsh

AU081903 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia arrived in the town of Gramsh. The enthusiasm of its residents was unbounded. The cheers and acclamations "Party-Enver We are always ready" were heard everywhere.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the party committee and came out on the balcony of the building. An unforeseen but beautiful rally got under way. Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor amidst the great joy of the people present in the rally.

I would like, first of all, to wish everybody good health and all the best, and to convey to you the greetings of the Central Committee of the party.

Several years have passed since the last time I was in Gramsh, however, these few moments we are together are enough to show the great transformations that have made [as received] in your town. What the party has done in Gramsh and the whole Albania can be better noted in your joyful faces.

Our people enjoy good days, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on. Our homeland advances with each passing day. This has been achieved through struggles and efforts our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have made to bring Albania from darkness into light.

Both last year and over the first four months of this year, the peoples of Gramsh District have recorded good results on all fronts. I congratulate you all on these successes. They should encourage you for even greater victories. 1986 is a marked year. We shall celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and will hold its 9th congress. This congress will be a significant event in the life of the country, just like all the congresses of the party, because they have laid down tasks regarding the socio-economic development of the country from one five year plan to another and have given a new impetus to the work everywhere.

Such a congress will also be the 9th congress of the party. It will be convened in the conditions of a brilliant internal situation which has been strengthened uninterruptedly from one day to another. Our entire people in the countryside and in the towns, all over the country, are engaged in enthusiastic creative work. All the working people have launched great revolutionary actions to realize the important tasks set by the party.

In the current five year plan, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, the District of Gramsh will be at the center of the attention of the party and of the whole country, because a new hydropower station will be constructed nearby, in Banja. Above all, this hydropower station will be a great irrigation project, which will contribute to put under irrigation some 100 thousand hectares of land.

Education and Culture, which are important for the people, will also undergo great development. Socialism cannot be built without knowledge, without science. Our country cannot attain the objectives set by the party if it lacks people with allsided culture and if the achievements of the modern science are not applied.

The party is fully convinced the new successes will be achieved in the future and that we shall carry out the tasks facing us, because we have a heroic industrious people, who are linked and united like a fist round the party. The steel unity of our people round the party was expressed at its best in the recent elections on April 27.

The task facing all of us, the party, mass organisations and all the working people of our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion, is to strengthen this unity ceaselessly, because it is the only way to carry socialism further and to strengthen the defence of the homeland. In this way we march resolutely on the road defined by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

At the end of the rally the first secretary of the district party committee Rappush Meta said: "The party and you, Comrade Ramiz Alia, made a great honour to the people of Gramsh today and aroused a great joy. This day will remain unforgettable in the hearts of the people of this town. We assure you that the people, under the leadership of the party, will turn the period till its 9th congress into a period of mobilisation in order to carry out all the set tasks."

Talks With Party, Other Cadres

AU081911 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- Following the meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia met with cadres of the party, power organs, of economy and mass organisations of the District of Gramsh in one of the halls of the district party committee. The participants in this meeting received Comrade Ramiz Alia with joy and enthusiasm. Attending the meeting was also Comrade Hajredin Celiku.

The first secretary of the district party committee Rrapush Meta, said that today's meeting will remain a very important moment in the life of the party organisation of this district. He informed Comrade Ramiz Alia the work of the grass root organisation, which has aimed to analyse the directives of the party, to enhance the militant spirit and the mobilisation of the working people in fulfilling the tasks.

Cadres of different sectors spoke of the initiatives and actions they have undertaken in this jubilee year, the greater targets they have set to themselves in the context of the movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

Amidst the applauses Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor.

In the end of the meeting, the first secretary of the district party committee Rrapush Meta, after thanking Comrade Ramiz Alia, who with his speech held at the rally in the town and in this meeting with the cadres, raised high the enthusiasm, promised him that the working people of this district, with the communists in the van, will see to the November celebrations with as great achievements as possible.

KAPLLANI ATTENDS RECEPTION AT CSSR EMBASSY

AU091435 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA) -- On occasion of the day of the Czechoslovakia, the charge d'affairs a.i. of the Embassy of the Czechsolovak Socialist Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Otto Jachek gave a reception at the embassy seat yesterday. Attending were the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and other guests. Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

CARCANI VISITS TEPELENE, MEMALIAJ WORKERS

AU111706 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 11 (ATA) -- The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani yesterday had a meeting with cadres of the organs of the party, the state power and the economy in Tepelene District. This meeting was also attended by the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Shefqet Peci. The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Skender Kuci, who informed Comrade Adil Carcani of the impetus and mobilisation at work of the working masses in Tepelene District to frontally realize the tasks of the plan and attain the objectives of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver."

Leading cadres in the sectors of industry and agriculture spoke in the meeting about the successes attained and the new tasks they have set to carry into life the very precious instructions Comrade Ramiz Alia gave during his visits to the districts of Elbasan and Gramsh.

Then the meeting was addressed by Comrade Adil Carcani, who congratulated the working people of this district on the successes achieved in the field of production, particularly during the 4-month period, in implementation of the tasks laid down by the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party. He stressed among others that all possibilities exist to achieve higher results in industry, agriculture, livestock farming and in other fields.

Comrade Adil Carcani said that the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia are fully convinced that the working people of this district will score new successes on all the fronts of the socialist construction and the defence of the country, and in this jubilee year they will see to the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress with even greater results.

Comrade Adil Carcani also went to the town of Memaliaj, where he met with the miners of this town. In the meeting organized in the hall of the "the Minatori Club," the mine's director informed him of the work of the working class in the mine, which has increased its efforts and mobilisation to carry out all the tasks of the plan.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Adil Carcani spoke highly about the work of the miners in this mine, who have always claimed distinction for their good results among other mines of the country. Comrade Adil Carcani said that the party has always displayed special concern for the miners, the backbone of the working class as Comrade Enver Hoxha has described them, for their working and living conditions. During the present five year plan these conditions will improve even more and their life will be more joyful.

On behalf of the communists and all working people of the mine the secretary of the party committee of the mine thanked Comrade Adil Carcani for his valuable advice and instructions. He promised Comrade Adil Carcani that, being in steel unity with the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the working class of the mine will work always with mobilization to carry out all the tasks in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress.

PAPER ON SUPERPOWERS' 'ARROGANCE,' TOKYO SUMMIT

AU111707 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 11 (ATA) -- A dangerous intensification of the arrogance displayed by the superpowers is being observed on the international arena. This is a phenomenon with very grave consequences for the present and the future, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, for the entire world community. The forms and proportions of this arrogance have assumed such a development and extension which make it one of the main components of the foreign policy of the superpowers, an article of the newspaper "ZERI I" stresses among others. Like never before in the past this prepotency and arrogance is threatening many peoples and states and is serving as a catalyst of a world total war.

The action that the United States undertook against Libya, by bombarding cities and killing innocent people, was not simply an arrogant attack of a big imperialist country against a small freedom loving country. In a wider sense, the American strike was an expression of the prepotency and arrogance of a superpower, which grants itself the right to attack and strike any people or country which does not submit to the American dictate.

This arrogance gave also rise to the "right" of the superpowers for reprisals against peoples, a right which they seek to codify into an international law. The White House thinks it morally and legally right for the United States to attack Libya and threaten with military action Syria, Iran or any other country which opposes the American policy. Moscow, too, exercises the same right for reprisals in the organisation of punitive expeditions by its military forces against the Afghan people.

The superpowers accord to themselves the right to decide which people or country should exist and which should not, which form of regime or kind of foreign alliance a country should have, which are the rights and competences of a particular government in determining the domestic and foreign policies of its own country. The superpowers invest themselves with the right to attack any country, to dispatch military forces or airplanes to hatch up military coups d'etat or organize mercenary troops, to set up intelligence agencies and make diversions, to grant or cut off aid, to exercise control and dictate on the entire political, economic and social life in different countries and on a world scale.

One of the characteristics of the prepotency and arrogance of the superpowers is that it does not affect only countries opposing the American or Soviet policy, it does not affect only small or medium countries but all the countries without exception, including also the allies of the two superpowers, "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses. The arrogance of the superpowers has a "global" nature like their hegemonist strategy which does not spare even the "allies." The experience of their relations with the United States and the Soviet Union has provided the European countries in the east and west facts testifying to the unprecedented prepotency and arrogance of Washington and Moscow, which always put the allies in a state of fait accompli even regarding problems of their own discretion. The joint statement "against terrorism" which was signed by the seven most industrialized countries in the Tokyo summit last week was drafted by the Americans without preliminary consultations with the allies. Likewise, the recent Soviet proposal on the dismantling of the two military blocs in Europe, NATO and Warsaw Treaty, was made with no prior consultations with the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

The prepotency and arrogance that the superpowers are displaying on the international arena testifies in a convincing way to growing aggravation of the international situation. The party of labour of Albania has always drawn attention to these dangerous developments in the international life, emphasizing the indispensability of the resolute opposition to the aggressive and warmongering policy, the prepotency and arrogance of the superpowers, "ZERI I POPULLIT" stressed in conclusion.

FOJTIK SPEECH OPENS THAELMANN EXHIBITION

AU070644 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, at the opening of the Ernst Thaelmann exhibition in Prague on 7 April]

[Excerpts] On 16 April it will be 100 years since Ernst Thaelmann was born, the man who belongs to the msot prominent personalities of the German and international workers movement. Like Klement Gottwald, Georgi Dimitrov, and other representatives of the international workers class who had welcomed the Great October Socialist Revolution and become Leninists and Bolsheviks, Ernst Thaelmann continues to live in the deeds of the people in the countries of the entire socialist community. He lives in their efforts to lay the foundations of a new, communist civilization, in the realization of the principles ofsocial justice, humanism, and democracy, of friendship among the peoples and of peace -- principles that are inseparable from real socialism.

And he also lives in the historic struggle currently conducted by the world of socialism against the world of imperialism, and for further social progress and peace. Today this fight has become more serious than ever. For, the issue is to avert the terrible threat of a nuclear war. As is known, the road toward this was shown by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is theroad of gradual nuclear disarmament, which should be realized already by the end of this century -- a road of systematically building the comprehensive system of international security, based on the Leninsit idea of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The prerequisite for embarking on this road and for consistently following it is, first to put an end to nuclear explosions and tests of weapons of mass destruction, and not to permit the arms race to be transferred to outer space. The Soviet Union is persistently submitting constructive proposals aimed in this direction. The states of the Warsaw Pact organizations fully identify themselves with these proposals, and peace-loving people throughout the world are expressing agreement with them, too.

However, it is the U.S. Administration -- the government of the country to which the proposals are primarily addressed -- which is constantly turning its back on the proposals. We have here the obvious result of the influence exerted by the reactionary forces of imperialism, by the monopolies of the armament industry, and by the military-industrial complex -- by those to whom armament is yielding stupendous profits and simultaneously, as they believe, giving them the hope that they will at some time succeed in restoring imperialism's supremacy over the world.

Let us not forget: This is exactly the mycelium from which fascism grew in the past, this storm troop of the most retrogade and most aggressive forces of imperialism and its bloody fist. It was meant to destroy the communist movement and the Soviet Union. However, quite logically it became a threat to all progress, for the people's freedom -- and, as we ourselves have come to know, in certain instances also a threat to their very existence.

Today it has become crystal clear that the unleashing of a war -- and the regional conflicts that are constantly being provoked by American imperialists are threatening to grow into just such a war, a war which could also break out because of an unexpected technological breakdown -- would lead to the total and irredeemable ruin of civilization, to the extinction of the human race, and perhaps even life on our planet.

The constant ammassing of nuclear arms, and the psychowar which the imperialists are fanning against our countries, the terrorism which the United States has made into a part of its foreign policy (and which it is cynically camouflaging by its alleged mission "to take up the fight for freedom anywhere in the world"), the provocations accompanied by a show of force -- like the ones we are now witnessing in the cases of Nicaragua and Libya -- all this is exacerbating international tension and dangerously bringing closer the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Today nothing is more important than to prevent this catastrophe. Today nothing is more important than the cause of peace!

And to succeed in defending this cause means to unwaveringly bar the way of today's imperialist reaction and the militarist forces of imperialism. It means to merge into a single antiwar front all those who really wish to have peace and to isolate the world reaction. Socialism, the liberation, anti-imperialist and democratic movements, and all antiwar forces have the opportunity to erect an insurmountable barrier against the militarists' plans. The Soviet Union's peace policy leads to this action appeal -- the policy which is at the foundation of the new edition of the CPSU program adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. Undoubtedly, this historically significant document will strikingly contribute toward strengthening socialism's authority and achieving a new upsurge of the communist movement, enhancing its role in the struggle for social progress and peace.

And it is particularly in this context that we must recall what we consider the most important and topical aspect of the legacy left us by Ernst Thaelmann and his fellow fighters: It is undoubtedly the duty to conduct the fight for peace, to neglect nothing in this fight, not to succumb to any form of unbridled pacifism, and not to lose sight of the anthuman substance of imperialism, its total ruthlessness with regard to the interests and rights of man and nations, or its tendency to be aggressive and constantly to expand its power. And it is our duty not to underrate the demagogical efficiency of its propaganda machinery, the role of which has grown greatly in the last few decades. In fact, the managers of this machinery have learned quite a lot from Nazi propaganda, which they have perfected and made more "scientific."

Among the greatest enemies of the defenders of peace are illusions, and the belittling of difficulties that must be overcome in the effort to ensure peace. A few days ago Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, pointed out (in his talk with the chief editor of the Algerian periodical REVOLUTION AFRICAINE) that the imperialist reaction, and its aggressive elements which have mobilized in order to frustrate the results of the meeting between the top USSR and U.S. representatives in Geneva last year, would like to slam the door on this meeting. At the same time they would like, so-to-say, to set a dog's head on the Soviet Union's shoulders, to alleviate the realization of their militarist plans.

We know that part of this struggle -- and not a secondary part, either -- is the ideological struggle which, as the 17th CPCZ Congress charged us, we must conduct with responsibility, profound arguments, convincingly and offensively, and with awareness of the truth which lies on our side. We must not permit the enemies of peace and progress to wrap the nations in a net of lies and misinformation, or to confuse them in the basic issues which are the object of the historic struggle that is being waged in the present epoch. To understand the present times, to correctly orient oneself in the tangle of their events -- which, after all, one can do only from the positions of Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary ideology, the ideology of the workers class, this most progressive social force of modern history -- is one of the significant elements of success in the battles against imperialist reaction.

The socialist community, relying on the powerful Soviet Union, is the most important force in the broad anti-imperialist front. The USSR's authority and influence grow to the extent to which this community develops and strengthens, and proves its ability to ward off the expansionist plans of imperialism. That is why part of the legacy left by Ernst Thaelmann and his fellow fighters is also the duty to vigilantly protect and consolidate the unity of the states of the socialist community, which is the greatest achievement of the international workers class and progressive forces after the emergence of the Soviet Union.

After all, it is no coincidence that it is, above all, the forces of the reaction that are concentrating on disrupting the unity of the countries of our community, or at least on weakening it. Anti-Sovietism, nationalism, the search for conflicts and their exaggeration, the endeavor to turn the natural differences and peculiarities typical of every country into obstacles hampering our cooperation and integration -- as we know, the class enemy is constantly manipulating with them in the hope of making our joint course impossible. This is a dangerous course of action, even if only in view of the prejudices left by the past in the minds of many people. However, it is doomed to failure. In spite of the various difficulties, to which we are not closing our eyes, our community and the cooperation between our countries are developing, both within the CEMA framework and bilaterally, yielding significant results and convincing proof of the merits inherent in our common system, our common basic interests, our common ideology. Undoubtedly, the long-term Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress, adopted at the end of last year by the CEMA member countries in Moscow, will provide an extremely important impetus for deepening our unity.

We also attach great importance to the development of all-round cooperation -- particularly cooperation which leads to the modernization of our economies and to the enhancement of efficiency between the GDR and the CSSR. The traditionally good cooperation between our countries is based on the unity of the CPCZ and SED and on the principles of socialist internationalism. It is favorably affected by the regular meetings of the top representatives of our fraternal states, such as those last November in Berlin, the suggestions of which are now being realized.

From these relations of ours, which are characterized by total mutual understanding, it is obvious that the grudge and distrust that marked the histories of our nations for centuries, have now been relegated to the past once and for all. This is the result of the historical break that took place as a result of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and the victory of the socialist revolution in both our states after the war. Here, too, we can speak of the viability of the legacy left by Ernst Thaelmann and his fellow fighters, which was followed up by Klement Cottwald and Wilhelm Pieck.

Deplorably, it is still dogged like a shadow by revanchism in the FRG, which is being awakened and fanned again and again. The official support given to it in the FRG by the top figures in the Bonn government is a warning sign. This is all the more so since, in spite of the lesson of the unhappy past, the FRG Government is far too willingly and zealously meeting the American Administration halfway in its militarist plans, as is shown by its agreement to join in the Pentagon's "star wars" preparations. Understandably, this alarms us -- we cannot erase the memory of our experiences after Munich.

Let the exhibition we are opening today in Comrade Ernst Thaelmann's honor, comrades, contribute not only toward a deeper understanding of this extraordinary and treasured person, but also help us in confrontation with history wo work with yet greater devotion to our communist ideals, to fulfill with yet greater consistency and determination the tasks with which we are charged by the party and by our own consciences!

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD130900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0753 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- Dr Peter Varkonyi, Hungary's foreign minister, arrived in the GDR for a 2-day official visit on Tuesday. He is responding to an invitation from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Talks With Fischer

LD131215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Hungary, Oskar Fischer and Dr Peter Varkonyi, began their official talks in Berlin on Tuesday morning. At the start of the exchange of views they discussed the position and further development of bilateral relations on the basis of the commitments made by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar. They see in the constant deepening of them an important contribution to the more rapid solution of the ambitious tasks of socialist construction in the two countries, and to the strengthening of the community of the socialist states.

In the discussion of topical questions on the international situation, they expressed deep concern at the increase in tensions prompted by the course of arms buildup and confrontation being pursued by imperialism, and at the serious dangers for mankind arising from them. Both politicians reiterated their firm conviction that the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact members and especially the comprehensive peace initiatives of the USSR indicate a viable path for all to call a halt to this development in order to banish the danger of nuclear war and thus to initiate a change for the better. The talks are continuing.

Further Details

LD132318 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Hungary's foreign minister Peter Varkonyi has been on an official visit to the GDR since this morning. After the Hungarian guest honored the victims of militarism and fascism at the memorial in Unter den Linden, the official talks between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Peter Varkonyi began at the Foreign Ministry. This evening Minister Fischer gave a dinner for his guest at the Unter den Linden palace. Here is Klaus Franke reporting:

[Franke] Regular meetings between the foreign minister of socialist fraternal countries, a review of progress achieved and mapping out of new steps for the expansion of bilateral relations have for decades been part of the proven mechanism of cooperation among the states in our community. This also applies to the talks between Oskar Fischer and his Hungarian counterpart, Dr Peter Varkonyi. The guest from Budapest came only 3 weeks after the end of the 11th SED Congress, at which it was decided to further expand our close cooperation with the other fraternal states, in line with the comprehensive system of treaties. The programs for cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 were given particular emphasis here . The relevant stipulations for deepened relations in this sphere between the GDR and Hungary were signed over half a year ago by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar in Budapest. We want to ensure, through joint, more effective utilization of our efficient economic and scientific potential, a speeding up of the intensification process in the economy and thus an even better satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the people.

Oskar Fischer and Peter Varkonyi referred to these foundations of our cooperation both in their official talks that started this morning, and in their toasts at the dinner in the Unter den Linden palace and praised the successful work in the spirit of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th MSZMP. Naturally their talks then focused on questions concerning the exacerbated international situation brought about by the imperialist policy of arms escalation and confrontation. They referred to the dangers of the star-wars policy and military provocations to world peace such as the U.S. attack on Libya.

Dr Peter Varkonyi also underlined the importance, in world political terms, of the Soviet Union's peace offensive and businesslike and feasible proposals submitted particularly since the start of the year. He then referred to Hungary's contribution to reducing international tensions. He said his country is strengthening its cooperation with its friends and is continuing its dialogue with Western countries in order to contribute to an improvement in the international atmosphere and an increase in confidence. It has a high regard for the foreign policy efforts of our friends in the GDR, which are aimed in the same direction, the minister added. On the eve of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact organization, both ministers also underlined the role of our joint defense alliance as well as economic integration in the CEMA. As the most important forum for coordinating our efforts, the sessions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact has great importance, said Peter Varkonyi, and assured his host that Hungary would do its utmost to ensure that the forthcoming deliberations in Budapest run a successful course and bring the realization of our joint peace goals nearer.

Dinner Toasts

LD132307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- Tuesday evening in Berlin the foreign ministers of the GDR and Hungary, Oskar Fischer and Dr Peter Varkonyi, underlined the firm anchoring of the GDR and the Hungarian PR in the socialist community. At a dinner given by the GDR foreign minister in honor of his Hungarian guest, they praised the high level of relations between the two countries. The gathering in the Unter den Linden Palace was attended by Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other public figures.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer stressed that the SED and MSZMP and the two states regarded the unshakeable militant community with the CPSU and the land of Lenin in particular as a guarantee for their further successful progress. "The GDR and the Hungarian PR are firmly anchored in the socialist community. They fulfill their obligation in the fraternal way and draw strength from membership of the Warsaw Pact and the deepening of socialist economic integration, which will attain a totally new quality through the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000." Referring to the 11th SED Congress, whose discussions were marked by the idea that the increasing attraction and strength of socialism make peace more secure, the foreign minister stated: "The German workers' and peasants' state takes seriously the responsibility resulting from the lessons of history that war must never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace." The U.S. star-wars program however increased the danger of the future of mankind slipping out of the hands of the politicians and coming under the influence of automated military-technological systems.

It remains a foremost task of the present, said the foreign minister, to preserve peace for mankind through deeds and above all avert the danger of a nuclear missile war. The USSR's magnificent program for entering the third millennium free of nuclear weapons, to which Mikhail Gorbachev added important new proposals, was described by Oskar Fischer as an alternative of socialism to the course of war of imperialism. At the same time, these offers of realism and reason made it clear that the socialist states make no demand for greater security than the other side. A return to detente in international relations is feasible if all forces of peace united their efforts. With this aim in mind the GDR is conducting a dialogue for peace and businesslike cooperation in bilateral relations as well as in international organizations at multilateral conferences.

Long-term impulses had emanated from the meeting between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar for the all-round shaping of relations. "The fraternal cooperation between our parties and states also point the way in the further socialist development of our countries."

In his reply, Dr Peter Varkonyi noted with satisfaction that the opinions and efforts of the GDR and Hungary are identical in all major questions. His country is working on the implementation of the tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress and is able in its efforts to depend above all on the cooperation of the allied CEMA countries, including the CDR.

"We can note with satisfaction that relations between our countries have reached a high level, that they are developing in line with the interests of our peoples and effectively promote successful socialist construction work in both countries." The program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Up to the Year 2000 signed in Budapest at the end of last year formed a stable basis for the shaping of economic relations between the two countries, said the Hungarian foreign minister. He assured that in the spirit of joint principles and goals, everything is being done to implement the stipulated tasks, to further develop cooperation and deepen the friendship between the two peoples.

Referring to the international situation, Dr Peter Varkonyi pointed to the irresponsible behavior with which extreme imperialist circles were endangering world peace. The ever new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community are repeatedly rejected by the United Sttes and her NATO allies or lack any concrete response. From the point of view that "the peace of our continent and the hole of mankind can only be preserved through detente, through disarmament and raising confidence and through the mutually-advantageous development of international cooperation," the USSR's latest proposals and initiatives have a world political significance.

"Together with peace-loving mankind, we support the offensive activity of the Soviet Union, which it is exercising for averting the danger of war and reducing tensions, as well as its proposals of far-reaching importance." Together with the other members of the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian People's Republic is doing its utmost to promote the reduction of international tensions.

HONECKER, STOPH HAIL ALLIANCE WITH USSR

LD082345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The fraternal alliance with the USSR forms the secure foundation for the successful progress of the GDR. This is stated in a message of congratulations sent by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Premier Willi Stoph, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR premier, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism.

With this victory the Soviet people achieved an historic act of liberation, which also opened up to the people of the GDR the prospect of a life in peace and of social progress. The heroism and sacrifices of the Soviet people in the struggle against fascist barbarity will never be forgotten.

The GDR sees its most urgent task as that of helping to pervent a nuclear world conflagration and to make peace more secure. The people of the GDR welcome and uspport the consistent and unshakable peace policy of the USSR, as convincingly expressed in the initiatives for freeing the world from all nuclear weapons, and in the new proposals for a significant reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe.

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED AT CEREMONY

Honecker Attends

LD090852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) — On the occasion of the 42st anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism, a gala occasion of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front took place today in the Berlin Friedrichstadt Palace. The participants warmly applauded Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and other members of the party and state leadership as they took their places in the presidium alongside representatives of the USSR and its illustrious Armed Forces.

The address was given by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In the gala cultural program afterward there was an appearahce by the State Kuban Cossack Choir from the Soviet Union, with is currently on a GDR tour.

Herrmann Speaks

LD090919 East Berlin International Service in German 1150 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) — At a festive ceremony staged by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front, which took place on Thursday afternoon in Berlin to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism, Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, delivered the following address:

The hour in May 1945 when fighting Red Army soldiers stormed the Reichstag in Berlin and raised the flag of socialism, the flag of liberation, will remain forever in our memory. The fascist beast which had set out to conquer the world was completely destroyed. It was an hour of triumph for the anti-Hitler coalition and its main strength, the Soviet Union. The fighters in the German antifascist resistance were in the forefront of the victors. Glory and honor to all those who saved world civilization from destruction, who brought liberation to the peoples, and threw open the way to a new chapter of world history.

We are commemorating the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people from Nazi dictatorship as part of the great movement for implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, against a background of great performances for the further all-round strengthening of the GDR, our socialist fatherland. "It still remains valid that with the successful building of socialism," Erich Honecker said at the 11th congress, "we are preserving and implementing the legacy of all those who have fought for saving mankind from the brown plague and for a better future for the peoples."

Risen from the ruins, built up stone by stone, house by house, factory by factory, town by town, the GDR in 41 years has turned into a flourishing socialist state on German soil which enjoys respect throughout the world, which is recognized as a pillar of peace on our European continent. With the decisions of the 11th SED Congress we are setting ourselves goals for the advance of socialism over the next decades in a qualitatively new stage in the shaping of the advanced socialist society. Our people can say with justified pride that they have made good use of the opportunity provided by the Soviet Union's act of liberation.

Forty-one years ago the flames of war were finally beaten back to where they had started in an insatiable urge for world domination. The fascist Hitler regime, that most reactionary and brutal monster of German imperialism, murdered, plundered, and left behind destruction throughout Europe. Its greed for oil in Baku, the wheat of the Ukraine, the coal of the Donets, drove it to ever new acts of madness. However, the Nazi clique sealed its inevitable demise with its criminal attack of the Soviet Union. Together with its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, the United States, France, Britain and other states, together with millions of resistance fighters in the occupied countries and in Germany itself, the USSR forced Hitler fascist to its knees and smashed its huge military machine.

Socialism proved to be superior and invincible because it embodies the future of mankind and historic progress. Progress conquered reaction. The Soviet people's will for victory had its roots in an unshakable love for the socialist homeland, the cause of Lenin, in the certainty of serving justice and bearing responsibility forthe continued existence of life on earth.

At the Soviet-German front, the main front of World War II, the glorious Red Army and the fighters in the hinterland fought battles that led to the turning point in World War II -- near Moscow, in Stalingrad, near Leningrad, in the Kursk salient. Neither the policy of strength nor underhand attacks and blindly raging anticommunism were able to destroy socialism.

The German antifascist fighters rendered heroic resistance in the underground, in prisons and concentration camps, in the international brigades and in exile. Thousands of them, communists, social democrats, Christians, bourgeois democrats, patriotic officers, gave their lives in the struggle against Hitler, for the cause of peace, international understanding and humanism.

Ernst Thaelmann forecast in the fascist prison: Stalin will break Hitler's neck. He was right. Those sincere humanists such as the German poet Thomas Mann, who castigated anticommunism as the fundamental folly of the epoch and a crime against humanity, were also right. We shall never forget, we shall always recall, what unspeakable suffering the fascist German imperialism brought upon the peoples. Fifty million people, hopeful young lives, women, children, men, became the victims of the Nazi beast: 20 million Soviet citizens, more than 6 million Poles, 1.7 million Yugoslavs, 600,000 French people, 400,000 Americans, 375,000 British people, and 800,000 Netherlanders. More than 6 million Germans were among those who were driven to their death by Hitler's rule.

The dead are an eternal exhortation to us do everything imaginable to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, but always peace. At this hour, as we pay tribute to the liberation of our people from Hitler fascism, the heart commands us to convey fraternal greetings to the Soviet people and their famous army. Thank you, Soviet soldiers; thank you, heroes of the Soviet Union.

The support of the Soviet comrades in the removal of the material and intellectual rubble which the Nazi regime left behind is not forgotten. Soviet solders shared their bread with starving German children and gave them new courage to live, and their commanders did their best to forster that courage with German communists and nonparty antifascists. Founded by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, and sealed by the deed of liberation and now by 4 decades of joint work of construction of the new world, friendship with the Soviet Union is today a matter of the heart from the millions of our people. This is the case because our peoples are linked by the same ideals and aims, because today the theory of scientific socialism is being successfully put into practice in the center of Europe, in the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, and because socialism is being constructed with optimism, in a militant atmosphere, borne by the whole people and especially by the enthusiasm of young people.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated from the podium of our 11th congress: "We have been loyal friends and allies of the SED and the GDR, and we shall remain so for all time." These words have met with a great response among our people.

The close, fraternal friendship with the country of Lenin, the indissoluble alliance with the Soviet Union, is proving itself once again in the solution of the practical questions of the construction of socialism in our countries. The long-term Program for Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000 highlights the dimensions of our joint work for the present and the future. We wish our Soviet comrades many new successes, especially in the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which are of extrardinary importance for the further forward march of the Soviet people in the development and strengthening of socialism, for the importance of the USSR in the international arena and for an ever broader front of peace.

The date of 8 May 1945 marked the onset of fundamental changes in the life of mankind, characterized by an upturn in socialism, among the forces of national and colonial liberation and all forces for peace, democracy, and social progress. No war in Europe for 41 years -- that is the greatest achievement of the peoples on our continent in their long and eventful history. It is above all thanks to the Soviet Union in its alliance with the socialist community, its peace power, and its peace policy that peace was at all times securely protected through the preservation of the military-strategic balance, that truly historic achievement.

Peace in Europe for 41 years is at the same time a result of the postwar development on our continent, marked by an incisive change in the international balance of power. Every attempt, under whatever pretext, aimed at questioning the European postwar order, will continue to be doomed. This is guaranteed by the strength of socialism, its political, economic, and miltiary might, and the increasingly powerful peace movement that embraces all classes and strata, both here on our continent and throughout the world.

The scars of World War II have not yet healed. The peoples, especially in Europe, are thus all the more very deeply concerned about the reemergence of the threat of war. A third world war would mean the use of the stockpiled mountains of nuclear weapons and thus the destruction of mankind. There would be neither victors nor vanquished. In view of the worsening of the international situation and the danger of mankind sliding into a nuclear catastrophe -- caused by the imperialist policy of confrontation and unparalleled since the end of World War II -- we stress on this 41st anniversary of the liberation on behalf of our people that just as it was possible in World War II, irrespective of social order, irrespective of political and ideological differences, to work together and fight for peace, so a worldwide coalition of reason and realism must be created today before it is too late, before weapons speak.

In the spirit of this decisive lesson of the war, the GDR will continue consistently to meet its internationalist obligations. This is expected by the GDR's allies, the forces for peace, democracy, freedom and social progress, and above all also those representatives of communist and workers parties, revolutionary vanguard parties, national-revolutionary and liberation movements, socialist and social-democratic parties, which took part in our unforgotten "Karl Marx and Our Times" conference, as well as the 143 delegations that so effectively demonstrated their alliance with the SED and with the GDR at the 11th congress.

We jointly renewed our appeal to the United States to halt the arms race on earth and not to fill space with deadly weapons. Weapons in space would let international developments get out of control, and instead of offering security would increase still more the risk of uncertainty and u predictability. All existing disarmament measures would be rendered invalid and disarmament negotiations would be condemned to failure. This must not be.

In this situation a new approach to all questions of world policy is called for, and ideas and actions that match the requirements of the present and the future of mankind. A way out of the disastrous confrontation must be found and embarked upon. The struggle for peace preservation has is in the truest sense of the word become a question of mankind's survival or destruction.

It is high time for the most aggressive circles of the United States to relinquish their presumptuous desire to act as world policeman throughout our planet. It is high time to put a halt to the provocations in numerous extremely sensitive areas of conflict, whether in the Middle East, the Mediterranean region, or the Caribbean. In view of the tense situation and the danger of sliding into uncontrollable depths, civilized behavior among the people is necessary to enable all contentious issues to be settled by political means.

The GDR is making its contribution toward this end with its active policy of peaceful coexistence. And we know that we are at one here with all those in the world who want not to perish, but to survive together. A businesslike dialogue, constructive cooperation between states of differing social orders is the only sensible alternative for the recovery of the international situation and the return to detente. The GDR is working indefatigably, wholly in this spirit, and so is our general secretary and chairman of the Council of State. His official visits, including visits to many NATO and nonaligned countries and his meetings and encounters with statesmen from all political camps have kept the East-West dialogue in progress at all times, contributed to mutual trust even in difficult situations, gained attention for the voice and the arguments of the socialist community and given an impetus to the forces of reason and realism. This will remain our course in future too, as the 11th Congress has resolved.

The peace proposals Mikhail Gorbachev submitted on 15 January this year and confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, have our full support. They are a truly historic chance to eliminate all nuclear weapons on earth, to prevent a militarization of space, and gradually to create a system of international security by the year 2000. This could finally put a stop to the arms spiral and call a halt once and for all to the arms race, and it would be possible to place peace on a durable foundation under conditions of equality and equal security.

In Berlin -- the city from which two devastating world wars started this century and which today, as capital of the GDR, is a symbol of an active policy of peace and has been awarded the honarary title of City of Peace -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proclaimed the readiness of the USSR to reduce significantly the conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, all components of the land-based armed forces and the tactical air forces in European states and the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada which are deployed here from the Atlantic to the Urals. This new initiative is also meeting with a worldwide response. Many people on earth, including those Soviet and U.S. soldiers who held out their hands in Torgau on the Elbe in April 1945 and met again a few days ago in Chicago, declare: Never again war, but understanding and peaceful coexistence of the peoples.

The world public has reacted full of horror to the cynicism of the U.S. dministration in detonating nuclear weapons again, disregarding the world conscience, instead of negotiating. Those forces in the military-industrial complex which dismiss the hopes for arms limitation and disarmament with their desire for profits are in the stocks.

It says a lot about the consistent peace policy of the USSR that it has stated in reply to this, despite everything, that it will continue with determination, patiently and deliberately the course of the all-round development of cooperation and detente. It would be in the spirit of Geneva, in the spirit of the joint statement of the USSR and the United States which was signed there, if the government in Washington would act in the same way. No more tests -- that would mean in the long term that the nuclear weapons already in existence would not be perfected and new ones would not even be developed at all. The peoples are waiting for this.

Our goal remains a world free of wars and weapons; our goal remains peace on earth and in space. This ideal has become a matter for all mankind and gives the socialist foreign policy its direction and aim.

The date of the 41st anniversary of the liberation from Hitler fascism is an occasion to remember that the Government of the FRG also has a duty to history and a responsibility to the present and the future of the peoples not to allow its territory to be misused for a war. This, however, demands deeds for peace. The fact that the Federal Republic of Germany, after Great Britain, has linked itself in treaties to the U.S. star wars program and has thus assumed a direct share in responsibility for the extension of the arms race into space, contradicts this. Deadly dangers are being conjured up by this, even if some in Bonn do not want to admit it, for the Federal Republic and all countries on earth. In view of the 50 million dead of World War II and in the name of life, it is urgently necessary to urge the responsible politicians in the FRG to turn around, before it is too late.

The safeguarding of peace is the issue always paramount for relations between the two German states here, at the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Therefore, the joint statement on the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl, chancellor of the FRG, on 12 March 1985, which noted that the realities of World War II and of the postwar development, the inviolability of frontiers and the respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers are a fundamental condition for peace, remains topical. The GDR is acting in accordance with it. It is for the FRG to conduct itself in the same way.

The oath of the fighters against fascism and war and the words of millions upon millions on 8 May 1945 that that which met its end on that day with the unconditional capitulation of the Nazi regime might never be repeated obligate us to avert today the most frightful event that can happen on this globe. The present generations, our children and grandchildren, must know only one thing: peace.

The deed of liberation on 8 May 1945 opened for our people the path to a new world, the path to real freedom and true democracy. Amid the still smoking fields of ruins the activists in the first hour moved to the fore in reconstruction and the members of the Free German Youth set about establishing a better existence with their "away with the rubble and put up something new." And thanks to the united working class, who rallied all working people around them, something new was put up: a new country unequaled in German history.

That date, 8 May 1945, was indeed a day of liberation for us because it brought freedom for the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The Hitler clique asserted in 1933 in a loud-mouthed manner that it would exterminate Marxism for all time. "What a folly," said Wilhelm Pieck. "Exterminating Marxism means annihilating the proletariat. But one cannot annihilate the working class, and since the vital force of Marxism lives in them, Marxism is and remains unconquerable." History has proven our first workers' president to be correct. The scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism has proven unconquerable and eternally young. The SED is guided by its principles.

We are filled with pride in the path we have trodden, in the generations who created the common work and always knew how to protect it reliably. Our GDR has grown into a politically stable and economically effective state, which enjoys high regard throughout the world. The old longing of the revolutionary German workers' movement for work, bread, and international peace has become reality in our country. We have established a social order in which a standard of living for the people has been attained as never before, in accordance with the program of the SED.

The balance-sheet and the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are aimed far into the future, are new proof that the working class, in the alliance with all working people, is very well placed not only to assimilate power but also to extend and defend it and to manage the state and society. Yes, they know how to do that in the interests and for the benefit of people far better than any ruling class on German soil ever has.

The social property owned by the people has been constantly increased. The high targets of the 1981-85 5-year plan were mastered. A national income of 1.087 billion marks was secured. Over 3 million citizens have moved into newly built or modernized homes since 1981, and 7.2 million citizens in the past 15 years.

We have achieved a work which, as Erich Honecker said, can be praised by our friends and cannot be overlooked by our enemies. What has jointly been achieved is of immediate benefit to the working people, serves the well-being and happiness of the people. That is the spirit of socialism.

Our socialist way of life involves good education for all the children of the people, a clear path for scientists, inventors, and those who master the new technology. It includes a highly developed health service, which offers all citizens protection against illness and such disease-prevention measures as result in an increasingly high life expectancy. Our socialist way of life includes the broad unfolding of art and literature and all areas of popular art, from the enterprises to the residential areas. In a word: the socialist way of life is determined by full employment, increasing prosperity for the people, social justice, democracy, true freedom for the people, industrious work, and high socialist consciousness for the general good. Millions everywhere in town and country, workers, peasants, cultural workers, scientists, tradesmen, and craftsmen, citizens of all classes and strata, are included by virtue of their political commitment, resourcefulness, and inventiveness, by word and deed, in a large popular movement for the continual heightening of the GDR's performance as the precondition for a better and better life. It reflects the firm trust in the policy of the SED, based on the experience that the party steadfastly steers a course in which word and deed are one.

The certainty, confirmed by the 11th congress, that the course of the unity of economic and social policy will be consistently and resolutely continued, that it is our major fighting zone, and has led to further great initiatives for the strengthening of socialism. The dynamic development and efficiency of our economy is continuing. Already in the first few weeks after the discussions of the party congress one can say with full justification that its decisions have gripped the masses.

In town and country the congress is being evaluated, the working people are setting about translating into action the aims stipulated in the report of the Central Committee and in the directive for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan. They agree with the new commitments in the socialist competition and have made their motto: "The stronger socialism, the more secure peace." My work place is my combat place for peace. The powerful demonstrations by over 650,000 people in Berlin on May Day and by millions everywhere in town and country in the GDR were eloquent testimony to the fact that the working people wanted to express their approval of the course of the party of the working class. This year May Day reflected the forward-looking, optimistic atmosphere in our country and the active commitment of the masses. All social forces in our country -- the parties befriended by the SED, the FDGB, the FDJ, the DFD, the Cultural League -- all have their own contribution to this.

Under the slogan, "High performance for the welfare of the people and for peace, everything for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress," the working people in industry, agriculture, and transport system, and trade want to make 1986 the year of the highest performance so far and achieve 3 additional days of production. The young generation will continue to lead the way with the highest performances in the critical areas of socialist construction and in the strengthening and protection of our homeland. This was pledged by our young vanguard, the FDJ, in its, "FDJ drive for the 11th SED Congress." And we are all certain that it will be fulfilled with honor. We shall advance confidently into the future with the policy adopted at the Eighth SED Congress and which has been successful for 15 years under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Our tremendous balance-sheet strengthens our certainty that we will successfully master our task through 1990 and beyond to 2000.

We have completed the change to comprehensive intensification and are linking socialism on the basis of our economic strategy increasingly effectively with the sciences, technology, and the most modern key technologies. Gradually we are coming closer to our goal of solving the housing question as a social problem by 1990. This in itself is an achievement that is sufficient to characterize the policy of our party. We are all pleased about our beautiful capital, Berlin, which will be 750 years old next year and yet is becoming younger from day to day, thanks to the diligence of the Berlin citizens and their helpers from all over the republic, above all the construction workers in the blue shirts of the FDJ. Here, as everywhere, building work is being carried out and our socialist fatherland is turning to the future. We are thus continuing to fulfill the legacy of the heroes of the Soviet Union, all fighters against fascism and war as an admonishment to our era.

Our attention is focused on the next political highpoint, elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assemblies on 8 June 1986. In their election manifesto the parties and mass organizations working together in the GDR National Front state that what has been decided by the 11th SED Congress is something that concerns all of us. That is our election program. We vote for the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism, for peace preservation. It is for this reason that we shall vote on 8 June. Our votes go to the shop stewards of the people, the candidates of the National Front. On the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people we underline the unshakeable fraternal alliance between the peoples of the GDR and USSR.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS DKP CONGRESS

LD021157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Eighth DKP Congress:

The SED Central conveys to the delegates of the eighth party congress and all members of the German Communist Party the cordial, fraternal militant greetings of the communists of the GDR. Your party congress is taking place at a time when the international situation has become exacerbated, as a result of the arms escalation and confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. At its 11th congress, the SED affirmed that in view of the dangers threatening the existence the existence of mankind there is nothing more important than doing everything to prevent a nuclear inferno. It is the urgent requirement of the present time to pursue, together with all forces of realism and reason, paths involving peaceful prospects.

The Soviet Union's comprehensive peace program for a world without nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the far-reaching disarmament initiative in the conventional area, put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, at the 11th SED Congress, opens up a new stage in the peace struggle. They are fully in accord with the communists' ideal of a world without weapons and force, a world in which the peoples decide freely on their development, on their way of life. The Communists and all citizens of the GDR have great sympathy for your consistent and self-sacrificing struggle for peace and work. In your country you are making an indispensable contribution to ending the arms race on earth and its expansion into space, in the struggle against mass unemployment and new poverty, for trade union rights and democracy. In this you are in harmony with the will of the majority of citizens of the Federal Republic and receive great recognition among your friends and respect from your political opponents.

The Communists of the Federal Republic prove themselves as consistent proponents of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity in the peoples' struggle for peace, national liberation and social progress. The DKP therefore occupies a respected place in the international communist workers' movement, in the worldwide movement for peace and cooperation. In the future, too, you can continue to be sure of our solidarity. The GDR puts peace first. Based on the initiative of the working people and the youth of the GDR in realizing the decisions of the 11th party congress, it is continuing its successful course of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people, and is solving all the tasks involved in scientific and technological progress in the interest of the people.

In the socialist German state, full employment, increased prosperity for the people, social justice, the exclusive and complete democracy of the people in true freedom have long been the reality. We shall continue to act according to the principle, "the stronger socialism, the more secure peace."

The SED Central Committee notes with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between our parties are fashioned in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann. They are deeply rooted in the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, in the traditional struggles of the German working class against capitalist exploitation, fascism and war. In this spirit we shall continue to do everything to consolidate the fraternal ties between the SED and DKP.

AXEN ADDRESSES DKP CONGRESS IN HAMBURG

LD022126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 2 May 86

["From the greetings address of the head of the SED Central Committee delegation to the Eighth DKP Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Hamburg, 2 May (ADN) -- The head of the SED Central Committee Delegation, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in his greetings address to the Eighth DKP Congress:

It is a great joy for our delegation to convey to you delegates of the eighth party congress of the German Communist Party the most cordial, fraternal militant greetings of the communists of the German Democratic Republic, of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, and of its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. The feelings of solidarity which inspire our two parties are only too natural, Hermann Axen emphasized, the SED and DKP are guided by common class interests and class objectives. Our policy and ideology are enlightened and inspired by the most progressive of sciences, the great teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The communists of the GDR and the Communists of the FRG are linked by common historic roots of the glorious fight of the revolutionary German workers' movement.

It fills us with pride, especially today when the international working class and progressive mankind have just paid tribute to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann, the heroic leader of the German workers' movement, to emphasize here in Hamburg, Thaelmann's birthplace, the historic truth: The banner of Ernst Thaelmann flutters victoriously over the first socialist German workers' and peasant state. The banner of Ernst Thaelmann leads the revolutionary vanguard of the working class and people of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Communist Party, with invincible force forward in the fight for peace, democracy, and socialism.

The party congress conveys a lively picture of how the DKP meets its historic mission as pioneer of the national and social interests of the working people in the FRG, the head of the SED Central Committee delegation said. With its motto it corresponds to the two decisive human rights: The right to live and the right to work.

The Eighth DKP Congress answers clearly and confidently the burning question of the citizens of the Federal Republic: Faced with the dangerous sharpening of the imperialist attacks against peace, is there a real opportunity to stop the warmongers in time, to stop the fateful arms drive, and to achieve in the international arena a change from confrontation to peaceful coexistence?

The Eigth DKP Congress makes the citizens of your homeland aware of the dangers conjured up by the greed of the military-industrial complexes in the United States and in other imperialist states for super profits, social revenge, and world domination. The barbaric military aggression of the United States against Libya has made this clear to the whole world. The lie of the fight against terrorism is used by the ruling circles of the United States and their henchmen in NATO to perpetrate bloody state terrorism against the independence of the peoples who want to decide their own development path and do not want to submit to the neocolonial yoke of imperialism. The lie of punishing terrorism is used by the U.S. rulers to divert attention from that terror which they perpetrate against peace-loving mankind by continuing the shameful nuclear tests.

With these aggressive attacks the extreme imperialist circles in the United States pursue the intention of blocking the path of arms limitation and disarmament raised in the Soviet-American statement of the Geneva summit meeting. Never since the end of World War II have the dangefs been as great as at present. However, never before in history has the potential for peace been as great as today. Those who considered the peace movement already beaten and smashed, following the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in Western Europe, must now put up with the revolt of the world conscience. More and more peoples and states have reached this view: In a nuclear war there would be neither victor nor vanquished. Today all people, all governments must decide whether to survive together or to perish together.

Never before has the movement of peace followers been as politically and socially broad as today. And beyond all the frontiers of countries and continents, out of responsibility for the fate of mankind, a world-wide coalition of reason and realism is forming which Comrade Erich Honecker, in November 1983, called the powerful force which is capable of averting a nuclear inferno.

This party congress shows vividly that the great majority of FRG citizens want peace, Hermann Axen stressed. We are expressing the hope that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will no longer support the destructive, dangerous policy of the U.S. rulers, as happened with the deployment of missiles, the participation in the star wars plans and the approval for U.S. state terrorism. The peoples of Europe and the world expect and demand that the Federal Republic of Germany meet with responsibility and prudence that peace obligation enjoined on the two German states for historical, geographic, and moral reasons. It is a truly happy state of affairs, both for peace and security in Europe and thus also for the people of the Federal Republic, that in the shape of the GDR a socialist peace state is developing steadily and dynamically on German soil. Mankind can truly count itself lucky that socialism exists.

Today, the USSR with its strength and magnificent program to finally liberate our world from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the turn of the century, is giving the cause of peace a powerful impetus and protects the life of the whole of mankind. The 11th SED Congress has affirmed its full support for this peace charter of our century. The GDR will continue to do everything in order to contribute with a dialogue aimed at results to arms limitation and disarmament and to the advantageous cooperation of states and peoples on an equal footing.

The 11th SED Congress took place at the time of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann and the 40th anniversary of the merger of KPD and SPD into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The superiority and attractiveness of real socialism was demonstrated in a vivid and convincing manner.

With a proven course of the unity of economic and social policy which continues to remain valid, we have during 3 quinquenniums completed the changeover toward production intensification. Now, with the comprehensive and accelerated intensification of the national economy, we are undertaking a new, important step in order to link the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution still more effectively to the advantage of socialism.

The 11th party congress provides for the realization of new, significant sociopolitical achievements. Full employment, prosperity, stable prices, rents and public utility charges and fares, the solution of the housing issue as a social problem by the year 1990, rising real incomes, high education and equal opportunities for all children, a cultural life and exemplary public health services for young and old -- this testifies to the high quality of life in the socialist German workers' and peasant state.

In this way the GDR working class, led by its Marxist-Leninist party, is furnishing the historic proof that it is able to lead state and society better than the capitalist class was ever able to, Hermann Axen emphasized.

With the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress we are confidently advancing from the strong positions achieved toward the year 1990 and are already envisaging in many respeccts the objectives of the turn of the century. The stronger socialism, the more secure peace. The GDR will meet responsibility its historic mission as the cornerstone, as the bastion of peace in the heart of Europe. This corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples and states on our continent. The peace-loving, strong, socialist German state -- that is the best neighbor the Federal Republic of Germany could possibly wish for.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES DKP'S MIES ON REELECTION

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[Message from SED General Secretary Erich Honecker to Herbert Mies on the occasion of Mies' reelection as chairman of the DKP]

[Tex] Berlin, 4 May (ADN) -- In the name of the SED Central Committee, I send you warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the DKP. The communists of the GDR wish you personal well-being and creative vigor in your responsible activity at the head of the party. We are convinced that the DKP will achieve further successes in the struggle for peace, work, and the defense of democratic rights in realizing the important decision of its eigth party congress. In this, we shall as always stand firmly in solidarity at your side.

HONECKER CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF DKP OFFICIAL

LD111111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2036 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Berlin 9 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has addressed the following letter of condolences to Herbert Mies, DKP chairman:

On the death of the member of the DKP Executive, our highly esteemed comrade and fellow fighter Richard Scheringer, the SED Central Committee is sending its deeply felt sympathy to you and your party. With Comrade Richard Scheringer, the DKP and the communist and workers movement are losing an outstanding functionary and ardent internationalist.

Richard Scheringer was a stolid fighter for the lofty DKP objectives. Unforgotten remains his statement in 1931 when, as a lieutenant of the Reichswehr, he publicly renounced Hitler and fascism and joined as a soldier the ranks of the revolutionary proletariat. To this commitment he adhered firmly and stolidly for over five decades. He was a genuine friend of the GDR. Richard Scheringer defined fascist barbarism and offered courageous resistance to the imperialist war. Despite persecution and arrests, he was loyal to his communist ideals and worked actively in the DKP until it was banned in the FRG. Unforgotten are his fight for democracy and peace and his active participation in the setting up of the DKP. As a member of the party Executive and the area Executive of the South Bavarian DKP, he placed his rich combat experiences in the service of the party. He was an important example to the young generation whom, in a message at your eighth party congress in Hamburg, he called upon to fight in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann. Unforgotten is his loyalty to the victorious teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the firm solidarity with the party of Lenin and the Soviet Union. The SED Central Committee and all GDR communists are mourning with you this grave loss which your party and the progressive and democratic forces of the FRG have suffered. We shall always treasure Comrade Richard Scheringer's memory.

VISITS BY 10 FRG YOUTH GROUPS 'CANCELED'

LD071003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0918 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Travel companies from the FRG have canceled the visits of 10 youth travel groups from the FRG Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg who wanted to visit the GDR on the basis of agreements with Jugendtourist. The cancellation took place on the orders of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Culture Ministry. The accident in Chernobyl, the Soviet nuclear power station, is given as the pretext for this intervention in the youth exchange agreed upon by the Central Council of the FDJ and the Association of German Youth Organizations of the FRG. This scandalous conduct of government bodies in the FRG is in sharp contrast to the alleged readiness of the FRG to promote meetings between young people in the two German states. Jugendtourist, the youth travel agency of the FDJ, therefore, does not see itself in the position to receive other groups from the Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg or to send its own groups there. The responsibility for the consequences resulting from this situation is borne solely by those in the FRG for whom every method for preventing youth exchange between the two German states and stirring up anticommunist hysteria is in order. This action by a government of a land of the FRG which is led by the CDU strengthens the impression that has arisen since the signing of the Strategic Defense Initiative agreement and the support for the U.S. act of piracy against Libya, as well as the anti-Soviet campaign which is not justi-justified by anything, that leading circles in the FRG do not have any interest in improving the East-West relationship.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SPD'S JOHANNES RAU

Meets With Herrmann

LD071535 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of the SPD and minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia, on Wednesday at the SED Central Committee building for an exchange of views. Johannes Rau is in Berlin on a private visit.

Joachim Herrmann conveyed to his guest best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, wishes which were warmly reciprocated in the spirit of the meeting between the two politicians in January 1985. During the meeting, current questions concerning the international situation and the relations between the two German states were discussed. Joachim Herrmann and Johannes Rau agreed that, in view of the continuing tension in the world, a end to the arms race on earth and the prevention of the militarization of space in line with the goals mapped out between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan at their summit meeting in Geneva were of vital importance for all mankind.

The two sides praised the Soviet Union's proposals to free the world of nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000. This historic opportunity, which was extended by the Soviet Union's initiative for effective steps of disarmament in the conventional sphere, must not be squandered. This requires, said Joachim Herrmann, that the relevant politicians in Bonn renounce their support for the U.S. SDI, which represents a threat to all mankind.

Joachim Herrmann pointed out that the GDR, as the 11th SED Congress stressed, would continue, through a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation, to work for an improvement in the international situation and a return to detente. This naturally rests on reciprocity and demands reason in Bonn, rather than support for the SDI.

In relations between the two German states, the preservation of peace must be the foremost principle, said Joachim Herrmann. Both sides spoke in favor of taking constructive steps in the spheres of arms limitation and disarmament, as well as security policy, which will allow states with different social orders and different alliance membership to maintain sensible relations.

The initiative agreed between the SED and SPD on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, as well as the current talks on the creation of a corridor free of tactical nuclear weapons in central Europe, it was noted in the agreement, is an example of the possibilities for constructive disarmament policy.

The talk, which passed in a frank and businesslike atmosphere, was attended by Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, departmental head in the SED Central Committee; and Karl Seidel, head of the FRG Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry. Johannes Rau was accomanied by Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent FRG mission in the GDR, and Helmut Mueller-Reinig, spokesman of the North Rhine-Westphalian state government.

Received by Honecker

LD072311 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2013 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received in the Palais Unter den Linden on Wednesday evening (7 May) Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia and vice-chairman of the SPD, and Oskar Lafontaine, Saarland minister president and chairman of the SPD in Saarland.

The talk passed in a receptive atmosphere. Erich Honecker expounded the peace policy of the GDR as reaffirmed at the 11th SED Congress. He expressed the GDR's resolve to work consistently to mobilize all forces of peace, good sense, and realism with a view to joint action. The aim should be to achieve effective steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, to prevent the militarization of space, to abolish nuclear weapons, and to overcome confrontation by promoting the mutually beneficial cooperation of states. The GDR will continue to press for a policy of dialogue and cooperation in order to improve the international situation and return to detente. There was agreement that the chances of arms limitation and disarmament contained in the proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev should be exploited. Johannes Rau and Oskar Lafontaine agreed with Erich Honecker that it is important to create peace in space and on earth. The participants in the talk concurred that, in view of the complicated international situation, it is more important than ever for both German states to work actively, by word and deed, for peace, disarmament, and detente. Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gunter Rettner, department head in the SED Central Committee; and Helmut Mueller-Reinig, spokesman of the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia took part in the talk.

FISCHER, ALGERIA'S IBRAHIMI EXCHANGE TOASTS

LD071145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- The GDR and Algerian foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, emphasized in Berlin on Tuesday that corresponding interests in the struggle for peace and social progress create permanent preconditions for the further expansion of the productive cooperation between the GDR and Algeria. During a dinner given by Fischer in honor of his guest, they recalled the meeting of the highest representatives of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Chadli Bendjedid, in Algiers in December 1984. It gave fresh impetus to the friendly relations between the two states and peoples.

The dinner in the Unter den Linden Palace was attended by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Ernst Mechlenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other GDR public figures.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer stressed that above all the active cooperation between the SED and the National Liberation Front [FLN] stimulates productive cooperation in all spheres. Economic cooperation is also developing to mutual advantage. He referred to the usefulness of parliamentarian contacts and to the growing cultural and scientific cooperation.

Regarding foreign policy questions, Fischer said the GDR is concerned about the dangerous tension in the international situation. Disregarding worldwide protests, the most aggressive imperialist circles are carrying out the militarization of space and fanning and creating new flashpoints in numerous parts of the world. "The comprehensive proposals of the socialist countries for eliminating all nuclear weapons and for a system of international security point to the path for creating a world without force, in which peaceful cooperation is a natural form of coexistence among states and people," he said. Encouraging impulses for peace and development have emanated from the Nonaligned Movement. In view of the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states for improving the international situation and important initiatives such as the "Delhi Declaration," it is high time, said Oskar Fischer, for the other side to embark on the path of responsible action.

Upon its founding, the GDR undertook a solemn obligation to do everything to ensure that war would never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace. "This declaration of intent is expressed in the policy of constructive dialogue and in our actions within the framework of the United Nations, in talks in Stockholm, Vienna and in international bodies." The steadfast work of the socialist states, the commitment to peace of the nonaligned and the powerful peace and antiwar movement in all parts of the world demonstrate that however great the danger to peace, it must be eliminated.

Oskar Fischer stated that the GDR shares the deep concern of the Mediterranean states about the dangerous situation in that region, which has been caused by the aggressive U.S. actions against Libya. The transformation of the Mediterranean region into a zone of stable peace and international security is necessary.

The states, peoples and liberation movements in the Near East, in Latin and Central America and in southern Africa in the future can continue to count on the GDR as a reliable companion, the GDR foreign minister said. Referring to the 11th SED Congress, which decided on the further expansion of relations with the newly-liberated states, Oskar Fischer said that further cooperation between the GDR and Algeria can be shaped on both a long-term and reliable foundation.

In his reply Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said that his first visit to the GDR "is part of the stream of trusting political communication developed by our countries at the right time, and of the dynamic many-sided cooperation, the cultivation of which is take very seriously, to the countries' mutual satisfaction." He expressed the conviction that this visit will give fresh impetus to the very good relations and strengthen the understanding and respect between the two peoples. The guest took the opportunity on behalf of the FLN and his country's political leadership to express friendly congratulations on the positive results that crowned the 11th SED Congress. In view of the political and economic threat to international relations, the agreement in principle between the two countries with regard to the requirements of world peace and worldwide developments is an occasion for satisfaction, he said. The Algerian foreign minister shared his host's view that the new scope and forms of cooperation between Algeria and the GDR can be found which will guarantee the stability and steady promotion of their trade to the benefit of the two countries.

Algeria, whose behavior is characterized by the ethic and policy of nonalignment, works continuously for an improvement in the international climate and the combining of efforts in order to reach real solutions to current problems. His country, said Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, fully stood by its convictions and obligations with reference to "the establishment of worldwide collective security, a reversal of the arms race and the promotion of disarmament, the realization of decolonization and the creation of a just and appropriate economic order." For this reason, Algeria condemned the aggression unleashed against the Libyan fraternal people, and strongly supported a peaceful solution to the conflict.

From its own experiences of liberation, Algeria supports the international efforts to realize the national rights of the Palestinian people and the participation by the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in an international conference. This determination also characterizes his country's action in Africa in striving for real independence for Namibia and the scrapping of apartheid and in guaranteeing security and stability in the southern part of the continent.

"I know how much our two countries agree in their adherence to values such as peace, freedom and progress in the defense of the sacred principles and promotion of friendly relations between the peoples and the cooperation between states," the Algerian foreign minister said.

KROLIKOWSKI, FISCHER MEET TUNISIA'S MESTIRI

LD091250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- The GDR and Tunisia regard the safeguarding of peace as the paramount contemporary task. They support the Soviet Union's important peace initiatives. This was stated by Werner Krolikowski, GDR first deputy premier and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Mahmoud Mestiri, state secretary in the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, in Berlin today.

They praised the state of bilateral relations and the good prospects for their further expansion and spoke in favor of deepening economic cooperation.

State Secretary Mestiri is in Berlin for political consultations with the GDR Foreign Ministry. This morning he had a meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO NORWEGIAN PREMIER

LD122242 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] The GDR wants to productively develop its good-neighborly relations with Norway and thus contribute to the preservation of peace. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in a telegram of good wishes to the new Norwegian prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland.

OFFICIAL VISITS NICARAGUA, EXPRESSES SUPPORT

LD112112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0602 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Managua, 11 May (ADN) -- The GDR supports the efforts of Nicaragua and of all forces that are directed toward securing longterm peace in the region. This was stated by Bernhard Neugebauer, the deputy GDR foreign minister, on Saturday in Managua in a conversation with his counterpart, Victor Hugo Tinoco. The GDR most decisively rejected any interference or aggressive behavior toward the Sandinist people.

The Nicaraguan politician presented his government's viewpoint on a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Central America.

Bernhard Neugebauer is on a visit of several days to Nicaragua.

CORRECTION TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Central Committee May Day Slogans Issued," published in the 12 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page E 10. Page E 11, paragraph 16, line two should read: ... and time-saving!; 29. Researchers, designers, and technologiests! High economic performance through bold ideas, efficient solutions, and time saving!; 30. High product quality ... (inserting omitted slogan)

LAZAR MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV 12 MAY

LD121409 Budapest MTI in English 1340 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Monday in Budapest, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission.

Present at the cordial meeting was Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy, Hungarian co-chairman of the commission, and Bancho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary.

SZUROS RETURNS FROM USSR AFTER MEETING DOBRYNIN

LD132138 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee (HSWP), held talks in the Soviet Union May 12-13, on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Matyas Szuros conferred with Anatoliy Dobrynin and Vadim Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

At cordial and comradely talks they exchanged views about several timely issues of world politics, the international communist and labour movement, and further developing cooperation between the HSWP and the CPSU. Present at the meetings was Sandor Rajnai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union. Matyas Szuros and his party, Istvan Oszi, deputy department head of the Central Committee, and Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister, returned to Budapest Tuesday [13 May].

VISITING TURKISH DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES TIES

LD101337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem is staying in Hungary on an official visit. At a press conference yesterday he informed our correspondent, Csilla Kegyes about the development of economic and commercial relations.

[Begin recording] [Kegyes] Do you wish, through us, to build similar links with other socialist countries?

[Erdem in Turkish with superimposed Hungarian translation] The economic policy of the Turkish Government is to endeavor to build good commercial, economic, and friendly relations with all countries, regardless of their social systems. We would like to increase our relations with Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union, and to elevate them from the present not too high level.

We have an agreement ready for the delivery of Soviet mineral gas to Turkey through Thracia; the pipeline system is not yet ready but this too will be completed within a certain time. Thus, I can say that economic relations exist -- if not to a satisfactory degree -- with all countries and we would like to develop these.

[Kegyes] Speaking again of the Hungarian-Turkish links, nothing can prove better the recently seriously increased Turkish interest in the Hungarian economy than the announcement that in June the Turkish president will visit Hungary. [end recording]

Departs 10 May

LD101534 Budapest MTI in English 1415 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- On Saturday State Minister Kaya Erdem, deputy prime minister of Turkey, left Budapest after an official visit to Hungary from May 4 to 10 on the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Kaya Erdem was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai. Present was Asaf Inhan, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Hungary.

MSZMP, FRG'S SPD SET UP JOINT PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD132233 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) have founded a joint parliamentary work group with the aim of examining the effect of economic cooperation on East-West relations, and to work out proposals which make economic cooperation one of the bases of guaranteeing detente and peace. The joint parliamentary work group held its founding session in Budapest May 12-13. The conference was opened by Janos Peter, member of the HSWP Central Committee and vice-president of the National Assembly. From the SPD side, the discussions are attended by Wolfgang Roth, member of the party Presidium and deputy chairman of the parliamentary party and co-chairman of the work group, and Peter Mitzscherling, foreign trade spokesman of the SPD parliamentary party, Hans-Ulrich Klose and Norbert Wieczorek, parliamentary representatives, and Paul G. Loser, staff member of the SPD parliamentary group. From the Hungarian side, present at the conference was Rezso Nyers, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Trade Committee of the National Assembly and Hungarian co-chairman of the work group, Joszef Biro and Janos Fekete, members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, and Pal Ivanyi and Attila Gecse, deputy department heads of the Economic Policy and Foreign Affairs Departments, respectively, of the HSWP Central Committee. Representatives of the SPD met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. At cordial and friendly talks the participants stated that the successful solving of economic tasks is an indispensable precondition of further social progress in both countries. The exchange of views about the renewal of economy, the issues raised by the technical and scientific revolution, and other timely economic issues served with mutually useful experiences, irrespective of the differing ideological approach. The participants agreed that the joint parliamentary work group will hold its next session in Bonn this autumn, and will make efforts to develop a joint standpoint in connection with the bases and perspectives of the East-West economic cooperation.

The delegation of the SPD left Budapest Tuesday.

SOVIET MATERIAL, TECHNICAL SUPPLIES GROUP ARRIVES

LD132225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A group of Soviet specialists from the All-Union State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies, including Lev Voronin, deputy premier and chairman of the committee, has arrived in Poland. The aim of the visit is to improve cooperation between the two states' ministries of materials economy.

TUNISIAN OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD132246 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 13: The Polish and Tunisian Foreign Ministries held political consultations on May 12 and 13 here, co-chaired by Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski and Tunisian Secretary of State Mahmoud Mestiri. The Tunisian guest was received by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Deputy Prime Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Ernest Kucza. The sides reviewed bilateral relations and the implementation of decisions taken during President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski's official visit to Tunisia in December 1985. They also pointed to existing possibilities for the expansion of mutual cooperation. While discussing the international situation, the sides paid special attention to the Middle East conflict and the situation in the southern Mediterranean which emerged after U.S. aggression against Libya. They reiterated full support for the rights of the Arab nations of Palestine to self-determination and formation of an independent state. The talks were attended by Tunisia's Ambassador to Poland Mohamed Hedi Mokaddem.

URBAN ON ABORTIONS, OLYMPICS, GERMAN MINORITY

LD131859 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 13 May 86

["Minister Urban's Press Conference" -- by Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[For additional remarks by government spokesman Jerzy Urban, see the Poland section of the 14 May Soviet Union "Chernobyl Incident" DAILY REPORT supplement]

[Excerpts] Abortions

Answering a question about the stance of the Polish Government on calls from the episcopate to lift the law allowing abortion, Urban listed 24 European countries where abortion is admissible and said that only in three European countries the issue has not been legalized yet. In Poland, the Sejm (Parliament) passed the law on limited admissibility of abortion in 1956. The law was adopted first as a result of care for women's health. In 1955, some 100,000 illegal abortions were recorded. Several dozen women a year died because of them and many others were seriously ill. Since 1962, the number of abortions has been decreasing, and in 1983 it dropped by half in relation to 1962. At the same time, birth rate in Poland is among the highest ones in Europe. The authorities do not regard abortions a positive phenomenon, on the contrary, but their legalization is a lesser evil. We shall consider it favourable if the church, through its influence on the believers, makes the wish to have an abortion become rare, Urban said. As far as I know there are no new circumstances which would make the government to have the law either amended or lifted, he added.

Poland Supports DPRK's Proposals

The Polish Olympic Committee and Polish sports authorities support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold some of the Olympic games in Pyongyang and that both parts of Korea have a joint team, Urban went on. We hope that the talks between both parts of the divided Korea on this matter will be continued and will lead to the adoption of the proposals put forward by People's Korea, stated Urban.

No German Minority in Poland

Poland does not make estimates as to the number of poeple of German descent living on her territory, stated the government spokesman in reply to another question. There are citizens of German descent in Poland who have been Poles for centuries. We hold only one thing -- that as this moment there is not German minority in Poland, stated the spokesman.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR FIRST QUARTER 1986

AU110508 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 86 p 2

["The Economy in the First Quarter -- Abridged Version of Main Statistical Office Report"]

[Text] According to preliminary data, the economic results this year have been better than last year. At the same time, there was a continuation of trends that do not encourage market equilibrium. Wage increases were considerably faster than rises in productivity. Housing construction was at a very low level. The procurement of milk was less.

In industry, sales of products manufactured by state industry, calculated in terms of fixed prices, were 5.1 percent higher; in the processing industry they were 5.5 percent higher; and in the extracting industries they were at the same level as last year. Most branches of industry achieved a rise in output. The precision instruments, chemical, building materials, and paper industries achieved a 10-15 percent rise. Fuel production was lower, as well as coal extraction (0.1 percent less).

Productivity measured by the values of production per every employee sold and calculated in fixed prices was 5 percent higher than last year.

In agriculture, winter crops were in a good state and losses in the fields caused by the winter were small. Pig breeding remained at a favorable level. Some 570,000 metric tons of pork were procured, 20 percent more than last year. Egg procurement was favorable.

In construction, basic construction work by state building and refitting enterprises was 4.8 percent higher than last year, and productivity was 5 percent greater.

In state housing construction, 14,200 apartments were completed, 1,900 or 11.9 percent less than last year.

At the end of March there were still 172,000 apartments under construction, including 11,600 that were started in the January-March period. There were 4.3 percent fewer apartments under construction at the end of March 1986 than at the end of March 1985.

State tranportation enterprises shipped 254 million metric tons of goods, which was 7.5 percent more. Rail shipments rose by 5.7 percent, road shipments by 9.7 percent, and sea shipments by 3.1 percent.

Some 10.5 million metric tons of frieght was handled at sea ports, almost 5 percent more than last year.

Exports in terms of fixed prices were 19.1 percent higher than last year, and imports 14.8 percent higher. Concerning trade with the first area of payments, exports were 32.8 percent higher than last year, and imports 14.8 percent higher. Concerning trade with the second area of payments, exports were 6.1 percent higher and imports 18.4 percent higher. Price rations were favorable concerning trade with both areas of payments.

Average employment in the following basic branches of the state economy -- industry, construction, transportation, communications, and domestic trade -- was 7,645,000; 15,500 or 0.2 percent more than last year. Employment in industry rose by 5,500; in construction it rose by 7,000; in communications by 1,400; and in trade by 13,500. However, employment intransportation fell by 12,000.

Average monthly wages, including bonuses, in the state economy were about 20 percent higher than last year.

The average monthly pension (excluding farmers) was 22.4 percent higher than last year.

People's financial earnings amounted to Z1,680,3 billion, 11.2 percent higher.

People's expenditures amounted to Z1,523.8 billion, 20.3 percent higher than last year.

People's finanical resources between the beginning of January and the end of March were Z156.5 billion more than last year.

Deposits into savings accounts rose by Z83 billion, and ready cash by Z73.2 billion.

Retail sales by state outlets in terms of current prices were Z1,308 billion, 22 percent more than last year. Of this, food sales were 29 percent greater, liquor sales were 20 percent great, and sales of non-food commodities were 19 percent greater. The market continued to be well stocked with food. There was an insufficent supply of sea fish and imported goods. Just as in previous months, there was a shortage of domestic appliances, kitchen utensils, domestic washing powder, cotton goods, underwear, and towels despite increased deliveries of these.

Detail trade sold 5,815,000 metric tons of pit coal, 8.6 percent more than last year. Despite increased coal deliveries, there were difficulties with supplying it to the market.

At the end of March, shops were stocked with Z925 billion worth of goods in terms of current prices. This was Z229 billion or 33 percent more than last year. Out of total stocks, food constituted 15 percent, liquor 4 percent, and non-food 80 percent.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DISCUSSES HOUSING SITUATION

PM091244 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 28 Apr 86 p 1-2

[Report on a press conference given by Jozef Niewiadomski, minister of construction, regional planning, and municipal economy, with GAZETA ROBOTNICZA Warsaw correspondent Dorota Pietrzyk at the government press office; date not given: "Minister J. Niewiadomski on Housing Construction: 'It Is Not True That Things Are Getting Worse'"]

[Text] Following a series of critical reports -- voiced in the Sejm as well as other places, on the performance and the state of the housing construction industry, numerous representatives of the press attended a conference given by Minister J. Niewiadomski at the government press office. Two documents, which together ran to 70 typewritten pages, were distributed among those present: "Housing Construction Development Program Through the Year 1990," and -- if you will bear with the tortuous title -- "Proposals for a Modification of the Principles of Realization and Financing of Housing Construction Projects and Conservation of the Existing Resources."

The minister delivered an interesting commentary, in which he proposed the following thesis: "It is not true that things are getting worse from one year to the next." The following is an abridged account of his address and of the two documents.

Housing construciton must be viewed in the context and against the background of the whole economy. In the worst years of the crisis our construction workers built more hospitals (24,000 beds), more kindergartens (nearly 85,000 places), and more schools (9,500 classrooms) than during the period of prosperity. A large part of the construction potential was used to deal with the backlog of work left over from the 1970's, and that was bound to affect the results in other sectors.

The building materials industry, which is "grinding to a halt," as the minister put it, has been hit particularly hard by the effects of capital depreciation. The depreciation factor is as much as 70 or even 80 percent in certain sectors of the industry. Our construction potential, already ravaged by the passage of time, has been employed in projects that were badly neglected in the 1970's, without which it is pointless to proceed with any housing projects, such as the construcion of 60 large water treatment plants to serve the major water supply systems for Legnica, Walbrzych, Katowice, and Warsaw.

Rate-of-occupancy indicators are improving, not deteriorating, with almost 1 person per room, and 115 families per 100 homes. Among the many figures that circulate among the public exaggerating the existing housing shortages, only the following illustrates the weight of the problem: 350,000 families live in extremely difficult housing conditions, and the urgency of the demand is intensified by the fact that they are concentrated in large conurbations.

The minister demonstrated that his information on the quality and the rising cost of new homes currently handed over (733,553 per square meter) was thorough and correct. At the same time he made an impassioned appeal to all involved to put an immediate stop to the absurd practice of decorating new homes without first consulting the future tenants, which resulted in costly materials and valuable labor being thrown down the drain when, for example, newly-laid floors were ripped out and replaced. Let the tenant decorate his home for himself, in which case the housing cooperative will refund the costs, or let him specify his requirements beforehand.

The question "What can be done to make things better?" is answered in the program. Its fundamental targets include resuscitation of the construction materials industry, for which the government has agreed to allocate the additional sum of Z50 billion, and replacement of some of the worn equipment, as we will never manage to attain our desired output and productivity targets if we work with our bare hands. Finally, the potential of utility engineering enterprises will be expanded, as the past faith in the feasibility of putting up housing developments without employing contractors to lay the water mains, sewage, or power networks has tended not to be justified in practice.

The particulars take up 50 pages, and they will doubtless be returned to over and over again. Implementation of this "program" means the creation of a material basis for building between 1,050,000 and 1,150,000 homes during the 5-year period. The debate continues, and the decision will be made by the congress.

The "Proposals," to put it briefly and bluntly, boil down to two things: First, the tenant must pay more both before and after moving in. Second, as an interim measure, half the annual quotas [of available homes] should be allocated on the basis of the circumstances of the families on the waiting lists, taking precedence over the waiting period criterion.

As regards the particulars of the proposed increase in financial liabilities, they will in practice look as follows: The present tenant's contribution on a 55-square-meter dwelling is Z155,000, and the monthly rate is Z1,140, whereas the proposed contribution is to be Z248,000, with the monthly rate at Z2,040-3,750, depending on income; an owner's contribution, currently Z310,000 and Z2,780 is to become Z500,000 and Z4,140.

Although, in the opinion of the authors of the document, the recent updating of the regulations has "guaranteed more favorable conditions for exchanging state-owned dwellings," we are now concerned with improving the regulations so that a person swapping a larger flat for a smaller one does not have to pay an extra charge on the transaction. The draft proposal even envisages making a monetary payment in such a case, when the exchange is a official one. There are also proposals for an abolition of tax and regulation barriers in cases of an exchange of dwellings between members of one family, such as, for example, an exchange between parents and children.

The "Proposals" were formulated within the Ministry of Construction, Regional Planning, and Municipal Economy. If they are adopted, it will necessitate an updating of 3 acts and 10 decrees, directives, and resolutions.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 13 MAY

LD132235 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 13: The PUWP CC Political Bureau today reviewed the report on the implementation of the 9th PUWP CC plenum resolution dealing with letters and complaints sent to party authorities and organizations.

It evaluated the functioning of the system of control in the state and approved postulates for the system's further improvement and more efficient coordination.

The Political Bureau also reviewed the state of implementation of the resolution of the 19th PUWP CC plenum which discussed the role of intelligentsia in Poland's socialist development.

STOIAN MEETS PAPANDREOU, MITSOTAKIS IN GREECE

AU131949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 13/5/1986 -- On behalf of RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, was conveyed a message of friendship and the best wishes of health and success in his activity, and the Hellenic people wishes of progress and prosperity.

The Greek prime minister thanked cordially and requested that Romania's president be conveyed his feelings of friendship and high consideration, together with the best wishes of health and personal happiness, of further successes in his activity for Romania's steady development, with his appreciation of his outstanding contribution to the cause of peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on the premier by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview opinions were exchanged on the manysided development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations, as well as on current international questions.

Andreas Papandreou expressed his and the Hellenic Government's determination to further work for the development of bilateral links and of the cooperation between the two states on an international plane, in the interest of the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, of the cause of peace, collaboration and security in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. The resolve was expressed to intensify joint actions to halt the arms race and prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to resume and consolidate the policy of independence, peace, detente and broad international cooperation.

Ion Stoian had separate interviews with Manolis Clezos, leader of the United Democratic Left-EDA; Nikos Kaloudhis, member of the Political Bureau, and Orestis Kolozof, alternate member of the Political Bureau; Akis Tsohatzopoulos, minister of the prime minister's office, member of the Executive Bureau of the CC of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement-PASOK, who conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu their feelings of high respect and the best wishes, expressing their parties' determination to contribute to the development of the Romanian-Greek relations, to cooperate closely in actions aimed at consolidating peace, detente and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

On May 13, Ion Stoian met Konstandinos Mitsotakis, leader of the New Democracy, to whom he conveyed a warm salute from the RCP general secretary. He thanked and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his high consideration and esteem as well as his best wishes of health and success in his activity devoted to peace, disarmament, the building of a climate of detente and broad international cooperation.

The joint wish was expressed during the interview to develop the relations between the two parties as this meets the interests of the two friendly peoples and states.

Ion Stoian also met Hellenic businessmen, representatives of trade firms, when ways were examined of dynamizing and amplifying the economic, technical and scientific ties between Romania and Greece.

SUNDIC VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD132230 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Milka Sundic commentary]

[Text] It is more than clear now that the new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting will not take place before the U.S. elections in November. Namely, since Eduard Shevafdnadze's visit to Washington has been cancelled, the two superpowers will have no time to make any serious preparations for a summit meeting before then, in June or July, as the American side has suggested. Things have happened both in the world and in Soviet-U.S. relations since the meeting between the two leaders in Geneva which were not helpful as far as another Reagan-Gorbachev meeting is concerned. For instance, Soviet-U.S. relations are at the moment no better than before the Genva summit.

On the contrary, President Reagan sometimes gives an impression of not being particularly interested in having his second term of office in the White House crowned by a meeting with the Soviet Union's leading personality, Mikhail Gorbachev. Many of his moves on the international scene as well as his rejection of a number of Soviet initiatives have hampered Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to find a common language with President Reagan. Even the Tokyo summit of the seven Western nations proceeded without any indications being made of the U.S. preparedness to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union about those issues which separate them.

The appeal to Moscow contained no new developments which could serve as a basis for a comprehensive dialogue between the two superpowers -- above all on the issues of reducing and limiting nuclear missiles and of the demilitarization of space. Washington for instance, continues to insist that the Soviet concessions are inadequate while, on the other hand, Moscow's view is that the United States is, to put it mildly, avoiding a dialogue about the real problem which the sole objective of destabilizing the situation -- particularly the economic one in the Soviet Union and, by implication, Mikhail Gorbachev's position who, according to some views was too enthusiastic in assessing his first meeting with Reagan but was offreed nothing in return.

Admittedly, there is still plenty of time left until the end of the year, but that time must be used to overcome the present state of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations. However, indications to this end have not been forthcoming, at least not from the American side, and it is very likely that there will not be any if there is any truth in the rumors that the United States is planning another attack on Libya and Israel on Syria. What causes particular concern in Moscow is the fact there are no indications of similar nature from West Europe either. It is even felt the Western Europe has been capitulating to American pressures and has not enough courage to create a more favorable role for itself in Ostpolitik. This point has been reiterated by the Tokyo summit of the seven Western leaders who, almost without exception, accepted all that President Reagan asked of them.

Moscow is, of course, aware of the importance of its relations with the United States and will in all probability do its utmost to make a new Reagan-Gorbachev meeting come true. This attitude was discernible immediately after the U.S. aggression on Libya when, but for the cancellation of Shevardnadze's visit to Washington, Moscow made no other move to exacerbate its relations with the USA. However, there will be no progress in Soviet-American relations unless the two superpowers realize that the future of world peace depends on their bilateral relations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S ARKHIPOV

Received by Planinc

LD131520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1412 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG) -- Prime Minister Milka Planinc today received the co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic. Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov who heads the Soviet delegation to the 24th session of the committee.

In a friendly talk both sides stressed their readiness to maintain the high level of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation in the present conditions marked with a fall in oil prices and decreased Soviet exports in terms of value.

Meets Bakocevic

LD132217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the inter-governmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, today visited the Belgrade Assembly and had talks with Aleksandar Bakocevic.

In the talks they positively assessed the role of Belgrade in the economic, scientific, cultural, and other areas of cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Particular mention was made of the many years of successful cooperation between Belgrade and Moscow, an example of which was the days of Belgrade in Moscow festival held last year in the capital of the USSR. It was said that the exchange of experiences carried out between universities and scientific institutions is mutually beneficial and should be further promoted. The participation of Belgrade in construction and other work organizations in carrying you various projects in the USSR was seen as very favourable.

Also taking part in the talks were representatives of the Federal Executive Council and Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, Nikolay Rodionov.

MAMULA RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MILITARY LEADER

LD131329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in Belgrade today received Lieutenant Colonel General Jozsef Pascek, chief of the General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army, who is heading a military delegation from his country which is staying on an official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces. In substantial and open talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the main topic was cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two socialist and neighboring countries. Views were also exchanged on some topical questions of the military and political situation in the world, Europe, and the Mediterranean. It was judged that the development of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary contributed to efforts toward further strengthening and promoting cooperation between the two armies.

The talks were also attended by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslavia People's Army and Major Generals Nikola Uzelac and Bogdan Relcelj. Sandor Gyorke, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the SFRY, and Colonel Gyorgy Lukacs, military and air attache of the Hungarian People's Army, were also present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MACEDONIAN LC CONGRESS

Central Committee Members

LD111948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 10 May 86

[Summary] Skopje, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Out of 804 delegates present, 782 voted for members of the Macedonian LC Central Committee and its organs. The following have been elected members of the Macedonian LC Central Committee: Abdulnadi Ademi; Branko Azeski; Mustafa Aluseski; Aleksandar Andonovski; Boris Andonovski; Apostol Arbelski; Zivko Atanasovski; Stojan Asprovski; Kata Ruza Brajkovska; Aleksandar Varnaliev; Mendi Viliu; Tome Velikov; Rade Veljanovski; Cvetko Veljanovski; Vesna Vitanova; Milijana Vukovic; Marcia Georgievska; Miroslav Georgievski; Petre Georgievski; Evgenco Gligorov; Vesela Gogova; Gligorie Gogovski; Petar Gosev; Dusko Gruevski; Mihail Danev; Mice Dimeski; Georgi Dimirovski; Radivoje Dimovski; Spasena Dimovska; Stevan Gjorgjievski; Anka Gjurovska; Panco Elenov; Zivko Zaev; Vlado Ivanovski; Nurten Jajaga; Iljaz Jakupi; Ljubomir Jakimovski; Ljubica Janeslieva; Milan Jovanovski; Pando Jovanovski; Petar Kalajdziski; Blaze Koneski; Vasil Kostojcinovski; Risto Lazarov; Jakov Lazaroski; Ljazam Ljazami; Zora Manasieva; Galaba Manojlova; Marjan Matevski; Dragica Milanoska; Agim Miftari; Boris Mihajlovski; Lambe Mihajlovski; Trajko Miskovski; Vanco Mladenov; Fahrije Morina; Ilker Mustafa; Aleksandra Naka; Ilija Nasov; Tode Nasov; Tome Naumovski; Goga Nikilovski; Borka Novevska; Kico Nonkovski; Radoslav Ognjanovski; Dusan Ostoic; Jordan Panov; Aleksandar Petreski; Metodi Petrovski; Trajan Petrovski; Donka Pljakova; Stole Popov; Idriz Ramadani; Vejsel Ramizi; Slavica Ristevska; Dragan Ristevski; Aleksandar Ristovski; Cveta Runtevska; Vesna Selmani; Violeta Sergjug; Petko Smilkov; Lenca Sofronievska; Dragoljub Stavrevi; Vulnet Starova; Ljubo Stanojkovic; Ljupco Stefanovski; Dragi Stoilkovski; Ilija Tanev; Risto Tanev; Krstana Tasevska; Mirce Tomovski; Josif Tosevski; Tomislav Trajcevski; Josif Trifunovski; Dimitrie Trpenovski; Branka Urdarevic; Milain Fejzi; Taci Fiti; Dusko Cvetkovski; Vanco Cinfliganec; Tajce Dzalev; Medin Skiri; Mile Sapkaliev; Tihomir Sareski; and Svetomir Skaric.

The following have been elected candidates for the LCY Central Committee:

Ljubomir Varoslija; Vangel Gagecev; Dimitar Dimigievski; Suzana Dineva; Lambe Jovanovski; Krste Markovski; Lazar Mojsov; Blagoja Mitanovski; Milan Pancevski; Jovo Panajotovic; Tosum Pahumi; Jordan Pop-Jordanov; Trajko Prendzov; Boris Stankovski; Andrej Spasov; Taip Taipi; Nedelko Trajkovski; Vasil Turpurkovski; and Nurhan Cato.

Top Central Committee Officials

LD111409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 10 May 86

[Summary] Skopje 10 May (TANJUG) -- The new Central Committee of the Macedonian LC met today soon after the congress ended and elected Jakov Lazaroski the new president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee. Jakov Lazaroski was born in 1936, joined the LC in 1958 and has so far occupied several responsible socio-political posts.

At its first session today the new Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee elected Mihail Danev to the post of secretary of the Presidium. Danev was born in 1941 and has been member of the LCY since 1964. He has occupied several important posts in the town of Stip.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY SESSION BEGINS 9 MAY

Elections

LD110923 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] A constitutive session of the Croatian Assembly was held today. This session marks the beginning of the fourth delegate mandate of the highest self-managing body in the republic and the end of the elections for sociopolitical communities in Croatia. Reports by Jasenka Dudic and Tina Cubrilo:

The session of the Croatian Assembly started with separate sessions of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Chamber of Municipality, and Sociopolitical Chamber, at which presidents and members of the mandate and Immunity Commission were elected.

Members and the president of the Elections and Nominations Commission of the Croatian Assembly were elected. The president is Zvonko Juric, from the Sociopolitical Chamber. After that, candidates for presidents and vice presidents of each of the chambers were put forward. Two candidates were proposed for each office.

In a secret vote, Milan Janus was elected president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Mirko Setina was elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Zvonimir Novak was elected president of Sociopolitical Chamber. Franjo Kiseljak is the vice president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Mirko Gregurin is the vice president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Bozena Hrvoz is the vice president of the Sociopolitical Chamber. Their mandates will last 2 years with a possibility for reelection.

The joint session of all three chambers of the Croat Assembly was presided over by Josip Zmajic, who proposed the agenda for this electoral session to the delegates.

Andjelko Runjic was elected president of the Croatian Assembly, while Mato Crkvenac and Vojislav Vuckovic were elected vice presidents. Members of the Croat Presidency are: Vlado Dobec, Mato Grbac, Mirko Knezevic, Tomislav Kovac, Ivo Latin, Ante Markovic, Olga Milicic-Arslanagic, and Mirko Sinobad. The ninth member of the Presidency is the president of the Croat LC Central Committee, as an ex-officio member.

Twelve Croatian Assembly delegates for the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly were also elected. They are: Luka Brocilo, Vlasta Cazin, Franjo Cipris, Stanko Golik, Ivica Grubisic, Stevan Kispal, Andjelko Kruzicivic, Stanko Kuftic, Genio Radic, Draog Susec, Mirko Skakic, and Ivo Vrandetic.

After these electoral results were announced, on behalf of the republican nominations conference Nikola Filko, proposed Ante Markovic as a candidate for the president of the Croatian Presidency. Croatian Assembly delegates then elect him in a public vote. While we are reporting this, they are electing members of the new republican government, and president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, they will also propose officials for the Executive Council and other officials for leading positions in the republican administrative organs.

Candidates Approved

LD122010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 12 May 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 12 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia approved the final list of candidates for the new Central Committee of the LC of Croatia which, at the 10th Congress of the LC of Croatia, will be given the names of 16 candidates from whom they will elect the 13-man Presidium of the Croatian Central Committee. Nikola Lapov and Stanko Stojcevic are candidates for president of the Presidium, and Drago Dimitrovic and Mladen Zuvela are candidates for secretary of the Presidium. The 16 candidates for the 13-man Presidium are: Tomislav Badovinac, Slobodan Buncic, Drago Dimitrovic, Dusko Dragun, Ivan Grzetic, Stjepko Gugic, Mira Korkut-Slatkovic, Nikola Lapov, Sime Pilic, Mirjana Pocket-Matic, Tomo Ribaric, Celestin Sardelic, Stanko Stojcevic, Dubravko Skiljan, Zvonimir Vrbanac, and Mladen Zuvela.

The Central Committee also agreed to the proposal that Nedeljko Dragic and Milivoj Solar, two prominent cultural workers, should be added to the list of candidates for the next Central Committee.

The session today also resolved the dilemma opened by Milutin Baltic during the previous Central Committee session when he challenged the candidacy of Dr Dusan Calic for membership of the Central Committee of the LC of Crotia. Baltic then claimed that Calic supported the unacceptable stands of Zagreb economist Dr Branko Horvat, that as a member of the JANU [Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts]. He did not oppose certain extremist stands by individual members of that prominent institution, and, finally, that 20 years ago he sided with Aleksandar Rankovic against Tito.

A working group of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia, which discussed this matter both with Dr. Dusan Calic and Milutin Baltic, made the evaluation that there is no evidence to support any of these three claims, especially the last one, the most serious one. The Presidium believes that there is no obstacle to Dr Calic's candidature for membership of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia. This assessment has now been accepted also by Milutin Baltic and all Central Committee members who were present.

The Central Committee today also approved a report on current economic developments in the republic.

SLOVENE SUBNOR ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICIALS

LD090935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1428 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 8 May (TANJUG) -- "We veterans state with deepest concern that in years we have been distancing ourselves from the policy of strengthening and developing the right of a direct producer to manage his own income."

This was in the statement by Bozidar Gorjan, president of the republican board of the Slovene Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia [Subnor] at today's 8 May electoral assembly of the Slovene Veterans' Organization, held in Ljubljana.

The assembly elected the new leadership of the Slovene Subnor republican board.

Bozidar Gorjan was reelected President, Drago Flis Strela was elected vice president and Joze Bozic secretary. Also elected were 27 members of the Slovene Subnor Republican Board Presidium, 10 delegates for the federal and supervisory boards of the Yugoslav Subnor, and 23 delegates who will represent the Slovene Subnor at the coming 10th Yugoslav Subnor congress.

LJUBLJANA DNEVNIK CRITICIZED BY SAWPY COUNCIL

AU101900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Apr 86 p 7

[Z. Cerkovic Report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Apr -- In the last 5 years since the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, newspapers, radio, and television have been making a significant contribution toward informing the Yugoslav public, explaining the aims of irredentists, as well a toward presenting the public with the belief that a struggle against the counterrevolution in Kosovo is one of the key questions of Yugoslavia linked to our whole present stability and future security, and not only of that of the SR of Serbia and of the autonomous province of Kosovo.

But, by following the weaknesses of the current political action and by acting autonomously, the media have also been suffering (some temporarily, some for a longer time) from serious weaknesses in approaching Kosovo reality. The reason for different assessments is not only in the working of the enemy but also in the unsolved differences in the LCY and in society regarding Kosovo events. This was among the other things discussed today at the session of the federal conference of the SAWPY Presidium's Council for Press, Radio, and Television (Branko Dadic presided) which discussed reports from and about Kosovo and the tasks of the media. Speaking about the concrete tasks of the press, radio and television, Stanislav Marinkovic, deputy executive secretary for informing the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the basic landmark for the action of subjective forces and thus of the media is the platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo. The analysis of the media writings on Kosovo shows positive movement in this area, but there is still some weakness. The writing in Ljubljana DENVNIK about the arrival of the Serbs and Montenegrins to Belgrade which caused sharp polemics is a proof of one such digression. It is good that it was a newspaper, particularly that it was Ljubljana DELO, that reacted to such writing, although with a little delay. However, the question is, how could the publication of this even have happened?

TRIAL OF INDICTED SEPARATISTS BEGINS IN KOSOVO

LD122208 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 12 May (TANJUG) -- The trial began in the Pristina District Court today, before a bench of five judges headed by Judge Metus Ljatifi, of a group of 27 persons indicted of the crime of association with the aim of hostile activity.

In the dock are Dzabir Morina (27), Hiljmi Recica (25), Baskim Mazreku (25), Dsabir Haziri (26), Fehmi Ladrovci (30), Sban Salja (28), Agron Morina (25), Driz Hisenaj (24), Alji Eljsani (25), Nuhi Ahmeti (25), Sabit Tahiri (27), Nuuret Plana (27), Dzevat Uksini (24), Skender Ljuze (24), Fatmir Sulajmani (26), Fatmir Taci (25), Abdulah Draguti (25), Sami Osmani (25), Redzep Dugoli (21), Ejez Zogu (20), Sani Sejdiju (34), Sabit Gasi (26), Alji Spanci (23), Agim Krasnici (24), Enver Iljazi (26), Bedri Zogu (33), and Istref Klinaku (28).

All the accused are from Kosovo -- from Pristina, Gnjilane, Glogovac, Vucitrn, and other places. The majority, as many as 14, are students, 6 are technicians, 3 are engineers, and there is 1 teacher, 1 economist and 1 translator; the principal accused, Dzabir Morina, is a high school graduate. They all belonged to the irredentist "Organization of Kosovo Marxist-Leninists" uncovered last year. Trials of more of its members are taking place in other towns of Kosovo.

This organization had firm links with extreme Albanian emigres abroad, particulary those living in Switzerland and also kept in contact with Albania's diplomatic representatives. It has been established for the first time that they received financial help from extreme emigres for buying technical equipment, for paying the rent for apartments which they lived in illegally and for buying weapons.

The objective of this enemy organization, says the indictment, represented by Deputy District Public Prosecutor Rusat Mulaku, was to overthrow the authority of the working class and of the working people, to undermine our socioeconomic system, and to wreck the bortherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities and to bring an anticonstitutional change in the social setup in our country. The members of this group first became involved in the enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism in the spring of 1984 when the principal defendants, Dzabir Morina and Hiljmi Recica, and Hajredin Abazi [name does not appear on the list of the accused above] and Agron Morina started to meet illegally and set up an organization around the platform of the Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo an illegal enemy organization.

In June 1984 Dzabir Morina and Ajdin Abazi, in Dzabir's house in Urosevac, and with the connivance of Hilmi Recica and Agron Morina, set up the organization committee as the top organ of their Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo organization. According to all conspiratorial rules, they began by giving each other their cover names: Dzabir Morina was Alija, Hajredin Abazi was Hajija, Agron Morina was Sokolj and Hiljmi Recica was Elmi Tefiku.

The first task was to expand the enemy group and to do this Dzabir Morina got Biljal Serifi and Tahir Hani to set up a so-called district committee of their organization in Tetovo and Struga. Dzabir Morina and Hajdin Abazi drafted a program and a statute of the organization and forwarded them to "district committees" and "sections of Marxists-Leninists" outside the country for study. They made up a membership card and "an admission document" containing an oath. After establishing contacts with Baskim Mazreku and Dzavid Haziri, as representatives of "the local committee," and Ali Ahmeti, the representative of the "Committee of the Albanian Area in Macedonia," they had talks in an apartment in Pristina in April 1985 about their cooperation and adopted the decision to unite these groups into the organizational Committee of Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo. They elected a five-member secretariat as the top organ of this committee. Dzabir Morina was elected "political" secretary and Baskim Mazreku "organizational" secretary. Dzavid Haziri, Fehmi Badovci and Bajram Ljimi became members of the "district committee" inner leadership.

They subsequently held several meetings in Pristina, paid in their membership fees and set up several "sectors." One of the most important of these sectors was the so-called sector for maintaining the links between the "organizational" committee and the "district" committee and the committee "departments" in the country and abroad.

The people responsible for maintaining the links between the enemy groups in Urosevac, Prizren, Suva Reka, Glogovac, Kacanik, Pristina, Vucitrn, Kicevo, and Struga were appointed. Ohter sectors, such as the sector for propaganda and distribution of literature, the military committee, that is the sector providing for the security of the members, and the finance, information, and topographic sectors did not become operational because before they could the organization was uncovered and its members arrested.

After dividing up the work, the "members" of this enemy organization started to get ready. They went on to distribute various pamphlets and leaflets of enemy content, while some of them on several occasions traveled to Switzerland for talks with the representatives of the Movement for the Establishment of a Republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia (PSRAJ) of the irredentist organization from whom they received instructions about the further activity, also propaganda material and considerable assistance in money as well. In addition Dzabir Morina contacted an employee of the Albanian Embassy in Vienna, whom he briefed on the activity of the district committee of the Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo. Together with Haljmi Recica. Morina illegally crossed into Albania to brief the representatives of that country on the activity of separatists groups in Yugoslavia. In order to attain their ultimate objectives -- "willy or nilly" to destroy Yugoslavia -- members of this enemy organization also collected arms. The organs of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs uncovered a Winchester rifle with a U.S. manufactured sniper scope, about 50 bullets, several bombs and one revolver and also a weapons cache.

NATIONAL BANK EXPLAINS NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

AU291324 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Apr 86 p 7

[Dj. K. report]

[Excerpts] The construction of a new building for the National Bank of Yugoslavia is necessary, and in that connection one cannot ask the question of the validity of the decision made by the Federal Executive Council and the Council of Governors of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and of a possible misuse of funds for this purpose, it was said in the answer of the National Bank of Yugoslavia to the question asked on 12 March by Rade Roter, delegate to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, expressing the suspicion that too large an amount had been allocated for this need, and that this was done at the very time when the noneconomic investments have been raked over the coals.

This answer states that the Council of Governors started the initiative for the construction of the new building for the National Bank of Yugoslavia back in 1977, and that it received positive opinions from the Federal Executive Council about the initiative and from the Belgrade Assembly about the site being on Slavija Square. The answer says that the final accounts for 1985 did not show the expenditure of 7 billion dinars for the office building, but the sum was earmarked for the construction of the office building according to the decision of the Council of Governors. It is also said that only a part of the investment pertains to offices; the rest are investments made with a view to ensuring the security and safety of the National Bank's performance of basic functions, investments for building the vault (the National Bank does not have its own vault, but uses rented, inappropriate vaults), as well as for building rooms of special purpose and importance.

The equipment for processing data and the operations of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, in particular for the transmission of payments to and from foreign countries, will be placed there.

The final account of the National Bank of Yugoslavia shows its obligation to return the undistributed earnings of 10.5 billion dinars to the national banks of the republics and provinces. The sum mentioned is the earnings that the national banks of republics and provinces have transferred to the National Bank of Yugoslavia for covering the expenses of its operations and in conformity with the law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia; this sum remained undistributed after all needs had been covered. The sum will be returned to the national banks of the republics and provinces in conformity with the way the earnings created.

NATIONAL BANK GOVERNOR ON MONETARY CREDIT POLICY

LD121321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Over the past few years monetary and credit policy has been intended to have the appropriate effect of helping to bring about a change in the very unfavorable economic situation, which has been considerably exacerbated by the state of our economic relations with foreign countries. Between 1979 and 1982 in particular it was one of the most important instruments of economic policy. When social reproduction is profoundly disrupted, that is when there is pronounced economic imbalance, one cannot take an abstract and superficial view of the restrictiveness or expansiveness of monetary and credit policy and accuse it of causing a slowdown in production and employment, or of being to blame for the high level of inflation, Radovan Makic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, said in an interview with TANJUG Editor Milos Petkovic. A considerable slackening of domestic demand, along with a basic reduction in imports, inevitably had an effect on the decline in production, and all with the aim of achieving positive trends within the framework of the balance of payments (it was essential to move from an enormously high deficit to a surplus in current transactions).

Speaking about the contribution with monetary and credit policy had made to slackening domestic demand, Radovan Makic stressed that this has been really effective over the past few years.

The effectiveness of a restrictive monetary and credit policy are considerably diminished by the existence of irregular sources of money issue. All irregular sources have been identified and examined in detail, and measures to eliminate them have been taken. The Yugoslav National Bank is determined within its rights and duties to stop all channels for irregular money issue. And despite numerous instances of resistance, serious results have been achieved.

Noting current and future monetary and credit policy, the governor of the Yugoslav National Bank noted that this must include dynamic and stable growth in production, especially for exports, stimulation of agriculture and an improvement in the balance of payments.

I adopt the standpoint that society's main task is to mobilize all productive forces to instill dynamism into overall economic trends, making the maximum use of human potential, knowledge, existing capacities and to attain a high level of rational economic growth, for this is the sole realistic prerequisite which offers a way out of the crisis. Creditary and monetary policy must serve these goals, Radovan Makic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, declared in a TANJUG interview.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD132048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of preparations for the next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference convened to sum up and consider the outcome of the public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, of the LCY Central Committee Presidium met today to discuss the results of the public debate and to establish the stance to be put forward by the LCY Central Committee delegation at the start of the next SAWPY Federal Conference session.

At today's session, which was presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, the Presidium also discussed information about some of the issues concerning the construction of nuclear powerplants in Yugoslavia. The information is to be submitted to the LCY Central Committee for consideration. It has been reported that in this context the Presidium pointed to the need to accelerate work on a joint program of development in Yugoslavia's energy industry up to the year 2000. The program must give priority to the rational use of domestic energy sources.

The Presidium stressed that the development of nuclear energy in Yugoslavia must follow a joint Yugoslav nuclear program to be based on a joint policy and a uniform technical-technological concept of nuclear energy development. It was pointed out that the appropriate federal organs could make a decision on the construction of nuclear powerplants only after extensive consultations with scientists and experts. The public must be promptly and constantly provided with detailed information about it.

The Presidium also adopted a draft report on its work between June 1985 and June 1986. The report will be sent to the Central Committee for consideration and adoption.

The Presidium today adopted Vidoje Zarkovic's information about the talks he conducted with Athos Fava, secretary general of the Argentinian Communist Party, and with Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party.

ARTUKOVIC SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR WAR CRIMES

AU140934 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, May 14 (AFP) -- A Yugoslav court Wednesday sentenced to death Andrija Artukovic, 86, the "Butcher of the Balkans," for his wartime role, after a month-long trial.

Artukovic, who stood passively as sentence was read, was convicted of having ordered the massacre of several hundred prisoners, and of responsibility for the deaths of thousands of people during the World War II.

Under Yugoslav law, the sentence, which was passed by a Croatian court, must be ratified by the Croatian Supreme Court and the Federal Supreme Court before becoming final.

No person aged more than 70 has actually been executed in Yugoslavia.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV

AU141102 Sofia BTA in English 1054 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, who is paying a working visit here.

In a cordial and brotherly atmosphere, they discussed matters of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, and by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

BALEV, OTHERS ATTEND CSSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU092012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Janousek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR in our country, gave a reception at the embassy.

The reception was attended by the comrades Milko Balev, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev. The reception was also attended by heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, by deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the National Assembly, by deputy ministers, leaders of sociopolitical organizations and creative unions, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS AT RADIO-TV COMMITTEE MEETING

AU071930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] On 7 May at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture, a meeting took place which was organized by the Committee on Television and Radio, and dedicated to the 13th BCP Congress and 7 May -- the Day of Radio and Television.

The employees of the Committee on Television and Radio warmly greeted Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman. Comrades Yordan Yotov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee; noted state and public figures; veterans of radio and television; and leaders of the mass media also attended the meeting.

Lalyu Dimitrov, chairman of the Committee on Television and Radio, spoke at the meeting.

TRADE, CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATIONS FORMED

AU031419 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] It will be quite accurate to say that the "Trade and Services" Association formed yesterday pursues a single aim: to improve the trading and household services in the towns and villages, to supply the population with desired high-quality goods, to make a more accurate study of consumer demand, and to respond to it in good time. The most varied forms will be used: direct contracting with the producers, opening of firms' shops, and display of initiative by the economic organizations which are members of the association. Or, to express it more accurately, the "Trade and Services" Association is a representative of the workers' interests, with many responsible social and political tasks. It is an economic union of self-governing organizations for trade and services throughout the country.

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Iliya Gruevski, deputy chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, took part in the work of yesterday's inaugural meeting.

Velichko Petrov was elected chairman of the "Trade and Services" Association.

A Construction Association was established yesterday in Sofia as a voluntary economic union to assist and direct economic initiative and activity in the investment process, construction, production of building materials, and in design work. The founding members are 61 self-governing economic organizations and combines, as well as representatives of government departments and unions. Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of of Ministers, and Comrade Rumen Serbezov, secretary of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, took part in the inaugural meeting. A provisional constitution was adopted for the association. Georgi Grigorov was elected chairman of the Construction Association.

LIGHT INDUSTRY ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION FORMED

AU040732 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 86 p 6

[Lilyana Lozanova report]

[Text] The "Light Industry" Economic Association is a voluntary association for the promotion of a uniform marketing and technological policy, consisting of 16 independent and self-governing economic organizations, combines, scientific-application organizations, and other enterprises.

Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the first, constituent session of the association which was held yesterday. The statute of the association, which was adopted, sets out its scope, functions, and tasks, as well as the management organs, the conditions for membership, and the rights and obligations of the economic organizations, engaged in the production of consumer goods, which are joining the association. Engineer Elena Zlateva was elected chairman of the association.

ELECTRONICS ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION FOUNDED

AU040747 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] An electronics association has been established as a voluntary economic organization, aimed at assistance, guidance, and accelerated development in the electronics sector in Bulgaria.

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the work of the constituent meeting of the association. Comrade Markov is also chariman of the State Committee on Research and Technology.

A provisional statute of the association was adopted at the constituent meeting. Ivan Tenev --chariman of the IZOT economic organization -- was elected chairman of the association.

FOOD, TOBACCO ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

AU040753 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Mar 86 p 6

[Valeri Zapryanov report]

[Text] There is perhaps no other branch of the national economy whose activities so directly touch upon every member of society as the food and tobacco industry. Will the feeding of Bulgarians become more rational? Will the agricultural products be more fully utilized, and will their export become more efficient? The newly instituted "Food and Tobacco Industry" Association is taking on the job of providing positive answers to the fundamental questions.

The voluntary economic union of the economic organizations and combines of the branch has as its cheif task to investigate the innovations, provide opportunities for technology transfer, and assist in the active introduction of scientific-technological progress in practice. One of the ways of overcoming the bottlenecks in production is the formation of program purpose-oriented collectives, while the building of joint installations by the members of the association will improve the branch's internal infrastructure.

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Georgi Pankov, first deputy chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Minister, took part in the work of the inaugural meeting.

Khristaki Kanev was elected chairman of the "Food and Tobacco Industry" Association.

PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR CONCLUDES

AU111956 Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Plovdiv, May 11 (BTA) -- The Sixth International Spring Fair ended in Plovdiv today. Taking part were 51 countries and more than 3,000 economic organizations and companies.

The novelties exhibited in the Bulgharian exposition reveal the prospects for the development of this country during the new five-year period and up to the year 2000 in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Along with finished products, the fair showed -- for the first time -- machines, equipment, flow lines and plant intended for the production and realization of consumer goods and foodstuffs.

This year, too, the fair became a focal point of techno-scientific advances. The symposia held on electronics, electrical engineering and textiles, on footwear and leatherwear manufacturing, on forestry and combatting noise heard some 70 reports.

The fair was visited by a large number of trade and economic delegations, business executives and experts from the U.S.S.R., the G.D.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba, Libya, Greece, the F.R.G., France and other countries.

Bulgarian businessmen concluded export and import deals to the value of more than 750 million foreign currency leva.

The seventh Spring Fair is scheduled from May 4 through 10, 1987. It will focus on the food industry: machines, packaging, small businesses and technologies, small farming implements, leisure time equipment. Within the fair, an international specialised exhibition will be organized showing everything for children: clothes, toys, teaching aids and sportswear.

PLAN COORDINATION TALKS WITH CUBA OPEN

AU131927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] On 12 May in Sofia the final talks on coordinating the national plans of Bulgaria and Cuba until 1990 opened. The delegations are led by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Jose Lopez Moreno, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning Council.

POPOV, MLADENOV RECEIVE TANZANIAN DELEGATION

AU122057 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BTA) -- Consultations were held here from May 9 through 12 between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Tanzanian by Mr. Paul Rupia, chief secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania.

In a friendly atmosphere and in a constructive spirit the two delegations discussed the development of the bilateral relations and the most topical issues of the international relations.

They gave a high assessment to the traditionally good Bulgaro-Tanzanian relations. The two delegations stressed the paramount importance which the talks between the first party and state leaders of the two countries, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Dr. Julius Nyerere, held during Dr. Nyerere's visit to Sofia, have for their successful development. The two delegations also stressed the wide cooperation between Bulgaria and Tanzania in many spheres. The wish was expressed for seeking new ways to the further activization of the contacts between the two countries.

With satisfaction the two delegations marked the similar stands of Bulgaria and Tanzania on the global issues of our times, especially on the issues for the preservation of peace and for the doing away with the threat of nuclear war, for the stopping of the arms race, above all in nuclear armament and for averting its transference into space, for freeing the African continent from colonialism, racism and apartheid, for reorganizing the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and for strengthening trust and cooperation among all countries and peoples.

A positive assessment was given to the initiatives of the six countries which have signed the New Delhi Declaration, one of which is Tanzania.

Today Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov received Mr. Paul Rupia, chief secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania.

REPORTAGE ON HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Stoph

LD141336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Dr Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, on Wednesday. During their friendly talk, the two men underlined their common stance that in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and the danger emanating from it for the continuing existence of mankind, primary importance is attached to the united action of the forces of socialism and peace. They underlined the constructive role of the USSR's comprehensive peace proposals, which point the way to a complete elimination of nuclear weapons and reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe and to the creation of a system of international security.

It was noted in agreement that the fraternal relations between the GDR and Hungary are developing successfully on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance and the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar in October 1985. With the resolute implementation of the program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, a new quality in economic cooperation has been achieved, which is in line with the requirements of the age.

Willi Stoph explained to his guest the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on continuing the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy. He referred in particular to the main directions of the new stage in economic strategy.

Discussion With Honecker

LD141450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1224 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Wednesday Dr Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, for a friendly talk. The guest, who is in the GDR on an official visit, conveyed warm greetings from Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, which were reciprocated.

Erich Honecker briefed the Hungarian guest on the impressive balance sheet the 11th SED Congress was able to draw up on the results achieved for the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the preservation of peace. He outlined the basic decisions that introduced a qualitatively new stage in the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR.

The two men highly assessed the Marxist-Leninst militant community of the SED and MSZMP, which is marked by full and mutual trust, and the successful development of the fraternal relations between the GDR and Hungary in the political, economic, and cultural sphere. They underlined their conviction that the further deepening of the beneficial cooperation on the basis of the agreements reached at the highest level was making an effective contribution to socialist construction in the two countries and to the strengthening of the international positions of socialism.

Erich Honecker and Dr Peter Vakonyi both expressed the determination of the GDR and Hungary to consistently support the strengthening of the indestructible alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries. In this context they praised the peace-safeguarding role of the Warsaw Pact organization and spoke in favor of further perfecting cooperation in the CEMA. The two politicians stated that the continuing striving of the U.S. Administration and its closest NATO allies for military superiority and the activities to extend the escalated arms race to space arouses serious concern. Everything has to be done in order to ban, through the combined action of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces, the danger of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe and to bring about a change for the better in international politics. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members point to a feasible path toward this through concrete and comprehensive proposals.

Erich Honecker and Dr Peter Varkonyi stated that the program submitted by the USSR for freeing our globe from nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000 as well as the new Soviet proposals for reducing military confrontation in Europe, which were submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev at the 11th SED Congress, meet with the full agreement and active support of the GDR and Hungary. The peoples would react with relief if the other side were to similarly demonstrate a corresponding will for progress in arms limitation and disarmament.

The two men unreservedly supported the demand to use every possibility for improving the international situation. They spoke in favor of steadfastly continuing, especially now in the international peace year, the purposeful, businesslike, dialogue with all forces of realism and reason. The meeting was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the ambassadors of the two states, Karl-Heinz Lugenheim and Istvan Roska.

Meets Fischer

LD142127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- The official talks between the GDR and Hungarian foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Peter Varkonyi, continued and successfully concluded on 14 May. The ministers noted with satisfaction the development of GDR-Hungarian relations in all fields to the benefit of both states and peoples. They stressed the importance of the long-term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in the Period to 2000 for the steady qualitative expansion of cooperation.

Oskar Fischer and Peter Varkonyi expressed themselves in favor of intensifying diplomatic cooperation between the two fraternal countries. Pride of place will be given to steadily strengthening the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community states, to perfecting cooperation in the Warsaw Pact, and to fulfilling the joint decisions to deepen socialist economic integration.

The foreign ministers said that, in view of the acute international situation, it is a matter of priority to contribute -- by the active commitment of all states and peace loving forces -- to lessening the danger of war danger, to halting the arms race especially in the nuclear field, and to changing international relations for the better. They affirmed their support for the Soviet proposals to eliminate all nuclear weapons and to reduce conventional armaments and forces. Every chance must be seized to reverse the trend toward a growing danger of war. Both states were determined to continue the coordinated alliance policy of seeking business-like dialogue with results in mind and of cooperation to improve the international situation and return to detente.

They referred to the danger of the escalation of regional crises caused by the policy pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles of using force and state-sponsored terrorism, boycotts, and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. They strongly condemned the act of aggression against Libya and threats against other states as dangerous attempts to aggravate the international situation and to deprive the East-West dialogue of its impact in promoting detente. In this context they again stressed the need to resolve exclusively by peaceful means, with strict regard for the right of each nation to self-determination, the existing conflicts in many regions of the globe.

Departs Berlin

LD141812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- Dr Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, ended his 2-day official visit to the GDR this evening. He was given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The ambassadors of the two countries, Karl-Heinz Lugenheim and Istvan Roska, were also present.

HONECKER RECEIVES BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

LD142125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Flemish-speaking Belgian Socialist Party headed by party President Karel van Miert. The two politicians had an exchange of views on the current international situation and the policies of the two parties.

Erich Honecker and Karel van Miert concurred that in view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation the priority task for all forces of peace, reason, and realism is to halt the nuclear arms race, to avert a nuclear war through arms limitation and disarmament, and to overcome confrontation through cooperation of the states. Security in the nuclear age is no longer possible in opposition to one another but requires cooperation in observance of the legitimate interests of all sides and in respect for the right of every people to decide its own fate freely. Today there must be a new approach to East-West relations in order to guarantee security in Europe and the whole world and to return to detente.

The leading representatives of the two parties support all initiatives, no matter from whom they emanate, which contribute to the improvement of the international situation. They welcome the constructive proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the progressive elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, for the withdrawal of medium-range weapons from Europe, for the reduction of conventional arms and forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, and for a halt to all nuclear tests. Now it is a matter of following the joint declaration at the Geneva summit meeting with deeds for peace, concluding specific agreements on arms limitation and disarmament and of refraining from everything that provokes fresh tensions. The SED and the Flemish Socialist Party strongly oppose every attempt to militarize space and all attempts to solve international problems by means of military pressure and a policy of interference. Erich Honecker and Karel van Miert stressed the absolute necessity for all states and all political and social forces to make their contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to disarmament.

In this connection they praised the joint initiatives of the SED and the SPD for the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe and the establishment of a corridor in central Europe free from nuclear battlefield weapons. Here, too, the SED and the Flemish Socialist Party regard the proposals for reducing conventional forces and arms in Europe as particularly significant. Both sides stressed that the development of relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the FRG have great importance for stability and security on the continent of Europe.

In the interests of peace and detente the SED and the Flemish Socialist Party strongly oppose every attempt to militarize space and all attempts to solve international problems by means of military pressure and a policy of interference. Erich Honecker and Karel van Miert stressed the absolute necessity for all states and all political and social forces to make their contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to disarmament.

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In the interests of peace and detente the SED and the Flemish Socialist Party favor the development of new forms of cooperation between the Eastern and Western Europe and between the EEC and the CEMA in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields, and in the area of environmental protection and the health and educational services.

Erich Honecker and Karel van Miert noted with satisfaction that relations between the two parties are developing well. The basis here is the view that communist, socialist, and social democratic parties have common interests in the fight for peace, disarmament, and social progress. Erich Honecker thanked Karel van Miert for the contribution of Belgian socialists to the international recognition of the GDR and to the fruitful development of political, economic, and trade relations between Belguim and the GDR.

Erich Honecker briefed the Belgian guest on the successful balance sheet the 11th SED Congress drew up. The GDR will continue its course of dynamic economic development, political stability, and social justice. The comprehensive use of science and technology and the creative initiatives of the working people created the prerequisites for further raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people in the unity of economic and social policy.

Karel van Miert explained the commitment of Belgian socialists in the struggle for peace, especially against the deployment of nuclear and chemical weapons in Belgium, and their work for democracy and social progress. He praised the position on the freeing of Europe from medium-range missiles and operational-tactical longer-range missiles. He expressed his interest in continuing the exchange of experience and opinions between the two parties. The highest representatives of the two parties agreed measures for the further deepening of the proven relations between the SED and the Flemish Socialist Party of Belgium.

The talk, which was held in a friendly and open atmosphere, was also attended for the SED side by Herrmann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee, and for the Flemish Socialist Party side by Oscar Debunne, member of the Executive Bureau and secretary for international relations, and by Roger de Wulf, member of the Executive Bureau and member of the Senate.

HONECKER ARTICLE ON ECONOMICS, USSR RELATIONS

For an article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, entitled "Along the Tested Course, Together With the Soviet Union," published in PRAVDA on 8 May, see the Eastern Europe section of the 15 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY VIETNAM PARTY SECRETARY

Meets Felfe 5 May

LD051526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 May (ADN) -- The GDR will continue to consider the steady consolidation of fraternal cooperation and solidarity with the SRV an important objective of her policy. This was stressed by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a talk on 5 May with Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee. Werner Felfe briefed his Vietnamese guest on the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, especially the tasks of the further development of the agricultural production and the shaping of the socialist village.

Nguyen Thanh Binh, who dealt with current issues of the CPV's policy, explained the results and experiences in the realization of the plans aimed at the urgent development of the SRV agriculture. He appreciated highly the successful cooperation with the GDR in coffee production as well as other areas of agriculture and expressed his thanks for the numerous examples of solidarity support given to the SRV.

Meets Honecker 9 May

LD091705 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, received Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party [CPV] Central Committee, on 9 May for a talk.

Nguyen Thanh Binh conveyed cordial greetings from Le Duan the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, which Erich Honecker most cordially reciprocated. Erich Honecker made the assessment that the close cooperation between the two parties and the relations between the two states, which are characterized by mutual advantage and fraternal solidarity, are developing consistently on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. The SED and the people of the GDR will continue to give various forms of support to the CPV and the Vietnamese people in order to strengthen socialist in Asia. They welcomed the initiatives by Vietnam and the other fraternal states in Indochina to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Erich Honecker told Nguyen Thanh Binh about the decisions of the 11th SED Congress which are introducing a qualitatively new stage in the further shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR. It is necessary to link the advantages of socialism even more strongly with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and to deepen the intensification of the economy by mastering key technologies. The preconditions for further social progress are being created through increased economic performance.

The communists and the working people of the GDR are guided by the knowledge that the stronger socialism is the stronger peace is. They actively support ending the arms race on earth and the nomilitarization of space, business-like dialogue, and cooperation in the interests of improving the international situation and returning to detente.

Nguyen Thanh Binh spoke about topical questions connected with the CPV policy of creating the foundations of socialism in Vietnam and reliably defending the revolutionary achievements. Through diverse intitiatives in all areas of social life the communists and the working people of Vietnam are currently preparing for the Sixth CPV Congress. Despite difficulties and problems resulting from the still low level of development of the productive forces and from imperialism's embargo policy, the Vietnamese people are advancing further under the leadership of the party of the working class in the construction of socialism. Vietnam's persistent efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement to existing conflicts in the region are meeting increasing international recognition and support. On behalf of the Vietnamese party and state leadership, Nguyen Thanh Binh thanked the SED and the people of the GDR for the internationallist solidarity they always show to Vietnam.

Taking part in the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and SRV Ambassador in the GDR, Tran Hoai Nam. During his stay in the GDR, Nguyen Thanh Binh heard about the results of the realization of socialist agricultural policy. He visited enterprises and institutes connected with the agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs economy in the Dresden, Frankfurt/Oder, Potsdam and Leipzing Bezirke and had cordial meetings with cooperative peasants and other working people.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS CHINA'S QIAO SHI

LD091602 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 9 May (ADN) -- Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR culture minister, was received today for a by friendly talk Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council. During the discussion, which took place in a cordial and open atmosphere, the politicians paid tribute to the good development of relations between the GDR and the PRC, particular cooperation in the cultural sphere. Minister Hoffmann spoke about the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and pointed to the importance of cultural and ideological work in the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the CDR. Measures were discussed aimed at realizing the cultural working plan for 1986-87, the signing of which is imminent. The partners in the talks spoke about the participation of the PRC in the forthcoming celebrations to mark the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin.

Qiao Shi expressed the hope that the exchange of artists and cultural workers between the two countries will increase. Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to the PRC, took part in the talks.

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH EGYPT'S INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD142143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- On 14 May the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, received Egyptian Industry Minister Muhammad Mahmud Faraj 'Abd al-Wahhab. During the friendly discussion the participants in the talk expressed the firm desire of their governments to do everything to maintain and secure peace. They expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful development of bilateral relations in recent years. The partners in the talks agreed that good preconditions exist for shaping cooperation between the two countries in harmony with the goals for development in the future.

KROLIKOWSKI HAILS RELATIONS WITH FINLAND

LD111018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1215 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Berlin 9 May (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy GDR foreign affairs minister, today paid tribute to the high level of relations between the GDR and Finland, which are marked by continuity, stability, and a regular exchange of political views. He was receiving a delegation of the parliamentary group of the Finnish Social Democratic Party in the Finnish Diet under its chairman, Pertti Paasio. The GDR will continue to be guided by the desire to expand relations with Finland in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence reaffirmed by the 11th SED Congress, Herbert Krolikowski said.

Pertti Paasio took up this idea and stressed the readiness of Finland to continue resolutely to develop the successfully shaped bilateral relations with the GDR to mutual advantage, and in the interests of peace, security, and of cooperation in Europe. He stressed that the GDR's active peace policy enjoyed high regard in Finland.

Going into international issues, the partners in the talks agreed that there is currently no more urgent task than to avert the danger of nuclear war, the ending of the arms race, and the prevention of its expansion into space. The coming together of all forces of peace, reason, and realism for this was necessary and possible. Herbert Krolikowski and Pertti Paasio affirmed that the GDR and Finland will continue in this spirit to contribute to improving the situation in Europe and the world.

POLITBURO'S HANS FELFE VISITS SWEDEN

LD121220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1022 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, 12 May (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived for a 3-day visit to Sweden on Monday. He was invited by the Swedish Agriculture Minister Svante Lundkvist. Werner Felfe is accompanied by Rudolf Nuethnick, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, and other experts. The GDR delegation was cordially welcomed at Arlanda Airport, Stockholm, by Minister Lundkvist. During the visit the guests from the GDR will be conducting talks with the Swedish agriculture minister. In addition visits to agricultural and forestry establishments are planned.

Further Report

LD122257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, 12 May (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Sweden today on a 3-day visit at the invitation of Swedish Minister of Agriculture Svante Lundkvist. He is accompanied by a group of GDR agriculture, forestry, and food industry experts. They will inspect Swedish agricultural and forestry establishments and tour leading seed-growing enterprises. At a dinner given by Svante Lundkvist, both sides stressed the usefulness of comparing notes and cooperating in agriculture. In the afternoon Werner Felfe and his party visited the Hoerby state forestry enterprise near Lund where they saw modern tree-clearing processes.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11TH SED CONGRESS

Schabowski Address

AU010928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 86 p 12

[Address given by Guenter Schabowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 17 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades, dear foreign guests!

I share the impressions of those who spoke before me and certainly those of all delegates: We are most deeply impressed by the accountability report of the Central Committee presented by our general secretary. This is due to the fact that in this Marxist-Leninist document the results, prospects, international analysis, and theoretical richness are linked to express in a concentrated and competent way the vital interests of our people and this, dear comrades, midway along the path between the eighth party congress and the turn of the century.

As the delegates of nearly 180,000 Berlin Communists we are particularly moved by the high demands that are linked with the statement of the general secretary regarding the work of our bezirk party organization: "In the capital in particular, the great political, social, and economic achievements will demonstrate that socialism is not 'an error of history,' as certain conservatives of the West maintain, but represents the future of mankind."

This statement will accompany us in work, and will be the yardstick. Our entire country represents this future. This is demonstrated by the impressive results of the work of the party and people since the 10th party congress. The Central Committee report has clearly shown how firm, comprehensive, and future-oriented our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union is, how firmly our Republic is rooted in the community of all fraternal countries. We are gripped by the targets of the further advance set by Erich Honecker, but we are also aware of the immense demands that are linked with it. It is no easy task to implement double-figure growth rates every year -- and this for top products on the basis of the most advanced technologies -- as set, for instance, by the plan for the Berlin combines. But these are aims of peace, for the benefit of us all, for which it is worth struggling.

As in the Zeiss enterprise, in many Berlin enterprises the trade union shop stewards are discussing new programs for the socialist competition at general assemblies. This testifies to the trust in the approval of the party's policy. Thus, the Berlin workers demonstrate: We do not stop our work. We will adopt the contents of the documents and the resolutions of the party congress in the process of the work for the tasks set by the party congress.

Dear comrades, the weeks between our bezirk delegates' conference and the party congress have been an intensive training for that. At the conference Comrade Honecker gave us the guidelines for the future work in preparing for the 11th congress, and, at the same time, mapped out the prospects for Berlin up to the year 2000.

On behalf of the bezirk leadership and all Berlin comrades, I can report to the party congress that the obligations of the Berlin party organization decided on 9 February have been fully implemented. This means M65 million, in additional net production and 1.5 days' output of additional goods production in the industry sector, the implementation of 26.3 percent of the annual targets in the export for our Soviet

partner, additional products and services for the people worth M42 million, the overfulfillment of tasks in the housing construction sector, and finally 10,500 young people, among them 7,520 FDJ members and 5,000 young workers, who became candidate members of our party during the preparations for the party congress.

The weeks before the congress, dear comrades, were a hard test of the maturity and fighting strength of the Berlin party organization. Organization of the struggle on the spot was the key issue -- in line with our economic strategy. All the leadership's actions were marked by an effort to make links with the workers, technicians, and engineers in the production and development sectors even closer and more trusting. The help given by the kreis and the bezirk leaderships to the basic organizations; the passing on of the experiences of the best workers and of sober, rigorous comparative performance appraisals; and the absolute will tc achieve the targets set, as was also expressed in the statement by Comrade Warzecha, all this marked the work style of the leaderships in these weeks. We will make this the constant practice of party work.

During these weeks we also observed one thing in particular: Even in thinking of the future, one must never forget the questions of everyday life. Erich Honecker's recommendations that one must also take care of such seemingly banal things as toothbrushes, water buckets, anoraks, or sheets includes a whole program of care for the multifaceted interests and demands of the people in a city like Berlin, with several million inhabitants. From commuter traffic to recreation, from street lighting to the perfect functioning of district heating, from cleanliness and order in residential areas, children's sports, and play facilities to social activities -- the very Berlin style of Thuringian homeliness, as mentioned earlier -- all this marks our guiding principle. Dear comrades: The party works for the people!

Dear comrades, we have always stressed that the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is of a principled, strategic character. The new sociopolitical measures announced by the general secretary -- in referring to the working people's performance in all sectors of the national economy -- again prove this.

Let us illustrate this: Not only do we not make the slightest cuts in our social policy, not only do we continue it, we even expand our sociopolitical program by billions. This fact alone, when compared with the cutback in social benefitc going on the capitalist world with unabated violence, is sufficient to demonstrate the superiority, the humanist nature of socialism. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, our 11th party congress is also a renewed manifestation of the socialist peace program. The main targets and directions of foreign policy summed up in five points by the general secretary express the view and the desire of the people. We communists, here at the sensitive dividing line between imperialism and socialism in Europe, thus reaffirm the responsibility and consistency of the socialist striving for peace. We emphatically support the concept of the struggle for a world free from nuclear weapons, submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to the world and confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as the unabated efforts of the Soviet Union -- even after the recent American test explosions -- to make an efficient step toward halting armament and toward disarmament by stopping nuclear testing. This played a big role in the people's debate for the party congress and will also essentially work the political discussion for the 8 June elections.

Since the safeguarding of peace and anti-imperialist solidarity are deeply rooted in the life, thought, and deeds of GDR citizens, Erich Honecker has echoed our sentiments in passionately condemning the barbaric bombardment of peaceful Libyan houses by U.S. war planes.

We reaffirm our solidarity with the Libyan people. More than ever before it is necessary for all states to take responsible action in international relations and to undertake active efforts to preserve world peace, as is stressed by the Warsaw Pact states in their declaration.

Dear comrades, the Berlin 5-year plan balance includes an increase in the net production of the Berlin industry sector in the 1981-85 period to 166.1 percent. Ninety percent of the increase stems from higher labor productivity, and what represented the daily output of goods production at the time of the eighth party congress is today produced in 3.7 hours.

Production of microelectronic products, which started in 1975 in three Berlin enterprises, 5 years later involved eight enterprises with an annual production of 1 billion. Today there are 20 enterprises with nearly M3.5 billion in production. I only want to mention a few of the top achievements resulting from the alliance between workers and scientists in Berlin:

-- the already mentioned crystal-producing facilities for extremely pure, large-diameter silicium disks for the production of microchips. This means a direct stroke through the imperialist embargo lists;

-- flexible automated systems for the machine tool engineering sector, something discussed by Comrade Warzecha in such an impressive way;

-- energy-saving light sources that in the 1981-85 period resulted in savings of about as much energy as is consumed by the households of the cities of Potsdam and Frankfurt (Oder) every year;

-- high-endurance graphite electrodes for the GDR steelworks;

-- and scientists at the Berlin Humboldt University and Zeiss workers recently tested a newly developed top achievement in the medical-technical field, a device with laser technology based on the effects of the ultra-short-burst laser. It will be used in therapy for gray cataract and glaucoma without the need for surgery.

One of the most precious elements in our balance sheet is the active role of youth in mastering the plan targets and the new technologies. In Berlin enterprises 3,100 youth brigades and about 400 youth research collectives are working on this. As they finish technical secondary school they demonstrate that through our socialist educational system we have already made the most important investment in the future years ago, but it will also lead us well into the year 2000. This enables us, for instance, to hand over as a bezirk youth project of the FDJ such fascinating, trail-blazing projects as the building of a genetic technology center for the matter-converting industry.

Since the eighth party congress, and in particular through the enormous drive of the "FDJ initiative Berlin" that has now been going on for 10 years; the appearance of our city that had been distorted by scars from the predatory fascist war has fundamentally changed. Today, due to the housing construction program it is the youngest Berlin in its 750-year history from a housing point of view. (strong applause) Since the eighth party congress comfortable new apartments have been made available to about 700,000 citizens. Dear comrades, the architectural variety has been developed strikingly. The pace of building has accelerated. Between the 10th and the 11th party congresses 50 percent of all apartments built during the last 15 years were completed.

The recent landmark of Berlin's development -- one that is unique even by international standards -- is the grand housing, commemorative, and recreation area bearing the

name of Ernst Thaelmann, dedicated by Erich Honecker on the eve of the 11th party congress. We are very pleased about the Wolfgang Biermann's promise on the 750th birthday of our city, because we know a word from a Zeiss is as good as gold. (amusement, applause) Moreover, dear comrades, we can then at last publicize a top Zeiss product in Berlin, as well, and not only on other continents. Such achievements in the construction sector, dear comrades, have not been observed in the history of our people.

I take this opportunity to renew the cordial thanks which I already expressed at our bezirk delegates' conference to the efficient blue-shirted construction workers sent by all bezirks within the "FDJ initiative Berlin." (strong applause)

But we do not want to leave it at words of thanks: Our maxim is -- Berlin will give to the Republic, as the Republic gives to Berlin. Therefore, the Berlin party organization has, among others, the following national economic aims -- and I deliberately say that these are minimum targets -- for the next stage in the fight after the party congress:

1. To overfulfill the 1986 net production plan by at least 3 additional days' output, as well as planned labor productivity, and net profit by at least 1.5 percent. However, dear comrades, we must eliminate the differences in the levels of performance of the Berlin combines and enterprises that, despite good overall results of the first 3 months, are still too great; through passing on the necessary experiences that have fallen behind must be turned into solid plan fulfillers again;

2. To develop Berlin further into a center of microelectronics and other key technologies and, in the coming weeks, make the 21 coordination agreements concluded between the Berlin combines and institutions more specific through concrete, controllable performance agreements, in order to lay down the desired international top achievements in a form that can be economically utilized by the combines and that is also clear in terms of time.

3. To use the long-standing relations with the Moscow City party organization as part of the SED and CPSU fighting team for the development of top performances in our research and production cooperation, relying on Berlin combines and scientific institutions whose relations are based on agreements with approximately 50 equivalent Soviet partners, of whom the major part are in Moscow.

4. To struggle even more resolutely for higher continuity and quality in the construction sector. Following the 12 complete apartment blocks in Hohenschoenhausen handed over before the party congress, another 20 apartment blocks in the same district must be completed by the end of 1986, with all the necessary social facilities.

5. We want to increase the contribution of the combines producing means of production, as well as that of the centrally and bezirk controlled light-industry enterprises of Berlin to consumer goods production. In 1986 consumer goods worth at least M100 million above the plan targets have to be made available, in accordance with the mentioned criteria of range, quality, and degree of innovation.

Dear comrades, these are some of the commitments with which the Berlin Communists reaffirm their agreement with the Central Committee report and with the other expected resolutions of the party congress. They are part of a comprehensive work program that we will adopt at the first meeting of the bezirk leadership after the party congress. They will be at the center of preparations for the elections.

Our slogan is and will remain: "What the Party Congress Has Decided, Will Be!" We will do everything to ensure that our soon to be 750-year-old Berlin, our socialist

capital, will permanently demonstrate to the citizens and guests the vital strength, the will for peace, and the superiority of socialism as an efficient national economic and scientific center, as an important place of world culture, and as a charming and pleasant world city.

Kessler Address

AU021130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 pp 9-10

[Speech by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, given at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, I received the honorable assignment to express to the party congress the unanimous approval of the delegates from the party branches of the National People's Army [NVA] and the GDR Border Troops of the Central Committee report and of the directive on the 5-year plan. (applause)

There are tens of thousands of Army members, border soldiers, and civilian employees, members and candidate members of our party, FDJ and trade union members, officers and warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and reservists who back this approval expressed by our delegation to the party congress.

They all accept the policy of our party and Central Committee, with Comrade Erich Honecker at the head, that is aimed at the well-being of the people and at securing peace. They are proud of having contributed through their deeds to strengthening the Republic as a mainstay of socialism and peace in Europe. Their achievements in combat training, in the ready alert system, and in securing the borders, airspace, and territorial waters confirm it.

Thus, for example, after our party delegates' conference in February, 45 percent of the tank or motorized rifle battalions of the Ground Forces that carried out tactical exercises in field firing received the mark "very good," and 55 percent the mark "good." Even under difficult weather conditions, troop formations and units of all Armed Forces components, including formations of the "Heinz Hoffmann" Tank Division, have shown a high degree of readiness for action and have accomplished the tasks set for the winter half-year.

Members of the NVA and Border Troops have performed outstanding work in the brown-coal surface pits and power plants. Side by side with the miners and other helpers they ensured the smooth supply of power, heat, coal, and gas to the Republic. (applause)

The Army members scored considerable achievements -- as Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the festive event on the 30th anniversary of the NVA's founding -- in securing the GDR militarily and in safeguarding favorable external, peaceful conditions to further fashion a developed socialist society.

A few figures could be listed here to illustrate the effort that maintaining a constant high combat readiness requires from the Army members and border soldiers: During 1982-85 our forces on duty in the air defense system were, on average, placed on alert status No 1 some 1,500 times, thus reacting to unclarified and dangerous air situations; on the whole fighter planes and helicopters carried out more than 400 emergency starts in these 4 years.

Since 1981, the year of the 10th party congress, our state border has been violated more than 44,000 times from the FRG and from West Berlin, mostly by people operating either from FRG or West Berlin territory, including NATO Armed Forces personnel or

those of the federal border protection service. They illegally entered our territory outside the border protection installations or destroyed border protection installations.

Many of these border violations and attacks on our state border clearly showed the intention of those forces that are against normal relations of peaceful coexistence to touch off major border incidents and other politically serious occurrences by means of such provocations. However, due to the responsible and cautious action of our border troops, those forces have not been successful.

Since the 10th party congress the senior staffs, and, without exception, all units of the Ground Forces, the Air Defense Forces, and the People's Navy, have proved their worth in the command staff and troop exercises of the Warsaw Pact armies, and have been able to strengthen their military skills alongside the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies.

Our People's Navy took part in all exercises of the allied Baltic Sea fleets. Our Air Defense Forces took part in all exercises and training of the integrated air defense system of the Warsaw Pact states. One of these exercises took place only a few days before our 11th party congress, in which our fighter pilots, antiaircraft missile troops, radio engineering troops, and specialized troops and services passed their tests honorably.

Army members with whom we spoke during this exercise requested us to say to the supreme forum of our SED: You can depend on it, comrade delegates, together with our comrades-in-arms we will henceforth do all we can to ensure that peace is preserved for us and for all people on earth! (strong applause)

In order to ensure all this, to ensure that our borders are more secure, that our working people can work, and that our children can learn and play undisturbed, serious efforts are necessary by all Army members and civilian employees, and thorough considerations and wise decisions by the commanders and superiors of all ranks.

Because, as the Central Committee report reads, the international situation "has been exacerbated as a result of the stepped-up armament and confrontational course of decisive quarters in the United States and NATO." West of the Elbe and Werra Rivers, south of the Thuringian forest and north of Wismar, an intensive process of increasing the readiness for and the capability of aggression is developing in NATO's Armed Forces, notably in the U.S. Army and the Bundeswehr, against the will of millions of West German citizens.

Through employing the most modern methods of reconnaissance and target assignment and with new types of ammunition and means of delivery, particularly effective strikes are to be conducted against our states. Both pinpoint target destruction and area-wide devastation deep within the operational structure of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact are to be achieved.

Dear comrades, cherishing no illusions one must observe that the United States and NATO are mobilizing all their political, economic, and military potential to achieve their main objectives, to subjugate the people of the socialist countries and of the young national states, and to achieve world domination. In their "strategy of direct confrontation" they also take into account the settling of class conflicts with the socialist states by means of armed violence.

Just how dangerous the imperialist extremists are, especially when they believe they are dealing with weaker countries, is shown by the U.S. acts of aggression against Grenada, Nicaragua, and Libya; these acts are adventurous and violate international law.

At the most recent international military science conference in Munich in early March the U.S. Defense Department state secretary in charge of military policy requested that his NATO partners abandon the "principle of stability between East and West." The military balance of power must be changed in favor of NATO. To this end NATO should implement the policy of strength more resolutely and consistently in all fields and it should use -- as they believe -- its "technological and economic superiority" to surpass the Soviet Union in the military strategic and military technical fields. What arrogance, what a possibly fateful disregard for all historical experiences -- particularly of those since October 1917 -- is expressed in such utterances.

It was at this conference, as well as at the Wuerzburg conference of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in late March, that leading CDU-CSU politicians turned out to be the most eager backers of the aggressive and provocative policy of the Pentagon, particularly by means of unreserved support for U.S. strategic nuclear armament, for its star wars plans, and for its destructive position at the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Comrades, the strategy of direct confrontation and of forced war preparations practiced by NATO obliges us to strengthen and develop our ability to defeat every imperialist aggression, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Part and parcel of securing peace and of the class assignment of our NVA, as explained in the Central Committee report, comprises always maintaining a level of fighting strength and combat readiness of all Army components and arms that meets the concrete imperialist threat and the offensive opportunities of the U.S. and NATO Armed Forces. It is necessary to ensure that the "military superiority of imperialism is not permitted, and that aggression would involve a deadly risk for its perpetrators."

For this purpose we need the full utilization of all our available material and financial means, of the scientific-technical, intellectual, and moral potential. Such must be the state of training, the perfection of the forces on duty, and the deadlines to achieve a higher state of combat readiness of the main forces that an imperialist aggressor cannot count on any chance of success.

For the historic mission of the socialist armed forces to be fulfilled it is decisive that any imperialist aggression against the states of the Warsaw Pact be foiled. This also involves thwarting military provocations and stopping local raids by imperialist adventurers against our alliance.

Every attempt at intimidation or blackmail, every such demonstrative military act by the most aggressive imperialist forces against the socialist community of states must be answered with the most expedient political and other appropriate countermeasures, and must thus be made ineffective. The class enemy must learn time and time again that any form of military maneuvers or combat activities cannot succeed against socialism -- not blackmil, or any means of armed attack.

Like the sailors of the People's Navy, our comrades in the air defense ready alert system are proceeding from the correct perception that every unnoticed border violation, every provocative incursion into our airspace, every unnoticed movement of NATO vessels in our coastal approaches involves a point lost for peace, because such advantages could induce the imperialist war planners to undertake adventurous actions.

This necessary high degree of defense readiness on the part of all our units, groups of units, and formations, every staff, and every rear institution of the NVA and the Border Troops, requires the exploitation of the most recent findings and achievements of science and technology; the full mobilization of the creative vigor and massive

initiative of the Army members; the deepening of their ideological, military, and technical education; the strengthening of their skills and abilities in the masterly handling of equipment and weapons; and mastery of the principles guiding the use of the Armed Forces.

However, above all this there stands the unshakable class position: love for the socialist fatherland, the working people, and their allies; confidence in the policy of the party of the workers class; and loyalty to the military oath.

This is why the required increase in the fighting strength of the party organizations and in the party's influence affects all aspects of military life, the leadership, training, and fulfillment of the requirements of the Armed Forces and Border Troops. From all this essential conclusions can be drawn for political education and propaganda, for political work among the masses, and for cultural work, particularly for the further shaping of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism among Army members and civiliam employees.

All this, reduced to a common denominator, means: work with people must be deepened and further developed.

Dear comrades, the socialist state will henceforth also do everything possible to equip the Army, Border Troops, and other components of our socialist national defense with the indispensable personal, material, and intellectual potential we need to fulfill our tasks. In the draft directive for the new 5-year plan, which is up for adoption before the party congress, it has been unambiguously formulated that the tasks related to guaranteeing national defense economically must be comprehensively fulfilled.

However, we also know that, like everywhere in our society, the use of all forces and means, of material and financial resources must be carried out with maximum effectiveness. Therefore, great demands must be made on political and military leadership activities, particularly those of the Ministry of National Defense and of the commands of the Armed Forces components and the Border Troops, to establish requirements with maximum accuracy, improve the quality of planning, and mobilize all the potential forces and means required to solve the assigned tasks, as well as those additional tasks which inevitably crop up.

The qualification of the leading cadres constitutes a decisive prerequisite for all this -- and this also applies to problems related to the application of the most modern processes of information, data processing, and transmission, computer-based planning, and control of military processes.

We possess a fine starting point for this. Since the 10th party congress alone more than 1,800 officers have graduated from a military academy, one-third of them in the Soviet Union, and they were able to learn the latest findings of science and technology. The percentage of officers with a college education in the overall numbers of the officers corps of the NVA and Border Troops has increased by 15 percent since the 10th party congress. In the meantime, at the officer's colleges we have also introduced education that ends with the issuance of diplomas.

As far as the readiness for performance and the political awareness of Army members is concerned, we were and are able to be confident in this respect also. More than 95 percent of our officers and warrants officers, as well as 56 percent of the professional noncommissioned officers are SED members, actively endorse the party objectives and the fulfillment of the military class assignment, and honestly try to act always as paragons in their service and personal lives. Nine out of ten combat collectives are led by communists.

The leading role of the SED and the great attention the Central Committee gives to our Armed Forces -- which just last year was expressed particularly precisely in the decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo of 11 June 1985 -- the cohesion of the basic party branches, and the exemplary fulfillment of military duties by the communists of all ranks in the groups of units, the units, staffs, and rear institutions will also help us to solve the future tasks.

By order of and in the name of all Army members, border soldiers and civilian employees, I would like to thank the Central Committee and our party general secretary, our comrade, friend and costruggler personally, for the constant solicitude and purpose-oriented guidance. I thank the Soviet comrades-in-arms for their multifaceted assistance, and the working people of our country for the comprehensive material and moral support they are giving us day after day. (strong applause)

The party branches in the Army and Border Troops guarantee that the unity between the GDR people and their Armed Forces is being forged more and more strongly, that the collaboration with the main force of the socialist defense coalition, the glorious Soviet Army, is being ever deepened, and that the combat value and combat readiness of our formations and groups of units are always up to the requirements of the tasks assigned to them within the framework of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Dear comrades, with our honor as soldiers and with our lives, together with our fellow strugglers in the other protective and security organs -- shoulder to shoulder with the socialist comrades-in-arms -- we guarantee our working people's ability to accomplish the great and demanding tasks set forth by this party congress, in peace and safety. (prolonged applause)

Walde Address

AU021205 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 p 12

[Speech by Werner Walde, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership given at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear comrades:

The delegates of the Cottbus Bezirk party organization endorse the Central Committee report on behalf of the more than 100,000 Communists.

This report and the directive show the way toward a decisive new stage in implementing the party program, and we follow this way based on a good balance sheet and with firm positions.

The communists, the German and Sorbian working people in Cottbus Bezirk, pay tribute to the great and successful work of the Central Committee and particularly to the personal share of our Comrade Erich Honecker in working out and implementing the policy that is aimed at peace and the welfare of the people. (applause) With "good luck!" to the party congress we warmly thank the Central Committee and our Comrade Erich Honecker. (strong applause)

Comrades, the decisions of the 10th party congress have also been well fulfilled in Cottbus Bezirk, and under the leadership of the Central Committee the necessary ideo-political preconditions for the further shaping of developed socialism have been created.

The unity of economic and social policy has proved to be a decisive motive force of our development. It concerns the strategic approach -- and, as is well known, this has been purposefully ensured by the Central Committee since the eighth party congress.

The party organizations, too, are always successfully working to do everything in every enterprise, city, and village so that, in line with increasing productivity, all possibilities of improving the living conditions are fully utilized.

Due to our good policy and the industrious labor of the working people, more than 45,000 apartments have been built or modernized in the bezirk. New, attractive residential areas with modern shopping malls, restaurants, youth clubs, schools, and facilities for children enrich life.

We have achieved significant progress in health and social care, as well as in intellectual-cultural life. The material basis for this has been further expanded to the joy of the citizens.

Concerning the social structure in the bezirk, essential changes have occurred. The workers class has increased; but equally important is the fact that its qualitative characteristics, including its political and technical skills, have been further developed in line with our party program. Now we have an increase of 23,000 skilled workers, 2,200 master craftsmen, as well as 14,000 university and technical school cadres over 1980.

The socialist way of life and new habits dominate; the citizens are developing into socialist personalities. In 1985, 120,000 colleagues participated in the innovators movement, and 18,000 collectives participated in our "compare with the best -- reach the top yourself" drive.

In the people's representative bodies, in parents' advisory councils, in the organs of the worker and peasant inspectorate (ABI), and in all forms of our lively socialist democracy the influence of the workers class rose and the number of those working people who "participate in work, planning, and governing" in this form has steadily increased.

The scope and depth of socialist democracy is shown by the fact that in our bezirk there are more than 600,000 honorary social functions; this approximately corresponds to the number of citizens eligible to vote. It is a particular pleasure for every Communist that the FDJ members and other young people often stand in the front ranks.

Dear comrades, we are proud of our achievements, but we also know that much still has to be done. Euphoria and smugness are alien to our party. The problems posed by life are solved together with the working people. Their concerns in this or that field are also our concerns. But all this does not eliminate the great historic achievements of the workers class and the working people that have been accomplished under our party's leadership.

What socialism has given the people of the GDR in a historically short time justifies the statement: The struggle of the revolutionaries and their sacrifices have been worthwhile because socialism has developed from a program to reality on German soil, and neither entreaty nor threat, nor provocation by the imperialists will abolish this fact. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, as one element of our economic strategy, the 10th party congress decided to expand the domestic energy basis while at the same time striving for higher refinement. This placed particular responsibility on our bezirk party organization because the share of Cottbus Bezirk in GDR procurement amounts to between 58 percent for raw coal and 80 percent for town gas.

Today we can report to the 11th party congress that the miners reliably fulfilled their promise to the 10th party congress to produce the coal our Republic needs under all circumstances. The miners of the Senftenberg brown coal combine overfulfilled the 5-year plan with 52 million metric tons of raw brown coal, and an additional 1.3 billion cubic meters of town gas and 7,500 gigawatt hours of electricity were produced. This was not easy; particularly not during this long and extreme winter.

Miners do not like grand words. But what we achieved together with many helpers are truly heroic deeds, and thanks must go to the party leadership for its steady support. (strong applause)

Comrades, the large increase in production was achieved mainly by means of socialist intensification. Simply by shifting open-cast mining equipment a rationalization effect of M1.4 billion was reached, and a great contribution to the process of substitution in the GDR was made.

In the youth power plant 4 units with a total of 2,000 megawatts were put into continuous service.

All this was linked with great scientific achievements, mainly comprising automation of the 60-meter overburden conveyor gantries and the new refinement process of powder pressure gasification, in which the previously necessary briquetting is eliminated and also inerts-rich coal including previously unused saliniferous lignite is gasified. This is a scientific top achievement, an achievement which has not been accomplished anywhere in the world. The working and living conditions of the working people in the coal and energy sector have also been improved according to plan.

Dear comrades, yesterday Comrade Erich Honecker asserted that the efficient use of all energy sources, raw materials, and other materials is a precondition for the dynamic development of performance increase. Based on this view, it is a responsible task to achieve energy savings amounting to a raw brown coal equivalent of 80 million metric tons in 1990 compared with 1985. But precisely because we in Cottbus know how much economic and territorial expenditure is required for the energy supply in our country we want to make a special contribution to this national economic concept.

After consultations with the leading comrades in the bezirk, we in the coal and energy sectors, which themselves are among the largest energy users, have decided to carry on the struggle in such a way that in 1990 savings amount to an equivalent of at least 15 million metric tons of coal.

The main directions of achieving this lie in reducing the unit input of fuel heat in power plants, increasing the degree of energy conversion in power-heat coupling, and increasing the utilization of secondary energy.

Part of this program, for instance, is supplying the city of Cottbus with heat by means of waste heat from the Jaenschwalde power plant and increasing the utilization of secondary energy to at least 97 percent. The gas combine has the task of reducing its own consumption of energy used for refining from the current 21 million metric tons to at least 17.6 million metric tons, that is, by more than 16 percent.

Concerning the unit input of fuel heat, scientific teamwork must be closely linked with the task of further increasing the stability of the power plants.

In the sector of the brown coal power plants combine, availability amounted to 95 percent this winter. This is a top achievement also at the international level and a very good performance by the working people.

But we do not want to conceal the fact that the stability of the power plants is impaired, mainly by damage caused by steam production, and this is mostly due to the high strain and the resulting wear.

Will the plants, however, be used less during the next years? Not at all; therefore we will give priority to organizing scientific-technological work in order to increase the stability of the power plants. We support a long-term strategy, which is to be implemented in uniting reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance.

In this spirit, general repairs are going far beyond their traditional function. They must always lead to the greater stability efficiency and technical safety of the plants. A higher standard is imperative in the field of technical diagnostics and research into wear.

Dear comrades, the amount of raw coal that has to be produced in our bezirk is rising from 180 million metric tons in 1985 to at least 205 million metric tons in 1990. Already in 1988 production will start at three new open-cast mining sites. But first of all we want to use the considerable scientific-technological lead in order to fulfill the new performance targets through intensifying existing open-cast mining sites. The main directions of this intensification are:

-- computer-aided exploration and drainage;

-- designing of open-cast mining technology by means of computer-aided design (CAD) work stations;

-- automation of the movements of all conveyor gantry units, from computer-aided interpretation of aerial-photographs to microcomputer control;

-- computer-aided control of coal production up to radiometric monitoring of the quality of coal streams and electronic monitoring of the turnaround of coal trains.

With all this work it is necessary to achieve the unity of performance increase and higher productivity -- even in view of the increasingly complicated geological and hydrological problems, to achieve production security, and further improve working and living conditions.

Dear comrades, "the stronger socialism -- the more secure peace!"

This insight has become a particularly strong motivation for us to achieve high performances to strengthen the GDR. The working people are grateful for the important contribution by our GDR, its party and state leadership, and in particular Comrade Erich Honecker to forming a coalition of reason and realism.

All are pleased about the purposeful and dynamic peace policy carried out by the CPSU Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. This applies particularly to the proposals he put forth today at our party congress. (prolonged strong applause)

This approach, comrades, gives new stimuli to the working people in the struggle for peace and socialism. We know that the fraternal cooperation with the CPSU and the friendship with the USSR will in the future also guarantee that the GDR will be able to successfully solve its historic task here at the borderline with the imperialist system.

Closely linked with the working masses, always following the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann, the Cottbus Bezirk party organization, under the leadership of the Central Committee and its general secretary, our Comrade Erich Honecker, will in the future also do its duty. (long-lasting, strong applause)

Krenz Address

AU202035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 12

[Speech by SED Central Committee Politburo member Egon Krenz; "Report of the Credentials Commission to the 11th Party Congress"]

[Text] Dear comrades:

In accordance with the decision of the 10th session of the Central Committee, 2,683 delegates to the 11th SED Congress were elected at the bezirk delegates' conferences. Of these, 2,571 delegates have decision-making votes and 112 delegates have consultative votes.

The delegates to the 11th party congress represent 2,199,741 members and 104,380 candidate members of our party. The total of 2,304,121 communists are organized in 59,116 basic organizations. The unanimous election of the delegates in secret ballots reflects the firm unity and cohesion of our party, its full support for the policy of the Central Committee and of its General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker. (strong applause)

This year 1,708 comrades have for the first time received a party congress mandate. This is 63.7 percent of all delegates.

Since the eighth congress 371 delegates have participated in all deliberations of our supreme party organ. Twelve women and men comrades were already delegated to the unification congress in April 1946. Our special greetings and gratitude go to them! (strong applause)

Present at our party congress are 2,563 delegates with a decision-making vote, that is 99.7 percent -- and 112 delegates with an advisory vote -- for a total of 100 percent. Eight delegates are missing for justified reasons. Participating in the party congress deliberations are 1,202 guests, including the representatives of the parties and mass organizations united with our party in the National Front of the GDR.

The composition of the delegates to the 11th congress impressively embodies the nature of our Marxist-Leninist militant alliance as a conscious and organized vanguard of the workers class and of the GDR working people.

In keeping with their present activities the delegates comprise 1,748 workers -- that is, 65.2 percent; 185 cooperative peasants -- 6.9 percent; 717 members of the intelligentsia -- 26.7 percent; and 33 members of other social strata -- 1.2 percent.

The commission to verify credentials notes that the share of workers in the overall number of delegates has increased since the 10th party congress.

Participating in the deliberations of the 11th party congress are 812 women comrades, that is, 30.3 percent of the delegates. Thus the share of women comrades has also grown compared with the 10th congress.

In keeping with our principle that wherever a comrade works there is also the party, delegates from all social sectors are represented at our party congress. They marched at the head of the great popular movement for the comprehensive strengthening and reliable protection of our social fatherland, the GDR, with initiative and vigor. The role of our militant alliance as the party of the workers class is confirmed by the number of delegates from the material production sector.

Confidence was shown to a total of 921 comrades from basic organizations in central and bezirk-administered combine enterprises of industry and the building industry with their election as delegates to the party congress; 143 delegates were chosen to represent the collectives of the transport, posts, and telecommunications sector as well as of trade and 280 delegates are coming from enterprises of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry.

The elected comrades comprise 214 foremen from various sectors and branches of the national economy as well as 81 chairmen of agricultural production cooperatives.

A total of 295 delegates are scientists, teachers, physicians, and cultural workers.

Three hundred forty delegates are members of a youth brigade or of a young researchers collective. The party collectives of the central youth project "natural gas pipeline USSR" are represented by three delegates.

Our party's successful education policy is also reflected in the high standard of the delegates' political and professional qualifications. A total of 80.8 percent of the delegates are graduates of a party school, 70.6 percent have attended or still are attending a college or professional school, and 88.5 percent of the delegates have completed a training as skilled workers, foremen, or technicians.

Dear comrades, when reviewing the duration of delegates' membership in our party as well as their age, it is also evident here how organically the revolutionary experience of the German workers movement, which was won in the struggle against fascism and war and for the successful socialist construction, connects with the revolutionary vigor of the subsequent generations for the strengthening of our worker-peasant power and the future of our socialist state.

A total of 61 delegates fought in the antifascist resistance, 48 delegates belonged to one of the two workers parties even before 1945, and 107 delegates since 1945. In the year of the unification party congress, 144 delegates joined our militant alliance, and 1,194 delegates, that is 44.5 percent, have been members of our party for more than a quarter of a century.

A review of the delegates' ages yields the following picture:

635 up to 30 years of age, that is, 23.7 percent;
335 from 31 to 40 years, that is, 12.5 percent;
688 from 41 to 50 years, that is, 25.6 percent;
845 from 51 to 60 years, that is, 31.5 percent;
115 from 61 to 65 years, that is, 4.3 percent;
65 of more than 65 years, that is, 2.4 percent.

It must be emphasized that the share of workers among the delegates who are under 25 years old totals 88.5 percent and 140 delegates already come from that great new crowd of revolutionary strugglers who became SED members in the "FDJ party congress initiative" in preparation for the 11th party congress. The admission of 107,000 proven FDJ members in the "Ernst Thaelmann drive" proves -- as our party general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed in the Central Committee report -- that our Marxist-Leninist party, judging from its program and composition, also is a party of youth. The unity of generations, as is typical of our entire country, is also reflected at our party congress.

Dear comrades, a total of 2,372 delegates are performing elected functions in the party and they include 414 secretaries of central party leaderships, basic branches, and departmental party organizations; and 769 delegates are working as deputies in the people's representative bodies.

The fact that 2,244 delegates were awarded high state and social decorations shows with what exemplary achievements the communists are leading the way in the struggle for peace and socialism.

A total of 169 delegates are bearers of the Karl-Marx Order, five delegates were honored with the title "Hero of the GDR," and 200 women and men comrades were awarded the title "Hero of Labor."

Thirty-three delegates hold the Star for Friendship Among Peoples, 1,064 delegates hold the Patriotic Order of Merit, 32 delegates were awarded national prizes, 593 delegates hold the "Labor Banner" Order, and 1,013 delegates the "GDR Medal of Merit."

Dear comrades, never before has our party proceeded to the deliberations of its supreme forum so united and rallied in its will as it has to its 11th party congress. It is typical that mandates went to communists who placed themselves at the head of their collectives with political steadfastness, knowledge, skill, and revolutionary passion and who have made a significant personal contribution to the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress. Their activity and close relationship of confidence with the working people constitute a decisive guarantee for the further victorious advance of socialism on German soil.

Dear delegates, the credentials have been verified. The commission proposed that the 11th party congress recognize the credentials of the 2,563 delegates with decision-making votes and to approve the report of the Credentials Commission. (strong applause)

Mueller Address

AU050645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 14-15

[Speech by Gerhard Mueller, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Erfurt SED Leadership, at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear guests, dear comrades: The 11th Party Congress is an extremely important event in the life of our party and people. In the report to the 11th party congress the Central Committee was able to present the grand results of the political, economic, and social development of our GDR and its steadfast struggle for peace and the strengthening of world socialism achieved since the 10th party congress. At the same time the report reflects the firm unshakable unity of party and people, and the unreserved support of the people for the policy of our party.

On behalf of the 155,000 Communists, the battle-tested workers class, and all working people of our bezirk we thank the Central Committee for the consistent implementation of our party's policy directed at the well-being of the people and at peace. (applause) We express our special gratitude to the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party and the chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker. (applause) The citizens of all classes and strata, also those bound by denominations, give the highest respect and recognition to the untiring struggle of Comrade Erich Honecker for peace and his constant care for the working and living conditions of the working people.

The Central Committee report to the 11th party congress impressively demonstrates that despite the more complicated international conditions socialism is in a position to master both the growing tasks of its further construction and to make a decisive contribution in the struggle for peace in the world. Thus it is demonstrated that the more strongly and more dynamically socialism develops, the more it increases its economic strength and its potential; the more convincingly it shows its advantages, the more powerfully it influences the struggle for peace and a happy future of the people.

The Soviet Union is making the biggest contribution to strengthening socialism and to the struggle for peace. We unreservedly support the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress. The citizens of our bezirk have accepted with great satisfaction the new initiatives for disarmament in Europe submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at our 11th congress. At the same time they condemn the intensive armament and confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism, its renewed nuclear tests, its criminal aggression against Libya, its support for counterrevolutionary gangs fighting against the free Nicaragua, and its policy of "new globalism."

The working people of the Erfurt Bezirk, by making their workplace the fighting place for peace and by producing highest achievements in the national economy and in all fields of social life, will make their contribution to ensuring that the peace program of the 27th congress becomes reality.

Dear comrades, the delegates of the Erfurt Bezirk party organization took the pledge at the 10th party congress to honorably fulfill its decisions. The Erfurt people have kept their promise. Also in our bezirk the decisions of the 10th party congress have been completely fulfilled and in many fields they have been even surpassed. Thus industrial goods production rose from M28 to M36 billion in the past 5-year plan, this means 128.5 percent. Today we are producing more in half a year than in the entire year of 1970.

The dynamic development of our national economy is expressed above all in its qualitative growth. In the last 5-year plan we increased net production 160 percent, and labor productivity 155 percent on this basis. The production of rationalization means increased over 220 percent.

Production in the construction sector increased 122 percent, the net production of the construction sector even 176, and the labor productivity on this basis 171 percent. In the last 5 years the Erfurt construction workers implemented services worth M500 million for developing our capital, Berlin. In the "Join In!" competition, M2.2 billion worth of work has been performed in the past 5-year plan for the housing construction program.

In socialist agriculture the bezirk harvested 52.8 decitons of grain per hectare in 1985, in 1980 it was 44.8. In 1985 19 LPGs and state farms harvested over 60 decitons of grain.

In the past years the bezirk leadership paid particular attention to the development, production, and application of microelectronics. Modern new enterprises were built. In the parent enterprise of the microelectronics combine, the Karl Marx microelectronics VEB, the production of microelectronic component elements has risen over 600 percent since 1980. The degree of integration of the component elements increased several times. Efficiency was increased considerably.

It is and has been important for the rapid development of microelectronics that users of microelectronics themselves develop and produce component elements. Thus the Ruhla clock enterprise produced all 6.2 million circuits needed for the quartz watches and clocks themselves. The results of the development of the national economy since the 10th party congress prove that also we in Erfurt Bezirk have successfully implemented the change to the comprehensive intensification of the national economy.

On the basis of the good results of the development of the national economy the life of our citizens has considerably improved since the 10th party congress. In the past 5 years we built 66,000 apartments, 4,950 more than provided for by the plan. For our children we built 1,000 classrooms, 70 sports halls, and kindergartens and nurseries providing 10,000 and 5,000 places respectively. Net cash incomes and the retail trade turnover increased by about 4 percent per year.

One could thus go on mentioning fact after fact and all of them would prove that we have successfully implemented the main task in uniting economic and social policy, decided by the eighth party congress, also in the past 5 years. (strong applause)

Comrades, the successes in implementing the resolutions of the 10th party congress were not that easy to achieve. If we can present such successful results at our 11th party congress then this is above all due to the fact that in the broad public discussions for preparing our party congress we succeeded in further strengthening the affinity of party and people -- our most precious asset -- and in stimulating the working people to the best performances in implementing the party policy.

In Erfurt Bezirk the working people have prepared well for the 11th party congress with industrious, hard, and sacrificial work under the slogan created by the knitter Christa Allstaedt, delegate to the 11th party congress: "Give the Best, Achieve the Utmost." The fact that in doing so the communists were an example for the working people distinguishes them as servants of the people.

The Central Committee report to the 11th party congress and the directive for the 1986-90 5-year plan point out to the party and our entire people the path we want to take until 1990, and even until the year 2000. On the basis of our party program we will continue to successfully build the developed socialist society in the GDR, to put the universal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states onto a new higher level, and to meet our responsibility as a cornerstone of peace in Europe.

As Comrade Erich Honecker stressed in the Central Committee report the economic strategy of our party, with the view to the year 2000, aims at even more efficiently linking the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. Here the main thing is to stand up to the race with time by the broad application of the key technologies, to gain a lead in important points, and thus to implement high economic and social results. Thus we also prove that only socialism is able to utilize the enormous productive forces of our century for the benefit of people and in the interest of peace.

The successful preparation of the 11th party congress and the new higher targets in socialist competition, which are currently being adopted in many enterprises, underline the determination of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and all working people to consistently continue the policy of our party aimed at the benefit of the people and peace. Thus the Soemmerdaer office machine builders reported to the 11th party congress that they will overfulfill the national economic plan of 1986 for industrial goods production by 4.5 units daily and net production by 6.5 units daily.

The working people of the Erfurt building and assembly combine decided in their assembly of shop stewards yesterday to reduce the construction times by 20 percent for the important investment projects "Microelectronic Erfurt" and "Eisenach Automobile Plant." (calls of "very good!" -- applause)

The cooperation peasants of the Aschara production cooperation group in the Bad Langensalza Kreis reported to our party congress that this year they will harvest 65 decitons of grain and 420 decitons of sugar beets per hectare. (calls of "very good!" -- applause)

The communists and working people of the Erfurt Bezirk, based on these and many other new competition initiatives, set themselves the aim of making 1986 even more successful than 1985; 1986 has been so successful for us in implementing the resolutions of the 11th party congress and in preparing the elections to the People's Chamber and to the bezirk assemblies on 8 June.

We will overfulfill the plan for industrial goods production by 4 days, the plan for net production by 6 days, and labor productivity by 1.5 percent. In addition to the plan, consumer goods worth M200 million will be produced. Our construction workers will build 1,000 apartments more than provided by the plan. In socialist agriculture we are trying to repeat the good results of last year despite the unfavorable weather in autumn and now in spring.

In its leadership work the bezirk leadership pays the greatest attention to the comprehensive application of the key technologies, above all to the even swifter development of microelectronics. This makes it necessary to build further modern enterprises in this 5-year plan. At the same time the significant basic funds of the microelectronic industry must be utilized completely by means of 3-shift work. The research capacities of the microelectronics combine will be considerably expanded.

In view of the high development rate of microelectronics on an international scale our microelectronics experts set themselves the task of producing highly integrated circuits in the next years and reaching the international level concerning efficiency. Thus we will produce more than 1 million component elements beyond the plan targets.

Microelectronics is above all a field where youth can stand up to its test. Within the framework of the microelectronics youth project the youth brigades and youth research collectives have been producing excellent achievements since the 10th party congress in the development of the microelectronics sector. Due to the introduction of electronic calculators of the SR1 type in the polytechnical secondary schools, the work with computers, and education in data processing, we must even more purposefully prepare our youth to master key technologies.

We pay great attention to the constant further education of the working people and leadership cadres in the microelectronics sector and the enterprises using microelectronics. We are guided by the idea that the qualification of the working people and the level of the leadership work are decisive for the way we master the demands of the scientific-technological revolution, for man is and will remain the main productive force.

That we take the fulfillment of our commitments to the 11th party congress seriously is shown by the results with which the Erfurt delegates have come to the party congress. In the first 3 months the bezirk has overfulfilled the plan for industrial goods production by M175 million, that means 1.3 working days.

In the net production we achieved a lead in plan fulfillment by 2 days. The labor productivity rose to 11.9 percent. Consumer goods worth M60 million have been produced in addition to the plan. The construction workers have already handed over 350 apartments beyond the plan despite the severe winter. In agriculture the plan was exceeded by 12,000 tons of milk and 1,000 tons of slaughter animals.

Dear comrades, our Marxist-Leninist party has fully met its leading role in preparing the 11th party congress in all fields of social life. It has, as Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the 40th anniversary of the unification party congress, "been proved as the most successful party on German soil." With the 1985-86 party elections we have further consolidated our ranks politically, ideologically, and organizationally. The fighting strength of the basic organizations has grown considerably. Many cadres, loyal to the party, capable, respected by the working people, and including many young people, were elected into the leaderships. Nearly every fourth party secretary in the bezirk is a woman. In the "Ernst Thaelmann drive" 7,500 young fighters joined our party. We thus have all the preconditions to further successfully implement the general line of our party. The delegates of the Erfurt Bezirk party organization assure the Central Committee and its general secretary, our Comrade Erich Honecker, that our bezirk, based on its people's industriousness, readiness to perform well, and creativity, will honorably fulfill the resolutions of the 11th party congress. (prolonged, strong applause)

ORZECHOWSKI REMARKS BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR MEXICO

LD142140 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski went on an official visit to Mexico today, at the invitation from Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

Upon his departure Orzechowski made this statement for PAP:

This is going to be my first official visit to the Latin American continent. Poland and Mexico are linked by traditional ties of friendship. The political dialogue between our countries is facilitated by similarities in historical development. They made it that basic principles of international coexistence, such as non-intervention, non-interference in others' internal affairs, sovereign equality of states, and right to self-determination lay at the foundations of both countries' foreign policy.

Bilateral cooperation between our countries is developing favourably, particularly in culture and science. The object of common concern is the scope of economic cooperation, not matched with expectations and possibilities. I am convinced that with both countries good will and despite difficulties, we will find ways to raise it to a higher level in a not too distant future.

My visit will serve mainly to review the state of bilateral cooperation and discuss the prospects and trends of its further development. We will devote much attention to an exchange of views on current international issues. It is known that Mexico is deeply involved with disarmanent problematique. Let me recall that the great efforts of Mexican diplomacy contributed to the signing of agreements on a atom-free zone in Latin America, in Mexico in 1967. This was the first and the only ever implementation of the idea of atom-free zones, known as Rapacki plan. At present, Mexico is one of the signatories of the New Delhi declaration of 1985, which calls for nuclear disarmement and for halting nuclear tests.

We will also talk on the crisis in Central America, which threatens peace in that region and the world at large. We are of the opinion that through peaceful measures only, and by respecting sovereign rights of Nicaragua and other countries one will be able to check and avert dangerous developments there.

Stops in Madrid

LD142141 Warsaw PAP in English 1949 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Madrid, May 14 -- On his way for an official visit to Mexico, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski made a stopover in Madrid today and held a talk with the acting head of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fernando Perpina-Robert Peyro.

The sides discussed the range of bilateral relations and some aspects of the international situation, especially in Europe, within the CSCE process.

SHIPPING 'DIFFICULTIES' DUE TO RADIATION CHECKS

LD131856 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1515 GMT 13 May 86

[Interview with Jerzy Wojtowica, head of the Transport Economic Department of the Hartwig Company, with unidentified reporter in Szczecin; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Wojtowica] I came to see how the inspection of the radioactivity of loads which Polish foreign trade is sending abroad is being carried out.

[Reporter] Polcargo is issuing attestations and freight can leave for overseas by ship, yet we have difficulties. Not all foreign recipients, especially Western ones, want to receive goods from Poland.

[Wojtowicz] I presume that the EEC decision which was announced yesterday afternoon has no direct link with the radiation discovered on our country's territory. This is a matter of politics, not just with a capital "P" but also of economic policy, probably having as its aim the intensification of turnovers within that economic grouping and the elimination of exports from outside the grouping.

[Reporter] As a transport company, to what extend does this cause difficulties? Port workers have more work this way since sometimes it is necessary to load and unload the cargo.

[Wojtowicz] The difficulties of port workers are our difficulties as we are one body, and vice versa. It is important for us that there be efficient servicing of freight; we are mainly in existence to organize the efficient transportation of freight through the port.

[Reporter] There have already been situations in which ships have had to abandon their calls at scheduled ports because they would not have arrived on time, precisely because of these additional operations.

[Wojtowicz] There was such a case. The ship had schedules for unloading freight in another port, but would not have been able to do so on time. Very large economic losses would have been suffered and the owner, the Polish Shipping Company, decided to cancel the ship Kwidzyn's call at an Irish port. Through this practice the export of a range of our loads has been delayed.

RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL COMMISSION SUBMITTED TO UN

LD111211 Warsaw PAP in English 1028 GMT 9 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt -- PAP byline]

[Text] New York, May 9 -- Poland has submitted a draft resolution on increasing the role of the Social Development Commission within the U.N. The draft, which was submitted to one of the economic and social council's committees, called for the commission to pay more attention to principles, aims, means, and methods defined in the U.N. Declaration of 1969 on social development and progress in general.

Polish Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta stated that key issues of social development are not always raised at discussions within the U.N. in the way which might lead to a proper analysis of measures conducive to improving a difficult social situation in the world. Poland deems it necessary to approach the problem in a complex way, according to principles and goals of the U.N. Declaration of 1969.

FURTHER DETAILS OF 13 MAY PZPR POLITBURO MEETING

LD142138 Warsaw PAP in English 1518 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 14: The PUWP CC Political Bureau met here May 13 to review information on the state of the implementation of the 9th PUWP CC plenum's resolution on letters and complaints forwarded to party organizations and authorities of different levels. Last year over 420 thousand citizens, party members and people with no party affiliation, addressed the Central Committee and local PUWP authorities with letters, complaints and interventions as well as various kinds of motions, proposals and initiatives. The mass applications of citizens to PUWP links testify to the ongoing strengthening of ties between the party and society.

The Political Bureau reaffirmed the unchanging need for swift reactions to signals of complaints of the working people, for analysing them thoroughly, explaining and solving, not allowing the recurrence of a bureaucratic approach to matters, doing away with all manifestations of mismanagment, bad work organization and waste of public property. The bureau recommended that party and administrative sanctions for imporperly dealing with complaints and letters be made more severe.

The Political Bureau assessed the functioning of the system of inspection in the state and the state of implementation of its own resolution on this matter passed in October 1984. It stressed that this implementation could not be considered satisfactory. The Political Bureau approved motions and recommendations which aim at making inspection activities more efficient through, among other things, activating the control functions of party links, the fuller use of professional methods of work which are thoroughly and effectively applied by the Supreme Chamber of Inspection, as well as systemic solutions of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

The Political Bureau reviewed an evaluation of the purposefulness and effectiveness of foreign business trips which was compiled by the Supreme Board of Inspection. According to the findings of the inspection, a portion of these trips was organized against binding rules. The Political Burea pointed decisively to the need for strengthening the discipline of organizing foreign business trips and for firmly holding accountable all people violating the rules in force.

The Political Bureau discussed the results of the implementation of the 19th CC plenum resolution on the role and place of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of Poland.

It stated that the principle of alliance between the working class, peasants and the intelligentsia was being implemented ever more fully and that activities aimed to make full use of the intellectual, scientific and professional potential of the intelligentsia were being developed.

The Political Bureau pointed to the necessity to develop activities and broaden the close contacts between specific groups of the intelligentsia in the name of their ever fuller activization and of deepening the process of agreement.

The self-government of intellectural milieu's should be strengthened and wider opportunities should be created for co-deciding about issues vital for the milieu itself and for the country. This especially pertains to the socio-professional and creative organizations active in those milieus.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

LD141523 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] A meeting organized by the PZPR Central Committee is devoted to the development of exports. As Marian Wozniak said, the discussion is being held to answer the question of how to implement economic goals in cooperation with countries abroad. Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda introduced the discussion with a speech that stressed that the pro-export transformation of our economy demands the acceptance of the rigorous adherence to the principles of investment and supply priority for the fields with the greatest possibilities for export growth.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES WISLA-ODRA ASSOCIATION

LD122015 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received a delegation of the Wisla-Odra Association led by its chairman, Edmund Meclewski. Members of the delegation talked about the aim of the association, undertakings serving the national accord, and about popularization of Polish state reason. They stressed that the idea of the Wisla-Odra Association has been met with favorable response by society. The chairman of the Council of State expressed appreciation for the association's activities and emphasized its role in the civic upbringing of young generations in particular. Wojciech Jaruzelski supported the association's activity in the field of cultivating traditions of Polish thought, referring to the struggle for the Polish character of the western territories, their return to the motherland and inviolability of our borders. The meeting was was attended by Jozef Czyrek, Kazimierz Barcikowski and Kazimierz Secomski.

MESSNER SPEAKS ON STEELWORKERS DAY IN ZABRZE

LD102242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpts] The main festivities for steelworkers day were held in Zabrze today. Premier Zbigniew Messner, taking part in it, visited employees of the Pokoj Steelworks in Ruda Slaska this morning. The premier visited among other things the new sheet metal section department. Next, a festive meeting with steelworkers from all over the country took place in the Zabrze House of Music and Dance. Merited steelworkers have presented with high state awards. Premier Zbigniew Messner also took the floor during the soiree.

[Begin recording] We are now facing, more than ever before, the need for a considerable increase in economic efficiency. In 1984 the government adopted a resolution indispensable for implementing appropriate modernization and development measures. Undertakings to which the decisions of that resolution refer are in progress. First, concrete results have been noted. Two modern departments have been put into use: A department of heat-treated rails in the Katowice Steelworks and a sheet-metal department in the Pokoj Steelworks. These investment projects, which were resumed thanks to appropriate credits from the USSR, provide our economy with products of high technical and utility parameters. Further means for continuing modernization that have already begun are envisaged by the proposals of the national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 [end recording]

BARCIKOWSKI, GWIAZDA ATTEND PRECONGRESS MEETING

LD102232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 86

[Excerpt] A voivodship PZPR precongress conference was held in Szczecin today. Among those present were Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, and Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda. Three hundred and thirteen delegates representing almost 56,000 party members and candidates from the Szczecin Voivodship discussed party and economic issues. Subjects connected especially with the fulfillment of tasks of the maritime economy enterprises dominated the discussion. Much was said about issues relating to discipline at work, improving supplies, and accelerating the pace of housing construction.

AIR DEFENSE FORCES HOLD PRECONGRESS CONFERENCE

LD142258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] In Warsaw the PZPR precongress conference of the country's Air Defense Forces has held a session. The soldiers of the Air Defence Forces are preparing for the 10th PZPR Congress with a sense of their full responsibility for the fate of the homeland and discharging in an exemplary fashion their patriotic duty. Taking the floor at the conference, Army General Florian Siwicki referred to the current political and military situation in Europe and the world, and spoke of the need to maintain the Armed Forces at an appropriately high level of combat readiness.

The conference elected delegates to the 10th party congress.

CEMA HOUSING COMMISSION MEETING OPENS IN LODZ

LD131443 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the CEMA standing Commission for Cooperation in Housing Construction has begun in Lodz. The meeting is attended by delegations led by ministers of the departments in charge of housing construction, town planning, architecture, and housing and communal economy.

Enacts Measures

LD141132 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP) -- The 61st session of the permanent CEMA Commission for Cooperation in the field of construction has taken place in Lodz. During the session, directives will be [as received] adopted with the purpose of further improving the industrial methods of construction of nuclear electric power stations. Tasks for science and technology will be defined for accelerating the development of housing and general construction.

As a result of accords reached at an earlier stage, an agreement was signed on 10 May providing for comprehensive scientific, technological cooperation in working out design solutions for the construction of 1-story and multiple story houses, on the basis of various construction systems which ensure a considerable curtailment in the use of steel, concrete and power.

PRESIDENCY REVIEWS MILITARY COMBAT READINESS

LD142157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency, at today's session presided over by President Radovan Vlajkovic, examined some questions relating to the position and role of the SFRY Presidency and the functioning of the federation which were raised in the public debate on the "Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management." The debate, it was reported, was conducted within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, at which the results of the public debate will be reviewed and assessed, so that, as it was said at the session, it will soon be possible to realize the adopted stances and proposals of the "Critical Analysis."

Examining reports on the combat readiness of the SFRY Armed Forces and on the moral-political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army in 1985, the Presidency assessed that the combat readiness of our Armed Forces has been qualitatively and quantitively increased by the successfully functioning of the system of leadership and command together with the constant ideopolitical activity of the subjective factor and the high degree of responsibility and motivation of the entire military organization. This is particularly true of the organizational and formational improvement of the combined tactical units, the introduction of new methods of military technology, heavy weaponry and more complex systems of high quality, and the modernization of the system of leadership and command, and the formation of so-called rapid deployment forces.

The Presidency stated that the solid moral-political unity and combat readiness of the SFRY Armed Forces ensure the effective implementation of their tasks, in accordance with their doctrinary and strategic role, and that as such the Armed Forces represent a firm support for our society in the defense of freedom and independence, the protection of constitutional order, and the gains of our revolution and our society.

The session also examined and approved reports on the work of the military courts and military attorneys in 1985, and other questions within the constitutional purview of the SFRY Presidency.

PLANINC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS, TRENDS

LD142253 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] At today's session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], President Milka Planinc spoke briefly about the FEC's work during the past mandate period. She declared that in the past 4 years, the FEC has faced difficult and complicated tasks. The council had the greatest difficulties with the large burden of debts, and during its mandate has succeeded in bringing about stabilization in relations with foreign creditors and in securing arrangements which enable the Yugoslav economy to involve itself in normal international economic currents. However, this implied both sacrifices and restrictions, such as coupons for the purchase of gasoline, a deposit for travel abroad, and so on, but much of this is now behind us. Other tasks were linked to implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization which required the adoption of measures envisaged in the program, and this also posed very complex problems for the FEC.

One of the most serious reflections of the economic crisis is the high rate of inflation, which was inevitable if nothing else because the country had no reserves, because in the economy and society an inflationary method of economic activity took root despite the fact that everyone declared himself to be against inflation.

With our debts now being brough under control, the financial trends in the country sorted out, and the implementation of systemic changes and their development, preconditions are being created for a more effective struggle against inflation to be waged in the coming period.

Despite all its difficulties, Milka Planinc concluded, Yugoslavia has remained the independent, nonaligned Yugoslavia of Tito, with an undiminished reputation in the world. On behalf of all the members of the FEC, Vice President Dr Mijat Sukovic expressed his regard for the exceptional efforts made by President Milka Planinc to ensure that the FEC carried out its difficult and responsible tasks as successfully as possible.

At its session today, the FEC also examined the analysis of the financial position of the economy and the banks. The council assessed that this document is a good basis for preparing and synchronizing the adoption of concrete solutions and measures for more determined progress toward the financial consolidation of the economy and banks. The council again assessed that the problems with which the economy and the banks are beset result from the fact that for several years economic laws have not been respected in econonmic activity.

The FEC also examined the measures taken so far in connection with the EEC decision to' ban the import of agricultural products from Yugoslavia, and determined measures and activities to be taken by the Federal organs. The council also examined the report of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Welfare on the level of radiation in Yugoslavia nad the measures taken. On the basis of the opinion of the commission of experts of the federal committee that there is no longer any need to take preventive measures, the FEC adopted a decision terminating the work of the commission of experts which was set up as a result of the catastrophe at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Radiation in Yugoslavia will be monitored within the framework of their regular activities by the competent organs and professional insituations.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV, SREBRIC DISCUSS TRADE TIES

LD142330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2142 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Despite the diverse forms of trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the past period, the present potential has not been exploited to the maximum, Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Intragovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation pointed out on the occasion of his visit to Generaleksport today.

Summing up the work of the mixed committee, led by Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council on the Yugoslav side, Arkhipov recalled that in the past 5-years commodities' exchanges between the two countries reached $35 billion, twice as much as in the previous period.

While supporting the need for further promotion of cooperation, he warned that the fall in the prices of oil, one of the main export items of the Soviet Union to our country, had disturbed a balance in the exchange on the Soviet side.

According to Arkhipov, the Soviet side will not seek a solution in reduced imports of Yugoslav products but will try to resolve the problem by means of a mutually-advantageous agreement in order that the volume of commodities' exchange in the period from 1986-90 be realized at the level agreed.

LCY MEMBERSHIP PROFILE SHOWS SMALL INCREASE

LD141409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- The membership of the LCY on the eve of the 13th congress stands at 2.1 million, or 1.7 percent more than 4 years ago. The rise is, however, the lowest in the last 10 years.

A brief "profile" of the LCY would thus read like this: reduced intake of members; greater number of those who have left; more educated but also older members; reduction in both the relative and absolute number of workers, peasant-farmers, and young people in the LCY. This is all in sharp contrast with the tasks set by the 12th congress when the strengthening of the LC's working class basis was outlined as a priority task.

Over the past 4 years 305,219 new members joined the LCY. At the same time, the number of those who ceased to be members for various reasons (expulsion: some were struck of the LCY's records; some left of their own accord) was 139,831. The decline in the overall membership began in 1983. The 1984 drop in the number of members was 8,000 while in 1985 the number fell by as many as 15,000 members. As a result, in 1985 the LCY members constituted 9.3 percent of the entire population, a drop of 0.2 percent.

In the intercongress period, the largest reduction in the membership was recorded in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, 16.6 percent; in the Croatian LC the reduction was 4.4 percent; Slovene LC 0.8 percent; in the LC organization in the organs and organizations of the federation, 0.2 percent; Vojvodina LC, 0.1 percent. Only the drop in the number of communists in the Yugoslav People's Army can be fully explained: The majority of conscripts are school dropouts and are not as yet party members. The structure of the LC membership in the Yugoslav People's Army has also been affected by the fact that those who reach retirement age do get pensioned off.

In contrast, the following leagues of communists have recorded an increase in their membership since the 12th congress: Kosovo LC, 12.9 percent increase; Macedonian LC, 9.2 percent; Bosnia-Hercegovina, 8.8 percent; Montenegro LC, 7.9 percent; and Serbia proper, 0.7 percent.

The number of workers who joined the LCY between the two congresses stands at 79,221, a decrease of 109,932 or 58.1 percent compared with the number of those who joined between the 11th and 12th congresses. In the same period, workers were among those who most often decided to leave the party ranks. In the 4-year period since the last congress 60,454 workers or 43.2 percent of the total number of those who for various reasons left the party, have ceased to be members. Today workers make up 34.6 percent of the entire membership. This is by 1.2 percent less than before the last congress.

The number of members under 27 has also dropped. At the end of 1981, this category constituted 31 percent of the entire membership. At the end of last year the percentage was only 23.4. The LCY has also "grown older" in the last 4 years. The average age has risen from 35 to 37. The LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and the LC's of Kosovo, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Montenegro have the largest proportion of young people among their members. The average age of members of the Croat and Slovene LC's is considerably higher than the overall party average.

Highly educated and qualified members prevail among the membership of the LCY. Every other member is either university educated or has a degree from some other institution of higher education. However, 1 in 16 unskilled workers and 1 in 6 skilled workers is a party member.

Today every 10th Yugoslav is a member of the LCY as is every 5th Montenegrin, every 8th Serb, every 10th Macedonian, every 11th Muslim, every 16th Croat, Slovene, Hungarian, Czech, and Slovak, every 19th Albanian, every 30th Turk, and every 65th Romanian.

It is obvious that the 13th LCY congress will have to reiterate those tasks concerning the strengthening of the party's social and class structure as a prerequisite for realizing its vanguard role. It could be possible that the fact that there has been a decline in the overall membership of the party and in the number of workers in the party, in particular, explains the causes of the failure to carry out other of the party's tasks.

SERBIAN LC APPROVES CANDIDATES FOR LCY CONGRESS

LD141215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 14 May 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Central Committee of the Serbian LC approved the lists of candidates for the republican LC organs, for LCY organs from Serbia, and for the delegates to the 13th LCY Congress. The final election of members of the organs of the Serbian LC and of the LCY will be made during the 10th Congress of the Serbian LC. It was decided that the number of candidates on all lists should be the number of candidates to be elected.

The following are the candidates for membership of the LCY Central Committee from the Serbian LC: Dobrivoje Vidic, Radisa Gacic, Dusica Danilovic, Nikola Jovanovic, Nerandza Jovanov, Milka Cickovic, Rade Kostadinovic, Branko Ladjevic, Dr Mihajlo Milojevic, Mihajlo Pesic, Marica Petrovic, Milovan Popovic, Tomislav Radovic, Borisav Srebric, Dr Ivan Stojanovic, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, Dragan Tomic, Dr Bogdan Trifunovic, and Dusan Ckrebic.

It was also agreed that Risto Jovanociv and Milomir Jakovljevic be put forward as candidates for membership of the LCY Statue Commission, and Zivorad Jakovljevic for membership of the LCY Supervisory Commission.

VRANDETIC NOMINATED FOR SFRY ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU141516 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Crotian 10-11 May 86 p 6

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 9 May (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Croatian SAWP, acting in its capacity of a republican nomination conference, today nominated Ivo Vrandetic as candidate for SFRY Assembly President.

HADZIVASILEV ADDRESSES VOJVODINA LC CONFERENCE

AU061339 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 11th Conference of the LC of Vojvodina, in Novi Sad on 24 April]

[Text] "In recent years we have continued to face great trials of one of the most difficult stages of our social development and our revolution. What is involved are not so much the material difficulties even though they, too, are great. We also had such difficulties in earlier periods, and they were much greater but we nevertheless surmounted them successfully. What is involved, first and foremost, are the extraordinary complicated problems of the theory and practice of development of the socialist self-managing socioeconomic and political relations, which require a higher quality of knowledge and activity of all self-managing socialist forces in developing the system of associated labor and socialist self-management. For, without this, we cannot ensure the successful fulfillment of our program goals or overcome the present phenomena of slowdown and crisis," Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out in greeting the participants of the 18th conference on behalf of the LCY Central Committee.

Speaking about the need to more effectively eliminate the existing shortcomings and difficulties in our country, Hadzivasilev added:

"We have concluded that certain changes and additions should be made in our socioeconomic and political system and we are actively engaged in bringing them about as early and as consistently as possible. But this involves changes and additions through which we will ensure the realization of the foundations and the essence of our constitutional system and not to slow down this implementation. We must resolutely oppose those who want precisely the latter, and we must strongly remind the workers class and all working poeple that this debate, at times covered by an academic cloak, concerns their lives." Hadzivasilev also said that in the present situation many individual ideological confusions and political disorientations of individuals can be understood but they cannot be justified, let alone accepted.

"Nothing can be achieved by an attitude of resignation or by spreading uncertainty and hopelessness. The fact that we have found ourselves face to face with extraordinary difficulties and unsolved problems concerning the breakthrough of our revolutionary practice from the present state of slowdown must not be allowed to become for revolutionary and communists a source of an excuse for demoralization. On the contrary, we must double our efforts, rally and organize all our forces, and create the necessary ideological, political, and action unity in the orentations and the struggle that lead to such a breakthrough. There are some who forget or have never understood that the achievements of our revolution can only be defended by further developing them. We will not defend them successfully if we bury ourselves in the notions and achievements of the past stages of our revolution; we must understand its future," Hadzivasilev concluded.

MAMULA RECEIVES OFFICIALS ON SECURITY DAY

LD131352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) — On the occasion of 13 May, Security Day, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today in Belgrade received representatives of the security organs and security service of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The delegation was headed by Lieutenant Colonel General Jere Grubisic and Rear Admiral Stane Brovet.

Congratulating them on Security Day, Admiral Mamula stressed that security organs and the security service had achieved significant results in their work so far. However, he said, in carrying out very responsible everyday tasks in the next period, particularly in the conditions of a very complex military and political situation in the international community, members of the security organs and security service of the Yugoslavi People's Army are expected to be even more persistent and resolute against all attempts from internal and external threats to the security of our country. Admiral Mamula expressed his conviction that the security organs and security service of the Yugoslav People's Army, together with other members of our Armed forces and with other security organs and security services and other subjects of self-protection in the Yugoslav People's Army and our society, would successfully acrry out their tasks and contribute to strengthening the moral and political state of affairs and combat readiness of the Yugoslav Poeple's Army and the Armed forces on the whole. This will thereby lead to the creation of more favorable conditions for the peaceful and safe development of our socialist self-managing and nonaligned community.

Expressing their thanks for congratulations on behalf of the security organs and security service, Lt Col Gen Grubisic and Rear Admiral Stance Brovet said that members of the security organs and secuirty service were ready and capable, united, morally and politically strong, and technologically well-trained to carry out all tasks put before them.

The reception was attended by Georgiyje Jovicic, president of the Presidium of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal security for national defense; Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; assistant federal secretaries for national defence, Colonel General Metodija Stefanovski, Lieutenant Colonel Generals Josip Cregoricn and Sveto Popovic; and other high-ranking military officers from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Kosovo Official Interviewed

AU140817 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Interview with Rahman Morina, Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs, by Belgrade Radio correspondent Milisav Milic -- recorded, place and date not given]

[Text] [Milic] Comrade Morina, I congratulate you on Security Services Day and I wish great successes in the work of the Kosovo Internal Affairs organs. Along with congratulations, here is a question: What, at this moment, is the greatest preoccupation of the Kosovo internal affairs organs?

[Morina] Thank you very much for the congratulations, to you , to your colleagues, and to the editorial office, and all [word indistinct] and successful struggle against the activities of Albanian nationalists and irredentists for 5 years; with the conterrovolution, these tried seriously to endanger the achievements of our revolution. In the last resort, this was directed at breaking up Yugoslavia.

I must say that we opened the struggle against the attempts of Albanian nationalists and irredentists -- I am speaking about the period since 1981 -- with internal affairs organs that were weak in cadres and technically insufficiently equipped.

In the meantime, with great understanding and material assistance by the subjective forces and respective organs in the province and beyond, and in comprehensive cooperation with the subjects of the broad social system, and of the social self-protection, through the investment of self-denying efforts by all these organs, fully supported the LC and other organized socialist forces, and supported by working people and citizens, above all the workers class, we have achieved such results that we have shown ourselves be -- it is not immodest to say -- uncompromising and resolute fighters for the preservation of the achievements of the revolution.

By way of illustration, let me once again list the results, although they are well known. To illustrate the assessments, let my cite that in this period, within the activities of the socialist self-managing forces and in implementing the policy and the positions of the LC in the struggle against Albanian nationalists and irredentists, we uncovered and curtainled hostile activities of over 80, which is to say almost 90 illegal groups and 8 illegal hostile organizations; that almost, or rather over 1,200 people were prosecuted criminally; and over 3,000 were summarily sentenced for minor offenses. There have also been many other measures, warnings, personal warnings, and so forth. These exceed 3,500.

In this period, we also faced the activities of other hostile forces. Indeed, recently we have been facing more and more overtly the activities of Serbain and Montenegrin nationalists in Kosovo, in conjunction with a number of them outside Kosovo, where we have also been taking and are taking measures to prevent such activities, and all other hostile, anti-socialist, and anti-self-managing activities.

[Milic] What is the present security situation in Kosovo?

[Morina] Let me not be too long, and let me say only in brief: To say the least, the situation here is Kosovo is not what we would like it to be. This means that the irredentists' activities continue; there are also activities by Albanian nationalism. Immigration continues, and there are other things. When one adds other objective difficulties, economic and thelike, we can say that the situation is not as we would like it to be.

[Milic] Can you single out the number one task of the Kosovo internal affairs organs?

[Morina] First and foremost in our program orientation, the priority and most important task continues to be the struggle against irredentism, the struggle against illegal organized hostile work here in Kosovo, and second, I think that in the complex of all these measures of other organs,.progressive organs, and the LC, it is the prevention of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

[Milic] Thank you.

Federal Secretariat Marks Day

LD132252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- A formal meeting of the members of the intelligence and security organs of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to mark Security Day on 13 May was held today in the Club of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade.

Major General Ilija Ceranic spoke on the occasion about the activity of the intelligence and security organs in the National Liberation Struggle and the socialist revolution, their contribution to the postwar construction of the Yugoslav community and the socialist self-managing system, about the results which the members of the intelligence and security organs are achieving today and their forthcoming tasks, particularly in conditions of increasingly complex international relations and the present military-political situation.

The festivities were attended by Georgije Jovicic, president of the Presidium of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, Colonel General Milan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Colonel General Metodija Stafanovski and Colonel General Avgust Vrtar, assistant federal secretaries for national defense; and other high-ranking Army officers from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The festivities were also attended by representatives ofthe Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the republican secretariat for internal affairs of the SR of Serbia, and of the city of Belgrade.

JANUARY-APRIL ECONOMIC STATISTICS RELEASED

LD142000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1731 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports in the January-April period this year valued three billion 60 million dollars, or 1.9 percent up on the same period last year. Imports in the period reached three billion 855 million dollars which was 4.3 percent more than in 1985, the Yugoslav Statistical Office said today.

Exports to the hard currency area increased 5 percent compared with last year and valued one billion 936 million dollars. Exports to this area accounted for 63 percent of total exports in the period. (?Sales) in the clearing payments area went down 3 percent compared with the same period last year.

The bulk of the export revenue came from sales of household appliances, electrical machines, mechanical engineering products and consumer goods. Oil, natural gas, (?machinery) and conveyance equipment were high on the list of Yugoslavia's purchases abroad.

Industrial production rose 6.1 percent in the January-April period. The highest growths were recorded in the chemical (9.3 percent), metallurgical (8 percent) and power (7.4 percent) industries, and the lowest (0.8 percent) in food production.

In the first four months of the year, the inflation rate reached 30.6 percent in comparison with the end of 1985. It was 8.5 percent higher in April than in March, due mainly to the rise in praces of agricultural products. This also affected the cost of living which went up 7.5 percent compared with last month.

Manufacturers' prices rose at a slower rate, mostly because of lower prices, and were 4.9 percent higher in April than in March.

ARTUKOVIC SENTENCED TO DEATH BY ZAGREB COURT

AU141035 Belgrade Domestic Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Criminal Bench of the Zagreb District Court has passed the death sentence on war criminal Andrija Artukovic. The former minister of interior affairs of the Quisling creation, the Independent State of Croatia, has been pronounced guilty of misdeeds against humanity and international law and for war crimes.

Thus has ended the 1-month trial of the Himmler of the Balkans, who is responsible for the death of several hundreds of thousands of people and for the sufferings of millions of Yugoslavs. However, according to international law, he was tried only for the four crimes for which he was extradited to Yugoslavia by the U.S. Government on 12 February.

The war criminal has right to appeal against the sentence to the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia.

MESSAGE SENT TO GREEK CP ON BALKANS COOPERATION

LD112037 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 11 May 86

["LCY Presidency Message To Greek Communist Party of Interior Congress" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Athens, May 11 (TANJUG) -- Only further development of good neighbour relations, which include the solving of open and disputed questions, can repreyent a concrete contribution to the strengthening of stability, peace, security, comprehensive and equitable cooperation, and prosperity in the Balkans and beyond.

The above is set out in a message of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency to the Fourth Congress of the Greek Communist Party of the interior. The message was conveyed to the congress today by LCY Central Committee Presidency Executive Secretary Ugljesa Uzelac, the head an LCY delegation to the congress, which opened here yesterday evening.

To overlook historical reality in the Balkans could, the message underlines, only impede the implementation of sincere wishes and needs for a comprehensive development of friendly cooperation among all nations in the region. The LCY Presidency points out that it is the duty of all governments, especially progressive and democratic forces in the Balkans, actively to contribute to overcome historically inherited burdens, disputes and prejudices so that the Balkans should not lag behind European and world progressive trends and aspirations.

The message of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency underlines that the lasting commitment of socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia is the nonaligned policy, whose principles are a historical alternative to the policy of bloc confrontation and division. The nonaligned policy, as the wides platform of struggle against imperialism, hegemony, and all forms of domination and exploitation, opens prospects for a democratization of international political and economic relations, universal peace, security and progress, the message says.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

LD081438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG) -- Anyone who wants to develop relations and cooperation with Yugoslavia and strengthen a climate of good-neighbour relations and mutual trust must respect the fundamental principles on which is based the federal order of Yugoslavia, whose constituent, integral, and equal elements the republic of Macedonia and the Macedonian nation era. Without the acknowledgement of this reality, no promotion of relations and cooperation with Yugoslavia as a whole is possible, a Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman stated today.

The spokesman, Aleksandar Stanic, made the statement in Belgrade in connection with a recent debate in the Greek parliament, in which Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and other participants negated the existence of the Macedonian nation.

Stanic set out that the existence of the Macedonia people and nation, and of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not depend on arbitrary statements in third countries.

Spokesman Aleksandar Stanic stressed that Yugoslavia's steady orientation was continuously to promote relations and develop comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation with all neighbours, and in this framework to solve open questions.

Stanic said that it was in this context that Prime Minister Papandreou's visit to Yugoslavia in January this year took place, a visit which has mutually been assessed as successful and useful.

Therefore, the recent debate in the Greek parliament and unacceptable statements made in it by Prime Minister Papandreou and other participants give rise to Yugoslavia's disappointment and concern, the spokesman said.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO ACADEMY LEADERSHIP -- Pristina, 13 May (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts has elected Dr Vukasin Filipovic as president of the Academy, Muslim Mulici as vice president, and Osman Imami as secretary general. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 13 May 86 LD]

FOREIGN DEBT CONSOLIDATION -- Paris, May 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the governments of 15 developed countries and Kuwait signed an agreement here today on the consolidation of Yugoslavia's foreign debt which falls due to these governments or their credit or insurance agencies by December 31 this year. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2012 GMT 13 May 86 LD]

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GDR, CSSR, FRG DISCUSS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Issue 'Declaration'

LD132311 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague May 13 (CTK) -- At the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, a meeting with the chemical disarmament working group, composed of members of the SPD parliamentary group and of the SED, was held here today to discuss the situation following the proposal to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe.

A declaration was issued, stating that "on June 19, 1985, the joint working group put forward a proposal to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe, which was joined by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia turned twice to the FRG Government with proposals to establish a chemical-free zone in Central Europe. From the beginning of 1986 consultations took place between the delegations of the FRG, GDR and Czechoslovakia on chemical disarmament, as part of the Geneva disarmament conference. These consultations are to continue. Thereby the proposal to set up a chemical-free zone came under the competence of the governments," the declaration said.

"The initiative to establish a chemical-free zone in central Europe has become increasingly urgent particularly now when the United States is likely to carry out its decision on producing new binary chemical weapons. According to existing knowledge, binary weapons cannot be pratically controlled. This decision could therefore considerably complicate the talks on a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, currently taking place in Geneva."

"In this situation," the declaration said, "the elimination of chemical weapons which are now in the centre of Europe is especially urgent. With regard to this fact, it is necesseary to appeal to countries bordering on the proposed chemical-free zone to consider from their point of view how to support this initiative. They could do this by issuing a statement that they would not store weapons which would be withdrawn from the FRG, GDR and Czechoslovakia, on their territories and that they would ensure due verification when concluding an agreement that would be binding under international law."

"In addition, they could display their readiness to join the convention on a zone free of chemical weapons and thus help to expand this zone."

"This appeal is addressed to Poland, Hungary, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg."

The declaration said "it is in the interests of the whole of Europe to withdraw outdated chemical weapons from states of both pacts lying in the heart of Europe and to prevent new chemical weapons, which can hardly be controlled, from being deployed instead of them. Here we must not waste a historic opportunity."

The meeting was attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department of International Politics Michal Stefanak, representing the Czechoslovak Communist Party, SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Hermann Axen and SED Central Committee departmental head Manfred Uschner, representing the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the chemical disarmament working group of the SPD parliamentary group Karsten D. Voigt and member of the SPD Presidium Egon Bahr, representing the SPD parliamentary group.

Press Conference

LD141127 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 13 May 86

[Report on press conference on the discussion of liquidating chemical weapons at the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague on 13 May]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the SED, the SDP, and the CPCZ met at the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague today to exchange information on the efforts of these political parties to contribute actively to the solution of the question of liquidating chemical weapons and removing them from the European continent. In the early evening they informed Czechoslovak and foreign journalists about the meeting. Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the opening speech.

Karsten Voigt, chairman of the working group for chemical disarmament of the SPD in the Bundestag said in this speech:

[Begin recording in German with superimposed Czech translation]
We are against the use of chemical weapons as a deterent strategy. Conventional and nuclear deterrents are dangerous enough, but we will have to overcome this, too. We are, therefore, glad that we have been able to meet here in Prague in the interest of this cause and speak jointly about it. Czechoslovakia has suffered in the past by the militarist policy of Germany. This initiative is therefore even more important as it proceeds from the interests of all the countries concerned and corresponds to them. This is why we hope that our government this time will take up the offered initiative and will help permanently rid -- first of all central and then gradually all Europe from the threat of chemical weapons. [end recording]

A question asked by a GDR television correspondent: In connection with the creation of chemical-free zones, people in the West sometimes argue that this would be a matter that would create a precedent of unequal security. What do you say to this?

Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary, replies: We cannot consider this argument to be reasonable. It shows that our proposals -- that is proposals of the SED and SDP -- have not been studied and understood correctly, nor has the joint initiative of the Czechoslovak and GDR Governments in which they appealed to the FRG Government. All our proposals proceed from the principle of equality, from the principle of equal security for both sides; this concerns the definition of the types of weapons, their banning, the exact area of the zones, and the description of measures which will help the final removal of all chemical weapons from these zones. This also concerns all national and international control measures. After our proposals are implemented, a well balanced situation would exist for all states, and I repeat: This is the way toward the complete removal of chemical weapons.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The very positive proposals of the Soviet Union, socialist countries are rejected by them [the West]. They consider the proposals to be propaganda. We do not think this is right. All that is not clear, therefore, must be clarified. All that is weak has to be strengthened; all that is entangled must be disentangled. But, let us discuss things, let us always discover ways, but not say no to things, or say that it is not relevant, or that it is nothing new, and walk away from it. We do not consider this method to be correct and beneficial.

[Question] The global questions of the ban of chemical weapons are being discussed at the Geneva disarmament conference. Now comes this very important initiative concerning the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. Could you, Comrade Secretary, explain what is the mutual connection of these two things.

[Unidentified speaker] I think one can answer this question very briefly: The effort for the removal of chemical weapons is nothing new. When this question of how to free Europe of chemical weapons appeared, the SDP and SED started working on the removal of chemical weapons and how to contribute to this effort. The CPCZ then joined their effort. On the basis of this, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the GDR appealed along the state line -- because the SDP is an opposition party, not the governing party -- they appealed to the FRG Government along the state line, to join in this program. You know the fate of this appeal. Talks have started in Geneva.

All that we are doing here today is nothing new. It is only the continuation of what was started previously, but now there is an additional danger and this is even a greater danger because a decision must be made, or a decision can be made. You know well that this is connected with that what the U.S. Congress will say, as the Congress has passed the ball to Europe's court, if West Europe will say yes or no to this. If West Europe says yes, Congress will release means for producing these weapons and the new dangerous weapons will be deployed in West Europe. Thus we have met again and decided that it would be useful to reopen this question and discuss it. This is not in contradiction to what is to be discussed in Geneva, but will help Geneva. A worldwide chemical weapons ban and disarmament are on the agenda in Geneva and we think that regionally, it is also necessary to create such a zone that would contribute to the understanding of what is to be extended to the whole world. If the removal of chemical weapons takes place in Europe, no doubt this would mean beneficial effects for our planet. [end recording]

A Soviet television correspondent asks Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, about his views on the peace initiatives put forward in recent months by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These are the proposals from 15 January and the initiative put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress. He replies: I personally consider the proposals of 15 January, which were later supplemented by initiatives on conventional weapons, to be a considerable contribution. It is generally known that they also contain questions concerning chemical weapons. This year, which the United Nations Organization declared the international year of peace, such proposals on the limitation of arms mean an important contribution. From this point of view, we also can say that the initiative we put forward is also very suitable. It concerns banning the production and deployment of new chemical, the so-called binary, weapons. I would like to stress that their development would considerably endanger the existence of the mankind. At the same time, the problem itself shows that the present talks in Geneva do not include questions concerning all the newly-developed mass destruction weapons, the production of which is to be decided soon. It is clear at the same time that the new chemical weapons, even if the United States stock them only on its territory, would be intended, above all, for use in Europe. We therefore are concerned that at the very first convenient opportunity, these weapons would be supplied to Europe. The new type of chemical weapons would also give the opportunity to use the chemical weapons outside the battlefield, while the old chemical weapons could only be used in direct battles. The new binary weapons also would bring new strategic-tactical possibilities for their utilization, above all against civilians.

CPCZ's Bilak Speaks

LD131852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 May 86

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a news conference at the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague on 13 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, ladies, and gentlemen, first, I would like to inform you that a meeting took place in Prague today of representatives of the SED, the SPD, and the CPCZ at which we exchanged views and information on the efforts by these political parties to contribute actively to solving such serious questions as the liquidation of chemical weapons and their removal from the European continent. These talks were conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding and a view was expressed -- an identical view -- that it is most urgent to prevent the further dangerous development in this sphere, especially now when the production of binary chemical weapons and their deployment in some of the countries of Western Europe is to be decided upon by NATO. The U.S. Administration is doing everything possible for the U.S. Congress to allocate funds to produce binary weapons by 1 October 1986. According to the generally known information, at the end May this year, a NATO session is to agree on targets for the use of chemical weapons. A real danger exists that at the session a resolution will be adopted which will open the way for the production of binary weapons and their storage in the Western Europe.

According to the British magazine THE ECONOMIST, these will consists of 40,000 aircraft bombs and 500,000 155-mm grenades. All this evokes strong concern and worries not only among our nations that feel directly threatened by these plans, but because it is known that according to the NATO concept the use of chemical weapons is envisaged as a system of first-strike weapons to use before nuclear weapons. It is not enough to say a resolute no to these plans but we must do everything by the joint efforts of European nations and governments to prevent a step which would greatly increase the chance that the European nations would be wiped out by chemical means. I hope that you all understand that these mass destruction weapons are not any different from nuclear weapons and that they present the same threat to mankind. This can be felt especially strongly by those of us who live in Europe above which clouds of chemical self-destruction hang again. And those who claim that chemical weapons, especially the binary ones, are less dangerous than nuclear are only deceiving nations intentionally. Today, more than ever before, we must halt and reverse the development which threatens the very existence of nations. Today, more than ever before, we must show statesmanlike wisdom and responsiblity and not be tempted by the illusion of the possibility of waging some kind of chemical war.

It was from these motives, and from a realization of their responsibility for the security of the European nations that the Warsaw Pact member states appealed to the NATO member states on 10 January 1984 with a proposal to start talks on eliminating chemical weapons from Europe, with a view to an agreement being reached on concrete issues at a meeting of fully-empowered representatives from both sides. Unfortunately however, the NATO states did not give a positive response to this important initiative from the socialist countries.

In 1984 and 1985, in the interests of achieving progress in talks on this matter, useful contacts took place, and the result of those talks was the working-out of an outline agreement on creating chemical weapons-free zones in Europe. The European public and the world were acquainted with this agreement at a news conference on 19 June 1985 in Bonn. The CPCZ fully supported this initiative, and both the CSSR and GDR Governments became actively involved in the process of implementing proposals for creating chemical weapons-free zones in Europe.

To this end, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, on 12 September 1985, appealed in letters to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a proposal to begin talks among the CSSR, the GDR, and the FRG on setting up a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe which initially would include the territory of these three states. The aim of these talks, in our view, would be to work out an appropriate agrement which other interested states could joint at a later stage. In these letters it was stressed that a regional solution to this issue would be both a positive step to creating mutual trust and a real contribution toward a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. In this connection, I would like to inform you that all the Warsaw Pact member states expressed unequivocal support for this initiative by the CSSR and the GDR. As far as the USSR's attitude is concerned, I would like to remind you that the USSR has officially declared on a number of occasions that it would be willing to respect the status of the chemical weapons-free zone and to provide the necessary guarantees, assuming that the United States does the same.

Today, when we are threatened by the danger of the deployment of binary weapons close to the western border of our state, we feel justly threatened, and we call for rapid concrete steps to put an end to this irresponsible threat to not only the destiny of our nations, but to Europe as a whole. Today more than ever, it is necessary to show restraint and prudence and not to worsen the already very complicated situation in the extremely sensitive area of Europe, where the line is drawn between the two largest military and political groupings. We are convinced that no contribution can be made to an agreement on banning chemical weapons by further stockpiling and updating such weapons -- quite the opposite, in fact. This can only be done by stopping the development and production of these dangerous weapons and above all by eradicating them from Europe. It is precisely this aim to which is directed our joint initiative to set up a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, and this was confirmed at our meeting today. The CSSR is fundamentally opposed to all mass-destruction weapons, including chemical weapons, and that is why we fully supported the far-reaching proposals by the USSR adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, and complemented by additional specific initiatives aimed at reducing conventional weapons and at reaching an agreement on scrapping chemical weapons under thorough verification. It is high time that responsible statesmen took the kind of decisions that will rid Europe and the world of the fear of self-destruction, whether by nuclear, chemical, or any other types of weapons.

CHNOUPEK: USSR PROPOSALS REFUTE WESTERN 'SLANDERS'

LD061653 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 6 (CTK correspondent) -- The proposals to limit conventional armament and armed forces, made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin, proves the Soviet endeavour for a system of international security, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has said in an interview carried by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today. This endeavour convincingly refutes Western slanders that the Soviet Union strives for superiority in conventional arms. Czechoslovakia fully supports the Soviet initiative as its implementation would ease tension in Europe, he said and added that these proposals provide new possibilities for a more successful course of the Vienna talks. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to describe political dialogue as the chief instrument of the Czechoslovak foreign policy. What is needed is a political climate beneficial to the development of peaceful co-existance of states with different social systems. For this reason it [has] relations with a number of NATO states and exerted big effort for political detente and disarmament. The joint initiative of the Czechoslovak and GDR Governments for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe was also to have this purpose, he added.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES GORBACHEV SPEECH

AU141905 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 14 May 86

["Proposals of Extreme Importance" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA commentator Khristo Radev) -- The Soviet Union has again set an example of serious, responsible and far-sighted approach to the most topical international issues of our time. The new proposals in the field of nuclear power generation, made by CPSU CC Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev in his last night's speech on the central Soviet TV network, are not only of extreme importance now, but have certain historical dimensions as well.

They constitute in fact a comprehensive and long-term program on the practical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and on the guaranteeing of maximum security of its use world-wide. It is a well known truth that mankind cannot go forward on its way to progress without the peaceful use of the atom. This requires the establishment of an international order for the safe development of nuclear power generation, and of sincere and constructive intergovernmental cooperation. From this point of view, the Soviet proposal to improve the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency through an international effort is of great significance. These activities must also be actively supported by the U.N. and its specialized bodies. The benefit from the rapid implementation of this proposal is quite obvious.

The calling of an international conference under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency deserves universal support. Now the time has come when the experience gathered in the generation and use of nuclear power and the lessions of the accidents in Chernobyl and in other parts of the world in recent years require an in-depth analysis of the positive and negative trends and tendencies, as well as the drawing of correct conclusions. This is the only way to guarantee, to a very large extent at least, that such disasters will not happen in the future.

There is one further extremely important aspect in the speech of the general secretary general of the CC of the CPSU which will undoubtedly have a broad and positive impact all over the world. The Soviet Union is now extending its unilateral ban on all nuclear tests to August 6, 1986. This decision has historical dimensions. The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is only an occasion to reflect once again on what would happen to the world if it does not stop those who are threatening peace with nuclear weapons and are continuing to develop and produce these arms with the intention of deploying them in space. August 6 is a symbol, a lesson and a warning.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's willingness to meet President Reagan can be assessed as a move guided by goodwill and responsibility. Of great importance is the proposal to reach an agreement on the banning of all nuclear tests. This initiative must receive Washington's positive reply. Such a reply would be determined by the interests of all peoples of the world.

The peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the people of the world have learned the truth about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and its consequences from Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's speech. Numerous studies and analyses are still to be made. The problems are too complex to be solved fast.

However, the first real results and scientifically supported conclusions, the complete picture of the accident and the combatting of its consequences, have been explained openly and sincerely, correctly and precisely. A principled and well argumented criticism was made of the raging anti-Soviet campaign of slander organized in the West in connection with this tragic event. Mr. Gorbachev also pointed to this campaign's unclean aims and tasks.

ODESSA OBLAST CPSU DELEGATION VISITS VARNA

AU121535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] An Odessa Oblast CPSU delegation led by Anatoliy Nochevkin, first secretary of the Odessa Oblast Ukrainian Communist Party Committee, arrived in Varna. The Soviet guests had a meeting with members of the Bureau of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, at which Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, briefed them on the socioeconomic development of Varna region and the tasks of the working people in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Afterwards the delegation visisted the diesel engines plant.

DZHUROV ATTENDS CEREMONY HONORING USSR DEAD

AU09201 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] On the occasion of 9 May -- the anniversary of victory over Hitler fascism -- wreaths of respect and gratitude were laid at the Soviet Army monument in Sofia on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BZNS) Permanent Board, on behalf of the Fatherland Front National Council, as well as on behalf of various sociopolitical and mass organizations, and on behalf of the Soviet and CSSR embassies in Sofia.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Nacho Papazov, by chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee, by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country.

Wreaths were also laid at the Unknown Soldier's monument, at the Lozents Ossuary and monument, as well as at the 'Fraternal Soldiers Grave," and at the monument of Marshal Tolbukhin.

At this very moment a festive tattoo is taking place in the capital in honor of 9 May.

NO 'NEED TO WORRY' ABOUT FOOD RADIATION LEVEL

LD152249 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Summary] The Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology in Prague is currently testing approximately 1500 food items. A doctor at the institute was asked what radiation levels are being measured in food items. He replied:

"In yesterday's milk the readings in the Czech lands were between 50-250 becquerel of iodine-131 a liter. In Slovakia this was between 140-530 and one higher measured value was 900 becquerels. I would like to say that the experts meeting in Copenhagen said that some countries have adopted 2,000 becquerels a liter as the limit beyond which certain measures could be considered. This limit has not been reached in our country, either now or in the past. We also measure other foodstuffs and the values are different there because it depends on what foodstuff it is and what contact it has had with external surrounding. I must say, however, that the values are so low that our people really do not need to worry. We do not anticipate that these values in foodstuffs could cause health damage to our people."

CHERNOBYL 'NO REASON' TO ALTER NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD142131 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 14 (CTK) -- "The normal radiation dose rate in our country ranges from 0.08 to 0.12 microgray per hour. Now it is 1.5 to two times higher," chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy Stanislav Havel said in an interview with CTK today.

"Our measuring shows that radiation is on very quick decline in Czechoslovakia. I may say that its level was even immediately after the (Chernobyl) accident far below levels which could pose a danger to the health of the population," he said.

Asked about the safety of nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia, Stanislav Havel said it was "comparable and certainly not lower than the safety of nuclear power plants in the Western states. Compared with some Western States we devote far bigger attention, for instance, to the education of personnel operating the equipment of nuclear power plants. A nuclear power plant operator in our country must be a university graduate with an at least two-year post-graduate course in this work and pass an examination by a state commission. This examination is repeated regularly once in two years."

Stanislav Havel went on to say that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has issued over 50 documents concerning nuclear power plant safety. "All these documents, the rules, recommendations and instructions contained in them, are fully respected in Czechoslovakia."

In another part of the interview he said it would be premature to speak about the causes of the Chernobyl accident. When competent Soviet bodies release a report, the causes will be analysed and conclusions drawn from them in Czechoslovakia just as other countries and the IAEA. Such was the case after the 1979 accident at the Harrisburg nuclear power plant in the United States.

The Chernobyl accident "is no reason to change the program of nuclear power plant building in Czechoslovakia. Last year, 14.5 per cent of the electric energy generated in our country came from nuclear power plants. This share will rise to 30 per cent in 1990 and to almost 60 per cent after the year 2000," Stanislav Havel said.

EEC FOOD BAN TO 'PUNISH' SOCIALIST STATES

LD131707 PRAGUE CTK in English 1611 GMT 13 May 86

["CTK Comments on EEC Ban on Food Imports From Socialist Countries by Josef Freith" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague, May 13 (CTK) - - EEC foreign ministers today formally ended another of the series of this year's sessions reaching a rare agreement on only one point -- immediate ban on imports of fresh vegetables, meat and fruit from the majority of socialist countries to Western Europe.

Representatives of the European community did not hesitate to cynically abuse the recent accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. They 'grounded' their decision by alleged interest in protecting West European consumers from 'contaminated' frood. Be their care real, it would be almost affecting. The truth is, however, that West European citizens are the last to draw the attention of the ministers.

The Brussels decision on the ban on food imports from socialist states had solely political motivation. EEC representatives were led by their effort to hamper the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe, to undermine the effort of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) at normalizing relations with the West European 'twelve,' and also be the intention to eliminate the inconvenient competition of socialist countries. They do not mind at all that all this runs counter to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, that it is an open discrimination for which there must be no place in serious trade relations.

This is a shortsighted policy which cannot conceal the deep differences in the political and economic interests of EEC member states. The ministers failed to reach an agreement on a single joint criterion for setting the level of radication, which, after all, does not endanger any body in the West. They simply decided to 'punish' the socialist countries and the accident in the Soviet nuclear power plant was a mere pretext.

The Western European papers point out in this connection that measures taken from fear of 'contaminated' food have affected socialist countries but Austria's exports to the EEC states can continue.

HUSAK ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD081432 Prague CTK in English 1328 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 8 (CTK) -- Thanks to the firm basis of collective defence of socialism, the Warsaw Treaty, and the peaceful policy pursued by the socialist states headed by the Soviet Union, peace has been preserved in Europe and favourable conditions for socialist construction have been ensured.

This point was stressed today by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak in the order of the day on the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Contrary to the policy of the socialist state, the United States and its NATO allies increase the arms race in an attempt to gain military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states. They develop and introduce new types of mass annihilation weapons, make preparations for waging a war in outer space, and create hotbeds of tension and war conflicts in various parts of the world.

Imperialism escalated the subversive activity against the socialist states and strengthens its economic expansiveness and extortion of states. Reactionary forces ever more frequently call for the revision of the results of world war II, Gustav Husak stressed. We cannot inactively watch this development. That is why we consider it our duty to strengthen the economic and political strength of our country, increase its defence capability and strengthen bonds of alliance with the soviet union and other countries of the socialist community. The Czechoslovak Armed Forces will continue to increase their combat readiness. Together with Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, we will make every effort to ensure the reliable defence of our country, socialism and peace, Gustav Husak emphasized.

LEADERS ATTENDS DISUCSSION OF STATE BUDGET

LD131016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Deputies of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly have met at their 21st joint session in Prague today, the last in the fourth period of office to discuss the government's draft of the State Final Account of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1985 and several international documents. Alois Indra, member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed to the meeting of our highest representative body Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Stougal, Premier of the Federal Government of the CSSR: and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Central Committee presidium, Jan Fijtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Hanak and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, Marie kabrhelova; chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Jaroslav Hajn, and other representatives.

At the start of the session those present paid respect to the memory of the deceased deputies of the Chamber of the People, Jaroslav Srb and Miroslav Mamula. The governmental draft of the resolution by which the Federal Assembly of the CSSR approves the State Final Account of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1985 was presented by Jaromir Zak, CSSR minister of finance.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MINISTRY STAFF

LD122214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A meeting of members of the Ministry of National Defense and the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army to mark the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ was held in the Central Army House in Prague today. Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, spoke about the historical development of the CPCZ. He spoke about the important lesson learned from the history of our party: socialist advantages must be defended and the defense of socialism is continuous and has an international character. He said that in fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th party congress, it is necessary to point out problems and shortcomings and also their causes and ways to their rectification.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS SET FOR FEBRUARY 1987

LD152302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Czech Trade Union Council in today's resolution expressed the conviction that the preparation of the Czech Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the 11th All-Trade Union Congress will become an occasion for further informal development of work and social activity of trade unionists. The document goes on to emphasize the exceptional importance of personal contact between workers and officials of the Czech Trade Union Council, and primary organizations and middle sections of the trade unions. The Czech Trade Union Council also approved a resolution on holding the Czech Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement on 12-14 February next year in Prague.

KAPEK ADDRESSES PRAGUE MEETING 6 MAY

LD071504 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Fighters at the 1945 barricades met today with 30,000 citizens of Prague Districts 7 and 8. They welcomed a delegation of representatives of the capital's party and state bodies led by Comrade Antonin Kapek, who introduced himself as a candidate for the Federal Assembly Chamber of People. In his speech Comrade Kapek recalled the events of famous May days when the most faithful friendship was born: Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. He stressed that this friendship is a guarantee of peace, and the USSR's peace effort is the hope of life of the people of the whole world.

He spoke highly of the advancement of initiative in Prague plants, scientific and research institutes and higher institutes of further education in the fulfillment of the Eight 5-Year Plan and conclusions of the 17th party congress. He stressed in this connection that the people of Prague correctly understand that the program for accelerating social and economic development is in accordance with the interests of the widest groups of working people because it is the only way toward achieving new values based on a higher consumption and in particular on extensive personal and social involvement by each person.

He said: We view critically shortcomings that are justly pointed out. We know well that there are problems which have not been resolved and on which we have to concentrate fully. This presumes that we tackle much more firmly and with more initiative the election programs and in particular in the work of national committees, managerial workers, and mass organizations of the National Front, as well as the so-called small problems of daily life and the shortcomings of which we are well aware. Someone may think that it is in comparison with the example the big project of constructing the metro, a policy which seems to be concerned with small things. But, as Comrade Kapek stressed, it is an imprudent mistake to undervalue the small problems of daily life which concern each citizen. This is the light in which the work of national committees, deputies, and managerial workers ought to be seen. This work can be judged only by real results in providing service, in prompt provision of repair and maintenance of housing, in regular supplies and high standard of stores, and in further improvement of care for the elderly. These high targets and intentions to improve order, cleanliness, and satisfaction of the people's daily needs are a guarantee that we approach the elections for representative bodies with a specific program, with confidence, and the knowledge of the political organizarional abilities of the people whom we will elect to be deputies in representative bodies.

At the end of the meeting those present adopted a resolution in which they condemn the aggressive U.S. policy and fully support the USSR's peace initiative and said that they want to contribute with their work to the further peaceful flourishing of the capital and our homeland. They also expressed their full support for the candidates for representative bodies of all levels.

MIROSLAV MAMULA DIES; HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES

LD062040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Comrade Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee, member of the Central Committee of the National Front, and deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, died today aged 55.

Comrade Miroslav Mamula joined the CPCZ at the age of 17. From 1949 he was a political worker on a district party committee, and in 1955 he was appointed secretary of the Frydek-Mistek District Party Committee. After graduating from the CPCZ Central Committee's Political High School in Prague, he held the post of instructor of the North Moravian Regional Party Committee from 1961. In 1966 he was appointed head of the department of construction, transport and living standards on the North Moravian Regional Party Committee.

During the crisis years he demonstrated his faithfulness to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In 1949 he was elected secretary for Party work in industry. He was promoted to head of the North Moravian Regional Party organization in 1970. In the same year, the CPCZ Central Committee co-opted him as a member; he was elected a Central Committee member at the 14th CPCZ Congress, and subsequently reelected at the 15th, 16th and 17th party congresses. For 15 years, Comrade Miroslav Mamula was a deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly. In 1976 he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the National Front.

In recognition of his many years of devoted work for the CPCZ and our socialist society, he was awarded the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor, and other Czechoslovak and foreign distinctions.

The CPCZ and the working people of North Moravia, with the passing-away of Miroslav Mamula, lose an aware communist, a hard-working comrade who was committed to the party, an ardent patriot, a convinced internationalist, and a true friend of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent Comrade Ludmila Mamulova and the family of the deceased a letter of condolences on the passing-away of Comrade Miroslav Mamula.

HONECKER RECEIVES CDU DEPUTY CHAIRMAN SPAETH

LD160855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday morning Dr Lothar Spaeth, premier of the FRG federal state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, deputy chairman of the CDU, who is in the GDR on a several-day visit. The talk is being held at the official seat of the State Council in Marx-Engels-Platz Berlin.

NUCLEAR SAFETY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN BONN

LD142115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 14 May (ADN) -- A delegation led by State Secretary Professor Georg Sitzlack, the president of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiological Protection, on Wednesday (14 May) continued the talks in Bonn with the FRG Ministry of the Interior, which have been conducted for years. They discussed the effectiveness of environmental protection in the nuclear field and the conclusion of an agreement to exchange information and experience. The purpose of the proposed agreement is to contribute to the optimal protection of people and the environment from radiation dangers in the interest of both states.

On the same day, State Secretary Professor Sitzlack was received by Friedrich Zimmermann, the federal minister of the interior.

NEUGEBAUER, MALMIERCA DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA

LD152337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Havana, 15 May (ADN) -- Isidoro Malmierca, minister for foreign relations of Cuba and Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, today (Thursday) expressed their concern at the continuing tensions in Central America during a friendly conversation in Havana.

The politicians stressed Nicaragua's inalienable right to overall protection of its sovereign rights, including the right to defend the Sandanist revolution. Both sides stressed the support of their countries for all initiatives which serve the prevention of Nicaragua, and the peaceful regulation of the conflict situation in this region.

Isidoro Malmierca and Bernhard Neugebauer discussed fundamental questions of the international situation, and also the further development of bilateral relations.

DOHLUS PRESENTS CONGRESS MOTIONS REPORT

AU061237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 p 14

[Report of the Motions Commission to the 11th SED Congress given by Horst Dohlus, chairman of the Commission and SED Central Committee Politburo member, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 20 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, the Motions Commission can report to the 11th party congress that the working people from all social fields, members of our party and of friendly parties, citizens of all clasess, and strata have turned to the highest forum of our party with 1,120 motions.

As the general secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed in the Central Committee report he delivered millions of GDR citizens participated in preparing the 11th party congress through their performances to strengthen socialist society, and with their ideas, experiences, and proposals.

This is also expressed by:

-- Over 1.2 million letters, pledges, and other statements from combines, enterprises, work collectives, and working people to the Central Committee in preparing the 11th party congress and;

-- This is also demonstrated by the 930,000 proposals from the party elections and the individual talks with all members and candidate members of the party.

The many clever ideas, new initiatives, and outstanding deeds of the workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and the armed organs, women, youth, party, and labor veterans have convincingly demonstrated the close cooperation between the party, state, and people of our Republic.

These days in particular this is also eloquently demonstrated by the broad agreement of all communists and citizens of our country with the Central Committee report and with the course that our 11th party congress has taken so far.

The line mapped out in the Central Committee report for further shaping developed socialist society in the GDR is understood, welcomed, and supported because it is in line with the very individual interests of the working people.

All this is emphatically expressed in the motions directed to the 11th party congress.

If one reduces the proposals and references contained in it to one common denominator one can rightly state:

1 -- The motions express the citizens' great trust in the policy of the party, in the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. They were written in an atmosphere of confidence in the future, comprehensive dialogue about the path and aim of our further development, and struggle for high achievements to strengthen the socialist homeland and secure peace.

2 -- The motions reflect the high esteem and respect paid to our party by all the people, by all classes and strata of the people. They demonstrate the living socialist democracy in our country and express the citizens' high national awareness and deep love for the homeland.

3 -- The motions speak of the people's justified pride in all that has been created by industrious and often hard work, and of their determination to work to implement the resolutions of the 11th party congress with great commitment.

Comrades, in these motions the citizens express their unreserved commitment to the socialism that really exists in the GDR, and express their will to make it even stronger and more attractive through word and deed. In an open and businesslike manner they also point out several things that jointly have to be corrected in the course of advancing.

The Motions Commission is sure of the agreement of all delegates and guests in cordially thanking, from the platform of the highest forum of our militant alliance, the members of our party, all citizens, the collectives, and social organizations for the constructive considerations, proposals, and good wishes they conveyed to the 11th party congress. (strong applause)

These words of thanks also go to all members of the friendly parties who, through their statements and initiatives, made a significant contribution to the alliance policy at the party congress discussion. (strong applause)

Comrades, all the motions addressed to our party congress were submitted to the Motions Commission in writing, were registered and carefully examined. They are aimed at utilizing the national economic potentials, at expanding our significant sociopolitical achievements step by step, at bringing to bear the socialist state and legal order even more efficiently, and at improving innerparty life.

I can inform the party congress delegations that every motion was dealt with conscientiously in accordance with the principles of innerparty democracy, and that every comment and useful idea is being thoroughly evaluated.

Comrades, the motions to the 11th party congress include a broad range of proposals that are technically well thought-out and substantiated and that have been incorporated into the Central Committee report. They enrich the large fund of valuable findings, rich experiences, and clever ideas.

Other motions are being met through resolutions, laws, and regulations that were already adopted by the Central Committee, the People's Chamber, or the Council of Ministers prior to the 11th party congress.

Comrades, it is completely in the spirit of the economic strategy of our party, that those submitting a motion think about the following:

-- How industry and trade can cooperate even better in the interest of good supplies for the people;

-- How material-saving measures can be brought into accordance with guaranteeing the quality of the products;

-- Or how the working people ought to be prepared thoroughly and in a timely way for new tasks within the framework of comprehensive intensification, above all with regard to the application of key technologies.

The Motions Commission proposes to pass on further motions and proposals containing valuable and useful comments on implementing our policy -- which is marked by affinity with the masses -- to the responsible organs of the party or central state organs and institutions in order to evaluate them further in accordance with the resolutions of our 11th party congress.

Dear comrades, in many motions the working people express their great appreciation and recognition concerning the significant social progress that has been achieved since the eighth party congress and concerning the consistency with which the SED is pursuing the course of the main task in uniting economic and social policy.

Further proposals on these questions were submitted, proposals in which the citizens pay tribute to the care of party and state for the well-being of the people. They say that they feel safe in our socialist society.

With the generous and important measures to further improve working and living conditions, announced at our 11th party congress by the general secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, it has again been emphatically reaffirmed that the party, loyal to its program, consistently continues its social policy and steadfastly adheres to the principle: Everything with the people -- everything for the people!

Comrades, a number of questions and references submitted to the 11th party congress fall within the sphere of competence and jurisdiction of local state organs.

The manifold nature of these motions ranges from the creation of more favorable shopping conditions in several rural areas and opening hours that are more favorable for consumers in trade and services institutions, to problems of recreation and proposals to interest citizens more in the preservation and care of forests.

There are also working people who, through the motions, express their disappointment at the fact that during excursions they found closed doors at village restaurants, or that too many enterprise vacation homes are only open to members of the corresponding enterprise.

Our party pays great attention to such questions concerning the everyday affairs of the citizens.

The Central Committee report obliges the leading party and state organs always to give these issues appropriate attention, so that the good results of our economic and social policy can be fully felt in every city and community.

Several motions are in favor of increased control in the field of public order, safety, and cleanliness. This is fully in line with our party's policy for strengthening the socialist state and legal order, which states that the existing resolutions and regulations must be implemented correctly, and that their observance must be consistently controlled and the proper conclusions drawn if omissions are allowed.

In dealing with such and similar motions it was revealed that quite a few were made without knowledge of the legal situation. This underlines the necessity to make our citizens even more familiar with the law and the socialist legality valid in our country.

A number of letters dealing with personal affairs were handled as petitions. We passed them on to the responsible organs to clarify and deal with them, and the Motions Commission received reports about their settlement.

Comrades, in several motions demands are also made that are not in line with our present national economic possitiblities. Such motions cannot be approved.

It is known and it is a fact that in our party word and deed are always in agreement and we do not make empty promises; this will remain so.

Several leaderships of basic organizations and party members submitted motions on innerparty issues.

In the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress the tasks of improving party work, of further strengthening the fighting strength of the basic organizations, and the Communists' role as an example were substantiated comprehensively and thoroughly in accordance with the increased demands. Therefore many of the questions asked in the motions were answered.

There are a number of motions on calculating the contribution to the party. The Central Committee and the Motions Commission, after intensive examination, proposed that the Central Committee Secretariat be instructed to define the SED contribution rules exactly.

Dear comrades, the motions to the 11th party congress are renewed evidence of the trusting relations between people and party in implementing its policy which serves the interests of the workers class and all citizens.

On behalf of our party congress, we once again thank the party and work collectives, and above all the citizens, for their valuable comments and proposals.

The Motions Commission asks the delegates to the 11th congress to endorse its report. (prolonged, strong applause)

SIEGFRIED LORENZ SPEAKS AT SED CONGRESS

AU021236 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 pp 4-5

[Speech given by Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, at the 11th SED Party Congress in Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests:

The speech of our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, gave us an action program in the true sense of the word, an action program that poses the highest demands for our party's work.

It gives us all great satisfaction that our party -- in close militant alliance with the party, the country of Lenin, and the other fraternal states -- is consistently and constructively continuing its course of safeguarding peace, and for the welfare of the people.

This fully corresponds to the experiences, hopes, and expectations of our citizens who most deeply desire a lasting peace and a life in social safety and shelter. In this spirit, the citizens of our bezirk also say yes, and provide their active agreement for the most recent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which were submitted to the world public by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

We all participate actively in the struggles of our time and appreciate Comrade Erich Honecker's statement that our ship is reliably steered through the spray.

The ever-constructive approach to the solution of problems and demanding tasks, and decision-making that is close to life and close to the people meets with the appreciation and active participation of the people. It certainly is one of our greatest achievements that party and people are one, that our party's policy is implemented

by our people's deeds, and that the people shape their lives in an atmosphere of trust and certainty about the future.

Our delegation, which represents almost 219,000 communists, asked me to cordially thank the Central Committee and in particular our general secretary, you [familiar form of address used] dear Comrade Erich Honecker, for the policy that is consistently aimed at the welfare of the people. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, the time since the 10th party congress has been filled with strenuous work which is bearing rich fruit for the welfare of the people.

With justified confidence and certainly also with justified pride we can say today that the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk has lived up to its responsibility as a power center of our country's economy.

Modern machine tools and processing machinery, highly productive manufacturing centers and manufacturing lines, many technical consumer goods, and a wide range of popular products for the textile and clothing industry show the unmistakable characteristics of our bezirk's working class.

With an annual production of M66 billion today, we are producing more than double the amount of 1970. Last year we reached a degree of renewal of 27 percent and our products have a good reputation at home and abroad. Year after year labor productivity has been raised more quickly than production. With the application of 10,200 industrial robots and 2 and 1/2 times more in-house production of rationalization equipment, a new stage of automation has been entered. Since 1981, M14.5 billion has been invested in industry alone, used for modernizing production and creating efficient capacities in important fields such as microelectronics, raw-material production, and consumer goods industry.

It shows favorably in the books that the production targets in the case of consumer goods for the population have been considerably overfulfilled every year -- between two party congresses by a total of M2.5 million.

The results are also reached in agriculture, which has always achieved high performances for several years and reached the best harvest to date in 1985 with 54.8 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare. In the great popular initiative for our 11th party congress our bezirk also honorably fulfilled its pledges.

All this proves that under the leadership of our party the workers class, in alliance with the cooperative peasants and the socialist intelligentsia, has shown itself capable of successfully making the turn toward comprehensive intensification. Thus, the principle "more effective by saving time" is realized. In accordance with this principle the more than 23,000 work collectives of our bezirk are struggling for top performances. It is true: Today and in the future, saving time means gaining strength.

The favorable effect of this on the rising standard of living is proved by the 115,000 apartments built since 1981. Thus, almost one out of two citizens of the bezirk has found a new home since the eighth party congress.

In addition there are efforts to beautify the residential areas, improved conditions for recreation, for intellectual-cultural life, and sports activities, and of course also a higher financial income of the population, and better range of goods in our shops.

If we add up all the large and small results of our balance sheet since the 10th party congress we see an impressive confirmation that socialism creates social surroundings in which a rising material standard of living is matched by the richer content of people's lives. This reflects our revolutionary achievements, for which we certainly fought hard, but that is precisely why they are invaluable. These facts of life are the most effective propaganda for real socialism.

Dear comrades, our party congress looks toward the year 2000 and, at the same time, leaves no doubt that already today we must begin to adjust our minds to this.

This means above all -- as Comrade Erich Honecker stresses -- strengthening the readiness and capability of the communists and the responsible managers to adapt to the new developments, not holding on tight to old habits but actively and creatively looking for appropriate solutions, not waiting when problems turn up but submitting proposals to solve them.

We can proceed from the premise that most of the party organizations and the majority of managers in the economy -- from the director general to the master craftsman and brigadier -- increasingly develop such a working style and confront the new tasks and as yet unsolved problems with a militant position, technical knowledge, and care.

The pivot of our work above all is to even more effectively tap science for the dynamic growth of labor productivity, society's wealth, and social progress of our country.

Our experiences and the results of many combines demonstrate that the key technologies make possible qualitatively new products, a higher technological level concerning automation, and new dimensions in economic growth.

In machine tool construction enterprises production of microelectronically controlled processing centers has been started in order to live up to the trend toward flexible automation that is increasingly taking hold all over the world.

As a consequence, we have confronted the task of continuing at an accelerated rate this qualitative change of product profile introduced in machine building, in order to produce more flexible automated manufacturing systems than planned to date.

With intensive and purposeful work the textile machinery builders were able to develop and market -- within a short time -- a new generation of machines and equipment with their own microelectronics. The new products have proved to be superior to those of the competitors, which is, last but not least, reflected in good business.

The center for switching circuits according to customer specification that is now being built as a product of socialist teamwork between combines, enterprises, and the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical College will produce -- within the shortest possible period -- component parts tailored to the requirements of the partners. Thus, this will open up a new field of economic application of microelectronics.

In achieving such outstanding accomplishments -- and this is already shown poignantly by our experiences -- the increasingly closer organic interlacing of science and production proves to be the decisive factor.

There is no doubt that since the 10th party congress new quality has been reached in this field, which is based more strongly on mutual giving and taking, includes the activities of joint collectives and the exchange of cadres, utilizes jointly created capacities, and focuses on a consistent, uncompromising struggle to achieve top performances.

By organizing the research cooperation that has evolved out of the long-standing good relations between, for instance, the machine building combines, the technical college, and the Freiberg Mining Academy and their industrial partners, we will gain further time.

In this connection it is absolutely right that the party organizations busy themselves with leading decisive tasks, setting the highest demands for their own work, and not allowing any blurring of responsibility. Because the way we utilize our great possibilities and potentials is mainly decided by the people, their understanding for high targets, their willingness to work, their inventive spirit, their education, and their experience.

Therefore, it is only natural that in the future, also we will rely on our well-trained young people, mainly on our 4,200 youth brigades and 600 young researchers collectives, and will take care that they get tasks to prove themselves in dealing with untouched ground in science and technology.

Dear comrades, 40 percent of our bezirk's industrial production is consumer goods. This results in great responsibility for us, because any surplus production of these goods is a great benefit for the supply to the population. We therefore intend -- during the entire party congress year -- to overfulfill the production of consumer goods considerably, that is by M0.5 billion, based on a plan lead of M106 million achieved during the first quarter.

In this process a central place is taken by the increase in the production of goods of the textile and clothing industry. In these combines and enterprises it is mainly a matter of accelerated introduction of key technologies in order to produce popular fashion products in amounts that meet the demand.

As we have done up to now, we will continue to count on such virtues as the industriousness, discipline, skillfulness, and pride in one's occupation of the 170,000 workers, as well as on the solid knowledge of engineers; the esthetic, demanding creativity of fashion designers; and the prudent calculations of economists.

Furthermore, we have extensive experiences and practical results concerning the activities of the microelectronics and robot technology user teams in light industry, textile technology college-industry complex, and rationalization beyond the limits of individual enterprises.

All this encourages us to think that new solutions can be realized by joining the powers of combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions.

At present we are working intensively to generalize the valuable experiences of the intensification projects assigned in preparation for the party congress, to strengthen further the in-house production of rationalization means in the textile combines at the same time, and to utilize the possibilities of regional cooperation in all sectors for light industry.

That is how we ensure the dynamic development of our bezirk's textile industry and at the same time make the work of tens of thousands of workers, particularly our women, easier, more effective, and more interesting.

Dear comrades, in our work since the 10th party congress the following experience has clearly proved to be true: to master new things in the development of our country in a far-sighted and beneficial way, and to stand one's ground successfully and convincingly in the struggles of our time are first of all connected with higher demands on the leadership activity of our party and the active work of each individual Communist.

Therefore, we consider the motto for action "the communist -- fighter, confidant, oriented toward the future" -- coined by party group organizer Karl-Heinz Eckert, a delegate to our 11th party congress -- which is widely recognized in our bezirk, to be up-to-date in the best sense of the word.

To serve the welfare and happiness of the people, to lead the millions of builders of the new society purposefully, in an exemplary way, and with firm steps -- this claim of our party program determines our work. In it the meaning of the struggle and the life of Communists is fulfilled.

Here, before the highest forum of our party, I can state that our bezirk party organization is well prepared for the new tasks and, as it did in the past, in the future also, will prove itself a reliable support in our struggle. The Central Committee and our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, can always rely on us. (long-lasting, strong applause)

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS SED CONGRESS

PPR's Czyrek

AU021401 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 p 4

[Speech by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, comrade delegates:

Please accept most cordial militant greetings and best wishes for fruitful deliberations from the PZPR Central Committee, its first secretary, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and from all Polish Communists and working people. (heavy applause)

We cordially congratulate you on the creative atmosphere of your party congress deliberations, which already characterized the entire active work of the party and the attitude of the GDR working people before the party congress.

The report given by the general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, documents the path covered thus far, which has been rich in great experiences. It shows the results of your party's struggle for the socialist today and tomorrow of the GDR, and draws up a balance sheet of the work done by the workers class and your entire people. At the same time, it sets out the ambitious plans and tasks for the further successful development of the Republic and its role in strengthening the socialist community and in consolidating peace.

The Polish Communists and our country's working people highly esteem the great achievements with which your party and your people have come to the 11th party congress. We rejoice with you in these achievements. We are convinced that the tasks decided by the 11th party congress will also be realized fully and successfully. We wholeheartedly wish this for you. (heavy applause)

Comrades, your party congress and the party congresses of the other fraternal parties are vivid streams in the general process of the development and consolidation of socialism and the struggle for a peaceful future of the peoples.

The PZPR accords particular importance to the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. This party congress carried out a principled Marxist-Leninist analysis of the reality, and set out the tasks and goals of the development of socialist construction in the USSR, according to the requirements of our epoch.

This is an impressive program. It means an enormous acceleration of socialism's development in all directions, based on the concern for meeting the material and intellectual needs of the workers' class and of all working people of the Soviet nation and concern for a new quality in the society of developed socialism.

We Polish Communists think that this great, accelerated development of the USSR also constitutes a chance for a more speedy advance of Poland on the path of socialist renewal, that this is a direction of development which suits the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement.

The program of the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear inferno, and for the consolidation of international security outlined by the 27th party congress is of historic importance for all peoples in the world.

We are all concerned about the most recent exacerbation of the international situation due to the aggressive policy of the United States, which is supported by the Government of the FRG and other U.S. allies. The United States does not accept the constructive Soviet proposals, but continues its policies with the arms race, supremacy, dictate, and intimidation of peoples.

The U.S. aggression against Libya, the use of pressure on Nicaragua, and the stoking of hotbeds of tension in other regions of the world are a wild expression of this policy.

In view of these threats to mankind, we most emphatically express our solidarity with the significant speech by the general secretary of the CPSU, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, at this rostrum. We fully support his assessments and also the new peace initiatives. (prolonged, heavy applause).

Dear comrade delegates, our two Marxist-Leninist parties and socialist states have achieved a historical change in the relations between Poles and Germans, have turned the course of history toward lasting and peaceful neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation.

Our two socialist states oppose with determination all forces which strive for a change in the political-territorial realities, particularly the revanchist forces in the FRG.

We share, dear comrades your standpoint that those politicians and those forces that dream of the provisional nature of the GDR and its historical sociopolitica. transformation on German soil, as well as its firmly-rooted international role and position, place themselves in crass contradiction to the objective processes of history.

Relations between the PZPR and the SED, which are based on common ideology and on the principles of socialist internationalism and unity of objectives, are characterized by close, fraternal cooperation in all fields. They form a broad and stable basis for the fruitful cooperation between our states and peoples, and are an essential part of the unity of the community of socialist states and its defense alliance. In fields that are so important for the future, such as the broad relations between the youth of our countries, we can point to absolutely trailblazing achievements.

A particular role in shaping the relations of friendship and overall cooperation between our parties and countries is played by the annual meetings between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker.

Dear comrades, the PZPR is preparing for its 10th party congress. We are thoroughly and critically analyzing our work and its results. We are consolidating our relations

with the workers' class and with the entire population, we are improving the working of our socialist state. We are working toward regaining a dynamic development in our national economy and toward its intensification on the basis of scientific-technological progress. We are tackling upcoming difficulties in an offensive way, deeply convinced that we are proceeding along the right path. We believe in the power of our idea and in its agreement with our people's very own interests.

Our strength is enhanced by the fraternal unity and cooperation with the CPSU and by the internationalist cooperation of the states of the socialist community, which we want to strengthen and develop further.

With deep conviction, based on the experiences of our cooperation that has already lasted for several decades, I would like to say that the GDR and its people can always count on Socialist Poland as an immediate neighbor, a credible partner, ally, and friend. (prolonged, heavy applause)

Hungary's Aczel

AU050635 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 5-6

[Speech by Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, at 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Comrade Honecker, friends, on behalf of the MSZMP delegation, I have the great honor to convey cordial greetings to you and through you to all members of your party and to the GDR citizens. (heavy applause)

It is an honorable duty for me to convey to you the greetings and friendly congratulations of the Central Committee and the general secretary of our party, of Comrade Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communists, and our entire people. (heavy applause)

Comrade Honecker's report, which deals with all questions, analyzes them, and points forward into the future, as well as the constructive statements of the delegates in the discussion give a factual and at the same time an inspiring picture of the development and the prospects of the GDR.

The continuous economic growth, the order and discipline in the economy, as well as the rising standard of living create interest and recognition in our country and in the entire camp of progress. At the same time, they command the respect of the other side.

Thanks to its successes under socialism, the formerly isolated GDR is taking a worthy place in the large family of states. The advocates of peace and cooperation throughout the world highly praise the international work of the GDR and its efforts to increase dialogue. The SED congress proves that we can meet the new demands in the peaceful competition between the two world systems only when we creatively apply the idea of Marxism-Leninism in building socialism and developing new reserves for progress.

Comrades, a number of fraternal parties are holding their party congresses in the first 6 months of this year. The 27th CPSU Congress is a good example of how their creative dissatisfaction and results, based on historic and epoch-making results, provide a stimulus for us.

The party congress of the Soviet Communists was marked by criticism and self-criticism, the implementation of the "principle of truth," far-reaching initiatives in foreign policy and domestic policy, energy and elan, as well as the call for

radical reforms. Recently Comrade Janos Kadar said that the 27th CPSU Congress is "not only the locomotive for the development of the Soviet Union, but also for all socialist countries."

Dear comrades, one year ago the MSZMP held its 13th party congress. It reaffirmed our basic principles tested in life, the practice and further development of the socialist reforms in the economy, public life, and culture. The development of socialism requires us to give broad space to the working people's initiatives that are based on understanding and responsibility. In this connection, the modernization of the structure and management mechanism of our economy must be continued, the independence and responsibility of enterprises and companies must be strengthened.

The participation of the work collectives in making decisions must be made more effective by strengthening the role of the public, by making it more aware of its responsibility. For all problems linked with this, it is our painful historical experience that socialist democracy is not a comfortable solution, but our only possible solution on a longer-term basis.

Our program provides for increased demands in all fields: In production, the services sector, the protection of health and environment, relations in the private and public spheres, the cultural level of our whole existence, and the better and richer life of the people. Our socialist principles and the situation command us to reject all that is outdated or to change what has proved a unsuitable and to support all that seems to be promising in our efforts. New solutions are also needed.

Dear comrades, we communists, together with all advocates of socialism, express our commitment to a peaceful solution of the struggle between the social systems. There is not a single one among us who has shares in an armament company. In the socialist countries no one profits from armament. Our peoples are only interested in peaceful construction work.

The forces of imperialism, however, do not trust peaceful competition. We must note that there have been a number of aggressive provocations before the eyes of the whole world. These include the recent attack by the U.S. Navy and Army on Libya, an attack that demonstrated to the whole world that confrontation dominates the extreme military and political circles of the United States and that terrorism is a state policy. The United States does not show regard for anyone. Even its allies are presented with accomplished facts.

The most important task of our era is to preserve peace. This is the genuine purpose of the coordinated foreign political actions of the socialist countries. This was also impressively demonstrated by the statement in Comrade Gorbachev's address yesterday that the Soviet Union does not show its fist to the West, but offers its hand. This is not a sign of weakness, but a testament to our just cause and responsibility for the future of mankind. Thus, there is a real possibility of liberating the world from the instruments of its self-destruction by the turn of the millenium, as the existence of these have been a nightmare for every individual and for entire mankind for decades.

Dear comrades, I note that the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR are developing fruitfully in all fields of life, something to which our two peoples can testify. It is a long path that our peoples have followed in the spirit of internationalism and progress and on which they achieved today's level of friendship and cooperation.

Understanding, appreciation, mutual trust -- these mark our relations. The productive mutual relations between Heine and Petofi, between Thomas Mann and Attila Joszef, the

joint attraction today, despite many discussions, of Gyorgy Lukacs and Brecht for the left are a tradition that continue, not only in the relations of our peoples, but in the entire progressive culture.

Dear friends, no social system can evade the new challenges facing the world. We have the historic task of achieving a higher level of productivity and learning to make rational use of material, energy, and human labor. We must develop the ability to use the advantages inherent in the socialist social system and to raise our relations to a new higher level because this does not happen automatically. Last but not least, the result of this true competition depends on who can give answers to the problems of mankind and on what new possibilities we find for the development of man and the enrichment of his purposeful life.

Socialism must respond to the challenges of our time by accelerating the social and economic development of the joint construction work and the strengthening of its cohesion. Our joint ideas and the historic path that the SED has taken since the creation of workers' unity in the four decades prove worthy of that challenge. This is also worthy of mankind not in this century, but also in the next. I wish you much success and strength for that. (prolonged heavy applause. The delegates and guests rise from their seats)

LCY's Bilic

AU050611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 9

["Speech by Jure Bilic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee" at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear women and men comrades, Comrade Honecker, On behalf of the LCY we extend to you, the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, comradely greetings, combined with wishes for successful work, and we convey to the GDR workers' class and people our sincere wishes for progress and the general prosperity of your country. (heavy applause) At the same time we also convey to you heartfelt congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED.

The SFRY Communists and working people are following the dynamic development of the GDR with attention and interest. Your party congress is taking place at a time when remarkable results have been achieved in building your country. We rejoice at these successes and express our conviction that this party congress will impart new incentives to the SED's struggle for peace and socialism.

It is with satisfaction that we emphasize that the relations between the LCY and the SED, as well as the overall relations between our two countries are successfully developing due to the fact that they are based on the proven principles of equal rights, independence, noninterference, and full mutual respect. During Comrade Honecker's visit to our country last year, we noted significant chances for expanding and enriching this cooperation, for strengthening the friendship between our peoples. We are convinced that our two parties in the future will undertake selfless efforts in this respect.

Relations of such a nature and the cooperation between our countries are all the more necessary because the overall international situation is further deteriorating in all aspects. New tensions have emerged at a time when the efforts of the entire international peace-loving public created a climate for achieving substantial progress in disarmament talks and when it appeard that realistic opportunities for putting an end to the arms race exist. It is with attention and hope that we are watching all world efforts at detente, as well as noting the proposals that we heard from this

rostrum yesterday aimed at developing peaceful and equal relations between the peoples and states, at putting an end to the arms race, and at eliminating the danger of war. As a socialist and nonaligned country, the SFRY has always made a contribution toward strengthening peace and security in the world and has supported all constructive proposals and actions aimed to this end.

The development of events requires an even more effective and active effort on the part of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world. We are deeply worried about the most recent development of events in the Mediterranean area. We are sure that the use of violence will in no way contribute to the solution of the international conflicts and most sharply denounce the military aggression of the United States against the sovereign, independent, and nonaligned Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. As a result, peace and security are dangerously threatened not only in the Mediterranean region, but also in the world at large.

At present, there is a particular role and significance in the movement in international relations of the nonaligned countries which has asserted itself as an indispensable, global factor that is outside the blocs. There is neither an economic, nor a military power on the side of this movement, but an enormous moral strength which springs from the fact that this movement relfects the vast masses' aspirations for peace and progress and for overcoming all forms of imperialism, hegemonism, domination, and oppression.

We are convinced that the forthcoming eighth conference of nonaligned countries in Harare will once more express these aspirations and will contribute to ending the arms race and preventing the policy of violence, to creating the proper prerequisites for the independent economic and social development of every people, and to ushering in the process of the democratization of the international political and economic relations with its decisions.

It is possible to note that within the framework of the development of socialism as a world process and of the struggle for social progress, for democratic relations, for peace and the equality of rights of all men and peoples in general, new experiences have been accumulated and that changes will become apparent, which will open up new prospects. That is why the importance of a constructive exchange of views and experiences within the framework of developing the cooperation between the workers parties, liberation movements, and other progressive parties on the basis of full independence, equality of rights, mutual respect, and the parties and movements' responsibility to their own workers class and people is increasing even more.

Dear comrades, the period since the founding of socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia is distinguished by great achievements in all sectors. By developing relations of socialist self-management we have created a strong guiding idea and vast space for the creative vigor of the workers class and of the working people of our country. We developed these strategic orientations together with Tito. They constitute our historic legacy, the long-term interest and orientation of all working people, of the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY.

Due to this fact a modern industry and highly productive agriculture were built. The achievements in the field of education, science, and culture prove that we have invested most in man himself. It is on this that we base the firm conviction with which we are approaching our 13th LCY Congress that we can meet the new challenges and responsibilities. The further development of the relations of socialist self-management, as well as the full national equality of rights of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities also constitute our present strategic orientation, through which we are creating the prerequisites for rapidly overcoming the difficulties that we are facing in the economy and society. These difficulties are not negligible and are an

expression of the obstruction to the development of self-management caused by the resistance of statist and bureaucratic forces. But we have adopted programs for overcoming this situation and will insist on our road of developing self-management and create the proper conditions to ensure that the workers class and the working people become the real masters of their destinies.

Dear comrades, once again we express our sincere wishes for the success of the 11th SED Congress, for the prosperity of the GDR, and for the allround development of the friendly relations between our countries. (prolonged heavy applause. The delegates rise from their seats.)

Cuba's Machado Ventura

AU050613 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 pp 5-6

["Speech by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party" at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, comrades delegates, esteemed guests:

It is an honor for us and gives us satisfaction to participate in this 11th party congress, which is taking place shortly after the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of Ernst Thaelmann's birth and immediately before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED. We convey to you, the working people and communists of the GDR, cordial greetings from your brothers-in-class of the Cuban Communist Party, its Central Committee, and in particular its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro. (strong applause)

Cuba's party and people value the great changes that have been achieved in all fields of economic and societal life in your country in all their importance. We highly assess the leading role of the communist vanguard. This irrefutably proves the correctness of the cause of socialism and the full validity of the heritage and ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Thaelmann, which are reflected in the revolutionary spirit and optimism of this party congress.

In the comprehensive and excellent accountability report given by SED Central Committee general secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, we were able to convince ourselves of the remarkable successes achieved by the workers class, the people, and the party of the GDR over these years. They are expressed in the dynamic development of the different branches of national economy, in the implementation of the party's economic strategy, in the rising of the scientific-technological potential, and in the development and implementation of a comprehensive sociopolitical program. All these goals serve the realization of our supreme striving -- to enrich the spiritual and material life of the people.

Esteemed comrades, a short time ago our party held its third party congress. This historic occasion provided us with an opportunity to give an account of our progress during the past few years, but at the same time also to critically and creatively study the deficiencies that we have to remove in order to achieve even higher goals in all fields of our society's life.

We are now celebrating the anniversary of the victory of Playa Giron [Bay of Pigs], the first military defeat of U.S. imperialism in Latin America. With the same strength and determination with which the Cuban people opposed and defeated the mercenary troops hired by imperialism and with an even greater revolutionary awareness and ever better organization the Cuban people today struggle for new progress in increasing the efficiency of economic and societal development. At the same time,

they are steadily increasing their readiness for defense in order to successfully oppose all those who want to smash their socialist achievements.

Neither the economic blockade, which has already lasted more than a quarter of a century, nor aggressions of any kind or threats by imperialism have been able to halt the Cubans' victorious march in building socialism. Our achievements are also the result of international solidarity, particularly of the generous, useful, and altruistic aid of the USSR and the other socialist countries, among which the GDR has an honorable place.

We feel obligated to express our great appreciation for the manifold aid and cooperation here before the 11th party congress, which has been granted by the fraternally linked GDR and has been of extraordinarily high value for strengthening our economy, training our cadres, and also for defending the revolution. At the same time, this is an outstanding example of the internationalist attitude of the SED, in particular of its leading representative, the esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker. (applause)

Comrades, a short time ago we were witnesses to an event of extraordinary importance for the Soviet people, the international communist movement, and all progressive and peace-loving forces. We think of the 27th CPSU Congress, which has justifiably been called historic, at which the Soviet comrades confronted the new tasks of our time with renewed elan, with prudence, and critical spirit -- tasks that, because of their scope, are of outstanding importance not only for the fatherland of Lenin but for the entire world.

Your party congress is taking place at a time when the warmongering, irresponsible, and presumptious policy of U.S. imperialism has had disastrous effects on the exacerbation of international tensions. Therefore the struggle for world peace, for thwarting this imperialist policy to gain military supremacy with which the U.S. imperialism wants to force its atrocious system of power [Herrschaftssystem] on the world, becomes the vital question of the present. In this decisive battle the peoples rely on the principled position, the power, and the indomitable will for peace of the USSR.

Within the framework of this policy to improve the International climate, we Cuban communists again express our full support for the action program submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to eliminate nuclear weapons in the world by the end of this century. (strong applause)

Proceeding from the cynical and typically imperialist hypothesis that the revolutionary achievements and the striving for freedom and independence of the peoples can be thrown back or undermined more easily and with less risk by local conflicts, the U.S. Administration has fully plunged into a counterrevolutionary crusade. Among its best-known activities are the shameless attempts to destroy the glorious Sandinist revolution, to crush the rebellion of the Salvadoran people, to destabilize Angola, to prevent the independence of Namibia, and to halt the upsurge in the struggle for self-determination of the oppressed people of South Africa by supporting the vile apartheid regime.

No less characteristic are the aid for the counterrevolutionary hordes in Afghanistan and Cambodia, the open support for Israeli expansionism, the efforts to thwart a just solution to the noble cause of the Palestinian people, the actions to prevent the independence of the heroic people of the Western Sahara, and the most recent cynical aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The past few years have shown that any cause that is inimical to the people and reactionary has been supported by the reactionary Reagan administration. The increasing strength of the rebelling courageous peoples, who day after day have proved that their

struggle for freedom, independence, and the right to life is invincible, is rising up against this policy like an insurmountable barrier. (applause)

The peoples of the Third World are the victims of hunger, unemployment, misery and underdevelopment, the scope of which has become unbearable due to foreign debts that cannot be paid back. They are therefore waging an increasing struggle to eliminate these unjust and absurd debts and to create a new international economic order. This struggle is deeply linked with the demand for halting the arms race so that a part of these financial means can be used to meet the most urgent needs of millions of people.

Dear comrades, permit me to express the unbounded trust of the Cuban Communists that you, the people and the communists of the GDR, will reach the targets which you set yourselves today for economic and societal development, and that you will master the new demands of science and technology for the benefit of the cause of socialism in your beautiful country and all over the world.

We are absolutely sure that our deep friendship, which was forged in moments of danger and difficulties and also in times of success and victories and is based on the unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to gleam as a herald of the fraternal, just, and fruitful relations between the peoples that men are striving for.

Long live the SED!
Long live the eternal friendship between Cuba and the GDR!
Long live peace and socialism! (long-lasting strong applause. The delegates stand up)

Laos' Vongvichit

AU061035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 10-11

[Address by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrade members of the Presidium, dear delegates and guests, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] I want to use my participation in the 11th SED Congress as an opportunity to convey to the SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, to all delegates of the party congress, to the communists and the heroic people of the GDR the sincere feelings of affinity and solidarity of the communists and the entire Lao people, as well as the best wishes of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, LPRP general secretary. (strong applause)

With great satisfaction we were able to note that the people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, were incited to revolutionary enthusiasm in the past years and have mastered all difficulties and impairments and reliably protected their home country. They have firmly advanced on the path of building developed socialism, have improved the material and cultural living standard, and have thus proved the superiority of the socialist social order. In building and defending their socialist homeland, the GDR people have constantly proved their spirit of proletarian internationalism by granting their active support and energetic help to the revolutionary forces and to all those struggling for peace, progress, and democracy.

The successes achieved by the GDR people represent an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community rallied around the Soviet Union. They are a great stimulus and example for all peoples struggling for peace, national independence,

democracy and social progress. These achievements demonstrate the creative application and the vital strength of Marxism-Leninism in the home country of the great Karl Marx. The Lao people are filled with enthusiasm for and pride in the successes of the fraternal people of the GDR, and regard them as their own.

For a long time there have been relations of friendship, solidarity and affinity between the Lao people and the people of the GDR. As was the case only recently in the struggle against imperialism, and also now in securing the national defense and setting up socialism, the Lao people have always received the active support and the help of the party, government, and people of the GDR. Allow me to express from this festive rostrum our deep and sincere gratitude to the party, the Government, and the fraternal people of the GDR, and in particular to Comrade Erich Honecker. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, in the past 10 years since the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan at the head, have waged a resolute and successful struggle against the intrigues and provocations of imperialism and international reaction. These were aimed at overthrowing our new social order and attacking our country. At the same time, the Lao people have directed all their strength toward the socialist construction work of the country, and have thus achieved significant successes in many fields.

The victories of the Lao people are closely linked with the solidarity, special relations, and universal cooperation with the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia. They are inseparably linked with the support, aid, and manifold cooperation granted by the USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist countries.

We have succeeded in implementing the first 5-year plan, and thus in creating a fundamental precondition for fulfilling our second plan for economic and social development in the 1986-1990 period. By more intensively utilizing the possibilities of our country, by strengthening the awareness that it is necessary to develop our own forces in the best possible way, but also by trying to win international aid, we are doing everything to advance our country constantly along the path of building socialism. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, due to the aggressive imperialist policy of the arms race on earth and in space -- in particular due to its string-puller, American imperialism -- that brings mankind to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe, the present international situation is extremely tense. We fully support the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, in particular the comprehensive program for the complete elimination of nuclear arms up to the year 2000 that was submitted on 15 January by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

We support the policy of peace and humanism announced by the 27th CPSU Congress and the recent declaration of Comrade Gorbachev in which he calls upon President Reagan to underpin the policy of peace and cooperation by deeds, just like the Soviet Union. (strong applause) We reaffirm our support for the correct attitude of the USSR that was marked by high responsibility for the fate of mankind at the Geneva summit meeting with the United States, and request that the United States concretely implement the promises made during the meeting. (applause)

We fully support the constructive proposals of the GDR and the CSSR to transform central Europe into a chemical weapons-free zone.

We resolutely oppose American imperialism's policy of threat and interference with regard to Libya and other states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. (applause)

Dear comrades, strengthened by our joint revolutionary ideology, our two peoples have stood all tests in the hard and determined struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism. Today we are struggling jointly to preserve the revolutionary achievements and, above all, to defend the outposts of socialism in Southeast Asia and Europe, for world peace, and for the friendship between peoples. (strong applause)

We want to take this fortunate opportunity to wish the 11th SED Congress every success. (applause)

We wish all delegates the best of health and great successes in implementing their honorable task. (applause)

Long live the SED!
Long live glorious Marxism-Leninism!
Long live the friendship between Laos and the GDR!
Long live world peace! (prolonged, strong applause)

Cambodia's Men Sam-an

AU050640 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 12

["Speech by Men Sam-an, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Central Committee Organization Commission" at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades and friends: We are full of joy and pride to be able to participate in the 11th SED Congress. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, all communists, and the Cambodian people we permit ourselves to convey to you, the delegates, the workers class, and the people of the GDR our most cordial, fraternal, and revolutionary greetings. (strong applause)

In the past the German workers class waged a courageous struggle against all reactionary forces of imperialism, against the Hitler fascists, and against capital oppression. Guided by the clear political line of the SED and encouraged by the close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the people of the GDR were able to develop their creative abilities and achieve great results in building developed socialism on their territory.

The GDR has a solid socialist economic basis and is one of the most developed industrial countries. As a result of the fast development and modernization of the technical sciences, the GDR people have achieved a high standard of living. The GDR has a developed agriculture and a modern socialist system of education. This system does not only correspond to the needs of its own people, but also grants aid and support to the peoples of other countries. This stable and accelerated development of science and culture equally serves the welfare of mankind. The GDR is continuously strengthening its international position and actively contributes to the struggle for peace and justice in the world.

Dear comrades and friends, the 11th SED Congress is taking place in a year which the United Nations has proclaimed the International Year of Peace. We highly esteem the attitude of the communists and the entire people of the GDR, which serves peace and justice, and particularly the statement by the general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, that the GDR people wish peace on earth and in space. (prolonged, strong applause)

The people of the GDR, themselves victims of two world wars, are trying to prevent a war by all means. We highly respect the SED because of its correct political line, its loyalty to proletarian internationalism, its determination to struggle against imperialism and the arms race, and for peace, because of its active support for the national liberation movements. The reputation of the GDR is therefore growing more and more.

The GDR has become a firm bastion of the socialist community in Europe, a strong force actively opposing all attempts to provoke a war and all aggressive actions of Western circles. We are firmly convinced that your 11th party congress will adopt a decision whose implementation will bring the GDR great new successes in construction and will pave the way toward communism. (prolonged strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends, over the past 7 years the Cambodian revolution has continuously achieved new successes in reestablishing and normalizing the people's economic life and has overcome manifold difficulties. The basis of the national economy is right in the process of being reestablished. Culture and the education and health sectors are developing favorably. The material and cultural life of the people is becoming more and more stabilized and is experiencing step-by-step improvement. The defense of the country and security are being consolidated day by day. By and by we have thwarted the manifold goals of our enemies and have seriously defeated in particularly the three reactionary Khmer groups, Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann, along the Cambodian-Thai border during the 1984-85 dry season.

This victory marks a new step in the direction toward fulfilling the strategic goals and tasks, which were set by our fifth party congress for the next 5 years. (strong applause) In our first 5-year plan the party congress paid particular attention to reestablishing and developing the economy -- of which agriculture is the main part -- which guarantees our development. The Cambodian people are determined to master all difficulties that have appeared in agriculture and in other fields as a result of the rule of the Pol Pot clique, and to successfully implement the decisions of the Fifth Party Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. (strong applause)

The successes which the Cambodian revolution achieved in all fields are inseparably linked with the special alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and with the help and support of the Soviet Union, of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, and the friends all over the world.

We are pleased that the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties and between the peoples of our two countries are steadily consolidating and developing. We would like to take this opportunity to express our deep-felt thanks to the party, the Government, and the people of the GDR for the aid and support granted daily to the People's Republic of Kamuchea in the international arena, in the political and economic field, in defense, and in the construction of our fatherland, Cambodia. (strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends, the present international situation is very tense. The reactionary forces, above all U.S. imperialism, constitute a serious threat to the peace and security of the nations and are driving mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe.

Therefore all peoples of the world are called upon to intensify their efforts now more than ever before in order to struggle against the reactionary forces, against

imperialism, and to preserve world peace, security, and the basic rights of the nations. We unreservedly support the significant statements of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January 1986 and 29 March 1986, in which the program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons all over the world by the year 2000 is outlined. (prolonged strong applause)

Side by side with the Vietnamese and the Lao people the Cambodian people are struggling with determination for a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The proposals of good will, which the three countries presented at the conferences of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, deserve a constructive response from the interested sides.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea actively supports the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for independence, sovereignty and a new international economic order. We fully support the just struggle of the Libyan people against the aggressive U.S. imperialism and for the defense of their national independence.

Dear comrades and friends, the 11th SED Congress, which is impressively celebrated, is of basic significance. We are firmly convinced that the heroic people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, will achieve outstanding successes in implementing the decisions adopted by the 11th party congress. (strong applause)

We convey fraternal and most cordial congratulations to the SED Central Committee, the communists and the people of the GDR on the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED on 21 April. We wish you new successes in the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism. (prolonged strong applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism!
Long live peace and socialism! (long-lasting strong applause. The delegates and guests stand up)

FISCHER MEETS TANZANIN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE

LD151625 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- Talks held today between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Paul Rupia, secretary of state in the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry focused on questions concerning the international situation and the struggle to maintain and safeguard peace. The two men agreed that for the prevention of a nuclear war effective measures are urgently needed in order to reduce nuclear weapons arsenals and prevent an arms race in space. These are key issues for the destiny of all peoples. Oskar Fischer and Paul Rupia praised the disarmament initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union. They strongly welcomed the extension -- announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his latest television address -- of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and the proposals for expanding international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The two sides regard activities by the six signatories of the Delhi declaration, which includes Tanzania, as timely and effective contributions to the preservation of peace.

The two men condemned the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism in Africa. They spoke out in favor of close cooperation among all forces committed to national independence, peace and social progress in rebuffing this policy. They strongly support the united action by the Frontline States and national liberation movements in the struggle for the independence of Namibia and the complete eradication of racism in South Africa. The two sides commented with satisfaction on the level of cooperation between the GDR and Tanzania. They discussed possibilities of its expansion. Paul Rupia is to hold political consultations with Deputy GDR foreign minister Gerd Koenig.

FELFE VISITS SWEDISH SEED, AGRICULTURE ENTERPRISES

LD132045 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1430 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited a Swedish seed company near Landskrona today. He then travelled to Lidkoping to view modern agricultural enterprises. Werner Felfe is accompanied by a group of GDR experts in agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs.

The GDR politician arrived in Sweden yesterday on a 3-day visit at the invitation of Agriculture Minister Svante Lundkvist.

Meets with Agricultural Official

LD142222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, 14 May (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committe, in Stockholm on Wednesday [14 May] -- met Swedish Minister of Agriculture Svante Lundkvist for a final talk. With reference to the forthcoming visit to Sweden of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, both sides said that it would serve the deepening of bilateral relations and the peaceful development of Europe. Werner Felfe praised the developing bilateral relations, which are beneficial for both countries including those in the field of agriculture. Both men spoke in favor of intensifying cooperation in agriculture, particularly in the field of agrarian science.

After the talk, Rudolf Ruethnick, GDR deputy minister of agriculture, and Karl Olov Oester, under secretary of state in the Swedish Ministry of Agriculture, signed a government agreement to protect new varieties of cultivated plants.

In the evening Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Sweden, gave a reception for the GDR delegation which comprises a group of experts.

During his visit to Sweden, Werner Felfe had friendly meetings with Bertil Maabrink, the deputy chairman of the Communist Left Party and Rolf Hagel, the chairman of the Communist Workers Party.

SWEDISH MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD131543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- A military delegation from the Kingdom of Sweden, led by General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces, was warmly welcomed on a several-day visit to the GDR on Tuesday by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army. Both sides expressed the conviction that fruitful impulses for the development of relations between the Armed Forces of the GDR and Sweden will emanate from the forthcoming talks and the visits to units and training institutions of the National People's Army.

On the same day the guests visited a training center together with Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of defense and chief of the Ground Forces Command, and were briefed on the training resources and technical equipment of the members of the branches of the service, the special troops and the services of this part of the Armed Forces.

KRENZ CHAIRS ELECTION COMMISSION 12 MAY 86

LD121706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN) -- The republic's election commission met in Berlin on Monday for its second session. Following detailed examination it confirmed the joint election proposal of the GDR National Front for the People's Chamber election on 8 June 1986. It had been presented by Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front. The candidacy and sequence on the election proposal were discussed and after unanimous assent passed at public bezirk committee meetings of the National Front in the various electoral districts.

Egon Krenz, the chairman of the election commission, assessed the comprehensive examination of the candidates for the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assemblies as a democratic procedure that is possible only under the conditions of the workers' and peasants power. In the free and open discussion over the past weeks, 703 People's Chamber and 4,302 bezirk assembly candidates have given an account of themselves. Seventeen of the citizens nominated as bezirk assembly candidates were not endorsed by their colleagues and were thus not included in the joint election proposals.

Egon Krenz emphasized that the responsible examination of the candidates affirmed again the observation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the 11th SED Congress that the steadily greater involvement of all citizens in public affairs belonged to the most important democratic traditions of our state.

The chairman of the election commission pointed out that the new stage of the election movement will be determined by the many meetings between candidates and the electors in their electoral districts. The focus in this was on the informed political talk with all citizens about the joint record in the most successful election period and about the solution of the tasks posed by the 11th SED Congress. With their achievements in the socialist competition movement, the workers in town and village underline the slogan of the election proclamation: "What has been adopted by the 11th SED Congress is all our concern; it is our election program."

In the discussion, members of the election commission emphasized that the election preparation is being supported everywhere by a high degree of social activity and is determined by the will of the workers to go to the ballot with fulfilled plans. It was noted that the preparation of the election is taking its course precisely in accordance with the electoral legislation. The election commission accepted reports on this by Erhard Mueller, chief mayor of Cottbus, and Hans-Joachim Semler, secretary of the Republic's election commission, which they confirmed. They discussed and adopted a directive for the preparation and execution of the election results of the 8 June 1986 election.

DOHLUS HOLDS TALKS WITH PCE'S CASTANO

LD092259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Berlin 9 May (ADN) -- In view of the exacerbation of the international situation as a result of influential U.S. and NATO circles, the struggle for peace is the paramount task. Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE] reached agreement on this point today.

Together with all forces of reason and realism it is necessary to stop the arms race and introduce a change to disarment and detente.

Horst Dholus told Juan Ignacio Castano and the study delegation he is leading about the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. In accord with the party's program, the course for the benefit of the people, to strengthen socialism, and to secure peace is being consistently continuted. The stable development of the first German workers' and peasants' state showed clearly what socialism is capable of when the party acts in a unified and cohesive way and when socialism is supported by the creativity of the people.

HAGER ATTENDS COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD141830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- A festive event on Wednesday in Berlin at the "Karl Marx" Party College in the SED Central Committee celebrated the 40th anniversary of the founding of this highest educational establishment of the party. Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, praised the college's achievements in training cadres, in social science research, and in propaganda work.

The decision to found the educational establishment 40 years ago carried on the traditions of revolutionary educational and political instructions policy established by Marx and Engels, said Kurt Hager. These traditions include the work in the spirit of the revolutionary left by Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, and Hermann Duncker at the college of the SED which opened in 1906. It includes above all the Rosa Luxemburg College of the KPD, set up on the initiative of Ernst Thaelmann, a tradition carried on in the work of the "Karl Marx" Party College.

The speaker dealt at length with the demands resulting from the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the steady implementation of the SED program in the qualitatively new stage of further shaping the developed socialist society. The main field of action is the unity of economic and social policy, he said. People are and will remain, even in view of the scientific-technical revolution, the chief productive force of society and will become so to an even much greater degree. They are the creators of the modern technologies and determine the aim and purpose of their application.

Kurt Hager stressed that above all, the effectiveness and creativity of living labor is increasing with the arrival of the key technologies. It is not only the efficiency of people in the production process that is being considerably increased, however. Under socialist conditions, scientific-technological progress also directly serves social progress, especially through the further shaping of the socialist character of work.

Socialism possesses a whole range of superior advantages and driving forces for mastering the scientific-technological revolution. In this connection, Hager pointed to the planned nature of cooperation and to the solidarity of the producers in the social reproduction process, to socialist competition, to socialist ideology and the sense of awareness of one's actions, to social security, and to the concurrence of the fundamental interests of all classes and strata, as well as of the concurence of social, collective, and individual interests, and to the realization of humanistic goals. Among the most important results achieved so far is the high level of qualifications of the GDR working people.

Kurt Hager said that the use of the key technologies requires corresponding and planned further development of socialist production relations. This is a dynamic process that will become still further marked with the scientific-technological revolution. The perfection of socialist production relations, which is necessary for firmly linking science with production, is evident in the development of the combines.

TISCH ADDRESSES TEXTILES GROUP ON SOCIALIST ROLES

LD132044 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch attached a high status in the national economy to the presponse to the economic and social policy laid down by the 11th SED Congress in Berlin today. He stressed to the Central Executive Council of the Textiles, Clothing and Leather Industrial Trade Union that the new competition commitments in light industry to produce an extra 600 million marks of consumer goods this year also bears witness to the willingness to perform well.

The attractiveness of real socialism is influenced to a considerable degree by what the citizens can find available in the way of products which are in demand. Harry Tisch described trade unions' concern is always to combine modern technology with improved conditions for well-being and joy on the job. This was demonstrated especially in light industry, with its high proportion of women and mothers as employees working on a multi-shift system.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR JAN-APR

LD072207 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1422 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The high dynamism and efficiency of the GDR economy continued in April, the month of the 11th SED Congress, as a result of the performance of the working people. According to provisional statistical results, the produced national income rose by 4.1 percent in the first 4 months of this year compared with the same period last year, despite continuing severe weather conditions.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries, net production rose by 8.6 percent. The plan lead increased to m1.165 billion. Labor productivity increased 8.6 percent. Costs were reduced by 2.2 percent. The plan for industrial commodity production was exceeded by m2.1 billion. The increase amounts to 4.3 percent.

The production of key technological goods continues to be determined by a high rate of growth. The production of office and personal computers increased by 97.9 percenet until the end of April, compared with the same period last year. The production of semiconductor components and electronic modules increased by 145.9 percent, including logic chips by 28.3 percent and optoelectronic semiconductor components by 29.4 percent.

The manufacture of industrial robots amounted to 4,457 units up to the end of April and increased by 39.7 percent compared to the previous year.

The over fulfillment of the plan for producing consumer goods was increased to M936 million up to 30 April 1986. Retail trade turnover increased 4 percent compared with last year.

Between January and April, 68,290 homes were built or modernized. This is 4,770 homes in excess of the plan. Living conditions for a further 205,000 citizens improved as a result. In the capital, Berlin, 9,712 homes were completed. The construction industry increased net production by 7.0 percent and achieved a plan lead of M 172 million. Labor productivity rose by 7.5 percent. Costs were reduced by 2.2 percent.

In agriculture, the sales to the state of fatstock increased by 3.0 percent and of milk by 6.6 percent compared to last year up to the end of April. The plan was overfulfilled by 41 million units in the case of eggs. The cultivation of spring grain was completed by the end of April. Net production rose by 9.1 percent in the foodstuffs industry and agaricultural technology. The forestry industry made available 166,500 cubic meters of raw timber in excess of the plan.

Net production in the transportation industry increased 5.2 percent compared with the same period last year.

In the individual spheres of industry the following growth in net production and labour productivity for every working day and the following reduction in prime costs per M 100 of goods production was attained:

	Net productivity	Productivity	Reduction in prime costs
	Percent	percent	percent
Coal and energy ore-mining	6.0	5.4	2.9
Metallurgy, and potash	10.1	10.3	2.1
Chemical industry	12.1	12.6	1.3
Electrical enginering and elecronics	14.8	14.5	3.7
Heavy engineering and plant construction	8.6	8.8	2.7
Machine tools and processing machinery' construction	14.7	14.8	3.0
General agricultural engineering and vehicle construction	10.4	10.4	2.5
Light industry	6.8	6.9	1.4
Glass and ceramics industry	6.8	6.9	2.4
Area-controlled industry and food industry	8.7	8.8	1.6
Geology	15.3	12.1	6.0

STOPH ADDRESSES FDJ GATHERING 10 MAY

LD101842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Three hundred youth brigades and research teams of the FDJ were decorated with the honorary title "Outstanding Youth Team of the GDR" today in berlin for their exemplary performances in the all-round strengthening of the socialist fatherland. The distinction was awarded to them at a gala ceremony organized by the Council of Ministers, the FDJ Central Council, and the FDG National Executive Council as a curtain-raiser to this year's "Week of Youth and Sportspeople," and on the occasion of Youth Brigades' Day. Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Polkitburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, said at the ceremony that one can say with complete justification that the FDJ had made the policy of the party of the working class, which is for the good of the people and for securing peace, its own most personal cause, and at all times showed itself to be a faithful helper and reliable combat reserve of the SED.

Taking part in the function at the official seat of the Council of State are SED Central Committee Politburo members Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee, and Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Council of the FDGB.

The ten best youth tourism institutions were honored with the title "Most Beautiful Youth Hostel of the GDR." The joint distinction of the FDJ and of the Office for Youth affairs within the GDR Council of Ministers was awarded this year for the first time.

In his speech, Willi Stoph pointed out the multiplicity of Soviet peace initiatives. These repeatedly underlined that the historic initiative for the preservation of life on our planet, of this most urgent problem of humanity, emanates from socialism. From this a great mobilizing effect is growing upon the thinking and behavior of youth.

"The members of the youth association correctly see their most important contribution to strong socialism, and thus a secure peace, as giving their best every day in the socialist competition in order to cooperate in the further intensification of our economy and the increase of labor productivity," Willi Stoph stressed. This is attested by their performances in the economic initiatives, in the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement and in the central youth projects of the FDJ. The results of their efforts to master science and technology, to develop and apply key technologies, particularly microelectronics, speaks of this to an equal extent.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT LEIPZIG FAIR USSR STAND

AU261610 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 86 p 6

["Speech by Erich Honecker" on visiting the USSR stand at the Leipzig Spring Fair on 16 March]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends and cormades: as is the tradition, at the 1986 Leipzig SpringFiar, too, we conclude the walkabout of the GDR party and state leadership with the visit to the USSR collective exhibition. I would like to congratulate you warmly, dear Soviet comrades and friends, on behalf of all of us, on this outstanding exhibition of the achievements of Soviet science and technology.

What is shown here confirms the deep impressions which the SED delegation brought back from the 27th CPSU Congress. In its statement our party's Politburo pays tribute to the 27th CPSU Congress as an outstanding event on the battle-rich, glorious path of the

Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people in building a new, truly free, and humane society. As we were able to see, our Soviet friends are firmly determined to implement the course of accelerating their country's socioeconomic development. To this end, tasks that reach far into the future were decided with the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, which was presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee, and the other documents.

We are convinced that the USSR will successfully master these enormous projects, this being of decisive importantance for strengthening socialism and safegarding peace. Rest assured that the GDR will always stand at your side as a fraternal fellow-fighter. As you know, at the 27th party congress I expressed our full support for the comprehensive USSR program to free the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, to create a system of international securty. It offers a practically unique, historic chance to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and to substitute confrontation with cooperation. Peaceful coexistence must become the universal standard of multilateral relations. The GDR, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, is actively working for this.

Dear comrades and friends: Top achievements in science and technology, accomplished through the economic power of socialism, are a weighty argument for overall trade and technical progress, which is the motto of the Leipzig Fair. This morning we were able to note with satisfaction that in this spirit the GDR combines and enterprises are presenting impressive results here in Leipzig. I do not want to go into detail, although the range of top scientific-technological achievements with a high economic benefit is very large indeed.

In short, this visit to the fair clearly showed that the GDR national economy is already now adjusting to new tasks which will decisively characterize the coming stage of its development. Here I particularly think of the key technologies. This increase in speed was reached in the preparation for our 11th party congress. This will even more facilitate continuing the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people during the next 5-year plan, too, and even beyond the year 2000.

As plan fulfillment during the first 2 months of this year shows, even under the conditions of the harsh winter highly dynamic economic development was ensured. It is a characteristic feature that overfulfillment of quantity plan targets is closely linked with solving qualitatively new tasks. This is shown, for instance, by the much-faster-than-average production in microelectronics and equipment with modern computer technology. All this is being done by people, and all for the benefit of the people.

Our national economy is becoming more and more closely linked with modern science. This corresponds to the interests of our country as well as to those of the fraternal socialist countries. We are thus able to increasingly meet our responsibilities as partner of the Soviet national economy and in CEMA. With the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress Up to the Year 2000 the CEMA member countries have set high yardsticks in order to effectively utilize the achievements of the scientific-Technological revolution for strengthening socialism. This requires a further expansion of scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. We fulfill this requirement with the long-term targets up to the year 2000 and also with concrete agreements until 1990.

The dimensions of this cooperation are clearly shown by the enormous scope of mutual goods exchange, reaching 300 million valuta mark. A major part of the joint efforts is aimed at top scientific-technological achievements, which gives this relationship a new quality. After today's walkabout we are convinced that this Leipzig Spring Fair will give a strong impetus to this development.

Dear comrades and friends: In the interest of overall trade we welcome the remarkably high participation of states and enterprises from all over the world in this year's Leipzig Fair. This, too, expresses the positive trend to develop international trade on the basis of equality, independence, and mutual benefit, that is, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We are sure that this trend will gain ground and triumph in international trade relations.

Let us raise our glasses to:

-- the further consolidation of the unshakable fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR, the steady deepening of our friendship;

-- the successful implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress;

-- peace in the world.

BRIEFS

CUBAN ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS -- Havana, 13 May (ADN) -- Cuba will deliver integrated circuits, filters, and other electronic components to the GDR this year for the first time. This was agreed during the bilateral specialists' meeting in Havana. The agreement also foresees an increase in Cuban specialist staff qualifiying in GDR enterprises. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 13 May 86 LD]

INITIAL REACTION TO GORBACHEV CHERNOBYL SPEECH

Moscow Correspondent

LD142126 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Correspondent Mihaly Hardi report from Moscow on 14 May speech by Mikhail Gorbachav -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] You can read the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev in greater detail tomorrow morning in our dailies. Mihaly Hardi saw the whole Soviet television newsreel in the Moscow studio. Here is the Moscow correspondent's first impression of the speech:

[Begin Hardi recording] The first obvious conclusion is that we are over the most difficult, most critical period. This is indicated not only by the speech just delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, but the Soviet experts' statements in the past days. The essence of these is that there has been success in averting the danger of a more serious catastrophe. It also is apparent that, for various reasons, the events of the past 2 and 1/2 weeks have led to a kind of East-West confidence crisis that has set back the dialogue started in Geneva.

It is too early for an analysis of the new Soviet proposals because the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev was delivered scarcely a few minutes ago here on Soviet television. It is probable that here in Moscow's Studio Nine, where I am now sitting, and at other forums too, the Soviet proposals will still be discussed in detail.

In any case, the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident has made world public opinion and the leaders of the great powers aware that inthe area of nuclear energy use for peaceful purposes, international collaboration is needed, which is qualitatively new. In any case, Mikhail Gorbachev affirmed this time that the Soviet Union remains ready to continue the process which started with the Geneva summit meeting in November last year. [end recording]

MAGYAR HIRLAP Commentary

LD160918 Budapest MTI in English 0735 GMT 16 May 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- 'The whipping up of hysteria and the discriminative measures taken against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries after the Chernobyl accident are further links in the chain of hostile acts that followed Geneva and included air raids upon Libya, the expulsion of Soviet UN-diplomats, the infringement of Soviet territorial seas, the renewal by the USA of underground nuclear tests, and the refusal and hushing up of Soviet disarmament proposals,' a commentary in Friday's MAGYAR HIRLAP writes.

'Some Western analysts are of the view that Washington and those who support its policy are mking an attempt to asses the 'tolerance limit' of the new Soviet leadership which is, beyond doubt, a dangerous game. The Soviet reaction including Mikhail Gorbachev's very sincere speech on Wednesday, disclosing the conditions of the Chernobyl accident in detail and making new proposals for international cooperation in nuclear power industry and for a further limitation of nuclear tests, indicates that Moscow has not lost its soberness, and continued its foreign policy outlined in Gorbachev's statement on January 15 and in the congress report.

'Unfortunately, Washington has refused, with the same consistence and almost without any consideration, the initiatives made by Gorbachev on Wednesday, including the proposal for holding a special Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Hiroshima to discuss a nuclear test ban. The White House did not see any 'new elements in the Soviet initiative' once again.

'It happens rarely, however, that hostile acts make no impact on world policy. Their full 'decomposition' usually takes much longer than that of the radioactive isotopes which escaped during the Chernobyl accident.

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Official Protests EEC Meat Ban

LD101916 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)- The EEC Commission in Brussels has imposed a ban on the import of fresh meat, slaughter cattle and pig from the socialist countries. Commenting on the decision in the Saturday radio programme "168 Hours", Tibor Antalpeter, head of a department at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, referred to the opinion of the World Health Organization that the embargo on food import from East European states is entirely ungrounded scientifically.

Hungary immediately protested against the measure on the ground that it continuously supplied various European countries with official measurement data which clearly indicated the extent of pollution. The figures did not justify any import restriction. Hungary also offers to stock export consignments with a certificate including measurement data. It is to be hoped that the measure will be cancelled on the basis of the data supplied by the competent Hungarian authorities.

On the separate import restricing measures of the French Government, Tibor Antalpeter said that the decision shows the influence of French agricultural circles that are well known for protectionism.

Radiation Levels 'Normal'

LD151117 Budapest MTI in English 15 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- According to the latest radiation level measurements the radioactive content of the air, the soil and surface waters of Hungary have returned to the normal level, characteristic of the period before the Chernobyl accident.

VARKONYI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GDR

LD142134 Budapest MTI in English 1923 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, concluding his visit to the German Democratic Republic, returned to Budapest Wednesday.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV 14 MAY CHERNOBYL SPEECH

LD142256 Warsaw PAP in English 2151 GMT 14 May 86

["Atom Era Imperatives" -- by PAP journalist Mariusz Kuklinski]

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- Mikhail Gorbachev's speech devoted to effects of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant breakdown was directed both to the Soviet people and nations of the world, and indicated the imperatives of the atom era for internal and international relations alike, as atomic energy has firmly established itself in more and more countries.

The atom era imposes its imperatives not only on individual nations, but also their global community, and "definitely calls for a new approach to international relations and a new political thinking," as the Soviet leader has put it.

His explicitly-worded address touched upon the fundamental dilemma facing states which are active in the international arena and above all those holding nuclear energy in whatever form: Should the Chernobyl disaster be used to strengthen the international system of cooperation or to undermine it, to strengthen peace, or prepare war?

As the USSR has been calling for general strengthening of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and enhancement of its competence, chiefly in nuclear power station operation security and international cooperation in case of a breakdown, in recent years the U.S. has led delegations of its allies out of IAEA sessions, for political reasons, and has been "withdrawing" from that major body and blackmailed it just like it did before to UNESCO, and finally ignored appeals from a majority of world community for halting nuclear explosions in Nevada in response to the Soviet testing moratorium.

Chernobyl has caused loss of human lives, but how many lives would, or will be lost, if some terrorist group manages to make away with even a tactical nuclear bomb from U.S. arsenals in, say, the FRG or Belgium?

Hence such profound significance of the offer for both superpower leaders to meet to agree on a nuclear testing ban for instance in Hiroshima whose people had already experienced what is atom used for destruction.

URBAN DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Says Trade Not Affected

LD152042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] At Jerzy Urban's meeting today with Polish journalists, youth issues were among the topics discussed, and questions were asked about the government's stand on the law on youth. But this was not the only subject. Jerzy Urban said that the effects of the accident at the Ukrainian nuclear power station will not affect Poland's economic situation and its trade balance.

Asked whether the safety system at the Polish nuclear power station being built in Zarnowiec is up to the world standard, the press spokesman said:

[Begin recording] The safety system of the Zarnowiec plant will comply with world standards and requirements. The catastrophe at the Chernobyl power station will not cause any changes to the plans that have been adopted because the nuclear power station in Zarnowiec has a different cooling system. In fact, this type of power plant, is used in the CEMA countries and in Finland. While making decisions about the location of the power station and during the design state, so-called nuclear safety analyses were made, that is analyses of possible -- although highly unlikely -- accidents which, hypothetically, can happen and can result in a threat to the plant's personnel or to people around the plant. This analysis, in the form of a so-called safety report, will be made once more before the launching of the plant and will, of course, take into consideration the experiences resulting from the Chernobyl accident. [end recording]

Other questions and subjects at Minister Jerzy Urban's conference today included the cadres policy, economic measures aimed at speeding up the implementation of technological progress, and the influences of the rationing of goods and raw materials on the process of economic reform.

Nuclear Plant Plans Unchanged

LD151422 Warsaw PAP in English 1322 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 15: According to a statement by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban at a conference for Polish journalists, the range of consequences of the Chernobyl breakdown is not such as to influence Poland's economic situation or the whole foreign trade. Such after effects can be estimated only in some fields such as dairy industry and horticulture. I do not believe that the losses in these fields of economy could have a substantial significance although in individual enterprises in these industries they can be quite large, Urban said.

Urban also said that summer camps for children and holidays would be safe for health in all parts of Poland.

Chernobyl breakdown will not entail any changes in the adopted plans. The power plant to be built in Zarnowiec has been based on a different cooling system.

In line with the world principle to guarantee the highest possible level of security, the blueprints provide for the deep protection comprising three successive levels of safety.

FURTHER ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Extended Milk Rationing

LD141946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announces that the rationed sale of full fat powdered milk for children has now been extended to the end of May. It applies to babies. The norm established is 1 kg per child which can be purchased with coupon no seven on the May ration cards for babies. The rationing for infants has been extended because earlier [before the Chernobyl accident] a decision was made about powedered milk supplies for children 1 to 2 years old.

People Not Eating Vegetables

LD140904 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 13 May 86

[Interview with Docent Jerzy Skierniewice, not further identified, by unidentified moderator; from the "Agricultural Gazette" program]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] The accident at the Ukrainian power plant has aroused many understandable fears. These are shown in the fact that in Poland the demand for vegetables on the market has declined. Our studio guest is Docent Jerzy Skierniewice. Docent, you have the latest news on the subject.

[Skiernieiwice] Yes. At the institute [not further identified], we are trying to keep track of the level of contamination. We have a radiometric laboratory which does this very systematically for the Skierniewice Voivodship and occasionally for the whole country. Here I must say that we are somewhat taken aback that the communiques about the state of contamination, the official communiques that are announced to the community, are simply being misconstrued. People have stopped eating vegetables, and in so doing can seriously damage their health. As for the degree of contamination, which we are constantly monitoring, this degree at present is completely within the range of the overall background. Consequently this degree is zero, or, well, somewhere around zero-one or zero-four maximum, in the case of some vegetables. And the background is normally considerably higher during the precontamination period. [sentence as heard]

[Moderator] Let us add that vegetables are grown as a rule in glass or foil tunnels.

[Skierniewice] Indeed, such vegetables can be expected to have a lower degree of contamination than for those grown in the open. Consequently there is no reason why children should not eat these vegetables for they could only be harmful if for example, we were to eat 100 kg of lettuce all a once. Of course, the washing of vegetables is a very important precaution, even during normal times. If one is very careful -- indeed this is essential for hygiene -- then this washing considerably decreases the degree of contamination.

Poznan Directive on Cows Lifted

LD160721 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 15 May 86

[Government communique]

[Text] As of today, the 30 April directive of the voivoda banning the pasturing of cows in the open air and feeding them with green fodder is lifted in the Poznan Voivodship.

1 MAY KRAKOW 'TERRORIST ATTACK' PLANS REVEALED

LD152027 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1807 GMT 15 May 86

[Studio program on 1 May planned terrorist attack in Krakow with remarks by Lt Colonel Janusz Olkiewicz, spokesman for the Ministry of Internal affairs; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Ladies and gentlemen we will now show you a program about an attempted terrorist attack planned for 1 May which has been uncovered. Here is Lieutenant Colonel Janusz Olkiewicz, press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs:

[Olkiewicz] I would like to tell you about the case which the Security Service dealt with a few days before the May Day feast. The public was informed at the time that Radio Free Europe and other Western radio stations were calling for street demonstrations. The so-called political underground, apart from the publication of appeals for demonstrations, with the aid of Munich radio, was also at the same time preparing a different kind of action. A kind of a general rehersal was held in Warsaw.

[Unidentified speaker] The explosion of a device for scattering of leaflets occured approximately here, and caused injuries to a pregnant woman, about 20 years old.

[Announcer] Here are the petards with an aid of which leaflets were scattered, and at the Centrum Store in Warsaw one such petard caused burns to a woman. Another petard, which exploded at the Central Railway Station injured some children.

[Olkiewicz] As I have already said, this was a general rehersal. Krakow was chosen as the location for the actual terrorist attack. A Krakow official from the internal affairs office criminal offenses department will give details:

[Official] For some time reports that an explosion was being planned in the area of the Bienczyce church were being sent to the West. That is why today the sappers from one of the military units began to search the area around the church for explosives. Also the district internal affairs office in Nowa Huta received a written request from the parish of Bienczyce to search the church itself. So far no explosives have been found.

[Announcer] The area was searched for many hours but nothing was found. Who knows, perhaps the reports of the explosives in the locality of the Bienczyce church were meant to distract attention from other places. It transpired that, in fact, the launchers containing explosives were installed on the roof of a townhouse at the main market in Krakow. They were discovered by the sappers just before May Day. The launchers were aimed at the market -- where, on 1 May, a crowd of 100,000 gathered. In accordance with working class tradition, people came with their children, and families. They were to be met by these launchers -- 18 barrels and 14 missiles. Let us imagine that they are being shot into the crowds gathered at the market, which is surrounded by narrow, ancient streets. Imagine what would be happen here if panic broke out. Imagine the panic at the (?Haysel stadium). The launchers were to be fired by remote radio control. A terrorist safely hidden just had to press a button. Ironically, 4 of 18 launchers, were loaded with leaflets.

[Olkiewicz] I have in front of me the leaflets which were in the launchers. Allow me to read excerpts from them: For 5 years now, on this day, the Polish workers have demonstrated their views, risking their health and life.

The content of these leaflets departs totally from what was to happen on 1 May at the Krakow market. The terrorists who identify themselves with the workers are in fact not connected with them at all; on the contrary, they are undertaking actions aimed at the working class. The terrorists demonstrated extreme cunning here by installing the launchers with powerful explosives to be fired by remote control to create panic and injuries. Using remote radio control to fire the launchers guaranteed the terrorists some safety for themselves, while at the same time allowing them to observe everything, if their plan was succesful. The terrorism which we described today, like any other kind of terrorism, was an attempt of banditry aimed against the greatest human treasure -- health and life. All of the 100,000 people gathered in the Krakow market square were in danger. If such an attempt is repeated anywhere at any time, then anyone could be in danger. That is why we must all oppose terrorism. If anyone of you, ladies and gentlemen, could assist us in the matter discussed today, please contact your nearest militia unit. Thank you.

Fitting in this framework are collaboration projects among which the construction in USSR territory of the gas pipe at Yamburg -- western border of the USSR and of the ore enriching combine at Krivoyrog. In view are also further cooperation ventures regarding Romania's participation in the expansion and building of new production unit in the USSR and the specialization of the manufacture of machine tools, farm machinery, electrical engineering and electronic equipment, chemicals, etc. They add to the Romania side's participation in the building of the pulp combine of Ust-Ilimsk, an asbestos dressing combine at Kembay and of the south Ukraine nuclear power plant.

The Romanian-Soviet cooperation in sciences also takes new, ever more complex and mutually advantageous forms. The cooperation programme in the field for the 1986-1990 interval, signed in Bucharest this year, covers more than 130 research themes and cooperation aspects in all the important areas of the two countries' economies.

Cooperation ties develop powerfully in culture, the arts, education, underlain by the agreement on cultural cooperation the signing of which, 30 years ago, has recently been celebrated.

Steadily growing on a bilateral plane the Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation develops multilaterally, within the CMEA the highly topical questions of which is to jointly solve problems like the meeting of the needs for fuel, energy and raw materials, machinery and equipment, modern technologies.

The manysided cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union is completed by their cooperation on an international plane, for the benefit of the cause of peace, disarmament, nuclear in the first place, international collaboration and understanding.

The Romanian people, Socialist Romania hailed the new proposals contained in the programme of disarmament measures of the CC of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev assessing this programme as very important as it meets peoples' expectations and is apt to contribute to the general progress of disarmament and peace. That is why it should be supported most firmly and action be taken most resolutely to carrying in into effect.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed at the Thirteenth RCP Congress: I would like to point to the permanent concern of our party and state to steadily develop cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will further do our utmost to expand economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union, to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between our peoples and parties.

RCP'S ION CARCEI MEETS DKP LEADER MIES IN BONN

AU052025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1616 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 5/5/1986 -- From Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Herbert Mies was conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of successes in his activity at head of the German Communist Party. Thanking, the chairman of the German Communist Party asked that Nicolae Ceasuescu be conveyed warm greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness and other successes in the future. The exchange of messages took place when Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party received Ion Carcei, member of the CC of the RCP, who represented the Romanian Communist Party at the eighth congress of the DPK. The relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the DKP were evoked and the joint wish was expressed to further develop them in the interests of the two countries, of the cause of peace and socialism.

HASANI ELECTED PRESIDENT OF PRESIDENCY

LD150932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0829 GMT 15 May 86

["Announcement by the SFRY Presidency" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- At its special session chaired by Radovan Vlajkovic the SFRY Presidency has elected and appointed Sinan Hasani to the post of presideny and Lazar Majsov to the post of vice president of the SFRY. The election and appointment of the president and the vice president were carried out in keeping with the SFRY Constitution and according to the regular succession as established by the rules of procedure for the SFRY Presidency. The 1-year mandate of the new president and vice president comes into effect 16 May.

The formal session and announcement ceremony was attended by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Upon the expiration of his 1-year mandate as president, Radovan Valjkovic extended his congratulations to the newly-elected president and vice president and stressed that the Presidency has worked collectively and in a democratic atmosphere, in total unity and with Yugoslavia's interests as its first task.

Having expressed gratitude on behalf of Lazar Mojsov and himself for the election and appointments, Sinan Hasani thanked and paid tribute to Radovan Vlajkovic for his successful work as president of the SFRY Presidency.

"I am convinced," Sinan Hasani said, "that, as before, the SFRY Presidency will continue to perform successfully its constitutional duties at home and to represent Yugoslavia in the world. The difficulties facing our society require even more responsibility and underscore the duties of every individual organ in our political system, and in the SFRY Presidency, in particular. We have voluminous tasks, duties and responsibility ahead of us, particularly as regards the implementations of the long-term economic stabilization program and the further development of the political system of socialist self-management. We have clearly defined guidelines for and program of both the economic and social development of the country. What we need is action -- general and united in all the spheres of life and work. We have to be resolute and consistent in implementing the established policy and programs which we jointly adopted. I stress Yugoslavia's unity as the main prerequisite for emerging from the difficulties and for our society's further program. "The changeover of generations in cadres and this year's congresses will provide new stimuli for the full mobilization of all creative forces in society, for fresh efforts to emerge from the crisis and for development and social progress along Tito's and our path of development on the basis of socialist self-management and Yugoslavia's nonaligned foreign policy," Sinan Hasani said.

POLITIKA Comments on Changes

AU142053 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 86 p 9

[Dragos Ivanovic article: "Changes in the SFRY Presidency"]

[Excerpts] In the middle of May, the usual changes at the head of the SFRY Presidency will take place according to the set sequence. In place of Radovan Vlajkovic (Vojvodina), whose I-year term of office is just expiring, the post of the president of the Presidency will be taken over by Sinan Hasani (Kosovo).

In conformity with this rotational principle and the 1-year term of office, Lazar Mojsov (Macedonia), will assume the position of vice president.

Although these personnel changes are carried out every year without any particular ceremoney, the nevertheless are not a mere routine act. The are always followed with exceptional and understandable attention by the public, for in our system of political power, the SFRY Presidency is the collective head of state possessing large constitutional responsibilities.

There is no doubt that one of the most delicate responsibilities of the SFRY Presidency relates to the realization of the equality of the peoples and nationalities, or rather the harmonization of the common interests of the republics and provinces. This duty is continuously topical, considering the fact that decisions in the federation are taken on the principle of consensus, which of course presupposes inevitable conflict situations, or to put it more precisely, differences in views between the federal units. In such situations, particularly when a temporary measure must be adopted because there is no agreement in the assembly, the Presidency must use all its authority, political skill, and tolerance in order to arrive at a decision acceptable to all the peoples and nationalities.

In the past few years, on several occasions when other organs in the federation were not able to formulate a unified policy and decision, the SFRY Presidency successfully proved itself, contributing to the harmonization of social interests. Percisely because it successfully ensures stability and eliminates the conflicts that arise, the Presidency has been confirmed as an integrating factor in Yugoslavia's political system.

Who Instead of Mikulic

As is known, Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, has been proposed as the person to form the new Federal Executive Council. Since these two offices cannot be joined, the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina will relieve him of his duties as a Presidency member, once he is elected premier. Until the election, or rather the proclamation of a new SFRY Presidency member from Bosnia-Hercegovina, this office will be held by the President of the Presidium of this republic.

NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE TO SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD151757 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today new delegates were appointed to the SFRY Assembly for a 4-year mandate. This took place in separate sessions of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, after a report by verification commissions which established that there were no irregularities in the republics and provinces in electing delegates to the SFRY Assembly.

Ivo Vrandecic (Croatia) is the new president and Nedjo Borkovic (Kosovo) is the new vice president of the SFRY Assembly. Milka Takeva- Grigorijevic (Macedonia) is the new president of the Federal Chamber, while Milenko Bojanic (Serbia) is the new president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Vilmos Molnar (Vojvodina) is the vice president of the Federal Chamber, while Nikola Filipovic (Bosnia)Hercegovina) is the vice president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. They have a mandate of 1 year. Elections to the highest assembly positions are in accordance with the established order of representation of the republics and provinces in the country's highest delegate body.

This formal occasion in the SFRY Assembly was attended by Radovan Vlajkovic, Stane Dolanc, Veselin Djuranovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Hamdija Pozderac, Mitja Ribicic, Nikola Stojanovic, Dimce Belovski, Milka Planinc, Aleksandar Grlickov, Lazar Djodjic, Josip Trajkovic, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec and by a delegation of the Council of the Federation. Addressing the delegates newly elected President of the SFRY Assembly Ivo Vrandecic stressed that the further development of the socioeconomic and political system, the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the tasks which will be set by the 13th LCY Congress, will be the focus of the SFRY Assembly's activity in the next 4 years. The realization of the program of economic stabilization and the development of self-management demand, he said, changes in the ways of thinking, ideological starting points, and the behavior of people, as well as the involvement of all subjective forces, in which the SFRY Assembly plays an important role.

Enumerating objectives which should be realized, Vrandecic in particular stressed the restructuring of the economy, that is, the development of modern production forces, on the basis of a speedier development and application of know-how, technological innovation and the operation of economic laws and market criteria, with greater self-managing integration in the unified Yugoslav economic area and a wider participation in the international labor division. It is necessary to eliminate causes of delays in the development of socialist self-management and the control of the working class over the results of their labor and the entire social reproduction, through strengthening individual and joint motivation for work and the development of the cult of work as the basic assumption of development.

It is necessary to strengthen further the unity of the SFRY, on the bases of equality of the nations and nationalities and socialist self-management and on the basis of preserving and consolidating one of the greatest gains of the revolution, brotherhood and unity. Stressing that agreement-seeking, agreement-reaching, and the harmonization of stands were the bases on which relations in the assembly's work should be developed and built, Ivo Vrandecic added that in this it is necessary to have mutual confidence and respect for everybody's opinions, while at the same time considering the interests of the society as a whole.

In the community such as ours, he said, this is the only way to ensure the full equality of all nations and nationalities and the realization of the constitutional role of the republics and provinces. Saying, however, that it matters what sort of solutions are offered when reaching agreements, the new president of the assembly pointed out that all efforts have to be directed towards reaching agreements about those solutions which are the best for the entire Yugoslav community, with the comment that, as a rule, what is best for the whole does not present the sum of what is best for the parts of the whole. Ivo Vrandecic paid tribute to the outgoing SFRY Assembly, assessing that it had, together with the Federal Executive Council and despite extraordinary difficult conditions in which it worked, made a large contribution to efforts for finding a way out of the crisis. In particular he thanked the Federal Executive Council and its President Milka Planinc for great efforts toward solving many very complex questions.

President of the joint working bodies were also elected today. They are as follows: Commission for Constitutional Questions: Ivo Vrandecic; Administrative Commission: Emin Dobardzic (Montenegro); Information Commission: Sandor Dobo (Vojvodina); Establishing Common Texts in the Languages of Yugoslavia Commission: Jusuf Alagic (Bosnia-Hercegovina); Petitions and Complains Commission: Joze Marold (Slovenia); Commission for the Protection and Improvement of the Human Environment: Dr Marjan Rozic (Slovenia); Commission for Science: Dr Slobodan Oligorijevic (Serbia); Commission for Agriculture: Branislava Trivic (Bosnia-Hercegovina); Monitoring the Operating Procedures of the SFRY Assembly Commission: Pavle Tasevski (Macedonia); and Monitoring the Implementation of the Law and Associated Labor Commission: Djemsit Durici (Kosovo).

Ljubomir Bulatovic (Kosovo) was appointed the secretary general of the SFRY Assembly.

At separate sessions of the chambers delegates elected presidents and members of working bodies. The following delegates were elected presidents of the working bodies in the Federal Chamber: Socioeconomic Relations Committee: Radivoj Tepsic (Croatia); Socio-political Relations Committee: Desimir Jovanovic (Kosovo); Internal Policy Committee: Bozo Kovac (Slovenia); Foreign Policy Committee: Mijat Sukovic (Montenegro); National Defense Committee: Bogdan Tankosic (Vojvodina); Federal Budget Committee: Burhan Ademi (Macedonia); Administration of Justice Committee: Borislav Krajina (Bosnia-Hercegovina); Labor, Health and Social Policy Committee: Janez Kern (Slovenia); Veterans and Disabled Veterans Questions Committee: Branko Kostic (Serbia); Mandate and Immunity Commission: Efimija Kojkova (Macedonia); Legislative and Legal Commission: Petar Starcevic (Croatia); and Control of State Security Service Commission: Zivko Vasilevski (Macedonia).

The following delegates were elected presidents of the working bodies in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Social Planning and Development Policy: Stojan Andov (Macedonia); Markets and Prices Committee: Krsta Avramovic (Serbia); Finance Committee: Jernej Jan (Slovenia); Credit and Montery System Committee: Djordje Peklic (Bosnia-Hercegovina); Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Committee: Vojo Srzentic (Montenegro); Developing the Economies of Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces Questions Committee: Stanko Golik (Croatia); Mandate and Immunity Commission: Djordji Jankovic (Serbia); and Legislative and Legal Commission: Tomislav Knezevic (Montenegro).

The Yugoslav Interparliamentary Union Group and the Club of the Delegates to the SFRY Assembly were also constituted today.

GORBACHEV SPEECH ENDS 'INFORMATION HIATUS'

AU151634 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Branislav Canak commentary]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on television is undoubtedly of extraordinary political (?importance). Until yesterday, the official Soviet reaction to Chernobyl events was fully in the spirit of the traditional Soviet reaction where such and similar events are concerned. A change in this tradition was announced at the 27th CPSU Congress. In the case of Chernobyl, a timely informing of the public in their own country and abroad would have had a particular international significance because of the possible consequences for the health of the people.

The information hiatus after the nuclear power station accident spontaneously led to comparisons with similar hiatuses and even to speculations in the world, as is usual in such circumstances. Let us remember that at the time of the downing of a South Korean airliner over Sakhalin 3 years ago, it was asserted that Andropov allegedly did not know anything about it.

Gorbachev's television speech aimed at (?dismissing all the) suspicions voiced in this specific case, and strove to make the peculiar nature of the Chernobyl catastrophe the only possible (?reason) for the lag in information. From this position, Gorbachev addressed criticism at all those who tried to exploit the catasrophe for political-ideological purposes.

On the other hand, the specific nature of the dire disaster, or rather the nuclear reaction outsideman's control, was used by Gorbachev as a good starting position for a political-ideological reply in the form of an extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests until the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. A call to Reagan was also repeated to hold an urgent meeting in a European city or in (?Hiroshima).

It remains to be seen whether the Chernobyl radiation will make Washington accept the Moscow offer on this occasion. Judging by all the signs, it does not seem very likely. Nevertheless, this topic must be discussed. It would be democratic if all who are affected and who will be affected by the registered and unregistered radiation were to participate in it.

ECONOMIC WOES, FRAGMENTATION SAID INCREASING

PM151515 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Alain Jacob report: "Yugoslavia Has Trouble With Its Republics"]

[Text] Belgrade -- Frankly, things are not going very well.... But this is not the great depression, with rationing, shortages, and electricity cuts, which was experienced 3 years ago when Yugoslavia -- without Tito -- was forced to admit that it had lived on credit for too long. Belgrade is now enjoying a late but warm spring, the terrace cafes are overflowing, the stores have stocks of virtually everything, and there is no shortage of gasoline to enable people to drive their Zastavas to their weekend homes in the surrounding districts on Saturdays and Sundays....

Of course, this assumes that they have the money to do so. Although Yugoslavia is coping better with its crisis, it has not eliminated its symptoms or its causes. Inflation is around 100 percent, almost 1 worker in 7 is unemployed, and although the foreign debt has been rescheduled it is still placing a very heavy financial burden on the country.

Of course people manage somehow, and the working hours in the country encourage them to do so, since people have to be at work by 0700 or even earlier and finish around 1500. Look what happens at that time, for example, on the Voivodina road through the fertile plain of Pannonia: You will see more people in the fields than in the morning, some weeding, some plowing, and some cutting grass for their rabbits. However, this smacks strongly of a makeshift approach -- sometimes the "second job" turns into scheming -- and you cannot talk to anybody in Belgrade without being told that the system is not working and that "things must change."

What exactly must change? Self-management and its cumbersome aspects are questioned. In lean times the assemblies, which jealously guard their rights and the delegations at many levels, do not really encourage policies of financial discipline or industrial redeployment. Moreover, they have produced their own bureaucracies and parallel decisionmaking channels, through which power devolves not necessarily on those best qualified but rather on those who have friends "in high places."

LCY Presidium member Nikola Stojanovic refused to talk of a "crisis" in self-management but readily admitted that there is a "loss of control" and "stagnation," each person being more concerned with his most immediate interests than with improving the efficiency of the production apparatus.

In his view respecting "objective economic criteria" is the precondition for a "new development of self-management."

However, that is no longer the essential thing now, and in government and LCY circles and among relatively open dissidents -- the range of dissidents is varied here -- it is primarily on the crisis in the federal institutions that the emphasis is now being placed. In this sphere nobody regards the term "crisis" as too strong, even if the problem is complex and not everybody agrees on how to solve it.

At the risk of oversimplifying, let us try to make things clear. The 1974 Constitution greatly increased the republics' powers at the expense of the federal authorities, giving them not only very broad autonomy but also the right of veto over decisions taken at federation level which they deem contrary to their specific interests. The application of the Constitution over the past 12 years (406 articles!) has contributed to what some people have no hesitation in calling the "fragmentation of power," with local bodies which are not theoretically empowered to do so making increasing use of this right of veto. Two "autonomous provinces" -- Voivodina and Kosovo -- which form part of the Republic of Serbia, are also trying to assert themselves as independent entities making their own decisions. Finally, the gap between the respective levels of development in the different regions of Yugoslavia -- from northern Slovenia, which is virtually part of industrial Europe, to Kosovo which borders on Third World poverty -- have simply accentuated the differences.

Autarkic Trends

The result is that a policy of "every man for himself" has been established throughout the federation, the central government bodies finding it extremely difficult to pass laws and adopt regulations -- in the spheres of planning, investment, incomes policy, and economic and financial relations with foreign countries -- which can be applied throughout the country. Even if laws are passed, how many times do they remain a dead letter because of the resistance produced by a parochial spirit which is particularly strong because its historical roots are deep?

Although Tito was the unifier of a Yugoslav people who fought for their freedom and demonstrated a very strong desire for independence after the war -- particularly in face of the Soviet attempts to interfere in their internal affairs -- old antagonisms are now surfacing to undermine a fragile national unity.

A story which is frequently told in Belgrade says a great deal about this:

"How will we survive if the Soviets attack us?"

"We will fight them with determination!"

"And what if they do not attack us?"

There are some Yugoslavs who find this type of humor rather distasteful. For instance Serbians who, although they belong to the biggest ethnic group in the population (36 percent), still feel unwanted today. They say that there was such a strong desire to counter "greater Serbian hegemonism" -- a vestige of the old Kingdom of Serbia -- that other nationalities in the federation were systematically favored, as if "a strong Yugoslavia required a weak Serbia."

Of course there is the problem of Kosovo, from which the Serbs feel pushed out by Albanian nationalism. But other clashes are surfacing. This is particularly the case with the Croatians who, to put things politely, did not all stand by the Serbian partisans against the German occupier during the last war. This historical scar remains, but a section of the Croatian Catholic clergy have an unfortunate tendency to make things worse by holding memorial services for prominent people -- like Mr Stepinac, late archbiship of Zagreb -- whose collaboration with the Nazis is regarded as an established fact on the Serbian side. This does not encourage fraternal friendship among the peoples, and intercommunal marriages, for instance, are becoming increasingly rare.

It is against this background, in which everybody tries to go his own way, that the federal government is powerless to deal with the egoism of regional interests, and autarkic trends are developing in each republic which usually run counter to the requirements of a rational development of the national economy as a whole but are encouraged by a kind of internal protectionism which allows all kinds of duplication. Do people realize that trade among the different republics of the Yugoslav federation is proportionately smaller than among the EEC member countries?

Nobody regards this situation as satisfactory or even tolerable in the long term. In an opinion poll carried out recently by the weekly NIN, 55 percent of the people questioned thought that "all the institutions together" were responsible for the failure to implement the economic stabilization program (adopted in 1983), and 52 percent think that the government's action was hampered mainly by "the slow pace of dialogue among the republics and the provinces."

The remedies suggested on the basis of this observation are not all the same. Aleksandar Grlickov, a Macedonian, who is chairman of the Socialist Alliance and a professor of political sciences, presented on the most coherent analyses of the state of affairs. We must, he said, "put an end to state trade unionism," the encourage "all initiatives, including those of the private sector," and ensure that the LCY "is not integrated into the state" and that, in keeping with its program, it becomes more democratic, does not have "a monopoly of cadres," and gives more importance "to the criteria of quality and competence" in the choice of personnel.

He admitted that it is impossible to eliminate overnight the right of veto granted to the republics by the 1974 Constitution. Its use could at least by quickly limited to the spheres for which the constitution really makes provision and its exercise reserved for those authorities which are theoretically privileged to use it, in other words the republic assemblies, not their various governments and administrations.

Centralism and Separatism

Dr Grlickov said in substance that centralism and separatism have long been regarded as equally dangerous to the federal system. "But, in politics, you have to choose your priorities and the most obvious extremes are those of the separatist factions." This right of veto laid down in the Constitution is used by the republics in almost "the same way as the powers in the UN Security Council." This is the reason for a "deadlock" in the federal system on which there has so far not been enough thought.

It is probably as much a matter of individuals as institutions. Prof Markovic -- once expelled from the university for "ideological deviationism" but still a member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences -- thinks that there are two conflicting currents within the LCY itself which surface in turn but tend to neutralize each other; one if reformist, the other conservative, and the balance of forces between them remains uncertain and variable.

In addition to this there is an erosion of political officials, accentuated by the rotation system which means, for instance, that the head of state changes every year and the prime minister every 4 years. Very few of these men and women who regularly change places enjoy real national support. This produces a division between the leaders and a population which is both critical and skeptical about their abilities to lift the country out of its rut.

All our interlocutors, from Milovan Djilas [One of Tito's closes aides who become a dissident, was fired in 1953-1954 and was given several prison sentences] to the LCY Presidium and the Socialist Alliance Presidium, and including academics and journalists, suggested in one way or another that solutions could only be found by greater democratization. "A new quality of political life," Aleskandar Grlickov said, "requires public opinion to exert a greater influence." This is a way assumes that the problem has been solved. Moreoever, this public opinion is far from having no voice in a country where, aside from the respect owed to Tito's memory and a few "historical" taboos, anything, or virtually anything, can be written or said. This is true to such an extent that in the trials of some particularly bold intellectuals the government has been forces to back down and reduce sentences.

The Yugoslavs are acutely aware of the freedom they enjoy under their institutions and regime with all their faults and perhaps partly because of these faults. Surely wanting a more "effective" government which is better equipped to overcome the federal system's internal resistances and inconsistencies carries the risk of seeing such a central government become more authoritarian and even more repressive.

Nobody really seems to believe in a real political intervention by the military -- "This is not Poland..." -- and in any case not for its own interests or on a permanent basis. But the "strong man" reputation enjoyed by Branko Mikulic, president of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who is due to become head of government on 15 May, has inspired some thoughts on this subject of authority and on the way in which a strong government could be reconciled with greater democracy. It is a difficult debate which does not seem about to be decided. Although a long historical tradition -- which is lacking here -- may make it possible to balance out various things, you cannot really want two conflicting things in the short term and at the same time.

SREBRIC, ARKHIPOV SIGN COPRODUCTION DOCUMENT

LD152240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG) -- The fall in oil prices will not lead to a reduction of Yugoslav-Soviet trade, the two countries' Inter-governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation announced today. The committee closed a session here today.

Yugoslav purchases in the Soviet Union consist chiefly of oil and gas while the Soviet Union buys from Yugoslavia mostly machinery, ships, raw materials and consumer goods.

The committee agreed on further efforts to reach the targeted seven billion dollars' worth of visible [words indistinct] bilateral trade by the end of the year. The two countries plan to exchange some 36 billion dollars' woth of merchandise and services during the next five year period.

A document on the session, signed today by the committee co-chairmen, Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Borislav Srebric and Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov, stresses the importance of the further expansion of industrial co-production and other more complex forms of bilateral economic cooperation.

This relates in particular to machine-building and mechanical engineering.

PAPANDREOU DENIAL ON MACEDONIAN ISSUE EXAMINED

AU151951 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou for the second time in 2 weeks spoke about (?the relations between) Yugoslavia and Greece and again denied the existence of the Macedonian minority in Greece. Supporting noninterference in internal affairs and good relations between Balkan neighbors, the Greek prime minister this time went a step further and openly advised Belgrade on how to influence Skopje and the behavior of Macedonia in this question. Commentary by [name indistinct]

Papandreou's latest statement occurred only 2 weeks after a discussion in the Greek assembly when the Greek Prime Minister said that for his country the Macedonian question does not exist, and that only Serbs, Croats, and Bulgarians live [words indistinct]. The officially expressed (?suprise) by Yugoslavia at this statement was countered by an explanation from Athens in which it was said among other things that what Papandreou said reflected the well-known position (?of the present) government (?and other governments besides).

The question of Macedonia, of the Macedonian people, and the Macedonian (?minority) in Greece has thus not changed during almost half a century of rule by conservative rightist (?governments) and the period of the extreme conservatism of the military junta, and also not during the last 5 years of socialist government.

However, in these well-known positions of the Greek Government so far, there are nevertheless some elements introduced precisely by the socialist government. Its prime minister (?pleading) for noninterference in internal affairs and the development of good-neighborly relations, openly advises Yugoslavia on how to influence the behavior of the SR of Macedonia, playing on that old card well known in the Balkans: Make them quarrel and...the Greek prime minister decides not only who should live in Yugoslavia but also who should live in the Balkans. This self-same government has adopted a decree which withdrew recognition of the Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, because teaching is conducted there in a language which is not internationally recognized.

These are the new contributions (?the socialist) government to the otherwise well-known positions of Greece and the so-called Macedonian question. Curious, to put it mildly.

Let us now talk about these positions. The nonrecognition of the existence of the Macedonian minority in Greece recalls a well-known technique: The problem is solved (?by saying that) it does not exist. Yugoslavia has never treated this question as affecting overall relations (?with Greece), but has on the contrary striven to develop all other forms of cooperation so as to create the conditions in which the minorities would become a factor of rapprochement. Of course, the solving of this question is a process in which the level of democratic development of society in Greece itself plays an important role.

As for the Macedonian nation, nobody in Yugoslavia requests that Greece or anybody else should specifically recognize its existence. What must be expected of Greece and all others who want to cooperate is an elementary recognition of historical reality, and above all the acceptance of Yugoslavia as it is. In this actual Yugoslavia, (?the republics are not fabrications) but factors which in the Yugoslav constitutional system participate equally in the creation of Yugoslav foreign policy. They are the factors of which this policy in fact consists. Not to comprehend this and not to accept it as a fact would mean to live in delusion. [sentence indistinct].

ECONOMISTS INDIGNANT OVER EEC SANCTIONS

LD131314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1228 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav economists are surprised and indignant over the European Community decision to ban temporarily imports of food and food products from Yugoslavia because of radioactive fallout from the damaged Soviet nuclear power plant at Chernobyl. Yugoslavia is particularly surprised over the fact that the decision was adopted without preliminary consultations with Belgrade, a procedure envisaged in the event of extraordinary circumstances in the agreement of mutual cooperation between the EC and Yugoslavia, it was stated today at the special session of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

The EC decision was assessed as a move calculated not only to restrict Yugoslav exports to the EC market, but to have negative effects on the so far very promising summer holiday season on the Yugoslav Adriatic.

Officials of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber stressed that owing to the EC decision Yugoslavia will most probably have to cut down imports from the EC because of a lower foreign exchange inflow resulting from the ban on Yugoslav food exports.

At the session it was also said that Yugoslav enterprises are frequently confronted by restrictive measures of the EC. Yugoslavia, however, does not impose any restrictions on imports from EC countries. The result is an over one billion dollar deficit in trade at the expense of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Economic Chamber Presidency hopes, however, that the latest EC measure will soon be lifted because restrictions and bans have never been, nor can ever be means for regulating relations between Yugoslavia and the EC.

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RADIATION AT 'NATURAL' LEVEL; SAFETY MEASURES END

AU151025 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 15 May 86

["Annoucement of the Commission of Environment Protection of the PSR of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 15 (ATA) -- The continuous examination of the radioactive pollution of the environment, made by the Institute of Nuclear Physics during the whole period after the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union, show that now the level of radioactivity has fallen and has approached considerably the basic natural level. Under such conditions, the prophylactic measures recommended through the press on May 3, 1986 are abolished. Hence, it is not dangerous for the children and the adults to stay in the open air, the drinking of water in open resources, the use of vegtables, fruits and medicinal herbs, after they are cleaned as usually. All the fresh foodstuff products such as milk, which is told to the people, fish oysters, frogs, etc. should continue to be used normally. Likewise, no restriction are imposed on taking bath in the seas, lakes, etc.

FAO GENERAL DIRECTOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU181334 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 18 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the general director of the United Nations Organisation on Food and Agriculture (FAO), Edouard Saouma, arrived on a visit to our country yesterday. He was accompanied by the FAO director of Europe, A. Bozzini and other top officials of this organisation. He was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani and other comrades. The Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai received at the Ministry of Agricutlrue the FAO General Director Edouard Saouma and the officials accompanying him. On this occasion a warm talk was held on the development of agriculture in Albania and on the cooperation of our country with FAO. In honor of the FAO general director, the Minister of agriculture Themie Thomai yesterday gave a dinner which was also attended by the minister of light anf foodstuff industry, Vito Kapo, the director of the Institute of International Relations Studies, Sofokli Lazri, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani and other comrades.

Received by Malile

AU181332 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 18 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania Reis Malile yesterday received the general director of the United Nations Organization on food and Agriculture, Edouard Saouma and held a friendly talk with him.

WHO DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GENEVA MEETING

AU181335 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Tirna, May 18 (ATA) -- The delegation of the PSR of Albania led by the health minister, Ajli Alushani, which attended the proceedings of the 39th world health assembly in Geneva returned home yesterday.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NEW SFRY PRESIDENT

AU162041 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov has sent Mr. Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of his election to this post. [sentence as received] Mr. Todor Zhivkov extends his comradely congratulations and wishes for fruitful work and for the all-round successful development of neighbouring Socialist Yugoslavia.

"I avail myself of the occasion to express to you wish and readiness for a further dynamic and all-round promotion of the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the interest of our peoples and of the consideration of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and the world", the telegram reads.

ATANASOV RECEIVES SOVIET MARITIME FLEET MINISTER

AU171406 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Today Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Timofey Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet of the USSR. During the conversation an analysis was made of the state of and prospects for the development of the communications by water between the two countries.

Transport Protocol Signed

AU171901 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- The second session of the boards of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Merchant Marine of the USSR was held here today. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport and the Soviet by Mr. Timofey Guzhenko, minister of merchant marine of the Soviet Union. The session reviewed the results of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of transport. It discussed and adopted coordinated resolutions for developing the direct links between the two countries and for raising the efficiency of sea and river shipments in the 1986-1990 period and up to the year 2000. The two ministers signed a programme for integration between the ministries for the same period. The programme provides for a further development of the progressive methods of the organization of transportation, for raising the efficiency of the work of the ports by means of introducing robot equipment and flexible technological lines and the automation of the production and management processes as well as by promoting cooperation in the field of transit transportation including by means of the setting up of a new ro-ro Ferry boat route linking the ports of Burgas and Poti.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH UNITED KINGDOM

AU162038 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- Led by the desire to give a new impetus to the traditionally good trade and economic contacts, work groups of the Intergovernmental Bulgaro-British Commission for Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held a session here from May 13 through 16.

The latest annual session of representatives of the governmental and business circles created conditions for thorough discussions of the problems and for the overcoming of some barriers in economic joint work. The two sides discovered new possibilities for joint production in the field of chemistry and biotechnologies, in hoisting and hauling machine-building and in the food industry.

The meetings and talks gave representatives of leading British firms in the field of electronics and biotechnologies and of the food and textile industries the possibility to acquaint themselves with some new achievements of Bulgaria's scientific thought and practice. The wish of the two sides for joint work in this sphere was specified in a programme for techno-scientific cooperation which will find expression in the exchange of specialists and information on new techno-scientific developments and in the organizing of milateral siminars. The setting up of work groups in the field of electronics is a new form of interaction.

Today, after signing of the protocol on the work of the session, the leader of the British delegation, Mr. Alistair Hunter, deputy minister of trade and industry, expressed his satisfaction with the successful work of the commission to a BTA reporter. He pointed out that there exist great possibilities for cooperation in the field of electronics and biotechnologies.

From the Bulgarian side the document was signed by Mr. Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of trade.

FILIPOV ATTENDS MEETING ON FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

AU162055 Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- The new stage in Bulgaria's socio-economic development has set new tasks related to the financing of techno-scientific progress, the determination of the rates of economic development, the organization and efficient use of the material, labour and financial resources.

The functions and responsibilities of the financial bodies in the implementation of the new mechanism of planning, in the determination of the rates of development of the national economy were discussed at a national financial meeting, which was held in Sofia earlier today.

Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, discussed the main tasks of the financial bodies: their involvement in the dialogue for the concretization of the aims of the state plan. He examined this issue in the light of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Bulgaria's development requires the making of changes in the financing of investments from the budget. The qualitatively new strategy connected with the updating of the industrial and agricultural products and the financing of this updating must be done in accordance with the principles of the self-managing organizations.

Mr Grisha Filipov, memeber of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP made an in-depth analysis of the latest trends and elements in the work of the financial bodies.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS RADIATION EXPERTS

AU171841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Margit Terziradeva article: "Are the Facts Alarming?" -- "On Radiation-Health Research of the Scientific Institute of Radiology and Radiobiology with the Medical Academy"]

[Text] Until recently the danger of radiation was a popular, but still rather abstract, concept in our country. The figures published by the U.S. "Public Citizen" organization about the increasing number of incidents at U.S. nuclear power stations are truly impressive (a total of 2,310 accidents were registered in 1979, while in 1983 over 5,000 such accidents were registered). Nevertheless, perhaps the thousands of kilometers which separates us from these areas are reducing the emotional effect.

The calamity in the Chernobyl electric power station transformed those things, which for several years we had accepted from their theoretical point of view, into a close reality. Today, it is difficult for us to believe that the peaceful days of May, the green meadows and the sunshine, might conceal some sinister danger. How do things really look? Is there really a danger threatening our country? What should an individual, who happens to be exposed to the extreme situation of increased radiation, know?

These are the questions we asked in visiting the scientific institute of radiology and radiobiology with the medical academy. In the section on radiation-health research we interviewed engineer Todor Petkov, the head of the institute, and engineer Viktor Badulin, a scientific fellow.

Viktor Badulin stated, smiling: "An extreme situation -- this is an overstatement, unless you mean the load of work in our section where we have been working 18 hours a day without interruption since 2 May."

Engineer Petkov continued our conversation by stating: "It was a team of our section that accomplished the first 'coup' as regards the evaluation of radiation pollution in our country." He added in a less playful tone: "For as long as 25 years we have been conducting routine observations of the radioactive pollution of the environment. We have enough experience and a basis for comparison.

"Analyses in our country are being accomplished with the help of the most up-to-date physical and chemical methods. We are exerting basic control with the help of gamma spectrometric analysis. The capacity of our equipment permits us to check on the contents of all radio-nucleids -- gamma emitters. As regards the composition of other radio-nucleids (beta emitters), we are using radio-chemical methods. With the help of special programs we identify the total radio-nucleid composition of the gamma emitters in the samples subjected to analysis and we automatically determine their composition. Our section is regularly participating in the World Health Organization programs of intercalibration, which means control over the quality of analyses. Our results have always been in conformity with real values. This is why you can believe our interpretation.

"On 30 April the members of our section checked on the composition of the atmosphere as usual. Everything was within the norms. They left their work in a holiday mood, but after having prepared and collected the samples from the atmosphere, the sediments and samples of rain water. The first signals of the existence of certain concentrations of short-lived radio-nucleids -- products of nuclear fission -- were obtained from rain water on 2 May at 1530 local time.

"From that very moment on our section has conducted uninterrupted radiation control on the atmosphere, the water resources, and naturally on foodstuffs," engineer Petkov reassured us.

While we were talking to him, Viktor Badulin was constantly following the computer screen attached to a gamma spectrometer. The laboratory personnel members were constantly bringing in goods for analysis, such as fresh milk from the morning, beer gruel for animal fodder, strawberries, and even ice cream....

We asked him: "Are you able to fully include all areas of the country and all types of goods in your research?"

"The measurements of the background radiation level are being performed daily by civil defense and the main "hydrology and metereology" administration with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences," my interlocuters stated. "The research involving water resources and drinking water is also the daily task of the radiometric laboratories of civil defense and the okrug health-epidemic inspectorates, while the checks for Sofia City, Sofia Okrug, Pernik, Blagoevgrad, and Kyustendil Okrugs are performed in our laboratories. The state of milk and vegetables is daily examined by specialized laboratories of the Agricultural Sciences Academy. A daily control, on the spot, of the milk purchasing proceedings of the "Serdika" combine in Sofia is taking place. The okrug veterinerian and medical centers are checking on meat. Thus, all vitally important spheres of the environment are included in a most systematic and strict control system. All samples which seem doubtful or debatable are submitted to us for a second analysis. We are covering the entire country with reference samples. We are informed on the radiation level of all foodstuffs in Bulgaria. All food products on our exports lists are already subjected to control.

"According to the data issued by our section, since 13 May at about 10:00 a.m. local time the atmosphere has been practically clean, meaning that it is back to the level prior to 30 April. According to the evaluation of experts, the gamma background radiation is constantly decreasing and toward 13 may it reached the normal, natural values. The same applies to the contents of radio-nucleids in the atmosphere. Drinking water throughout Bulgaria is safe for consumption, and the same applies to milk and mat. There are still some problems with leafy vegetables and fodder, which have been exposed to rain," the experts stated.

We asked: "Can we make any prognosis on the reflection of radioactive pollution on summer fruit and vegetables and on the crops in general?"

"It is difficult to make any categorical statements for the time being, because this case is unprecedented in our past experience. The situation suggests optimistic conclusions based on our experience, but we will be able to make a definite statement only after obtaining concrete analytical results. For the time being, the analyses are showing mostly superficial pollution. This makes us presume that the crops will not be affected," the experts replied.

"In recent days certain people stated with conviction that they have a peculiar metallic taste in their mouths, a certain dryness, and other such subjective sensations...."

To this the experts answered as follows: "This is the absolutely normal reaction to simple, human anxiety, but nothing more than that. Every educated person understands that the research on radiation effects is a prolonged process.

'However, even under the conditions of increased radiation, as it was established in our country during the month of May, the year's exposure will still remain far below the maximum permissible dose of annual radiation. It amounts to 5 milli sieverat, and this is so low tht it does not matter whether it affects children, women of child-bearing age, or elderly people".

Our next question was: "Naturally, the Chernobyl incident evoked many discussions about the usefulness and harm ofnculear power stations?"

Engineer Petkov stated in this connection: "The dilemma of which is more dangerous, a thermoelectric power station or a nuclear power station, is by no means a recent one." he want on: "We have been checking on the environment around the 'Kozloduy' nuclear power station ever since the first reactors were put into operation. If anything at all is being detected here, it is far below the sensitivity of modern equipment and it remains within the normal fluctuations of background radiation. At the same time the effect of thermoelectric power station as a general source of pollution of the atmosphere is considerably greater. In addition to certain radionucleids which are a normal result accompanying the operation of such power stations, thermoelectric power station also produce chemical substances which are polluting the atmosphere and increasing dust. The share of nuclear power stations in bacground pollution and radiation is a negligible quantity. However, the misfortune at the Chernobyl nuclear power station represents a warning as regards unexpected surprises in nuclear fission, even in the case of the peaceful use of nuclear power. This should suggest to us how far more dangerous are the plans of certain politicians, who are deprived of all common sense, to engage in nuclear conflicts, even on a local scale."

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BELGIUM

AU152126 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Brussels (BTA correspondent) -- The delgation of the CC of the BCP, headed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC and head of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, who are visiting Belgium, met today with Mr Gui Spitals, chairman of the Socialist Party (Francophone wing).

In a friendly atmosphere, they briefed each other onthe tasks facing the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Socialist Party (Francophone wing) at this state and on the forms and trends of their fulfilment.

In the exchange of views on international issues and especially on the problems of peace and disarmament, the two parties ascertained a proximity of their positions.

The opportunities were discussed for the further promotion of realtions between the BCP and the party of Walloonian Socialists.

REACTION TO GORBACHEV STATEMENT ON CHERNOBYL

World Response Noted

LD151226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Now we present our foreign correspondents' reports on reaction to the speech by Comrade Gorbachev from the world. Vladimir Solecky sends this report from New York on how the speech by the Soviet party's leading official was received in the United States.

[Solecky] Practically all U.S. television and radio stations carried extensive reports on Mikhail's Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television. In addition to the explanation of the current situation at Chernobyl, most stations reported the further extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, and the Soviet official's appeal to President Reagan for a new summit to take place as soon as possible in order to discuss a universal nuclear test ban. In a first reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's speech, the White House practically ignored his urgent appeal, expressing, on the contrary, hypocritical regret that he referred in his speech to the anti-Soviet campaign by the Western media. The PBS television station invited two Harvard University professors to discuss Gorbachev's speech. Nuclear physicist Professor Richard Wilson, who was a member of the U.S. Government commission that investigated the possible consequences of nuclear accidents, confirmed in that debate that the Western media had reported the Chernobyl accident in an irresponsible and exaggerated way, and that this also applied to the reports on the government station Voice of America.

[Announcer] Now a report from Stefan Simak in Moscow.

[Simak] The television speech by Mikhail Gorbachev again confirmed the untiring efforts by the Soviet Government in attending to the safety of the people and providing effective help to those affected. The Chernobyl accident, which is not the first in the history of world nuclear power engineering, again shows the degree of care needed when dealing with nuclear energy. Yesterday evening, Boris Kalyagin, a political observer, stressed the importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for stepping up cooperation in the framework of the IAEA. In the Soviet Union it is being pointed out that accidents like this should help mankind to realize the danger inherent in nuclear weapons. That is why the Soviet people support their government's readiness to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August. They express the opinion that if U.S. President Ronald Reagan is really interested in peace, as he claims in his statements, he now has the opportunity to take up Mikhail Gorbachev's invitation for a summit in Europe, or in Hiroshima, and to thrash out an agreement on banning nuclear tests.

[Announcer] The first reactions in the British media are summed up now by our correspondent in London, Zdenek Vilimek:

[Vilimek] The BBC correspondent in the Soviet Union, appearing on the evening news bulletin, quoted the words by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the worst is now over for the Soviet people following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The correspondent added that the statement by the Soviet leader had done a great deal to reassure the people, and that it should be trusted. This is one of the very few realistic viewpoints to have been expressed for a long time on the accident at the reactor and on dealing with the consequences of the accident in the Soviet Union, because by and large, the British media have been misusing the accident at Chernobyl as part of a gross anti-Soviet campaign. The content of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech, which was publicized beforehand, was awaited here with extraordinary interest. Radio and television stations, in their first brief analyses, described Comrade Gorbachev's repeated offer to U.S. President Reagan to take part in a meeting on banning all nuclear tests as an important step.

[Announcer] Our next report was phoned in by Pavel Kopecky, our correspondent in Warsaw:

[Kopecky] The first reactions show that the greatest attention here was elicited by the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year, and the renewed offer by the Soviet leader to meet the U.S. President as soon as possible to discuss a nuclear test ban agreement. The first commentaries here in Poland are stressing that Mikhail Gorbachev resolutely condemned the massive anti-Soviet campaign in certain NATO states, particularly the United States, whipped up in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. A Polish television commentator stated that the accident in Chernobyl had become a pretext for denigrating the Soviet Union and calling into question its peaceful foreign policy. Political observers here in the Polish capital are noting that Poland too became a target for attacks by bourgeois propaganda, and that unjustified discriminatory measures have been taken against Poland in the form of a ban on importing Polish foodstuffs into EEC countries.

[Announcer] And to round off our reports from abroad, here is a report from Petr Nemec, our Bonn correspondent:

[Nemec] What impressed West German television most was the proposal to call a conference under IAEA asupices; then, the extension of the moratorium on testing nuclear weapons and the repeated call for a meeting with the U.S. President to discuss a universal nuclear weapons test ban; and of course the detailed information about the accident at Chernobyl, the down-to-earth tone of which contrasted with many of the hysterical outpourings we have heard here. Mikhail Gorbachev's speech came in the wake of a 4-hour debate yesterday in the Bundestag that was originally to have dealt with the results of the summit of the officials of the seven most industrialized capitalist countries. In fact, however, it was given over to the consequences of the Chernobyl accident for the FRG, which also went some way toward providing useful information. This debate, which was often very stormy, showed that there is a wide contrast in the different analyses of the event. By the way, Mikhail Gorbachev's speech was relayed by satellite and television to the residence of the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Yuliy Kvitsinsky. The program also included a group of West German newsmen who had the opportunity to put questions to the Soviet ambassador. The replies demonstrate how seriously the Soviet Union views that accident at Chernobyl, and the conclusions drawn from it.

Kostka Commentary

LD1520012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Antonin Kostka considers some of the problems which have come to the fore after yesterday's television speech by Mikhail Gorbachev:

The Washington leadership is once again in conflict with itself by taking a negative stand on the repeated Soviet appeal for the highest representatives of both countries to meet urgently to discuss some aspects of the nuclear threat, particularly the ban on nuclear tests. It was possible to deduce from the speeches of alarm by leading U.S. representatives, including President Reagan, that for Washington this is a question of foremost importance, and that therefore, it would welcome nothing more than discussion at the highest level with the Soviet Union. This could also be deduced from the fact that even the recent Tokyo summit meeting of the seven main capitalist states was directed by the U.S. exclusively to the problems of the nuclear threat, and from other similar facts. This is also the tone of Tokyo documents.

Now, suddenly, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, comes up with the statement that allegedly there would be nothing constructive in a meeting of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of the nuclear threat. An attitude so shamefully (?shocking) that even the Voice of America, in this morning's broadcast, did not mention it, limiting itself only to Speakes' statements immediately connected with the Chernobyl catastrophe. What caused this radical about-face? Nothing really, because it is in fact not a case of an about-face at all. The attitude of Reagan's government and some of its allies has in fact remained the same as before -- rejecting and negative. They in the West were only interested in the nuclear threat while they could smuggle anti-Soviet propaganda and mistrust toward the Soviet leadership under its cloak. But the moment Mikhail Gorbachev authoritatively pointed out that nuclear tests are incomparably more dangerous than all the nuclear power stations together, and in particular the military atom -- because what are the total of 370 monitorable nuclear reactors of the world compared with the 60,000 nuclear warheads with a strength of 1.5 million Hiroshima bombs -- at that moment Washington lost interest. Contradicting its own antinuclear hue and cry, it has sounded the retreat, now that is is a case of a true and absolute danger. The taming of the military atom is in contradiction with Washington's superpower imperialist ambitions. For an illustration it is enough to invent a hypothetical acceptance of Gorbachev's offer. For the U.S. President to go to Hiroshima for talks about reducing the nuclear threat would be too symbolic. The U.S. President could only go to the place of the largest mass murder in history, perpetrated precisely by the United States, if it meant the genuine renouncement of the policy of the nuclear stick which the United States is stubbornly holding, as it has since the time of the Hiroshima tragedy.

The situation and mood in the world are however not such that the simple distaste of Washington to a serious and responsible approach to the nuclear threat is sufficient to brush the affair off the table. All the more, they are problems which are supremely, existentially important. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests -- which has been renewed for the third time and has once again put forward the chance for them to stop completely -- the proposal of the new international system to develop safely nuclear power and perfect existing institutions, which will at the same time enable the more reliable control of not just the peaceful but also the military atom; and the invitation to have an immediate summit meeting against the nuclear threat; these are things which concern (?us all).

Awareness of this in general follows the tragic events at Chernobyl, and because the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev gave a literally text book example of what a responsible and constructive statesman's approach to the most pressing problems of the world should be like, very soon the whole peace-loving world will identify with the Soviet attitude. They in Washington will finally have to take this into account.

ATOMIC COMMISSION HEAD VIEWS CHERNOBYL EFFECTS

AU171642 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 86 p 2

[Interview given by Stanislav Havel, chairman of the CSSR Atomic Energy Commission, to CTK: "An Almost Normal Situation"]

[Text] Prague, Stanislav Havel, chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, granted an interview to CTK and Czechoslovak television on Wednesday [14 May]. He spoke about the current radiation situation in the CSSR and about the security and further development of Czechoslovakia's nuclear power industry.

[Question] What is the current radiation level in Czechoslovakia?

[Havel] First, I would like to speak about the radiation situation prior to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. The dose input (RUDE PRAVO editorial note: namely, the radiation produced by the ionizing space radiation and by natural radioactive elements on our territory) normally ranges from 0.08 to 0.12 micro-gray per hour. Currently it is at 1.5-2.

As regards the sum total of the volume of beta activity (RUDE PRAVO editorial note; Namely, the beta radiation of all radioactive elements present in the atmosphere), the current situation is almost normal and amounts to a fraction of 1 percent of becquerel (RUDE PRAVO editorial note: the unit of the amount of a radioactive substance which corresponds to one decay per second) per cubic meter.

[Question] Can one compare the current level with values which could be dangerous for human health?

[Havel] Our measurements show that in the CSSR radiation is dropping very rapidly. One can responsibly say that even at the time immediately following the accident, its level was far below the level which could be dangerous to the population's health.

[Question] In connection with the accident at the Chernobyl power plant the issue of the secure operation of our own nuclear power plants comes to the fore.

[Havel] The first basic factor of nuclear security is the blueprint of the nuclear power plant itself. A significant factor is adherence to a high quality of equipment produced for nuclear power plants; the qualification of the operating staff in nuclear power plants is also most important, as is -- last, but not least -- adherence to all principles and rules contained in the Law on the State Inspection of Nuclear Security which was adopted in 1984. If all these basic requirements are adhered to, then one can quite responsibly say that the secure operation of our nuclear power plants is comparable to, and definitely not lower than, the security of operation in nuclear power plants in the Western countries. For instance, we devote far greater attention to the training of personnel who operate the nuclear power plant facilities than they devote in certain Western states. In our country only an employee with a completed university-level education can become an operator in a nuclear power plant; moreover, he must have completed an at least 2-year special education for this activity and successfully passed a test before a state commission. This test is regularly repeated every 2d year.

Not all states apply such strict criteria. For instance, not even in Japan, where a large number of nuclear power plants are in operation, do they demand a completed university-level education from an operator. The IAEA in Vienna has issued more than 50 documents dealing with the secure operation of nuclear power plants. We in the CSSR fully respect all these documents and the rules, recommendations, and instructions contained in them. This too, expresses our endeavor and our maximum interest in the safe and reliable operation of nuclear power plants in our country.

[Question] Does the knowledge at your disposal make it possible to speak of the causes of the Chernobyl accident?

[Havel] I think that this would be far too premature. We must wait for the results of investigations and for the report which will be issued by the authoritative Soviet agencies investigating the accident. On the basis of this report both Czechoslovakia, and certainly other countries as well, and the IAEA will analyze the causes of the accident and draw practical conclusions from them. A similar thing was done after the accident which occurred at the Harrisburg nuclear power plant in the United States in 1979.

[Question] Will the Chernobyl accident affect the current program of building nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia?

[Havel] I am convinced that there is no reason to change the program of building nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia after this accident. Last year we produced 14.5 percent of all electric power in nuclear power plants; in 1990 we will be producing 30 percent of electric power at nuclear power plants, and in the year 2000 almost 60 percent.

We must also take into account the great advantages for the environment yielded by the production of electric power in nuclear power plants. It is evident, and the whole world recognizes this, that the nuclear power industry does not deteriorate environments -- it protects them. During the last few years of this century in particular we will have great problems with environments throughout the world, and nuclear energy will help resolve them successfully.

U.S., USSR POSITIONS AT GENEVA CONTRASTED

LD172113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 May 86

[Jirina Dupalova commentary from the "Magazine" program]

[Text] Jirina Dupalova is the author of the following commentary on the latest Soviet initiative at the Soviet-American nuclear arms limitation talks in Geneva:

Europe and all of mankind in general are facing a fateful decision: Are we going to proceed along the path of material preparation for a nuclear catastrophe or are we going to strive to bring about mutually acceptable agreements, agreements which would gradually reduce the nuclear threat until it is totally eliminated? It is precisely the second path, a path of historical responsibility, along which the Soviet Union is proceeding. It has proven this on innumerable occasions, not only in the past but also this week. For the third time it has renewed the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, which has once again raised the chance that they will be halted for good. So that such a chance is not wasted, it has called on the United States to hold a summit meeting immediately. The fact is that if there is to be a halt to any further stockpiling of nuclear weapons it is necessary to come to an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear tests, since there is a direct connection between them and the development of even more destructive weapons.

The Soviet Union has come to the Geneva talks with this latest initiative. It has presented a document to the United States in which it proposes to reach an agreement under which Soviet and American medium-range missles, both ballistic and cruise would be eliminated totally on the European Continent on a mutuality basis. Not only has it further developed and broadened its former standpoints in this proposal, but in order to make progress at the Geneva talks easier in this unquestionably enormously complicated issue -- as every measure aimed at achieving arms limitations is -- it has come some way toward meeting the dmands and wishes of the United States and other NATO countries. It has not linked the resolution of the question of eliminating medium-range missles to other topics at the Geneva talks -- to strategic and space weapons. It has excluded the relevant nuclear of Britain and France from the consideration of the military balance in Europe. The only thing it has asked them to do is not to increase their existing nuclear potential.

The Soviet Union has even gone so far for in its proposal that it has also taken into consideration the resolution of the problem of medium-range missles on the Asian continent. In the eastern regions of the Soviet Union they are countering American means and are not meant to be transferred. The USSR has taken the wind from Washington's sails by this; Washington has made up its own fiction that the Soviet Union could transfer these missiles from the east to the west or vice versa as its last pretext, so to speak, to drive the Geneva talks on medium-range missles to an impasse.

It appears that Washington will again attempt to play up this naive and irresponsible stand, which the negative stance taken by the head of the American delegation in Geneva, Max Kampelman, has after all indicated.

At the same time the new Soviet proposal has created a basic precondition for the Geneva talks to make final progress in a constructive and realistic direction.

It is clear to any unbiased man that the latest Soviet initiative testifies to the endeavor of the Soviet side to implement the fundamental decision made at the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva last year. The Soviet Union is showing a purposeful dynamic attitude. It is conscious of the enormous responsibility both countries -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- have for the future destiny of the world. It is therefore willing and ready to do everything to restore the international situation to health. The United States on the contrary has been restricting itself to negative reactions. Its tactic are obstruction and delaying the resolution of problems, which have piled up in international relations. Sooner or later these questions must be discussed. The sooner this is understood in Washington the better. The world needs responsibility and not recklessness.

HUSAK RECEIVES WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD151101 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, who have been on a short working visit to Czechoslovakia. In a friendly and cordial atmosphere they discussed matters of mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states. National Defense Minister Colonel General Milan Vaclavik and other officials were also present at the meeting.

SOVIET JUSTICE DELEGATION CONDUCTS VISIT

Welcomed by Lenart

LD162348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee welcomed in Bratislava today a Soviet justice delegation led by Minister of Justice Boris Kravtsov.

The subject of the talks was the topical tasks of the law policy after the 17th CPCZ Congress and 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet delegation was also received by Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier. They talked about the work of the bodies of justice of the two countries including their cooperation and mutual legal help.

Departs 18 May

LD181616 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Bratislava May 18 (CTK) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Minister of Justice Boris Kravtsov ended its visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for home. The visit took place at the invitation of Czech and Slovak Ministers of Justice Antonin Kaspar and Jan Pjescak.

GERLE RECEIVES USSR OIL ENGINEERING MINISTER

LD141814 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Prague May 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received here today Soviet Minister of Chemical and Oil Engineering Vladimir Lukyanenko, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed the possibilities of deepening cooperation between the two countries which will concentrate particularly on the sphere of biotechnology, production of complete technological lines for the chemical industry, processing of oil, and also development and application of robots.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS LAST SESSION OF TERM

Zak Presents 1985 Account

LD131219 Prague CTK in English 1115 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 13 (CTK) -- The 1985 final account of the Czechoslovak federation and several international documents are on the agenda of today's 21st joint meeting of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, the last meeting in the current term.

Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra welcomed to the session Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and other officials.

Submitting the 1985 final account to the Federal Assembly, Czechoslovak Finance Minister Jaromir Zak said that the positive trends of 1983 and 1984 continued in the Czechoslovak economy in 1985 -- the rate of economic development and effectiveness increased and the foreign currency position of the state was strengthened. The results of economic development were reflected in the fulfillment of the 1985 state budget. Financial means were secured for the further development of the economy, the living standard of the population, and the defence capability of the state.

Jaromir Zak said that the incomes of the budgets of the federation, the Czech and Slovak republics and national committees totalled 359,700 million crowns, i.e. 3.8 per cent more than planned. Spendings totalled 358,000 million crowns, i.e. 3.4 per cent more than planned. Incomes exceeded spendings by 1,700 million crowns.

Spendings on the improvement of the living standard and the living environment amounted to 161,600 million crowns. This was by 7,300 million (4.7 per cent) more than in 1984. Social spendings totalled 84,800 million, 4,300 million more than the previous year. Among other spendings, 53,200 million crowns were paid in pensions, 14,900 million in family allowances, and 7,500 million in sickness benefits.

The 1985 non-investment spendings on education totalled 26,800 million crowns, i.e. 4.4 per cent more than in 1984, and on health care 25,600 million, i.e. 6.3 per cent more than in 1984. Thequickest growth was recorded in spendings on medicants and special medical materials. Czechoslovakia's 1985 non-investments spendings on culture totalled 5,200 million crowns. A total of 26,400 million crowns from the state budget went on housing construction and maintenance, the federal finance minister continued.

Big emphasis was laid on the development of science and technology. Non-investment expenditures on this purpose rose by 6 per cent to 18,800 million crowns, 7,700 million of which came from the state budget.

The results of last year and the entire 7th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) showed that the Czechoslovak economy was further strengthened, Jaromir Zak said.

Treaty With Syria Approved

LD132106 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague May 13 (CTK) -- Deputies of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today unanimously approved the treaty of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Syria.

The treaty was signed during the visit to Czechoslovakia by Syrian President and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party Hafiz al-Asad in October 1985, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told the Federal Assembly today that the treaty opens wide possibilities for the further development and deepening of bilateral cooperation at various levels and in all spheres.

The provisions of this significant document reflect the resolution of Czechoslovakia and Syria to cooperate in the solution of urgent questions of the present international situation, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He went on to say that Czechoslovakia highly appreciates Syria's stands on the most pressing international issues which are identical with or very close to the stands of the countries of the socialist community. Syria bravely resists imperialist and Zionist plans in the Middle East and wages resolute and unyielding struggle for a comprehensive, lasting and just solution of the Middle East problem. It has to constantly resist not only the concentrated pressure of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles but also open threats as expressed in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements indicating that the United States is ready to take a military action not only against the already attacked Libya but also against Syria, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

The signing of the treaty of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Syria means the culmination of the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations to date, and represents a basis for their further enhancement, Deputy Samuel Kodaj, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters, told the Federal Assembly in a debate on this issue.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia strongly condemns the U.S. threats of military force and secret operations addressed to Syria, Libya and other countries. Czechoslovak citizens resolutely reject the U.S. policy of state terrorism, the policy based on the position of strength, intimidation and disregard of the U.N. Charter, Samuel Kodaj stressed.

Indra Closes Session

LD132151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 13 May 86

[Report on 13 May speech by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, winding up the 21st joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations]

[Text] The Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today for their last session in the fourth term of office. Deputies discussed and approved the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1985 and some international treaties and agreements.

At the end of the session, Comrade Alois Indra, chairman of the highest legislative body, assessed the work of the Federal Assembly, its organs and deputies. He said that the Federal Assembly basically achieved the goals set by the conclusions of the 16th congress and individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Federal Assembly has contributed to the strengthening of the socialist system and the power of working people, headed by the working class; it has participated in the perfection of socialist democracy, in the utilization of the advantages of the federal arrangement, and thus in strengthening of the unity of the Czechoslovak state. It has also contributed actively to mastering foreign policy tasks of our Republic and the whole socialist community.

When Comrade Alois Indra spoke about the further tasks of the Federal Assembly, he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Not even the obvious progress in the all-round activity of the Federal Assembly must lead to complacency. The spirit of the 17th CPCZ Congress, its proceedings andresults encourage us to take a critical look at all that we have done. From the point of view of the present demands, proceeding from the acceleration of the socioeconomic development -- thus also from the accleration of the socioeconomic development -- thus also from the necessity of the further perfection of socialist democracy -- it is our duty to unveil our own weak points and admit where we fell short in the fulfilment of our duties. Such an approach is dictated to us also by an honest attitude toward the electorate and efforts to contrubute to the further improvement of the work of the Federal Assembly in its fifth term of office. Productivity and efficiency -- I mean that , of course, in quotation marks -- productivity and efficienty in legislation, must not be judged only by the number of approved laws. Experience shows that in the past we obviously should have investigated more thoroughly the need for each newly proposed law and judged more strictly whether they were not motivated too much by sectarian views. It is certain that in some cases the required changes could have been made by imporved management and better control; a new law is not always a miraculous medicne for existing illnesses. We should also have made more effort in the interest of clarity of new laws. Not always was enough care taken so that those drafting the principles and bases of the laws respected the possibilities of deputies for a broader consultations of proposals at various levels of state and economic management and in social organizations. Only in really exceptional cases can discussion of principles of newly proposed laws be omitted. It will always be the case that the government will propose the majority of laws, but this does not mean that the totally insufficient legislative initiative of the Federal Assembly itself, its organs and deputies, can be excused.

Whether or not we bear direct responsibility for it, the voters rightly expect from us more decisive measures to combat excessive bureaucracy, and especially the intolerable quantity of unnecessarily detailed, and therefore incomprehensible, operating regulations, and of other quasi-legal norms.

In our control activity too we have suffered from formalism, which arises everywhere. The fact that the legislative and executive organs act according to CPCZ policy, that they cooperate closely on this basis, and that they have identical objectives still does not justify attempts to stifle critical views or to avoid unpleasantness where views clash. Unfortunately there have been some cases where we have simply accepted unsatisfactory replies from our comrade ministers to deputies' questions without realizing that this attitude is harmful to our cause and undermines the authority of the ministers themselves. Personal responsibility for many of the shortcomings, to which I have referred only briefly, is borne of course by us, in particular, as leading officials of the Federal Assembly and its chambers. Let me add that while the activity of deputies can be assessed, by and large, as positive, this does not apply to every individual. Some of them, despite all the efforts of their comrades and despite all the assistance given to them, have remained very passive, especially in committee work. Then there are others who have neglected their duties in their constituencies, underestimated the political significance of many so-called local issues, and have not become involved in tackling them. This kind of behavior restricts the scope of socialist democracy, especially in stimulating the working people into activity, and it is a bad example for deputies in lower representative bodies.

Comrades, on behalf of all the outgoing functionaries, I would like to thank you sincerely for everything useful which we have accomplished. Gratitude for its supervisory work is due to the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, the Presidiums of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations, the chamber committees, and their chairmen and deputy chairmen. The activity of the Club of Communist Deputies particularly deserves praise, and political unity has also been helped by the clubs of deputies of other political parties. Comrades, at every election a certain number of deputies are replaced. Allow me therefore to thank in particular those who are not standing for election for the new electoral term. I am convinced that they will not cease to be politically committed, and that they will make use of the experience they have acquired to help political and social organizations at their places of work and where they live. Once again I thank you all for the work you have done, and I wish the new Federal Assembly that will emerge from the upcoming general elections great success in improving its legislative and supervisory activity.

Comrades, I wish you all good health, success in your work, and personal happiness. [applause] [end recording]

FRG 'REVANCHIST' MEETING IN MUNICH EXAMINED

RUDE PRAVO Editor Speaks

LD182035 Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Prague May 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia stands for good neighbourly relations with the people of West Germany but its good will to develop cooperation does not mean that it will remain silent to the voices of revanchists, Zdenek Horeni said in Terezin (North Bohemia) today.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat member and chief editor of the daily RUDE PRAVO was addressing a peace rally at the national cemetery in Terezin, former Nazi concentration camp where 32,000 people from various parts of Europe were imprisoned, 2,500 of them executed or tortured to death, at the time of the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia during World War II. As many as 140,000 Jews from all parts of Europe were held in the Terezin ghetto at that time, 34,000 of them lost their lives there.

Zdenek Horeni stressed that at the same time when the participants in the rally are paying tribute to the victims of Hitlerian fascism, the Sudeten German Landsmanchaft, the biggest of the 21 West German revanchist organizations, is fomenting anti-Czechoslovak sentiments at a meeting held not far from the Czechoslovak borders in Munich. "We want to make it clear that the so-called German question and thus also the so-called Sudeten German question were solved once for all in 1945 by the victory of the Soviet Army, victory of the nations of the anti-Hitlerian coalition," Zdenek Horeni stressed.

"Lasting peaceful life in the present world, sought by socialist countries, requires also the atmosphere of good neighbourliness, understanding between nations, their mutually advantageous cooperation," Zdenek Horeni said adding that the fomenting of hatred between nations as at the Munich revanchist meeting, runs counter to the principles embeded in the Helsinki Final Act.

Prague Commentary

LD171230 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 16 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The following commentary is on a problem which should have ceased to exist by now.

The latest, the 37th, ill-famed Sudeten German Assembly has begun in the FRG. It is taking place in Munich, a city which invokes one of the blackest chapters in the history of our people. The Munich meeting will be calling for revenge, for the return of what they call unjustly confiscated territory, for what they call their right to their homeland -- in short, what they want is a revision of the postwar arrangement in Europe. This happens year after year, regardless of the results of the Potsdam conference, regardless of valid international agreements and documents, regardless of the valid bilateral agreement that the FRG concluded with the socialist countries, including Czechslovakia, in the seventies. What do the revanchists seek to achieve? After all, even they must realize that today's Europe is different from that of 48 years ago, and Czechoslovakia today is also a different state from the bourgeois republic it was at that time. What, then, is their aim? Generally speaking, it is to undermine further confidence between states, to worsen international relations, and in particular to return part of Czechoslovak territory to the Sudeten Germans. In short, as far as they are concerned, the so-called German question still remains unresolved.

This behavior could be considered merely as the outpouring of extremist members of the West German Landsmannschaft were it not for the fact that it is receiving nothing less than official support, in the form of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's attendance at the Munich meeting. This fact cannot fail to cause concern in the neighboring states, because it shows once again how dangerously the forces of the revanchist tendency and movement are growing in the FRG. This concern, naturally, is also felt by the citizens in our Republic, because a large number of them still remember the trouble caused by the fascists in the ranks of the German minority, the subsequent events In Munich in 1938, the evacuation of the Germans, and the resettlement of our border areas, which was achieved only by great effort and toil. No, the past will not be repeated, and therefore the 37th Sudeten German Assembly which begins in the Bavarian city of Munich today will be just one more provocation, but a dangerous one at that and a provocation at variance with the principles of the UN Charter, with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation, and one which flies in the face of common sense.

FURTHER ON CDU DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S VISIT

Talks Termed 'Businesslike'

LD161312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker today received the premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg (FRG) and CDU deputy chairman, Lothar Spaeth, in the State Council building for a talk.

During the meeting, which took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on international and bilateral questions of mutual interest. The partners in the talks agreed that securing peace is the most important task of the present time. Both German states must do everything to ensure that war never again comes from German soil and that there is only peace.

Erich Honecker stressed the need to increase efforts in order to prevent a nuclear inferno, to end the arms race on earth, and not to allow its expansion to space. The international situation remains tense and dangerous. Rash actions could fling mankind into a new conflagration from which there would be no return. To accord with the "spirit of Geneva" not only words are necessary but, above all, deeds. It is necessary to use every chance, however small, in order to counter the trend toward a constant increase in the danger of war.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the comprehensive disarmament program of the Soviet Union and the states of the Warsaw Pact offered a great chance to free the world from nuclear weapons and in addition to reduce decisively military confrontation in Europe by conventional armaments and armed forces. The GDR supports these proposals unreservedly. They point the way to a peaceful future. With deep satisfaction the GDR welcomes the decision of the USSR to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year and the readiness affirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev to meet Ronald Reagan without delay for negotiations on a nuclear test ban.

Erich Honecker stressed that the Government of the FRG has made a serious decision by concluding an agreement on participation in the U.S. star wars plans, which has complicated relations with the socialist countries and damaged the interests of security and cooperation in Europe. Prevention of the arms race in space is a key question for the security of world peace. In view of the responsibility of both German states for securing peace, it is necessary that they make an active contribution to disarmament and detente. Of great importance is a ban on chemical weapons, their production and storage, and the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The GDR supports a policy of reason and realism. It will continue to work through participation in international dialogue for an improvement in the world situation and a return to detente. It appeals to the levelheadedness of politicians throughout the world, particularly in the FRG, to do everything to step the arms race and to make peace more secure. Erich Honecker said that he put forwart suggestions to this effect in his interview with DIE ZEIT.

Erich Honecker and Lothar Spaeth share the view that no additional burden for Europe must be allowed to emerge from relations between the GDR and FRG. On the contrary, they must promote a peaceful and trusting coexistence, based on equal rights, between European states and people. Eirch Honecker affirmed that relations are capable of expansion on the basis of the basic treaty and other agreements, and stressed trade and economic relations, including those with Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Taking part in the talk were: deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, Dr Herbert Weiz; the head of the Chancery of the State Council, State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann; the state secretary for church affairs, Klaus Bysi; the head of the FRG department at the Foreign Ministry, Karl Seidel; the head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam; and the state secretary at the Ministry of State of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Matthias Kleinert.

Holds Press Conference

LD161853 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- At an international press conference following his meeting with Erich Honecker, the premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Dr Lothar Spaeth, stressed that the talk was conducted "very openly by both sides." It has been shown that one can solve difficult things better when one enters talks openly and without reservations. The talk centered on international questions and questions relating to detente and securing a peaceful future in Europe. The wish for the spirit of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan to continue is considered by both sides as urgent.

Dr Spaeth went on to say at the press conference, which was run by the head of the permanent mission, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, that both sides called for a continuation of the contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is desirable that there now be global disarmament agreements and agreements in individual areas. There was an exchange of views on the positions held by the two sides on the American SDI program.

Cooperation between the two German states in the economic and technological fields was discussed in great detail. Premier Spaeth stressed that there are greater opportunities for cooperation between the federal states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and the corresponding foreign trade organs of the GDR. He extended an invitation to a GDR economic delegation and put forward Baden-Wuerttemberg's intention to take part in the Leipzig fair for the first time with a joint exhibition. Erich Honecker appointed Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil to undertake the organizational preparations for the visit by the economic delegation to Baden-Wuerttemberg.

His trip, at the invitation of the GDR Government, his contacts, talks, and the information which he had been able to gather in the past 4 days, has been "very useful." Spaeth stressed that it was possible for him to speak with leading representatives at all levels -- in the State Council, in the Council of Ministers, at bezirk level, and with local politicians, scientists, and church representatives.

In reply to journalists' questions, Dr Spaeth stressed that he is one of those politicians who visited the GDR "with few prejudices" and who believes that politicians, like other people, have to be able to learn. In this spirit he gathered interesting impressions which will have to be processed. He said this, in view of the fact "that we live in two different social systems and that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence and where possible cooperation." The fundamental differences in social philosophy and social policy remain unchanged. In the final analysis, however, "it is not only the people in both German states but also those in Europe and beyond who are dependent on how we get on with one another." He spoke in favor of continuing dialogue and examining the respective positions in view of the facts.

In response to a further question about the economic relations between his country and the GDR, Premier Spaeth expressed the view that there exists a "broad field for technological and scientific cooperation."

Spaeth recalled that Baden-Wuerttemberg had a representative exhibition in Moscow and that as a result of this exports had gone up by 30 percent last year. In this spirit he hoped for new contacts and also concrete results in the economic field from Baden-Wuerttemberg's participation in the 1987 Leipzig spring fair with a joint stand of its own.

Asked about the attitude of the CDU leadership toward his trip to the GDR, Spaeth said that the CDU chairman, Chancellor Kohl, had expressly welcomed the trip. The view prevails that the CDU -- like the other political parties in the Federal Republic -- should have contacts with those in responsible positions in the GDR. Among such responsible politicians he also includes the mayor of Weimar, who belong to the CDU.

There was another question about his talks with church representatives in the GDR Dr Spaeth, who was accompanied during his stay by the state secretary for church affairs, Klaus Gysi, pointed out, among others, his meetings with churchmen in Eisenach. He wishes to refrain from a public assessment of these meetings.

Dr Spaeth called for a continuation of the agreed youth exchange between the two German states, even "if there have been misunderstanding recently." During the talk with the press Dr Spaeth once again stressed the need to do everything to shape coexistence in a tolerable way in a sensitive Europe and to contribute to securing a peaceful future in Europe. The strategy of the policy of the Federal Republic towards the GDR should be characterized by this.

In his opinion, many pragmatic solutions are to be found in individual problems in German-German relations, as in general the development of pragmatism is on the increase. However, there will, from time to time, be phases in which international developments narrowed the room for maneuver between the two German states.

Asked about conclusions drawn from the Chernobyl accident, the head of the Baden-Wuerttemberg government said that in any event any mood of panic should be avoided. A 'hurry-position' must in no sense be adopted. In his talk with Erich Honecker stress was laid on the soonest possible international agreements on questions of safety and information. A strengthening of the international organizations was also considered necessary. Like the Federal Government, his partner in the talk represented the view that the use of nuclear energy is necessary for the forseeable future. Chernobyl has also triggered off a new thoughtfulness on the GDR side.

Following the press conference, Dr Lothar Spaeth began his journey home.

FISCHER MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL

LD162354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- The aggression against Libya represents a serious violation of that country's sovereignty. It has undermined security in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region and directly threatened world peace. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the assistant secretary general of the Arab League, 'Adnan 'Umran, were in agreement on this at a meeting today. They spoke out against continuing threats against Syria and other Arab states. Both politicans stressed the need for a comprehensive peace solution in the Middle East and spoke in favor of convening an international Middle East conference.

Oskar Fischer expressed the GDR's support for the USSR's latest proposals and in particular for the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year.

Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig also met 'Adnan 'Umram today.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF SWEDISH MILITARY DELEGATION

Received by Honecker

LD151308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State and of the National Defense Council, received General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Sweden, on Thursday at the offices of the Council of State. At the meeting, the commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces conveyed greetings from Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. Erich Honecker assessed the visit by the commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces as an expression of the further deepening of the trusting and good-neighbor relations between the GDR and Sweden. During the talk, which focused on questions concerning the international situation, Erich Honecker emphasized that peace is the foremost dictate for socialism. The GDR is continuing the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy and the active political dialogue to preserve peace, as decided at the 11th SED Congress.

In view of the aggravated international situation it is important to contribute to a reduction in the danger of war. The socialist German state would therefore continue to work, by means of a policy of dialogue and cooperation, for an improvement in international relations and a return to detente. It is wholly in this context that he views his forthcoming visit to the Kingdom of Sweden. The comprehensive program submitted by the Soviet Union on freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the proposal, announced at the 11th SED Congress, for a reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe meets with very broad support among the working people and soldiers of the GDR and among all peace-loving people. In this connection Erich Honecker spoke in favor of the implementation of the Swedish proposal for the creation of a corridor in Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons. Both sides underlined the need to free Europe of chemical weapons. General Ljung emphasized that peace would have to be further stabilized. He expressed thanks for the hospitality and the opportunity to get to know the GDR and its National People's Army. His visit serves the continuation of the traditional cooperation between the two states and their armies. The talk, which proceeded in an open atmosphere, was attended by the Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; and Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff, as well as Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden in the GDR, Carl Henrik Liljegren, was also present.

Meets With Kessler

LD151314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1031 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, received Thursday the military delegation from the Kingdom of Sweden headed by General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces.

During the meeting in the Defense Ministry the two sides assessed this renewed visit by a Swedish military delegation to the GDR as an expression of the continually developing relations between the two states and armies. Minister Kessler informed his guest about how the members of the National People's Army (NVA) are helping to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. They are guided by the aim of strengthening the GDR as a pillar of socialism and peace in Europe through their deeds. The same day the Swedish delegation visited the "Fritz Schmenkel" NVA fighter squadron. Earlier the guests honored the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin. General Lennart Ljung laid a wreath at the memorial in Unter Den Linden and observed a moment's silence in front of the eternal flame.

Ends Visit

LD162033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0850 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- The military delegation from the Kingdom of Sweden, which has been in the GDR on a several-day visit, was seen off with military ceremony in Berlin on Friday and embarked on its homeward journey. Earlier the delegation, led by General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces, met Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army (NVA), for a final talk. In it both sides assessed the visit as useful and constructive for the further expansion of traditional relations.

PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MEETING

LD181429 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 May (ADN) -- A government delegation of the PRC headed by Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, arrived for an official visit in Berlin on Sunday. It was welcomed at Schoenefeld Airport by Dr Herbert Weiz, vice premier and minister of science and technology. The visit will serve the further development of scientific-technological relations to expand the economic cooperation between the two countries. During the stay of the delegation, the 13th session of the Permanent Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and China will take place. The guests will be offered the opportunity in combines and scientific establishments to get to know GDR experiences in the management and planning of science and technology.

SCHUERER MEETS CUBAN PLANNING BOARD HEAD

LD170838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- Economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the GDR and Cuba is developing successfully and is to be expanded further according to plan. This assessment was made during a meeting in Berlin today by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Jose Lopez Moreno, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister president of the Central Planning Board. The talk focused on further steps involving cooperation in the comprehensive intensification of the reproduction process in line with the protocol on the coordination of the economic plans and the long-term trade agreement for the period 1986 to 1990. The partners in the talks discussed questions relating to cooperation in the fields of the foodstuffs industry, machine building, and electrical engineering and electronics, as well as measures to fulfill the mutually agreed deliveries, which are to rise considerably up to 1990.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE HONECKER ON REELECTION

Jaruzelski Message

AU300516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary; Berlin

On the occasion of your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary, I convey to you most cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

The Polish Communists and the working people of our country pay great respect and recognition to your glorious life, you untiring work for strengthening and developing the SED and the GDR -- the first worker-peasant state on German soil in the history.

We highly appreciate your outstanding personal share in the universal development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation linking our parties, states, and peoples, in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, the international communist workers movement, and the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

We wish you, dear Comrade Honecker, the SED Central Committee, and all communists and working people of the GDR fraternally allied with us many successes in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, in building the developed socialist society in your homeland.

We are most deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will further deepen in all fields.

Accept the best wishes for good health and further successes in your responsible work in party and state.

[Signed] First secretary of the PZPR, Wojciech Jaruzelski

Kadar Note

AU300514 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Message from Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman; Berlin

Dear Comrade Honecker, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on your reelection as SED Central Committee general secretary. I wish you good health and further successes in your responsible work to deepen the universal development of the GDR and the cooperation of our parties and peoples to the benefit of international peace and socialism.

[Signed] With socialist greetings, Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary

Ethiopia's Haile Mariam Cable

AU300515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Berlin

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, on behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], the Ethiopian communists, the working people of Ethiopia, and on my own behalf, I very cordially congratulate you on your reelection as general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Thanks to your prudent leadership and the efforts of the communists and all working people, the GDR has achieved historically significant successes in all fields and has developed into a country in which the exploitation of man by man has been eliminated and in which justice, equality, and democracy rule. With your reelection the communists of the GDR express their conviction that thanks to your capacities and under your leadership the political, economic, and social development of this country is being further advanced.

We have no doubt that the SED will achieve new successes in implementing the resolutions of the 11th party congress in the coming years through new efforts of the communists and the working people of the GDR under your leadership. I take this opportunity to once again express our firm will to further develop the existing relations of cooperation between our two parties and states.

In conclusion I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the Central Committee of the WPE and wish you good health and a long life, and the GDR people further well-being.

[Signed] With socialist greetings, Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces

Honecker Expresses Thanks

AU300517 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman]

[Text] The 11th SED Congress has received during its consultations 42,325 letters, messages, and commitments by party and work collectives from combines and enterprises, LPG's scientific institutions, schools, institutions and armed organs. Their close affinity with the party of the workers class was also expressed by members of all classes and strata with many impressive and sometimes carefully produced exhibits that were demonstrated in the exhibition on the occasion of the 11th party congress.

For the renewed impressive evidence of the unshakable trust in the SED policy I thank all on behalf of the Central Committee. We regard it as expression of the firm determination to universally further strengthen the GDR with creative deeds in all spheres of the social life and to make a high contribution to preserving and defending peace. The letters and commitments express the firm will to universally fulfill the national economic plan with manifold new initiatives and high performances in the socialist competition and to purposefully overfulfill it by election day on 8 June 1986.

I am confident that together we will implement the great new tasks adopted by the 11th SED Congress for the benefit and the happiness of the entire people.

[Signed] E. Honecker; Berlin, 22 April

PARTY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON 5-YEAR PLAN

AU050642 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Apr 86 p 2

["Resolution of SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers on the broad public discussion of the directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the national economic development of the GDR"]

[Text] The directive on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the national economic development of the GDR adopted by the 11th SED Congress is directed at the continuation of the tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy reaffirmed by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, in the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress. This unity is the main part of the economic strategy of our party with a view to the year 2000.

The communists, the workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, and the other working people, and all citizens of our country are called upon to contribute by their initiatives and proposals to implementing the continuation of the main tasks decided by the 11th party congress by high performances for the well-being of the people and for peace. The main thing is to even more effectively link the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism and thus to stably guarantee the dynamic economic growth with increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality by the broad application of the key technologies. This includes achieving and maintaining, with the support of the key technologies, a high technological level which places us among the leaders on a global scale. The great intellectual and material potential of the GDR, the skills, experiences, and creative initiatives of the working people must be made effective on a comprehensive scale.

The proposals to develop and comprehensively utilize reserves to increase performance, efficiency, and quality through comprehensive intensification can be addressed to the SED kreis and bezirk leaderships and to the SED Central Committee until 31 July 1986. Such proposals are also accepted by the heads of enterprises and institutions, by the general directors of combines, the chairmen of the kreis and bezirk councils, and the ministers and the chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers are firmly convinced that from the broad public discussion of the 11th SED Congress directive for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan for the GDR's national economic development there will come numerous new proposals and initiatives for a vigorous increase in national economic performance and these will be implemented by the working people in the unity of word and deed in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

FOREIGN DELEGATES SPEAK AT SED CONGRESS

Afghanistan's Nur

AU300539 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 p 8

[Speech by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 20 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council,

Esteemed participants and delegates to the 11th SED Congress: Permit me to convey to you and through you to all members of your glorious party and all working people of

your country the best fraternal greetings and wishes on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan PDPA and of Comrade Babrak Karmal personally. I would like to express our profound gratitude to the SED Central Committee for the invitation to participate in the work of the 11th party congress.

At the same time I would like to convey to you the best wishes of the PDPA Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED and of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ernst Thaelmann.

Your glorious party, the keeper of the finest combat traditions of the German people for freedom and the happiness of men, has succeeded in a relative short time in history in establishing the developed socialist society on the ruins of the war unleashed by Hitler fascism.

The friendship between our parties and peoples is not an accidental or temporary phenomenon. It results from the aims, nature and common ideology of our parties and states as well as from the common positions. The GDR is rendering comprehensive assistance to the Afghan people in its economic, technical and cultural development. After the victory of the April revolution, particularly since it has entered a new stage of development, the relations between our parties and peoples have developed to a new and higher level.

The SED Central Committee report shows the comprehensive development of the GDR in all spheres, in the economic, social, political, and cultural fields. I have been able to see this for myself personally as a guest at the 10th and 11th SED Congresses, judging by the development in the GDR capital of Berlin. We are convinced that the implementation of the decisions of this party congress will bring the people of your country an even better future and that this will further consolidate the outstanding position which the GDR occupies among the forces of peace.

Dear comrades, the world has witnessed the 27th CPSU Congress, the party of Lenin. It was highly successful and adopted historic decisions which constitute sources of confidence for the progressive forces on our globe. The decisions and proposals of the 27th CPSU Congress met with the full approval of our Central Committee. The comprehensive and realistic proposals for securing world peace and for preserving mankind from a nuclear inferno as well as the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, proposed by our highly esteemed Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, found the full support of our party.

Comrades, even 8 years after the victory of the April revolution, the shameless and dirty aggression of the reaction and imperialism under the direct command of the United States continues in the shape of an undeclared war against our people. The bandits are primarily militarily trained in Pakistan and Iran, are armed and channeled from there into our country in order to murder, destroy and to rob. The White House quite openly assigns billions of dollars and most modern weapons to the enemies of our country. We must regret that socialist China also pursues a shortsighted policy with respect to the Afghan people. We all together must seek ways leading to a mutual understanding.

Despite the aggression, interference and attacks of imperialism and reaction, our revolution advances undauntedly. As a result of the wise policy of the party, the leading force of our society, the role of the party organizations and other organizations has been consolidated. A great many working people have formed various social organizations. Economic transformations for an improvement of the working people's living conditions were carried out. The democratic land and water reform is being continued. The country's democratization is making headway. In many places the working people have taken their destinies into their own hands.

Influential nonparty personalities are siding with the defenders of the revolution. Consideration for the traditions of the Afghan peoples plays an important role in organizing the masses for defending the revolution. Respect for the religious customs by the state prompts the believers and clergy to support the revolutionary government.

To put it briefly, the social basis of the revolution is broadening day by day and the counterrevolution is increasingly losing ground.

In keeping with the principles of its foreign policy the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has always tried to achieve a political solution of the problems related to Afghanistan by way of negotiations. The DRA submitted pertinent proposals in May 1980 and in August 1981.

Our people are most deeply grateful, particularly to the Soviet Union, the mainstay of peace and social progress, for its generous and selfless assistance. This internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union will always be honored as an everlasting monument of the friendship between our peoples.

Dear comrades, like never before the inhabitants of our planet are being threatened with a nuclear inferno, with the military hysteria of the Reagan administration and its NATO allies. Using methods of state terrorism, U.S. imperialism interferes in the internal affairs of other countries and in a criminal manner opposes the peoples' struggle for liberation. This way it intends to justify the arms race and the 'star wars' plans. The initiatives of the socialist countries, particularly the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, are pointing a way out of this dangerous situation. These proposals reflect the expectations of the people of our planet struggling for peace. Our government unreservedly supports these proposals.

Permit me once again to wish the party congress success. Long live the SED! May the friendship between our parties, states and peoples be consolidated! Long live proletarian internationalism (prolonged applause)

Mongolia's Dejid

AU301414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 8

["Speech by Bugyn Dejid, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party" at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades:

Permit me to convey to you, the delegates of the 11th SED Congress, and through you to the communists and the working people of the GDR, fraternal greetings and best congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and its general secretary, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, as well as on behalf of the communists and the working people of Socialist Mongolia. (heavy applause)

On behalf of our party and the entire Mongolian people, we congratulate the SED Central Committee and all members and candidate members of your party on the glorious anniversaries -- on the 100th birthday of Ernst Thaelmann, the great son of the German people, the outstanding leader of the German proletariat, and on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED, the leading power of your people.

We, the delegation of the Mongolian communists, would like to warmly thank the SED Central Committee for the invitation to the 11th party congress and express our fraternal feelings and out enthusiasm for the successful history of the SED. This development is the work and the result of the creativity of the GDR's communists and working people. It is the history of the establishment and flourishing of the first worker-peasant state on German soil.

Ernst Thaelmann's dream of a socialist future for the German people has become reality in the GDR.

The founding of the SED represents the glorious historical traditions of the German communists and revolutionary social democrats, constitutes the beginning of a new stage in the history of the German workers movement, and has become the decisive factor for your country's development on the path toward peace and socialism.

During the past 4 decades, the workers, peasants, and other working strata in the GDR, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the SED, and in close alliance and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, have achieved -- within a historically short period -- the antifascist-democratic revolution, have created firm foundations of socialism, and developed socialist society.

The Mongolian people express their joy about the impressive achievements of the working people of the GDR, who are fraternally linked with us, and are enthusiastic about the dynamic and stable economic development, about the flourishing cultural development, and about the rising standard of living of the people. The GDR's international reputation is growing more and more.

The MPRP delegation is deeply impressed by the course of the 11th SED Congress -- this important event that is of historic influence not only in the life of the GDR's communists and people, but also in the life of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement -- and by the businesslike and creative atmosphere of the party congress.

We received the report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th party congress, which was given by Comrade Erich Honecker, with great interest. It analyzed the great achievements accomplished by the party and people of the GDR over the past 5 years and outlined the great new objectives for further socialist construction. At the same time, it affirmed the course of the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist German worker-peasant state, which is aimed at safeguarding and consolidating peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

The contributions of the party congress delegates to the discussion clearly showed that the 5-Year Plan of the 11th SED Congress for the Development of the GDR National Economy in the 1986-90 Period and Through the Year 2000 is based on the important achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and of labor productivity growth.

We note with great satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the MPRP and the SED, between the Mongolian's People's Republic [MPR] and the GDR, which are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will further develop and deepen for the benefit of our two peoples.

Our fraternal parties fully agree on all questions of cooperation between our two countries, as well as on the topical problems of the international situation and on the development of the international communist and workers movement.

The GDR is granting great economic aid and support to our country in building and utilizing a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as in training the national cadres for the MPR's national economy. Our cooperation and friendship is continuously being enriched with new ideas and new ways of action.

Permit me, from this honorable platform of the party congress, to express our most cordial thanks to you, dear comrades, for this internationalist help. (heavy applause)

Dear comrades, at present our country is working industriously to prepare worthily for the 19th MPRP party congress. The 5 years that have passed since the 18th party congress have been a period of steady growth for our people and of a confident forward development of our Republic. On the eve of this important political event, the party and its Central Committee are directing the attention of the communists and all other working people toward accelerating the development of the national economy and raising its efficiency, as well as toward most fully and economically utilizing the created potential and all available resources. Furthermore, they pay attention to the consolidation of discipline and order, and to strict organization. In honor of the 19th MPRP party congress, the Mongolian people are initiating a broad socialist competition movement. With their energetic work, large number of collectives have been able to create the preconditions for fulfilling the plan targets for the first half year until the party congress.

The popular discussion for the draft of the main directions for economic and social development in the MPR in the 1986-90 period is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere in which the situation of economic and cultural construction is realistically assessed. We are of the opinion that the draft contains opportunities to develop the comprehensive and long-term fraternal cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community.

Comrades, we communists, as all honest and peace-loving people of the world, are still left with the everlasting impression of the highest forum of the party of the great Lenin.

Our party and our people are convinced that the implementation of the Soviet peace proposals that were put forward in the declaration by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986, and the realization of the measures for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, which were announced in the CPSU Central Committee's political report to the 27th party congress, would make it possible to normalize the international situation and to eliminate nuclear arms once and for all.

The MPRP and the working people of the MPR are working consistently to consolidate peace, to halt the arms race, and for security in Asia and all over the world.

We wholeheartedly wish the communists and the working people of the GDR great new successes in implementing the decisions of your party's 11th congress and in the struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples.

May the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the MPRP and the SED and between the Mongolian and the GDR peoples consolidate and develop further.

Long live the SED!

Long live peace all over the world! (long-lasting heavy applause. The delegates and guests stand up.)

Ethiopia's Mengistu

AU301514 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 p 6

["Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia" held at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; esteemed members of the Presidium, dear comrades, party congress delegates:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the revolutionaries, and the entire working people of Ethiopia, and on my own behalf I would like to, first of all, convey most cordial greetings and congratulations to all participants of the 11th SED Party Congress, all communists, and the entire working people of the GDR on this historic event. (strong applause)

It fills us with great pleasure and with pride to be able to participate in the 11th SED Party Congress, which is of decisive importance for working out the strategy and tactics to make the GDR people achieve further important successes and for creating the preconditions for the gradual transition to building communism.

The GDR is a country in which important struggles took place and where famous communists and revolutionaries were born, who worked with all their might and sacrificed much for securing the dictatorship of the workers class. Unfortunately, the time at this forum does not permit us to deal in detail with the revolutionary deeds and the history of the struggle of all German revolutionaries.

In this connection it is, however, absolutely necessary to mention the name of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific socialism. The ideology of the workers class founded by this great thinker and the strategy of struggle worked out by him make it not only possible that the peoples of our earth that have overcome the social system of exploitation and oppression live in equality and happiness, but -- more than that -- they are also the living symbol of the struggle of today's and future revolutionaries. (strong applause) The mounting of the first Karl Marx monument on African soil in our capital Addis Ababa is a clear proof of the great veneration and esteem that we feel for this great philosopher. (strong applause)

Particular attention merits the fact that this party congress takes place at a time when Ernst Thaelmann's 100th birthday is celebrated. Ernst Thaelmann was a leader who struggled to strengthen the workers movement. He was a determined opponent of fascism and imperialism, a fighter who worked with determination for world peace and the freedom of the oppressed peoples, who had been struggling for the goal of communism since his youth, and who was very popular with the German workers and communists. Ernst Thaelmann, cruelly killed in the fascist concentration camp, belongs to the socialist heroes and internationalists whose example is still alive today. (strong applause). Ernst Thaelmann's appeal that revolutionary solidarity and internationalism toward the peoples who are still pining under the yoke of colonialism are imperative is still highly topical in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The German communists and all forces that work for the goals of socialism are putting Ernst Thaelmann's appeal into practice. On this occasion we would like to express our respect and admiration for this great communist.

Esteemed comrades, the accountability report, given by Comrade Erich Honecker, aptly assessed the political, economic, and social achievements accomplished on the basis of the decisions of the 10th party congress and worked out the correct strategy for accelerating the building of the developed socialist society over the next few years. We think that the plan that will be passed at the 11th party congress is not only important for the further development of economic and societal life in this country but will also make an important contribution to strengthening the socialist world system and to its continuing development at a higher level.

The analysis in the accountability report on questions of safeguarding peace is an encouragement for all forces that make great efforts to safeguard world peace. It affirms the firm position and the efforts of the GDR people to do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil. (strong applause)

The 11th SED Party Congress, which is taking place only a few weeks after the 27th CPSU Congress, at which decisive decisions for disarmament and for safeguarding world peace were taken is indeed of great historic importance. The accountability report, given by Comrade Erich Honecker, showed us that the 11th SED Party Congress accords particular attention to disarmament and the safeguarding of world peace. This is also confirmed in practice.

We fully agree with the assessment concerning disarmament and the safeguarding of world peace. I assure you that we, too, are making all necessary efforts to realize this goal. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, world imperialism is not only trying to push our world into an abyss with its policy that is inimical to peace; the forms and methods of its machinations to suffocate the social revolutions that are occurring in various regions of the world are also exacerbating day by day.

Only because we in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America have embarked upon the socialist path of development and are struggling for a social system in which social justice and democratic equality exist, world imperialism has declared an all-out war on us -- everything but nuclear war.

An additional and clear proof of this policy of the U.S. Administration is the open act of piracy and aggression committed against Libya some days ago.

This imperialist act that violates international law and is directed against the basic principles of international relations -- state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and freedom -- and causes even greater dangers and threats to peace and security in the world, requires the particular attention of the international community.

On the one hand, this act reveals the nature of the imperialist policy and ideology; on the other, it shows that the revolutionary world movement is growing stronger and stronger.

This interference and aggression of imperialism demands of the peoples an even greater willingness to make sacrifices so that their revolutionary struggle is not weakened and their achievements are not torn from their grasp.

Esteemed comrades; although the Workers Party of Ethiopia was founded only a short time ago we have already successfully realized numerous tasks. Among the most important tasks that have been and are solved under the leadership of the party are the overcoming of problems caused by nature, economic and social development, the

handing over of political power to the people, and the preparation for the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Besides the efforts for the comprehensive construction of our country, our activities serve the safeguarding of peace in our region and the acceleration of our overall development. Furthermore, they contribute to safeguarding world peace. Our party accords the necessary attention to these tasks. Proceeding from this, we make untiring efforts to further improve the relations with our neighboring countries and to solve the existing problems in a peaceful way.

Dear comrades, during all the years in which our revolution was subjected to serve ordeals the comrades of the GDR stood firmly at our side. Their contribution takes an outstanding place in the history of our revolutionary struggle. When our young revolution was subjected to extraordinarily great internal and external strains and there was the danger that the revolution would be pushed back, the reactionary forces in our region that were supported and controlled by imperialism seized this opportunity to carry out an aggression against our country from various sides.

In this difficult time the GDR was one of those friendly socialist countries which stood firmly at our side and granted us decisive help. The Ethiopian people will never forget this support, which is most likely considered exemplary also by the revolutionary forces in the world. (strong applause)

On this occasion I would like to express our deep gratitude for the aid and extensive support by the SED, the government, and the people of the GDR in overcoming the problems caused by nature. The relations between our parties, governments, and peoples, which are based on the deep-rooted and unshakable friendship and military alliance, have been continuously developed and deepened. Our cooperation in various fields and the results achieved in this connection make us proud. We, in our turn, will continue to do everything to further strengthen the overall relations and cooperation between Ethiopia and the GDR. (strong applause)

It fills me with great satisfaction to assure this party congress that the communists and the entire working people of Ethiopia highly value the firm friendship and solidarity with the communists and the entire working people of the GDR. (strong applause) We are convinced that the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress are not only directed at solving the economic and social questions in order to raise the country's general development to a higher level, but will also make a contribution to the protection of world peace, the safeguarding of the freedom and equality of the peoples.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I would like to express our best wishes for the success of this historic party congress and the successful implementation of its decisions and to once more cordially thank you for the invitation to participate in the congress. (strong applause)

Long live the friendship between the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the SED! (strong applause)

Long live peace and socialism! (long-lasting strong applause. The delegates stand up).

SERENY COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV CHERNOBYL SPEECH

AU161305 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Sereny: "Not Only Chernobyl"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev spoke last night on Soviet television about Chernobyl, but not only about Chernobyl. He spoke about sad losses, about solidarity, and about the rescuing people and decontaminating things, and emphasized the lessons to be learned. Among the lessons he mentioned was the fact that the scientific and technological revolution, and within this the peaceful use of nuclear energy, calls for the most exacting and strict requirements of security, operational safety, discipline, order, and organization. He did not avoid the internal lessons of Chernobyl, rather he considered them further when he used the opportunity to make a proposal, a very important statement referring to the outside world.

The seriousness of Moscow's approach is demonstrated by the concreteness of the 4-point proposal made by Gorbachev to expand and intensify cooperation within the framework of the Vienna-based IAEA for reporting nuclear power station accidents and for setting up a mechanism for mutual assistance. The fact that the Soviet side indicated its readiness -- in terms of both personnel and finances -- to increase the agency's role and even stressed the desire that specialized UN agencies play a more active role shows that people in Moscow urge the most open international cooperation. The big question now is what response there will be from the other countries, some of which are well-known for fine words but -- as we have already seen in the case of the world organization -- do not like to reach into their pockets, it was not possible to limit the discussion solely to Chernobyl. If some people in the West have recently made use of the catastrophe to talk about the fact that it is not possible to "check" on the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union is "secluded" and "secretive," and to question Moscow's reliability as a negotiating partner in general, Gorbachev's 4-point proposal has loosened the ground under their feet. If some people in the West, by swaying the public, wanted to divert attention from the fact that no answer has been given to the Soviet compromise disarmament proposals, then their bluff has now been called by Gorbachev's statement on extending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions again, until 6 August.

With this step, the Soviet Union does not wish to "compensate" for the effect of the radioactive cloud that escaped from Chernobyl (tests have been carried out underground since 1963), but demonstrates its willingness to stop developing its nuclear arsenal, unless the other side forces it to do so. We should not forget that since 6 August last year Moscow has suspended explosions, and the new moratorium will make this a break of a year. Could President Reagan provide any explanation for refusing the hand of the general secretary inviting him afresh for a meeting to explore ways to impose a ban on nuclear explosions? After an almost 9-month break of explosions by the Soviet side, where is the risk for America? Or does the United States find it dangerous to ban explosions, reduce further developments, or in other words, to take the first step toward effective disarmament?

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke last night on Soviet television about Chernobyl, but not only about Chernobyl. As befits the seriousness of what has happened, he spoke with responsibility about both domestic policy and the international situation. Actually, these two cannot be divided. A radioactive cloud known no boundaries, whether escaping from a nuclear power station or from a nuclear missile.

EFFECTS OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT ASSESSED

Various Experts Consulted

LD161105 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hunarian at 1915 GMT on 15 May, on the "New Background" program, carries a 30-minute segment devoted to the consequences of the Chernobyl accident for Hungary.

The unidentified moderator introduces his guests as radiologist Gyorgy Koteles, deputy head of the Radiology Institute; pediatrician Ferenc Peter, director of the Buda Children's Hospital; and Gabor Tokaji, a chemical engineer and department head at the National Civil Defense Command.

The feature begins with a visit to a radiation-measuring instrument being operated at Roosevelt Square at the Pest End of Chain Bridge in Budapest.

Returning to the studio, Gabor Tokaji is asked about the present situation in the country:

Tokaji answers: "We are measuring levels in the entire country which are basically the same as the radiation present before the accident. This is true of the air, and, as we have just seen, the soil, fruit, milk and so on hardly diverge from the usual levels.

Since the Chernobyl accident, samples have been taken every 12 hours; at present, measurements are being taken at 700 spots covered by 70 monitoring stations.

"The mass of air entered the country on 29 April in the areas of Salgotarjan and Ozd; we observed a larger amount of pollution in the region of Budapest. As far away as the northern shore of Balaton and Szombathely only very low radiation levels were registered."

The moderator asks: "What was the highest level that you registered?"

Tokaji replies: "The highest level was registered on 2 May; that was when we measured the highest level in the air, soil and water. These levels rose to 430 (manogrey) per hour."

Precautionary measures were advised from 2 May onward. People were warned not to drink the milk of grazing cows and to wash lettuce.

Koteles is asked if these warnings were sufficient. He explains that the council of experts evaluated the situation day by day, in the light of the measurements. The advice given to the population was quite appropriate and WHO experts consider the Hungarian steps correct.

Tokaji adds: "The Hungarian authorities were not unprepared regarding the measures that should have been taken. Every country that has nuclear power stations has an organization which has plans for such events. We have plans of this sort because of Paks [nuclear power station], and we also have a system. This began functioning on 30 April and has been functioning since then. The monitoring system itself began to check radiation levels more intensively on 28 April, adopting a system of continuous measuring elements."

Koteles is asked what was the total dose received by people during the past 3 weeks. He explained with the help of a table which shows the safe quantitites and the actual radiation received. "It can be seen that we absorbed from the air about 1 percent of this level, and through food 2 and 1/2 percent. All in all, we absorbed about 3 and 1/2 percent of the amount that we can take without any damage." The radioactivity of lettuce, other vegetables, and milk is still regularly checked; it has decreased very much. The radioactivity of milk is about 10 percent of the level regarded as safe by the WHO.

This is followed by a visit to the Lehel Square market in Budapest. Greengrocers complain that their goods have had to be sold cheaply; people did not want to buy lettuce and similar products for the past 2 weeks.

An unidentified market seller complains: "We are selling only a quarter of what we normally do. There is a vast supply; prices are much lower than in previous years. An awful lot is wasted; people simply will not buy the stuff. You put it out on the shelves but the customers dare not touch it."

Back in the studio, Peter is asked whether he would have given green vegetables to children under his care, or even to his own children, during these 2 weeks. He says that he has a 14-page official publication, published a year ago, detailing safe doses, and thus would have given vegetables to children. He goes on to say that he would not have prescribed iodine tablets, particularly in view of the side effects. There is certainly no reason for pregnant women to have their pregnancy terminated.

Peter says: "We can say that we are past the danger. There was unquestionably a considerable danger; for a long time we did not know how it would develop. We were prepared; it is a good thing that the situation has ended.

The moderator asks whether there was sufficient iodine, had it been needed.

Tokaji respond: "Let me answer this. The moment this issue arose, we took measures to ensure that sufficient qunatities of iodine tablets should be available for those up to the age of 6. We had this quantity even at the earliest stages."

The moderator says that earlier today a department head at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Tibor Antalpeter, was asked about the damage caused by the EEC decision to ban the import of foodstuffs.

Antalpeter says that there are three consequences. We cannot export foodstuffs to the EEC countries and to Austria for the moment; other countries have introduced measurements; third, consumers are affected by the mass media in certain countries, which in turn affects what importers are doing. "In some cases importers have asked that we delay deliveries, others canceled certain orders, but in most cases we can continue to export, even if slightly smaller quantities, to the countries where the ban does not apply."

The moderator asks whether one can quantify the loss involved, the loss that has to be averted.

Antalpeter answers: "It is very difficult to speak about a loss as yet. What I can say is that in 1985 we exported agricultural goods worth $650 million to the EEC. According to our present information -- and even the exact scope of the goods included in the ban is not certain -- these measures affect, about $350 million of the total."

Protest to EEC on Restrictions

LD172033 Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 17 May 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- Tibor Antalpeter, division head of the Ministry of Foreign Trade issued a statement over Hungarian radio on Saturday concerning the import restrictions recently announced by the EEC, their effects and the steps taken by Hungary concerning them.

In reply to questions Tibor Antalpeter stated that Hungary had issued a written protest to the governments of the EEC members, and to the EEC. "In diplomatic languague it is a strong protest. It does not yet mean that measures will be taken in reply, this is a subject under consideration. It does, however mean what in this note we have listed the reasons why we consider that this measure, and now I am almost quoting direct, is arbitrary, unfounded and unjustifiably distriminatory.

It is an arbitrary measure because although on the surface the justification given appears to be objective, i.e. that a zone of 1,000 km from Chernobyl is considered to be a contaminated area by the EEC, this apparently objective yardstock is not founded scientifically and is not supported by measurements. Within this circle there are areas which were only partly contaminated, and received far less radiation than other areas, ones outside the circle. They cannot avoid noticing that the 1,000 km mark from Chernobyl is at the point where the Czechoslovak, Austrian and Hungarian frontiers meet. Countries in an identical situation should have been treated in an identical way. And for instance regarding Austria, where for a longer time now, as was published in the Austrian press, the contamination level was far higher than it was in Hungary, the measures are not valid.

The responsible persons in Hungary hope that this game with the imports will not continue along diplomatic channels. The reexamination on May 20th may result in relaxing or repealing the measures to which Hungary objects and otherwise, for the moment May 31st is the deadline for the restrictions. I think it likely, said Tobor Antalpeter, that following May 31st we can evolve a cooperation with the members of the EEC through which Hungarian exports can begin moving again.

As far as the non-EEC countries were concerned Hungary has proceeded officially in the manner and to the degree which corresponded to the measures announced regarding us, and the measures applied in practice. Naturally, said the division head of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, we offered all our partners cooperation from the very beginning. We have no objection to control measurements, and on request we will attach the official certificates of the controls made by the responsible Hungarian authorities on deliveries.

None of the developed non-European countries introduced import restrictions on Hungarian goods, but everywhere they did indicate that all foods coming from Europe, and not only Eastern Europe were being subjected to stringent testing on the frontiers. In the developing countries, at first the example set by the EEC had an effect. Several developing countries introduced import restrictions. However, according to summed up information, by Friday evening not a single developing country had a valid global ban on imports -- these countries and the routes leading through them are open.

Food 'Safe for Consumption'

AU171607 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Domestic Food Is Safe for Consumption -- Information Supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food"]

[Excerpts] An MTI correspondent made inquiries at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food on the effects of radiation on agriculture and foodstuffs. The officials of the ministry informed us that, as a result of the nuclear reactor accident in Chernobyl, the radiation level increased slightly in our country; this increase was registered by the food control network of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

The results of the regular measurements showed that, as a result of the slight increase in the atmospheric radioactivity registered at the end of April, the radioactive content of the agricultural soil increased in most areas of the country. The highest radiation level was measured on 2 and 3 May, when the radiation level of the arable soil increased 4-6 times compared to previous levels. It is important to know, however, that the permissible limit of radiation is 100 times higher than this level. Since no further radioactive materials penetrated the soil from the atmosphere, the radiation level measured at the soil surface decreased 50 percent in recent days. This process is continuing and the present radiation level is close to the previous natural radiation level.

As we have already informed the population in our previous communiques, the bulk of the radioactive materials can be removed from leafy, hardy vegetables by washing them several times with plenty of water. This, however, cannot be done with green fodder and grass on pastures. Therefore, we have limited the use of green fodder in several milk farms. This was necessary because cows pass into their milk some of the radioactive materials taken in with the green fodder.

As a precaution, the milk processing plants are regularly measuring the radioactive material content of milk. The measures show that the radioactive iodine content of the processed and marketed milk has not reached, even in the worst cases, a quarter of the level set by the WHO as being the limit for safe consumption.

The regular atmospheric and soil measurements being carried out show that the radiation level in the atmosphere is practically back to the natural level existing prior to the Chernobyl accident. All our agricultural and food industry products are safe for consumption. According to the experts' conclusion, the slight, temporary increase in the radiation level does not at all affect the quality and safety of the agricultural crops to be harvested later.

GROSZ, PAL ATTEND CSSR-HOSTED RECEPTION

LD110856 Budapest MTI in English 1236 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- Ondrej Durej, Czechoslovak ambassador, gave a reception in Budapest on Friday on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, the 41st anniversary of the country's liberation. Present were Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade, Laszlo Medve, minister of health, and other representatives of Hungarian political, economic and cultural life as well as heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

LD162028 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik in the presence of Deputy Foreign Minister Henryk Jaroszek met here today with ambassadors and charges d'affaires from 16 West European countries, including those from member states of the European Economic Community, U.S., Canada and Japan. The aim of the meeting was to present Poland's stance towards EEC latest decisions concerning import of farm produce and foodstaffs in relation to the radiological situation in Poland in the period after the Chernobyl accident up to now.

Extensive reports were presented by President of the State Atomic Agency Mieczyslaw Sowinski and also Deputy Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Main Sanitary Inspector Jerzy Bonczak, and Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Kazimierz Grzesiak.

The invited diplomats represented states which are the biggest importers of Polish farm produce and foodstaffs. As is well known, the European Economic Community banned till the end of May imports of virtually all such goods from Poland and from most of other socialist countries.

In the light of objective data concerning harmless scope of contamination in Poland and in face of strict and efficient control steps in relation to the food destined for consumption at home and for export, the Polish part believes the measures of the EEC to be discriminatory. The conviction stems from the fact that not all countries lying within the 1,000 km zone around the site of accident which was marked out by EEC have been covered by the ban, and mainly because of the fact that there are no grounds supported by facts to refrain from purchases of Polish food. Ambassadors received a detailed information covering developments and radiation readings conducted all over Poland every day up to now. It proves that there has never been a hazard for human health and and the quality of foodstaffs produced in Poland. All suspicions concerning a potential danger for residents as well as the degree of contamination of products, mainly milk, green vegetables, and grass as a feed for animals found their reflection in the sanitary decisions. Today, they can be even estimated as too rigorous. This was proven by the radiation readings and the fact that on May 15th, all restrictions which had been put in effect because of radiological situation were lifted.

The guests were informed that Poland very early relayed data on radiological readings to the IAEA and WHO. Replying to a question concerning the presence of radioactive isotopes of cesium, strontium and plutonium, representatives of the Polish Academy of Sciences stressed that very accurate research did not show any presence of plutonium and the presence of cesium and strontium was below American norms and other well-known West-European norms.

The Austrian ambassador underscored the weight of international cooperation in the field of information on radiological threats. The ambassador of the Netherlands made assurances that the decisions of the EEC sprang solely from concern dictated by health protection reasons. He stated that on May 20 the EEC would once again review the situation and expressed an opinion that Polish products would once again be able to appear on EEC markets. The ambassadors were informed that groups of Polish experts were departing for the EEC headquarters in Brussels and FAO in Rome with thorough information concerning the state of Polish foodstuffs, the radiological situation and all measures taken in Poland.

Minister Wojcik asked the ambassadors to relay the information supplied to them to their governments with a view to an objective presentation of the true situation in Poland and her agriculture. He pointed out that, regardless of intentions, the steps taken by the EEC with regard to Poland must be, in light of the material moves of the Community, deemed as discriminatory. Minister Wojcik also stressed that Poland was open to co-operation with experts from countries importing Polish food in inspections of its quality.

Atomic Agency President Remarks

LD172042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1745 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] A press conference, devoted to the situation in Poland after the accident at the Chernobyl power station, took place at the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection. The results of measurements of radioactive contamination from 28 April to this day were presented. Once again, it was emphasized that on Polish territory, the contamination of the air did not, for one moment, exceed 1,000 becquerels -- that is, the limit as regards the threat to health and only then if such radiation were to be maintained for 4 days. After presenting the latest results of tests, which indicate that the situation has returned, in principle, to that existing before the accident, Mieczyslaw Sowinski, the president of the State Atomic Energy Agency, said:

We have proposed the removal of restrictions concerning the consumption of milk and vegetables. However, these restrictions still exist in a certain sense, depending on local conditions. And so, there are still incidents where, in some places, the dangers may be increased over a very small area. All actions of the government commission have been adapted to the principle of maximum safety, minimum panic. And now, what I am going to say will probably -- with summer so close, one thinks about the atmosphere, but unfortunately, this is what has been happening to me lately, that if we say that there is something wrong at home, everyone listens very willingly but when we say things are good, somehow they either do not believe it or else [they think] something is wrong. [sentence as heard]

But what I have to say does not necessarily apply to us but applies generally to a country which, in the end, did not have nuclear power and still does not have it and was not ready as we have already mentioned, with -- I would say -- the specific organization in the event of an accident, since the need did not exist. Nevertheless, such a need did arise. In the space of literally hours, 200 stations for conducting measurements were mobilized. In fact, I am convinced that the Polish authorities, from the very beginning reacted most effectively in (?the whole of) Europe. [Words indistinct] they reacted consistently. If one consider what was happening in the Western European countries as within the jurisdiction of the authorities of those countries, we have proof and documents which show that their actions were inconsistent and contradictory.

Radiation Levels Still Checked

LD162252 Warsaw PAP in English 2136 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16: The level of radiation in the air in Poland is now but [as received] 0.3 becquerel (bq) per cubic metre, experts told a news conference here today called by the State Atomostics Agency. Although no hazard is perceived at this moment, radiation levels are constantly being taken down across the country. Only those for tap water, soil and grass are now being taken less frequently, one third of the former number of measurements. Milk, vegetables and air are checked daily, they said.

Latest radiation checks in two of Warsaw's dairy factories have shown 328 and 370 bq of iodine 131 per litre of milk. The Polish standard is 1,000 bq/l. The standards set by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are 10,000 bq/l for adults and 1,000 bq/l for children. Measurement devices have also started to take readings for cesium and strontium which only now might start to appear, in minimal amounts.

Agency officials said nearly 200 radiation measuring stations had been started within hours from the first report of increased radiation on April 28 by Polish stations which routinely monitor radiation. Within 2-3 days iodine medications had been administered to children and adolescents to prevent absorbing radioactive iodine, in what was the most effective and consistent response to the developments by any state in Europe, the conference was told.

Halt to Zarnowiec Plant Urged

LD162143 Hamburg DPA in German 2033 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (DPA) -- After the reactor accident in Chernobyl, 3,000 inhabitants of Bialystok (northeast Poland) have requested the Polish Sejm to impose a temporary halt to construction on the first Polish nuclear power station at Zarnowiec, near Danzig. Work on the power station should only be continued if the plant is built under the supervision of and subject to inspection by the IAEA. As a further precondition, the signatories demand in their letter, which became known today in Warsaw, the application of the most modern and tested safety technology in the reactor.

The nuclear power station at Zarnowiec is currently being constructed with Soviet help and should go into the grid in 1994 with an output of 1,860 megawatts. The letter continues: "The catastrophe at Chernobyl has disturbed the Polish populace." It is evidence that this technology in atomic power offers no safety. The assurances of the authorities that the nuclear power station presents no threat to people are not credible. The letter was handed in to the Sejm yesterday. The citizens' initiative against the nuclear power station was also supported in Bialystok by the banned trade union Solidarity.

Meanwhile, five Polish experts in nuclear energy in an open letter have requested that the government reconsider the safety system in the planned power station. The installation of a Soviet safety container aroused doubts since this prototype has not yet been tested anywhere.

GOVERNMENT INFORMS UN OF DANGERS OF SDI

LD161806 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- The Polish Government has informed U.N. General Secretary [as received] Javier Perez de Cuellar on its stand towards the substance and scope of the study on issues of disarmament pertaining to space and the consequences of the extension of arms race into space.

In the face of growing threats to international peace and security caused by increased rate of the arms race and the threat of moving it into space, Polish Public opinion and Government of the Polish People's Republic attaches great significance to the halting and reversal of these trends and taking concrete steps for real disarmament. The basic priorities of disarmament efforts have been described in documents issued by the General Assembly as well as in proposals put forward by socialist states, non-aligned and some other countries.

Poland has welcomed with satisfaction and granted its firm support to the far-reaching and comprehensive programme of disarmament including the prospect of freeing humanity from nuclear weapons till the year 2000 which was presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, this year.

We are convinced that preventing the militarization of space constitutes a necessary premise for the development of all-round international cooperation in its peaceful use in which all states are vitally interested. These justified aspirations of the international community may fall prey to the arms policies of some states which in their pursuit to secure military superiority are ready to deploy offensive weapons in space. If this kind of policy, forced by the U.S. and illustrated in the Strategic Defence Initiative SDI, were to be implemented space would become a new, potential battleground and strategic equilibrium would be tilted. The striving to achieve superiority through the militarization of space would necessarily bring about counter-moves in order to reestablish the balance. As a consequence, this process would not only strike against prospects of limiting and halting the nuclear arms race but would even threaten a further intensification of the arms race and a heightened threat of global nuclear conflict.

The Polish Government has with understandable satisfaction welcomed the study compiled by the U.N. Institute for Research on Disarmament. We note with special respect that this study aims at a indepth and comprehensive inspection of disarmament issues concerning space and the consequences of moving the arms race into this environment, including legal acts concerning international cooperation in the peaceful use of space. In the opinion of the Polish Government this study should also include a sound analysis of the negative (?strategic) military, economic and social consequences of moving the arms race into space also including the effects of spending huge sums to finance programmes of space armaments. This is especially important in the present conditions when basic human needs are not satisfied on great stretches of the globe.

SPY SUSPECT ON WORK FOR FRG INTELLIGENCE

LD162123 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs Investigating Office, under the supervision of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office has begun preparatory proceedings against Roland K., who is suspected of spying.

[Begin recording] [Roland K.] It all began in 1984, when I was in the FRG for the first time. I visited my mother, and soon after my arrival, an acquaintance came to my mother's house.

[Unidentified reporter] The acquaintance was a refugee from Poland. He played the role of a tout in the West. He recruited collaborators for FRG intelligence.

[Roland K.] During meetings, I was trained in coding messages and receiving radio messages.

[Reporter] Roland K. was supplied with a Grundig radio adapted to receiving intelligence broadcasts, which is the way he received intelligence assignments. Poland, as an important link in the Warsaw Pact, is the object of particular interest for the West German intelligence service, and Roland K., an inhabitant of Gdansk, was able to meet this interest. He was a taxi driver. He could travel freely throughout the country without arousing suspicion. He was able to identify military objects, and report on military equipment and on movements of units.

[Roland K.] This information was put on letters using a special carbon paper, making it invisible, a kind of secret method. The letters were sent to the FRG. There was already an addressee on each letter.

[Reporter] The letters were sent to various people living in the FRG. Apart from neutral content -- written earlier by an intelligence center -- he typed out intelligence information, using the special secret method. Spy accessories were carefully hidden in an apartment in a special box with a double bottom. There were not only chains for his Mercedes tires in this box. Hidden there were codes for encrypting messages and for deciphering radio broadcasts, and also a timetable of the broadcasts, instructions, and reports on equipment of military units. A second set of spy accessories was hidden in a Mercedes bought in West Germany. He frequently visited this country. Twenty-nine-year old Roland K. was apprehended in the GDR during his last return journey home. Does he regret what he did against his motherland?

[Roland K.] I regret it very much. I am aware that I was doing wrong and that I have to bear the consequences for my conduct. It is also very painful that my family will suffer because of it. [end recording]

The consent of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office was obtained to broadcast this material. The results of the investigation will be released after it is completed.

ORZECHOWSKI VISITS MEXICO, MEETS DE LA MADRID

Talks With Sepulveda Amor

LD152235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's official visit to Mexico has begun. At a press conference organized at the airport, Minister Orzechowski emphasized the traditional ties of friendship linking Poland with Mexico. Referring to the current, tense international situation, he stated that at present there is no more important task than the defense of peace and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. The official program of the visit began with Orzechowski laying a wreath at the monument to young heroes, called the Altar of the Homeland. Talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Marian Orzechowski and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, have also begun.

Discusses Bilateral Relations

LD170803 Warsaw PAP in English 0606 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, May 16: President of the United Mexican States Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado received here today Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, who started an official visit to Mexico on May 14. The almost hour-long meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere, President Miguel de la Madrid stressed, among other things, the efforts of Mexico and Poland aimed to strengthen world peace, to halt the arms race and to the political solution of regional conflicts, including those in Central America. The president pointed to the need for new international economic solutions and strongly came out against the arms race, including nuclear and conventional weapons. Miguel de la Madrid spoke with recognition about Poland's consistent foreign policy directed at the strengthening of world peace, international detente and rapprochement among nations. These aspects were also stressed by Minister Orzechowski.

President Miguel de la Madrid asked to convey cordial greetings to Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and thanked for an invitation to pay an official visit to Poland.

The Polish minister was earlier decorated with the Ribbon of the Order of the Aztec Eagle by his Mexican counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda Amor who said the honour was a symbol of recognition for the Polish nation.

During a reception today in honour of Orzechowski, the chief Mexican diplomat said "both nations, at different times in their histories, have had to withstand hostile forces that now, as before, often threaten nations' right to self-determination and peaceful co-existence."

He also underscored the concern of the Mexican Government over "increased global tensions and mounting contradictions and confrontations in different parts of the world."

The Polish minister underlined convergence of the foreign policies pursued by Poland and Mexico, based on "the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for the right of other nations to self-determination and sovereign equality of states. Like Mexico, Poland attaches great significance to the regulation of regional conflicts with peaceful means. This is why we support political forms of solving the conflict in Central America, with the sovereign rights of Nicaragua and other states in the region being guaranteed."

Both ministers also held working meetings at which they focused on the question of bilateral relations and discussed selected international issues. As for the international cooperation, it followed out of the Mexican minister's speech that Mexico was interested, among other things in shipbuilding, modernization of its sugar mills and mines, and in the development of mining rescue services. The ministers came out in favour of a quick specifying of these topics and of their presentation at the nearest session to be held by the Polish-Mexican Commission for Economic Cooperation in Warsaw. The two also discussed the prospects for an intensification in scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation.

Assesses Trip Before Departing

LD181125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, head of Polish diplomacy, has ended an official visit to Mexico. Before the flight, he announced that, during the talks with President Miguel de la Madrid and with Bernardo Sepulveda, the Mexican foreign minister, current international problems, particularly concerning the question of strengthening peace and security in the world, the development of events in Central America and the most important bilateral matters of the two states were discussed. Minister Orzechowski also conferred with the heads of Mexican foreign trade and energy, mining and parastatal industrial departments. The need to increase economic cooperation was emphasized and the existing possibilities to do so were pointed out. The Polish guest paid a visit to the Mexican Senate and to the International Press Center Mundial '86.

Further Reportage

For Mexican reportage on the visit to Mexico by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, see the Mexican section of the 16 May Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MEMBERS OF EIGHTH SFRY GOVERNMENT NAMED

LD161153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1033 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Members of the Eighth Yugoslav Government elected today by the Assembly of Yugoslavia are: vice presidents: Janez Zemljaric (born 1928), faculty of law; Milos Milosavljevic (1932), faculty of law.

Federal secretaries:

National Defence: Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula (1921), highest Yugoslav military schools.

Foreign Affairs: Raif Dizdarevic (1926), university-level education.

Internal Affairs: Dobroslav Culafic (1926), faculty of law.

Finance: Svetozar Rikanovic (1938), faculty of economics.

Foreign trade: Nenad Krekic (1942), faculty of technology.

Market and Prices: Aleksandar Donev (1931), doctor of science (economics).

Information: Svetozar Durutovic (1935), faculty of law.

Justice and Organization of Federal Administration: Petar Vajovic (1932), doctor of science (law).

Chairmen of federal committees:

Scientific and Technological Development: Dr Bozidar Matic (1937), doctor of science (engineering).

Energy and Industry: Dr Andrej Ocvirk (1942), doctor of science (technology).

Agriculture: Savo Vujkov (1936), faculty of economics.

Tourism: Miodrag Mirovic (1943), master of natural sciences.

Transport and Communications: Mustafa Pljakic (1934), Advanced School of Political Sciences.

Labour, Public Health and Social Security: Dr Janko Obocki (1935), doctor of science (medicine).

Legislation: Dr Lojze Ude (1936), doctor of science (law).

Veterans and Disabled Persons: Ilija Vakic (1932), School of Higher Learning (politics).

Government members:

Dr Dragi Danev (1942), doctor of science (mechanical engineering),

Franciska Herga (1944), Economic and Commercial School of Advanced Studies

Dr Oskar Kovac (1937), doctor of science (economics).

Dr Radoje Kontic (1937), doctor of science (technology).

Radovan Makic (1924), faculty of economics.

Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic (1939), faculty of economics.

Dr Mustafa Muhamet (1950), doctor of science (economics).

Egon Padovan (1941), master of science (economics).

Mito Pejovski (1932), master of science (economics)

Tibor Salma (1930), faculty of economics.

Dr Ibrahim Tabakovic (1942), faculty of economics.

MOMCILO VUCINIC (1929), faculty of law.

BRANKO MIKULIC'S BIOGRAPHICAL DATA RELEASED

LD162040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1023 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- President of the new Yugoslav Government is Branko Mikulic, who takes up this office from the post of member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. The new government was elected today by the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Mikulic was born in 1928 in Gornji Vakuf (Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina). He was graduated from the faculty of economics. He took part in the national liberation struggle from 1943 and has been member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) since 1945.

He has held important offices in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the federation. Among other posts, he was secretary of party committees in several districts in the S.R. of Bosnia-Herzegovina and was president of the Assembly of Sarajevo District. In 1965, he was elected secretary of the Central Committee (CC) of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina (LCBH), and later also secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCBH CC. In 1967, he was elected president of the Executive Council (government) of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and from 1969 to 1978 was president of the LCBH CC and member of the LCY CC. Between the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses (1978-1982), Branko Mikulic was member of the Presidency of the LCY CC. In this period he also chaired the Presidency of the LCY CC for a one-year term.

In 1982, he was elected to the post of the President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina for a one-year term. He was chairman of the organizing committee of the 14th Winter Olympic Games "Sarajevo 84." He is member of the LCY CC.

In 1984, he was elected member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) and from this post was entered as candidate president of the Federal Executive Council (government).

FEC APPOINTS PRESIDENTS, MEMBERS OF WORKING BODIES

LD162125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, at its first session, presided over by Branko Mikulic, appointed presidents and members of the council's working bodies, as well as presidents of interrepublican committees.

At today's session Zoran Miskovic, hitherto secretary general of the council, was reappointed to the same position. David Dasic, hitherto vice president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, was appointed federal adviser in the Federal Executive Council, while Goran Kapetanovic was appointed head of the cabinet of the president of the Federal Executive Council.

Changes and amendments to the rules of procedure of the council, which deal with the formation of two new commissions of the council, were also adopted. The commissions are: For Implementing Anti-inflation Policy and the Realization of the Development Strategy. The Commission for Planning and the Commission for Current Economic Policy will be replaced by a single unified commission with more encompassing responsibilities.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH CROATIAN LC CONGRESS

Ribicic Address

LD171400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, 16 May (TANJUG) -- At all critical moments of our development the awareness of the need for unity in our party was present. Never before has the awareness been as pronounced and present in all our communists as it is today of the interrelatedness and close interdependence of our labor, actions and behavior in all the parts and in the whole of Socialist Yugoslavia, Mitja Ribicic stressed in his address at the 10th Congress of the Croatian LC.

Addressing the delegates on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Mitja Ribicic said that in the consciousness of the LC, at all the congresses and conferences of the republican and provincial LC's so far, a strong shift can be felt from individual, or rather narrow viewpoints, toward essential Yugoslav problems, toward Yugoslavia as our socialist community.

A new cohesive force of our revolution is being born at the level of the awareness that Yugoslavia is common to us all, and thus all are responsible for its further development.

Ribicic recalled that we have been left without many of the leading people of the Yugoslav party, but that in the present situation Tito, Kardelj, and Bakaric with their visions of socialism, their judgment of the directions of the further development of socialist self management and their global visions of the development of socialism, are still present. However, although we are sensitive to digressions from their visions, we must nevertheless seek our own answers and solutions to the specific questions of the present.

The delegates greeted with tumultuous applause the views of Mitja Ribicic when she referred to the criticism of the broad public directed at the membership, and in particular the members of the highest organs of the LC. Criticism was particularly aimed at our inefficiency in implementing stands and conclusions.

No matter how united we are in the adoption of these documents, when it comes to their realization there are divisions, disunity and avoidance of responsibility. People are reacting justifiably to this, and it can no longer be tolerated.

Ribicic devoted the final part of his address to an assessment of etatism as a social relationship, which he underlined at the outset as being the greatest enemy of self-managing democracy. Etatism alientates the class from the party and poisons our intranational relations. Thus there can be no way out of the crisis in which we find ourselves, if we do not remove the roots and sources from which etatism originates.

Following the address by Mitja Ribicic the delegates elected the chairmen of the four commissions. This concluded the first plenary session.

The congress continues its works in the commissions this afternoon.

Development Commission Meets

LD190631 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 17 May 86

["Congress of the LC of Croatia: Commission for Development and for the Development of Socialist Self-Management Socioeconomic Relations in Associated Labor" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The number of people over 100 [as received] who wish to take part in the discussion is an indication of the exceptionally lively pace of work in the Grand Hall of the Palace of Music in Zagreb, where the Commission for Development and for the Development of Socialist Self-Management Socioeconomic Relations in Associated Labor is in session. There has been virtually no branch of the economy, no region, nor significant problem of economic operations which was not mentioned in the first hours of discussion. The discussion is dominated by the general support for the stands inherent in the introductory report by Mika Spiljak that the questions of the further development of economic relations and of the measures to give life to our orientations are the most important task of communists in associated labor.

Milutin Baltic referred to the problems of inflation and the difficult conditions of economic operations, and he supported the trend toward export-oriented programs which bring together all capable and enthusiastic producers. Of course, stressed Baltic, to achieve this we have to change more vigorously the position of the producers, especially in the area of extended reproduction. [as received]

From the congress platform Nada Zadravec asked why the implementation of the stands of the 18th session of the LCY Central Committee was abandoned, and which forces in our society found the maintenance of the status quo very much to their liking. She believes that the congress of the LC of Croatia must answer the question of whether the working class can wait much longer given the present living conditions. "Let us turn again to the pages of the conclusions, stands, and decisions which we have put away so that we can give life to those which we thought were good and by which we swore in order to prevent the resolution of the 10th Congress of the LC of Croatia and of the forthcoming LCY congress from experiencing the same fate," she said.

Stevo Dejak from Virovitica noted critically that a great deal was being said but that less was done.

What we need are courageous and resolute fighters who will justify their position in the LC, he said. Communists in material production, said Nikola Djilas from Rijeka, expects a great deal from party congresses. They expect a reversal to be made, especially in strengthening the role of the working class and in improving the material position of associated labor and of our working people.

Spiro Vojvodic, from the Tito Shipyards in Kraljevica, spoke of motivation and made the assessment that in our country, production work is still not adequately valued; it still does not enjoy the reputation in our society it merits.

Having recalled the many documents stressing the importance of faster development of the small-scale economy for the overall economic development of our country, delegate Ivica Skaro denounced the doubts which often lead to obstacles and barriers to this exceptionally forward-looking sector of our economy. The position of independent businessmen depends on the changes in the social stands, municipal policy, and especially on the view of an inspector or head of department, emphasized this delegate. He asked the communists to fight to ensure that the doubts and the dilemmas still barring the way to full affirmation of individual work with one's own means of production can be finally overcome. The same problem was pointed out by Mato Crkvenac, who said that because of our incomprehensible resistance to the investments made by our citizens in the small-scale economy, these resources flow into the neighboring countries, with the result that several hundred of our people invest their money in Austria.

The gap between the orientations and legal enactments is a brake on the development of tourism as well, pointed out Neda Andric. We are constantly taken by surprise by some new law, she said, calling on communists to fight for the establishment of stable conditions for economic operations which will be in line with our long-term orientations.

Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia, stressed at the beginning of his contribution to the discussion that he was speaking merely as a delegate. He provided a brief outline of our economic troubles and of the many problems which hamper the implementation of the agreed orientation of the opening toward the world market.

Having condemned the still existing parochial and local interests and the minipotentates who frustrate the economic integration processes throughout the Yugoslav territory, Markovic said that we have no alternative but to switch from words, slogans, and discussions to deeds and actions.

The delegates greeted with applause that section of Markovic's speech which dealt with the tasks of communists in the cadre policy. Communists must give firm suport for the process of selection and broaden the scope for capable people, allowing them to put themselves out in front and to pull our society forward.

At the conclusion of the very fruitful, frank, and at times polemical discussion which went on throughout the day, the delegates in the commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Management and Socioeconomic Relations in Associated Labor approved the report about their work which will be submitted during the final plenary session of the 10th congress of the LC of Croatia tomorrow. Sixty-two delegates spoke yesterday and today from the platform of this commission, and over 70 delegates contributed their speeches in written form.

The delegates made the unanimous demand that the LC become more involved in the development of a modern self-management export-oriented economy. Without any incentives for work and for creative effort, according to the delegates' assessment, there will be no way out of the difficulties. For instance, Marin Buble from Split, while taking part in the afternoon discussion, pleaded that the congress resolution pay more attention to the problem of distribution. The LC, together with other subjective forces, especially the trade unions, must strive harder to devise a more adequate distribution system. This also is the view of the delegate Marko Bukovic.

Talking about the problem of the railways, Jandre Bogunovic from Kniv wondered, among other things, how it is possible that among the potential candidates for the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia there is nobody from the Zagreb railway transport enterprise, which is a collective with 40,000 workers and 7,000 LC members.

Socio-Political Commission Meets

LD171647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The further development of the socio-political system of socialist self-management, alongside the consistent implementation of the LCY program, is the historical task of the LC at this juncture. This demands that communists take a responsible look at the pronounced attempts aimed at seeking "radical" changes in the poltical system. If this were accepted it would facilitate the restoration of other models of social development inapplicable to the needs of our working people and citizens.

This was stated in the introductory report at the session of the Commission for the Development of the Socio-Political System of Socialist Self-Management by Vlado Mihaljevic who stressed that the LC must say a firm "no" to the protagonist of such tendencies.

Our society has recently been faced with majorproblems and contradictions in its development and this is because, Mihaljevic says, the leading and guiding role of the LC was lacking and there was a hold up in the suitable involvment of all subjective forces in the realization of the political system of socialist self-management. Noting these weaknesses, he said that the process of statization at all levels had been maintained for too long, and even developed, and as a result tendencies of autarchic economic and social development and disintegration had arisen.

Assessing the results so far of the public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, Mihaljevic recalled that tendencies toward the bureaucratization of society generally and excessive normativism had come in for particular criticism. Associated workers, citizens, and their delegates thus have increasingly few possibilities for decisionmaking, because, as he said, everything is established, formulated, and prescribed in advance.

Advocating the kind of changes in the political system that will confine state regulation to their constitutional frameworks, Mihaljevic stressed that only then will associated workers really be able to become the proponents of economic and other most important social functions. The most important action of the LC at the grass roots level must be aimed at the effective organization and integration of work collectives in the broader systems of associated labor, regardless of regional and republican boundaries.

Speaking about the preconditions for realizing Yugoslav togetherness, Mihaljevic noted that hitherto the republics and provinces, when engaged in decisionmaking, have largely behaved like states. They have not shown the same degree of responsibility for their own development as for the functioning of development for the federation. This can only be successfully overcome by the determined and effective action of the working class and the LC aimed at creating conditions for class and national interests to be expressed as united interests through self-managing and associated labor.

In conclusion, Vlado Mihaljevic spoke about our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and stressed that the long-term orientation of this had been established during the lifetime of Comrade Tito, and that its efficiency continued to depend on the further socialization of the system of defense and protection.

Information often reaches the party grassroots with delay, and without adequate comment or explanation. This system of information within the LC has resulted in the members of the party not receiving timely or complete enough information to allow them to become informed.

This was stated this afternoon at the beginning of the debate in the Commission for the Development of the Socio-Political System of Socialist Self-Management by delegate Josip Balija, who advocated a better and more effective system of information within the LC on the most important questions.

Almost all the participants in the debate demanded that the LC should consistently, decisively, and responsibly implement agreed stands and conclusions. Only through such practical and more positive activity can the LC have the full support of all working people and citizens in today's complex socioeconomic conditions.

The need was particularly stressed in the debate for associated labor to be developed more strongly from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation level. In this connection, Delegate Ivan Peric entered into polemics with the introductory speaker Vlado Mihaljevic. Peric considers that the formation of a chamber of associated labor at the level of the federation would not bring into question our basic systemic solutions.

On the contrary, if our orientations were strictly adhered to, we could create a whole system of autonomy for associated labor throughout all of Yugoslavia. A chamber of associated labor in the Yugoslav Assembly would be the final point on this vertical line of the integration and organization of our country's associated labor.

The delegates also noted the increasingly frequent violation of constitutionality and legality. In this connection, they stressed the need to strengthen all protective mechanisms both within and outside associated labor. Aside from self-managing organs, emphasis in the debate was also placed on the need for constant cadre and material training and the strengthening of the judiciary.

Growing Church Role Cited

LD181010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the 10th Croatian LC Congress are debating today in the Commission for Development of the Socio-Political System

of Socialist Self-Management and are calling for the LC to come out in favor of strengthening and developing delegate relations, especially in basic organizations of associated labor and in local communities. It is precisely those delegations elected by working people and citizens which must be the most active in raising issues of widest interest.

As delegates pointed out, however, the delegate system has been shown as yet to manifest the weakest results in just this area.

The delegates gave particularly sharp warnings about the manifestations of nationalism, which in its essence is anti-communism and which must therefore be eradicated most vigorously. The influence of the clergy and the church on young people is growing; the church, in the opinion of Split delegate Borislav Cuk, is increasingly gathering in young people on the basis of matters which are not of a religious nature. What are involved here are sporting, cultural, entertainment, and other activites, whereby advantage is taken of the lack of organization of young people and of other shortcomings on the part of society.

LCY Central Committee Delegate

LD181535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- Out of 25 proposed candiates for delegates of the LCY Central Committee the delegates of the 10th Croat LC Congress elected 19 members. They are: Josip Bukovcan, Tomo Cerjan, Teza Dimic, Dusan Dragosavac, Ivo Druzic, Josip Eterovic, Gojko Hajdukovic, Branko Jercinovic, Vjekoslav Juricic, Ivo Karamarko, Antun Kruljac, Marko Lolic, Ante Markovic, Djuro Nemet, Milka Planinc, Ivica Racan, Stipe Suvar, Josip Vrhovec, and Dragica Zgrebec.

Those who were not elected are: Milutin Baltic, Ljudevit Mejaski, Borislav Mikelic, Marko Rusmir, Stevo Sabo and Anton Suran.

Altogether, 836 delegates voted and there were 27 spoiled ballot papers.

Central Committee Elected

LD181556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 18 May 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the 10th Croatian LC Congress have elected 97 out of 114 candidates for members of the Croat LC Central Committee. Eight hundred thirty-six voted, but there 42 spoiled ballots, mainly due to more candidates being ticked on them than were up for election. All those elected received more than 50 percent of the votes of the present delegates and they are: Milan Aladenic, Bozena Babic, Tomislav Badovinac, Milana Bajic, Dragan Balen, Serdjo Baskijera, Katica Bauer-Ilijevic, Milutin Bede, Lucijan Benolic, Viviana Benussi, Mirjana Bezbradica, Borislav Bijelic Vilim Blaskovic, Slava Blazevic, Petko Boric, Cragica Bolic, Djuro Borbas, Luka Brocilo, Marin Buble, Dusan Calic, Dragan Dimitrovic, Simo Dobrota, Nedjeljko Dragic, Dusko Dragun, Milan Drobnjak, Djuro Dijakovic, Drago Dvorabic, Zvonko Erak, Josip Filipovic, Juraj Gojmerac, Joso Gracan, Vesna Gradcak, Dragutin Grdjan, Ivan Grzetic, Stjepko Gugic, Mirela Ham, Bozidar Hlaca, Josip Horvat, Nikola Ilijic, Ante Jakus, Niko Jozic, Petar Jurjevic, Veljko Knezevic, Dragan Kolic, Vjekoslav Koprivnjak, Marija Koren, Mira Korkut-Slatkovic, Nikola Koscevic, Nela Kovacevic, Matija Kovacevic, and Ognjen Krstulovic.

More of those elected were: Borislav Kukolj, Josip Kukoljan, Nikola Lapov, Marijan Ljubicic, Boris Malada, Ignjatije Malobabic, Lidvina Mandic, Milka Mandic, Danica Marinovic, Rajko Karkovic, Rudolf Matosevic, Mato Mikic, Zeljko Milankovic, Boris Milat, Luka Miletic, Antun Milovic, Marijana Mitrovic, Vilim Mulc, Zvonomir Novak, Darko Novotni, Jadranka Ozimec, Zeljka Papac, Andrija Pejnovic, Hrvoje Penavin, Sime Pilic, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Stanislav Poropat, Agata Potocki, Goran Radman, Stanko Remenar, Tomislav Ribaric, Vinko Rubinic, Celestin Sardelic, Milivoj Solar, Zorica Stipetic, Stanko Stojcevic, Ivica Segota, Ivan Stimac, Zvonimir Vrbanac, Jadranka Zagar, Mladen Zuvela and Branko Zuza.

Presidium Members Elected

LD181418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- This afternoon, immediately after the 10th Croat LC Congress ended its work, the Croat LC Central Committee held its constitutive session, at which it elected its Presidium.

In accordance with the conclusion of the last plenum of the Croat LC Central Committee in its former composition 16 candidates were registered; however, since 2 of these were not elected to the new Central Committee, 14 candidates were left on the list.

The members of the Croat LC Central Committee elected by secret ballot 13 members of the Central Committee Presidium, 4 of whom were members of the previous Presidium, and 9 of whom are new members. All 93 members of the Croat LC Central Committee present voted, and there were no invalidated ballots.

The new members of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium are Tomislav Badovinac, Drago Dimitrovic, Dusko Dragun, Ivan Grzetic, Stjepko Gugic, Mira Korkut-Slatkovic, Nikola Lapov, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Tomo Ribaric, Celestin Sardelic, Stanko Stojcevic, Zvonimir Vrbanac, and Mladen Zuvela.

Supervisory Commission Head

LD181542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 18 May 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- After the Croatian LC Congress ended, the members of the supervisory commission of the LC of Croatia elected Slavko Merkas their president.

The State Commission will elect their president during its next meeting following the consultations, which will be carried out in the Central Committee of the Croatian LC in keeping with the criteria of cadre policy and the method of election into the organs of the LC of Croatia.

REFINERY PRICES OF OIL PRODUCTS TO BE REDUCED

LD161054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1214 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Already as of tomorrow, refinery prices for oil products will be lower by 15.1 percent in Yugoslavia, and for crude oil by 16.74 percent. This will not also mean lower prices for consumer liquid fuels, but only for a part of the industry and transport, Zivko Pregl, director of the Federal Institute for Prices, told his press conference here today.

The economy will spare [as received] 101.3 billion dinars (U.S. one dollar is worth about 350 dinars) by this second pruning in a row.

This is aimed at keeping retail prices for oil products at filling stations on the same level by this year's end, Pregl pointed out. In real terms, their level will be considerably lower for all that no lower prices will be fixed -- at least as things stand now.

EXPORTS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOW INCREASE

LD170507 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0445 GMT 17 May 86

["Ecopool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (TANJUG) -- A two-year downturn in Yugoslavia's goods and services exchange with developing countries was checked in the first four months of this year, in which period the value of exports to developing countries rose from 14 percent of the total value of Yugoslav exports to 16 percent.

If the favourable trend continues, exports to developing countries are expected by the end of the decade to account for around 24 percent of the total value of Yugoslav exports.

The extra measures taken by the Yugoslav Government to stimulate economic cooperation with developing countries are expected to produce results this year. The measures are related to the association of the Yugoslav equipment manufacturers and builders participating in joint ventures with partners in developing countries, incentives for exports to developing countries, and a more flexible system under which the payments due for Yugoslav goods and services can be collected in the form of goods imports.

Special attention will this year be devoted also the tripartite Yugoslavia-India-Egypt economic cooperation, and to goods exports to China. This year is to bring also an expansion of cooperation with partners in Syria, Tanzania, Nepal, Thailand, Peru, and a number of other countries in the areas of agriculture and food industry.

The value of Yugoslavia's goods and services trade with developing countries stood at 4.03 billion dollars last year, with Yugoslav exports accounting for one billion 480 million dollars of the total sum. Intensive cooperation was recorded with Iraq, Iran, Libya, Egypt, and Algeria. Exports to these five countries accounted for 8.36 of the total value of Yugoslav exports last year.

Yugoslavia's unbalanced trade with developing countries is being improved by the engagement of Yugoslav builders in capital projects in these countries. Yugoslav construction firms last year carried out abroad work worth a total of one billion 300 million dollars, of which 88.3 percent went on developing countries.

ALBANIA CONDEMNED FOR SUPPORT OF SEPARATISTS

LD161328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1229 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has on numerous occasions expressed readiness to develop with Albania equitable and mutually beneficial relations, without interference in internal affairs.

Yugoslavia proves this by being Albania's major economic partner. Albania, on the other hand, keeps its borders closed thus preventing contacts between the citizens of the two countries.

This has been pointed out in a Radio-Yugoslavia commentary on the latest attacks on Yugoslavia by the Albanian daily ZERI I POPULIT. Tirana's policy has not changed at all since the Cominform resolution 40 years ago, Radio-Yugoslavia's commentator Aleksandar Popovic said, claiming that the time of Enver Hoxha is by no means different from the regime of his successor Ramiz Alia.

The Albanian daily accused Yogoslavia of wishing to annihilate Albania as a state and Albanians as a nation, and of genocide against the Albanian nationality in the province of Kosovo, claiming that Yugoslavia does not want to cooperate with Albania, particularly in the cultural sphere.

The Radio-Yugoslavia commentator recalled that Tirana has always confined its cooperation with Yugoslavia to the province of Kosonvo which is populated by great many Albanian nationals, using this "cooperation" for frantic anti-Yugoslav campaigns, unobstructed indoctination of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, and for the fomenting of separatist activities amongst the irredentists in Kosovo.

In Yugoslavia, a trail has begun of a group of Albanian separatists who collaborated in Kosovo with the Albanian intelligence "Sigurimi" and with the Albanian Embassy in Vienna.

The accused separatists had intended to use rifles and bombs in order to have Kosovo split from Yugoslavia and annexed to Albania. Tirana says that the separatists are the "best sons and daughters of the Albanian people," thus proving that it has learned nothing from its abortive attempts at sowing dissenion amongst the Yugoslav nations.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY COOPERATION WITH PRC -- Sarajevo, May 16 (TANJUG) -- IRIS, a Yugoslav enterprise making business as part of the Energoinvest, associated enterprises of Sarajevo, central Yugoslavia, has contracted a new business put at 11 million dollars in China. It will deliver and assemble equipment for automated regulation of railway traffic to its Chinese buyers. Yugoslav enterpises are just working on automatic railway traffic in Turkey, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The overall value of these jobs is about 70 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

HEROIN SEIZED IN MACEDONIA -- Skopje, May 16 (TANJUG) --Yugoslav public security officers have foiled an international smuggling plot and seized 5.280 kilograms of heroin near the Macedonian town of Gostivar. They arrested Aliha Abdul (38), Nedzat Bekir (42), and Ibrahim Bekiri, all Yugoslav citizens, and Turkish citizens Ismet Junkan (47), Abdula Ozman (37), Nurhan Sekban (49), and Mesut Tas (36), all from Istanbul. According to the investigating organs, the heroin, hidden in the spare wheel of a passenger car with a Gostivar number plate, had been acquired in Turkey and was to have been taken to Zagreb and the United States. The officers who discovered the drug also found 300 grams of smuggled gold. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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AWP PAPER ON 'GRAVE SITUATION' IN SFRY

AU140931 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 14 May 86

["Those responsible for the grave situation in Yugoslavia are not to be found outside but inside the country - article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which says:

Yugoslavia is making preparations for the 13th congress of the LCY to be held in Belgrade in June this year. Yugoslavia's troubles which will be examined by this congress are numerous and great. It is the great foreign debts to the tune of over 20 billion dollars that has tightened it hand and foot, it is the failures in the economic stabilisation, galloping inflation and the fall of the standard of living as a result of the price rise, it is the great confusion and disorientation caused by the bankruptcy of self-administration as a political and social system, it is the weakening of the international authority for which it has fought so much in Tito's time.

The Coming Assembly of the Yugoslav Communists Will Not Tackle With the Solution of the Problems Preoccupying the Country But How To Divert the Attention of the Peoples of Yugoslavia From the True Troubles

But the materials being published before the congress, such as the draft resolutions of the congress and the speeches and writings of the Yugoslav leaders, who make haste to present the theses to be put forth in the congress, reveal that the coming assembly of the Yugoslav communists will not tackle with the solution of the problems preoccupying the country, but how to divert the attention of the peoples of Yugoslavia from the true troubles. How to create in the world a view that Yugoslava is not menaced from within, from the erroneous policy that has been and is being pursued, but from abroad, from the foreigners, from the Albanians, from the Greeks, the Bulgarians, etc.

A Savage Anti-Albanian Campaign Launched by the Yugoslav Leadership

In this context is also included that savage anti-Albanian campaign launched by the Yugoslav leadership and which is assuming the form of a real hysteria. They make all kinds of slanders, they make many accusations. Suffice even a simple news of our press on Kosovo and the Albanians residing in Yugoslavia, suffice to speak of what the whole world press speaks and writes about, that the prisons of Yugoslavia are crowded with Kosovo sons and daughters, suffice to denounce that anti-Albanian fury that burst out at the meetings of Serb writers or veterans, where resolutions and petitions are approved calling on for genocide against the Albanians or seeking to proclaim the state of emergency in Kosovo, and the trumpets immediately begin to blare that "Albania interferes in the home affairs of Yugoslavia," that "it cherishes irredentism." That it "has territorial claims," etc. Suffice it to speak of great Serb chauvinism and nationalism, that has pitched into an open offensive against the Albanians, that tries to discriminate, to restrain the freedoms and constitutional rights, to deny the traditions and the historic past, the victories they have attained through their national liberation war and the accusations are hurled that Albania is allegedly instigating national division, hatred among nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

Albania Has Neither Interfered Nor Does It Interfere in the Home Affairs of Yugoslavia, Neither Does It Instigate and Provoke Anyone

We have said and say it again: Albania has neither interfered nor does it interfere in the home affairs of Yugoslavia, neither does it instigate and provoke anyone. Albania has neither cherished or does it cherish the hatred among peoples. We, the Albanians, have proved not in words but through the blood of hundreds of martyrs that we love, honour and respect all the peoples of Yugoslavia. And they in Belgrade must not forget this.

When we speak of the great Serbs we have not implied and do not imply the peoples of Yugoslavia. It is not the peoples of Yugoslavia who want that the Albanians be deprived of their rights, that the Slovene language be extinguished, that nationality be not recognized to the Montenegrins or that the Bosnians be deprived of the Republic.

We are not against the Serb people either, but against the Pasic and Cubrilovic, against the Rankovic and other great Serbs who wanted and want to liquidate Albania as a state and the Albanians as a nation.

The peoples of Yugoslavia have never identified themselves with the great Serbs, that is why we do not identify the great Serbs with them.

By Attacking Albania and Augmenting the Anti-Albanian Hysteria the Diseases of the Titoites System Are Not Cured

Everyone, every politician and honest man has it clear that the diseases Yugoslavia is suffering from today are not a consequence of the foreign interference, but of the allsided crisis that has seriously shaken all the relations in Yugoslavia. They are a result of the political system itself and of the ideological concepts that carry and develop inflation and unemployment, feuds and national splits. Albania has not created the 125,000 declared unemployed in a population of two millions in Kosovo, without mentioning the unemployment of the countryside and among women.

The Belgrade leaders think that by diverting the attention from inside the country outside it they may relieve themselves of the responsibilities for the political and economic difficulties the country is in. But this resembles the ostrich's act. By attacking Albania and augmenting the anti-Albanian hysteria the diseases of the Titoite system are not cured.

The Attacks and Slanders Against Socialist Albania Are in the Epicenter of the Proceedings of the Congresses of the LCY Being Held in Yugoslavia These Days

Over these first months of 1986, according to incomplete calculations, there have been published in Yugoslavia more than 70 articles and books, there have been approved three resolutions by the high level official forums and there have been held 22 speeches by different personalities of the federation, as well as of the republics and regions, with attacks full of malice against the PSR of Albania and its leaders. But what draws one's attention is the fact that the attacks and slanders against Socialist Albania are in the epicenter of the proceedings of the congresses of the LCY being held in Yugoslavia these days. A special resolution has been drafted for the congress of the Communist League of Yugoslavia, while the attacks against the PSR of Albania were the main topic of the congress of Montenegro and Macedonia.

Meanwhile, the Belgrade press, zealous to augment the anti-Albanian hysteria, went so far as to present the dispatch of the cadres to assist the development of the northern regions of Albania, something that constitutes a known practice in the work of the party and mass organisations of our country, as a danger to the integrity of Yugoslavia. It even "discovered" that the programs and text books are allegedly being

changed in Albania to make them anti-Yugoslav. The programs in our country have not been changed and our historic texts do not contain any kind of national hatred, do not offend any people, do not attack any nation. But the truth is of no importance to those for whom the attacks against Socialist Albania have been turned into pathological diseases. That is why such slanders and absurdities were made even by a political, not without experience such as Vidic who blinded by chauvinism, put the above mentioned slanders against Albania in the center of his speech in the congress of Montenegro.

Their Efforts To Give a Distorted Figure of Albania, To Discredit Its Correct Stands Will Fail

Naturally, the Belgrade strategists have made their own calculations. Apparently they think that by taking aim at the PSR of Albania they can justify the oppressive and anticonstitutional acts of the great Serb chauvinists against the Albanians in Yugoslavia, which are being intensified with each passing day. They also think that this way they can unite the other nations of Yugoslavia against the "savage" Albanians, against Albania, which is allegedly menacing the Yugoslav integrity. They think that through slanders, accusations and intrigues they can also convince the world opinion that Albania poses a danger to peace in the Balkans, Europe and in the world in this direction the Yugoslav diplomacy has shown itself to be pretty active in the contacts with its friends in the East and West.

However, as it always happens, the Yugoslav leaders are gravely mistaken. Their efforts to give a distorted figure of Albania, to discredit its correct stands will fail. The policy of the PSR of Albania is as clear as the daylight.

It never seeks to harm others. Albania has never intervened in the internal affairs of other countries, hence nor in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia as well. Albania consistently pursues a policy of good neighbourliness with all the countries around it, including Yugoslavia. If its relations with that country are not good, we are not to be blamed. The Yugoslav side systematically acts in such a way as to maintain these relations in a tense state. We are mentioning here after some examples.

According to the agreement concluded, the construction of the railway line, which will link Albania with Yugoslavia, should have ended in 1984. However, it is 1986 and the Yugoslav side has not commissioned it yet. The economic reasons it brings forward for this are ridiculous. The political reasons, the lack of the desire for expanding the relations with Albania are determinant here.

Since 1981, despite the consistent demands of the Albanian side, the Yugoslav side has rejected to take part in the meeting of the Joint Waters Commission, which has to solve a lot of problems of mutual interest. At last, in March 1986 our group was invited to go to Belgrade. But what happened? The Yugoslav side raised so many procedural obstacles regarding the agenda of the commission that it became clear they were aimed at sabotaging the meeting. It refused to hold talks even on those issues whose formulation has been agreed on by the two sides. Finally our group was forced to return to Tirana. The procedural reasons are ridiculous, they serve as a pretext.

The political reasons, the lack of the desire for having normal relations with Albania, the aim to exert on it economic pressure are primary in order.

This stand taken by the Yugoslavs is not new. It has also been adopted in the course of the talks on the program of cultural exchanges in 1984 in Belgrade. Then our delegation accepted the Yugoslav draft as the base of for discussion, though we had also presented our draft which envisaged manysided exchanges with all the republics and autonomous regions without exception, in accordance with the Yugoslav and international practice in striking the cultural agreements. During the talks our delegation accepted all the clauses of the Yugoslav draft regarding the cultural exchanges between the two

countries, it accepted that the cultural exchanges should be carried out with all parts of Yugoslavia, and that they should be channelled through the federative institutions, as it was demanded by the Yugoslav side. Therefore, the allegations of the Belgrade propaganda that "the Albanian side seeks to establish separate relations with particular regions of Yugoslavia" are false.

Then why did the talks fail? The programme was not signed because the Yugoslav side, which when seeing that our side accepted its draft, presented a supplement which had nothing to do with the cultural programme, but marked an open interference of Yugoslavia in the internal affairs of Albania. In this supplement the Yugoslavs made an effort to determine the positions of the Slav minorities in Albania, although this matter has been solved in the Constitution of the Republic and does not concern at all the programme on cultural exchanges. The supplement produced at the last moment was intended to hinder the conclusion of the cultural program, in short it was a pretext.

It is clear that the Belgrade leadership does not favour the expansion of the relations with Albania, that it wishes to maintain these relations at minimal level. As for our side, despite the known ideological contradictions between our two countries, we have striven and strive to find ways and possibilities of mutual interest which will contribute to the creation of a favourable good-neighbourly atmosphere. To this end, as we have proposed to the Yugoslav side in the past, we are ready to carry out some cultural exchanges between the two countries this year, too despite the lack of a signed program. We follow the same practice with other countries with which we have not concluded any agreement or program. We are ready at any time to send to Yugoslavia an artistic group, a sports team, or open an exhibition of figurative arts there. Likewise, we are ready to welcome Yugoslav artists, scientists and sportsmen in our country. The Yugoslav side can decide itself where it wishes to send the groups coming from Albania to give performances and where it wishes to open our exhibition. We will do the same with the Yugoslav groups and exhibition. This is a concrete proposal.

The PSR of Albania Has Been and Is for a Good Neighbourliness With Yugoslavia, But This Should Be Based on Equality and Full Observation of the Independence and Sovereignty of Each Country

Therefore, let us trust actions more than words. They show which side is for good neighbourliness and collaboration and which one is against, which side strives for the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans zone and which one works against it.

The PSR of Albania has been and is for a good neighbourliness with Yugoslavia, but this should be based on equality and full observation of the independence and sovereignty of each country. It has followed and follows a policy of peace, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the strengthening of understanding and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation with all the nearly countries. [as received] These statements are not merely slogans. They represent a consistent line, which has been confirmed by the reality.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS AT BZNS CONGRESS OPENING

AU191740 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 19 May broadcasts live from the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial Building a report by Boyan Bonev on the opening of the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS].

As the broadcast begins, the closing words of a speaker can be heard. Bonev says: "You have heard the words of Comrade Petur Tanchev, who has opened the 35th BZNS Congress. A short time ago, with stormy and prolonged applause, the congress delegates and guests rose to greet Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS and first deputy chairman of the State Council; members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; secretaries and members of the Standing Committee of the BZNS; and members of the Administrative Council of the BZNS."

Bonev says the delegates and guests include "Bulgarian state and public figures, leaders of unions and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions," as well as "the leaders and members of 125 delegations and envoys from 70 political parties and 57 agrarian organizations from 84 countries from all the continents." Bonev describes the CPSU delegation to the congress, "led by Ivan Mozgovoy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine." He stresses that the wide representation is evidence of "the high prestige in Bulgaria and abroad of the BZNS." Bonev states that the live relay will be resumed later to hear the start of the introductory speech by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS. The first part of the live broadcast ends at 0703.

At 0717 GMT the live broadcast resumes, broadcasting a 6-minute excerpt from a speech by Tanchev. He extolls relations between the BCP and the BZNS. He positively evaluates the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as the CPSU foreign policy, "aimed at protecting and strengthening world peace." Further on, Tanchev surveys the successes of the Bulgarian people, and praises the BCP April line, "which for 3 decades asserts and develops the socialist values in our society's material and intellectual life." In this context he praises "the personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first leader of the party and state, and strategist of the communist-agrarian unity under the new conditions." He surveys cooperation between the BCP and the BZNS in various areas, as well as the contribution of the BZNS to various successes of the Bulgrian people, and to "the unity of the agrarian, centrist, and other democratic parties in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress." This part of the broadcast ends at 0723 GMT.

At 0815 GMT the live broadcast continues. Bonev says Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committtee, is reading a greetings speech to the BZNS congress from the BCP Central Committee. The speech is then broadcast.

Afterward, Bonev says: In the Presidium of the 35th BZNS Congress, together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov." The broadcast ends at 0832 GMT.

Turkish Nationalism Condemned

AU191755 Sofia BTA in English 1543 GMT 19 May 86

["On Turkish Bourgeois Nationalism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA) -- In a statement before the Thirty-Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, which opened here today, Ms Mariyna Rumenova, a delegate from the county of Kurdzhali, sharply condemned Turkish bourgeois nationalism and religious fanaticism. She stressed that in the years of socialist construction, people of the Kurdzhali area have by themselves realized the historical truth of their Bulgarian roots and have voluntarily obliterated the last vestige of the five-century Ottoman rule, their Turkish names, in order to integrate themselves into their homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and into the one Bulgarian nation.

The delegate said that the restoration of Bulgarian names to part of the population in the country is a revolutionary historic act of faterful importance. "We are leaving behind our inferiority complex.... My fellow villagers and I are no longer aliens in our own country," she said, stressing that the regenerative process is a superior manifestation of philanthropy. "This process gives us back what was taken away by foce," Ms Rumenovna said.

She called on "well wishers" in Turkey, who are circulating most malicious fabrications and groundless accusations against Bulgaria throughout the world, to take care of their own problems.

"By restoring their Bulgarian names, our co-citizens have spontaneously manifested their determination to assert their adherence to Bulgaria, to the socialist social system," said in his statement Mr Kostadin Yanchev, chairman of the County Leadership of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party in the City of Kurdzhali.

MLADENOV BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS IN BONN

AU191852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] On 19 May Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bonn on an official three-day visit, at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs.

At the Venusberg Residence the Bulgarian foreign minister was cordially greeted by Hans-Dietrich Genscher and responsible officials of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two countries' ambassador, Georgi Evtimov and Hans Alfred Steger attended the meeting.

After noon the official talks started. While discussing bilateral relations Petur Mladenov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher made the general evaluation that in many areas things are developing in a stable manner and with a good pace, and that there are still untapped possibilities of developing relations. This conclusion refers first of all to the economic and scientific-technical trade exchange.

Petur Mladenov pointed out that every exacerbation of the political tension in the world deprives the two countries of achieving even more significant results in bilateral trade exchange and in developing political contacts and economic and cultural cooperation.

In evaluating the reasons which hinder the development of relations between East and West, certain differences in the two countries' approach became evident. At the same time, the two ministers expressed a readiness to contribute to the efforts to reach disarmament and begin a new stage of political detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

TU DELEGATION TO VISIT BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

AU181549 Sofia BTA in English 1506 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 18 (BTA corr.) -- A delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by its chairman Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, paid a visit to this country at the invitation of the Belgian trade union organization Federation Generale du Travail de Belgique [FGTB].

The talks with Mr. Andre Van Den Broucke, FGTB president, discussed the role and the place of the trade union organizations in the economic and social life of the two countries, their forms and methods of work, the state of the relations between the two trade unions and the possibilities for their promotion.

Exchanging opinions on the political activity of the trade union movement the two sides stressed the important role of the mobilization of the working people in the struggle for peace and against the armsrace and the danger of a nuclear conflict.

The two sides noted closeness or similarity in the stands of the Bulgarian trade unions and the FGTB on the issues discussed.

During its visit the delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions established the first contacts of this trade union organization with another large Belgian Trade Union organization - Confederation Des Syndicats Chrestiens (CSC). The meeting with its leader Mr. Jef Houthuys stressed the importance of trade union contacts for the mutual acquaintance and understanding among the peoples.

Yesterday, in Luxembourg, the delegation met the president of the Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Mr. John Castegnaro.

CZECH, SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCILS HOLD SESSIONS

Tlapak Discusses Czech Budget

LD161049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1038 GMT 15 May 86

[Correspondent Lubos Lidicky report on 15 May proceedings of Czech National Council in Prague]

[Text] The deputies of the Czech National Council convened today in Prague for their final session of this fourth electoral period. The main item on the agenda of the 20th session of the Czech National Council in this electoral period, which is being chaired by the council's chairman, Josef Kempny, is a discussion of the State Final Account of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1985. It was presented to the deputies by Jaroslav Tlapak, the Czech minister of finance. He began by noting that our financial management in 1985 was balanced. Revenue and expenditure amounted to almost Kcs 154,000 million. Last year's balance thus put the final seal on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Despite complicated international political and economic relations, stated Minister Tlapak, production increased, the high standard of living was maintained, and the widely developed system of social welfare was improved. The economy of the Czech Socialist Republic had thus met the planned intentions with which we embarked on the first half of the eighties, but our results could have been even better, stated Comrade Jaroslav Tlapak. The Ministry of Industry and some sectors of the food industry, in particular, did not achieve the objectives of effectiveness in creating profits. In our assessment of the progressiveness of goods, we are too lenient. The material and technical infrastructure is lagging behind our goals. Despite these problems, last year represented a good basis for accomplishing the goals of the present 5-year plan. What was needed, continued Comrade Tlapak, was faster socioeconomic development, and improved performance and efficiency in our national economy; therefore it is necessary to harness more effectively all the potential at our disposal.

Deputy Miroslav Mrazek spoke in a debate on the report which had been presented, as have ten deputies so far, and recommended that the State Final Account of the Czech Socialist Republic be approved.

At present the debate on the main item of the agenda is still in progress.

Kempny Speaks at Czech Council

LD161041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Correspondent Lubos Lidicky report on Czech National Council proceedings in Prague on 15 May]

[Excerpts] The Czech National Council deputies convened today in Prague for their final session in this electoral period. The deputies of this, the largest representative body in the Czech Socialist Republic, discussed and approved the State Final Account of the Czech Socialist Repbulic for 1985 at their session today.

In a closing speech, Jsef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, noted that today's 20th session closed the 4th electoral period of the largest representative body in the Cezech Socialist Republic. Through their honest and thorough work, the deputies had contributed over the past 5 years to implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and to the successful development of our society.

By consistently upholding the principles of our federation, entering the unity of the legal code, and cooperating with bodies at all levels, the Czech National Council has further consolidated the successful results of the federative arrangement of our state. Our legislative work, in which the Czech National Council -- like the Federal Assembly and the Slovak National Council -- is irreplaceable, has been improved.

Comrade Josef Kempny concluded by thanking all the deputies for their conscientious and meritorious work, and wished the new Czech National Council, which would emerge from the forthcoming general elections, great success in its work.

Slovak Council Opens

LD152258 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] The 20th session of the Slovak National Council began today in Bratislava. Ladislav Mikus reports on the proceedings:

The proceedings were opened and are being chaired by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. The deputies welcomed to the session with hearty applause Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; other Presidium and Secretariat members of the CPSL Central Committee; officials of the National Front, and members of the government.

The main item on today's agenda is the draft State Final Account for the Slovak SR for 1985. The draft was presented by Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance of the Slovak SR.

The delegates unanimously approved the draft State Final Account of the Slovak SR for 1985, which last year amounted to KCS 85.5 million, resulting in a slight surplus of Kcs 12 million.

Slovak Budget Reviewed

LD152333 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] The 20th Session of the Slovak National Council was held in Bratislava today.

The finance minister, presenting the draft State Final Account for the Slovak SR for 1985, said that the volume of income and expenditure of the State Budget of the Slovak SR was Kcs 85.7 billion and that there was a slight surplus of income of Kcs 12 million. The budget was again well balanced. Main sources of income were economic organizations' income tax payments. Despite the fulfillment of planned tasks, necessary change toward intensification has not been made. For example, in 1985 centrally managed enterprises returned a loss amounting to Kcs 1.2 billion. However, in harmony with the creation of material and financial resources in the economy the growth of personal and mass consumption grew successfully.

Frantisek Hiseje, speaking about future tasks, said: [Begin recording] We are now starting creative planning and accomplishment of the fulfillment of the set targets and tasks of the economic and social policy of the CPCZ in all levels of economic management and in organizations.

Of crucial importance is the reduction of the amount of material needed for production and circulation, a faster rate of development of those production and industry sectors that make higher demands for skilled work, and a more progressive dev lopment of technical-economic standard of products. It is necessary to secure thoroughly the fulfillment of state target programs of rationalization of the consumption of fuel, power, and metal. We must ensure that products are improved so as to attract higher prices on foreign and domestic markets. Every work place ought to seek ways toward improving the profitability of economic activity, and completely and consistently implement the programs of eradicating the situations in which enterprises take a loss.

Our intensification intentions require a wider involvement of our economy in the international division of labor, particularly within the framework of socialist economic integration and above all the increase of goods exchange turnover with the USSR.

We will have to plan economically, create high standards, reinforce [word indistinct] and payment according to merits, and stimulate more work collectives and individuals toward achieving the best possible economic effects.

It is urgent that we substantially improve the quality and efficiency of direct managerial work, remove superflous management levels from the structure of organization, continue to simplify the entire system of management, and improve professional standards and its efficiency. The effort to improve the economy and improve its efficiency forms the base of economic and social policy of the CPCZ, the aim of which is to improve living standards and working conditions, and reinforce vital guarantees. [end recording]

Deputy Viktor Antal criticized the shortcomings in Bratislava's comprehensive development, particularly in investment projects and in the construction of houses, creches, health centers, and cultural institutions.

Deputy Elena Duricova spoke about varying results achieved in agricultural enterprises under approximately equal conditions.

The entire debate was marked by an effort to contribute, with results of deputies' fact-finding studies and suggestions, to the more successful fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The delegates unanimously approved the draft State Final Account for 1985.

After the election of judges, the 20th session of the Slovak National Council ended with the concluding speech by its chairman, Viliam Salgovic.

CHERNOBYL SHOWS DANGER OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD160901 Prague CTK in English 0628 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Prague May 16 (CTK) -- The broad response to Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on the Chernobyl disaster shows that the international public heard him with great interest, RUDE PRAVO said today.

"What was for the Soviet Union and all people of good will a tragedy, was for Washington and some other Western capitals, namely Bonn, a welcome opportunity to blacken the Soviet country and real socialism," the paper said and added: "Although the 'cold warriors' succeeded in influencing part of the world public opinion, they failed to achieve their objectives. On the contrary, the campaign against the Soviet Union has a boomerang effect, as events forced millions of people to ask the logical question: What would be in store for mankind in the explosion of a single nuclear bomb? This is the angle from which to look at the risky and adventurous plans of the Pentagon, calculating with nuclear catastrophe, as well as the words 'let's throw a nuclear bomb at them' which were widespread in the United States at the time of the aggression against Libya."

RUDE PRAVO stressed that "the events of the recent days are a fresh warning that misuse of atoms for military purposes is dangerous and arsenals threaten the existence of the human race. After all, nuclear stockpiles contain tens of thousands of potential catastrophes incomparably more horrid than the Chernobyl tragedy."

REACTION TO EEC BAN ON E. EUROPE FOOD IMPORTS

Deputy Trade Minister Comments

LD161057 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Jaroslav Jakubec, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign trade, has commented on Czechoslovak television on the ban on importing certain foodstuffs from the socialist countries, imposed in the last few days by the EEC countries. This is what he said:

[Begin Jakubec recording] The question arises: Why doesn't this ban apply to Austria, for example? Austria is basically in the same situation as we and Yugoslavia are, but this ban is being applied only to the socialist countries. This means that there are other motives at work here, not only trade or economic ones, but also political motives; therefore this ban is a feature of what we might call the hysteria that has arisen recently in certain countries, particularly in our neighbors.

We are willing to provide our trading partners who import Czechoslovak goods with guarantees and certification from our state public health and veterinary bodies that the level of radiation in our goods complies fully with the norms and limits set either by the EEC or by its individual members. [end recording]

Janto Commentary

AU171738 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 86 p 7

[Jozef Janto commentary in the "Foreign Political Note" column: "How Many Flies Do They Actually Want To Kill?"]

[Text] After a week of sharp discussions and polemics in 12 EC member-countries, which were full of inconsistencies, the foreign minister of these countries agreed on Monday [12 May] in Brussels to immediately stop imports of vegetables, fruit, and meat from 7 socialist countries (USSR, CSSR, Polish People's Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Romanian SR, People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia). For this totally unfounded decision they abused the recent accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl.

These measures are explicitly discriminatory measures which are politically motivated. In fact, it is not the first time that they have hindered East-West economic cooperation under various damagogical pretexts. "In such a situation, the activity of certain 'fighters against radioactive goods' makes the impressions of an effort to profit from the misfortunes of others and to get rid of competition," yesterday's [13 May] Soviet PRAVDA remarks on this EC decision.

Truly, we practically have here a clumsy attempt to "resolve" the complicated and burning problems of their own market in foodstuffs, both within the framework of Western Europe as well as within the framework of trade relations between the EC and the United States. In fact, it is known that a trade war has been raging for some time between the two Atlantic coasts both in the steel industry and in trade involving agricultural products and foodstuffs. The United States has been threatening time and again to adopt protective measures against EC exports of these products to the North American markets. Now the U.S. Congress is even dealing with a draft law on banning food imports from the EC member-countries under the pretext that radiation has allegedly steeply increased in Europe, while at the same time the WHO staff itself has contradicted this claim.

Thus, the West wants to kill several flies with one blow. This is happening only a few days after the economic summit meeting of the so-called great seven in Tokyo, where the participants almost vied with each other in declaring terms like "development of trade exchange" or "economic cooperation" and so forth. But practice shows that their words are far from deeds. Not only that, when they failed to distract the attention of peace-loving forces in the west from American and French nuclear explosions and to divert their effort from the fight to remove all nuclear arms (as proposed by the Soviet Union) by abusing the Chernobyl misfortune, they are now making use of this pretext, too, to cultivate the people's "distrust," "fear," and so forth. This cannot truly be called anything but measures which are motivated by transparent, lowly intentions and goals.

NUCLEAR INFORMATION MEETING HELD IN AUSTRIA

LD170433 Prague CTK in English 1420 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 16 (CTK correspondent) -- A regular meeting of Czechoslovak and Austrian experts held on the basis of a bilateral agreement on exchange of information on nuclear facilities ended here today.

The two-day session was held in a friendly atmosphere of good neighbourliness with both sides expressing support for the effort of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the deepening of its activity in the sphere of nuclear safety.

The two delegations informed each other of nuclear programs in their countries. Czechoslovak experts informed their Austrian colleagues of Czechoslovak legal rules concerning safety of nuclear facilities.

W. GERMAN PARLIAMENTARIAN GROUP VISITS

Received by Kucera

LD191650 Prague CTK in English 1516 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- Chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe Bohuslav Kurcera received here today a delegation of Free Democratic Party (FDP) Bundestag deputies led by Helmut Schafer, the group's spokesman on foreign policy issues.

During their debate, the two delegations exchanged views on current world affairs and the present state of Czechoslovak-West German relations.

Both sides agreed they were interested in further expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries and continuing dialogue between Czechoslovak and West German parliaments.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD192111 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- The delegation of the West German Free Democratic Party (FDP), led by its foreign policy spokesman Helmut Schafer, was received here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Their discussion focused on Czechoslovak-West German relations and topical world affairs.

Earlier today, the delegation had also talks with Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, on further contacts between the Czechoslovak and West German parliaments and their role in strengthening security and expanding cooperation in Europe.

CHNOUPEK ASSURES ANGOLA'S MBINDA OF SUPPORT

LD151542 Prague CTK in English 1341 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Prague May 15 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Government and people have always been in defence of national independence, territorial integrity and revolutionary achievements against the aggressive regime of South Africa backed by international imperialism, Bohuslav Chnoupek has said.

In an answer to a personal message from Angolan Foreign Minister Alfonson van Dunem Mbinda the Czechoslovak foreign minister condemned the attempts of home and foreign counterrevolution to destabilize Angola and divert the Angolan people from the path of construction of a new social order under the leadership of the MPLA-Party of Labour.

Bohuslav Chnoupek assured his Angolan counterpart that Czechoslovakia will also in the future give all-round support to Angola in the United Nations and other international organizations in the defence of its just interests.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES VISITING TANZANIAN OFFICIAL

LD180315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0000 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek yesterday received Paul Rupia, the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed major issues of international cooperation and development on the African Continent, as well as the prospects for the further development of bilateral relations.

HAMAN ATTENDS FUNERAL FOR MIROSLAV MAMULA

LD152342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The final farewell to the deceased Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee leading secretary of the North Moravian regional party committee, member of the National Front Central Committee, and deputy to the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People, took place today in Ostrava.

Present at the ceremony together with the family and close friends of the deceased was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee and regional committees, a delegation of the Federal Assembly and the National Front Central Committee, and other guests.

Wreaths from the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, President of the Republic Gustav Husak; the Federal, Czech, and Slovak governments; the Federal Assembly; the National Front Central Committee; and regional and district organs were placed by the coffin. Displayed on cushions by the coffin were the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor, and other Czechoslovak and foreign honors and medals.

Josef Haman gave the farewell speech to the deceased Comrade Miroslav Mamula on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the Federal Assembly. In the funeral speech he emphasized the noble, principled and honorable nature of Miroslav Mamula, an experienced and self-sacrificing official, a convinced internationalist and sincere patriot who dedicated his whole life to socialism for the benefit of the Czechoslovak people. The final farewell is all the more difficult, said Comrade Josef Haman, because a comrade has departed who did not spare any of his strength for tightening the unity of the party ranks and for the close link of the party with the working people; he always put political principle and honor first.

All his activity was imbued with zeal for political and social justice, a sense for the new, (?the ability) to realistically and factually evaluate a situation, and to find the correct points of departure and solutions. He was close to the people, he understood their worries and their needs. He could convert them to the policy of the party and unite them [words indistinct].

Even during the difficult period of the crisis development in the party and society at the end of the sixties he steadfastly and bravely defended the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism; he spoke decisively against right-wing and counterrevolutionary forces, against all those who disrupted the unity of the party and our alliance ties with our most faithful friend, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. He was among those comrades who in 1970 became members of the CPCZ Central Committee and played a full part in implementing the political course entered upon by the new leadership of the party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak.

Comrade Josef Haman also recalled the activity of Comrade Miroslav Mamula in the North Moravian regional party organization which he headed for more than 16 years and which is the firm pillar of the policy of the Central Committee of our party. At the close he emphasized that the memory of the deceased Miroslav Mamula will remain eternally linked with great struggles with extensive activity, and the results of the working people of North Moravia in the stage of the building of a developed socialist society.

The ceremony ended with the Internationale.

FISCHER RECEIVES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

LD170847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin 16 May (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received on Friday William M. Woessner, regional assistant secretary at the U.S. State Department, for a talk. The discussion focused on current international issues and the level and development of bilateral relations between the GDR and United States.

Oskar Fischer empasized that at present there was nothing more important than to avert the danger of a nuclear war. Therefore the GDR, alongside its allies, would do everything in its power to achieve success in disarmament. The GDR supported fully and totally the far-reaching peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, initiatives that point toward a real path to liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and substantially reducing conventional military arms in Europe. The GDR foreign minister stressed that in view of the given facts of the nuclear age a new approach to world politics was more urgent than ever. It was in the interest of all people if the United States was to make a contribution to achieve progress on the path outlined at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. To end the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension into space were the cardinal questions of the current situation. In this connection, the GDR supported emphatically the end to nuclear testing offered repeatedly by Mikhail Gorbachev.

On his part, the U.S. politician explained the U.S. positions on a wide range of international problems. He spoke about the current negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament as well as other questions.

During the assessment of the state of relations between the GDR and United States made in the course of the exchange of views, Foreign Minister Fischer affirmed that it was necessary and possible to deepen these relations on the basis of the princples of peaceful coexistence. The GDR was prepared for a political dialogue between the governments of the two states. This was in the interest of the urgently required amelioration of the international situation and served the legitimate interests of both sides. The representative of the U.S. State Department adovcated that the relations with the GDR be developed further, and that the political contacts and consultations between the two states should be continued. The talk was attended by Francis Joseph Meehan, U.S. ambassador to the GDR.

William M. Woessner was in the GDR for consultations on bilateral and international issues with Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

AXEN, OTHERS DECORATED FOR ANTIFASCIST STRUGGLE

LD151817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- True to the oath of the liberated antifascists, the Antifascist Resistance Fighters will continue to devote all their strength under the leadership of the party of the working class to the further strengthening of socialism and peace preservation. This is stated in a resolution by the Central Executive of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, which discussed new tasks after the 11th SED Congress on Thursday.

The report, which was delivered by Herbert Hakenbeck, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Executive, and the discussion drew up an impressive balance-sheet of the committed work of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters.

The realization of antifascist ideals and debate on fascism were a firm element of the peace struggle.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Central Executive, made the closing remarks on the discussion. On behalf of the Bureau of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR) its vice president, Otto Funke, presented the Presidium members of the Central Executive Hermann Axen, Max Friedemann, Kurt Goldstein, and Fritz Reuter with the Medal of Honor of the FIR in tribute to their services in the struggle against fascism and war and for peace and international friendship at the end of the meeting.

11TH SED CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION, 'APPEAL'

'Appeal' on World Topics

LD202138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress has adopted the following appeal in Berlin on Sunday:

"The 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism and the traditions of the revolutionary German labor movement, proclaims its unwavering solidarity with all communists, revolutionary, and democratic forces, and peace-loving people everywhere who are struggling to free mankind from the looming threat of a nuclear holocaust and from all social and national oppression.

"We convey our fiery greetings to all our class brethren, to all freedom fighters languishing in the dungeons of tyrannical regimes, and suffering persecution and terror because they speak out for peace and progress.

"With anger and revulsion, we condemn the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya. We extend our sincerest sympathies to the innocent victims of the attack and reaffirm our feelings of solidarity with the Libyan people in their anti-imperialist struggle.

"We stand fully by the Arab people of Palestine, who are fighting for their national rights, including the establishment of a state of their own, under the leadership of the PLO. The German Democratic Republic supports the idea of holding an international conference involving all interested parties, among them the PLO, to find a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

"We demand the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, stalwart leader of the freedom-loving people of South Africa. The inhuman policy of apartheid must go. We stand firmly by all patriotic forces in South Africa, we stand by the African National Congress.

"In line with the relevant United Nations resolutions, we urge immediate independence for Namibia and reassert our solidarity with SWAPO. We condemn the acts of aggression being perpetrated by the racist regime in Pretoria against the people's republics of Angola and Mozambique, and against other states in southern Africa.

"In the name of all citizens of the GDR, we demand an immediate and definitive end to the U.S. imperialist policy of intimidation and interference towards free Nicaragua and to U.S. support for the reactionary Contra bandits. Like any other nation, the Nicaraguan people have the right to choose their own path of development on the basis of independence, sovereignty, and self-determination. The efforts being made by the states and peoples towards a peaceful and just solution to the fraught situation in Central America and the Caribbean have our full support.

"We angrily condemn the heightened reign of terror being unleashed by the Pinochet junta. We assure Chile's patriots of our unqualified solidarity in their struggle to restore democracy and preserve national independence.

"Along with all other humanitarian-minded people, we call with increased urgency for the release of Comrade Antonio Maidana, general secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, from the clutches of the Stroessner dictatorship.

"We express our solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people to defend their national independence and their democratic gains. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the proposals of the Afghan Government for a political solution designed to bring peace and security to the region.

"The German Democratic Republic fervently urges an end to the policy of state terrorism pursued by aggressive imperialist elements, and to the countless daily violations of elementary human rights such as the right to a life in peace and security, the right to national and social freedom, and the right to work and democracy.

"The situation today is such that the forces for peace, if they act together in a spirit of common sense and realism, are capable of halting and eliminating the dangers contrived by the adventurist elements of imperialism.

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the people of the German Democratic Republic, guided by the spirit of internationalism, will always seek to foster the things that draw us together and unite us in the struggle for peace and social advance, marching forward as one with all those actively pledged to peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress."

Resolution on SED Report

LD191416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Resolution of the 11th Congress on the Report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany'" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress passed the following resolution today.

After receipt of the report of the Central Committee to the 11th congress, delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and comprehensive discussion of its content, the 11th SED Congress resolves:

1. The political line and practical activity of the Central Committee in fulfilling the resolutions of the 10th congress and in implementing the party program of the SED, are approved fully and completely.

2. The Central Committee report, delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the strategy and tactics for the GDR's domestic and foreign policy which he developed, are confirmed.

3. The Central Committee report, its conclusions and goals, are a guide and yardstick for the united and creative action of all SED party organizations, and communists in the organs of socialist state power and in mass organizations.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON EEC FOOD BAN

LD191423 Warsaw PAP in English 1135 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- Polish food exports to hard currency countries brought in 938 million dollars last year, stated Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Dorosz in an interview for the organ of the United Peasants' Party, DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

"Last year, we have channeled about 60 percent of these exports to EEC markets, including 210 million dollars worth of food exports to the FRG, 86 million dollars worth to Italy, 62 million dollars worth to Great Britain and 61 million dollars worth to France. Polish food exports to the American market reached 122 mln dollars last year.

"The recent decision by the Ministerial Council of the EEC completely blocked the imports of animal fat, beef and bacon from Poland. Polish exports of fresh vegetables, fruit, milk and dairy products, fresh-water fish and other live animals including snails have been stopped. There is also a threat of a complete ban on imports of stawberries, rasberries and other fruits from this year's harvest.

"The ban is binding till May 31 but there is a threat that the date will be further extended. Such a decision would have a fundamental influence on the reduction of Polish food exports for hard currencies. It would in practice mean a temporary close of a traditional buyers' market for our producers," Dorosz said. According to estimates made by foreign trade enterprises, hard currency revenues could be lower by 30-50 mln dollars as early as May. If the embargo is extended onto further months the decline in revenues will, of course, be much greater," Dorosz went on.

"The EEC limitations seem not logical because the threat of radiological contamination has passed, especially so that on Polish territory it did not reach a level threatening the health of consumers. Appropriate steps were taken on time in Poland and were carried out in the best of her interests. The more so there can be not threat to the health of consumers from the buying countries. The EEC decision -- mildly speaking -- is biased because the restructions affected seven socialist states while the range of the radioactive cloud included other states which were not covered by the restrictions. The discriminatory character of the EEC decision is evident, for example, in the fact that Sweden has not introduced such restructions against imports from Poland although the concern for consumers' health and environmental protection are simply model in that country.

"A significant limitation of export revenues which as a result could cause a corresponding decline in Polish imports would bring about hard to control and dangerous disturbances in the production sphere. This is because import earnings are in 80 percent appropriated to purchase of materials necessary for production," stated Dorosz.

ORZECHOWSKI STOPS IN CUBA AFTER MEXICO VISIT

LD200846 Warsaw PAP in English 0745 GMT 20 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Rymaszewski]

[Text] Havana, May 20: On his way back from Mexico, Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski stopped over in Cuba for a short working visit during which he met with Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca.

During the meeting the ministers exchanged views on key problems of the complicated international situation and discussed other issues which are subject of interest to both sides. The minister also touched on matters pertaining to the development of bilateral relations and stressed with satisfaction the high level of these relations. Both sides stressed the concordance of views on all issues discussed.

Marian Orzechowski was also received by member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) CC, Vice-President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and by member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the PCC CC Jorge Risquet.

USSR'S LAKHTIN REVIEWS TRADE WITH MESSNER

LD191732 Warsaw PAP in English 1545 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, head of the USSR Government Group for Development of Economic Ties Between Poland and the Soviet Union Vladimir Lakhtin.

The two evaluated the results of activities of standing government groups aimed to carry into effect the provisions of the general accord on the implementation of eleven ventures in Poland with Soviet credit participation, signed by Polish and Soviet premiers in February 1986.

It was stressed that the works of the groups were essentially helping intensify economic cooperation and deepen integration ties between the two states.

Signs Economic Protocol

LD192035 Warsaw PAP in English 1905 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- Polish and Soviet Government teams for the buildup of economic ties between both countries ended joint work lasting since May 12 this year. Protocol of the results was signed by Polish First Deputy Chief Planner Franciszek Kubiczek and Soviet Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee Vladimir Lakhtin.

The teams' talks covered matters related to implementation of Polish-Soviet cooperation moves agreed as part of coordination of economic plans of both countries for the years 1986-90 as well as agreements signed in February this year during a visit to Moscow by Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. A total of four intergovernmental agreements have now been signed providing basic rules for arranging of joint ventures in the light and chemical industries and in machine-tool manufacture.

The teams agreed that both sides would penetrate still unexplored forms of cooperation to deepen specialization and co-production. They also noted progress in implementation of a general intergovernmental agreement of Feb. 19 this year concerning creation of a new production potential in Poland on Soviet credits. Foreign trade organizations in both countries will take steps leading to contracts on credited supplies. Long-range cooperation has also been discussed and particular progress noted in joint work on development and production of a 3.5-tonne diesel delivery van, airplane construction, electronics, computer and microprocessor technology, biotechnology, and atomic energy.

Both sides saw as necessary to carry on the work on improving economic cooperation mechanisms, search for new forms of cooperation and deepening the direct links between companies in both countries.

The heads of the government teams were received by Polish Vice-Premier and Chief Planner Manfred Gorywoda.

The Soviet team chairman was also received by Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda. They reviewed possibilities of further expansion of the Polish-Soviet economic cooperation.

SZALAJDA, USSR'S MARCHUK DISCUSS TECHNOLOGY

LD160948 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Talks between Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology, and USSR Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, have ended in Moscow. At the same time, a 3-day meeting of directors of Polish and Soviet scientific research and development centers, which maintain direct contacts and cooperate closely, has also ended. Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk signed a protocol summing up the results of the talks. It was established that 65 agreements on the fulfillment of concrete projects arising from a bilateral program will be concluded by the end of August. Poland and the Soviet Union will expand the exchange of scientific-technological achievements, licenses, and production experience. During the talks, deputy premiers Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk assessed the course of the meeting of directors of Polish organizations.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] We can point to many examples of direct contacts between Polish and Soviet organizations. What still unrealized possibilities do you envisage in this sphere?

[Marchuk in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] I think that the greatest unrealized possibilities concern strengthening contacts with those scientific collectives which are still to be created. Both our fraternal countries possess enormous scientific-technological potential and the meeting which took place here, in which Comrade Szalajda played such an important role, constitutes a very important stage in the establishment of real and productive contacts. I think that the most important, unrealized possibility is the contacts achievement to yield concrete results — production cooperation in the future.

[Correspondent] Premier [as heard], how do you assess the progress of the talks and what are their results for the Polish side?

[Szalajda] This meeting was an unprecedented and, I am convinced a promising one, having great practical significance. People met who, after all, will be bringing to life, in concrete form, the decisions of our bilateral agreement which we are counting on very much. I think that two things are worthy of particular emphasis; first, that the participants worked together, I would say, very well and in concrete form for these 3 days here, and the second important thing is that, together with Guriy Ivanovitch here, whom I would like to thank very sincerely for the excellent organization of this meeting, we heard many, I must say, very interesting and critical observations, which, we have decided to make use of jointly to create conditions so that the cooperation will be even better and I would say, take place in more favorable conditions. [end recording]

Agreement Signed

LD162359 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 15 -- Managers of Polish and Soviet research and development institutions linked by direct contacts and closely cooperating in solving common theoretical, design and production problems ended a three-day conference here today. It was attended by head of Poland's science and technological progress committee, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, and chairman of the USSR's State Committee for Science and Technology, Vice-Premier Guriy Marchuk. Results of direct scientific and technological cooperation, a drive started last year and as yet joined by 47 Polish and 44 Soviet research and development institutions, are good, the conference evaluated. The managers agreed on directions and respective arrangements concerning further streamlining of the cooperation process and swiftest possible industrial application of results of joint projects. More than 20 new agreements establishing direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet research units were signed during the conference.

Both vice-premiers attending the conference held separate meetings to discuss implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress in CMEA until the year 2000 and the long-range Polish-Soviet programme of scientific and technological cooperation. In this context, they touched upon issues connected with further agreements and implementation contracts between leading institutions in Poland and the USSR. Much attention went also to growth of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet research and development institutions. Fresh arrangements were agreed to deepen that cooperation and remove still existing barriers. The vice-premiers signed a new agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in biocybernetics and biomedical engineering.

USSR'S VORONIN LEADS MATERIAL RESOURCES GROUP

LD171920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] From 13 to 16 May, a group of Soviet specialists of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply was in Poland. The group was led by Deputy Chairman Lev Voronin, who stated, inter alia, that the matter of the economical use of raw and other materials is of growing importance for both the Soviet Union and Poland, as well as all countries of the world. As is known, a year ago a cooperation agreement among CEMA countries was signed concerning economical and rational use of material resources until the year of 2000. We also assume, Lev Voronin said, wide exchange of information and experience in all spheres connected with the implementation of savings programs adopted by our states. The state of and prospects for cooperation between our states, Deputy Chairman Voronin said, can be appraised as creative and most promising.

Meets Messner

LD170310 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Committee for Material Reserves Lev A. Voronin. During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on realization of tasks assigned to the bodies responsible for material reserves in Poland and the Soviet Union. They discussed actions aimed to tighten further cooperation in the domain. The meeting was attended by Minister of Raw Materials Jerzy Wozniak.

Views Economic Negotiations

LD170821 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] [Soviet] Deputy Premier Lev Voronin gave an interview for the television news bulletin.

[Begin recording] [Voronin in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] We know that economizing on available means is of exceptional significance to the needs of accelerated economic development of the Soviet Union and your state. We have examined issues relating to the use of technolgies that are economical from the material point of view and to the production of modern equipment. We have also decided to establish direct contacts between several organizations: the USSR Committee for Material and Technical Supply and Poland's Ministry of Material and Fuel Economy.

The second issue to which we devoted much attention is the recycling of secondary materials.

[Unidentified journalist] What savings can be achieved by the Polish economy thanks to the implmentation of these measures?

[Voronin] Measures discussed with Comrade Jerzy Wozniak will enable Poland to achieve a 70 percent or even higher increase in production due to the economies on raw materials and utilization of secondary materials. [end recording]

MESSNER MEETS WITH PRC SCIENCE OFFICIAL

LD162035 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16: Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today the Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the People's Republic of China, Song Jian. During the meeting the two discussed matters pertaining to development of bilateral cooperation. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, head of the Office for Technological Progress and Implementations Minister Konrad Tott, and chairman of the Polish-Chinese Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Undersecretary of State in the Office of the Council of Minister Andrzej Zor took part in the talk. Chinese Ambassador Wang Jinqing attended the meeting.

Accord Signed

LD171732 Warsaw PAP in English 1551 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 17: Poland and China today adopted and signed a programme for further scientific and technological cooperation in the years 1986-1990. The document names branches both countries are most interested to develop, like mining, power engineering, engineering industry, electronics, steel, and chemical industry, telecommunications, maritime economy, shipbuilding and agriculture. The programme is open which means that it can be completed with more branches. An exchange of specialists and scientific information is planned too.

Also today both sides signed a protocol on direct cooperation between the Polish Government Committee for Science and Technological Progress and the Chinese State Committee for Science and Technology.

The protocol provides for an exchange of information and materials on designing the scientific-technological development, managing this sphere, as well as on the system of financing research and the implementation of scientific and technological achievements.

Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda today received head of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Commission Song Jian and members of the delegation. They discussed the state of cooperation in exchanging scientific and technological achievements and organizational forms of mutual cooperation.

PRG COAL MINING DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD192128 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- A group of Chinese coal mining specialists, headed by coal industry minister of the People's Republic of China, Yu Hongen, ends its visit to Poland.

The delegation got acquainted with the problems of Polish coal mining and toured the mine and power plant in Belchatow, central Poland, the mines Borynia, Szobmierki and Kaczyce, mining machinery and equipment works "Famur" and "Fazos," the main institute of mining, the mining engineering centre "Komag" and the "Haldex" works.

In the course of plenary talks held today, the sides exchanged information on the state and prospects for the development of coal mining in both states, as well as opinions on their hitherto and future cooperation. They also stressed that the tasks undertaken by both sides are being satisfactorily fulfilled.

Further arrangements on lines of cooperation are to be determined still this year by inter-ministerial standing working group for mining.

SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL DEBATES FOREIGN DEBT

LD192202 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: This country's payments problems dominated the debates of the Socio-Economic Council operating at the Sejm (Poland's Parliament) which started its two day meeting here on May 19th.

Finance Vice-Minister Witold Bien presented a report on the state of the country's debt, its causes and the conception of how to solve the problem and how to conduct relevant negotiations. At the end of the last year Poland's foreign debt totalled 29.3 billion dollars plus an equivalent of 5.7 billion transferable roubles. Later, the hard currency debt rose to be more than 31 billion dollars last March. This is however, only a formal rise, brought about by a change in the rate of exchange of the dollar and other hard currencies. Poland runs some 60 per cent of her debt in other hard currencies than the dollar.

It was pointed out at the meeting that what constitutes the biggest problem was not the volume of the foreign debt itself but its relation to the volume of the Polish exports. In this country the per capita foreign debt is 738 dollars and the per capita value of Polish exports (in hard currencies) amounts to 159 dollars. In other European countries these indices are much favourable. According to participants in the meeting the low volume of exports is the principal cause of Polish payments difficulties.

Participants in the meeting saw the greatest possibilities to gradually solve the problem in the growing volume of Polish exports and re-negotiations of payment conditions. What should also improve Poland's situation on the international financial markets will be Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund. The result of the voting on that issue is to be announced this May 29. However, it is not until 1994 that Poland's debt is expected to begin dropping.

The meeting also dealt with the effects of the EEC ban on imports of Polish farm produce. The losses are expected to amount to several dozen million dollars. And a loss of some markets is not ruled out either.

The meeting dealt with some social ills in this country including profiteering and alcohol abuse.

MESSNER VISITS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL SITE IN LODZ

LD172301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] We begin our broadcast with a report by Andrzej (Bierut) from Lodz: For 3 hours the viovodship precongress conference has been in progress in Lodz, with Zbigniew Messner, the prime minister, taking part. Three hundred and twenty delegates, representing the Lodz party organization, which has 76,000 members, are summing up the course of the precongress party debate.

Earlier this morning, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner visited the site of the Mother of Poland Memorial Hospital and Health Center.

[Begin recording] [(Beirut)] Comrade Prime Minister, as far as we know, this is your first visit to this construction project. What are your impressions?

[Messner] I am tremendously impressed. The initiative alone was interesting and uncommonly beneficial idea from the standpoint of our country, as it involves the problems of mothers, health, and children. Moreover, this is a trend which ought to be developed in our country that is, without denying the need to erect memorials, we should erect useful memorials. I had heard a great deal about this project -- about its scale and size. However, my firsthand impression exceeds all my preconceptions, as regards the dimensions of the site, the project itself, and at the same time, its execution. It is a very great effort and a very great pace of work. I can only say I would like to see more such projects implemented in this way in Poland.

[(Bierut)] It is worth emphasizing that this project is an endeavor of the whole people. Gifts are coming in both from this cuntry and from abroad.

[Messner] Of course, this is another one of those useful examples. It is not the sole concern of Lodz, of any group of people, nor of any department -- of health, for instance, or of the Ministry of Construction. It is the concern of the whole of society. It is an example of the unification of social initiative around a specific matter which will give a specific result.

[(Bierut)] I hope your first visit to this project will not be the last.

[Messner] To me it is not a question of hope. I am quite sure of it. It is an obligation to take an interest in this sort of endeavor and to help to the best of my ability, in the construction of the center too. If this is a joint effort, it must be jointly realized. [end recording]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CONGRESS OPENS 19 MAY

LD191614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 May (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC opened in Sarajevo today. Over the next 3 days about 1,500 delegates and guests on behalf of the 425,000 Bosnia-Hercegovina Communists will critically analyze their own activity over the last 4 years and formulate and establish their new tasks in the further development of the relationship of socialist self-management and in the republic's material development.

At the beginning of the first plenary session opened by Mato Andric, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, the agenda and the rules of the procedure for the congress were established. The congress will work in the following six commissions: the Commission for Socioeconomic Development; the Commission for the Development of the Political System; the Commission for the Unity of and Responsibility in the LC; the Commission for Tackling the Problem of Unemployment; and the Commission for the Development of Agriculture. The congress is expected to adopt five resolutions outlining the LC's tasks in all the spheres of the republic's social and economic life.

The Ninth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC is being attended by an LCY Central Committee delegation led by Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and by delegations of the republican and provincial LC's.

The introductory report entitled "The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC in the Struggle for the Further Development of the Relationship of Socialist Self-Management and for a Speedier Material Development Under Stable Conditions" was presented by Mato Andric, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee.

The participants in the Ninth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC were greeted on behalf of the LCY Central Committee by Ali Sukrija, who said that during the preceding inter-congress period the LCY invested great efforts in strengthening its ideo-political and action unity and to provide answers to the most important issues of our social development. Results, not to be underestimated, have been achieved in that period but not of the kind we expected or which were needed if unfavorable trends and tendencies were to be speedily eliminated.

The present difficult situation that has affected the country as a whole and each of the republics and provinces individually, Sukrija stressed, may be surmounted much faster and safer by pooling resources, cadres and know-how on the basis of joint development programs. We must invest much more effort in developing cooperation and understanding among us through pooling labor and resources, through an intensified cultural exchange and through joint actions in all spheres of work and life. This means, he said, that all social subjects, from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation, must, in a qualitatively new and organized manner, make decisive steps for creating conditions in which it would be possible to carry out the envisioned tasks of social development in this year and those to come.

Noting that our shortcomings and objective difficulties have been used as a pretext by antisocialist and anti-self-management forces both in the country and abroad for attacks on our revolutionary achievements, the LCY and Comrade Tito's personality, Ali Sukrija went on to single out nationalism as the greatest threat to our society. All the forms of nationalism, from the unitarist and separatist to the irredentist type, share a joint platform and the common goal of disrupting our social development and destroying Yugoslavia.

In the same context he spoke extensively about Albanian nationalism which, he said, continues to be present in various forms of activity such as illegal groups and organizations and pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo which, in itself, is one of the most difficult social problems. In his view, there are three factors of crucial importance for political stabilization in Kosovo: the ideo-political struggle against the roots of nationalism; the consistent observance of law; and a faster socio-economic development of the province. At the same time, he stressed, a resolute struggle against all the other forms of nationalism must be waged.

In reference to the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, Ali Sukrija placed particular emphasis on its efforts in the struggle against nationalist and antisocialist forces and tendencies and its results in the material, scientific, technological, cultural and overall development in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Of particular importance are results achieved in the constant struggle for the successful development of international relations, for the strengthening of equality, brotherhood and unity of Muslims, Serbs, Croats and members of other nations and nationalities living and working in the republic.

Ali Sukrija also stressed the need for the LC's more efficient action in eliminating opportunism and idleness in his own ranks and expressed his belief that the cadre changes and the enhanced working class representation in the party resulting from the recent elections will have an impact on this.

The session continued by an explanation, given by Mate Salinovic, chairman of the Statutory Commission, of the changes and amendments to the republic's statute. According to Salinovic the main purpose of the changes and amendments was not to change the general principles, but to create a better political-normative basis for a more co-ordinated, organized and more responsible activity of members, organs and organizations in social practice. The proposed solutions essentially reflect the working-class and democratic-political nature of our revolution and our firm commitment to continue and persevere along Tito's path.

Salinovic said that some comments and proposals made by individual members that basically called for changes in the LC's social role, its tasks and goals and which advocated unity on a centralist basis, thereby reducing the principle of democratic centralism to an idea of mere servility, were not accepted. Calls for limiting the autonomy of the republican and provinical LC's and, by implication, of the LC's basic and municipal organizations were also rejected, as were the calls for a single statute, and so forth.

Salinovic placed particular emphasis on the fact that the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC members had endorsed the proposal that members of the LC be organized in basic, municipal and town or city organizations and as such make up the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC which is an integral part of the united LCY. This principle is contained in all the provisions of the statute. As a result, an individual member is always a member of the LCY, while organizational forms are always forms of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, Mate Salinovic said. The plenary session ended with the adoption of the decision determining the number of members in each organ of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. Under the decision, the new Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC will have 133 members.

The congress continues its work this afternoon in commissions.

Andric Speech

LD191239 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, May 19 (TANJUG) -- The economy of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will contribute to implementing Yugoslavia's integral development strategy by modernizing the production technology and increasing exports, stated President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Mato Andric, opening the League's 9th congress here this morning.

Andric urged wider application of science to production and said that the current economic difficulties in Bosnia-Hercegovina and throughout Yugoslavia can only be surmounted by modern production adjusted to world market requirements, by rational consumption, and by cutting down inflation.

About 400 thousand jobs will be opened during the next five years -- nearly twice as many as in the past medium-term period, said Andric. He assessed political conditions in the republic as favourable but said, in a reference to the activity of Muslim, Serb, and Croat nationalists, that the party had taken timely and energetic actions against such manifestations in the past period.

Andric described the activity of Albanian separatists in Kosovo who continue exerting pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to leave the province, as a problem facing the entire Yugoslav community and called for a more resolute activity of communists in Yugoslavia in dealing with that problem.

Commissions' Actions

LD192150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] [No dateline -- as received] The Ninth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC continued its work this afternoon in six commissions: on communists' tasks in realizing their leading ideopolitical role; on the further development of socialist self-managing sociceconomic relations; on the development of the political system; on tasks in transformation of education, science, culture, and physical culture; on the tasks in employment policy, and on policy of agricultural and rural development.

The forum-type work, silence, tolerance, and futile talk are among the main shortcomings of work in basic LC organizations. This warning was voiced at the session of the Commission for Strengthening Bosnia-Hercegovina LC's Unity, Responsibility, and Action Capability to Implement its Leading Ideopolitical Role. According to the view put forward by the rapporteur, Saban Kevric, one of the basic weaknesses in the way Bosnia-Hercegovina LC organized itself and acted was the fact that meetings were often turned into futile negotiations producing floods of conclusions. In addition, he said, in some environments there is evidence not only of forum-type work but of decisions being made within narrow, closed, informal groups.

Saban Kevric went on to speak about collective work and its importance and about democratic centralism. In this context he warned that among those who left the LC in recent years the majority were workers, the direct producers. He also stated that as many as 3,183 workers were either expelled, struck off the records, or left the party of their own accord.

This fact indicates that in the forthcoming period, basic LC organizations must pay more attention to workers' demands, particularly to their criticism of some of the problems and difficulties. According to Kevric, the reasons why workers are leaving the party lie primarily in the lack of organization in the work of a large number of basic organizations which fail to sense the nature of workers' complaints.

Despite all the difficulties, in the 1981-85 period the republic recorded a 4 percent industrial growth and a 4.4 precent increase in exports. A significant process of restructuring exports to the convertible currency area took place in this period. Employment grew at the rate of 3.7 percent.

This was stated, among other things, at the session of the Commission for the Development of the Social and Economic Relationship of Socialist Self-management, for Material and Social Development, Scientific and Technological Progress, and for the Promotion of Foreign Economic Relations, by the rapporteur Stanko Tomic.

He also noted that the period between the Eighth and the Ninth Congresses of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC was characterized by a stagnation in the development of the socioeconomic relations of socialist self-management with intensified tendencies toward isolationsim, disintegration, parochialism, technobureaucratic behavior, and statist practice. The economic development was marked by a high level of borrowing from abroad and by a constant rise in the inflation rate. For this reason the results do not reflect the efforts invested. Among other factors which contributed to this situation are too much vacillation in implementing goals, the slow pace of crucial changes in some of the systemic laws, and uncoordinated economic policy.

We are not in favor of a status quo and the preservation of the existing relationship which is conductive to negative tendencies and phenomena but neither do we support all inadequately worked out and rash proposals and ideas which could jeopardize the successful development of the political system. The future of a political system depends on the extent to which its institutions, and its political factors, in particular, are ready and capable of implementing consistently and efficiently the constitution, laws and established policy. This was stressed by Milan Skoro, chairman of the Commission for the Development and Promotion of the Political System and Yugoslavia's independent foreign policy, in his introductory report.

A part of Milan Skoro's report was devoted to statism which must be combatted by the LC and all organized socialist forces in an uncompromising manner. We must put an end to the practice whereby the state is given too much say in controlling social relations in the sphere of generating and distributing income and personal income, in investment policy and its financing and too little in the way of constitutional and legal provisions are being implemented, Milan Skoro said.

The problem of the adverse material situation in education cannot be solved by simply providing additional funds from associated labor. We must at the same time insist on performance and action which will, under the existing possibilities, secure better work, a business-like attitutde, and efficiency in the work and functioning of educational, scientific, and teaching institutions. This was stated by Miahilo Djonovic who presented the introductory report to the Commission for Education, Culture, and Physical Education.

Speaking about the difficulties in the sphere of culture, Mihailo Djonovic stressed that the reasons behind the situation lay both in the inadequate way in which cultural activities are being financed and in the slow pace at which the conclusions adopted by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee in 1984 and which concern the transformation in culture on the basis of self-management, are being implemented.

During the work of the commission for the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC's ideopolitical tasks in solving the jobs issue, where the rapporteur was Alija Isakovic, a warning was voiced to the effect that unless the problem of jobs is tackled in a more efficient way, unemployment may assume socially unacceptable proportions. In such circumstances, when unemployment is likely to exert social and political pressures on society, it would be difficult to avoid making rash and economically undesireable decisions. In other words, the issue of unemployment may develop from an economic into a political problem where political interventions will be needed. This, of course, could have an unforeseeable damaging effect.

Aware of the seriousness of the problem, we in Bosnia-Hercegovina have of late paid exceptional attention to the employment issue. As a result of the revival in industrial manufacturing, of the loan-for-jobs drive, and of the additional funds created by personal contributions, Bosnia-Hercegovina is enjoying a high employment rate of 4 percent. [as received] At the same time conditions are being created for radical changes in this sphere. According to the latest figures one in four people in Bosnia-Hercegovina is unemployed. However, the figure of 250,000 unemployed in the republic calls for urgent and responsible action on the part of the LC.

It would be hard to make full use of the natural, economic, and other potentials for the development of agriculture and for rural development in Bosnia-Hercegovina without an economically stronger social sector in agriculture organized on the basis of self-management. Integration on the basis of self-management of the private sector into socially organized production is of particular importance for the development of agriculture. This was stated by Drasko Popovic, rapporteur to the Commission for the LC's Struggle for the Continued Socialist-Agricultural and Rural Transformation.

Experience so far has demonstrated that the successful integration of the private sector into socially organized production does not solely depend on whether agricultural workers are organized on the basis of self-management, although this is a vital prerequisite and a crucial factor in it; the nature of relations developing in rural areas are of much more importance, though. The LC paid particular attention to this in the last period and called for intensified ideo-political and overall activity. The number of organizations of integrated agricultural workers has increased as well as the number of those who are taking part in organized agricultural production through various forms of cooperation.

Communication through letters seems to have become one of the main forms of communicating between the LC organs, it was stressed by several delegates this afternoon at a session of the Commission for Strengthening Unity, Responsibility, and the Action Capability of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. No lesser weaknesses in the work of basic organizations also manifest themselves in the real inflation of conclusions to which, as a rule, we almost never go back.

To what extent the real communication between organs and organizations of the LC is becoming alienated, is best shown by the reported information that in Sarajevo, for example, almost 60 percent of the material for meetings in basic organizations comes from higher party forums. In this way the work of a basic organization is turning into a reading group without creativity and its own contribution to its work. This was pointed out, in particular, in discussions by Resad Hadziomerovic, Vesna Korac, Zvonko Lipovac.

In a commission discussion dealing with the role of the League of Communists in the struggle for further socialist development and the transformation of agriculture and the village, in the work of which 22 private agricultural producers also took part, it was assessed that in the next period that the League of Communists should devote much more attention to the development of agriculture.

In the afternoon discussion it was proposed that a commission for monitoring the socioeconomic development of agriculture be formed as a constituent part of the new Central Committee. According to delegates it is also necessary to find measures to bring the private agricultural producer to the same level as the worker in associated labor.

In the commission dealing with the tasks of the LC in the socialist self-management transformation of education and culture the financial basis of education and cadres was discussed more than anything else. A great number of school buildings were built in this republic, which made it possible for a large number of young people to be included in the educational system. However, the assessment was made that the conditions required for high quality work have not been created.

Delegate Adela Babickovic stressed that laboratories for the teaching of all-people's defense and social self-protection have been equipped in our schools, because this is required by law, but the teaching of other subjects is by and large carried out with the help of the blackboard and chalk. In her view the LC should persist in the fight for a high standard of education which will ensure proper future professional cadres and builders of socialism.

Our society must open up prospects for young people and give them the opportunity to build our present and their own future. This thought was the motto underlying virtually all the statements made by those who took part in the discussion in the commission which discussed the ideopolitical tasks of the LC in solving the problem of job-creation. The problem of unemployment, mainly among the young people, is a most acute social problem and its solution requires a responsible and efficient approach.

According to Hajro Kapetanovic, in tackling this problem, emphasis must be placed on productive employment, on better use of working time, and on the technological possibilities of factories which have the best chances. The LC must also try and make an impact on stepping up the awareness among all employed people that with their work they are creating the scope for the faster employment of the army of our unemployed.

Several delegates made the assessment that our society pays inadequate attention to the development of the small-scale economy, despite the fact that this activity has great opportunities for large-scale employment. According to Vezuv Basic, the reason for this has to be sought in a dogmatic attitude toward the development of this branch of industry, that is to say in the unjustified fear that capitalist production relations may be restored in this industry "through the back door" causing a rampant acquisition of wealth without reference to actual work.

These potential dangers can easily be removed by passing accurately worded legislation and through efficient inspection and control, said Basic.

Arina Sarac spoke of manifestations of obtaining employment through connections and by knowing the right people, and even by resorting to bribery, which is causing justified indignation and dismay among the army of our unemployed. These manifestations are acquiring alarming proportions and this obliges the LC to ensure consistent respect for agreed priorities on job-creation.

The present phase in the development of self-management socioeconomic relations is decisive to the future of our society, and that is why we need changes in our work and conduct at all levels, it was stated at the session of the Commission for Socio-economic Development.

Radovan Makic stressed that we were unprepared for facing the disruptions in the world market and this resulted in several years of stagnation in the economy and large internal and external debts. Inflation is nearing a three-figure number, and when it reaches that level there can be no question of an increase in the productivity of labor and other elements of production. Inflation has grown so enormously here also because we hesitated and were disunited in implementing the adopted anti-inflation program, Makic said. Precisely for this reason we shall in future have to support with credit only those who are capable of dealing with competition in the domestic and foreign marketplaces. We must not delude ourselves that we can curb inflation through partial, noneconomic measures and by the administrative reduction of prices. This can only be achieved through radical and all-embracing moves, which is our primary task.

The slow realization of the long-term economic stabilization program eloquently speaks of the need to change something in our political system. Time should not be wasted in searching for an answer to the question: should we change the system or practice, because this is all interwoven and demands the improvement of both, it was stressed at the first session of the Commission for the Development and Advancement of the Political System and Independent Foreign Policy.

It is time to end formalism in electing delegations and delegates in order to finally achieve a workers majority. We must free ourselves of those who have "slept through" the past few years of the struggle for economic stabilization and demand explanations from those who have failed to carry out the adopted tasks, the participants in the discussion stressed.

Todo Kurtovic pointed to inadequate social criticism, which is grist to the mill of those who favor administrative solutions and attack socialism. Social criticism should never be merely in passing because it is part of the political system. Full attention should be paid to this question particularly now when we are attempting to alter certain solutions which have not been confirmed in practice. Mirko Ostojic urged changes in the work methods of the executive organs of the League of Communists because they are inclined toward forum-type work, which hinders self-management. Communists and working people everywhere have to alter their work methods so that the situation will not be perpetuated whereby about 500,000 people are involved in meetings in the country every day; 700,000 employees are "sick"; approximately 3 and 1/2 hours are actually worked every day; and in the production of goods, in addition to the 2 million direct producers, there are 2 million administrators. In his view, it was untenable that in the country there were 8 states with 77 collective heads.

The congress continues its work tomorrow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH CROATIAN LC CONGRESS

Spiljak Speech

LD180906 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 16 May 86

[Opening speech and main report by Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee to the first plenary session of the 10th Congress of the Croat LC; Stanko Stojcevic, secretary of the Croatian LC Presidium, chairs the session and proposes the agenda -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, I open the 10th Congress of the Croat LC and welcome all delegates and guests present. [The "Internationale" is sung]

Comrades, allow me at the outset of our work to welcome, and on behalf of everyone to greet, the delegation of the LCY Central Committee. [applause] Comrades Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milojko Drulovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Sahin Arif, member of the LCY Central Committee. I welcome the representatives of the LC central and provincial committees of the socialist republics and provinces. I also welcome all the guests of the 10th congress of the Croat LC. These are members of the Council of the Federation from the SR of Croatia, people's heroes, delegations of the Council of the Republic and of Spanish Civil War veterans, [applause] delegations of the sociopolitical organizations, the Presidency, Assembly and Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia, delegations of the other organs of the SR of Croatia and the city of Zagreb, and all other delegations. [applause] I particularly welcome the delegation of the provincial committees of the Italian Communist Party for Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Lombardy.

[Stojcevic] The Central Committee has proposed to the congress the following agenda which you have received in the material for the congress:

First, the adoption of the standing order of the work of the 10th Congress of the Croat LC; the election of the working bodies of the 10th Congress of the Croat LC; third [as heard], the report on the work of the Croat LC and the Central Committee between the 9th and 10th Congresses of the Croat LC, the report of the Croat LC; fourth, the address on the forthcoming tasks of the Croat LC; fifth, the election of members of the Croat LC organs; sixth, the election of candidates for members of the organs of the LCY; seventh, election of delegates to the 13th Congress of the LCY; eighth, the adoption of changes and amendments to the Statute of the Croat LC; ninth, adoption of the resolution of the 10th Congress of the Croat LC; and tenth, other matters.

Let us proceed to the fourth point of the agenda -- the address on the coming tasks of the Croat LC. Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Croat LC Central Committee, will now take the floor [applause]:

[Spiljak] Comrades, in the report on the work of the LC and its organs, the conditions in which our organisation of the LC has functioned between the two congresses are expounded in detail. This was one of the most complex periods of our socialist construction, which was characterized by severely exacerbated social contradictions and economic difficulties and the continuing worsening of international relations. As early as the Ninth Congress of the Croat LC and at the 12th Congress of the LCY, there was a clear warning that after a relatively stable period of material and social development, we were faced with serious difficulties and problems in social and material development. There was already a considerable hold-up in the development of socialist self-management as a whole and trends in social reproduction were not proceeding as envisaged in the constitution and law on associated labor. On the contrary, opposing tendencies towards the alienation of too great a part of income

from the producers were increasing; there were many difficulties in realizing togetherness at the level of the federation; there was a lack of a uniform strategy for the development of the country and for our republic; high borrowing from abroad afflicted the whole country, as did the periodic shortages in supplies. These conditions continued to worsen in this inter-congress period as well. Intensive debates have been conducted in the LC and society as a whole on this, answers have been sought and, to some extent, found. The debate on the long-term program of economic stabilization was opened up, progress has been made toward many items on our socioeconomic development, certain problems have been solved but quite a few of them have remained, such as inflation, to which answers are still being sought.

Although this was a period of major debates in which the LC sought answers to the numerous open questions concerning the paths of further development, this does not mean that all answers were found. The most serious problem is inflation, which objectively defeats the efforts to behave more rationally in production and, in particular, threatens the position of that part of the population which lives off its own labor or is looking for work. Within this framework, in increasingly exacerbated tendencies of social stratification, with all the economic, social and ideopolitical consequences -- despite all this, in assessing the activities of the LC it should be remembered that the LC is not reconciled to the existing situation and that with constant [word indistinct] it is waging actions to find real possibilities to overcome the difficulties and for further development.

At the same time, in the LCY differing concepts of concrete solutions are coming to the fore, which hamper the ideological and action unity in the implementation of its own tasks. This arises out of the differing objective circumstances in which the organizations and leadership of the LCY are functioning and inevitably has an effect on the work of [word indistinct] concrete solutions. Thus, instead of emphasizing differences, it is important to fight for concrete programs of highly productive development which would functionally integrate the interests of the working class of Yugoslavia.

In considering the conditions in which the LC functioned in the inter-congress period, the international circumstances should not be neglected. As an open and nonaligned socialist country, we are constantly exposed to the influences of world events in which the global economic crisis is continuing and worsening.

Economic pressure on the debtor countries, the majority of which are nonaligned countries, is exacerbated by other forms of political and military pressures exerted upon the independence and security of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as on the movement and policy of nonalignment as a whole. This was best seen recently when the United States bombed Libyan towns, a move that was rightly condemned in our country and in all nonaligned countries, as in the whole of the peace-loving world.

Thanks to the so-called third technological revolution, the existing areas for development and [word indistinct] of the world economy are being expanded and new ones being opened.

In an overall situation such as this, the activity of the Croat LC and the LCY has consisted in taking a realistic view of the opportunities for mitigating the crisis and in mobilizing all subjective forces to seek a way out of the existing state of affairs and to continue the revolutionary changes in our society. The positive experience and results, which in this period, in spite of all the difficulties, have been achieved, serve to strengthen our conviction that the working class and working people are ready and willing for a turnabout towards modern development. It is a priority for the League of Communists and all subjective forces to back up such

readiness with economic and political means and to enable the creative forces of labor and knowledge to be set in train and liberated in an organized manner.

If, in our conditions, the constitutional role of the producer in the process of social reproduction is not realized, stagnation in the development of production relations results. It is therefore the priority task of the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces to conduct in the period ahead an organized struggle for development of economic relations such as will give more powerful stimulus to the protagonists of development of modern productive forces and will link them with the process of social reproduction.

In spite of all the difficulties, circumstances, restrictions in the conditions of economic activity, the economy of the SR of Croatia has in the period between congresses achieved positive strides and changes in conduct. The intensive activity of economic and industrial subjects in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program enabled industrial production to rise in 1984 by 6 percent, exports rose 14 percent, industrial labor productivity rose 3.8 percent and made it possible to supply the economy and population better. In 1985, somewhat lower results were achieved. Industrial production rose 2.1 percent, overall exports rose; agricultural production, especially crop production, rose; the tourist season was exceptionally successful. For the first time in 5 years there was a real increase in personal incomes. Dinar and foreign currency liquidity was satisfactory. But nevertheless, it was not possible to maintain all the positive tendencies of the preceding year and there was a fall in the efficiency of the means used and in labor productivity, and inflation reached the level of 75 percent.

These problems have been carried into 1986, with inflation being particularly burdensome. Economic policy is still not selective enough, nor export-oriented, and the subjective exertions towards promoting labor organization are still not in accord with the demands of the time in which we live.

In addition to the internal problems, there are international circumstances which, even with the latest trends, are not favorable. In the processes of further and [word indistinct] involvement in the international division of labor and development, great efforts are needed, alongside persistence, labor and knowledge, in order that in the chosen areas positions can be won, involvement in those processes can be brought about and stabler internal development can be accomplished. All this is possible only with the help of a well thought-out policy of development and, particularly important, the realization of the medium-term plans.

Definite strategic tasks face the Croat LC in all this; these find their expression, first and foremost, in the following starting-points: Solution of the current difficulties and opening up prospects for the next phase in the development of socialism and self-management can be achieved in our country only alongside the further development of modern productive forces and self-managing production relations. The new stage demands new methods. (?Special) protagonists and the conditions for these protagonists to expand in scope. The overall conditions of labor and development must be established and politically backed up in such a way as to ensure that the best individuals, collectives and organizations come to full expression in development.

The first task here, alongside the appropriate development policy and strategy, is to promote the economic foundation of self-management. All the further tasks of the League of Communists must be founded upon this orientation. Opening up toward the world must at the same time be in tune with and serve to promote the development of self-management and the development of those sociopolitical relations that will stimulate initiative and enable the great creative forces in our working class to find their full expression.

Furthermore, it is a great illusion to think that a stable and long-term rise in the standard of living and of personal and common needs can be brought about in conditions of excesses and irrationality, low labor productivity and a poor attitude to work, as is today the case in many environments. A major change in the attitude to work, thrift, and rational usage of social means must not be comprehended as a restriction, or as want and impoverishment, but as the constant imperative of wise and responsible socioeconomic conduct. Thrift and increased productivity must grow into a long-term action in the way and style of life, for in production and particularly in consumption of, for instance, energy, the opportunity for substantial successes exists. There are well-known figures showing that our industry consumes much more energy per unit of output than any industry in Europe and the world. At a time when energy is increasingly expensive, this places a heavy burden on the costs of production and reduces competitiveness on the world market.

The topic of employment has been constantly discussed since the last congresses. The unemployment problem dominates public attention, and the impression being gained is that nothing positive is happening in that area. Here are a few statistics on the subject: In the period between the congresses, 294,321 people found employment in the republic, and of a total of 1,615,000 employed, one in two has found a job in the last 10 years. These, in spite of all existing difficulties, are very important results. It should be added that in addition to those 1,615,000 employed in the public and private sectors, 415,000 active agricultural workers are earning wages, 152,000 are employed abroad, 150,000 rent out rooms and provide other tourist services, and there are 521,000 pensioners. That means that 2.85 million inhabitants, or about 63 percent of our republic's population, directly realize their means of living. In spite of these results, unemployment continues to be a major economic and social problem, one to which the League of Communists must devote the greatest attention. The number of people registered as seeking work has increased from 96,000 in 1981, to 124,000 in 1985, and the unemployment level, as a percentage of the able-bodied population, rose from 4.5 to 6.8 percent.

That unemployment is not just our problem is demonstrated by the following figures: The proportion of unemployment among the able-bodied population of Yugoslavia amounts to 10.6 percent. In addition to a low level of investment and production growth, a very important cause of our unemployment lies in the divergence between the needs of the economy and the type of cadres turned out by our schools. Thus, in the period between the two congresses, every year there has been a shortage of between 8,000 and 10,000 workers, and at the same time the number of those seeking work has grown. That divergence would have been much greater had not 78,000 people been retrained during that period for the requirements of our economy. There is a need for education to be much better adapted to the needs of our development. Regional variance in unemployment is a particular problem. In addition to the underdeveloped areas, where low employment is a constant problem, the greatest number of registered unemployed is as follows: In Split: 38,000; in Osijek: 30,000; in Zagreb: 14,000; and in Rijeka: 12,000.

We cannot imagine a speedier solution to problems and a way out of difficulties without a more adequate stimulation and socio-political support for work and creativity. Though in all documents we have proclaimed the principles of the distribution of income according to the results of labor, we have achieved little of this in practice. This is our basic ideological principle and political stance which must be the greatest motive and mobilizing force of the socialist system. The fact that this principle has not been fully realized means that our self-managing socialist system cannot manifest its advantages, thus bringing forth distortions, inefficiency, and ideological confusion.

It is the duty of the law on associated labor to measure all responsibilities and tasks. In practice this most frequently applies to workers in production, while for the entire superstructure, as a rule [words indistinct] apply. Though all this is well-known, no serious efforts are made to change the situation more speedily and to evaluate all the tasks and aims. The positions acquired are being kept, while neither the trade unions nor the LC wage a real struggle for a change in the state of affairs.

It is normal for successful organizations of the same grouping to achieve an income per worker and per resources invested which is twice, three times, or even several times higher than the one achieved by less successful organizations. Differences between the most and the least successful organizations in some groupings can be as high as 20 to one. These relations must become the subject and attention of LC organizations and it is precisely here that [word indistinct] are found.

Proceeding from the guidance established by the long-term program of economic stabilization whereby a speedier development of the agro-industrial complex is an essential prerequisite for the realization of the country's strategic goals, the main goals in agriculture were focused on three fundamental principles: Increases in export production, development of self-managing and income-based relations, and the creation of stable and stimulating conditions of economic activity in this field.

There has been a very rapid decrease in the farming population since the war and the areas of hills and mountains remained without the population and the corresponding labor force. About 120,000 hectares of arable land in the republic are either not being cultivated at all or are not being sufficiently cultivated.

Due to the great economic and social role of the private sector in agriculture, the LC must in the future devote much greater attention to the problem of this sector. All the resources available must be used to open up prospects for it to link up with society so more young people will remain in the villages. This would be an important contribution to a higher level of food production and reduced pressure on employment in other fields.

A need for and the importance of small-scale economic projects have been emphasized in all the documents for years, but results are more than modest. The main problem does not lie in material resources, but in a lack of understanding and resistance resulting from sectarianism, in the first place in the LC itself. How can we otherwide explain the fact that despite all the efforts, reports, conclusions, and resolutions the number of unemployed in small-scale economic projects increased by only 14,000 in the past 6 years?

All this places the LC under the obligation to give an ideo-political clarification on attitudes toward small-scale economic projects and initiate a resolute struggle against opposition which is the main obstruction of a speedier development of small-scale economic projects in general, and the development of the private sector in particular.

Aggravated conditions in economic activity in the period since the ninth congress have been partly reflected in the development of underdeveloped areas and thus all the goals and tasks have not been fully realized, but we ought to say that with regard to overall trends in the SR of Croatia, important results have been achieved and that a trend toward reducing the differences between some parts of the republic is continuing. For instance, a span between the eight most and eight least developed municipalities has been reduced from 1.32 to 1.29 percent. It is similar with other indicators.

Though the results achieved are modest, there is a positive trend that should be further continued and supported by all available resources. With help from the fund for the underdeveloped in the period from 1981 to 1985, 411 investment programs were realized, which ensure the employment of 21,000 workers in underdeveloped areas.

These results confirm that in further development, it is necessary to encourage integration and corresponding forms of business-technical cooperation in order to carry out a speedier transfer of technical, technological, and organizational knowledge to cadre and other [word indistinct]. Criteria for the choice of program and organization must be basically identical to the ones in underdeveloped area. One must first of all invest in the economy, which is capable of becoming involved in the international division of labor, and thus becoming capable of bearing the development of these areas. It is realistic to expect even more important results in the development of these areas and in the further reduction of regional differences. The LC must give major support to such an orientation.

The program of socioeconomic stabilization and its implementation, as well as the results of the public debate in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, directed a large part of the activity of the LC and organized socialist forces toward the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system. Only at the beginning of the debate did considerable differences in views and attitudes become known as regards numerous issues that assumed the positions of two extremes: from the attitude that many radical changes must be carried out to the attitude that only slight changes and corrections are needed.

The delegate system is the framework of the entire political system and its most important and sensitive part. Hence, the responsibility of the LC to wage an ideopolitical struggle within the delegate system and to act as the ideo-political support for its development.

In the course of the debate on the political system, a great deal of criticism was voiced against the basic organization of associated labor as the main culprit for the current difficulties as well as its group-ownership tendencies. The causes of negative practice in basic organizations, however, are not only within it as such and [words indistinct]. They are mainly found in conditions of economic activity, inflation, and the over-pronounced role of the state in reproduction. This does not encourage workers to become integrated, but makes them seek higher income in better conditions of economic activity.

Proceeding from the LCY stands aimed at the realization of the constitutional concept of the federation, the Croat LC has, together with all the socialist forces, always directed the activity and taken responsibility for the realization of the functions of the federation and relations within it.

They have had the same attitude in monitoring events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and their influence on comprehensive relations in the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia as a whole. All that has been happening in Kosovo, and at present the focus is on the position of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo, must also be our concern, as well as the concern and responsibility of the entire country. The Croatian LC resolutely supports the consistent implementation of the full equality of all nations in Kosovo, the consistent implementation of the LCY Central Committee platform, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium's stand on Kosovo. The Croatian LC and the entire SR of Croatia will fully contribute to this and to providing material assistance to Kosovo.

There are numerous reasons why special attention should be devoted in this report to the fact that the Croatian LC firmly supports Tito's course and that there are no

departures from the struggle against attempted falsifications and half-truths that are trying to devalue the role and work of the party and Tito. [prolonged applause] These attempts manifest themselves alongside attempts to destroy the foundations of Yugoslavia's self-managing socialist community, the equality of the nations and nationalities, and brotherhood and unity.

Numerous phenomena in the ideopolitical sphere are objectively illustrated by the degree of general social and material development, as well as by the activity of those forces that represent what is old in our system and social development. It turns out that in this period layers of dogmatic and conservative awareness in society and the LC are still powerful and that their activity is intensified precisely because of the current difficulties in our development. In this sense, theses and proposals are made for not only statist, but also centralist and unitarianist solutions. Blanket accusations are also voiced against self-management, political and national equality, and the constitutional position of the republics and provinces. Growing difficulties in our social development, despite all major results achieved, have encouraged various nationalist, clerical, and other right-wing forces to become more pronounced. Croatian nationalism, politically suppressed in the seventies and removed from the political scene, is still alive today. This also refers to the phenomenon of Serbian nationalism, as well as all other kinds of nationalism that have manifested themselves in various ways in our republic. The resurgence of nationalist myths and the retrograde awareness is manifested both in our republic and in Yugoslavia as a whole with the deepening of material crises and the exacerbation of social class relations. The danger of nationalism in our republic must not be overestimated and even less politically underestimated. For this reason it is essential to strengthen awareness about the need for a struggle against the deep roots and conditions of the phenomenon of nationalism.

Religion and religious communities are our reality and the state of social relations also has an influence on them. They are susceptible to various ideological influences, such as conservative and retrograde ones, but also progressive influences in the sense of accepting socialist progress and self-management and also readiness on the part of citizens-believers to participate in activities that contribute to the welfare and progress of society.

Of course, we will continue to fight against all the abuses of the church, because it is precisely this that is preventing the realization of full religious freedom. We must also direct our activity toward suppressing that kind of dogmatic and religious awareness in the LC and in the ranks of organized socialist forces which sees anti-socialist behavior in every religious act. In order to eliminate such phenomena, in the summer of 1985, the Croatian LC Central Committee formulated and adopted a comprehensive program of activity in the LC organization. Since it is a matter of long-term processes of the realization of this program, it is necessary to persist in this in the future.

As far as unacceptable ideological tendencies are concerned, there have also been phenomena of quasi-left and similar bourgeois-radicalist tendencies. Their exponents are mainly individuals and groups from some social sciences and institutes of education and culture, and also from [word indistinct] and public information media.

The questions of the position and development of science are major political questions to which the LC and society as a whole must devote much greater attention. Science must have a priority both in much higher investments and in the place it occupies in production and society.

This demands fundamental changes in the organization of scientific work. Also necessary is a higher degree of integration of science and economy, greater linking between science and education.

In the sphere of upbringing and education, processes have been begun which link these with the entirety of associated labor and lead to their further socialization. The practice of linking schools and faculties with organizations of associated labor, material production, and other activities is progressing, although slower than was expected and than is demanded by developmental requirements. In practice, however, the old school system and its logic still comes into conflict with the beginnings of the new system, from which derive serious problems and weaknesses in education as a whole. Schools and faculties are primarily directed toward the acquisition of knowledge, to the detriment of their educational work and influence on the younger generation. Thus, scope is not infrequently opened up for the activity of retrogressive, anti-socialist forces among young people, which take advantage of our omissions and make use for their own ends of the passivity of our socialist factors in the sphere of upbringing.

Considerable creative achievements have been attained in the sphere of culture and art in our republic, despite the economic difficulties, and important cultural projects and undertakings have been brought to fruition or are in progress. All this could serve to stimulate and mobilize cultural forces to develop greater links with and be more open toward associated labor. It is in this that the final solution to furthering culture's material position lies. In the sphere of culture and artistic creativity, however, phenomena occur that allow for criticism and pressure from anti-socialist and anti-communist positions. It is through the consistent realization of our programs, practical solution of the material and other accumulated problems of the development of culture, and the gathering together of creativity and cultural workers, that the scope for petty bourgeois concepts of culture and attempts at political abuse of culture can and must be limited.

The press, radio, and television have undergone considerable change. In addition to numerous newspapers, there is a very extensive radio and television network with great potential to influence people's consciousness. Hence, the League of Communists has a special responsibility for the overall and harmonious development of all the information media, for their socialist orientation, and for the class content and social responsibility of the public word. The information media in Croatia express through their basic ideo-political orientation and overall content the orientations and efforts of the League of Communists and organized socialist forces. Anti-socialist tendencies have on the whole failed to penetrate the public information media in Croatia in any crude manner. Nevertheless, manifestations of ideological neutralism, opportunism and sticking to routine, tendencies towards petty bourgeois values, are all in evidence in the information media in our republic. This will in the future demand conscious and continued ideological action on the part of the League of Communists in the public information media. The League of Communists must lend its support to imparting information that is objective and that throws a critical light upon social phenomena, affirms results, and encourages efforts.

Communists in the information media are responsible for the ideo-political orientation in editorial policy on forming socialist public opinion and consciousness. The basic criteria in this must be the interest of the working class and the attitude toward the strategic orientation of the revolution.

In order to accomplish all tasks successfully, it is necessary to further build up the ideological unity and unity of action of the League of Communists, from the basic organization up to the Central Committee. The public debate on the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee drew quite sharp attention to the numerous problems and weaknesses in the work of the League of Communists' organizations. We must therefore constantly be critically reexamining our methods of work, our organizational, active, and cadre capability for functioning in today's increasingly difficult conditions. All leaderships are now over-burdened by meetings and papers, drawing up and adopting numerous standpoints, decisions and resolutions; but the least amount of time of all is left for implementing them.

The basic organization of the LC was conceived in the organization of associated labor and work and local communities, as the basic form of organizing and action work. Together with undoubtedly positive sides of such organizing, specific weaknesses manifested themselves with time. This is why 3 years ago the Croat LC Central Committee passed a document that consolidated this action work at the level of work organization, and regular action conferences were organized. It took a long time to put this document into practise and make it act as the [word indistinct] of the action conference. In the draft amendments and adenda to the statute of the Croat LC this course has been further developed and as such needs to be resolutely implemented in practise.

Already in the discussion at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and now during elections for LC organs, the question of responsibility for the moral character of an LC member has been constantly stepped up. Though there has been much overestimating in this matter, the demands of the membership and people are considerably stepped up.

It must be clear to everyone that those weaknesses that were [word indistinct] will not happen tomorrow. At a time when our society faces numerous problems, it is becoming a normal thing for the people to pay more attention to anyone's mistakes and moral deviations and particularly the ones made by cadres holding responsible posts. The total democratization of relations and cadre policy in particular will further step this up, and justifiably so. At the same time the LC leadership must protect integrity and prestige from unjust and malicious [words indistinct]. The structure of the LC is exposed to constant changes, as is the structure of employment. It is essential for the LC to establish the direction of these changes and the degree to which the LC consciously orients these changes. The Croat LC membership was reduced in the period between the congresses by 4 percent. The main reason lies in the reduced interest on the part of workers and young people for joining the party.

Comrades, I end this report fully convinced that the Croatian LC Organization will remain consistent to Tito's course and will successfully resolve all the problems and tasks set by this congress and the 13th LCY Congress. [prolonged applause]

Resolution Adopted

LD181327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- The 10th Congress of the Croat LC adopted at today's plenary session a resolution that focuses on the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LC and points out the tasks of the communists in material and social development, the building of the political system, and action and cadre development.

The text of the resolution initially deals with the complexity of socioeconomic conditions in which the Croatian LC is acting, the exacerbation of the economic crisis, unemployment and other problems. Such circumstances, the resolution says, were conducive to the further consolidation of etatist and techno-bureaucratic relations in society and the strengthening of power of administrative structures, which led to the increased activity of oppositional forces of all kinds and to increasingly open and aggressive activity of our country's enemies.

The Croat LC has been carrying out important activity aimed at developing the ideological and political approach to complex problems, drawing attention to pending problems and resistance that needed to be surmounted. Initial results were achieved: The LC worked out a program on a way out of economic crisis, established goals for the coming development phase, opened up some positive processes, halted the fall and partly started the physical growth of production. Obvious results were achieved in agriculture, tourism and so on.

The resolution notes that investment of our own efforts and persistent work based on Tito's course is the only way to surmount the consequences of the present state of affairs in the development of self-management. The Croatian LC proceeds from the stand that there cannot be any more important ideological and political questions than the ones concerning the reaffirmation of labor and its integration, the raising of productivity and the continuation of deep self-managing changes in production and overall social relations.

Critical awareness of the historic responsibility of the LC must today fill its entire ranks, the resolution says and adds that the lasting responsibility and priority task in the coming period is the realization and development of the Croatian LC responsibility for the consolidation of the role of the LCY, and the responsibility of the SR of Croatia and the Croatian LC for the development of the SFRY. Communists and all the other organized socialist forces are required to act and get involved in associated labor and outside it to realize concrete programs of development on the bases of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Stress is also laid on the duty of the Croatian LC to step up the question of creating prerequisites for greater motivation of working people in the process of work and self-management. Young people, who are by natural choice exponents of such development, must also be entrusted with a responsibility to ensure this development, as this is the only way to bring about a change for the better.

The part dealing with the Socialist Alliance emphasizes that the further opening up of the SAWP to the initiatives, mobilization and influence of all the progressive and patriotic working people and citizens -- regardless of their views on the world and religous and other personal conviction -- represents one of the essential conditions for broadening freedom in our society.

There are no replies prepared in advance to all the issues concerning development, the resolution says. This requires expanding critical awareness and ideotheoretical training, changing old-fashioned methods and overcoming futile ideological campaign. The LC must work on its own ideopolitical action and cadre development.

The resolution is critical of the alienation of the surplus of labor and the tendencies of group ownership, techno-bureaucratic and private ownership behavior. It also insists on the struggle against bourgeois-liberalist ideology and forces, while the struggle against sectarianism and voluntarism in its own ranks, together with the consolidation of its own ideological and moral values, represents the lasting fundamental orientation of the LC.

The LC has an exceptionally responsible and complex task in the coming period: to surmount the present economic and social problems and open up prospects for the way out of difficulties. The Croatian LC Congress believes that this can only be achieved by the further intensive development of modern productive forces and by emphasis on export-oriented economy, based on socialist self-management.

In the process of this development the LC must ensure the continual vocational-cadre, organizational, economic, and material consolidation of the entirety of associated labor, creating such conditions of economic activity and sociopolitical decisionmaking and activity in which a worker will at the same time reaffirm himself as the creator of new values and the manager of social resources, creativity and the distribution of social product.

In addition to this, stress is laid on the stand that solutions in development and economic policies should be founded on modern scientific achievements, the concept of open export economy and reaffirmation of economic laws and market criteria in various fields and forms of economic activity.

Of particular importance is the task of the long-term development of cadres, as well as a new and effective organization of labor. It is the priority task of the LC to stimulate capable cadres, especially the young and educated ones, ready to accept the challenges of modern development. The component part of such cadre policy is the stepped-up consolidation of individual and joint motivation and responsibility for the successful business transactions in organizations of associated labor themselves. Communists must fight everywhere for a greater work motivation and creativity, at the same time opposing idleness and idlers, the document stresses.

The economy must be more rapidly freed of the state regulation that prevents economic independence and responsibility in business and investment and development policies. Furthermore, communists must exert efforts in every organization of associated labor aimed at the rationalization of management and the organization of production and the raising of effectiveness of using social resources.

It is necessary in the coming period to reaffirm planning further, as the reflection of self-managing relations, and a way of self-managing integration, pooling of labor and resources and the realization of joint production. The development policy insists on keen selection and the application of the criterion of efficiency, specialization, cooperation, income-based and business integration in joint productive and export-oriented projects in the entire country.

Development potential of the SR of Croatia must be linked with the development of other republics and autonomous provinces, that is, Yugoslavia as a whole. This is not only the duty, but also a direct interest of Croatia's economy. The basis of this is the expansion of the process of pooling labor and resources, and business integration between organizations of associated labor in concrete programs of production, exports and development.

All social activities, especially science and education, must develop on the principles of free labor exchange, in concert with material production and its development needs.

The further development of science must be determinedly directed toward those areas of scientific research that will facilitate intensive economic activity, expansion of exports, enhanced development potential and reduced stagnation in technological development. The application of science and scientific research, as well as more rapid introduction of innovations, must be built into the development policy of organizations of associated labor.

The Croatian LC Congress also emphasizes that strengthening the material position of scientific research, and development and expansion of the research nucleus in the make-up of material production is the only realistic basis for free exchange of labor and self-managing association. The main directions of action in transforming the system of upbringing and education must be focussed on the development of the educative function of schooling, on bringing methods up to date and enhancing the quality of educational work. The processes of joint planning of the educational and cadre needs of associated labor must be speeded up in accordance with development strategy and plans.

The League of Communists, the resolution states, must advocate the realization of an integrated ideological concept of development of culture, which will not be exclusively restricted to promoting top-flight cultural activities. The material basis of culture must be expanded, the resolution states. The Croatian LC Congress emphasizes its determined stand against sectarianism, anti-intellectualism, labeling and disqualification of cultural, public and all other workers -- in the name of the League of Communists. In the same way, the LC emphasizes its determination to resist petty bourgeois, quasi-intellectual and anticommunist attacks on the achievements of

our socialist revolution and self-managing development, and on the policy of the LCY, allegedly in the name of culture and freedom of creativity.

Further building and promotion of the information system on the bases of socialist self-management is a priority task for members of the LC.

It is the task of the LC as a whole, and particularly in the public information media, the resolution states, to be continuously engaged in the ideopolitical questions of implementing editorial policy of public media.

Cadre policy and strengthening the cadres in information activities are the condition for successful accomplishment of the LC's tasks in that sphere. It is the task of all to stimulate and ensure, on democratic bases, this form of cadre policy and, in this connection, ideopolitical and vocational education and training of journalists.

Pointing to the tasks of the LC in further developing the system of socialist self-management, the 10th congress points to the need to undertake the measures and actions in building up the political system designated by Critical Analysis and the Long-term Economic Stabilization Program. This demands of the LC that it work in a more responsible and consistent manner to achieve its tasks.

Amendments in the system of decisionmaking should be used to increase the level to which self-management is achieved in associated labor, and, in this context, to strengthen the position of the workers' councils, as the basic organs of delegate decisionmaking in associated labor. The LC together with other subjective forces in society, must act in an organized way to strengthen the position of workers and other working people as subjects of the system, the document states.

Advocating the fuller realization of the constitutional concept of the republic, as a sociopolitical and self-managing community, the 10th Congress states that the Croatian LC will at the same time advocate and step up responsibility in the SR of Croatia for the development and realization of joint interests in the Federation. The Croatian LC will advocate the development of Yugoslavia as a federal unit, in which the working people, nations and nationalities secure their equality and development in the unity of class and national interests, and bear the responsibility for joint development and realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation. The SR of Croatia, the resolution of the 10th Congress stresses, bears the responsibility for stronger rapprochement, greater mutual understanding, and further development of the brotherhood and unity of the Croatian and Serbian peoples in Croatia, as well as of all other nations and nationalities living in SR of Croatia and the SFRY.

A separate chapter in the resolution is devoted to the LC's struggle against all forms of abuse, corruption, bribery and other norms of socialist morality. [as received] Stress is also laid upon the need to step up responsibility as a whole in society.

The resolution places insistance, too, on the further affirmation and defense of the achievements of the revolution and the constitutional order, as well as on even more effective functioning of the unified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The section of the resolution dealing with the tasks in building up the organization, capacity for action and cadres of the LC proceeds from the fundamental principle that the basic organization is the point of departure for creating LC policy. The resolution advocates the necessity for further development of forms of getting

together for action, especially in associated labor units that are functionally linked in development programs.

It is incumbent upon all organizations and organs of the Croatian LC to develop methods of work that will ensure unity in following and implementing the conclusions of the organs of the LCY and Croatian LC, while municipal committees must take the appropriate measures against those who fail to implement conclusions -- measures going as far as expulsion and dissolution of basic organizations of the LC. In implementing the principle of democratic centralism and the process of seeking and finding the most progressive solutions, communists must work in an atmosphere of democratic struggle of opinion and free debate, and without labeling, adopt decisions, standpoints and conclusions based on the reasoning and opinions of the majority, and after that every member is obligated and responsible for implementing and monitoring the execution of these.

In the policy of admitting new members, insistance is placed upon changing the existing class structure of the LC in favor of direct producers and other creators of material and spiritual bounties, and within this framework, constant attention must be paid to admission of young workers, women, skilled experts and other creators. This section of the resolution stresses that the Croat LC must rid its ranks of all those who are at variance between declarative and practical action, who have blackened the moral image of the communist, who act in an anti self-management way, who abuse their official position, or behave in a careerist and opportunist way. Resignations, impeachments and dismissals from office must therefore become an integral part of the practise of the Croat LC, and a means of political differentiation and of strengthening responsibility.

The principle was affirmed of office-holders returning to their work environment on expiry of their mandate, as the best way of impeding horizontal rotation, professionalization and limitation of the cadre base. Expansion of the cadre base, through election of able young workers, young people, women and creators from all spheres of social labor, must become the best way of struggling against bureaucratization and other negative manifestations in cadre policy.

All subjective forces with the LC at their head can successfully resist opportunism, sectarianism and influence on the distribution of cadres behind the backs of the basic organizations and organs of the LC, only by way of open and democratic procedure, openness of work and the collective and personal responsibility of members and organs of the LC. This responsibility of organs and holders of public offices must be constantly checked upon, and confirmed in practice, the section of the resolution on the organizational action and cadre development of the League of Communists states in conclusion.

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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU201909 Sofia BTA in English 1758 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the Argentine Parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Juan Carlos Pugliece, president of the Camera de Diputados of the National Congress.

It was noted that the visit of the Argentine parliamentarians will assist the broadening of the bilateral cooperation in different fields.

The head of the Argentine delegation expressed his excellent impression from his visit to Bulgaria. He discussed certain problems which are now being tackled in Argentina and spoke about his country's efforts to help lessen tension in Central America.

The two sides to the talks voiced concern over the current tensions in international relations and reiterated their countries' readiness to work for the salvation of peace, the halting of the arms race and the elimination of the nuclear threat looming over mankind.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MLADENOV VISIT TO BONN

Holds Talks With Genscher

AU200821 Sofia BTA in English 0710 GMT 20 May 86

["Bulgaria - F.R.G Fruitful Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Bonn, May 20 [BTA correspondent] -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who is paying a three-day visit to the F.R.G., opened official talks here yesterday with Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs.

Considering the key international issues, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher were unanimous in their assessment that the current state of affairs in the world continues to be a cause for concern and to spell danger to peace and international security due to the ongoing arms race and the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons. They reiterated their common stand that a way out can be found only in negotiations and in the the continuation of the political dialogue. The familiar substantive differences in the views of the two sides became evident in respect to the reasons which have led to this situation, as well as to the question of the practical disarmament and confidence-building steps.

The Bulgarian foreign minister set forth in detail the approach of the socialist community countries to the settlement of the global problems of international security in the conditions of the ongoing arms race. He dwelt on the coordinated foreign policy initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states aimed at removing the military threat, and he stressed the immense significance of the Soviet disarmament programme contained in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 this year. Expressing Bulgaria's full support for the Soviet proposals in the field of conventional weapons, Mr Petur Mladenov expounded the main points of the position of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks.

Touching on the chemical weapons issue, the Bulgarian foreign minister stressed the topicality of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the elimination of chemical weapons in Europe and the world, and he briefed his West German counterpart on the initiative of the Governments of Bulgaria and Romania on ridding the Balkans of this type of weapons.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that the real threat to mankind comes from the military uses of nuclear power, and in this connection he spoke in unreserved favour of the idea of a nuclear test ban and of the Soviet Union's decision, announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. He condemned the campaign of demagoguery and slanders, which was recently launched in the West in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and he noted that a number of West German media and political figures have joined it. At the same time, the Bulgarian minister laid emphasis on the dangerous character of the American Strategic Defence Initiative and voiced concern over the involvement of certain West European countries in its implementation. This, he emphasised, does not only spell danger to world peace, but also poses additional obstacles to the efforts towards disarmament, towards the prevention of outer space militarisation.

The two ministers also discussed questions concerning the Soviet-American nuclear and space arms control talks in Geneva. Despite certain differences in their assessment, they both stressed the need for progress at these negotiations.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted the great importance of the C.S.C.E. process and expressed a wish for a successful and on-schedule completion of the proceedings at the Stockholm conference. In this connection, the Bulgarian foreign minister pointed to the danger posed by the attempts of certain political forces to revise the post-war realities in Europe. He noted that these attempts are directed against the Helsinki Final Act.

In the extensive talk, which continued at the working dinner, the two ministers also considered bilateral relations. In their common view, these relations are developing steadily, without particular disputes of bilateral character.

An opinion was expressed that Bulgaria and the F.R.G. could have had more diverse cooperation if it were promoted in a brighter international atmosphere. The ministers assessed bilateral cooperation as a contribution to the development of East-West political dialogue. They discussed at length the business exchange and techno-scientific cooperation, which were assessed as useful, dynamic and mutually advantageous. They emphasised that there is a number of still untapped resources in this field and that the recently signed agreement on the reciprocal encouragement and protection of investments open up fine questions, such as the need to balance the bilateral commercial exchange, to remove certain tariffs and other barriers to Bulgarian exports, ensuing from the F.R.G. membership of the common market. They also considered the C.M.E.A.-E.E.C. relations, and stressed the need for conclusions of respective agreements between them. The Bulgarian side raised the question of certain discriminatory measures in the field of trade, the latest example of which is the common market-imposed ban on certain imports from the socialist countries, Bulgaria included.

Today Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher will continue their talks.

Holds Talks With Kohl

AU201915 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 20 (BTA corr.) -- During the second day of his official visit to the FRG, Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov continued his talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher touching on issues of the bilateral relations. The two ministers confirmed the mutual wish of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Federal Republic of Germany for the further promotion of these relations on the basis of mutually advantageous cooperation and in the spirit of trust and understanding.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher dwelled in detail on some important issues of disarmament. The two sides laid great emphasis on the necessity for the observation and strict implementation of all international agreements in this field, including the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty "Salt-2" as an important condition for progress in the continuing disarmament talks.

Mr. Petur Mladenov once again called attention to the important task of stopping all nuclear-weapon tests, with which the FRG side expressed agreement in principle.

The talks discussed the situation in different hotbeds of tension as the Middle East and the central regions of the Mediterranean, as well as the military conflict between Iran and Iraq. The expressed the common stand that urgent measures are necessary in order to avert a direct military conflict of Israel with Syria, to normalize the situation in Lebanon and to settle the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Petur Mlanov expressed the stand of the Bulgarian Government, that this problem is in the basis of the Middle-East crisis and that without its resolution it is impossible to stabilize the situation in the region.

The Bulgarian foreign minister dwelled in detail on the proposals to establish nuclear-free zones in Europe and recollected his country's efforts at implementing Mr Todor's Zhivkov's idea to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The West German minister showed great interest in the Bulgarian Government's concrete proposals directed at the establishment of durable and mutually beneficial cooperation with the neighboring Balkan states and the proposal on the signing of bilateral agreements including a code of good neighborly relations.

Talking about the future of political detente in Europe and worldwide, the two ministers noted the great significance of the Stockholm conference and the Vienna meeting, to be opened this November within the framework of the European security and cooperation talks.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher supported the socialist countries' proposal according to which the Vienna meeting is to be opened by the foreign ministers of the participating states.

The talks showed the willingness of the two countries to develop the bilateral cooperation as a contribution to the strengthening of trust and security in international relations.

Later on Mr Petur Mladenov was received by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl with whom he exchanged views on a broad range of issues. Both sides were unanimous in the view that the relations between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. are developing well to the benefit of both countries. The two politicians noted the significance of the bilateral political dialogue and Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that this dialogue is being carried out within the framework of the East-West dialogue and must assist the efforts aimed at seeking ways to overcome the difficulties in the current extremely dangerous international situation.

The two sides to the talks emphasised upon the significance of the equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in the fields of trade, industrial cooperation, science and technology.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stated that the policy of discriminatory measures in the economic relations which has been pursued by certain Western countries is incompatible with the strive for equal and mutually benefitical cooperation. The latest example in this respect is the ban imposed by the E.E.C. commission on the imports of certain food products from some socialist states, occasioned by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The Bulgarian foreign minister and the federal chancellor held a sincere exchange of views on the reasons for the acceleration of the arms race.

The Bulgarian foreign minister made a well-grounded presentation of the stand of the Bulgarian Government on the global issues of war and peace. He provided arguments in support of the realistic and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community for disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere and for the setting up of a reliable system of international security and cooperation. He stressed the great importance of the Soviet proposal for a summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan for achieving an agreement for stopping all nuclear-weapon tests. He praised the continutation of the unilateral moratorium of the USSR on nuclear-weapon tests.

In a categorical way Mr. Petur Mladenov set forth the negative stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative and characterized it not only as an enormous threat to peace but also as an obstacle to achieving real steps towards disarmament on earth.

FURTHER REACTION TO FRG 'REVANCHIST' MEETING

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD201719 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a statement on the revanchist manifestations which have recently taken place in the Federal Republic of Germany. The statement says that this year's Pentecost feast in the FRG was marked by meetings of a number of revanchist organizations, at which the postwar set-up in Europe was called into question. One of these was the 37th assembly of the Sudetan German Landsmannschaft which took place from 16 to 18 May this year in Munich. These revanchist gatherings regularly issue attacks against Czechoslovak territorial integrity and our social system. For the first time this gathering was attended by -- in addition to a number of members of the political circles of that state, including Prime Minister of Bavaria Franz-Josef Strauss, and members of the Bundestag and Federal Government -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stresses that demonstrations of revanchism are particularly dangerous in connection with the tense international situation, which is the result of the continuing aggressive policy of American imperialism and of extremist NATO circles. A feature of this situation is the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in the FRG and in certain other West European countries, the involvement of West German and West European potential in the American program for the militarization of space and for complementing this program with the European version of 'star wars,' and preparations for the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons in Europe. All this is aimed at disrupting the military strategic balance, undermining international security, and thwarting efforts for disarmament and detente, says the Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement. Revanchists in the FRG undoubtedly consider this tense international situation as particularly expedient for their aims. Through their activity, they are contributing to its further deterioration, in the framework of their attempts to revise the postwar situation in Europe. This was also shown by the events of the 37th assembly of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft, at which outrageous attacks with a new intensity were heard against the results of the Potsdam Conference, the principles of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and against the bilateral treaties concluded between sovereign states.

Once again the claim was repeated about the alleged "unresolved nature" of the German and Sudeten German question, and this time by a federal minister in person, notes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Once again at the assembly, completely unjustified claims were made on Czechoslovak border territories. Even though these are only pious hopes, given the current balance of power in the world arena and given Czechoslovakia's firm bonds of alliance the fact cannot be overlooked that revanchism, combined with militarism and militant anticommunism, was the tool that began the World War II. The activization of these forces, with the full support of the official Government of the FRG, therefore concerns everyone who appreciates peace on our continent.

The Declaration goes on to say that Jaromir Johanes, deputy foreign minister, commissioned by the Czechoslovak Administration, conveyed, as early as 7 May 1986 to the FRG ambassador in Prague, Werner Schastman, an emphatic protest against the convening and the agenda of 37th Sudeten German rally in Munich and in particular against the support it receives in high official places of the Federal Government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that the official support for the 37th Sudeten German rally contradicts the spirit of the 1973 treaty between Czechoslovakia and the FRG and the 1978 joint declaration. These documents underline harmonious coexistence and the firm will of both parties to end forever the woeful past in their relations and stresses the inviolability of the common border, now and in the future, that was declared by both sides. They also said that Czechoslovakia and the FRG had no territorial demands against each other and would not make future demands either.

The declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs goes on to say that although Chancellor Kohl spoke at the rally about the inviolability of borders in Europe, this statement was impaired by his other remarks made supporting the demands of the people who called for territorial and social revenge.

The revanchist character of this year's rally was shown also by the fact that the so-called European "Karl Prize" was bestowed on a separatist emigre organization "World Congress of Slavs." This insignificant organization and the prize -- the holder of which was, for example, Otto Habsburg or a fascist general, (Leprchala) -- do not matter, but our state is concerned about the fact that the convening of revanchist, emigre, and separatist organizations contaminates the atmosphere of cooperation and creates dangerous trends, which on a number of occasions have had tragic consequences for Europe. Activity like this is not in harmony with the spirit of our times, which requires the concentration of all efforts of nations and governments under a common European umbrella to halt the outstandingly dangerous accumulation of weapon arsenals on the European Continent and to switch to disarmament and the building of good-neighborly relations and constructive cooperation between all European states and in the whole world.

Czechoslovakia has expressed on many occasions its sincere interest in good-neighborly relations with the FRG based on the treaty between the two countries and the joint declaration in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, deepening dialogue and mutual cooperation, and in harmony with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, says the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The interests of peace and security in Europe and in the world also require that responsible officials in the FRG act in the same way and halt everything that disturbs the effort to create lasting peaceful relations between states and nations, concludes the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CSSR.

Press Commentaries

LD200855 Prague CTK in English 0705 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Prague May 20 (CTK) -- The presence of Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the Sudeten German meeting in Munich and the speech he delivered there had a clear political significance concerning also relations between the FRG and Czechoslovakia, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The chancellor called for Czechoslovakia's understanding and cooperation. "Nobody needs to appeal for our good will. Our attitude to the people of the other German state -- the German Democratic Republic -- proves that the Czechoslovak people have no other desire but to develop relations of mutually beneficial cooperation with their neighbours in the spirit of mutual understanding."

West German officials have recently liked to be seen at meetings of various landsmannschaften skilled in making revanchist demands in flowery rhetorics about peace, justice, reconciliation and cooperation between nations.

"They speak about the 'right to the homeland' and 'self-determination' and only the most thick-skinned speak outright about the 'return of territories lost in the east', thus making it clear that their concern is revision of the results of the Second World War, a change of frontiers, and casting doubt on the post-war order in Europe. The Munich meeting of Sudeten Germans testified to this again," RUDE PRAVO said.

The Slovak daily PRAVDA also denounced the meeting and Helmut Kohl's presence at it, and stressed that "Czechoslovakia is interested in good neighbourly relations with the FRG and a dialogue based on the 1973 Treaty on Mutual Relations, the Joint Declaration of 1978 and the Helsinki Final Act. Such revanchist meetings...poison neighbourly relations as well as the international atmosphere and prospects for peaceful cooperation."

COMMISSION ON RADIOACTIVITY ISSUES REPORT

LD202225 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The commission which is supervising and analyzing the measurement of radioactivity in all spheres of the environment -- in water and in foodstuffs -- has issued a report on the development of the radiation situation on Czechoslovak territory.

The report shows that throughout the period of increased presence of radioactive substances, all foodstuffs supplied to the retail network, including milk and dairy products, were found to be acceptable. No significant contamination of water occurred. The level of contamination by iodine 131 in milk supplied the population did not exceed the limit set by our public health authorities as safe for consumption of this foodstuff.

It has not been necessary to introduce restrictions on the consumption of milk, and the only measures carried out were precautionary ones relating to methods of feeding cattle.

On the basis of the overall results of the measurements, it can be stated that the temporary increase in the level of contamination was many times lower than the level which would represent a threat to health, even if such a level persisted. The levels recommended by the International Radiological Protection Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those requiring protective measures to be taken were not exceeded and, it appears, they won't be. From the health point of view, it has not been necessary in Czechoslovakia to take steps which would affect the normal daily life and requirements of the people.

PEOPLE 'TAKEN IN' BY PROPGANDA ON CHERNOBYL

AU201323 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 16 May 86 p 2

[Jan Taborsky commentary in the "Our Note" column: "They Were Taken In"]

[Text] Western propaganda leaves no opportunity unused in trying to muddy the waters in our country. This is also the case in connection with the Chernobyl events. Western propaganda is striving to create the impression that the socialist society's care for people's health is not one of its primary tasks; it wants to evoke distrust in the adopted measures. There are even people who are taken in by this, instead of having faith in our institutions and experts. Thus it was that the rumor spread about the high radioactivity of foodstuffs, as did the nonsense that all alarm systems that evaluate radioactivity started resounding at once, and also the "reliable" recipes for protection. It is a question of time when such people will wake up.

Perhaps now, in an atmosphere of normal, calm life and work, they have become convinced that they had been victims of a dirty game directed against them. Proof of this is provided by serious scientific working places in the West, which are reporting that radioactivity levels over Europe have been far below the danger limit for this entire period; and even by certain realistically thinking Western politicans, such as Britain Minister Howe, who warned against abusing the accident for escalating anti-Soviet propaganda.

EEC FOOD BAN DETRIMENTAL TO RELATIONS WITH CEMA

AU201312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 86 p 7

[Ladislav Alster commentary in the "Notes" column: "Muddying the Waters Continuously"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the EEC member-countries agreed on Monday [12 May] to ban imports of fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, milk, and other so-called fresh foodstuffs from the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The ban went into effect immediately (although it was practically implemented in certain EEC countries even before that). It is to be provisionally valid up to the end of May, when the situation is to be "reassessed." Let us add that it took several days to achieve the necessary unanimity of the decision, since Italy was against the ban for quite time.

This action is linked with the campaign of lies against the socialist countries, which already began at the meeting of leading representatives of the seven capitalist countries in Tokyo.

The ban mentioned above is explained by the concern for protecting the health of citizens in the EEC countries. But this is merely camouflage, and the ministers know this very well. For, in fact, the issue was not any "danger of radiation" -- which existed neither for the population of the Western countries nor for the people in Eastern Europe. In reality the primary concern was to introduce a new economic discrimination, aimed at harming the socialist countries (for instance, Poland announced that in May alone it will suffer a loss of $35 million) and at making room on the food markets for the domestic competition. It is no coincidence that food prices in certain EEC countries are currently rising. Naturally, a political decision also stood in the background; it was aimed at continuing the denigration of the socialist countries and at distracting attention from what are really the weightiest issues of international politics, namely, the easing of tension and the efforts to achieve gradual nuclear disarmament.

The EEC's discriminatory decision will undoubtedly not benefit CEMA-EEC relations, which have recently been developing rather favorably.

INDRA CONGRATULATES NEW SFRY ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD162345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, congratulated Ivo Vrandecic on his election to the office of President of the SFRY Assembly.

CANDIDATES' ACTIVITIES IN PREELECTION CAMPAIGN

Kempny Speaks at Farm

LD071806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 May 86

[By correspondent Jan Kliment]

[Excerpt] The festively decorated Ostresany Club of the "Mir" cooperative farm based at Hostovice, which is one of the leading agricultural enterprises in this district, was filled to capacity this afternoon. Cooperative farmworkers, members of this leading agricultural enterprise, and chairmen of cooperative farms and party organizations in agricultural enterprises welcomed Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, who is a candidate for the Czech National Council and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly for Pardubice District.

In an informal communal meeting, Comrade Kempny praised the changes that had occurred recently in Pardubice District. He noted that implementing the election program, and not only here in Ostresany, means winning the trust of the people and their initiative and inclination to take an active part in the development of society. The will and efforts of the people to help in pursuit of the common cause are irreplaceable, but they require good organizational work by functionaries and deputies on national committees.

Speaking about the new tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Kempny said the following:

[Begin recording] We have to realize that we have great responsibilities whether we are chairmen of a cooperative, party organization, national committee, or whatever. In other words, the issue of management and managerial work is taking on a new form. This was clearly mentioned at the congress, and I just want to stress that the basis of all our management is the principle of democratic centralism. In its applied form, this means that we are managing our economy almost everywhere on the principle of the plan, that the plan is the basic document, and in addition that in the interests of the plan everything must be done to ensure that we safeguard democratic centralism, that is, that we win the support of our working people for fulfillment of the plan.

What we are talking about is management on the principles of socialist economy. We reject any theories about market forces or the market economy. Our basis is the plan, but at the same time we must not undervalue the role of incentive in economic stimulation.

Now I would like to say one or two words about plan fulfillment for the first 3 months: The general state of affairs is that the plan by and large is being fulfilled, but more than 20 percent of the enterprises are not fulfilling the plan -- that means 80 percent of the enterprises are exceeding their plans but there are others that are not. Plan fulfillment is very uneven, and the plan is being fulfilled and overfulfilled, in quantitative terms, with much higher consumption of materials than planned. In other words, extensive forms of development are still going on, and we are not managing to shift the economy from extensive to intensive forms of management.

Another thing that is causing us great concern is the fact that serious discrepancies are occurring in production in relation to planned use. This is concentrated primarily in industry. Let me take the example of industry: The thing is that we are planning three or four basic spheres of use: We are planning production for export, for the internal market, for investment, and for cooperation in final production which is recouped by us and reinvested in the first three basic spheres. What do the results of the first quarter show us? They show us that stocks of unsold goods have increased by KCS 6.8 billion. For comparison, the annual growth in national income is in the region of KCS 18-20 billion. I say this to help us understand that the figure of KCS 6.8 billion is quite considerable. Although we have increased stocks of unsold goods by this amount, this has not had any marked favorable effect on the internal market -- it has not helped us to fulfill the export plan. We still have great problems in supplier-consumer relations, because things are being produced which are useless. We are simply continuing to produce what we have always produced before in the same old way, regardless of what was said before, during, and after the congress.

As far as agriculture is concerned, tasks here are generally being fulfilled and overfulfilled. We can't say any more than that because this always depends on the harvest. On the statewide, Czechoslovak-wide level, as stated by the congress, we must break down the tasks for individual districts and for individual enterprises; at the same time, in addition to the planned tasks that stem from the statewide plan, we must seek forms and ways of doing just that little bit extra, of doing various things under the self-help scheme, in the Z-campaign [citizens' self-help], and through publically beneficial work which is extremely important and which has helped us in recent years to solve a whole series of problems which we weren't able to deal with, for example, under the provisions of the plan, that is to say, through the election programs.

As far as candidates go, we can elect the best of the best. But if they do not have support in their daily work from those who elected them, then they won't get anywhere. [end recording]

After the speech by Comrade Kempny, some of the participants at the meeting asked to speak. They spoke about their plans for the coming period.

Jakes on Economy, Social Policy

LD072141 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 7 (CTK) -- The implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in the sphere of economy was dealt with at today's pre-election meeting at Kladno, near Prague, by member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes.

The fulfillment of these conclusions requires the instensification of the national economy, higher productivity of labour and higher quality achieved on the basis on scientific and technical development and better management, as well as better exploitation of the possibilities arising from integration in the scientific and technical productive potential of the CMEA countries, especially the Soviet Union, he said.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan period Czechoslovakia must reduce substantially the raw material and energy consumption. A significant structural change in this sphere will be an increase of the share of gas in the country's fuel and energy network.

Milos Jakes further spoke of the social policy and the growth of the living standard of the people.

He also stressed the need to place high demands on work done, as well as to raise personal responsibility, to assess critically the achieved results, to strengthen discipline and order at work. Great attention must be paid to improving material incentive, to overcome egalitarianism and to the implementation of the principle of remuneration according to work done.

Speaking of the international situation, Milos Jakes stressed the interest of the Czechoslovak people in strengthening peace in the world. In this connection he recalled the Soviet peace proposals which are in sharp contrast with the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism.

Socialism, peace and progress are inseparable in Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. In this respect the elections to the legislative bodies will be an expression of the determination to contribute to strengthening the world peace forces, he said.

Jakes Attends Election Meeting

LD151630 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee yesterday attended an election meeting in Kladno. Comrade Jakes, who is a candidate for election to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, spoke about future changes in the town, and about the need to improve the work of the national committees. He recalled the general strategic policy for the further development of our socialist society, which was set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and stressed the need for even better work by the elected bodies and organizations and to raise the standard of work of everyone involved.

Fojtik Addresses Kolin Voters

LD122310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee met his electors today at a preelection rally of the working people of Kolin. He introduced himself as a candidate for the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly.

He said that the preelection campaign is an opportunity to assess the results achieved in the past, and at the same time to encourage wide groups of the population toward the implementation of the 17th party congress program.

The line of acceleration of social economic development adopted at the congress, after the consistent intensification of the national economy and faster utilization of science and technology in production practice, requires also to mobilize the might of all working people. The further development of our cities and villages -- the aims of which are anchored in the election programs of the National Front -- will depend on the way in which all organizations of the National Front, national committees, citizens, and young people become involved in their implementation.

In this connection Comrade Jan Fojtik pointed to the need to improve the operation of the entire political system through which citizens take part in the management and adminstration of society.

Fojtik at Podebrady Meeting

LD152341 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpt] Prague May 15 (CTK) -- A pre-election meeting in Podebrady (Central Bohemia) was addressed by Presidium alternate member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik who concentrated on questions of the present complex international situation.

He recalled the significant peace initiatives of the Soviet Union based on effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe and ensure peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. He pointed out that the United States and its allies not only took a negative stand on these initiatives but also began to step up various provocative actions sharpening tension and span a new round of the arms race. It is alarming that this policy has full support of the widely spread propaganda machinery serving the reactionary forces of imperialism, the U.S. military-industrial complex and arms concerns of other imperialist states.

The psychological war launched by imperialists against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is very dangerous and must be in no case underestimated, Jan Fojtik said and added that its aim is to spread misinformation in the interest of militarist forces of imperialism, veil their war preparations and manipulate the world public in the spirit of anti-Sovietism. In this connection Jan Fojtik recalled the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant stating that before learning what really happened the West launched literally an anti-Soviet chase. The case of Chernobyl again confirms how much it is important to overcome the thinking and practices of international policy from the times of cold war and to pursue the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems as continuously proposed by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community associated in the Warsaw Treaty, Jan Fojtik said.

Haman Speaks in Ostrava

LD122238 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Shortly before this newscast began, Comrade Josef Haman started his address at a preelection meeting in Ostrava today. He stressed that since the 16th congress and in the whole 15-year period, we achieved significant positive results in the socioeconomic development of our society despite the fact that we had to react in many directions to the new internal and international situation. It is important that we gradually adapt our economy to the new situation, while keeping it free of fluctuations and crisis, and that our economy has been able to develop in considerably more demanding conditions. On this basis, the high living standard has been preserved and perfected and the population's social certainties have been further strengthened. Comrade Haman also said that despite this positive assessment we have to overcome more effectively and resolutely the existing shortcomings and to assert the need to solve tasks.

Korcak Attends Brno Rally

LD122246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, introduced himself in Brno this afternoon at a preelection rally of the working people of Agrozet Zetor enterprise as a candidate for the Chamber of People of the Federal Assembly and for the Czech National Council.

He said in his speech that he is glad to be the candidate for Brno where he worked for 21 years in Zbrojovka and in the regional party committee. He spoke about the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's foundation, the program of which is to fight for better satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of the people which leads the construction of a socialist society.

When he spoke about the conclusions of 17th party congress he emphasized the tasks of Czechoslovak machine-building industry that must be fulfilled through intensified production, improved labor productivity, efficiency, and modernized machinery.

He spoke about ever greater competition on foreign markets where quality is increasingly the important criterion. In this connection he pointed to the contribution of the CEMA countries to the advancement of our economy.

He doveted attention to the results and new tasks in agriculture, the building industry, and care for the environment. He praised the efforts of the national economy to improve the look of towns and villages, and the contribution of the working people to improving their environment by voluntary work that would continue to have an important role in the implementation of the National Front's election programs.

Comrade Josef Korcak said in conclusion that the courageous plans could be implemented only in peace, trusting our own strength, the strength of our allies, and the peaceful forces of the whole world.

Horeni Meets Voters in Litvinov

LD122301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Zdenek Horeni, candidate of the National Front for the Federal Assembly, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member, and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO met his electors in Litvinov today.

At the meeting with the working people of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship chemical enterprise in Litvinov, he said that the platform that candidates offer their electors was set out by the 17th party congress and adopted as the program of the entire society by all National Front parties and organizations.

He went on to say that the election platforms express a serious attitude to the people, society, and every individual citizen.

He described as the main conditions for the fulfillment of our aims the intensification of the national economy, improvement of labor productivity by scientific-technical progress, better management, and improving the quality of production.

Lenart Speaks in Bratislava

LD122230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who is a candidate for deputy to the Chamber of People of the Federal Assembly and a deputy to the Slovak National Council, met his electorate today at a preelection meeting in the Bratislava-3 constituency.

In his address he stressed the fact that the vote for the National Front candidates will also be a vote for the fulfillment of the challenging program set by the 17th party congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan: to perfect the quality of people's living standard. This is a program to further deepen the socialist democracy, a program of peace, alliance, and friendship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states.

When speaking about the tasks proceeding from the conclusions of the congress for Slovakia's economy he recalled the requirement for the intensification of the national economy, above all, through the accelerated utilization of the results of scientific-technical development, an improvement of the quality of production, and the broader linking of the production, research, and development base with socialist economic integration.

Lenart at Military Academy

LD152352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited today -- as a part of preelection campaign -- the Klement Gottwald Military-Political Academy in Bratislava. In a debate with the staff and the students he spoke about the topical issues of the current home and world situation.

Havlin Speaks at Rally

LD132317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke today at an election rally of citizens of Domazlice and of workers of the biggest factories in that district. As candidate for election to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly for Domazlice constituency, he recalled the conclusions of the 17th party congress, and stressed that it is not enough merely to endorse these conclusions -- each of us must play our role in putting them into effect. At the same time he pointed out the need to speed up scientific and technical progress and to improve the methods and levers of management.

Josef Havlin wound up his election speech by emphasizing that the challenge posed by the tasks set out at the party congress must be matched by the caliber and character of the people who organize work in every sector, but also in the representative bodies and public organizations.

Kucera Meets Melnik Students

LD152348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, who is a candidate for election to the Chamber of the People, met students of secondary schools in Melnik today at an election meeting. In a speech to the town's youngest voters, he noted that the elections are an important opportunity for citizens to express their view on the program for the further comprehensive development of our society as set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. This program has also been taken to heart by the other parties and public organizations of the National Front, he stated. The precondition for the successful implementation of this program, added Bohuslav Kucera, is a calm and peaceful life for our people and therefore it is necessary to fight for peace.

Kabrhelova on Women's Position

LD151705 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, took part in Jablonec and Nisou today in the district preelection women's assembly as candidate for the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly.

In her speech she analyzed the position of women in socialist Czechoslovakia. She said that the policy of the CPCZ in relation to women has always aimed at widening the equal rights of women and creating ever more favorable conditions for the overall development of their personality. She quoted the example of representatives bodies to show how the contribution of women to the deepening of socialist democracy and to the management of public affairs is growing. She said, however, that in spite of all achievement with regard to the position of women in the socialist society, the process of providing equal rights for women has still not been completed.

Hoffmann Meets Plzen Voters

LD152346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who is a candidate for election to the Chamber of the (?people) of the Federal Assembly met with voters today at a preelection meeting with citizens and workers of Plzen. In his speech he emphasized that the account with which we go to elections to representative bodies at all levels represents a reliable base for plans and resolutions set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. As he went on to say, the positive results which secure firm existential and social certainties for our citizens must not be an excuse for self-satisfaction. He stressed the policy of the party, comprehensible to all workers, and its tireless efforts to achieve the decisive strength of social progress, the self-sacrificing work of the people, which has played a part in the realization of [words indistinct].

In this connection he also emphasized the importance of deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He expressed the conviction that the workers will understand the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, that they will play an active part in its realization, and will make a concrete contribution to the joint goal.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann at the close of the speech underscored yesterday's speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television which once again showed how Soviet Communists responsibly approach the securing of all vital measures to protect health, life and the future of the people of the Soviet Union and all other countries on our planet.

Pitra Speaks in Pelhrimov

LD152344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met with the electors of the district and town of Pelhrimov, for which district he is a candidate for the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly.

In his speech he emphasized the close connection between the conclusions of the 17th congress of the party and the new election programs. He said that the activity of the national committees and the National Front must contribute to [words indistinct] and the demands of the day, part of which is above all development of the economy by way of intensification. The latter begins with the speedier use of the findings of science and technology and ends with every individual, in the sense of his honest work, discipline, and order. We still often find examples, Comrade Frantisek Pitra continued, where people search for a way of avoiding the fulfillment of their duties. This is possible because of an insufficiently critical view of the collective in which they work. It is still valid, he stated, that the fulfillment of the aims of the social economic development of society is being slowed down by our own [word indistinct].

Strougal Addresses Prague Voters

LD152239 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1930 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] A public preelection meeting was held at Slovansky Ostrov in Prague today. Electors from the first borough of Prague one met Lubomir Strougal and other candidates to representative bodies. Also present was Comrade Antonin Kapek.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal spoke about issues of the further development of Prague, especially about reconstruction and modernization of its historical central part. He noted that it is now time to return this jewel -- admired by our people and also by foreigners -- to Prague and to the whole Republic. He said that all regions of our homeland must make a more significant contribution to the reconstruction of the center of Prague in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and later.

In the next part of his speech Comrade Strougal spoke about the implementation of the conclusions of 17th CPCZ Congress with regard to the tasks of the national committees and the expansion of socialist democracy, increasing the involvement of citizens in management, and the further advancement of society. In this connection he also pointed to the intentions linked with speeding social and economic advancement, intensification of production, and improvement of planning and management of the national economy.

In conclusion Comrade Strougal on behalf of the candidates for the Federal Assembly, expressed thanks for the trust placed in them.

In the next part of the meeting the candidates answered numerous questions about working and living conditions of people living in the first borough of Prague.

Herman Discusses Production

LD180801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, leading secretary of the South Moravian regional committee of the party, who is a candidate for election to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, spoke today at a preelection meeting in the Zbrojovka Brno enterprise. He stated that it has been established in the Eighth 5-Year Plan national income is to rise by a minimum of 3 and 1/2 percent, and that this can only be achieved by speeding up the implementation of the new results of science and technology in actual practice.

It is necessary to concentrate on saving materials, metals, and energy, to make more effective use of production for foreign markets, to improve the use made of existing production capabilities and basic resources, to improve management, and to more consistently implement the principle of just remuneration, he said. Vladimir Herman emphasized that by securing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will create further prerequisites for an even fuller and more content life for citizens. For this we need lasting peace, however, for which we must struggle daily, he concluded.

Janak Visits Trnava Enterprise

LD171129 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon, Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and leading secretary of the West Slovak regional party committee, introduced himself to his voters at the preelection meeting in the Enterprise Club of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of the Trnava car-producing enterprise. He is a candidate for the House of the People of the Federal Assembly for Trnava.

Comrade Ignac Janak said that the Trnava District is very important for the development of the entire West Slovak region. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the Trnava District will be one of the crucial industrial and agricultural centers of the region. He stressed the importance of fulfilling the tasks of the Trnava car enterprise in the production of Tatra trucks, used in agriculture, and in the innovation of the Skoda 1203 utility cars. He also expressed his regret that in April the financial deficit of the enterprise grew in almost every indice. This was caused by unsettled customer relations concerning supplies and also by internal problems at the enterprise that must be tackled immediately. Comrade Janak went on to say that future deputies of the national committees in the town and the district -- some of the workers of the Trnava car enterprise are among them -- can expect more complicated work in meeting the demands of the people regarding the expansion of services; housing maintenance -- only 16 apartments were modernized during the past period, although 54 were planned; improving the quality of shops; and with everything that is immediately linked to the daily life and needs of the people.

Hruskovic at Zilina Meeting

LD171107 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] A preelection meeting of working and young people was held in Zilina today in the presence of Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who stands here for the House of the People of the Federal Assembly. Also present at the meeting were representatives of political and state bodies of the district and candidates for national committes at all levels.

Marian Huden, reports: After the introduction of the candidate of the National Front by the charman of the district national committee, Jan Jancik, Miloslav Hruskovic took the floor. In his speech he noted that Zilina and other towns of the district were changing. In the last 5 years, almost 6,000 apartments, over 22 (?nursery) schools, and primary schools, and a new sewage system were built in Zilina. All this shows the committed attitude of the people of this dynamically developing city of northwest Slovakia. Comrade Hruskovic then emphasized the contribution of Zilnia's research institutes in quickly implementing new scientific-technical findings. He particularly praised the computer research institute.

[Begin Hruskovic recording] The computer (?S1-5222), which was developed by the Zilina computer research institute, was very well received in the CEMA countries, and a computer enterprise in Banska Bystrica is going to produce them. The work of the institute is however, hampered by the absence of a production base. Therefore, we will have to jointly work on creating conditions for gradually changing this research institute into a scientific-production unit.

In addition chemical industry production in existing enterprises will be expanded. In Povazske chemical enterprises, production of plastics will expand by 4,000 metric tons; this will consist of various types of plastic for the building industry and other sectors. These plastics will substitute for traditional materials in the wood processing, machinery building, and furniture making industry. [end recording]

This is the main target of the new election program of the National Front. In the nonproduction sector, it is envisaged that KCS 900 million will be spent in the Zilina District on advancing key projects. These are mainly projects involving the traffic system, because Zilina is a communication center.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Hruskovic said that the period which we have entered will not be easy, as we have such demanding tasks ahead of us.

Bilak Discusses Imperialism

LD191746 Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- The attack of international imperialism against socialism and the world revolutionary process is frontal and general, with the Soviet Union and the socialist community remaining its main targets, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Vasil Bilak said today.

Addressing a pre-election meeting in Presov, East Slovakia he added that the logic behind the imperialist assault is that if communism is to be destroyed, as the U.S. President declares, then it must first be destroyed where it has the strongeset positions. The aim is social revenge. Some Western states do not like to hear the word revenge and assert they have no territorial claims. However, revanchism rests not only in this. When Bonn so willingly accepted American missiles, was not this an attempt at a revenge for the defeat in the Second World War? When the West German chancellor attends a meeting of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft which does not conceal its claims against Czechsolovakia, it is no longer just the manifestation of nostalgia of several Sudeten Germans or a folklore embellishment but a dangerous play with fire, Vasil Bilak stressed.

The party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary recalled the cynicism with which political officials and propaganda in some NATO states misused the tragic event in the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear power plant for political aims.

It was a clear intention to cast doubts not only on the Soviet program of construction of nuclear power stations but also on the Soviet political system and peace policy. Somehow unnoticed in this went the important conclusion drawn by every logically-minded person: where nuclear bomb explosions would lead to when the aftermath caused by a reactor is so hard to liquidate, Vasil Bilak asked.

He pointed out the aggressive character of the U.S. policy towards young states and progressive regimes.

The U.S. policy of expansion is to be served by the doctrine of neoglobalism which is to help justify the right to export counter-revolution and depose those legitimate governments which do not meet U.S. criteria solely because they have not obeyed U.S. dictate, the Presidium member added.

The United States has declared a war on terrorism while adopting its policy of state terrorism as a form of expansionism and hegemonism. Hegemonistic military political aims thus overlap with the interests of the monopolies with the help of which imperialism is sponging upon the wealth of young developing states and shifting into them their own economic chaos, Vasil Bilak said.

Regardless of the dangerous development in the world, he added, we believe that even in the present complex period a psychology of pessimism and helplessness has no place. The forces of international imperialism and reaction are not omnipotent. They are faced by the huge force of the socialist states and the world-wide anti-war movement which is able in united action to frustrate the dangerous plans of militarist forces.

Colotka Speaks in Nitra

LD192048 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, who is running for election to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and to the Slovak National Council, met his electorate at the town-wide election meeting in Nitra today. Marian Ondas, an editor, highlights the atmosphere of this meeting: [Begin recording] This election meeting here in Nitra, too, was marked by a cordial, frank, and challenging atmosphere. Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier, who is running for election to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly and to the Slovak National Council, in the opening passage of his speech thanked the citizens of his Nitra constituency for their trust and help. He said that creative atmosphere, the combining of citizens' effort to ensure that life in our country is ever better and fuller, is characteristic for the preparation of elections throughout our homeland. In this connection he recalled the enormous difference from the election hullabaloo in the capitalist states, where the entire machinery is channeled into preserving the rule of the bourgeoisie. This was the case also in our country, for instance, during the period of the First Republic. In 1935 15 political parties nominated candidates, and contemporaries can testify how many empty slogans were poured on the heads of voters.

The life we live today however, has been altered beyond recognition, and this applies fully to Nitra and the entire district. Comrade Colotka praised the effort of the working people from the town and the district, who had made a significant contribution during the past 5-year period to the fulfillment of tasks. About 7,000 new apartments had been built in the district, social consumption had grown, and both health and social care improved substantially as well as conditions for the development of culture. It was precisely at the election meeting 5 years ago that some citizens drew attention to the need for a new theater, and one has to say that this aspiration is already being fulfilled by workers of the Pozemni Stavby works from Nitra, so that we can soon expect the opening of a new cultural facility.

At the 17th congress we set ourselves the task that living standards of the population will have a faster growth.

Comrade Colotka underlined that this will not be possible without rolling up our sleeves even higher and without using our heads more. It is above all, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress as a key factor of intensification and of the growth of labor productivity. It is necessary to achieve greater results in our own scientific base. There must be an ever closer link between science and production, as it has been demonstrated in cooperation between the Research Institute of Plastic Materials and the Electrical Engineering works in Nitra, as well as in the agricultural sector and other branches. Our greatest wealth, said Peter Colotka at today's election meeting in Nitra, is in people, their abilities, talents, skills, consciousness, and selflessness. [end recording]

Kapek Meets Prague Voters

LD192249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, who is standing as a National Front candidate in the elections to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly met voters at an election meeting of Bohnice and Cimice citizens and workers from enterprises from adjoining localities of Prague's 8th municipal district. He answered numerous questions put to him by citizens concerning problems of social and economic life. He went on to deal with the further development of our capital city, and of Prague's 8th municipal district in particular. At the same time, he stressed the need for active help by Prague citizens in fulfilling the challenging tasks set in the coming 5-year plan. He voiced the conviction that some citizens will behave with greater respect for the common property built in housing estates and for the values that are the pride of socialist Prague.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON FUTURE TASKS

LD071302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Zdenek Tomas report]

[Text] A joint session of Central Committees of the Czechoslovak, Czech, and Slovak journalists unions was held in Prague today. In his opening speech, Jan Risko, chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR journalists union, spoke on the further increase of the ideological and professional standards of journalists' activity in the assertion of conclusions of the 17th congress of the party in the life of our society. The most fundamental task now, he said, is to familiarize objectively and without distortion all readers and listeners with the results of the 17th congress and its main documents. He stressed the fact that the mass media have to become a true democratic platform of exchanges of views. Only contributions that are convincing and presented in an interesting form in harmony with the everyday experiences of the people are effective.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, also spoke in the debate. He recalled the links between the congresses of our and Soviet communists and spoke in detail about the basic task of CSSR journalists: How to assist the implementation of the program of the 17th party congress so that it becomes the very own cause of all working people. The implementation of congress conclusions depends on the cooperation of the party, the National Front, bodies of people's power, working teams, and the entire information system. We face an important task -- to improve the entire information activity, including the ability to explain the results of our work in connection with the international situation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN RAIDS

LD202325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- The GDR Government very strongly condemns the attacks carried out by the commandos of the South African air and land forces on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. These outrageous acts of open aggression against sovereign states, which Pretoria has once again perpetrated under flagrant violation of international law, again make clear the increasing danger to peace that emanates from the apartheid system, not only in southern Africa. This is said in a statement published on Tuesday by the GDR Foreign Ministry. This latest act of state terrorism has further exacerbated the already tense situation in southern Africa and has once again exposed the apartheid policy as the main cause of conflict in this region.

The racist regime, which has been shaken to its very foundations, receives backing for the escalation of its bloody terror against its own population and aggression against its neighboring states from those imperialist circles that have devoted themselves to the policy of force and militarist adventurism.

The GDR Government very strongly condemns the South African aggression. It strongly supports an immediate end to the criminal apartheid policy in South Africa. It demands an immediate end to political, economic, and military collaboration with the racist regime in Pretoria and regards binding sanctions against South Africa in line with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter as urgently necessary.

The GDR will continue in the future to stand unshakeably and in firm alliance at the side of the peace-loving people of South Africa, the states and people of Southern Africa, the ANC [African National Congress], and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. It will render them active solidarity in their struggle against racism and apartheid and against the imperialist policy of aggression and dictate in their struggle to strengthen their national independence, peace, and security.

HONECKER RECEIVES PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION

LD202324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Berlin 20 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the PRC State Commission for Science and Technology, on Tuesday. Song Jian is visiting the GDR as the leader of a government delegation in talks on the development of bilateral scientific-technological cooperation. He conveyed the cordial greetings of Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary, and Li Xiannian, PRC president, which Erich Honecker reciprocated with equal cordiality.

During the discussion which was conducted in an open atmosphere, Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR is always guided by the view that there is nothing more important than to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to safeguard peace. Therefore, it supports the comprehensive program submitted by the USSR for the liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and welcomes the latest initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, who is again calling on the United States to negotiate a further extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. The GDR will also continue to advocate the easing of the international situation through a policy of businesslike dialogue. While constantly strengthening further its alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, it is striving also to expand its cooperation with all states in the world in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The GDR is also guided by the strengthening of the international positions of socialism and peace in its relations with the PRC. The bilateral cooperation developing has already had a positive effect on the struggle for the guaranteeing of peace.

Erich Honecker acquainted the Chinese guest with the balance-sheet which the 11th SED Congress was able to draw up on the results in the strengthening of socialism. The GDR will continue the tried-and-tested course of dynamic economic development for the good of the people.

The economic strategy resolved by the congress with an eye on the year 2000 was aimed at an even more effective linking of science and production. Thanks to the constant attention of the party and government to the development of research and technology, the GDR, primarily in the efficient industrial combines, possesses favorable preconditions for making the results of the scientific-technological revolution usable on an ever broader and effective scale for the intensification of production and for socio-economic progress.

Erich Honecker stressed the GDR's efforts to increase further its economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the PRC and increasingly to give it a long-term character. It is important here to make even more extensive use of the opportunities which are available in many areas. Important foundations have been created for this through the trade agreement for the years 1986-1990. The GDR proposes that the necessary agreements for long-term bilateral cooperation in the area of science and technology should be made this year.

Song Jian explained the resolutions of the party and state leadership of the PRC for further socialist construction and developing the standard of living in his country. Peace and security are indispensable preconditions for the implementation of the development goals that have been set. Therefore, the PRC supports the all-round safeguarding of peace and the consolidation of cooperation in the world. We are against the militarization of space, oppose the star wars program resolutely, and are for averting the danger of a nuclear war.

Song Jian stressed the PRC's interest in the development of relations with the GDR. Both countries had great opportunities for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation for mutual advantage.

The discussion was attended by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology.

Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR, was also present.

TISCH SPEAKS AT TRADE UNION COLLEGE CEREMONY

LD201629 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 20 May (ADN) — At the 'Fritz Heckert' Trade Union College in Bernau, Frankfurt Bezirk, the 40th anniversary of this highest trade union educational institution of the GDR was marked with a festive event. SED Politburo member Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Council of the FDGB, the GDR trade union federation, paid tribute to the good results of the trade union college in teaching and research.

In 40 years, 13,200 trade union functionaries have been trained here. "Here cadres have been trained and are being trained who are holding their own in their enterprises, institutions, and labor collectives as assistants at the birth of a new era and as forerunners of progress who are performing great things during the drive in our national economy for comprehensive intensification," Tisch said. New scientific prospects were opening up for the trade union college with the growing social requirements. "Combining the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution effectively with the advantages of socialism in evaluating the resolutions of the congress -- this is a major topic for research in the social sciences and for our daily practice in the enterprises," he stressed.

The SED Central Committee conveyed a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker. The trade union college in Bernau was given the right to award doctorates.

SED CONGRESS ISSUES 5-YEAR PLAN DIRECTIVE

LD201936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- In accordance with the SED program the advanced socialist society will be further developed in the GDR in the years 1986-90. This is stated by the Directive of the 11th Party Congress of the SED, resolved on Sunday, on the 5-Year plan for the development of the economy of the GDR in the years 1986-90. The document describes the implementation of this task as a historical process of far-reaching political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes.

"The preservation of the unity of economic and social policy is of fundamental significance for the success of this development. It is the crux of economic strategy up to the year 2000," it says. "It is a question of making use of all the advantages and dynamics of socialism and of creating everywhere the conditions for speedy, planned growth of the productive forces at a high level."

In the past 5-year plan, the GDR has already made good progress along this path. In implementing the resolutions of the 10th party congress, it continued its politically stable, economically dynamic development on an upward trend, and, as an efficient socialist state, the GDR enjoys recognition worldwide. Not many countries have been able to continually implement such high economic rates of growth, it is stated in the preamble to the directive.

Thanks to the excellent performances of the working people in socialist competition, which made possible the greatest increase in performance so far in 1981-85, the GDR was strengthened in all respects as a socialist state of workers and peasants under conditions of sharpened international class confrontation. These performances are, at the same time, the most effective contribution to the struggle for the maintenance of peace

The way ahead will no longer be marked by isolated examples but by the wide application of the latest technology, based above all on the in-house construction of rationalization equipment, with quality improved by the use of microelectronics.

The essence of the new stage in implementing the party's economic strategy consists in harnessing all measures to manage the scientific-technological revolution to the aim of sustaining economic growth by comprehensive intensification and in managing the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction in all its phases in the most effective manner. This will enable the GDR to keep its place in the front rank of the leading industrial nations and to remain economically unassailable.

To this end we must secure, on a comprehensive scale and with high efficiency, top performances in science and technology; add higher value to available raw materials, energy sources, and materials; modernize and make better use of fixed assets; raise labor productivity; and improve quality. Resource-saving will become the major source for supplying the economy's growing requirements of fuels, energy, raw materials, and materials.

In the 1986-90 5-year plan the development of labor productivity is to be further accelerated by way of comprehensive intensification. That will be the chief task of economic strategy and will increase national income.

To ensure the dynamic and effective development of the productive forces, the qualitative changes initiated in the material-technological base of our economy will be consistently continued, above all by the rapid development and wide application of key technologies, specifically microelectronics, computer technology based on microelectronics, computer-aided project planning, design, production preparation and control, flexible automated manufacturing systems, new processing technologies, nuclear energy, new materials, and biotechnology.

Entire technological processes and manufacturing stages will be automated in order to achieve world class standards in crucial technological fields and join the world leaders. Fixed assets are to be increasingly modernized and made more effective by the use of microelectronics.

In order to make production more effective, new steps must be taken by adding value throughout all production stages, consistently applying microelectronics and miniaturization, to develop a production pattern which, with a growing proportion of science-based and skill-intensive products, will ensure improved use values and values per unit of raw materials and energy inputs. The best international results will be the crucial yardstick to measure the quality of our products and the reduction in our manufacturing costs.

Consumer goods production as a basic economic requirement in implementing our main task and developing effective exports based on value added to our own raw materials and materials, is to be so developed as to increase its essential role in our economic structure and its importance in our economy. That requires a higher scientific-technological product level and an increase in the efficiency of traditional consumer goods sectors by reequipment and modernization and by placing and expanding product lines, which will shape the profile of industry, in combines which mainly manufacture means of production.

In continuing the successful policy of the main task, with its integration of economic and social policy, the essential point will be, in line with economic performance targets, to improve the conditions for the all-round development of the individual in our advanced socialist society by strengthening and developing socialist production relations.

SED policy is based on the promise that individuals with their abilities, interests, and needs are decisive in solving all economic tasks. Work is the most important sphere of social life. The socialist character of work must therefore be brought out in every way. The material and cultural standard of living of the population is to be continuously improved.

In accordance with the SED social-political program, the housing question as a social issue is to be resolved by the year 1990. The maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction, especially in inner city areas, and also the upkeep of newly built living space are here gaining increasing significance.

Particular attention is to be directed at the design of institutions for shaping, the socialist manner of living and at creating living space appropriate to people's age and the development of the urban infrastructure, the comprehensive realization of ideas for local planning, and the development of public local transportation. The constant deepening and extending of scientific, technological, and economic relations with the USSR is of decisive importance for stable development of the economy. The extension of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the sphere of science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000 is to be implemented with the aim of further perfecting the division of labor which exists between the two countries, and of deepening the interlocking of the two economies. In implementing the resolutions of the economic consultations of the CEMA summit in June 1984 in Moscow, the GDR continues to make an active contribution to deepening and shaping socialist economic integration. The GDR works together with the fraternal countries at putting the agreed main guidelines into practice on the basis of the agreed economic policy of the socialist fraternal countries.

The 5-year plan for the period 1986-90 is to be based on the following main targets in the development of performance and efficiency:

The produced national income is to be raised by 24-26 percent and should comprise in all more than 1.3 billion marks in the years 1986-90.

Net production in the sphere of the industrial ministries is to be raised by 49-51 percent. Labor productivity of workers and the employees in industrials to be raised, on the basis of net production by 49-51 percent and on the basis of industrial goods production by 22-24 percent. Industrial goods production in the sphere of the industrial ministries is to be increased by 22-24 percent, whereas in the whole economy it should be raised by 20-22 percent.

The unit consumption of economically important raw materials and materials, calculated per unit of industrial goods production is to be reduced on average by 4.0 percent per year; the unit consumption of economically important energy sources by 3.3 percent. The utilization and processing of secondary raw materials is to be increased in such a way that in 1990, 14-15 percent of the raw materials requirement of the economy is covered by this.

The unit transport costs of the economy, calculated per unit of the national income is to be reduced in the period to 1990 by 3.0-3.5 per year.

In agriculture, the overall yield of plant production in 1990 is to be increased to 50-52 decitonnes of grain equivalent units per hectare of agriculturally productive land. On this basis, grain production of 11.8-12 million tonnes is to be achieved by 1990. The production of meat animals is to be increased to 2,620-2,650 kilotonnes in 1990.

In the sphere of the Ministry of Construction, net production is to be raised by 30-32 percent, construction output by 18-20 percent, and labor productivity on the basis of net production by 30-32 percent. Prime costs are to be reduced in industry by 2.2 percent per year on average, by 2.1 percent in the construction sector, and by 0.8 percent in the transportation sector. In the period 1986-90, in all, 346,000 million marks of investments are to be allied in the economy.

Exports to the socialist economic area should grow by 29 percent by 1990, including by 30 percent to the USSR. The trading relations and economic cooperation with the developing countries are to be further extended. The trading relations and economic relations with the industrial capitalist countries are to be further developed on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The housing construction program as the central element of the social policy of the party of the working class is to be continued in the period 1986-90 with the new construction and the modernization of, in all, 1,064,000 homes and thus the housing issue as a social problem is to be resolved by 1990. The net money receipts of the population are to be increased by 21-22 percent.

Retail trade turnover is to be increased by 21-22 percent to supply basic goods at stable prices and to meet differential growth in demand, above all demand for high-grade industrial consumer goods.

The education system is to be developed on a high level. Its benefits in improving the communist education of youth and preparing them for life, above all work, in our socialist society are to be developed more widely and effectively. Cultural facilities are to be maintained by the provision of new equipment and modernization. Better use is to be made of them and they are to be further developed in terms of effectiveness and social impact.

In the health and social field, we must focus on increased quality and efficiency and the further development of preventive health care as a task for society as a whole. Health and social facilities are to be rebuilt, modernized and expanded in order to improve the conditions for patient care, the work of medical personnel as well as for social welfare, looking in particular after mothers and children, veterans of labor, senior citizens, and handicapped people.

Recreation facilities for working people, specifically young people and children, are to be improved chiefly by the reequipment and modernization of existing facilities and by increasing the number of holiday trips to establishments run by the trade unions and enterprises to 5.2 million trips by 1990. Working and living conditions for industrial workers are to be purposefully improved by the application of new scientific-technological knowledge and the scientific organization of work.

The allocation of funds to continue our policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods, rents, public utility charges, and services; the building, modernization, maintenance, and management of housing; and to satisfy the growing health, social, and cultural needs of the population is to be increased in the 1986-90 period to some M485 billion.

Real income per capita is to increase in 1990 by 20-23 percent over 1985. The tasks of securing economically our national defense and internal security and order are to be fulfilled comprehensively as a matter of priority in line with requirements in the 1986-90 period.

All targets of the 1986-90 5-year plan are directed to the comprehensive implementation of the maxim: Everything for the well-being of the people and the cause of peace.

LAZAR, OTHERS MEET IRAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD130834 Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 9 (MTI) -- Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, held talks in Budapest May 8-9, on the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. The minister met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, and Peter Veres, minister of foreign trade. At talks the deputy foreign minister reviewed Hungarian-Iranian relations, and concrete possibilities of development, and held talks on timely international issues, particularly the Middle East developments and the state of the Persian Gulf region. At a press conference held prior to his leaving Hungary, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam stressed that discussions with Hungarian partners were useful. He mentioned that the sides mutually saw possibilities to further expand economic relations.

Answering questions, the Iranian deputy foreign minister said that his country condemns the American aggression against Libya, and the efforts of American imperialism which are endangering the countries of the Middle East region.

LAZAR DISCUSSES PRODUCTION IN BUDAPEST DISTRICT

LD152156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Report by correspondent Attila Balint]

[Excerpts] Budapest's 16th district is large, the size of a town. Today, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo, visited it. The formation of one single district out of five former communities took place on paper 36 years ago, but their urbanization and catching up with the other parts of Budapest has not ended even now, according to Daniel Darvas, first secretary of the district party committee, and Laszlo Tudika, council chairman. They welcomed Gyorgy Lazar at 0800 this morning.

The events of the past days, the nuclear reactor accident, were received with anxiety, and the measures in Hungary were received in a disciplined manner, free of extremes, by the inhabitants of the district and the workers at the factories. Gyorgy Lazar considered the conversation with the residential area party secretaries as useful. While the inhabitants of the district perceive the efforts to improve the situation of elderly people, nevertheless some of the pensioners really live more poorly than they did a few years ago. For this reason, elderly people will be among the first cosnidered as a function of the material possibilities, said the premier. But he added: The sole source of this is work. We do not have plenty of time for what is contained in our program. There is a need for better, more disciplined, and organized work than at present for the fulfillment of the program.

You are well acquainted with the Ikarus body-work and vehicle factory in Matyasfold, or at least with the buses made there, from the street. The newest ones were shown to Gyorgy Lazar.

Renewal in material-technical outlook, cooperation, price system, market control, regulators that can be reckoned in the long-term, wages at the enterprises, and double the wages in the enterprise economic work collectives: these were the topics for discussion in the afternoon. As a conclusion to his program in the 16th district, Gyorgy Lazar met the managers of the district's enterprises and factories, and he answered in detail the questions posed by the enterprise managers.

Then, on the tasks faced by our economy, he said the following:

[Begin recording] In the end, we return to the fact that the quality of our work must be improved. When I speak about that, naturally I am not only addressing industry, or agriculture, and not only you, the enterprise leaders -- all of us are addressed.

As for our present situation, we are in a transitory period when it is necessary to reorganize, to rearrange our thoughts, our system of regulators, and our management conditions, so that they are able to meet the economic requirements adopted at the 13th congress; we have no other choice, not because it might be necessary to clarify the resolutions of the 13th congress, but because really, objectively, there is no other feasible path for us than to raise performance, the productivity of the economy, to the level which is demanded by the present age.

To be precise, from the first month of this year imports have (?been higher) than contained in the plan and exports have been (?decreasing). I do not need to say -- how could it be otherwise -- that this is unfounded. The gap in the first quarter has been quite large, but it is getting narrower. It still is not in accordance with the requirements in the plan.

This is also characteristic of the outflow of purchasing power. There, too, the trend [preceding word in English] approaches the plan. In April, there was an upward movement in production -- in April alone, 7-8 percent. So that the joy shall be less I will immediately add that that production per day still was less than in April last year. However, trends have appeared in the economy which approach the requirements in the plan. I repeat: It cannot yet be known whether the intensity of these is sufficient for us to achieve the goals in our plan, which is no small thing.

Accept that we do not want to share or distribute the responsibility for this in a manner such that the government does everything well but the fault is with the enterprises. Our resposibility is collective, if we manage to understand one another and attest to understanding, and to somehow collectively seek the solution which coordinates the true development of the economy with what was approved by the congress and laid down by us in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [end recording]

LAZAR LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO CSSR

LD190926 Budapest MTI in English 0830 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI) -- On Monday Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Prague on an official, friendly working visit on the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Gyorgy Lazar is accompanied by Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister, and Botond Bercsenyi, deputy chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Bela Kovacs, ambassador of Hungary to Czechoslovakia, is to join the delegation in Prague.

Gyorgy Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Joint Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, also left for Prague with Gyorgy Lazar to attend the 21st session of the committee on Monday.

SZUROS SPEAKS ON FOREIGN, NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD091244 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 1900 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] As the opening program of the Month of Peace and Friendship in Hungary, on the day of victory over fascism in Europe, the National Peace Council held a festive session. The consultation's invited speaker, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, spoke in his introduction about the contradictions that characterize our world.

What is the primary task of Hungarian foreign policy in the present, contradictory international situation? In the first place, the task is the safeguarding of a peaceful international environment, the maintenance of dialogue, in which the small countries can have a growing role. Hungary takes part in the shaping of a coordinated socialist foreign policy; it also endeavors for wide-ranging cooperation with the capitalist countries.

One of the spheres of cooperation is culture, which was underlined by Matyas Szuros, who recalled that Hungary was honored to host the European Cultural Forum, and it believes that the exchange of views served usefully and generally the cause of European cooperation.

Then, the Central Committee secretary spoke about the nationalities, which can fulfill the role of connecting links between neighboring countries:

[Begin recording] One of the unresolved historical legacies of our geographical region is the nationality issue. The fate of our country in the past 65 years developed in a manner such that Europe's largest nationality, in numbers, is the Hungarian one. Dealing with them is an important and characteristic task of Hungarian policy. In an understandable manner, our interest is that the principle of equality, special attentiveness, and tolerance to a large degree should prevail in nationality policy everywhere. We work so that the nationalities, via their dual affiliation, should play not a separating, but a linking role in the relationship between us and our neighbors. The solution of tensions [word indistinct], the enforcing of humanitarian principles in this sphere, are indispensable conditions of the improvement of the political atmosphere not only of our region, but our entire continent.

The Hungarian People's Republic, with the consistent, practical enforcement of the principles of Leninist nationality policy, endeavors to lead the way with a good example, and we do not keep it secret that we expect a similar approach from others too. We regularly voice our conception in a suitable form. [end recording]

SZUROS DEPARTS ON VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

LD181455 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left Sunday for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party. Yu Yong-kol, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appeared at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport to see him off.

GROSZ ADDRESSES WORKERS GUARD MEETING

LD172112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpt] In recent years many young people have fortunately become Workers Guards. Since 1980, some 25,000 have put on the uniform, not sparing of their days of rest or their days off either, if the task required it. Karoly Grosz, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, spoke at the third national consultation of the Workers Guard that has opened in Budapest. Here are his introductory thoughts:

[Begin Grosz recording] The leadership of the MSZMP highly esteems the activity that the Workers Guard evince in productive work, in political public life, and in the fulfillment of their service duties. Their activity is an irreplaceable source of the stability of our social system and of our socialist development. The membership of the Workers Guard is politically stable, committed, disciplined, and ready for sacrifice. In the last quarter of this year it will be 30 years since the revolutionary forces laid the foundation of the Workers Guard and created the Workers Armed Force. On 4 November 1956 our renewed party started to work out the main principles of the policy which for 3 decades have served the rise of our nation and the interests of our people in a modern way. This body was born in a difficult period burdened with political crises and human tragedies. Whoever undertook service in it then, risking even life took an oath to rescue the workers' power. [end recording]

Karoly Grosz also spoke about what characterizes our public thinking and drew attention to the need for the development of ideological work. As he said, we are justified in giving a multifaceted picture of the historical experiences, lessons, and results of the past decades. There is also need for the enrichment ofnational awareness, national thinking, and national feeling, because we can not do without their cohesive force.

ARMY CHIEF RETURNS AFTER SIGNING ACCORD IN SFRY

LD141954 Budapest MTI in English 1827 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence, who headed a military delegation on a three-day official, friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the invitation of Colonel-General Zorko Czanadi, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, returned to Budapest Wednesday. Jozsef Pacsek visited the academies of the Land forces, and the Air Force. At the end of his visit, Jozsef Pacsek and Zorko Czanadi signed an agreement on further cooperation between the two friendly armies.

BELGIAN CROWN PRINCE HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

Arrives in Budapest

LD121955 Budapest MTI in English 1825 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Headed by Crown-Prince Albert, an 84-member Belgian economic delegation arrived in Budapest Monday. The delegation, which also includes Herman de Croo, minister of telecommunications and foreign trade, is to attend the programmes of the Belgian economic and technical days, organized by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce to open in Budapest on Tuesday.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Present was Willy Tilemans, Belgian ambassador to Hungary.

Economic Exhibition Opened

LD131910 Budapest MTI in English 1630 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- As reported, Belgian economic and technical days began Tuesday in Budapest. An 84-member Belgian delegation has arrived for the event. The series of programmes was opened by Belgian Crown Prince Albert. Present at the opening were Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of foreign trade, posts and telecommunications.

Prince Albert, the Belgian chief patron of the programme, termed as useful the effort to increasingly place economic cooperation to the forefront of developing relations between the two countries. Belgium and Hungary are alike interested in expanding trade relations.

Jozsef Marjai, the Hungarian chief patron, pointed out that the basic principle and practice of Hungarian external economic policy is openness, and the active development of relations based on reciprocal advantages. Hungarian-Belgian economic cooperation still has major reserves, exploitation of which can contribute to improving all-European cooperation. This is particularly necessary today, when "trade policy conditions are, in many respects, artificial and unnaturally detrimental for us", said Jozsef Marjai. "It is extremely disquieting that, simultaneously with the declaration of honest cooperation intentions, the conduct of our most important, and traditional partners is increasingly reflecting the elements of breaking away from the law, of making light of the norms of international trade, and partiality and arbitrariness.

"This is clearly illustrated by the latest restriction measures of the Common Market member states and the Common Market Committee [as received], and certain other countries, aimed at us. In spite of this the Hungarian Government has confidence in further developing cooperation, and will do everything in this interest.

"We would like Hungarian-Belgian economic relations to expand more rapidly than previously, and to receive a qualitatively new meaning. The development capability of Hungarian economy is undiminished, Hungarian companies are independent and are capable of adapting to the changing demands. Representatives of the Belgian companies can ascertain also at the Budapest programmes that Hungarian firms can be their useful business partners," said Jozsef Marjai.

Herman de Croo said that Belgian businessmen are of the opinion: The membership of Hungary in the World Bank increases the business possibilities for them, too, and their interest has also been awakened by the fact that operational conditions of joint companies to be founded in Hungary have been made more favourable. In connection with the latest restriction measures applied by the Common Market countries, Herman de Cross noted: These do not have a political nature. The public of the member states was shaken by the accident that occurred in the nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, and the member countries reacted to this with their measures. Herman de Cross stressed the temporary nature of these measures, and said these have detrimental effects not only on the East European countries, but also on a few EEC member states.

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress stated that the advancement of Hungarian economic reform establishes good possibilities for developing external economic relations.

All this can have favourable effects on expanding Hungarian-Belgian economic cooperation. The trade turnover between the two countries is, for the time being, modest and unbalanced. Speaking of the EEC decision passed recently, he stressed that those are not justified by health considerations and shortcomings in the transfer of data. This is the standpoint of the World Health Organization as well. Each day since May 1, Hungary has provided every information to its trade partners and it hopes that the EEC will invalidate these measures with as little delay as possible.

Losonczi Meets Prince Albert

LD141240 Budapest MTI in English 1204 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) - Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the council of ministers, met Belgian Crown-Prince Albert, currently visiting Hungary on the occasion of the Belgian economic and technical days, in Budapest on Wednesday. Present were Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of telecommunications and foreign trade, Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade and Willy Tilemans, Belgian ambassador to Hungary.

Business Talks Held

LD162328 Budapest MTI in English 2020 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- A delegation of Belgian businessmen, headed by Crown Prince Albert and Herman de Croo, minister of transport and foreign trade, held talks in Hungary from May 12 to 16. The heads of the delegation met Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and conferred with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Lajos Urban, minister of transport, and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

Simultaneously with the visit, Belgian economic days were opened in Budapest by chief patrons Prince Albert and Jozsef Marjai. Discussions were held in three sections -- investment, transport, chemical industry/biotechnology -- and the sessions heard 14 lectures and 8 technical exposes.

The talks were concerned with possibilities for the further development of bilateral business ties and the current situation of relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community, as well as between Hungary and the EEC. There was agreement that the best way of reducing the Hungarian trade balance deficit is to increase the activity of Hungarian companies. The parties expressed their common interest in the formation of Hungarian-based joint companies, cooperation ventures on third markets and strengthening relations among small and medium-size factories.

Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, and Minister Herman de Croo signed an agreement on mutually guaranteed investments in order to promote the foundation of joint companies in Hungary. Lajos Urban, minister of transport, and Minister Herman de Croo signed a technical-scientific cooperation accord between the transport ministries of the two countries.

The members of the Belgian business delegation, including representatives of the six banks, five professional unions, and several companies of the electric and eletrotechnical industries, sport accessory manufacture, the textile, chemical and building industries, held talks with representatives of about 150 Hungarian enterprises. The discussions held out promising chances for the formation of Hungarian-based joint companies, joint production and marketing in third countries and transport cooperation.

ENVIRONMENT 'ADVERTISEMENT' IN VIENNA PAPER VIEWED

NEPSZABADSAG Commentary

AU211742 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Laszlo Szabo: "Advertisement" -- capitalized words published in italics]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday [16 April] morning all readers of DIE PRESSE could study a huge paid advertisement; 30 famous and less well-known Hungarian citizens addressed an appeal to them to hinder Austria's participation in the construction of the Bos-Nagymaros barrage and hydroelectric station.

In recent years it has become fashionable for certain people desiring attention, and also those who are well-known in the professions (from the arts to sport, and from public education to history), to act as apostles of environmental protection. They think they have to protect the country against those who are similarly concerned about effects that destroy the country's environment, but who also know something about the issues in question, and who have examined the plans and possible effects in a responsible way. However, besides apostolic imagination, strong ambition has also driven those who think that perhaps in this way it will be possible to strike at the government that, as such people display it, appears to have wiped out irresponsibly all scientific and professional opposition. I think it is unnecessary to describe the apparent political intentions behind this.

Actually -- one must admit -- a certain courage was indeed needed by the signatories. Oh, not for having their pamphlet published in the Austrian press in a -- to put it mildly -- rather conservative paper. That required money, which they obviously, managed to collect. The courage lies in the fact that they signed a statement without the signatures including, even upon careful examination, a reliable expert who could have persuaded them of the serious mistakes made by the scientists, reaserchers, and ractitioners, who for years have carried out examinations, worked out and approved the plans. However, it seems that they have acted on personal impulse -- possibly due to similar actions -- as inspired by the assumption that some muddling would not hurt those who liketo fish in troubled waters. If, for once they have not succeeded in directly stirring up domestic public opinion, which was satisfied with the information prior to the beginning of construction, then they will try to do so in Austria. Of course, they also count on finding supporters there from among those who do not particularly like the positive and promising development in Hungarian-Austrian relations.

We know that in many parts of the world people consider the political, economic, cultural, and tourist relations between Austria and Hungary as an example to be followed; they consider it to be a good example of peaceful cooperation between the two systems. We cannot seriously believe that this could be disturbed easily -- not even by paid advertisements.

Science Academy Member Letter

AU131124 Vienna DIE PRESSE (SPECTRUM Weekend Supplement) in German 10-11 May 86 p 11

[Letter to the editor]

[Text] On 16 April your paper published a paid advertisement appealing to all Austrians to help prevent the construction of the Nagymaros-Gabcikovo power plant. In their arguments the signatories referred to a report of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and to the 1985 closed summer session. This report about the probable effects of the power plant on the environment was drawn up by a commission which I headed.

The advertisement asserted that the Hungarian Academy of Sciences had stated the following: "The structures would, if they were erected according to plan, cause irreparable damage to the river and ground-water, to potable water supplies, agriculture and forestry, to the fauna and flora...." Scientific studies have proved that such assertions cannot be confirmed. Of course, a gigantic building always means interference with nature with certain consequences, but according to the studies, most of the potential negative effects can be overcome.

The experts of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences pointed out numerous problems that have to be solved. The majority of the potential negative side-effects could, for instance, be eliminated by purifying the Danube and its lateral branches on the right and left banks; of particular importance would be waste-water purification in the city of Gyoer and the development of the irrigation system in certain areas.

In contrast to the explanations given in the appeal, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences pointed out possible alternative solutions to the Hungarian Government. Although the academy had arguments about several issues and about the power plant's effect on the environment, it did not express the wish to leave the Danube with its "normal water flow" in the old river bed as the authors of the appeal write, but to ensure maintenance of the biological water quality and the appropriate amount of water for navigation.

With the one-sided publication of statements by experts of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, your readers were misled.

Signed: Jano Szabo, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, head of the Presidential Commission for the Preparation of the 1985 Closed Summer Session; Budapest.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER CITED ON BORDER DEMONSTRATIONS

LD161027 Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- 'It was solely the stricter wine act that gave rise to the demonstration of Austrian peasants and the blockade of roads leading to the Hungarian-Austrian border in Burgenland. It was not aimed at boycotting Hungarian goods, Hungarian tourism, namely Hungarian interests,' Andreas Ludas, secretary at the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, said in an interview with MAGYAR HIRLAP.

In the interview carried by the Friday issue, Andreas Ludas stated 'We take great care of the very good and wide-ranging relations between Hungary and Austria. From this aspect the peasants' blockade which concerned mainly the Hungarian border affected us very keenly. We are of the view that the excellent Hungarian-Austrian relations and their development must be protected.

In the course of the current talks we asked the representatives of the peasants on many occasions that they should demonstrate without violating and causing any harm to Hungarian interests. Due to the endeavours of Austrian authorities the peasants seem to be ready to understand and note Austrian political interests, namely, that they should not generate problems between the two countries. Nevertheless, if they close the transit roads, the Austrian police will finally resort to action. But we hold it the last resort.

DEFENSE, EDUCATION MINISTRIES SIGN AGREEMENT

LD210444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] An agreement has been signed by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, and Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, on the joint tasks related to defense preparations concerning students, and on the further development of cooperation between the two ministeries.

Ilona Banki outlines the details of the agreement: There has been cooperation between the two ministries for a very long time, we might say -- always; until now, however, the agreements had been concluded orally. This is the first time one has been written down and signed. The parties are of the opinion that henceforth they will be able to work together more consciously and in a more organized manner in the interest of the patriotic and defense upbringing of the young people.

There has been defense education for some time in the secondary schools. Now, a reader and manual are being prepared for students on the Armed Forces -- on the Armed Forces branches, on military service, on joining and discharge, on reserve duty, and on the rights and duties of soldiers.

According to plans, seventh and eighth grade students in general schools will familiarize themselves with the manual. As regards higher education, the modernized curriculum of defense education has been completed; lecture notes will soon be published. There also will be an extension course, as is usual, every summer, in (Tiszaliget). Here too, issues of patriotic and defense upbringing will be dealt with.

The new cooperation agreement between the Ministries of Defense and Culture and Education also contains the tasks of popularizing a military career. At centers and advisory bodies for choosing careers, experts will give information on professional military careers. The Ministry of Culture and Education will provide help for training. The Ministry of Defense will organize the education of conscripted soldiers who have not completed general school. For this, the Ministry of Culture and Education will ensure a curriculum and designate teaching staff.

Cooperation will also be mutual in publishing books, filmmaking, and the work of museums; agreement has also been reached regarding the two ministries' efforts to perfect the methods of material and moral incentives of writers, choreographers, artists, musicians, and filmmakers so that the artists' interest concerning the presentation of patriotic and military topics will increase.

URBAN VIEWS RSA RAIDS, EEC BAN, MEXICO TIES

LD202100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Marek Kassa report on press conference by government spokesman Jerzy Urban on 20 May in Warsaw; responses within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] At today's press conference, the government press spokesman began with the following statement:

"On behalf of the Government of the Polish Peoples Republic, I would like to state the following in connection with the 19 May attack by air force and military units of the Republic of South Africa aimed against the sovereignty of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe: This barbarian act of armed aggression by racist Pretoria, against three independent and peace-loving African states, is another sign of state terrorism.

"It constitutes the violation of the basic principles of international coexistence and runs contrary to the UN Charter.

"Responsibility for the aggression rests with the regime of the Republic of South Africa, the imperialist powers that support it, and international monopolies.

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic resolutely condemns the aggression by the Republic of South Africa and demands the introduction of successful sanctions against the RSA. Such sanctions would force the RSA Government to recognize the rights of the black majority and to liquidate apartheid, which is the disgrace of our time."

Next, the spokesman replied to questions. Asked about the visit by Foreign Minister marian Orzechowski to Mexico, he said that, among other things it was of importance for our economic cooperation with Mexico, which so far, compared to political relations, has been unsatisfactory.

Another question concerned a petition to the Sejm made by five scientistis and some of the inhabitants of Bialystok. The petition concerns the suspension of the construction of the atomic power station in Zarnowiec. The spokesman said the following: "I do not know the details of the petition that was submitted to the Sejm from Bialystok. I can say generally that the Sejm receives many petitions and always listens with attention to the voice of the citizens. It will probably be that way this time also. On the other hand, I would like to say in connection with both letters you mentioned that the government will not make any decisions that are not verified by reliable experts.

"Safety matters concerning the power station under construction in Zarnowiec were and now even are more so, the center of the attention of the appropriate government agencies. No power station that would threaten human life and health will be constructed. Our goal is maximum safety with the maximum safety precautions possible. The Chernobyl accident will make us additionally aware of improvement to all safety measures.

"In almost all industrialized countries atomic power stations are under construction or are being planned. Without nuclear energy contemporary civilization would be unable to solve its energy problems. Here, Poles had a close encounter with the threat of radioactive contamination. This creates understandable momentary reflexes. First of all it opens the imagination to great dangers that transpire as a result of the arms race and the threat of war.

"Our government's approach to these issues is that everything possible should be done so that atomic power stations will be safe. A departure from the road of atomic power stations will be safe. A departure from the road of atomic energy would in the future, however, result in backwardness. On the whole, no one in the world has come to such a conclusion, despite the fact that in many countries authorities must face doubts and opposition on the part of public opinion."

Jerzy Urban also said that the safety system at Zarnowiec will meet the requirements applied in other countries. Then, speaking on the EEC decision to ban food imports from Eastern Europe, he said: "We hope that the petty gains ensuing from this protectionist policy will not blind the EEC countries to greater matters such as the development of East-West economic cooperation. After all, such cooperation cannot exist unless it can develop favorably as one of the factors of peaceful coexistence as a whole. It cannot be subjected to such uncertainities as those that arise from the imposition of various restrictions on various pretexts. If we have the feeling that at any moment, on any pretext, the already negotiated economic cooperation can be broken off, then a feeling of economic security cannot exist."

Part of an answer to the question of whether our government's gift of blankets and sleeping bags for the homeless of New York would aggravate relations with the United States follows: "If that were so, one could say that any improvement in mutual relations was so susceptible to disturbance that there was little chance of it being realized. I also see no reason why the United States and the official authorities should feel insulted because Poland, motivated by the principle of mutuality, sends a humanitarian gift for people suffering extreme need in the United States. There is no doubt that such needs exist there. As I have learned from the U.S. press, one congressman estimates the number of homeless in the United States at 350,000 to 3,000,000 people. And it is not a question of tramps. Similar estimates have been given by other congressmen.

"I have received the following telex: The homeless of middle America, of St. Louis, Missouri, accept with gratitude your generous offer to send 5,000 sleeping bags for the homeless of America. Thousands of such people stay annually in our private charitable refuges but our refuges are full at the moment. Since there are no government refuges in this area, many homeless people must sleep outside. These homeless people in the St. Louis area need sleeping bags immediately. If further information is needed, please get in touch with me, (Pastor Larry Rye), New Life Evangelical Center. The address and telephone number follow.

"This is one manifestation of the way our aid is being used, simply and directly."

Discusses Radiation Effects

LD202146 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 20 May 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Wieslawa Marzarskajl]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 20 -- Among chief points at today's regular weekly news conference here for foreign correspondents by government spokesman Jerzy Urban were government statement condemning R.S.A. aggression against neighbouring states, debate over construction of a Polish nuclear power plant at Zarnowiec, Western propaganda campaign over an alleged radiation danger in Poland, and more echoes of Poland's humanitarian aid to U.S. homeless.

Radiation in Poland -- Western press mentions [words indistinct] referred again to developments in Poland caused by the Chernobyl breakdown, pointing to Western press reports whose sole goal has been to incite a psychosis of panic around Poland. Classifying the Western reports as "nonsense" and "idiotism," he cited several samples of the [word indistinct] campaign in which, for instance, the British SUNDAY TIMES reported of a Pole who complained of health problems to his relative in Britain, attributed by the paper to radiation effect. Indeed, the person mentioning the British newspaper had talked on the telephone with her sister, complaining of health problems, chiefly with eyes. The talk had taken place before the Chernobyl accident but [words indistinct] blow it into a "sensation." "One thing is sure. That person has not consulted a physician after the appearance of radiation in Poland," Urban said.

Discussing further examples of similar biased approach by Western media exaggerating the real radioactive contamination in Poland, Urban said they were pure inventions and were absolutely untrue.

He presented expert opinion by Professor Nauman concerning foreseeable, theoretical aftereffects of the radiation in Poland, which said the doses of radiation detected in Poland would cause no early sympotoms of sickness and involve little probability of any later effects, especially in view of the preventive medical action taken. According to Nauman, probability of prenatal development defects as a result of the radiation is between 0.01-0.02 per cent and would be imperceptible. Given radiation equivalent of 0.5 milisievert, probability of genetic changes in the next two generations will be 0.01-0.005 per cent, or effectively imperceptible, Urban said.

He told the conference the risk of additional cancer cases caused by the radiation would be something like 10 to minus-fifth power, which gives one additional case in every 100,000 cases of cancer. No epidemiological technique would be able to note an increase of that degree, Urban said. He underlined that Nauman's expert opinion concerned only theoretically conceivable effects of radiation and should be no means be treated as information in itself.

He also said several hundred tons of powdered milk supplies to Poland recently was a gift of charity organizations and not -- as Radio Free Europe has untruthfully [word indistinct] -- part of the batch covered by the U.S. Senate resolution. "According to our information, after powdered milk imports in May the amounts covered by [word indistinct] coupons for children and ordered by collective consumers such as childrens hospitals, kindergartens, [words indistinct] supplied in full. In view of declining radioactive contamination of grass the production of milk has been on the rise which should help restore normal situation on the market," Urban said.

Minister Orzechowski's visit to Mexico -- Asked to comment on the visit, Urban said Poland and Mexico were maintaining traditionally good political relations which were not hampered and suffered no disturbances over the past few years. However, those good political relations, marked by understanding, are [words indistinct] by two-way trade and economic cooperation on a scale fitting the needs and capabilities of both countries. [Words indistinct] ministers discussed a possibility to expand mutual trade and implement protocols for the years 1984-1986. There is a long list of industries which the sides saw as capable of increasing cooperation, he said.

Asked to comment on FRG Chancellor Kohl's addressing a revisionist rally, Urban said: "I have nothing to say on this subject as yet this week, as we do not have the text of Chancellor Helmut Kolhl's official address". He said he would address himself to the issue at his next conference.

PZPR POLITBURO 8 APR SESSION 'COMMUNIQUE'

AU161113 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique Following the Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 8 April, the PZPR Politburo discussed the political and organizational conditions for expanding young people's participation in the discussion on the PZPR draft program and on the congress theses, as well as the resultant tasks for the young people's movement.

It stressed that, in accordance with the 24th Central Committee plenum resolution, the young generation should exert real influence on the subject-matter of both documents.

The Politburo said that the precongress campaign so far shows that young people's participation in the above discussion is considerable, although it varies between regions and milieus. All in all, however, it is difficult to regard the extent of the discussion and the number of people involved in it, especially nonparty people, as satisfactory.

Young people with workers' background display the greatest amount of interest in the congress materials. PZPR youth aktivs have put forth many remarks and constructive opinions. Discussions among other milieus are weaker. The young people's speeches tend to concentrate on specific problems relating to their locality or milieu. Many young people criticize haste and inconsistency in implementing party and state policy vis-a-vis young people. Constructive criticism by the young generation is valuable. Advantage must be taken of this and young people must be mobilized in order to remove negative phenomena which cause social dissatisfaction.

The discussion on the draft program documents is accompanied by increased socioeconomic energy by young people.

While dealing with the subject-matter of the 10th congress, the socialist youth unions have been implementing a series of interesting initiatives. This they did at, among other places, the seventh round of talks by the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP], the election and accountability campaign of the Rural Youth Union [ZMW], and the teaching conferences of the Polish Scouts Union [ZHP]. ZSMP members have undertaken many commitments concerning production, for example in the "Teofilow" and "Zeltor" plants in Lodz, the "Nauta" shipyard in Gdynia, the "Farel" plant in Kedzierzyn, and the automobile tire factory in Ilawa. They have also begun social work: cleaning up municipal parks and school sportsfields, repairing recreational and sports facilities, and decorating housing districts.

Public opinion polls prove that the young generation's views are developing in favor of the essence and objectives of the socialist system. The young generation is more clearly aware of the party's role as the motive force of changes. There is a very high level of patriotic attitudes and of readiness to defend the nation's honor.

The precongress campaign is making it easier for various youth milieus to obtain sociopolitical information; knowledge of the development rules of socialism and of the party's role in society and the state; and an awareness of the principles by which the party solves the country's complex political, social, and economic problems. This campaign is also a good opportunity to display the achievements of countries with real socialism, innovative concepts and solutions which serve to accelerate development, and, in particular, the strategic goals of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is also necessary to present these topics so that they are attractive, arouse the interest of the young generation, and earn their approval.

The Politburo said that it is important to discuss honestly with young people the contemporary problems of the country and its future, to present even the most difficult problems openly, and not to shirk from sensitive questions. Genuine party and youth aktivists should never have a shortage of time for talks with young people, without any taboo subjects. Direct contacts with young people must be sought not only during conferences, but most of all inside their own milieu and at home, at work, in school, in clubs, on the sports field, and in hostels.

The Politburo said that the party must be a spokesman and sponsor of the development of ideological, energetic, and talented young people, people with the ambition to change static reality. Therefore, by its very nature, the party is close to young people. It must confirm its support for the creative drive of young people by means of concrete daily activity and by means of support for youth initiatives.

The path of promotion for young people who are dynamic, possess high qualifications, and are good organizers constantly must be widened. The barriers hindering the development of gifted individuals must be removed, and they must have greater opportunities to gain experience and prove themselves in responsible positions. Party organizations and cells should see to it that the 10th congress contains a proportional and suitable representation of the young generation.

Prizewinners in school subjects and school competitions, young master technologists, and inventors must be guaranteed broad participation in the ideological-theoretical conferences preceding and following the congress. High importance should also be attached to the meeting of young scientists, people of culture, councillors, and of members of self-management bodies that are all being prepared in Katowice, Bydgoszcz, and Poznan, among other places.

The Politburo stressed that in order to stimulate young people's participation in the precongress discussion, new initiatives are necessary, such as a SZTANDAR MLODYCH reader's forum entitled "You Discuss -- You Decide," which will assure lively and direct contact between young people on the one hand, and party and state representatives, experts, and youth aktivists on the other.

There should be a constant search for ways of increasing young people's access to valuable artistic creativity and the fruits of broadly conceived culture. The participation of young people in sports is too modest, and the extent of organized rest, recreation, and tourism is unsatisfactory.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the draft ideological-political declaration of the young Polish generation adopted by the ZSMP, ZMW, ZHP, and Polish Students Union on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the declaration on the rights of the young Polish generations. Discussion on this document will permit an increased awareness of the transformations Poland and Polish youth have experienced, show the way to remove the political and socioeconomic cause of the past protests, and indicate the need to continue progressive and patriotic traditions, as well as ideological values under socialist political conditions.

The Politburo stressed the great importance of broad youth participation in the precongress campaign. It recommended that the dissemination of the draft program and theses should be given greater variety and that as many young people as possible should be involved in discussions on these documents.

The session was attended by chairmen of youth organizations; the ministers of higher education, science and technology, education and youth affairs; and some first secretaries of voivodship committees who used to be youth aktivists.

The Politburo was informed about the national meeting at which representatives of social and educational organizations, scientists, people of culture, teachers, and people of various professions and points of view discussed society's moral health.

This meeting showed that the party's firm opposition to social pathology and violations of ethics produces a strong echo in various Polish milieus.

The conclusions stemming from this very useful exchange of views will enrich the program of action against social plagues, crime, and distortions in interpersonal relations. They will be used during the preparations for the 10th congress.

The Politburo expressed high appreciation of the work of various organizations and associations and of the efforts of all those citizens who give valuable help to young people, especially those who require special care. Deserving special mention is the comprehensive support given to the initiatives of the Young People's Movement to Combat Drug Addiction and to the work of its founder, Marek Kotanski.

In accordance with the decision of the 25th Central Committee plenum, the Politburo examined a draft resolution on publicizing "the main precepts of the PZPR cadres policy" and decreed that consultations on it should be held within specified party and state bodies.

The Politburo adopted reports by the PZPR delegations to the 17th CPCZ and 13th BCP Congresses. It stressed that these were important events that presented the main tasks of the parties and the development paths of both states. The congresses carried out a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the internal situation, which is characterized by a militant approach toward solving problems with strengthening the economy, raising productivity, accelerating the development of scientific and technological thought, and introducing modern technology. The congresses also concentrated on international problems, especially the need for an energetic struggle for the sake of peace, disarmament, and greater international security.

The Politburo approved the activity of the PZPR delegations to these congresses, stating that their participation had been yet another expression of the tightening of the internationalist bonds joining our fraternal parties and peoples.

TEN VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES CONVENE 17 MAY

LD181922 Warsaw PAP in English 1658 GMT 18 May 86

["By PAP journalist" -- PAP byline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- Last Saturday was a special day for ten of PUWP voivodship (regional) structures which held their pre-congress conferences, attended by top officials of the party Political Bureau and Central Committee, and elected their delegates to the congress, the tenth in the party's history.

The visiting officials at the conferences were: in Chelm -- Waldemar Swirgon, Ciechanon -- Jozef Baryla, Kalisz -- Jan Glowczyk and Kazimierz Morawski, Leszno -- Zbigniew Michalek, Lodz -- (Premier) Zbigniew Messner and Tadeusz Czechowicz, who chaired the conference, Olsztyn -- Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Przemysl -- Sofia Grzyb and Marian Wozniak, Tarnow -- Stanislaw Opalko, Walbrzych -- Tadeusz Porebski, and Wloclawek -- Henryk Bednarski.

Debates at the conferences, preceded by introductory reports by voivodship first secretaries, raised a variety of topics and formulated many constructive postulates and opinions concerning both regional and countrywide issues. This resulted from the sense of the countrywide discussion, also among non-party working people, on the draft programme of the party and the guidelines for the congress, as well as from the fact of a campaign of internal interviews with party members and applicants, wound up a month ago.

A common denominator of that exchange of views, which at voivodship-level conferences is naturally more compact, has been to take a comprehensive stand on the tasks to be laid down by the congress, through the prism of the present conditions and experiences in implementing the decisions of the ninth congress and the socialist renewal.

Addressing the conference in the heart of Poland's textile industry, Lodz, in central Poland, Zbigniew Messner said the congress campaign was a time of evaluations. "Whatever the individual views, an overall evaluation of what we have so far done can be positive, and even our political opponents must acknowledge the qualitative changes attained under very complex conditions," Messner said. He cautioned that the nearest period was not going to be easy, but said that "through improvements of economic mechanisms and full mobilization of society we can make another significant step forward."

Other top officials and, above all, the delegates to the conferences, made similar conclusions.

Messner on PZPR Congress Tasks

LD181955 Warsaw PAP in English 1808 GMT 18 May 86

["Messner's Address in Lodz; (Recap)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 -- Speaking to PUWP voivodship (regional) conference Saturday ahead of the party's tenth congress, Premier Zgigniew Messner reviewed the basic tasks facing the upcoming congress scheduled to start in late June.

It will recapitulate the difficult period since the previous, ninth congress, strengthen the line of the latter, and on the basis of analysis of conclusions and party-wide debate also lay down a programme of the chief social, political and economic objectives.

The present congress campaign is a time of evaluations. Whatever the individual opinions, overall evaluation of what has so far been achieved can be positive, and even political opponents must acknowledge the qualitative changes attained in very complex conditions. The party is recovering the confidence of society, as could be seen in such events as elections to the people's councils or the Sejm (parliament), or this year's May Day celebrations. Party ranks are systematically growing, and the worker core of party authorities is becoming stronger and stronger, though still not in a degree which would be satisfactory. The party is doing determined work to develop socialist democracy. Despite still perceived shortcomings, changes to better have taken place also in the economy.

The premier touched upon ongoing work on the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90, saying the work is difficult in view of the many expectations and delays in many fields.

Work on the plan must take account of the hierarchy of both needs and possibilities. Hence before it is given to parliamentary discussion, its draft will be reviewed by the congress of the party.

A number of major issues of the nearest five years can be pinpointed. They are investments, foreign debt -- where the only way out are increased exports, restoration of money-market balance, and the extremely vital social question of housing.

The nearest time is not going to be easy, but through improvements of economic mechanisms and full mobilization of society we can make another major step forward, was the conclusion of Messner's speech.

GWIAZDA, WOZNIAK ON EXPORT SITUATION

LD150857 Warsaw PAP in English 0016 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- "The deepening of Poland's participation in the international division of labour and acceleration of pro-export alterations in the economy," Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda told a party conference in the PUWP Central Committee here today, "lead to better economic performance, upgraded production technology, enhanced quality of products, higher competitiveness of Polish goods and services, the activation of sales to foreign markets and the pro-export production transformations will be decisive for the successful realization of the economic policy as a whole."

"Reaching the assumed growth rate goals along with favourable structure in trade with socialist states require prompt transformation to higher forms of economic cooperation and integration with CMEA countries. The cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA partners sets up an opportunity to start new sorts of production, upgrade production technologies and enlarge the production scale," Gwiazda said.

"This is of particular importance in the current situation when of various reasons, chiefly political, Poland's access to technologies applied by developed capitalist countries is being hampered. Some Western partners use any pretext, like recently the Chernobyl accident, to make our economic relations more difficult."

"On the other hand, however, talks with state authorities and concerns of the FRG, Italy and Austria point to possibilities of entering constructive cooperation based on participation of Western firms in the process of modernizing Polish industry and increasing its export capabilities."

The vice-premier emphasized the common approval for the necessity of pro-export transformations in the economy. This entails adoption, and strict observing, of the principle of priority for investments and supplies to the areas of the greatest export growth rate potential. Such a priority will be given to those electro-engineering and chemical production branches that already attained a stable position in the world markets.

The planned two-fold growth of industrial production exports in the next 15 years means that these exports will amount to one-fourth of the production by the year 2000.

A discussion that followed supported these guidelines.

PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and CC Secretary Marian Wozniak, who chaired the conference, said in a conclusion that, on one hand, export depends on the economic potential and performance, but on the other it is the economy's driving force.

Exports, he said, should not be viewed merely as a source for debt servicing. Even if we had not been indebted, exports, would still be the top issue because such an enclosure within the home market alone entails a gap in technology, structure, and quality. The struggle for export thus becomes a struggle for Poland's place in Europe and the world.

ZSL'S MALINOWSKI, PZPR'S MICHALEK ON PEASANT DAY

LD162347 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16: A gala concert was held at the "Polski" theatre here today to mark the upcoming Peasant Day. Merited activists of the peasant movement, delegations from rural communities, workers from Warsaw and other enterprises were among the spectators. Also present were members of UPP (Peasants' Party) top authorities, PUWP and DP (Democratic Party) leaderships, Council of State, Sejm, and government, as well as ambassadors and Diplomatic Corps members from socialist states including Soviet envoy Vladimir Brovikov.

UPP CC Chairman Roman Malinowski and PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek delivered occasional speeches. Malinowski said that the Peasant Day is a holiday of Polish villagers and all those whose work and intellect serve the agriculture.

Farmers' hard and good work, supported by the entire national economy, have produced positive results in the farming of recent years. The food market is comparatively the best market in this country and the results obtained in agriculture are now better than before the crisis. People working for agriculture have also proved that they can be among the best Polish exporters.

Malinowski thanked farmers of all agricultural sectors, workers, and all people who work in the country and agriculture for their good work and progress they encourage. He also voiced the conviction that these positive trends in the implementation of the food programme will all be maintained and reinforced. This goal is being served, and should be increasingly so, by the stable, consistently implemented PUWP and UPP agrarian policy, which is accepted by farmers and serves the entire society, Malinowski said.

We live in a world that faces an increasing number of total threats worrying the nations. With all the various divisions of our globe, a conviction keeps spreading that for the present time it is the most important thing to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The far-sighted impact of the reiterated comprehensive Soviet proposals, forwarded by Mikhail Gorbachev and leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century, can be fully comprehended only by realizing the actual danger from a world war. The fact that the policy of peaceful coexistence has no alternative can be comprehended only in the context of the actual realities of the world. We counter the imperialist doctrine of confrontation and armaments with our socialist collective doctrine of peaceful cooperation, detente, disarmament. Poland is an active co-architect and champion of this policy, he said. Through the cooperation with peasant parties and political movements world over, we act for the cause of the implementation of this policy, Malinowski concluded.

Speaking next, Zbigniew Michalek recalled that the agrarian policy defined by the 9th PUWP Congress and specified by the 11th joint plenary meeting of PUWP and UPP Central Committees, which leads to better food supplies, self-reliance, and better living standards for rural people, is being implemented in a consistent manner.

At the present moment, we note with satisfaction, though not an exaggerated one, that we have managed to move considerably closer to the planned target. The draft programme and guidelines for the 10th PUWP Congress provide for the continuation of the present agrarian policy which is shaped by the PUWP and for which it is accountable together with the UPP, Michalek said.

Referring to the international situation, Michalek said that tremendous sums are being spend for armaments and arsenals aimed against mankind. People's Poland does not keep aside from the international affairs but, standing in the front rank, it fends off attacks launched against us by political enemies, the zealous enemies of socialism. The political realism is steadily reaching many politicians and governments because a Europe without the socialist Poland is hardly imaginable, he said.

We stand for a world of peace and international cooperation, for the adoption of disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union, Michalek said.

He thanked the Polish farmers, working class and all those whose work contributes to the development of Polish agriculture and food economy. On behalf of the PUWP CC he also wished them all the best, but first of all, a calm life in peace.

MICHALEK CITES 'VISIBLE RESULTS' IN AGRICULTURE

LD152325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMt 15 May 86

[Text] Issues related to the role of agriculture and food economy in the draft programme of the PZPR and theses for the 10th congress of the party, as well as in the provisional draft plan for the current 5-year-period were discussed by the Food Economy Council. Zbigniew Michalek said that congress documents forecast the continuation of the agricultural policy which is bringing about visible results.

It was pointed out in the discussion that successful implementation of agricultural tasks cannot obscure the existing threats and barriers. It was emphasized among other things that it will be necessary to speed up structural changes in the national economy, thinking about the need to implement the national program of feeding the nationa [as heard] and to achieve food self-sufficiency of the country.

Conclusions of the Food Economy Council will be presented to the leadership of the party and the government.

PZPR POLITBURO'S KUBIAK ADDRESSES PEACE MEETING

LD191831 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: Presidium of Poland's National Peace Committee (OKP) gathered here today for its first meeting since the nationwide conference to the peace movement. Reviewing the work of the committee, its Chairman Heironim Kubiak underscored the widespread common, though variously motivated, conviction that peace is indivisible. "We extend hand to those movements which seem to be pretty far removed from peace-related issues, such as ecological movements and any organizations fighting plagues and whatever else that strikes at man's personality," he said.

He noted that the Polish peace movement did not back any particular group of countries, but supported peace initiatives launched by some countries because they coincided with Poland's own peace efforts. "We are going to back also other countries which, like the USSR, will seek a war-free world," the chairman said, adding that the ethical common denominator of all the actions taken by the movement was the broadest possible.

The meeting heard a report on main directions of activity of peace movements in the light of diagnoses and decisions of the session of the World Peace Council in Sofia held in late April this year, and another on the postulates and opinions aired during the nationwide peace movement conference in Poland. One such postulate called for establishing the Polish Peace Institute aiming to collect and process information on issues related to peace and war.

ANTI-ELECTION ACTIVISTS, PUBLISHERS SENTENCED

LD161425 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The regional court for the city of Warsaw has sentenced Grzegorz Myszka, 23, and Jacek Szymaszek, 21, each to 1 year and 8 months in prison, and Pawel Lapinski, 27, to 1 year and 6 months in prison, for illegal installation of public address equipment with a view to causing public disorder. It was established that the convicted placed this equipment on the roof of one of the buildings in the center of Warsaw in order to broadcast a program calling for a boycott of the Sejm elections in October last year.

At the same sitting the court sentenced Seweryn Jaworski, 55, [well known Solidarity activist] to 2 years in prison. He was the author of the statement calling for the boycott of the elections. The sentence is subject to appeal.

Further Report

LD162214 Hamburg DPA in German 2047 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May (DPA) -- Four staff members of the prominent Polish underground publishers "Nowa" were sentenced in Wolomin near Warsaw today to terms of up to 20 months imprisonment. The court sentenced Andrzej Gorski to 18 months prison. While in custody, Gorski has been on hunger strike for nearly 7 months in an attempt to bring about a special status for political prisoners in Poland.

Tadeusz Markiewicz was sentenced in the trial to 1 year 8 months, and Emil Broniarek to 1 year 4 months prison. The co-accused Mrs Barbara Mocko received a suspended 1 year prison sentence. All four persons were arrested on 29 May of last year. Gorski ended his hunger strike only after a letter from the episcopate of the Catholic Church. There are at present about 160 political prisoners in Poland.

BRIEFS

KUBIAK PEACE MOVEMENT CHAIRMAN -- Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member, was elected chairman of the All-Poland Peace Movement, which ended a 2-day session at the Sejm Hall of Columns in Warsaw on 12 April. The conference was attended by over 300 representatives of regional and community cells of the movement and social organizations, representatives of churches and religious associations, and people working in learning and culture. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Apr 86 pp 1, 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF RCP

AU130601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 86 p 1, 2, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 8 May Bucharest meeting on the 65th RCP anniversary]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On 8 May this year, we, the Communists, in full unity with the entire nation, celebrate the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP, an even of particular historical significance which marked a new point in the evolution of the revolutionary workers movement in Romania.

More than a century has elapsed since the creation of the first workers organizations in the second half of the 19th century and almost 100 years have passed since the formation, in 1883, of the Social-Democratic Workers Party of Romania. These asserted the workers class as the most advanced social force in Romanian society. Since the emergence on the historical scene of the workers class and its revolutionary organizations, these social and political forces have played a decisive role, at each relevant point in our fatherland's history, for the entire development of the country. On 8 May 1921, the delegates to the Socialist Party congress decided, by a great majority of votes, to turn this party into the RCP. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Pride and Esteem!")

Therefore, one can truly assert that the RCP is the logical continuation of the revolutionary and socialist movement in Romania. At the same time, as spokesman of the workers class and the most advanced political forces, our Communist Party is the continuation of the best traditions of struggle for social and national justice and for the formation and preservation of the people's identity, the nation, and the uniform Romanian national state.

The revolutionary workers movement and our party were born at the same time with the emergence of the workers class and the spread of the ideas of scientific socialism in our country; they are deeply rooted, like a century-old oak, in our forefathers' land and in the more than 2,500-year old history of the Dacians, whom Herodot justifiably called "the most daring and just among the Thracians." We inherited the thirst for freedom and justice from our forefathers and predecessors, who fought Darius and many Roman emperors; later, after long cohabitation with the Romans and the birth of the Romanian people, they fought many other occupiers during the migrations and attacks of the barbarians. With the development of defined groups and the three principalities -- Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania -- our forefathers fought the Ottoman, Czarist, and Hapsburg empires.

Throughout this very long historical period, our people, the Romanian nation, and the united Romanian national state were formed. The great social and national liberation movements -- such as the revolution of Horia, Closca, and Crisan, the revolution of Tudor Vladimirescu, the bourgeois-democratic revolution, the Union of 1859, the Independence War of 1877, the 1907 peasants uprising, and many other social and national battles -- clearly demonstrate the dialectical unity between national and social struggles. While defending the forefathers' lands and its identity, our nation has firmly struggled for social freedom and justice and for ensuring that it is full master of its destiny. (loud applause)

The revolutionary workers movement and the RCP have assumed the historical mission of defending national interests and the country's independence and sovereignty, while also completely eliminating bourgeois-landlord oppression and exploitation and striving for a society of social and national justice, namely socialism and communism in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Now, on the 65th anniversary of the creation of the RCP and more than 100 years after the emergence of the revolutionary workers movement, we can assert with justified pride that, throughout its activity, our party has proved that its only supreme goal is the greatness of the people and the entire nation, the well-being and happiness of the working people, the defense of the country's independence and sovereignty, and the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Dear comrades, the 65 years of our Communist Party's activity can be divided into two important historical periods: The first period, 1921-44, including 20 years of deep underground and bourgeois-landlord terror; and the second period, 1944-86, in which our party has become the leading political force in Romanian society.

In the first period, 23 years long, the RCP underwent an important part of its organizational and ideological formation and maturing; it strengthened ties with the broad people's masses and it organized and led the struggle of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the broad masses to defend the national interests of all the people against exploitation and oppression. Proof of all this is the strikes organized in this period: Beginning with the 1920 general strike, when the Socialist Party, which immediately afterward turned into the Communist Party, played an important role, the Lupeni miners' strikes of 1929, the strikes in the period of great economic crisis 1931-33, the revolutionary struggles in Prahova Valley, particularly in Ploiesti, the Grivita railroad workers' strike of February 1933, the 1938-39 strikes, the struggles against fascism and the war, the cration of the popular front in 1936, and the great demonstrations, including the 1 May 1939 demonstration against fascism.

Throughout this period, our party carried out an intensive activity to organize and ensure the unity of the workers class. In this respect, it is worthwhile pointing out that all great class battles were carried out under the united banner of the United Workers Front, through cooperation among Communists, socialists, social democrats, and other antifascist, progressive, and democratic forces. Under the difficult conditions of the establishment of the military-fascist dictatorship and the imposition, by Hitlerite Germany, of the Vienna Diktat, which ceded part of our fatherland's territory to Horthyist Hungary, the RCP was the political force which most resolutely struggled to defend our territorial integrity and called on the entire nation to fight against the county's dismemberment and defend the integrity, independence, and sovereignty of the fatherland against Hitlerite Germany, fascism, and war. (loud and prolonged applause)

As is well known, the establishment of the military-fascist dictatorship opened the way for the troops of Hitlerite Germany to enter Romania. Against our country's national interests, Romania was then thrown into Hitlerite Germany's war against the Soviet Union. In these difficult circumstances for the existence of our nation itself, the RCP acted with all its might to organize the struggle against the war and secure Romania's withdrawal from the war alongside Hitlerite Germany and have it join the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitlerite coalition countries. It carried out acts of sabotage against the war machinery and organized partisan movements. In the hard years of the war, our party managed to attain broad cooperation with other patriotic and antifascist forces and movements, including the Plowmen's Front, the Patriotic Union, and so forth. The intensive activity carried out by the party in this period led to the creation of the United Workers Front on 1 May 1944 and the National Democratic Front in the summer of the same year.

In this period, the party has established active links with the army and leading cadres from the Supreme Commandment and proceeded to organize the armed struggle for the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship. The 23 August 1944 armed insurrection marked the beginning of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, put an end to Romania's participation in the war alongside Hitlerite Germany, and led to the entire Romanian Army's turning arms against Hitlerism and for the fatherland's complete liberation and the defeat of fascism.

At the same time, the 23 August revolution opened the way for great revolutionary and democratic changes in our fatherland. The victory of the revolution for national and social liberation marked a new point in the party's activity and Romania's independent development.

In the second period of activity, 1944-1967, the RCP played a decisive role in the entire revolutionary process, which began with the 23 August 1944 armed insurrection and the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Pride and Esteem!")

Coming out from deep underground conditions, the party ensured the reorganization of its entire activity on new and legal bases. In a very short time, the party set up legal party organizations throughout the country as well as organizations of youth, trade unions, women, and others. Beginning with the government set up on 23 August 1944, the representatives of our party participated in all the governments that followed in that period. Firmly working to reorganize itself and ensure the country's democratic change, our party laid emphasis on the struggle for the entire nation's armed participation in the war alongside the Soviet Army for the country's complete liberation and later for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, until the total defeat of Hitlerite Germany and the victory of May 1945. Therefore, we can state with justified pride that our party managed to unite the entire nation, which then participated with all its might for more than 9 months in defeating fascism and winning complete victory in the struggle against the greatest enemy of mankind and all human civilization. (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Strengthening the unity of the workers class and the cooperation with other antifascist patriotic and democratic forces, our party organized broad mass actions for social reforms in favor of the interests of the people's masses and for the agrarian reform. As results of these great revolutionary struggles, the first truly democratic government of workers and peasants was set up on 6 March 1945, in which the Communist Party played the decisive part. In the following years, we consolidated the unity of the workers class and democratic forces and in 1948 the United Workers Party, the sole party of the workers class, was created, thus ending the temporary split and founding a united revolutionary party, which assumed the role of leading the people along the road of socialism and communism and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

On the basis of our own experience, we can fully assert that the unity of the workers class and its political forces, the creation of the United Workers Party, and the broad unity of all anti-fascist, democratic, and patriotic forces have represented the main factor for the defeat of reaction and of imperialist attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs and for the passage to implementing the socialist revolution in our fatherland and ensuring the victory of socialism in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Now, on this great anniversary of our party, we can state with justified pride that the process we started on 23 August 1944 and the passage to building socialism in our fatherland ensured the strong development of the forces of production and raised the level of civilization of all the people, thus clearly proving that only a people that is complete masters of its destiny can shape its life in accordance with its wishes, in full freedom and independence. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

In a relatively short historical period, only 40 years, our country traveled several historical stages of development. From being an agrarian country with poorly developed industry and backward agriculture -- about which leading bourgeois-landowner circles said that it should stay a predominantly agricultural country -- Romania turned into an agrarian-industrial country with a powerful and modern industry mainly equipped with the most modern technology and with fully progressive agriculture.

In 1985, industrial production was more than 100 times higher than in 1944. Of this some 80 percent was achieved in the past 20 years. Agricultural production increased more than four times and the national income more than 32 times. National wealth developed intensively and productive fixed assets amounted to 2,200 billion lei, of which 82 percent were made in the 1965-85 period.

Science, education, and culture developed vigorously, as did the educational-political activity aimed at fashioning a new man, conscious builder of his free future -- a decisive factor for socioeconomic progress and for the victory of socialism and communism in our homeland. (loud, prolonged applause)

During the years of socialist construction, an extensive program of industrial, agricultural, and social construction was implemented and there was a change in the country's general image. More than 80 percent of the population moved to new housing.

As a result of the vigorous socioeconomic development, the working people's income increased some 8 times and the people's material and cultural standard of living improved constantly -- this being the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are successfully building in Romania. (loud applause)

Anyone who visits Romania, any man of goodwill is able to note the tremendous changes that have occurred in our homeland. He can note the change in cities and villages, and throughout our homeland in general.

We have concluded the 1981-85 5-Year Plan with important results in all areas.

Now that we are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the RCP's revolutionary activity, we can say with justified pride that our party has fulfilled and is fulfilling its historic mission honorably, a mission the aim of which is to lead the whole nation on the road to building socialism and communism and achieving well-being and happiness. (loud applause, cheers: chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

All these great achievements forcefully demonstrate, on the basis of undeniable facts and realities, the correctness of our party's policy, which unflinchingly abides by the principles of the scientific socialism by creatively applying objective truths and laws to the specific conditions and realities in Romania.

The noteworthy achievements registered by the Romanian people -- and by other peoples -- demonstrate, on the basis of facts, the superiority of socialism which, in eliminating oppression and social and national inequality, ensures intensive socioeconomic development, a general improvement, and the independence, freedom, and happiness of each people and each nation. (loud applause)

Everything we have achieved is the result -- and merit -- of the heroic work performed by the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and by all working people, irrespective of nationality, it is the result of the work carried out by all our nation and demonstrates the creative energy of people who have become free and masters of their destiny and who are shaping their lives according to their own tastes. (loud applause)

For all these wonderful achievements in our homeland's development, I want to extend, on the 65th anniversary of our party, warmest congratulations to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and to our whole people, together with wishes for increasingly greater successes and victories in our homeland's future development and in raising it to constantly higher peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu, Romania -- Our Esteem and Pride!")

Dear comrades, we have traveled a long path of work and struggle. We have had to overcome many difficulties and to travel untrodden roads. Some mistakes were made; there were some failings and a number of new contradictions emerged. However, what characterizes the whole activity in this period is the party's determined action to eliminate everything that was negative, to overcome difficulties, failings, and the contradictions that emerged in order to achieve optimal concordance between forces of production and to achieve social relations to ensure a smooth and balanced development of all socioeconomic sectors and of our homeland in general. On this basis we were able to ensure our firm advance, thus reaching new heights and peaks from which we can confidently look ahead to the high and bright peaks of communism. In this upward climb toward the future, we are guided by the historic decisions of the 13th party congress and the scientific program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers)

This year we began our Eighth 5-Year Plan -- 1986-90 -- which marks a new stage of socioeconomic development in our homeland.

Part of the road to the high peaks and the strategic goal of this new 5-year plan is Romania's transition, up to 1990, from being a developing country to the higher stage of an averagely developed country, so that by the year 2000 our country will be a comprehensively developed socialist country, in which the principles of work and life will manifest themselves to an increasingly greater extent.

To achieve these goals, we have to proceed to intensively developing industry, agriculture, and the other branches of activity. We have to achieve a new quality of work and life.

Our overall activity must firmly focus on achieving the new scientific-technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution.

To be a revolutionary and to be a communist under conditions when the party is the leading force in society means to struggle against everything that is old and outdated and it means to boldly and firmly promote what is new in all areas! We must never forget that in order to ensure the fulfillment of the party program we must organize the overall socioeconomic activity on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general. This is why in the new development stage of our country the roles of science, education, and culture increases even more, as does the role of the educational-political activity aimed at fashioning a new man, conscious builder of his free future and of communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, industrial production is to increase 45-50 percent compared to 1985, that is at an annual rate of 7-8 percent, and 2-2.5 times over by the year 2000. Agricultural production is to increase 5-6 percent annually. Accordingly, the other economic branches will develop as well. The national income will increase at an 8-10 percent annual rate in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and by the year 2000 it will be 2.3-2.6 times higher. On this basis we will ensure the necessary means to improve the material and cultural standard of living of our people and to continue to develop the forces of production, science, and culture -- decisive factors for ensuring our homeland's elevation to new heights of progress and civilization.

In the current 5-year plan, we will continue to give priority to vigorously developing the energy and raw material base. We must do all we can to resolve -- by 1990 -- the energy problem in general terms by putting into operation new electrical power plants, including nuclear power plants, in keeping with our energy program. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify research work aimed at seeking new energy sources, increasing efficiency, and reducing fuel consumption per kilowatt hour.

Likewise, we must take all necessary measures to implement the program of utilizing new ores and useful substances, and of creating new materials with improved properties.

Ensuring energy, raw and other materials, and agricultural products constitutes a decisive factor for our homeland's constant progress and for ensuring the necessary conditions for fulfilling our development plans up to the year 2000, the party program, and for successfully building communism in our homeland.

To be a revolutionary means to act to achieve and introduce new technologies that will reduce energy, raw and other material consumption and to ensure that energy and material resources are being recovered, redesigned, and recycled!

The scientific-technological revolution requires an increased technical and qualitative level of products so that they are on a par and can compete with the best such products in the world. To be a true revolutionary means to act with great determination to unflinchingly implement the programs on scientifically organizing the production process and work! Only thus will we be able to ensure an intensive development in all areas and an increased product quality!

The introduction of scientific progress and the scientific organization of the production process and or work must increase labor productivity to a much greater extent. In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan we have to register an annual 8-10 percent increase in labor productivity and a 2.3-2.5-times increase by the year 2000. We must constantly bear in mind that socialism and communism can be built only on the basis of the highest labor productivity.

At the same time, it is necessary for us to pay the greatest of attention to increasing economic profitability and efficiency -- as an objective requirement for our homeland's overall development. To be a revolutionary means to act to organize the overall socioeconomic activity on the basis of the principles of self-management and self-administration and to ensure the firm application of the new financial-economic mechanism. This requires new rules on the utilization of credits and one's own funds. We must proceed from the need that each socioeconomic unit must be self-financing and rely primarily on its own funds.

I have repeatedly stressed the need to act as revolutionaries because we must understand that we cannot be satisfied with words only, that revolutionary slogans and statements are of no importance only if the party decisions are not implemented, if the scientific-technical revolution is not carried out, and if we do not act as real communists and revolutionaries in practice! (loud applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu, Romania, Our Pride and Esteem!")

We will continue to allocate some 70 percent of the national income for consumption and 30 percent for the socioeconomic development fund of our homeland. Life and experience in the years of socialist construction, and especially in the past 20 years, vigorously demonstrate on the basis of facts that only by ensuring a high rate of accumulation can one ensure society's constant progress, an increase in the general level of civilization, and an improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of all our people.

To be a communist and revolutionary means to act with great determination to constantly develop socialist ownership and ownership by cooperatives and the whole people! It is only on this basis that we have been able to achieve all we have so far -- and only thus will we have the guarantee for new noteworthy accomplishments in all areas and for raising our homeland to higher and higher peaks of socioeconomic development. (loud applause, cheers)

There has been much international discussion in past years about the problems of ownership and the roads for socialist construction, and about the need to perfect economic management and planning. Capitalist ideologists and apologists once again try to present capitalist ownership and a society divided into oppressors and oppressed -- which from an historic point of view has, as it were, lived its life -- as a higher form of relations of production and social relations. As is known, capitalist ownership of the means of production is a result of violence and force and represents a violation of social and natural laws, and a disruption of the balance in human society. It is the mission of socialism to restore this balance in conformity with the laws on the development of human society, thus eliminating for good a society divided into classes, capitalist ownership of the means of production, and exploitation of man by man, and thus achieving a new balance based on common ownership of the means of production that ensures full equality and socialist equity among all working people and between the citizens of each country. (loud, lively applause)

Socialism is still a young system. A number of mistakes were made on the road traveled so far and there were failings and sometimes abuses; despite all this, socialism has been able in a relatively short time to resolve the problems that in other social systems needed entire centuries to resolve.

We must never forget that we are building socialism with the people and for the people, that the development of workers revolutionary democracy and the participation of the broad people's masses in management constitute a decisive factor for people consciously building their own future and for the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Heroism, Romania-Communism!")

Dear comrades, on the 65th anniversary of our Communist Party, when we review the glorious road of struggle and the great achievements registered by the Romanian people in building the most just society in the world -- socialism -- we are fully entitled to look with satisfaction and pride at everything we have achieved and to state, without fear of being mistaken, that the revolutionary achievements, the great socio-economic transformations, and the successful construction of the new system would not have been possible without a revolutionary party that knew how to cope with savage terror and underground activity, and that made many, many sacrifices in the ranks of its members but always carried high the banner of the struggle against oppression and exploitation and defended the supreme interests of the whole people, Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause) For this very reason, our party today enjoys the esteem and trust of and is followed unanimously by our whole people, who know that only under the party's leadership will they have their free future ensured among the ranks of the world's independent nations! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu, Romania -- our Pride and Esteem!")

In its long existence, our party constantly changes, in keeping with the homeland's stages of development and revolutionary struggle and is now a powerful mass party that unites within its ranks more than 3,500,000 members.

Today the party is a vital center of the whole nation. It is the people's revolutionary awareness, from which our whole nation's creative energy emanates and which illuminates the road of the high speaks of communist civilization.

Drawing the necessary conclusions from its longstanding activity, we must act with great determination to constantly strengthen its unity and organizational and ideological strength in order to continuously increase, in keeping with the new conditions, its leading political role in all fields of activity.

We must do all we can to preserve a revolutionary spirit, so that the party will always stay young and receptive to everything that is new! Let us enrich revolutionary theory and practice on the basis of all conclusions drawn from the longstanding struggle up to now and on the basis of the experience and general conclusions of the communist and workers movement, and let us always bear in mind the new realities that appear in the Romanian socialist society and in the world in general!

It is necessary for us to develop democracy in the party's activity even more as an expression of the workers revolutionary democracy of our society!

Let us strengthen the sense of responsibility, order, discipline, and the critical and self-critical spirit by always drawing the necessary conclusions from what is good and from what is negative in order to seek the best way of organizing the work and life of our whole nation with a view to resolutely implementing the party program.

On the basis of our party's experience and even on the basis of international experience, it is necessary now to frankly state that as long as our party preserves its revolutionary spirit, as long as it abides by the principles of scientific socialism, historic and dialectic materialism, it will be invincible! The danger for our party -- as in fact for any revolutionary party -- is to diverge from the revolutionary principles and principles of scientific socialism and to fail to be receptive to what is new. When it loses its revolutionary spirit, it can be destroyed; but I am firmly convinced that our party will always preserve its revolutionary spirit and will be invincible and I am convinced that it will ensure the victory of socialism in Romania and will always guarantee our people a free and independent life! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu, Romania -- Our Pride and Esteem" and "Romania -- Communism, Ceausescu Heroism!")

At this time and on this great anniversary, I deem it necessary to stress once again the important role played by women in our society and the need to ensure conditions for them to participate actively in the party's work and in the activity of the state, all mass organizations, and all democratic bodies.

We must pay special attention to developing and preserving the youth of our socialist nation. This is why on this occasion, too, I want to refer to the need to increase the birthrate even more in order to achieve a birthrate of 20 per 1,000. It is each family's responsibility and duty to our homeland's future to raise at least 3-4 children. Giving birth to and bringing up children is one of the supreme duties of each family and primarily of women. It is an objective requirement of observing the very laws of nature.

It is our responsibility and duty, as it was of our forebearers throughout the centuries, to preserve and develop the Romanian people's existence. Everything we are achieving would be useless, if our nation's youth and vigor were not ensured. Children represent the future of our nation! Children are the spring of our people! They represent communism! (loud, enthusiastic applause)

On this occasion, too, I want to turn to the young people and their revolutionary organization -- the Union of Communist Youth -- and to call upon them to always live up to the level of the glorious road traveled by our party, to always act as revolutionaries, to learn about the modern achievements of science and technology, and of human knowledge, to learn and work, and to prepare for being dignified citizens of our homeland, conscious builders of socialism and communism! Dear young friends, it is you historic mission to protect and develop our revolutionary achievements, ensure progress, and to do all you can so that our people can live as free and indepedent people in the communist society and among the ranks of the world's free and independent nations! (loud, vivid applause)

One of the great achievements of socialism and of our party is the achievement of full equality of rights among all working people, irrespective of nationality. Ever since it emerged, the workers movement and the RCP has constantly spoken out against any form of inequality and for full equality of rights among all working people and all citizens, irrespective of their ethnic origin. We are all sons of the same homeland -- Romania! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!") In our joint revolutionary struggle, we overthrew the old system and achieved the socialist revolution. Through our joint work and struggle, we attained all our great achievements which are reason for pride for our people. It is our responsibility to act with even greater determination and to strengthen even more the unity of our whole people within the socialist democracy and unity front!

In acting unitedly and in a revolutionary spirit, we always will be able to ensure our progress! Our people will be victorious under any circumstances, they will be invincible as they have always been and as they will always be! (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

We must constantly bear in mind that the implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society will gradually lead to the disappearance of essential differences, to constantly bringing closer the work and living conditions in cities and villages, and to the homogenization of our society and the creation of a united working people who are complete masters of their destiny.

On this great jubilee, I want to stress once again the great importance of the ideological activity of arming the party with a revolutionary concept of the world and life and of the educational-political activity of fashioning the new man, builder of socialism. In the new stage which we have entered, it is necessary to intensify even more our ideological activity of developing the revolutionary awareness of the party members and the educational-political activity of improving the general cultural level of our people. This overall activity must be based on the revolutionary concept about the world and life, on historical and dialectical meterialism, and on revolutionary humanism, which view man as a supreme creation of nature and which focus their overall activity on the full assertion of the human personality and on ensuring the well-being and happiness of the people and nations. (loud applause)

Proceeding from the great achievements so far, the overall cultural and artistic activity -- literature, music, theater, plastic arts, and other forms of creativity -- must more actively participate in generally improving the cultural level of our people and in educating them.

The educational-political activity must firmly expose and combat nationalism, chauvinism, racism, and any form of mysticism and retrograde bourgeois concepts and must improve revolutionary awareness, patriotism, and the spirit of solidarity and unity among all our people.

We must vigorously develop feelings of solidarity with the working people and with all peoples in the struggle for progress, freedom, and peace.

Creativity in all areas must be permeated by a revolutionary spirit and humanism and must contribute to educating and fashioning revolutionary socialist awareness of the people's masses. Of great importance in this respect is the "Song-to-Romania" national festival, which represents the broadest framework for participation by the people's masses in artistic-cultural activity and in preserving and developing our people's creative genius -- the true collective creator of national culture and art. Only in close connection with the people and with their progressive traditions will art serve the people and progress and will it serve the victory of socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

It is also necessary for the press, radio, television, and all media in our society to constantly perfect and improve their activity to fulfill their important role in uniting the efforts of our whole people and in educating and fashioning their revolutionary awareness. We must constantly bear in mind that a constant improvement in the level of scientific, technical, and cultural knowledge and of the revolutionary awareness constitute decisive factors for our progress in the new stage of our society's development, and of society in general, the people's revolutionary awareness becomes a vigorous force and one could state that it is decisive for the overall development of human society and all the more so for the triumph of socialism and communism, and for the achievement of peace on our planet. (loud, enthusiastic applause)

Dear comrades, on our party's 65th anniversary, we can look back with justified pride on the road we have traveled and our great achievements in socialist revolution and construction. I deem it necessary to say once again that the party, the Communists, and other revolutionaries and patriots have done their duty completely toward the people and homeland and toward the cause of socialism and communism. On this great anniversary, we want to pay great, revolutionary homage to all those who sacrificed their lives for the revolution, the victory of socialism, the development and strengthening of our homeland, the independence and sovereignty of Romania, and socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

On this jubilee, we can state with great conviction that we are looking with complete trust to the future of our people, our homeland, of socialism and communism! We have a large-scale program up to the year 2000. We have a powerful revolutionary party and, above all, we have wonderful people who, throughout their millenary history never bowed before oppressors, wonderful people who struggle and made the greatest sacrifices to preserve their existence and defend it, and today they are following with trust the policy promoted by the RCP which is fully in keeping with the vital interests of the whole nation and will ensure the happy future of our homeland! All this is reason for us to look with trust to the homeland's future and to the victory of socialism and communism on Romanian soil! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, our Pride and Esteem.")

Dear comrades, the workers movement in our country, the first workers party founded in 1893, and the RCP have always been in solidarity with the workers movement, with the parties of the workers class, and with the national liberation movements -- and, at the same time, they have on many occasions enjoyed their solidarity and support.

The Romanian socialists participated in the First Communist International created by Marx and Engels, they participated in the Second Communist International, and took an active part in various international congresses and conferences, thus participating actively in the struggle against World War I.

From its foundation, the RCP participated in the Third Communist International up to the time it was abolished. However, I must stress on this occasion, too, that from the very beginning the Romanian Communists had a number of reservations and spoke out for the establishment of relations within the Third International that would ensure the independence of each communist party.

The Romanian revolutionaries fought on the barricades of the Paris commune, they formed combat detachments in support of the Great October Socialist Revolution, they set up units within international brigades in the struggle against fascism in Spain, and during World War II many Romanian revolutionaries and antifascists struggled in the French resistance against Hitlerite Germany.

There are other facts and evidence of the spirit of solidarity with the antifascist revolutionary movements which has always inspired the progressive, revolutionary forces, and our Communist Party.

I deem it necessary to stress, within this framework, too, the broad support granted by the Romanian party and people to the national liberation movements in the wake of World War II.

The solidarity with the class struggle, with the national liberation movements, and with the struggle against fascism and war has been and will continue to be the main feature of the international policy promoted by our party and state.

We must state that the solidarity with the revolutionary movements, the workers revolutionary parties, and the liberation movements has been and continues to be an invincible force in the struggle for social progress and a sure guarantee for the peace and independence of each nation! (loud applause)

For this purpose, we develop and suport relations of broad solidarity with all communist and workers parties and we are for a new unity based on fully equal rights, respect for each party's right to formulate its policy in keeping with the conditions in each country, on noninterference in domestic affairs. The unity of the communist and workers parties constitutes, in the current serious international situation, a vital necessity for halting the dangerous trend of events and for socioeconomic progress throughout the world.

At the same time, the RCP is developing broad relations and firmly advocates strengthening active solidarity in the struggle for peace and social progress with socialist, social democratic parties and with all forces favoring socialism. We believe that the strengthening of relations of solidarity with these parties is possible on the basis of the principles of equality and noninterference in domestic affairs. We must proceed from the fact that the split in the workers movement emerged in certain historical conditions. However, life has demonstrated that the lack of unity of the workers class and of the socialist and communist forces caused great damage to the struggle for progress and the struggle against fascism and war. At the same time, reality and life, including our own experience, teaches us that when the workers class and all its political organizations and forces have been united, the road of reaction and of war could be barred. True, there are differences in opinion on some important problems, but this should not hamper cooperation and the unity of all those forces.

The RCP believes that we are going through a decisive historical era for the existence of mankind itself. Therefore, we must reflect on things with awareness of the great responsibility we have toward the parties, the workers class, and our peoples, and toward the whole of mankind, and we must act to overcome differences, to achieve a historic reconciliation among the parties of the workers class, among the communists, socialists, social democrats, and other political forces, and to achieve a new and great unity within diversity! Let us give back unity to the workers class and the feeling of its strength in developing society and in ensuring peace and equal cooperation among all nations in the world! (loud, prolonged, applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace and Friendship!")

This is all the more necessary since various theses have emerged of late, according to which, as a result of the changes that have taken place in the social structure, and especially according to developed capitalist countries, the workers class no longer represents the revolutionary force of the past. In my own opinion, such statements regarding the decreased role of the workers class and its revolutionary nature are not all well founded. We have to see the workers class in a broader concept, which should also include the intellectuals, especially technical intellectuals, who from a scientific and technical point of view, represent an important and more advanced part of the workers class.

Second, the improvement in the professional, technical, and cultural standard of the working people does not reduce but increases the role of the workers class in all areas of material and cultural produciton in human society in general.

Thus, one can state that the changes within the ranks of the workers class do not reduce, but increase its role in the overall socioeconomic development even more, both at a national and world level, its role in resolving the great problems of today, and particularly its role in the struggle for disarmament, peace, freedom, and independence. (loud, prolonged, applause)

The RCP will continue to develop its relations with the national liberation movements, with the parties in the developing countries which are struggling for independence and social progress. We view this as part and parcel of the general struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and for peace throughout the world.

At the same time, our party and the socialist democracy and unity front will develop relations with parties and other democratic organizations in all countries. Our cooperation with all political forces and other organizations with different ideological concepts constitute a necessity for changing the trend of events, for the independent and free development of each nation, and for ensuring peace on our planet! (loud, prolonged, applause; chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace and Friendship!")

Dear comrades, within our international activity we are broadly developing relations with all countries, irrespective of social systems. We firmly base our cooperation with other countries on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and on refraining from the use or threat of force. We can state without fear of being mistaken that, through its international policy, Romania has made an important contribution to the assertion of those principles in relations among all states in the world.

We are developing broad relations with the socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors. We attach great importance within this framework to relations with the Soviet Union. We believe that everything must be done to overcome certain differences and to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the socialist countries as a factor of particular importance for the policy of peace and international cooperation.

We continue to expand relations with the developing countries, with the small and medium-sized countries, and with the nonaligned countries, as well as with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We attach particular importance to relations and to scientific-technological and cultural cooperation with all countries.

We are determined to take firm action to implement the long-term program of cooperation among the CEMA member-countries in order to ensure the progress of each national economy and of socialist construction in each country. We will do all we can to contribute to the implementation of the comprehensive program on scientific-technological cooperation, which represents an important factor for the overall development of our countries.

At the same time, we are broadly extending relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all socialist countries.

The developing countries occupy an important place in our economic relations and cooperation. We are determined to continue to expand this cooperation, with a view to overcoming existing difficulties and promoting the strong progress and independent development of each country.

We also extend economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit and on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutual advantage.

We are firmly determined to actively participate in the international division of labor and the exchange of material and cultural assets with all states.

In this respect, I would like to stress the need to improve the entire activity of production sharing, scientific-technical cooperation, and commendable attainment of our export targets. We must always bear in mind that economic exchanges, exports, and imports are an objective requirement and a decisive element of implementing the socio-economic development goals of our socialist fatherland and other peoples in general.

Economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations have not only a great economic significance but also a political one for asserting a real policy of cooperation and peace throughout the world. (loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!", and "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace and Friendship!")

Dear comrades, the international situation continues to be tense and one can even say that it has worsened. This assessment is based on the fact that certain military conflicts have intensified lately, that force was resorted to, and that even more frequent references are made to the need to use force to solve certain contentious issues.

Likewise, the arms race including the nuclear arms race, has continued. One can say that we are at a crucial point for the future of mankind itself. The problem posed now is not whether there will be a war or not, but rather one of a new world war threatening the very existence of life on our planet. The current huge arsenal of nuclear weapons and means of mass destruction, which is capable of destroying mankind several times over, could, if it is used, lead to the disappearance of mankind and the conditions for life on our planet.

The serious accident of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Kiev region highlights the great danger posed by the loss of control over any form of nuclear energy.

Reality proves that similar serious accidents have occured in other countries as well and that a repetition of such accidents cannot be completely excluded in the future.

In view of the need to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, we will have to take steps, on the basis of experience gained thus far, to increase security measures in the utilization of nuclear power plants.

This serious accident has proved, as if we did not already know, that no matter in which European country such an accident may occur, the radiation in various forms and levels of intensity will spread to all states on our continent and even on other continents. The effects of radiation have no boundaries, therefore, security measures are not merely a domestic problem but also concern other states.

Attempts are being made, through various statements, to calm public opinion with regard to the consequences of radioactive contamination. One should not exaggerate, but neither should one underrate the danger of nuclear radiation. Although there is the sad experience of the aftermath of Hiroshima and the many nuclear tests afterward, one can state that one has learned completely all the necessary lessons and is completely familiar with the consequences of long-term nuclear contamination. Therefore, one should approach the nuclear danger most seriously. All the more so, we should be most worried over the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe.

On the basis of the tragic experience of Chernobyl, everyone can now understand the great danger posed by nuclear weapons. A nuclear explosion could accidently take place at any time, even under conditions of peace.

Nuclear weapons are not an additional guarantee for a state that permits their deployment on its territory, as some claim; on the contrary, they increase insecurity and the danger of nuclear explosions and of the destruction of that nation, as well as of other countries and peoples.

Therefore, the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of certain states in Europe is of concern for all European states which are also exposed to the danger of nuclear accidents or to the effects of the utilization of nuclear weapons.

In view of the great danger for all European peoples, we must act before it is too late to eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe and the entire world.

We should do all we can to prevent the militarization of outer space. There can be no antinuclear defense either on earth or in space. Even if one could conceivably develop technical-military means to destroy nuclear missiles in the atmosphere, the effects of nuclear radiation would not be reduced in any way; on the contrary, the destructive results may be even higher.

The only way to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and death is to totally destroy nuclear weapons! (loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!") It is our duty to tell the truth, for the sake of our peoples and the entire mankind!

A great responsibility is borne by the scientists, who best understand the destructive power of the atom and nuclear weapons.

The destructive power of nuclear weapons and nuclear energy in general, when it is unleashed, is not decided by a given social and political system. The destructive nuclear power is not influenced by the capitalist or communist ideology; it is governed by its own physical and chemical laws. Therefore, regardless of political, ideological, or religious concepts, we must work in complete unity to defend mankind from nuclear destruction and ensure peace on our planet.

More than ever before, the key problem of our times is to do everything possible to ensure the existence of mankind and save life on earth! (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!")

The evolution of world developments proves that there are forces and opportunities in today's world to change the course of events, halt the trend toward nuclear catastrophe and the destruction of mankind, proceed to real detente, cooperation, and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and create a world without arms and wars.

After the Geneva meeting last fall between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, the nations hoped that real steps toward nuclear disarmament and detente would be made. Unfortunately, the months since then have not justified these hopes. On the contrary, as I have already said, we have even witnessed certain actions that aggravated the world situation.

Before it is too late, we appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States to act in the spirit of pledges made in Geneva and to do everything to reach appropriate and mutually acceptable agreements along the road of disarmament, primarily nuclear, detente, and cooperation.

In view of the fact that the problems of the defense of peace and life are of concern to all nations, we again appeal to all peoples, regardless of social system and size, to pool their efforts and contribute to the triumph of reason and to the transition to nuclear and overall disarmament!

We actively support the program proposed by the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament in several stages, until the year 2000. We believe that the proposals formulated by the United States and other countries are also a basis for conducting negotiations and reaching appropriate agreements.

We should do everything possible to reach an agreement this year on halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and then proceed to eliminating existing ones.

Likewise, we firmly speak out for reaching an appropriate agreement on halting nuclear tests. We again appeal to the United States to put an end to nuclear tests and join the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union.

We also call on other nuclear states to join the proposals on ending nuclear tests.

The nuclear powers, primarily the United States and the Soviet Union, must realize that if they continue testing and accumulating new nuclear weapons, then other states which do not now possess such weapons may proceed to testing and producing nuclear weapons. The nations cannot accept living indefinitely under the terror of the nuclear threat!

If countries possessing nuclear or other kinds of mass destruction weapons, such as chemical ones, for example, believe that possession of such means, which threaten life itself on our planet, ensure their security and are a deterrent against aggression, then one cannot deny the right of other states also to have such deterrent and defensive means. However, we believe that such a thesis, namely the justification of nuclear weapons as a deterrent against aggression, cannot be accepted in any way. On the contrary, nuclear weapons pose a serious threat to the security and independence of the respective peoples and other nations and to life itself on our planet. Therefore, one should renounce such weapons! Romania believes that security can be attained not by maintaining and developing nuclear weapons, but by destroying them and promoting a real policy of disarmament, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations in the world! The only alternative to a nuclear or chemical war, which would lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet, is disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament! (loud applause; prolonged chants; "Disarmament-Peace!")

In the current international circumstances, Romania believes that, along with measures for gradual nuclear disarmament, it is necessary to adopt a comprehensive program of general disarmament, which should also cover chemical weapons and all conventional and classic armaments. Such a program should provide for a radical reduction, up to at least 50 percent, of all armaments and troops. In this respect, one should establish maximum limits for the armaments and troops that countries, primarily the great powers, may possess and one should envisage the transition, at a certain stage, to limiting the production and commercialization of weapons!

At the same time, one should proceed to appropriately reducing military expenditures and allocating the means thus made available to socioeconomic development, while part of these means should go to support the developing countries.

We firmly advocate that all disarmament measures and programs be implemented under appropriate international verification, with the broad participation of all states.

It is necessary to renounce large-scale military maneuvers, withdraw the fleets of the great powers from the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, generally forego maneuvers in international waters, ensure free navigation for all states, and take any steps deemed necessary to ensure international security and the independence of all nations.

Romania considers that we are at a decisive crossroads, I repeat, for the existence of the world itself. Therefore, the adoption of a comprehensive disarmament program, with emphasis on nuclear and chemical disarmament, is a vital prerequisite for all nations. We are convinced that it is possible to achieve appropriate agreements in this respect and we reiterate the Romanian people's appeal to all nations in the world to join forces and act before it is too late to impose disarmament and defend the supreme right of peoples to life, existence, freedom, and lasting peace! (loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Peace!" and "Disarmament-Peace!")

We will take further resolute steps to develop cooperation with all Balkan countries and turn our region into an area without nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases. We also support the creation of such areas in northern and central Europe and on other continents. We believe that the creation of such areas without nuclear and chemical weapons and foreign military bases can make a very great contribution to a Europe and a world of security and peace, without nuclear weapons, armament, and wars.

We resolutely speak out for concluding the Stockholm Conference on Confidence -- Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe with ever better results and speedily reaching an agreement at the Vienna talks on forces and armaments reduction in central Europe. We also deem it necessary to intensify the activity of the Geneva disarmament conference.

In view of the particularly serious situation in Europe, we speak out for strengthening cooperation between European countries in order to rapidly eliminate nuclear, chemical, and other armaments and creating a united Europe with diverse social systems.

All European peoples should realize that nuclear weapons are an urgent real danger, not something that lies in the future. We should not adopt a waiting posture and see from which direction the wind blows and whether it will carry the radiation to others or to us. This is not a solution! The solution is to rapidly remove nuclear weapons from Europe! (loud prolonged applause; prolonged chants: "Disarmament-Peace!")

Events in the Mediterranean have proved that now, more than ever before, the European countries should adopt a more independent policy, so as not to be drawn into a military conflict against their wishes and interests.

In this respect, I believe that the Tokyo declaration adopted by the seven states on the so-called issues of terrorism raises the great danger of new acts of military aggression against certain independent countries. It is necessary to put an end once and for all to any such actions! We must do everything possible to save Europe from a destructive war and increase the role of our continent in international life, in the resolution of great problems, and in the promotion of the independent socioeconomic development of nations.

Our country speaks out for halting all military actions and the use of threat of force and solving problems between states through negotiations and talks alone.

In this spirit, we advocate an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. We believe it necessary to achieve a lasting and just peace, which should ensure the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, with the creation of their own independent state, and the integrity and security of all states in that region.

We speak out for ending the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, renouncing any military actions, and proceeding to solving the problems through negotiations.

We resolutely support the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people and the South-West African People's Organization and we speak out against any military actions carried out by South Africa both in Namibia and against its neighbors. We most firmly condemn the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

Since there has been a lot of talk recently about the problems of world terrorism, I would like to stress again that terrorist actions and state terrorism pose a great danger to international peace and cooperation. Terrorism has never been and cannot be under any circumstances a form of the political and national liberation struggle. However, it is necessary to realize that the elimination of terrorism presupposes the removal of the causes that stimulate it. Military reprisals against the civilian population, including men, women, and children, as well as bombings and other forms of state terrorism are not the way to combat terrorism. On the contrary, such actions can cause an intensification of terrorism.

Dear comrades, the evolution of the world economic life and the aggravation of the economic crisis have brought about a serious worsening of the situation of developing countries, the foreign debts of which have reached almost one trillion dollars. One must openly state that the financial-banking system and the policy of high interest rates promoted by the developed capitalist countries, primarily the United States, bear the main responsibility for the situation that has been created. As a matter of fact, the financial capital has become today the main factor for neocolonialist oppression and exploitation.

Seven great industrial capitalist states recently held a meeting in Tokyo. They adopted several declarations, iancluding one on economic matters. Letting alone the fact that world economic problems and contemporary world problems cannot be resolved by one or another group of states but only by all states, primarily within the United Nations, we must say that the Tokyo statements -- I am referring particularly to that on economics -- indicate an orientation preserve the dominant position of financial capital and imperialism and to ignore the interests of other countries, primarily the developing countries.

References to steps to find certain individual solutions to various problems concerning the debt and other matters are not enough. The serious problems of underdevelopment cannot be solved by making vague promises, while continuing the old policy of neocolonialist oppression and domination, but rather by completely eliminating this policy and promoting a truly new policy of equality among all nations! (loud and prolonged applause)

We believe it is necessary to put an end to this state of affairs and sort of orientation and take steps to attain a new international order and find global solutions to the problem of the debts of developing countries. In this respect, Romania considers it very important to organize an international conference within the United Nations, with the participation of developing countries and developed states, in order to find global solutions to the problems of underdevelopment and formulate the principles governing a new world economic order, with a view to overcoming the current world crisis and resuming large-scale economic activities, which can ensure each nation's socioeconomic development and international cooperation in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage. It is in the interest of all states, including the developed capitalist ones, to speedily find solutions to the serious problems of the world economic situation through negotiations.

We speak out for further strengthening solidarity and cooperation among developing countries. We highly value the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the serious political, military, and economic problems of the world.

Therefore, we deem it necessary to do everything to overcome certain conflicts and differences between nonaligned countries and Third World countries, in general, with a view to strengthening the unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Generally speaking, Romania advocates the enhancement of cooperation among all small and medium-sized countries, as a prerequisite for their active participation in solving the great problems of international life.

It is necessary to further increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in world life, in democratizing relations between states, and in creating the proper framework for the participation of all countries in the resolution of the serious problems of the contemporary world.

Although the international situation is particularly serious, we look confidently to the future. We are absolutely convinced that it is within the power of peoples, through united and firm action, to change the course of events, halt the course toward a catastrophe, ensure the path of detente and the triumph of reason, and impose disarmament, peace, and peaceful cooperation among all nations! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, Peace, and Friendship!")

Dear comrades, on the 65th anniversary of the party, let us solemnly pledge to continue to do everything to increase our Coummunist Party's leading role in all spheres of activity, this being a sure guarantee of fulfilling all our future goals! (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Let us resolutely work to unflinchingly implement the 1986 plan and the entire 5-year plan in order to proceed to a higher stage of development and raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and civilization!

We are engaged on a full upward course toward the high peaks of the communist civilization. As I have said on many other occasions, this is and will not be an easy road. We will have to overcome many obstacles -- the conquering of mountain peaks by mountaineers also requires particular efforts and sometimes sacrifices must also be made. All the more so, conquering peaks which amount to mankind's golden dream cannot be done without struggle, hardships, and, if necessary, even sacrifices. We must do everything to conquer these peaks and scale as fast as we can the bright peaks of the classless society and the golden dream, communism! (loud and prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Heroism, Romania-Communism!")

Throughout the climb, we should be guided unflinchingly by and always apply the principles of scientific socialism, the historic decisions of the 13th congress, and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism! Guided by all this, we will be victorious! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause. Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu-Romania, our Pride and Esteem!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

We should never forget that the supreme goal of all the party's work and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society is the well-being and happiness of all the people and the continuous strengthening of our fatherland and Romania's independence and sovereignty! Therefore, we must always serve the people, unite their forces, and work together with the masses! Only thus can we emerge victorious! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

From the high rostrum of this great festive manifestation, I extend to the Communists and all our people best wishes for new successes and great fulfillment and satisfaction in work and life! Much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged cheers. Chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!", and "Ceausescu-Romania!, Our Pride and Esteem!")

Long live our glorious Communist Party, the leading force of our nation for new victories and successes! (loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Long live our wonderful people, conscious builder of their communist future, and may they live in happiness and brotherhood! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Long live the SR of Romania and may it become ever more proud, strong, free, and independent! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, our Pride and Esteem!")

Long live solidarity with all progress and anti-imperialist forces! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Long live the cooperation of all peoples in the struggle for disarmament and peace and for a better and more just world! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!", and "Ceausescu-Peace!". In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and unity, all those present stand up to give prolonged cheers, for minutes on end, for our glorious party and for Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

PUBLIC OPINION CONDEMNS RSA'ACTS OF AGGRESSION'

AU200839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0705 GMT 20 May 86

["Public Opinion in Romania Firmly Condemns New South African Acts of Aggression" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- Public opinion in Romania has learned with deep concern and indignation about the new acts of aggression of the Pretoria racist regime against neighbouring African countries -- Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, sovereign and independent states. These terrorist acts prove that the Pretoria regime perseveres in its military raids on independent countries, raising new obstacles to the settlement of the complex problems confronting Southern Africa.

Romanian public opinion energetically condemns South Africa's military attacks which are an infringement of the international law, a flagrant violation of the independence of UN member states. The new aggression of South Africa is all the more reprovable as it adds to other armed attacks carried out along the years which were each time resolutely blamed by world public opinion, and condemned by the Security Council and other international forums.

Firmly demanding an end to all violations of the independence and sovereignty of the Front-Line States, Romanian public opinion reasserts its full solidarity with the friendly peoples of Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, with the fight of the majority population of South Africa for freedom, justice and a dignified life, for the abolition of the anachronic apartheid policy and the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism from the African continent.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT 16 MAY

AU161748 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, returned this evening to Bucharest from his friendship and working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; secretaries of the party Central Committee; members of the Central Committee, the State Council, and the government; leaders of central institutions and public organizations; and other officials. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were offered flowers by Romanian and Soviet Pioneers. The USSR charges d'affairs ad interim to Bucharest and members of the embassy staff were present.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS USSR YOUTH LEADER MISHIN

AU201935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- The delegation of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of the Soviet Union, headed by Viktor M. Mishin, first secretary of the CC of the LYCL, who are paying a visit to Romania as guests of the CC of the UCY. [sentence as received] During the talks, stress was laid on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Soviet youth, which develop continuously, in the spirit of the traditional links between the two parties, countries and peoples.

A fruitful exchange of views was made on a series of current aspects of the international youth movement, and the two organizations' joint wish was expressed to further make an active contribution to the achievement and consolidation of the young generation's unity in the struggle for peace, disarmament, independence and freedom, for a better and more just world.

During the visit, a programme of bilateral cooperation between the Union of Communist Youth and the Leninist Young Communist League over 1986-1990 was signed.

On May 20 a press conference was held at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union, during which V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, presented the leading preoccupations of the Soviet youth in point of fulfilling the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Referring to the relations between the youth organizations in the USSR and Romania, the speaker pointed out the special importance of the recent interview between Mikhail Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu for their development and amplification, for strengthening the friendship between the Soviet and the Romanian youth.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU191853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/5/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on May 19 Song Ping, state councillor, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania. The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and wishes from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Shao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and from the other members of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China. At the same time, referring to his visit to Romania he assessed highly the achievements scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the RCP, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu in the work of building the socialist society.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed in turn best wishes of good health and success in activity to Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, to the other members of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China. The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. They emphasized with satisfaction the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples that recorded in recent years a fruitful and ever upward course in full harmony with the understandings and accords reached during the summit meetings in Bucharest and Beijing. At the same time, taking account of the two countries' plans and programs of economic and social development, the wish was expressed to further stengthen the collaboration between Romania and China in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest. Emphasis was placed on the role incumbent upon the central planning bodies in the two countries in the attainment of the important targets set for the intensification of the long-term cooperation in production, the increasing and diversification of the commercial exchanges, the general expansion of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration to the benefit of both peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of socialism and peace. During the interview they also approached aspects of the world political life, stressing that in the current international situation that continues to be dramtic, all peoples should intensify the efforts for halting the dangerous arms race and achieving disarmament, nuclear above all, for ensuring peace.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee. Yu Hongliang, Bucharest ambassador of the People's Republic of China, was present.

Trade Accord Signed

AU201934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1354 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- Talks were held in Bucharest over May 16-20 between the delegations of the central planning bodies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, possibilities and ways were examined conductive to a deepening of economic and technical-scientific cooperation in areas of joint interest, to the expansion and diversification of the two countries' exchanges of commodities, with a view to implementing the resolutions adopted during the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings. Moreover, information was exchanged on the two planning bodies' major preoccupations.

At the end of the talks, between Birlea Chairman, of the State Planning Committee, and Song Ping, state councillor, chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed an aide-memoire.

PETRE MEETS WITH PRC RAILWAYS MINISTER

AU201924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1351 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Ion Petre, deputy minister of Romania, received on May 20 Ding Guangen, minister of railways of the People's Republic of China, who paid a visit to Romania. Possibilities were looked into of developing the Romanian-Chinese technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation in railway transport.

STOIAN RECEIVES PRC NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION

AU201937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1348 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- A delegation of journalists of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, led by Mu Qing, CC of the Chinese Communist Party member, director general of the CHINESE NEWS AGENCY, concluded, on Tuesday, their friendly visit on an exchange-of-experience basis to Romania, upon the invitation of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES. The delegation conducted talks with AGERPRES and SCINTEIA newspaper executives, with a view to boosting information exchanges, they had interviews at the Foreign Affairs Ministry and other central institutions and party and state bodies, and visited economic, social and cultural units in Bucharest and Iasi and Suceava Counties. At the end of their visit, the delegation were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

UN STAFF PROTESTS 'RESIGNATION' OF OFFICIAL

AU081853 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] United Nations, New York, May 8 (AFP) -- The U.N. staff Thursday protested a decision by the Romanian Government to bar a Romanian official from returning to his job as head of the U.N. Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).

The row over Liviu Bota started in December when he was "recalled for consultation." Bucharest sent Mr. Bota's letter of resignation to the U.N., but it was later learned that he was being held against his will.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met Romania's U.N. Ambassador Teodor Marinescu on Wednesday and ordered another meeting Friday to discuss Mr. Bota who has been a U.N. official for 15 years, officials said. Mr. Perez de Cuellar has refused to accept Mr. Bota's resignation unless he is allowed to go personally to Geneva or New York to hand it in.

The U.N. Staff Union said it "considers the recent actions of the Government of Romania to be a violation of the principle of independence of the international civil service which should be condemned in the strongest terms."

Some U.N. officials have said Mr. Bota was the victim of a "battle of the clans" within the Bucharest leadership, possibly because he was closely linked to ex-Foreign Minister Stefan Andrey who left his post last November.

Mr. Bota's family is still in Geneva.

ION NICOLAE VISITS BAHDAD, MEETS OFFICIALS

For Baghdad coverage of the visit to Iraq by Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae, including talks with officials, see the Iraq section of the 19 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OPREA RECEIVES POLISH NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT

AU162050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1986 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on May 16 Wladyslaw Baka, president of the National Bank of Poland, who visited Romania. During the interview, emphasis was placed on the good Romanian-Polish relations of collaboration which, in the spirit of the summit understandings, devlop continuously, to the benefit of both countries and peoples. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the fruitful collaboration in finance and banking, as well as on the possibilities at hand to expand it in future.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DEVELOPING WITH MOROCCO

AU082138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/5/1986 -- Work started on the natural gas deposit of Meskala (Essaouira basin) in the presence of the Moroccan minister of energy and mining, Mohamed Fettah, to the tapping and opening of which experts of the Romanian organization for economic cooperation with foreign countries "Rompetrol" also contributed through know-how and technical assistance. Economic cooperation between Romania and Morocco has developed at a steady pace and in various forms in important domains like oil and mining, transport, the power industry, agriculture. Numerous ventures were carried out or are under way for the identification or exploitation of copper deposits at Ouansimi, the building of Nador and Ras Kebdana ports, the granting of technical assistance and the delivery of biological material for the growth of oleaginous plants, the supply of studies and designs for low-voltage electric lines as well as of various power equipment. Bilateral commercial exchanges grew nearly fourfold in the last ten years.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH CROATIAN LC CONGRESS

17 May Session

LD172214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0808 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Opening this morning's discussion in the Commission for the Development and Self-Managing Transformation of Social Activities Vjekoslav Koprivnjak recalled that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia could have successfully carried out a socialist revolution because it was capable of correctly analyzing social reality and recognizing possibilities for revolutionary changes and the force of these changes. We, too, must today, through analysis of social reality and process, be able to recognize what is really new, what pulls society forward, what is the meaning of the continuity of the revolution and, and on the other hand, what is old and is pulling us backward, and does not resolve the problems we are faced with.

Koprivnjak stressed that his warning is necessary because such stances openly offered to society as a solution are often contrary to socialist self-management, the policy of brotherhood and unity, and national equality. In his opinion, we are faced with a merciless criticism of everything that exists, primarily in the function of discrediting this society. On the social scene we are again faced with nationalism in both its variants -- separatist and unitarianist. The LC must wage uncompromisingly an ideo-political struggle against such phenomena, Koprivnjak concluded.

Taking part in the discussion in the Commission for Development and Socialist Self-Management Transformation of Social Activities, Davor Sosic made the assessment that our public information media have made a very great and significant contribution to the struggle which in the inter-congress period the LC of Croatia was conducting for the further development of the socialist revolution and of self-management relations. In his view the LC's basic organization in editorial boards and in public information media should be a more conspicuous focal point of ideas and the place where ideo-political discussions and differentiations take place. Of course, not in the destructive, anarchist sense of the word, but in the sense of building ideological and action unity of the communists in the realm of public information, said Sosic.

"In saying this I am thinking in terms of the entire Yugoslav nation, and of the publications which mainly concern themselves with excesses and which in an unprofessional and scandalous manner dig into the past and the present, especially of the LC and of the revolutionary forces which waged the battle for a self-management socialist Yugoslavia."

Privatization is something which poses a serious threat to our public information media, said Sosic in conclusion, stressing that a great deal still has to be done in the struggle against sensationalism and vulgar commercialism.

Despite considerable difficulties and the restricted material conditions, restrictive policy, a high rate of inflation and a fall in the share of the social activities in the national income, they developed successfully and significant results were achieved.

This was the assessment made in the debate in the Commission for Development and Socialist Self-Management Transformation of Social Activities in which 68 people took part. They supported in principle the draft congress documents and the basic stands of the introductory report submitted by Dr Stipe Suvar.

The assessment was made that the resistance and the idea that social activities are merely an expression of social demand which has to be financed and is, therefore, subject to all the restrictions must be broken more firmly. Those who took part in the debate warned that it is not only the development of political awareness about the importance of science which is requried; an effective and forward-looking development policy is required as well. Above all practical moves are required which will insure more than they have done so far -- that research work, scientific work, and creative ideas can tangibly and concretely become the production force of development. During the debate the most attention was focused on the transformation of education and upbringing along self-management lines.

The seriousness of the material position of the educational activities was stressed and the resolute stance expressed about the need to arrest a drop in the resources set aside for these activities. The LC must become more involved in the processes to define the long-term plans of cadre changes based on the development plans of the organizations of associated labor. Considerable attention was paid to the development of health activities. The problems stemming from the inadequate material position of the health service were pointed out. Investments into the health service and into medical welfare are out of step with the constant growth of the requirements of the population for modern medical protection. It was concluded that more than up to now the health service must be directed toward health rather than against the disease.

Material troubles should not threaten the basic social function and importance of culture and creative effort. As was stressed in the discussion, the problems of culture are not of a material nature. They involve a lack of feeling for and of championship for the cultural heritage and contemporary creative work. An awareness of culture which is created by everyone, which is required by, and which belongs to everyone has to be developed. The participants in the discussion made the assessment that the basic orientation of public information media in our republic during the preceding period had been a positive one. Information media have made a significant contribution to the struggle waged by the LC of Croatia for the development of socialist revolution and self-management relations.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY APPOINTS COMMISSION DIRECTORS

Commission Directors Chosen

LD202344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 20 May 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 20 May (TANJUG) -- At a session held today, the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly among other things reappointed Zdenko Svete as president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council's Commission for Relations With Religious Communities. Tito Kosti was appointed director of the Institute for Urban Planning and Protection of Human Environment.

MONTENEGRO SAWP CONFERENCE ON ELECTIONS

LD210351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Titograd 20 May (TANJUG) -- The Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference today assessed that the delegate elections in this republic had been successfully carried out because of the timely involvement of all members of the front and their readiness to struggle for the consistent implementation of established principles and criteria of the cadre policy.

Those people who were proposed and elected to delegates or to responsible positions, from the municipality to the federation, were the ones who had earned the confidence shown in them through their knowledge and moral qualities, and, through their work, they have shown the ability and readiness to be involved in overcoming the difficulties that society faces.

A thorough analysis, though, should certainly be carried out regarding the behavior of electoral bodies in some municipalities and their attitude toward candidates of Albanian nationality -- that is, of Muslim nationality, who were on open electoral lists and got visibly fewer number of votes than other candidates.

The Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference today elected Ramiz Bambur, hitherto member of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, its new president. Vojislav Mijuskovic, hitherto secretary of the Montenegro SAWP Republican Conference, was reelected to the same post.

KOSTA BULATOVIC SPEECH 'UNPLANNED' AT STUDENICA

AU202003 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] The celebration of the 800th anniversary of the Studenica Monastery will probably be put among the most significant cultural events in our country. This was the celebration of one of the greatest treasuries of Serbian culture. However, there was an unpleasant tone given to this jubilee by the speech Kosta Bulatovic from Kosovo Polje made to the people gathered there. Milisav Milic reports:

Kosta Bulatovic from Kosovo Polje, a worker in the Kosovo Export Agricultural-Industrial Combine, better known to the public as the first signatory of the petition of 2011 Serbs, has appeared unplanned, outside of the program of this significant celebration, and with an aim completely separated from the great jubilee. In his speech prepared in advance, he reiterated the already-known slogans and theses, but he also took the opportunity to say something more about himself, about the petition, and about the recent arrest. Violence, suffering, persecution of Serbs are only some of the synonyms [as heard] that Kosta Bulatovic most frequently pronounces.

At the moment of his euphoria, Kosta Bulatovic was interrupted and removed from the podium in front of the Church of the Mother of God. The Serbianism of Kosta Bulatovic was interrupted by a priest in charge of the protocol. To the uninformed people present, Kosta Bulatovic's speech sounded attractive and (?convincing), so there was no absence of applause. However, for the informed people, his speech at this celebration was nothing but an incident, a dark spot on the great jubilee of Serbian culture and the well-organized celebration which had been dignified and festive until that moment.

The uniformed people even chanted slogans to Bulatovic, and he obviously lost his way and sailed into the waters of nationalism in which he has ample support from notorious nationalists, verious renegades, and enemies of Yugoslavia.

Although he starts his speeches from positions apparently similar to those of the LC, that is, from demands that the situation in Kosovo should be cleared up, by giving a nationalist meaning to these demands, Kosta Bulatovic is contributing to the deepening of Kosovo divisions which we paid dearly for in the recent past.

BORBA DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION

AU181756 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 86 p 2

[Z. Cerovic article: "Use and Misuse of Freedom"]

[Text] Socialism as a social system based on the idea of liberating man and labor "must all the time open perspectives of incomparably broader democratic rights and human freedoms than the bourgeois parliamentary system has ever established," Edvard Kardelj wrote not so long ago. Socialist self-managing democracy is a new breakthrough reaching further into the region of greater freedoms even in comparison with other socialist societies, because it essentially changes their character and quality.

Although freedom has always been a means of struggle to liberate man from nautral and social forces, he has never been able to fight alone, but together with other people, associated with them in work and creation. That determines the contents and scope of freedoms in every society, including a self-managing one. For, as Kardelj noted in "The Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management": "A man can be free to the extent and in the measure in which all other people are free. This is why freedom, even in a 'most ideal' democratic system, will still be limited to where it encroaches on the freedom of other people, precisely because of their own freedom."

Negative Politicization

These short remarks seem to be inevitable when one is talking about the draft resolution on the realization of freedoms, rights, and responsibilities of the man and citizen in the socialist self-managing system that has been prepared for the 13th LCY congress. There is no doubt that many people will ask why the highest assembly of Yugoslav Communits decided to adopt such a resolution; that is, what were the reason to treat those problems within a special congress document.

The first reason lies in the fact that the key question for every progressive movement, and especially for the vanguard of the workers class in the center of the struggle for building humane socialist relations, is the struggle to extend freedoms and rights of man. Although our society has made a large step in that direction there are still many unconquered areas of freedom. Our society is not immune from denial, limits, and misuse of some basic rights and freedoms on the part of bureaucratized centers of aliented power or groups or individuals who have seized too much power for themselves. A current example in this respect is the example of Kosovo, and not only of Kosovo. It is just because of this that the LC's constant return to the problems of freedoms and human rights is posed as an essential question of its revolutionary activity on changing social relations and freeing man and labor.

The second reason lies in the fact that while reexamining the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, one more and more frequently stresses the need to more significantly turn toward the problems of rights, freedoms, and responsibilities of man and citizens as a basic prerequisite for the democratization of society and more efficient functioning of the entire political system.

The third reason is the consequence of certain trends on the world level. Namely, an excessive politicization, primarily, a negative one, of human freedoms and rights has been pushed forward during recent years.

One tries to turn the problems of rights and freedoms into a ground for bloc competition. Signs of those tendencies can be seen in our society too.

Endangered Rights

The fourth reason is conditioned by certain tendencies in the contemporary world, the aim of which is the further universalization of basic, personal, and political, and recently more and more social and socioeconomic rights. "Our country," the Draft Resolution on Freedoms and Rights says, "has been active in the United Nations all the time and is making a considerable contribution in this sphere. The LCY most harshly condemns and makes its contribution to the struggle against all kinds and forms of radical discrimination, apartheid, terrorism, and all forms of infringing, violating, or jeopardizing human freedoms and rights in the contemporary world."

The development of socioeconomic relations is of a special importance for the realization of freedom and rights of man in socialist self-managing society, because the complex of the most important freedoms and rights of man and citizens, on which his entire material and social position is based, is realized through these socioeconomic relations. Therefore, the draft of this congress resolution especially stresses the "obligation of those people who are working with social means to use those means in an economical and socioeconomically suitable way, to increase the value of those means and on that basis to ensure a constant development of production forces."

The resolution on the realization of freedoms and rights and responsibilities of man and citizen in a self-managing society stresses that "the realization of freedoms and rights of the worker and the confirmation of socialist self-managing society as truly democratic and humane is not possible without the essential strengthening of the worker's position in the process of production and division, and of his influence on the process of self-managing and social decisionmaking on the whole."

The resolution especially notes the need for an energetic struggle of the communists in implementing laws and returning confidence in the social and legal security and strengthening responsibility. Ensuring a complete freedom of man in expressing his national affiliation, cherishing and developing his national culture and identity, and realizing relations of equality is of a particular importance for our multinational community. Ensuring that man and citizen perform his duties in conformity with the constitution is a condition for realizing all those freedoms and rights.

Practice and Life

"The LCY stresses," this document says, "that constant struggle is necessary in order to consistently implement progressive, social, constitutional, and legal provisions that pertain to human rights, freedom, and duties, and to turn normative solutions into daily social practice. Only the interdependence of freedoms and rights with duties and responsibilities of the man and citizen can ensure the elimination of all forms of misuse and manipulations of freedom and rights, as well as limiting and violating them."

In the conditions of social crisis in which many moral and social values are devalued, the area of misuse and manipulations of certain freedoms and rights is expanding in the sphere of the freedom of artistic and scientific creation, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion.

The LC is striving to make impossible such socioeconomic and political relations that would retard social process, although they are hiding behind alleged "freedomloving" and "democratic" pretexts.

Let us say in conclusions that this congress document stresses the need for a resolute differentiation on these questions and for a strengthening of the force of personal example set by an LCY member. Nothing can justify the misuse of a public office in the organs of power, self-managing, and other organs, for such a misuse always undermines freedom and self-managing and other rights of man and citizen. The LC cannot contain people who display wealth through exploitation of the labor of others, through speculation, and through misuse of position. Therefore, the LC organizations and organs must focus their activities on the strengthening of social control, a regular and responsible analysis of the manner in which basic self-managing rights are realized, and the struggle for constitutionality and the rule of law. The LCY must be a bearer of new social consciousness in which the struggle for the freedom and rights of man and citizen is in fact shown as the content of the struggle for the continuity of the revolution.

SFRY MACEDONIANS SEND LETTER TO PAPANDREOU

LD191934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Skopje, May 19 (TANJUG) -- All the Greek governments in the past forty years, including the present government of Premier Andreas Papandreou, have offended the population of Aegean Macedonia, says an open letter sent to the Athens government by emigrants from that Greek province who gathered in the city of Skopje, republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia.

Some 700 of 2,000 Aegean Macedonians who, as children in 1948, were displaced in several European countries, Canada and Australia now live in Yugoslavia's constituent republic of Macedonia. From their gathering they sent a letter of protest to Premier Papandreou against the suppression of the national and political rights of the Macedonian national minority in Greece.

Emigrants from Aegean Macedonia charge the Greek Government with refusing to have any communication with them through diplomatic and consular representations, with withholding from them their rights to the heritage of their ancestors, with not permitting them to visit their native areas and with making impossible for them to contact their relatives and attend weddings and burials of their kin.

By such conduct the Greek Government violated the U.N. General Declaration on Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the signers of the letter emphasized.

Disagreement with such treatment of the so-called Macedonian question, enlivened again through Premier Papandreou's recent statements, was voiced today by Yugoslavia's union of historians. At their session in Belgrade, the Yugoslav historians evaluated without any complaint that Papandreou's statements were not only antiMacedonian but also anti-Yugoslav ones, since they negated the existence of the Macedonian people as an integral part of the Yugoslav community.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAID ON 'FRONTLINE' STATES CONDEMNED

LD191548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with the armed aggressive actions by the Republic of South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia, the Federal Secre-Sectretariat for Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement: The aggressive armed actions by South African troops against three independent and nonaligned countries in the south of Africa -- Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia -- represent the most flagrant in the series of deliberate and ruthless attacks on the integrity and sovereignty of these countries which are our friends, a direct threat to peace and a flagrant violation of international law, especially of the UN Charter.

Yugoslavia denounces most vehemently the aggressive actions by the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and expresses its full solidarity and support for the frontline countries and for the liberation movements in the south of Africa in their struggle to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity and against apartheid.

Yugoslavia will work most resolutely to ensure that these armed attacks on the frontline countries -- Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia -- which represent a challenge to the peace-loving world, are most vehemently denounced by the international community, says the statement issued by the Federal Secretariat of Roreign Affairs.

EC FOOD BAN 'DISCRIMINATORY, BASELESS'

AU171854 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 86 p 2

[Dragan Vukobratovic commentary: "Fishing in Muddy Waters"]

[Excerpts] The EC foreign ministers decision which bans until 31 May the imports of food from six East European countries, but also from Yugoslavia, has surprised our public and made it indignant, particularly since it appears that many people, even in the EC countries, do not quite understand the "criteria" according to which the countries have been included on this "black list."

It is clear even at first sight that the decision was not motivated so much by care for the health of the population in these 12 countries as it was motivated by some other, discriminatory, and protectionist reasons. This impression is particulary strong in the case of Yugoslavia, which was put on the list as an afterthought, at the specific insistence, as one can hear from several sides, of Italy, France, and the Netherlands.

Speaking about our country, even the commentators of some West European newspapers, for which one could not always say that they are politically "favorable" to us, fail to find a logical answer to the question why this discriminatory measure was taken against Yugoslavia. Or to put it more correctly, they do find an answer, but this answer does not exactly flatter those who voted in favor of this decision.

It is, lastly, also known that the measures of protecting and controlling food products which were taken in Yugoslavia were equal to or were even more rigorous than the measures taken, for instance, in Austria and Switzerland, countries which, however, were not hit by discrimination.

Because of all this, the "regret and concern" with which the SFRY Government received the measures taken in Brussels are more than justified; it assessed them as unilateral, baseless, and opposed to the letter and spirit of the agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC. The reasons for concern are even greater if one knows that the measures were adopted without any prior notification to our government or any consultation with respective Yugoslav state organs, which also constitutes a crude violation of the clauses of the agreement.

After all this it is difficult to avoid the impression that these discriminatory moves against the Yugoslav economy are taken, not just by coincidence, at the beginning of the new tourist season and before the resumption of talks with the EEC at the end of June this year. It seems that it suits somebody precisely at this moment to present Yugoslavia as an exceptionally irradiated area which is therefore a health hazard.

Does this mean that the Chernobyl disaster came to somebody in West Europe as a gift from the gods, in a situation when black clouds began to gather over tourism in some Mediterranean countries because of terrorism and the aggravation of relations in the Mediterranean?

It appears that putting Yugoslavia on the "black list" was to serve as an "argument" to those who even before that opposed an expansion of trade between our country and the EC. Is it necessary to specially stress that these are the forces who like a constant Yugoslav foreign trade deficit in this trade?

Of course, nobody is surprised that such forces exist. It would be more than sad, however, if such policy toward our country, despite the existing agreement, would receive wide support among the official EC structures. This would be, ultimately, opposed to the vital interests of the West European 12, whose official representatives have until now always tended to increase, above all, economic links with all the countries, including ours.

It should therefore be hoped that the respective EC commission will, at its meeting called for 20 May, reexamine and revise this decision by the foreign ministers, which is indeed one-sided, baseless, and unjustified.

BODY PROPOSES DEBATE ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

AU202006 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Assembly of the Self-Managing Interest Community of the Vojvodina electric power generation industry has extended support to the proposal sent to the Vojvodina Assembly that the question of the construction of a nuclear power plant in the province be examined. The delegates of this assembly required of the electric power generation industry that it make a program of preparatory works and expenditure of funds for building the nuclear power plant, as well as that all interest sides be informed about this. In this way one could decide in a democratic way whether a nuclear power plant should be build in Vojvodina.

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POLISH POSITION ON STOCKHOLM ISSUES DESCRIBED

AU021408 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Poland's position at the Stockhom Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe was the subject under discussion at a meeting of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs held on 24 April under the chairmanship of Deputy Jozef Czyrek.

Presenting Poland's position, minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski said that the conference, which opened on 17 January 1985 at the foreign minister level, had become a new and important channel in multilateral negotiations between East and West. From the very beginning the course of the conference was difficult and at times even confrontational. Differences in the positions of Warsaw Pact and NATO members on ways of achieving the goals contained in the mandate manifested themselves clearly, as did differences between neutral and nonaligned states on more than one occasion. The mandate, which was adopted in Madrid on 6 September 1983, envisaged the first stage of the Stockholm conference being devoted to the adoption of a "series of mutually complementary measures for confidence building and security aimed at reducing the risk of a military confrontation in Europe." The package of proposals announced by the 16 NATO states bore a purely technical and military character. This package limited the proposed security and confidence-building measures to conventional land-based forces and placed emphasis on the need to increase "openness" and the "visibility" of armed forces and the "predictability" of military activity.

The minister pointed out that in contrast to this technical and limited position, one that is divorced from existing political and military realities, Poland, the USSR, and other socialist states proposed a broad approach that also encompassed military and technical means but was aimed primarily at finding political measures to reduce the danger of both conventional and nuclear war in Europe. These measures entailed the adoption by nuclear powers of a commitment not to be the first side to use nuclear weapons, the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force, the maintenance of peaceful relations, no increases in military spending, the removal of chemical weapons from Europe, and the creation of a nuclear-free zone. The philosophy of confidence-building and security presented by the socialist states had a fundamental bearing on the course of the conference and on thought about concrete tasks. This is because it is not possible to improve the political and military situation in Europe by move of a purely military and technical nature. These are required as part of a complete system for confidence-building and security. Political measures attesting to the intentions and political will of the sides involved are nevertheless of equal importance in this respect.

Recalling the constructive and flexible approach of the socialist countries at the Stockholm conference, Minister Orzechowski stated that they had not hitherto met with a similarly constructive approach on the part of the NATO states. That is why there are no grounds for satisfaction and optimism concerning the envisaged end results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

So far preliminary agreement has been reached on parts of a document concerning less controversial matters and frequently amounting to more than a repetition of working contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe or the conference mandate. To enter the second stage of the Stockholm that of disarmament, the first stage, concerning confidence-building and security measures, must end with positive results. The best solution would be the adoption of a series of appropriate measures before the preparatory meeting for the fall meeting of the CSCE states in Vienna.

The minister of foreign affairs stressed that Poland's active involvement in this important forum for European dialogue, the Stockholm conference, is of fundamental importance for the strengthening of our state's position in the international arena and is yet more evidence of Poland's return to a high position among the socialist states. Our participation shows that Poland is an important element in East-West dialogue and there can be no return to detente without Poland's participation.

Minister Orzechowski also replied to questions concerning various aspects of Polish foreign policy put to him by Sejm deputies.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES BERN CSCE PARTICIPANTS

LD162352 Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bern, May 16 -- The head of the Polish delegation to the Bern meeting of experts on contacts between people from the 35 countries which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Dr Jerzy M. Nowak, took the floor today to evaluate the current state of debates a week before the end of the meeting.

He stated that, like other delegations, the Polish delegation also thinks that ending the Bern meeting with an adoption of joint recommendations for the political meeting of the participants in the CSCE to be held this autumn in Vienna was a significant matter in view of the CSCE process, East-West relations, and in view of the public opinion's expectations in European countries.

These aims can be achieved through the balancing of interests of all states participating in the meeting, especially through a skillful reconciliation of two concepts of developing contacts between people which are represented by Eastern and Western states. The balancing of these interests concerns three matters: first, the balancing of the development of the freedom of individual contacts with contacts supported by the state within the framework of international cooperation in all fields; second, achieving an equilibrium between passport and visa policies so that contacts between states do not have the character of an one-way street, third, removing possible bureaucratic barriers in contacts while at the same time constructing material, solid, conditions for the development of those contacts. The three Polish proposals concern precisely this last subject.

TROOP-, ARMS-CUT TALKS ROUND BEGINS IN VIENNA

AU201707 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Bedrich Zagar report from Vienna: "First Have the Will; Trust Will Come by Itself"]

[Text] The 39th round of negotiations between the delegatinns of NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was opened yesterday [15 May] in Vienna's Hofburg, with Ambassador Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, in the chair. The first to speak for the socialist countries was Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation. The first to speak for the NATO countries was Ambassador Michael Shenstone, head of the Canadian delegation.

Andre Wieland stressed that feverish armament and military technology are approaching a critical stage, and that this fact must be taken into account. This also demands new approaches to categories in the issue of equal security. This aspect is reflected in the latest Warsaw Pact initiatives, which stress the achievement of all-European security by taking such steps as the ban on nuclear explosions and on chemical arms.

Together with excluding the weapons of mass destruction we should also limit conventional arms. This concept has received a strong stimulus in the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, who proposed, from the rostrum of the 11th SED Congress in Berlin, to reduce drastically all kinds of ground troops and the tactical air force from the Atlantic to the Urals. Were the West to accept this proposal, this would undoubtedly affect the Vienna negotiations, but also other European states which are not represented at the Vienna negotiations.

Ambassador Wieland then remarked that at the beginning of this year it seemed as though the West were prepared to react constructively to the socialist countries' proposals, which also included the NATO states' demands. However, suddenly the Western delegations have again begun erecting insurmountable obstacles to the negotiations, above all on the issue of armaments, which they refused to include in the reduction.

At the press conference in the afternoon of the same day, the issue of trust was broached. The West is abusing the Chernobyl misfortune for casting doubts on trust. It is both unfounded and incorrect to connect the Chernobyl accident with verification in an agreement on reducing armed forces. And if somebody is striving to do this, then it is only in order to push disarmament into the background.

From the time the present U.S. Administration had assumed its office, the United States has been escalating tension in the world and systematically rejecting all proposals submitted by the socialist countries on reducing the military confrontation and on arms limitation. Despite this fact, the socialist countries are submitting constructive proposals. And even at the Vienna negotiations they are meeting their partners half-way. The West is holding the Vienna negotiations at bay with fabricated problems, such as numerical data and verification. The West has been insisting on new numerical data regarding numbers of troops, calling the original data false. What kind of trust is one to discuss? The Warsaw Pact members are in favor of both control and inspection on the spot, if circumstanes demand this. But first it is necessary to come to an agreement on the reduction, and only then on control, in order to know what is to be inserted. One could deduce from the West's inflexibility that it is concerned with inspection, and not with the reduction of armed forces, whereas the mandate of the Vienna negotiations sets the opposite task.

If the West is insisting on trust, it must, above all, establish the conditions for trust. First, it must show its good will and willingness to reduce troop strengths, and then trust will come by itself.

Further Report

AU151751 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, May 15 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact, at fresh talks in Vienna aimed at reducing conventional arsenals in Europe, released no new details Thursday of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's highly-publicised offer on April 18 to cut non-nuclear forces in Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

"With goodwill from the West, this comprehensive initiative could undoubtedly give fresh impetus to the Vienna negotiations, which are limited to central Europe," said East German representative Andre Wieland, speaking for the pact. East German spokesman Ulrich Potrafky, meanwhile, said Mr Gorbachev's term "from the Atlantic to the Urals," could mean the opening of new talks or an extension of the existing Vienna talks.

One Eastern bloc delegate, who asked to remain anonymous, said the Warsaw Pact would reveal more details of the Gorbachev offer in the coming months.

CSSR, FRG PROPOSE CHEMICAL WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

Chnoupek Remarks

LD211612 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today in Cernin Palace received the FRG Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Werner Schattman. He handed to the envoy a document entitled: Principles and Main Guidelines of Future Talks Between the CSSR, the GDR, and the FRG, on the Creation of a Chemical Weapon-Free Zone in Europe. During the meeting, Bohuslav Chnoupek said that this new proposal being put forward to the FRG Government is an expression of the efforts of the CSSR and the GDR to contribute to speedily working out an agreement on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. This is influenced by an effort to strengthen security in Europe and to rid our continent of the threat brought about by the possible use of chemical weapons. An identical document was handed over in Berlin by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, to the head of the permanent mission of the FRG in the GDR.

Fischer Statement

LD211505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- On Wednesday [21 May] GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer received Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG permanent mission to the GDR. Fischer referred to the initiative by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to start direct talks between the Governments of the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG on the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, and presented a proposal on "Principles and Main Directions of Future Negotiations Between the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG on the Formation of a Chemical Weapons-Free Zone in Europe." At the same time he emphasized the GDR's readiness for immediate direct contacts between government representatives from the three states.

During the talk, Oskar Fischer spoke of the danger of further burdening the already tense and complicated international situation through the production and introduction of modernized chemical mass destruction weapons in the form of binary weapons, as planned by NATO. The realization of this project would conjure up a new round of the arms race in this field with highly dangerous consequences for the overall complex of disarmament negotiations, but in particular for the negotiations on a global and comprehensive ban on chemical weapons. The FRG takes particular responsibility for preventing this. As a participating state in the Geneva disarmament conference, the GDR expressly supports a global solution, but is simultaneously working actively toward a less complicated regional settlement of this problem. With their support for a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe both German states would be acting in accordance with their concrete and reciprocally accepted obligation to peace. Oskar Fischer expressed the hope that the FRG Government will answer this renewed initiative constructively.

CARCANI RECEIVES FRG'S FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS

AU201848 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The minister president of Bavaria in the FRG, Franz Josef Strauss, arrived in Tirana yesterday on a private visit. Franz Josef Strauss, in a meeting with Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania exchanged opinions on the development of relations between the two countries. During his stay in Albania the minister president of Bavaria visited socio-cultural centers in the city of Tirana, and the museum-city of Berat. Franz Josef Strauss left our country today.

FOREIGN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS DEPART

AU141443 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 14 May 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA) -- The foreign trade union delegations: Vasilis Papastafidas, vice-president of the trade union of the working people of the communication of Greece, the representative of the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions, Marwam Khalil, chief of the Department of the Information of this confederation of the general center of the working people of Brazil Renildo Souza, vice-president for the north eastern region, of the general union of the working people of Ecuador, Gustavo Jaramillo Rivas, member of the leadership of this union, of the trade union federation of Egypt, Muhammad al-Figi, president of the trade union of the working people of the press, of the Labour Congress of Nigeria James Oladipo Osunmo, vice-president of the union of the working people of services and of the revolutionary trade union opposition of Britain Sam Mathews, who at the invitation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania attended, the May Day celebration left our country.

The delegations were seen off at the airport by the Secretaries of the General Council of the Trade Union of Albania Strati Marko and Shenasi Zeneli.

GREEK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GROUP VISITS

NC151505 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 15 May 86 p 3

[Text] A delegation from the Thessaloniki Chamger of Commerce and Industry, headed by Chamber President Vasilios Petridhis, recently visited Albania at the invitation of the Albanian Chamber o Commerce.

Talks were held with Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (Ligor Dhamo) and representatives of the foreign trade enterprises of Albania, concerning the further increase of trade exchanges.

The Greek delegation was also received by Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, for talks that were "warm and friendly."

Albania has only recently begun to open itself to foreign trade and foreign influence. For nearly 40 years, that country had closed itself off in order to promote its own development without interference from the outside world. That condition is slowly changing as Albania emerges as a trading partner with Greece and other nations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 35TH BZNS CONGRESS

Zhivkov Meets PPR's Malinowski

AU211413 Sofia BTA in English 1425 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party and Marshal of the Sejm of Poland, who is visiting here for the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they briefed each other on the principal problems facing Bulgaria and Poland now, as well as on the tasks to be carried out up to 1990 and until the end of the century.

An emphasis was laid on the great importance of the interaction between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the United Peasants' Party for the further promotion of relations between the two countries.

New Leadership

AU211644 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] We have been informed from the reporters' room in the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial Building as follows: A short time ago, the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] ended. At its first session, the new administrative council unanimously reelected Comrade Petur Tanchev as secretary of the BZNS. Nikolay Georgiev, Yanko Markov, Angel Dimitrov, Aleksi Ivanov, and Pando VAnchev were elected secretaries of the Standing Committee. Lyuben Stefanov was elected chairman of the Control-Auditing Commission.

Tanchev Closing Speech

AU211913 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev was reelected secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.). In his closing speech to the Thirty Fifth Congress of the Agrarian Party, he stressed the readiness of its members to persevere in their most active share in the fulfillment of the decisions of the Thirteenth Congress of the BCP, in the implementation of the policy seeking a speedy transference of techno-scientific advances into agriculture. The B.Z.N.S. is a loyal ally and partner of the BCP In building advanced socialism under the new conditions. "It is precisely the brotherly unity of action and ideas with the BCP that guarantees us allied agrarians a most active part in the realization of the revolution in science and technology" Mr Petur Tanchev said.

He assessed the congress as a high peak in the party's history, for it was there that the Agrarian Party defined its specific tasks in the further perfection of social managment, in the accelerated development of settlement systems, in the promotion of socialist democracy. "The participation of the B.Z.N.S. in materializing the radical qualitative changes in the basis and the superstructure of socialist society, which will take Bulgaria to still more advanced positions of human progress, is evidence of our party's great political merits," Mr Petur Tanchev indicated.

The B.Z.N.S. Secretary laid emphasis on the role of the fraternal cooperation and integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the further successes of this country.

Thanks were expressed for the appraisal by the foreign delegations of the B.Z.N.S. internal and international activiates, of its contribution to rallying the international democratic agrarian movement in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation among the peoples.

MOSCOW CITY CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SOFIA

AU212050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Summary] A meeting of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship took place at the Scientific-Production Combine for metal-cutting machines in Sofia with a Moscow City CPSU delegation on a visit to Bulgaria. "Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, was present at the meeting. The leader of the Soviet delegation, [name indistinct], secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, made a speech of greeting." Vladimir [name indistinct], Hero of Socialist Labor and a worker at the combine, made a speech, stressing the importance of friendship between Bulgarian And Soviet workers, which is making a real contribution to the accelerated introduction practice of scientific and technical progress and to the solving of the tasks set by the BCP.

"Later the delegation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee visited the National Museum of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and had a meeting with the leadership of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the committee, acquainted the guests with the tasks facing the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement for further drawing together and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples." The guests were handed an honorary diploma and badge of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

BCP LEADERS MEET WITH CONSTITUENTS

Yotov in Kurdzhali

AU210850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Comrade Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee, met his constituents of the 103d election district in Kurdzhali at an election meeting today.

He spoke about the new tasks which the okrug is facing today in connection with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as about the necessity of accomplishing the socioeconomic development of this okrug during the forthcoming 5-year plan period on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution.

Following this, Comrade Yotov met constituents from the Shiroko Pole village and from the "Georgi Dimitrov" lead-zinc plant.

Filipov in Ruse

AU201851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, candidate of the 232d Ruse election district for the forthcoming National Assembly elections, member of the BCP Central Committee, is visiting Ruse Okrug.

This is the second day of his visit. This afternoon he met the collective of the joint plants for pprinting material equipment, as well as his constituents of the "Druzhba" and "Charodeyka" residential complexes. Comrade Filipov spoke about the qualitatively new tasks with which our country is coping in connection with the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress and with the tasks worked out under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership in the document entitled "On a Qualitatively New Growth for our Economy."

Comrade Filipov stressed that the efforts of the workers collectives must now focus on the accelerated equipping of our economy with updated technological methods.

Comrade Filipov also concentrated on certain new elements in the implementation of the social program.

Mikhaylov in Smolyan

AU202013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The continuing meeting of okrug economic and party aktivs are mainly devoting their attention to the further intensified economic development of the country. The businesslike and reative discussion of the tasks faced by the collectives are based on the congress decisions and upon the document: "For a Qualitatively New Economic Growth" which has been worked out under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership.

Today's conference on this subject in Smolyan Okrug was attended by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, while the Silistra Okrug Aktiv Conference was attended by Ceorgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council.

An election meeting was held in Smolyan tonight with the candidate for the National assembly elections, Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov, who is the candidate of the 258th election district. Atanas Atanasov, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, attended.

DECLARATION ON SOUTH AFRICAN 'STATE TERRORISM'

AU220758 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 21 May 86

["Declaration of the BTA" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian people were filled with indignation over the military attack of the Republic of South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. Under the pretence that it is fighting against the soldiers of the African National Congress the racist regime violated the norms of international law and carried out bandit acts in the capitals of these countries -- Harare, Gabarone, Lusaka. Innocent people were killed, damages were caused.

The criminal actions are the results of Pretoria's policy for destabilization of the neighboring African countries, for hampering their progressive development. The aim of this policy is to make the "front countries" abandon their solidarity with the South African patriots, who struggle for the elimination of the imhumane system of apartheid. The U.S. course of "constructive cooperation" with the Republic of South Africa, the recent U.S. raids against Libya and the threats made against other countries, encourage the South African racists. The Bulgarian public resolutely condemns the aggression of the Republic of South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia -- actions of undisguised state terrorism. This is a gross violation of the national sovereignty of the three African states and poses a real threat on peace and security in the region of the African south and in the world.

Now, more than ever, comprehensive sanctions must be applied against the Republic of South Africa, in compliance with the U.N. Charter, which should make the government in Pretoria stop their destabilization and terrorism acts against the neighboring countries.

PROFESSORS INTERVIEWED ON RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS

AU210721 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 16 May on page 3 carries a 1,200-word interview with "Professor Ivan Nikolov, director of the Scientific Institute on Roentgenology and Radiobiology at the Medical Academy; Dr Georgi Vasilev, head of the Ray-Protection, Dosage-Measuring, and Control Section of the same institute; Mariya Tsoneva, leader of the Medical Genetics Section at the Medical Academy; and Prof Dr Lukan Balabanski, director of the Scientific Institute on Gastroenterology and Nutrition at the Medical Academy," by Margit Terziradeva and Panayot Manolov.

Prof Nikolov cites the official data on the level of radioactivity in Bulgaria, released by the Standing Governmental Committee for Coping With Natural Calamities and Large Industrial Accidents. According to him, "the concentration of radioactive elements in the air and water remains minimal and far below the norms set by the World Health Organization. The same applies to most of the foodstuffs, except cabbage, lettuce, and some leafy vegetables." He points out that the radiation level at the tourist centers "does not differ from the general level of the country." "However, despite this, according to instructions issued by the Council of Ministers, we have created groups of specialists from our institutes, who will visit and check on the spot all children's camps."

Prof Balabanski deals with the radiation level in food and stresses that "from a scientific point of view we are not concerned." He explains the activity of the organism's "biological filters" stressing that "not everything which enters the organism penetrates into its organs," and pointing out that these filters deal with the elements which enter the organism and help to diminish the radioactive concentration. "This should be kept in mind in order to avoid oversimplification in evaluating certain results," Prof Balabanski says. He recommends that one thoroughly wash all fruits" and improve personal hygiene. "Special attention must be devoted to indoor dusting, and to the regular washing of the streets. Appropriate instructions have been sent to the People's Councils."

Dr Vasilev states that there is no danger for pregnant women. "The level ascertained by us at present gives no reason for any concern. Of course, we are conducting systematic observations at present, and will make an appropriate prognosis on the basis of the actual radiation which has been absorbed." He stresses that "the highest level we expect is many times below the level that is dangerous for pregnant women."

Prof Tsoneva also refers to the ability of the organism to deal with the low radiation and stresses that "this problem must not be reviewed one-sidedly and thus create panic." She points out in conclusion that "alcohol and smoking pose much greater dangers for pregnant women than the existing radiation level".

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS 19 MAY S. AFRICAN RAIDS

LD211714 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The CSSR Government has issued a statement on the South African aggression against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana.

It states that the aim of this act of terrorism was to frighten independent African states that are striving for the removal of the shameful apartheid regime and to suppress the national liberation struggle of South African patriots. An example and encouragement for the South African racists to commit this act of state terrorism was the recent attack by their American protectors against Libya, the statement emphasises. There can be no justification for this open aggression that runs contrary to the fundamental norms of international law. The military action of the Republic of South Africa represents another dangerous step toward the escalation of tension in the South African region. In the spirit of the fundamental principles of CSSR foreign policy, sincere solidarity with the people of Africa and a long term tradition of all-around support in their struggle for independence, the Czechoslovak people and Government most decisively reject and sharply condemn all acts of aggression, scaring, and blackmail implemented against countries that defend their right to independent and progressive development.

The statement goes on to say that it is necessary to put an immediate end to acts of gross pressure and blackmail by the Pretoria regime toward sovereign African states. The CSSR Government and people appeal to the international community to immediately undertake the implementaion of comprehensive and effective sanctions against the RSA, which has raised apartheid and terrorism to the level of state policy, in the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organization.

SALE OF ALCOHOL BANNED DURING ELECTIONS

LD212243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] In order to secure the dignified and correct course of the elections to representative organs this year, the CSSR Ministry of Trade has decided to adjust the sale of alcoholic beverages during the polling days. In all shops and places of alcohol sales, retailers, public eating places, and food services, the sale and serving of alcoholic drinks, including in sealed containers, will be banned from Friday 23 May from 0400 in the morning to Saturday 24 May at 1400 hours. The alcoholic drinks that are affected by this decision are spirits, wine, and beer, except for 7, 8, and 10 percent beer, and all other drinks that contain more than 0.75 percentage volume of alcohol.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS HELD

AU161256 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 86 p 2

[Text] Tale (CTK) -- The purpose of the national conference that opened in Tale yesterday [14 May] is to exchange experience in the preparation and construction of nuclear power plants equipped with VVER-440 and VVER-1000 reactors. During the 2-day event, 150 prominent experts from all over the CSSR will be discussing the design preparation, realization, and management of the production of nuclear power plants. They will also discuss the problems of seismic stability of electric power stations in the CSSR: The new concept of management of the VVER-440 nuclear reactors; issues of inspection and of the quality of equipment for nuclear power plants; as well as issues of nuclear and radiation security.

HONECKER RECEIVES WEST GERMAN POLITICIAN

LD212145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 May -- Erich Honecker, general secreary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bavarian parliament, member of the SPD regional Executive Council, in the offices of the State Council on Wednesday for an exchange of views. It took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere.

Karl-Heinz Hierseman, leading candidate of his party for the 1986 regional elections in Bavaria, conveyed cordial greetings from SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Karl-Heinz Hiersemann noted in agreement that in view of the continuing tensions in the world it is important to take effective steps for arms limitation ana disarmament, to prevent the militarization of space, remove nuclear weapons, and overcome confrontation by the development of mutually beneficial cooperation. The issue at stake is to secure lasting peace in space and on earth. A new approach to solving international problems is necessasry today.

Both sides praised the Soviet proposals for the liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 as well as for the creation of a system of international security. This historical chance, which has been added t o by the most recent USSR initiative for the significant reduction of conventional weapons and forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, must not be missied. Above all, it is imortant to block nuclear tests and thus nuclear arming. In this connection, Karl-Heinz Hiersemann said that it is important for the West to answer these proposals constructively.

Erich Honecker noted that the time has now come for deeds to follow words. The USSR has several times proved its seriousness and resolve in this respect. Mankind would breath a sigh of relief if the United States demonstrated a corresponding willingness and readiness for the peaceful solution of all conflicts. The GDR supports the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism in accordance with the policy of peace and of businesslike dialogue which was reaffirmed at the 11th SED Congress, Erich Honecker emphasized. The Government of the FRG, which supports the destructive plicy of the United States vis-a-vis practical measures of disarmament, is called upon to rethink its attitude to participation in the U.S. SDI program in the interest of security and cooperation in Europe. The FRG carries a high level of responsibility for preventing the opportunity offered by Geneva from being gambled away; it has responsibility for the opportunity to be used to free the world from nuclear weapons, to reduce conventional arming, and to prevent the militarization of space, Erich Honecker said.

Karl-Heinz Hiersemann spoke of the negative stance of the SPD toward SDI and of the participation by German firms in this project. Instead, the SPD pursues a policy of creating peace with fewer weapons and of normalizing FRG relations with the socialist countries. The SPD politician emphasized that in the age of nuclear destructability there can only be security with one another and not against one another.

The interlocutors viewed the dialogue between the SED and the SPD on the question of arms limitation and disarmament as an important contribution to security and detente in Europe. They see an important step toward the solutin of the problem in the joint political initiative by the SED and the SPD for the creaion of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. In this sense they expressed their great respect for the most recent talks between both parties for the creation of a nuclear battlefield arms-free corridor in Europe.

Both politicians expressed the view that safeguarding peace stands at the center of relations between both German states. Therefore reason and realism should determine the development of relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Both German states have to put all their weight in the balance in order to mould Europe into a continent of peace, stable security, lasting detente, and trusting cooperation. In this, the interlocutors consider the inviolability of frontiers and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers as a fundamental condition for peace.

Questions of economic relations, environmental protection, and holiday travel were discussed in the talk.

Taking part in the talk were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; and Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and departmental head in the SED Central Committee.

Accompanying Karl-Heinz Hiersemann were: Hans Kolo, environmental spokesman of the SPD regional parliamentary group; Dr Rolf Seebauer, economic spokesman of the SPD regional parliamentary group; Hubert Weiger, representative of the environmental protection federation in Northern Bavaria; Fridolin Scheuble, press spokesman of the Bavarian SPD; and Klaus Hamann, Karl-Heinz Hiersemann's personal assistant.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. STANCE ON SALT II

DW201548 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] In the United States the intention has been repeatedly stated in recent days of breaking the SALT II treaty. Listen to a military-political commentary by retired Colonel Wolfgang Lehmann:

The U.S. Administration's intention of making SALT II a mere scrap of paper has created concern and anger in the world. It is obvous that the Pentagon faction as the mouthpiece of the U.S. military-industrial complex will go ahead with its plans. By its insatiable greed for arms and its mania for military superiority it intends to ruin a stabilizing element in international relations and a supporting pillar of the approximate military-strategic balance. SALT II is no empty shell. Let us recall the facts.

In 1979 the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to establish an upper ceiling of strategic offensive nuclear weapons. The total number of those weapons on each side was not to exceed 2,400 units and, as of 1981, 2,250 units. That did not yet constitute nuclear disarmament. However, a line was ddawn which was to putan end to the numerical growth of nuclear armament. On that basis, a SALT III treaty was to pave the way for effective disarmament. Thus SALT II is an indispensable step toward nuclear disarmament.

However, it is even more. The treaty also was to help keep the nuclear arms race qualitatively within limits. It was therefore agreed that of the mentioned 2,250 units no more than 1,320 may be equipped with multiple warheads. Another restriction says that the number of land-based and sea-based missiles with multiple warheads is to be limited to 1,200 units, and strategic bombers equipped with cruise missiles, to 120. Thus here, too, limits were set.

From the start, the representatives of the U.S. militay-industrial complex disliked those restrictions. They made sure that the treaty was never ratified by the U.S. Congress. However, they have not succeeded in making SALT II totally disappear. Its provisions have in practice been respected by both sides. That proves SALT II's viability. But the eternal superiority and arms lead fanatics in the United States have never surrendered.

Presidential advisor Richard Perle who is responsible for arms control in the U.S. Department of Defense, a year ago demanded before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee that as of 1986 SALT II be no longer observed. In January this year, a Pentagon study recommended a number of arms measures which would constitute a blatant violation of SALT II. What is it all about? The point is a new generation of U.S. strategic offensive nuclear weapons of higher accuracy, destructivity, and viability, in other words, military superiority.

That applies to the equipment of the sea-based offensive weapons on Ohio submarines with Trident missiles. Thirteen such submarines will be built; in the next few days, the eighth, the Nevada, will be commissioned. With each of those submarines the danger is growing of SALT II being violated, because every submarine is equipped with 24 missiles with multiple warheads. Thus the existing SALT II ceiling of 1,200 admissible units would be broken in each case. In the past, two submarines of an older type have been scrapped for one Ohio submarine. However, the Pentagon will put an end to that in the future.

Another project consists of replacing strategic Minuteman-2 missiles with one warhead by Minuteman-3 missiles with three warheads. That too, would constitute a violation of the numerical limits of SALT II. In addition, Washington will continue to equip B-52 bombers with 24 strategic nuclear cruise missiles. By the end of this year, that number would also exceed the limit laid down in SALT II.

The United States now pathetically tells the international public that the U.S. space arms would make the strategic offensive weapons unnecessary. The Pentagon practice proves just the opposite: The nuclear arms race is to be intensified. Therefore, we must not allow an important guarantee of peace and security like SALT II to be sacrified for the Moloch arms race. The Soviet proposals of 15 January this year show a feasible way to liberate mankind from the nuclear scourge by the end of the millennium on the basis of SALT II.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN ECONOMIC TIES -- Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister for foreign trade, and Atmono Suryo, deputy foreign minister of Indonesia [title as received], today during a meeting in Berlin positively evaluated economic relations between the GDR and Indonesia in 1985. On the same day, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Claus Gaedt and Atmono Suryo signed a protocol at the conclusion of the second session of the joint commission for economic cooperatio. In this, the participation of the GDR in selected projects of industrialization within the framework of the fourth Indonesian 5-year plan is scheduled, in particular in the fields of machine construction, electrical engineering, and electronics. The GDR will purchase agaricultural raw materials and industrial products fom Indonesia. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 16 May 86 LD]

LOSONCZI CONDUCTS OFFICIAL VISIT TO FINLAND

Leaves for Helsinki

LD200835 MTI in English 0712 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and his wife left for an official friendship visit to Finland on the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, Tuesday in the morning.

Pal Losonczi is accompanied by State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister, and Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister. Arpad Hargita, ambassador of Hungary to Finland, is to join the delegation in Helsinki.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Pal Losonczi was seen off by Deputy President Rezso Trautmann and Secretary Imre Katona of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Lajos Urban, minister of transport, and several other personalities of republic life. Present at the airport was Harri Salmi, charge d'affaires ad interim of Finland to Hungary.

Met by Koivisto

LD200940 Budapest MTI in English 0815 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Helsinki, May 20 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and his wife arrived in Helsinki on an official friendship visit on Tuesday on the invitation of Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland. At Helsinki's Vantas Airport Pal Losonczi and his wife met Mauno Koivisto and his wife.

Talks Open

LD201419 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Finnish-Hungarian talks at the head of state level have opened in Helsinki. Pal Losonczi and Mauno Koivisto held a tete-a-tete. Later on delegation members also took their places around the negotiating table in the Finnish presidential palace. Pal Losonczi arrived in Helsinki today.

Discusses Economic Cooperation

LD202153 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 86

[Gyorgy Bernat report]

[Text] At the talks today Pal Losonczi and Mauno Koivisto praised the traditional friendly relations and the cooperation which is developing in a multifaceted manner; they spoke with special emphasis about the economic possibilities and the necessity for better utilizing them.

The discussions started in the early afternoon today in the Finnish capital, in the presidential palace overlooking the port.

Before in his office, President Koivisto agreed, and it also was said at the talks, that there is no major unresolved issue in Hungarian-Finnish relations, and both countries endeavor to ensure that the political, economic, and cultural contacts should continue to become richer.

The two presidents also expounded very similar opinions on many fundamental issues of international concern. For example, both emphasized how important it is that the Helsinki process, the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, should be carried on successfully in opposition to all those who wanted to thwart this from the beginning.

At the talks, hopes that were aroused by the Soviet-American summit conference in November last year were also discussed. At the same time, it was regretted that the easing of international tension, disarmament, and the peaceful resolution of crises, are progressing very slowly, in fact, progress cannot be observed at all in certain issues. However, the new difficulties make it even more necessary that the fight for peace, disarmament, and the avoidance of nuclear war should become stronger.

After establishing all these, Pal Losonczi in the talks, which were held in a cordial friendly atmosphere, invited Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, to visit Hungary.

The afternoon program continued with the president of the Presidential Council laying a wreath on the tomb of the first head of state of neutral Finland, Paasikivi. Then he met the Hungarians working in Helsinki. In the evening, Mauno Koivisto is to give a gala banquet in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife. The visit to Finland of the president of the Presidential Council will continue tomorrow. Pal Losonczi will visit a factory which maintains Hungarian contacts and he will meet politicians and local leaders who foster the good relationship between the two countries.

Banquet Held

LD202207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 May 86

[Gyorgy Bernat report]

[Text] The further development of Hungarian-Finnish economic cooperation is the center of Pal Losonczi's talks in Helsinki. Our special correspondent, Gyorgy Bernat, reports:

On the first day of Pal Losonczi's visit to Finland, he met his host, President Mauno Koivisto. Then, the Hungarian-Finnish talks started, in which the encourage of the president of the Presidential Council also took part.

Primarily, the further possibilities of economic cooperation were discussed at the plenary talks, and it was emphasized that in the wake of the new tensions appearing in international relations there is even greater need for a common fight for peace, disarmament, and against nuclear war.

After the talks, Pal Losonczi laid a wreath on the grave of former President Paasikivi. With this, the afternoon program of the president of the Presidential Council concluded.

The gala banquet that President Koivisto gave in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife ended several minutes ago.

In his toast, the Finnish head of state spoke about the relations of the two countries, about the historical kinship, and about how, despite the considerable tension in international politics, figuratively speaking we have found a common tongue.

Mauno Koivisto also said, among other things, that there are still numerous possibilities for the development of economic cooperation. He called it one of the principles of Finnish neutrality that the country endeavors to promote world peace. He said that the arms race threatens the security of every state and that although the main responsibility lies with the countries possessing nuclear weapons, the small states cannot remain idle.

This was affirmed by Pal Losonczi in his reply; he praised the foreign policy of the Republic of Finalnd and stated that the fundamental goal of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is to contribute to a reduction of international tension and the extension of detente to the military sphere. He also said: The name of the Finnish capital, Helsinki, is the symbol in Europe of the struggle for detente. With the traditionally good Hungarian-Finnish relations, and with their unbroken development, we have set a good example for the mutually advantageous cooperation of countries with different social systems, said Pal Losonczi. Our results so far provide a reliable basis for the further broadening of cooperation; for this, we still have considerable reserves primarily in economic, as well as in technical-scientific spheres, emphasized Pal Losonczi in his toast at the gala banquet held in his honor in the Finnish capital.

LAZAR RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN 20 MAY

LD202143 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) - Gyorgy Lazar, chiarman of the Council of Ministers, Tuesday met Kazuo Iwata, former president of the Toshiba firm and president of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club, and the several Japanese businessmen accompanying him. Also present at the meeting were Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and Kazuo Wachi, ambassador of Japan to Hungary.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD201316 Budapest MTI in English 1221 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hungary's permanent delegate to the CMEA, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Technological and Scientific Cooperation Committee left for Moscow Tuesday, where he is to participate in the 119th session of the Executive Committee of the CMEA and in the meeting of the presidents of the Cooperation Committee.

GASPAR VISITS BUDAPEST'S FIFTH DISTRICT

LD192121 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Sandor Gaspar is visiting the fifth district of Budapest. The chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions and member of the MSZMP Politburo was briefed at the district party committee about the development of the past 5 years, the renovation of the historic city center, and the living and working conditions of the district's workers.

Sandor Gaspar discussed this year's experiences in the work of enterprises and institutions with leaders of the districts. Strolling in the city, he viewed the promenade along the Danube which recently received a facelift, as well as Vaci Street and Vorosmarty Square. Sandor Gaspar then visited the Taverna Hotel where he was briefed on cooperation between the tourist and catering sectors.

MAROTHY HOLDS TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

AU122007 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (BTA corr.) -- The meeting between Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr. Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, which ended here today, discussed a wide range of issues of Bulgaro-Hungarian cooperation. Mr. Andrey Lukanov, and Mr. Laszlo Marothy are co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

At the meeting it was noted that the tasks of the trade for the past five-year period have been overfulfilled. The two sides discussed then interaction in the field of planning and expressed the view that in the new conditions the development of the coordination of the plans should be turned into a constant process. The two sides outlined the first steps to the coordination of the plans for the following five-year period. Mr. Andrey Lukanov and Mr. Laszlo Marothy discussed the development of cooperation in industry and above all in the machine building and chemical industries. They noted that the overwhelming part of the contracts for joint production and specialization in the industrial sphere have already been signed and that the remaining agreements will be signed in the near future. Techno-scientific cooperation is being oriented to the resolution of the tasks ensuing from the Comprehensive Programme for the Techno-Scientific Progress of the CMEA Countries up to the year 2000.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov was received by Mr. Gyorgy lazar, prime minister of Hungary.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S., USSR STANDS ON DISARMAMENT

MBFR Talks Examined

AU201448 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 May 86 p 1

[Front page article by Gabor Arato: "Vienna: The 39th Round"]

[Text] Once, one soldier armed with his spear, bow, battleaxe, or sword, or even with his rifle, for quite a while was able to kill only one Anoyr enemy soldier at a time. At that time, numerical superiority, the number of the troops, played a decisive role in warfare. Then, modern weapons, artillery guns, various explosive devices, bombs, weapons of mass destruction, and missiles appeared and began to develop at a tremendous speed. Therefore, the importance of the number of troops opposing each other decreased -- although it has not completely stopped -- and the importance of arms quality increased.

One need not be strategist to acknowledge and recognize this fact. Nevertheless, at the MBFR talks in Vienna that have been going on for more than 12 years, the delegates of the NATO countries forced the debate on the number of troops and absolutized [abszolutizal] the issue until quite recently.

The latest troop reduction proposal submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries on 20 February 1986 has pulled out the supports from under this negotiating platform of the West. In December of last year, the NATO countries proposed the withdrawal of 11,500 Soviet and 5,000 U.S. troops. According to observers at the MBFR talks in Vienna, the West was taken by surprise and unprepared by the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries essentially accepted this proposal on 20 February, 1986. According to the proposal submitted in Vienna, the Soviet Union is willing to reduce the number of its troops by 15,000 as requested by NATO (instead of the earlier proposed 20,000) in the first phase if the United States withdraws 6,500 troops from central Europe. Of course, there is a point in reducing the number of troops only if the armaments and the equipment of the troops are also withdrawn from the area and all these can be adequately verified. The West, ahowever, does not want to even hear about the reduction of arms and, concerning the verification, it formulated exaggerated demands as it did earlier in the debate on the number of troops to be reduced. Namely, NATO wants to extend the verification also to the non-European areas of the Soviet Union. This is unacceptable for the Soviet Union, since the MBFR talks in Vienna are simply not the proper forum for this issue. The next, 39th round of the MBFR talks in Vienna will begin tomorrow [15 May]. The proposal that greatly takes into consideration the interests of all the sides involved is lying on the negotiating table. If accepted and implemented, it would reduce military confrontation, the accumulated arsenals, and the tension in the central part of our continent. The ball is now in the other side's court.

Soviet Arms Proposals Viewed

LD160904 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- The Friday's issue of NEPSZABDSAG carries a long article on Western and American answers to the Soviet disarmament proposals announced in Moscow on January 15 and in Berlin on April 18. NEPSZABADSAG states among other things: "The motion for control indicates that the Soviet party takes the proposals seriously. It includes international means, international forms, as well as control on the spot. Even previous Soviet proposals drafted the whole circle of control with the same generosity. It is necessary to stress because some people would like to make political capital out of the Chernobyl catastrophe and, on the basis of developments in Chernobyl, they try to find reasons for ever greater demands from the other side, including ungrantable ones. However, the only thing that the nuclear plant catastrophe proved is that the national control equipment are reliable. "Denying the flexibility of Soviet proposals that also include justified control on the spot, the other party refuses the ban on nuclear tests on the pretext of insufficient control and states with a perverted logic that nuclear tests are far more important than ever before. On the contrary, the necessity of stopping nuclear tests is obvious, as the improvement of nuclear weapons cananot be stopped without it", writes NEPSZABADSAG.

U.S. 'To Break' SALT II

LD140837 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- NEPSZABADSAG carries in its Wednesday issue a front-page commentary on the news that the U.S. President allegedly informed his allies in a confidential letter on his intention to break the SALT-2 treaty. The central daily of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party states, "A violation of SALT-2 commitments by the U.S. Administration would be tantamount to destroying the present system of valid accords, which is at the moment the only serious obstacle in the way of star war plans. With this done, the festive pledge of the Tokyo summit meeting to support a balanced, relevant and controlled reduction of armaments, and the confidence-building measures serving arms reduction and confidence-building.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ORZECHOWSKI'S MEXICO VISIT

LD192201 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Mexico City, May 19: A communique published at the end of the visit paid by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski to Mexico said, among other things, that in the course of the talks with Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico Bernardo Sepulveda the two stressed that relations between Poland and Mexico developed in the spirit of traditional friendship on the grounds of full acceptance of norms of coexistence binding international relations. With particular attention the two ministers referred to mutual trade. They stressed the existence of broad possibilities of cooperation, especially in such fields of industry as mining, metallurgical industries, metallurgical engineering, machine and tool industry, building of fishing vessels, construction of floating and dry docks, of tow boats, steam turbines, electric motors and technology of fisheries. The two agreed to analyze the state of mutual ventures, especially in the light of the changes which took place in the economy of the two states.

The two ministers expressed deep concern over a growth of world tension and a rise in a number of conflicts in individual regions of the world and rejected with full resoluteness all forms of violence. They jointly appealed for agreement and expressed a view that it is the duty of all the states to ensure lasting and stable peace in the world. They condemned the arms race and the expansion of arsenals of nuclear weapons which constitute a threat to entire mankind. In this context they stressed the significance which would be borne by the implementation of the proposals on the moratorium on nuclear tests, on halting the arms race and the reduction of arsenals of nuclear weapons, and among them of the proposals included in the Delhi declaration signed by six heads of states and governments.

Minister Orzechowski expressed support for the negotiations conducted within the contadora group and constituting the most proper road to achieving lasting and peaceful solution of the conflict in Central America.

Minister Orzechowski informed Bernardo Sepulveda about the significance attached by Poland to issues of security and cooperation in Europe.

The two ministers exchanged views concerning the international economic crisis and stressed their concern over a constant deterioration of terms of trade and protectionist steps in economy limiting the access of their countries' goods to the international market. In this contest they once again voiced a desire to take joint steps to establish a new, more equitable international economic order.

Minister Orzechowski again invited Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs Bernardo Sepulveda to pay a visit to Poland.

ORZECHOWSKI STOPS IN USSR, MEETS SHEVARDNADZE

LD212248 Warsaw PAP in English 1508 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 21 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski has made a stopover here after visiting Mexico and Cuba, to meet his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze.

Both ministers expressed satisfaction over the dynmac development of Polish-Soviet relations. They also exchanged views on issues of further improvement of Polish and Soviet cooperation on the international arena, both on the bilateral plane and within the Warsaw Treaty. They stressed that the U.S. and its closest NATO allies evaded constructive search of ways to curb the arms rce, mass destruction weapons in particular, and to halt nuclear tests and avert the militarization of outer space. Those countries unceremoniously interfere in internal affairs of other countries which leads to a dangerous aggravation of international tension. In such circumstances the states of the socialist community are particularly responsible for the preservation of peace, creation of a universal system of international security and development of mutual beneficial cooperation of states.

Further Reportage

For Soviet reportage on Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to the Soviet Union including his discussions with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, see the Eastern Europe section of the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES JUDICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD212222 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 21: President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has received the leadership of Poland's supreme organs of justice and prosecution: The Supreme Court with First President Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, the Chief Court of Administration with President Adam Zielinski and the General Prosecutor's Office with Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta. The president of the Council of State was informed of those organs' key activities and of their plans aimed to increase effectiveness of preventive actions and to combat crime and other forms of law violations. Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to reports on the activity of the supreme organs of justice and prosecution in 1985 reviewed by the Council of State last month. He stressed that their effective functioning had fundamental influence on the processes of practical implementation of legal regulations, their proper interpretation and application, and on the degree of respect for legal order on the part of state organs and citizens. The president of the Council of State also stressed the need to intensify activites aimed to combat economic and criminal offences and also the socially nagging plague of petty offences to the detriment of citizens. He pointed out that to achieve better effects in combating delinquency it is necessary, apart from effective work of justice and prosecution organs, to intensify support for those organs on the part of social and self-governing organizations, especially through shaping a social climate reflected by opposition to law violations. Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the activity of the Supreme Court, the Chief Court of Administration, the Prosecutor's Office and the ministry of Internal Affairs essentially helped implement tasks conducive to consolidation of the rule of law, social justice, public security and protection of the fundamental interests of the state and citizens' rights.

'GROTESQUE' REMARKS BY FRG'S KOHL ON SILESIA

LD182001 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 18 May 86

["By PAP Correspondent Juliusz Solecki" -- PAP byline]

[Text] Bonn, May 18 -- FRC Chancellor Helmut Kohl again endorsed the organization of resettlers from upper Silesia, as he appeared ostentatiously at the 37th rally of Sudeten Germans in Munich, the first FRG leader to do so, and termed the ressettlement process as unrighteousness.

As Kohl himself tried to avoid too controversial wordings, Bavaria State Premier Franz Josef Strauss did not fail to raise the package of revisionist legal reservations.

Christian Democratic Deputy to the Bundestag Herbert Czaja went even further and questioned at a rally in Essen Poland's sovereignty over Silesia.

In the light of such enunciations, similarly grotesque were Kohl's attempts to defend the organizations of resettlers, as he said it was ridiculous to suspect his government of revisionism on the grounds that it allows their rallies, and stressed he felt particularly close to that part of the nation.

However, latest such rallies are highly disturbing, as they indicate that the Bonn coalition is determined to carry on its policy of courtship and bows towards forces which have never accepted the post-war European realities, and clearly seek their change.

PRON'S DOBRACZYNSKI PAYS VISIT TO ITALY

LD162334 Warwar PAP in English 2005 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16: During his visit in Italy, Chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Jan Dobraczynski took part in the session of the Executive Council of the European Society of Culture (SEC) in Venice. He also visited the Catholic University in Brescia and met with the archbishop of Milan, Cardinal C.M. Martini.

DEBT RESCHEDULING ACCORD WITH SWITZERLAND SIGNED

LD212334 Warsaw PAP in English 1338 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bern, May 21 -- The Governments of Poland and Switzerland signed here today two agreements concerning the rescheduling of Poland's debt payments falling due between 1982-1984 and in the year 1985 in another move conducive to normalization of financial relations between the two countries.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES BUILDING, HOUSING ECONOMY

LD212138 Warsaw PAP in English 1952 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 21 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today discussed building and housing economy. The session was attended by government officials, representatives of the council for housing, PRON leadership, trade unions, and housing cooperatives.

Some 30 per cent of investment outlays have been allocated for housing construction in the current five-year term. Despite such efforts of the national economy, there are numerous development obstacles to overcome. The Political Bureau voiced an opinion that a significant improvement in housing conditions may be achieved first of all through increasing the efficiency of the entire national economy, and other simultaneous actions, in particular:

-- Improving the entire housing construction process

-- Increasing repairs and modernizing the already existing resources.

-- Making gradual changes in systemic solutions, among them, envisaging the society's real share in building and maintenance of their flats, as well as a strict observance of the principles of a just distribution of flats and facilitating the change of flats.

The Political Bureau is of the opinion that in order to score better results in building, one has to tap still existing reserves. Shortened should be the phase of designing. The Political Bureau stressed that the aim is to create conditions which would enable every family to fullfil, by its own effort and with state assistance, its need of living at a standard viewed by society as necessary. That will be possible to achieve in various ways taking economic needs into account on the one side, and citizens' individual expectations and abilities on the other.

The Political Bureau was briefed on the course and results of individual talks within the party prior the 10th PUWP Congress. The talks were a party-wide exchange of thoughts, opinions, and views of over two million party members and candidates on the most essential social, economic, and political problems of the country and individual milieus. They passed in a serious, open, and frank atmosphere. They were noted for a sense of responsibility and the awareness of the significance of preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress. The talks enjoyed the interest of non-party members. The talks widened the knowledge of the state of the party, its organizations' and committees' efficiency, the capacity of development and growth of activeness of party ranks. Also, a number of valuable remarks and suggestions concerning the contents of the draft PUWP programme and guidelines for the congress have been made during the talks.

The Political Bureau carefully examined the submitted opinions and suggestions. It recommended party committees and organizations to use the result of those talks. The meeting acknowledged that individual talks should become a permanent, statutory form of party work.

The Political Bureau reviewed the state of preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress.

OPZZ'S MIODOWICZ BRIEFS WFTU'S ZAKARIA ON UNIONS

LD122143 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 12: Chairman of the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz met here today with General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Ibrahim Zakaria who arrived for a gala session of Fise, marking the 40th anniversary of that international organization of teachers' unions. The guest was briefed about activities of the Polish trade union movement before the 10th PUWP Congress and the 2nd OPZZ Assembly. The sides also exchanged views on the situation in the international trade union movement before the 11th world congress of trade unions.

TRADE UNION SCENE 'SLOWLY' ACHIEVING ORDER

LD151810 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] It was almost exactly 2 months ago, that is in late March, that the reborn trade union movement in Poland registered its 6 millionth member.

(?Although some proclaim that) a milestone in itself, that figure is not at all that brilliant when studied on the background of the 12 million or so members which the union boasted prior to 1981. That may be so, but we have to bear in mind that membership in unions is wholly voluntary and that if anyone becomes a member he does so with the traumatic experiences of 1981 very much in memory. So in their majority union members are members by conviction, who see their presence in the organized working-class movement as something very much more than just a formality.

Fifty-one percent of all working people belong to the unions today. And in this 6 million-plus number almost two-fifths are industrial workers. A regional breakdown also offers food for thought; for instance in industrial city of Lodz only 3 out of 10 employees are union members. In Warsaw the figure is all of 6 out of 10. In Gdansk Province, where the working-class turbulence of 1981 had its roots and reached its peak, the figure of 53 percent of the working force is about the national average.

Now let it be clearly said that there is no intention to press anyone into becoming a union member, which means that it is most unlikely that everyone will ever become a union member. But the process is clearly bound to make progress for some time yet, if only for the reason that there are still 1,300 enterprises where union chapters could be created but where none yet exist.

And there is still a very definite upward movement. Last year, for instance, 65,000 persons were applying for union membership every month on average. In the first 2 months of the present year this new figure stands a (?toll) of 95,000. The commentary to this: The [word indistinct] and aggressive stance taken by the unions on fundamental issues affecting working conditions and living standards is clearly being closely watched and is winning approval by those who still waver.

This is very much a [word indistinct] job; while pressing hard for better conditions, the unions are not forcing the pace beyond the scale of practicality. In a word, the still unbalanced economy is making continuous progress in better wages and social facilities often unfeasible, and to many persons still outside the unions this is a cause for hesitation and, indeed, criticism. It is also one of the reasons why many smaller unions chapters are not active enough by half.

As regards the trade union movement's own house, this is slowly putting itself in order by a quiet voluntary process. At the beginning each labor enterprise had what in effect was its own trade union. Since then, out of the 26,000 union chapters in individual enterprises, only 5,200 do not also belong to a union federation. The National Trade Union Alliance, which incorporates most of the union movement in this country is presently channelling much of its effort into bringing as many of these outstanding number within its scope as possible. This issue alongside other national union problems will be reviewed by the second union congress which is scheduled for November this year.

ZSL PROTESTS CHURCH COOPERATION WITH SOLIDARITY

LD132154 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium has discussed the current sociopolitical and economic situation of the country, including the countryside.

Disapproval was expressed about the increasing inclusion by the Roman Catholic Church of extreme activists of the former Individual Farmers' Solidarity in the joint creation and implementation of the program of the Farmers' Chaplaincy that has little to do with religious pastoral work and serves certain political aims, the changing of some places of worship into places of political demonstration and antisocialist pronouncements, the falsification of history, and the appropriation of the values of activists of the peasants' movement in its time, activities which the church sharply fought against. The mixing of faith and politics, as Wincenty Witos once stressed, and hiding behind the dignity of the church is a harmful and impermissible abuse. It harms the interests of the state and does not serve the common good. The common good demands the broadening of cooperatin with the retention of the constitutional principles of the separation of church and state, which is characteristic of all modern states and societies.

EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU200853 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 11 May 86 pp 1,2

["Communique on the 213th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate" -- issued in Jasna Gora on 2 May]

[Text] The 213th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate took place in the Marian national sanctuary at Jasna Gora on 1 and 2 May 1986. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, chaired the conference.

1. The bishops discussed the significance for our social life of the "Instruction on Christian Freedom and Liberation," which was published by the Holy See on 22 March 1986. The instruction deals with freedom in the present-day world, expounds man's predestination to embrace freedom, the opposite of which is sin, explains the meaning of man's liberation, illustrates the Catholic Church's liberating mission, and lists the principles of Catholic social science. The instruction is a positive exposition of the church's teachings about man's freedom and liberation, which are the urgent problems of the present times. That is why the instruction should be extensively propogated by the Catholic publications and press.

The Polish Episcopate is especially grateful to the Holy See for publishing that important document.

2. The bishops heard the primate's report on his audience with the Holy Father last March, on his talks in the various departments of the Holy See, and on his pastoral visit to France last April on the 150th anniversary of the Polish Catholic Mission in that country. The primate also reported on his talks with State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski on 24 April.

The bishops discussed current issues of the church-state relations and heard a report on the work of the joint commission and on the talks that the episcopate secretariat had with representatives of the government.

3. The ecclesiastical shepherds devoted much attention to some social and moral problems of our country and noted that the economic problems facing our fatherland will not be solved without the full respect for the rights of individuals as well as social and vocational and professional groups. They indicated that a true and honest dialogue is the means with which to improve that situation and that, in this connection, the Catholics have the right and duty to actively determine the life on this earth in the spirit of the Gospel, regardless of any external difficulties.

They have the duty to bear witness to faith in public life, in work communities, and in vocational and professional activity and to courageously react to moral wrong. Guided in their activities by Christian conscience, they should be aware of their dignity and rights within the political community and should show reasonable concern for the correct development of the organization of social life.

4. The law on abortion was passed almost exactly 30 years ago. We all know the tragic results of this law. What is even more tragic is that this law allows one to violate every man's inviolate right to live from the very moment of conception. This law also allows one to transgress against God's fundamental law-- "Thou shalt not kill." The dignity and sanctity of human life are now involved in the struggle for world peace and security, as well as in the concern for social order, the health of the familiy, and equal rights of all human beings, even during prenatal period. Aware of their responsibility before God and the nation, the bishops appeal to the authorities to rescind this law. They appeal to all believers and to all the people of good will to be mindful of the sacred law "Thou shalt not kill." It is the duty of believers to bear in mind that is a mortal sin to kill a human being before it is born and that this sin involves the penalty called "excommunication."

The church has the sacred duty to protect the life of every human being, including the unborn one, although the church is aware of all difficulties, including economic and housing difficulties. It responds to these difficulties by offering extensive pastoral services to families, including the homes for single mothers. The knowledge of the principles of responsible parenthood, the concern for which is one of the duties of the present-day pastorship in parishes, should also play its role in this regard. Responsibility for the family rests with the whole nation. Also, it is common knowledge that many Polish families continue to wait for an opportunity to adopt one or more children.

5. The bishops approved of draft pastoral letters on the subject of parental rights, the school's tasks in educating and training future generations, and the nation's sobriety. They also heard the individual proposals put forward by the episcopate's commissions.

6. In common prayers with piligrims, the bishops commended all the issues discussed by them to St. Mary at Jasna Gora and bestowed their pasoral blessing on our fatherland.

CHURCH SERVICE FOR WITOS 'POLITICAL PROVOCATION'

LD120819 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] "Machinations Around Witos' [interwar peasant leader and premier] Monument" is the title of article in DZIENNIK LUDOWY. A mass for people who work the land took place on Sunday at the church in Trzech Krzyzy Square in Warsaw. The church was full but there were few farmers, says the paper. However, activists of the former Solidarity and representatives of Western television stations were present in large numbers. From the outset, the gathering was a political event amounting to marking the fifth anniversary of the registration of the former NSZZ Solidarity of private farmers and an attempt to treat the outstanding peasant movement leader, Wincenty Witos, as a patron of the opposition. It had little to do with religion and prayer. Regretfully, it was, DZIENNIK LUDOWY stresses, a clear political provocation aimed against the peasant movement, and others.

CEAUSESCUS PAYS VISIT TO SATU MARE COUNTY

Tours Carei, Odorheu Commune

AU201957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- May, 20 RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu began a working visit to Satu Mare County, in the north-west of Romania, which has developed continuously in the last twenty years. The industrial production on of this county grew 7.8 times from 1965, as agriculture has been developed and updated continually. Almost 50,000 new apartments and houses were built in this county where the working people's welfare has increased with every passing year.

During the visit, the RCP and Romanian state leader analyzes, with local party and state bodies, with ministers other economic executives, experts and workers in production units, aspects of the county's socio-economic development, sets ways and means to improve work in all sectors of activity.

At the Satu Mare Airport, where the arrival took place, and during the visit, working people, inhabitants of this ancient Romanian hearth, welcomed the RCP and Romanian state leader with choicest feelings of respect and high valuation, in a festive atmosphere.

The visit started in Carei town, locality in the west of the country, which recalls the Romanians people's fights for freedom and independence. In the last twenty years, investments worth over 2.5 billion lei were made for the development of the town. Machine-building enterprises, units of light and food industries were built. Likewise, more than 3,000 apartments, schools, creches, health-care, trade and service-to-population units were built, other important public works were executed.

In the industrial area of Carei, the technological installations and equipment factory, a unity which laid the foundation of machine-building industry in this locality, was visited. It produces high-tech technological installations and equipment, rubber band conveyers, providing quality products for various branches of the national economy and for export.

When leaving Carei, addressing the thousands of inhabitants present at the stadium, President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated this industrious collectivity, all the working people in the town for the successes scored and he wished them to fulfill the plan for this year in the best conditions.

Sansilau locality was avisited next, a commune awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Work in 1985.

In the fields of the cooperative producer farm of the locality, President Nicolae Ceausescu examined the wheat, barely and maize crops, praising their condition.

Negresti Oas town was visited next, which has seen a dynamic development in the last twenty years. Ever since President Nicolae Ceausescu's first visit here, in the autumn of 1965, industry started being built. Along the years, a big industrial area has developed with modern enterprises and thousands of workers. As a result, the industrial marketable production rose from 17 million in 1965 to more than 1.3 billion lei currently. Socialist industrialization brought about big changes in the socio-cultural life of the ancient locality.

The first unit to be visited was the flax and hemp enterprise, that owing to successive development and modernization done along its 16 years of life is today one of the enterprises of national importance. The volume of marketable production doubled, the number of workers is up more than 2.5 times and the fabrication list has been continuously diversified. Appreciating the preoccupations of that collective with developing, modernizing, and diversifying production, the RCP general secretary recommended that stress should fall on the preoccupation with better capitalizing the hemp, continuously improving the product quality, diminishing the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's working dialogue continued in the Odorheu Commune, a locality affected by the floods of May, 1970. Since then, with the direct support of the party and state leadership, over 1,300 new houses have been built in the area of the Odorhey locality. There have also been commissioned a new school with 16 classrooms and two labs, a kindergarten, a cultural club accomodating 400, two dispensaries and the local political and administrative headquarters. For its proper husbanding and embellishment the Odordheu Commune has been decorated with the Order of Labour, First Class. Concomitantly with its development in the urbanistic and management planes, with every passing year the locality has enhanced its economic power, turning out today an annual global agricultural production in excess of 100 million lei.

The party general secretary visited an exhibition displaying the fruit of the activity carried by the people working in agriculture in that county. Over the last 20 years the total cereal production went up more than 3.6 times and the horticultural one nearly three times. Important rises have been scored also in point of the milk, meat, wool and egg productions. A special place is held in the exhibition by the machines and pieces of equipment manufactured by the workshops of the units for the mechanization of agriculture in that county, as well as by achievements in point of using unconventional energy, agricultural machines and equipment. Next, a visit was made of an exhibition illustrating the development of zootechny in the Satu Mare County, and the races of animals of that part of the country were presented. Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the efforts made to enhance the number of head and production in the field of zootechny and recommended a permanent preoccupation with fulfilling minutely the stipulations in the special programmes that have been endorsed for this basic agricultural sector.

The first unit to be visited in Satu Mare, the county seat, was the "23 August" enterprise. It has witnessed a powerful development particularly over the last two decades, a fact stressd by the growth of the marketable production -- six times, and of exports -- 23 times. A visit to the leading fabrication sectors endowed with highly efficient machines pointed out that the application of new technologies virtually covers nearly all the stages of the production process. The party general secretary asked for a continuation of the plant modernization process, for an improvement of technologies, for measures to be taken in view of enhancing the level of capitalization of the products meant to be exported.

The next visit covered the "Mondiala" ready-made enterprise, a light-industry a wide appreciation on the domestic market and abroad. During the collective of that unit an examination was made of problems related to enhancing and diversifying production and enhancing the economic efficiency.

The visit to the Satu Mare County continues.

Meets RCP Officials

AU201947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 MGT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/5/1986 -- In the afternoon of May 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceasescu, met with members of the Satu Mare RCP County Committee's Bureau, with other executives in charge of party and state activities in the county, in a working meeting. During the meeting, conclusions were examined drawn after visiting industrial and farm units, urban and rural localities included in the schedule of the visit.

The first secretary of the Party County Committee and other members of the bureau read accounts of the work for the implementation of the production plan in industry and agriculture, of the measures taken for urban and rural planning, and of other problems in the party and state activities.

After praising the results scored in the first four months of the year in industry, the party general secretary asked the county bureau to take resolute measures for the complete settlement of as yet unsolved problems, until the end of the year, to raise the level of industrial activities on all planes.

Referring to activities in agriculture, the RCP general secretary pointed to the need to properly perform all the operations required by the specific technolohy of each culture, application of efficient measures in view of enhancing the number of head, cattle and sheep in particular, in the state agricultural enterprises and the cooperative farms. The party general secretary asked the Bureau of the County Committee to prove greater firmness in observing the provisions regarding the development of the urban and rural localities and the proper husbanding of localities.

Speaks at Mass Rally

AU211007 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0810 GMT 21 May 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at rally in Satu Mare on occasion of his working visit to Satu Mare county -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades: I would like to begin by extending, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings to you, to all residents in the the Satu Mare Municipality and County, together with best wishes. [cheers, chants]

We are in your municipality and county on a new working visit. We are at the end of a 5-year plan and the beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which marks a new stage of the socioeconomic development of our homeland and Romania's elevation to a new stage: From a developing socialist country to an average developed country and, by the year 2000, to achieving the comprehensively developed socialist society and proceeding to the assertion of the communist principles in our people's life and work. [cheers, chants]

As is well known, in the past 5-year plan, too -- by overcoming a number of a difficulties determined by both the world economic crisis and by some contradictions that were obvious in our society -- we were able to register significant progress in socioeconomic development and in improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people. Within this framework, Satu Mar County, too registered significant results, being among the counties that registered important production and fulfilled the provisions aimed at achieving output of a least $10 milion in each county.

Satu Mare has greatly exceeded this production. Generally speaking, by rationally distributing the forces of production throughout our country, in all areas and counties in our homeland, new industrial enterprises, new agricultural units, new schools, and new educational institutes, hospitals, and housing developed, which turned our country into an advanced country and which ensure our people such work and living conditions as only socialism can guarantee. [cheers, changs]

We have begun the new 5-year plan on the basis of the 13th RCP Congress decisions which aim at achieving a new quality of work and life in all areas. Proceeding to the intensive development of the new scientific-technological and agrarian revolution presupposes an increased technological and quality level of our overall activity so that Romanian products will be competitive and on a par with the best such products in the world. We have everything that is necessary for this and we must achieve this goal. [cheers, chants]

The working people throughout the country have registered in the first 4 months important results by exceeding to a certain extent the 1986 plan provisions for this specific period. This means that we have begun the first year, as well as the 5-year plan, with positive results. Certainly, we are only at the beginning but we have everything that is necessary to fulfill this year's plan and the Eighth 5-Year Plan under favorable conditions.

Within this framework, Satu Mare County, too, has registered additional outputs during these 4 months and this means that you have properly begun the activity for this year and the new 5-year plan and that there are all necessary conditions to not only fulfill the plan but also to overfulfill this year's plan and the 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

We have visited several cities, communes, and industrial and agricultural enterprises. On the whole we have received positive impressions. We noted with great satisfaction the concern of industrial enterprises to fulfill the plan and especially to implement the Central Committee decisions and the measures aimed at increasing the technological and quality level, and at a better organization of the overall activity, a fact that guarantees us that there are indeed all necessary conditions for enterprises in Satu Mare to achieve the very important goals aimed at improving the general level of organization, economic efficiency, so that with the means we have we will be able to register a much larger production than envisaged by the plan and that we will increase labor productivity and economic efficiency to a greater extent. We must bear in mind that only thus and by making optimal use of the modern means we have, which have required tremendous investments, will we be able to ensure an increase in the national wealth and in the national income -- the only and sure way to ensure the homeland's general development and an improved well-being of our people, the supreme goals of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

We have also gathered positive impressions about what we have noted in Sanislau an connection with wheat, barley production, and other agricultural works. At the same time, we have gathered positive impressions about the zoological exhibition and the state farms and enterprise we have visited. Certainly, I hope that similar crops will be achieved by other units, too, and there would be nothing wrong with it if they were even better than the results of the unit we have visited.
I believe that in Satu Mare, too, there are all necessary conditions to radically improve the situation in agriculture, largely increase the vegetable and animal production, so that in agriculture, too, Satu Mare County will make its important contribution to the general development of agriculture in our homeland and to the general improvement of the well-being of our whoe nation. [cheers, chants]

We held a short meeting with the county bureau; we discussed some problems connected with the development of this county, that is both what has been achieved and what has to be achieved in the future. I think I would be wrong if I did not mention -- at least in passing -- that apart from the positive impressions we have gathered, we have also noted some failings both in industry and in agriculture and specifically in the process of organizing and planning towns and villages. However, I do not now want to dwell on these failings; we have discussed them with the county bureau. I believe that both the party aktiv, and Communists, all working people, and all citizens of the Satu Mare Municipality and County will understand that by not emphasizing failings I have particular trust in the party organizations and all working people. I want to express the conviction that they will draw the necessary conclusions and will take action to eliminate the failings that still persist and to properly organize the overall activity becuase only by acting with great determination and revolutionary exactingness will we be able to ensure the fulfillment of the 13th party congress decisions and the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, so that your county, too, will be among the counties with positive results and, if possible, among the first counties in the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

In the current 5-year plan, all counties in our homeland must register an important development rate and determined action has to be taken so that each county, including Satu Mare, will have a total of least 50,000 lei in industrial output per capita and general production, including agriculture and other sectors, of some 70,000 lei per capita. This presupposes that your county would register and industrial production of almost 25 billion lei. This is an important but possible goal if we bear in mind the development level of industry, agriculture, and of the other sectors. Therefore, now at the beginning of the 5-year plan, you have to proceed with great determination and each unit, each city, and each commune must establish the necessary goals to implement the develoment programs and plans up to 1990 and up to the year 2000.

You, too, have, as we have throughout our country, all necessary conditions to achieve these goals. Thus, once again I want to appeal to all Communists and the working people in Satu Mare to engage with great determination in implementing the plan under favorable conditions and thus place the county among the front-ranking counties in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

These achievements in housing and other sociocultural establishments demonstrate, on the basis of facts and realities, that everything we achieve in socialist construction in our homeland is designed to serve the people, their well-being, and happiness and therefore our whole people are following -- in complete unity -- our RCP, which in the 65 years of its existence has done all it could to ensure the well-being and independence of our homeland and which is determined to do all it can to achieve the victory of socialism and communism in Romania, to ensure an improvement in the general well-being of our people, and to constantly strengthen the independence and sovereignty of our socialist homeland. [cheers, chants]

For the results registered in the last 5-years, but especially for the results registered in the first 4 months of the current 5-year plan, I want to most warmly congratulate all working people in industry, agriculture, and the other sectors of acitivity, the intellectuals, and all residents in the Satu Mare Municipality and County and to wish them increasingly greater successes. [cheers, chants]

At this big mass rally in Satu Mare, I would like to extend to the workers class, the intellectuals, and the peasantry throughout the country warmest congratulations on the results registered in the first 4 months of the current year and to wish them success in fulfilling this year's plan under favorable conditions, and in doing all they can to successfully fulfill the current 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: While working to fulfill the homeland's plans and programs for development under appropriate conditions, we are intensely active internationally urging disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and peace because only in peace can our people, as well as all people in Europe and throughout the world, concentrate their forces on developing their socioeconomic development and elevating their material and cultural well-being. [cheers, chants]

We believe that in the current serious international situation, it is more necessary than ever to intensify the activity to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all countries, regardless of their social system and we must do everything possible to halt the arms race and ensure the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We greatly support the USSR proposals on nuclear disarmament by the year 2000, to be achieved in three stages. At the same time we believe it necessary for an extensive general disarmament program to be formulated, which includes both chemical weapons and conventional weapons, because only in this way will we be able to create conditions to eliminate the danger of war and ensure peaceful cooperation among all nations of the world! [cheers, chants]

The serious accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant demonstrated once again that nuclear energy, once it gets out of control, does not recognize borders and can produce massive destruction and, in the case of a nuclear war, would lead to the disappearance of the conditions for life itself on our planet. Therefore, the issue of eliminating nuclear weapons and the issues of nuclear disarmament are today the fundamental objective and we must do everything possible to eliminate nuclear weapons from our planet! [cheers, chants]

There is a special situation existing in Europe, where a huge number of nuclear weapons are concentrated. It is necessary that all European nations act to eliminate nuclear weapons, starting with medium-range nuclear missiles, but all other nuclear weapons, too. We must not wait until a nuclear catastrophe occurs. We are responsible for our peoples, for European civilization, and for the life of the entire humanity. We must do everything possible, so that in the shortest time possible Europe is free of nuclear weapons. We must do all we can to ensure close supervision on and a good use of nuclear power plants in order to ensure the best conditions for nuclear energy, so that it is used for peaceful purposes and cannot harm man. We must do all we can to ensure a Europe of freedom, independence, well-being, and all nations' independence. [cheers, chants] We must speak out resolutely for solutions to all interstate conflicts sought solely through negotiations and for the complete elimination of the use of force and the threat of force, and for respect for the right of each nation to decide on the road of its socioeconomic development according to its wishes, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants] We have most firmly supported and continue to support the struggle for national liberation. We support the Namibian people's struggle for independence. We condemn the apartheid policy in South Africa. At this great mass rally, I would like to most forcefully condemn the agression committed by South Africa against the Republic of Zimbabwe and express the will and the call of the Romanian people to end this policy and ensure the access of the majority population of South Africa to independence and equal participation in the socioeconomic life of the country. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, Socialist Romania firmly speaks out for solving the serious problems of underdevelopment and for achieving the new international economic order, -- which can ensure the socioeconomic progress of each nation -- and for solving the serious international economic problems, the only way to ensure that each country -- developed or developing country -- and each nation can devote its forces to ensuring the socioeconomic development and well-being of each nation. [cheers, chants]

Although the international situation is serious and there are many complex problems to be solved, we firmly believe that the progressive, anti-imperialist forces and the people everywhere who desire peace, by acting together can change the course of events, can impose disarmament, and can ensure peace and the achievement of a more just and better world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, I would like to express once again our satisfaction with the good impressions we have gained of the activity of the party organizations and of the working people in Satu Mare County and Municipality. I would like, primarily, to express our full satisfaction with the new meeting we had with the working people, with workers, intelligentsia, youth, women, and children of Satu Mare Municipality and County. The feelings with which we were welcomed are expressions of the complete trust in our Communist Party's policy. Such manifestations are the expression of the unity of all our nation, which follow with devotion the RCP, the leading political force of our nation, the guarantee of the victory of communism on Romanian soil! [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, I wish you ever greater success and fulfillment in all fields of activity and in fulfilling the development plans in all the towns and communes and industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as in education in all the parts of the country. I wish you success in achieving results that, starting from this year, will make Satu Mare County one of the leading counties, and if possible, occupy one of the first places. I am not at all opposed to this, in fact, I would greet you if you attained first place. [cheers, chants]

BOBU MEETS USSR LENINIST YOUTH DELEGATION

AU201554 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1441 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 20/5/1986 -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received, on May 20, a delegation of the Leninist Young Communist League [LCYL] of the Soviet Union, led by V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the CC of the LCYL who are paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth]. During the interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere stress was laid on the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between Romania and the USSR, between the peoples in the two countries which witness a continual and fruitful development, in the spirit of the orientations and understandings reached at summit level in Bucharest and Moscow. Emphasis was placed on the fine rapport between the Romanian and Soviet youth, between the UCY and the LCYL, which emerge as an active factor in the strenghtening of the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth, attended the interview. Attending was also V. Pozdnyakov, charge d'affairs ad-interim of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

PRESIDENCY ON GREEK 'ANTI-SFRY CAMPAIGN'

LD211917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Sinan Hasani.

The Presidency noted with regret and concern that recently in neighboring Greece, in the statements of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and in articles in the Greek press, which are taking on the proportions of anti-Yugoslav campaign, stands are being put forward which constitute crude interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and which damage the friendly good-neighborly relations existing between our two countries. The statements, which negate the national identity of the Macedonian nation and the existence of the Macedonian national minority, cannot contribute to strengthening the trust and development of all-round bilateral cooperation which is in the mutual interests of Greece and the SFRY, and are vital for stability in this part of Europe.

The Presidency stressed the permanent and principled decision of Yugoslavia to develop and strengthen equitable cooperation with all neighboring countries, including, of course, Greece, on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the UN Charter and the commitments it has made, together with all other countries which are signatoris to the Helsinki Final Act. In this connection the importance was stressed of recognizing and realizing national and human rights and the basic freedoms of the parts of nations from neighboring countries, as an integral part of the policy of good-neighborliness and development of friendly relations, to which Yugoslavia has always devoted the greatest attention.

The Presidency strongly condemned the arrogant armed attack by the republic of South Africa on three independent and nonaligned southern African countries -- Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. This crude violence, it was said at the session, poses a threat to the lives of innocent people and to the sovereignty of the countries under attack. Furthermore, such aggressive acts and the flagrant violation of the norms of international law are a direct threat to peace in this part of the world. Yugoslavia expresses solidarity with the Frontline Countries and the liberation movements in southern Africa and supports them in their struggle against apartheid and for the preservation of the integrity and sovereignty of their territories.

The Presidency also adopted a decision on amnesties for a number of convicted persons and considered other questions within its constitutional purview.

SERBIAN SAWP PROPOSES CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES

AU071002 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 86 p 4

["M.T." report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Apr -- Following the united support shown during extensive consultations, the Republic Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Serbia today proposed Branislaw Ikonic, present president of the Republic Executive Council, as candidate for president of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, and Miodrag Bogdanovic, Olga Nikolic, Milos Sindjic, Milan Seslija, and Jan Sirka as candidates for vice presidents of the Assembly.

Zika Radojlovic, Jovan Nikolic, and Dragan Nikolic were proposed as candidates for presidents of the Assembly chambers, that is, the Sociopolitical Chamber, the Chamber of Associated Labor, and the Chamber of communes, respectively.

Ivan Stambolic was proposed as candidate for president and Vukoje Bulatovic as candidate for vice president of the presidency of the SR of Serbia. Svetislav Bozic, Ljubisa Igic, Sefcet Jasari, Veljko Markovic, Radovan Medjedovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Professor Dr Zoran Pjanic, and Dr Ljubinka Trgovcevic were proposed as candidates for members of the Presidency.

The following were proposed as candidates for members of the delegation of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces: Krsta Avramovic, Istvan Berdad, Dr Milenko Bojanic, Miodrag Veljkovic, Djordje Jankovic, Milibor Jovanovic, Dr Jelka Miljkovic, Topkica Nedeljkovic, Utomica Raicevic, Novak Rodic, Borislav Srebric, and Sinan Sahiti.

The Presidium also confirmed the list of 39 candidates for members of the Executive Council of Serbia's Assembly which was proposed by president designate Desimir Jevitc, candidate for president of the Executive Council. Ratko Butujlija, Radenko Zunic, and Milutin Milosevic are candidates for vice presidents and Dragoljub Cosic, candidate for secretary of the Republic Executive Council. Candidates for other members of the Executive Council are: Dr Petar Bojic, Krcun Dragovic, Dr Dusan Jovanovic, Ljubisav Lilic, Dragoljub Markovic, Dragoljub Mitic, Dragoslav Nikolic, Milisav Parezanovic, Dr Milutin Petrovic, Radoslav Radovic, Branko Salipur, Jovan Zebic, Dusan Visnjic, and Fadilij Mumini.

The following were proposed as candidates for officials who head the repbulic's administration organs and who are members of the Executive Council by virtue of their positions: Milosav Djordjevic (for secretary for national defense), Svetomir Lalovic (for secretary for internal affairs), Dragan Saponjic (for secretary for justice and administration), Milorad Skrbic (for secretary for finance), Dr Bozo Jovanovic (for president of the Committee for foreign relations), Radi Colic (for president for Energy, Industry, and Construction), Djordje Mitic, (for president of the Committee for Transportation), Zarko Sekulic (for president of the Committee for Agriculture and Forestry), Luka Mackic (for president of the Committee for Commodity Trade and Services), Ljubica Bujanic (for president of the Committee for Urban Planning, Housing, and Communal Affairs), Tomislav Mladenovic (for president for the Committee for Labor), Milomir Petrovic (for president of the Committee for Education for Culture), Bransilov Milosevic (for president of the Committee for Culture), Dr Petar Pravica (for president of the committee for Science and Computer Technology), Dr Zivorad Djordjevic (for president of the Committee for Information), Dr Dragisa Filimonovic (for president of the Committee for health and Social policy), Jovo Miskovic (for president of the Committee for Veterans' and Disabled Veterans' Questions), Dr Koviljka Romanic (for president of the Committee for Legislation), Ratko Bujanovic (for president of the Committee for Water Resources Management and Water Supply), and Dr Mihajlo Crnobrnja (for director of the Republic Social Planning Institutte).

VILOVIC, BUZALJKO ADDRESS ARMY LC CONFERENCE

AU211309 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Report on the second day of the Eighth Conference of the LC in the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade on 22 March]

[Excerpt] The essential thing is, Tihomir Vilovic said, is that we, the members of the LCY Central Committee from the Yugoslav People's Army, were united on Tito's course of party policy. Bearing in mind the method of work and the conditions under which the LCY Central Committee worked, it may be asserted, he said, that this party organ did the best that it could.

After the 13th LCY Central Committee session, it appeared that the party actions would follow more quickly. But neither after it, nor after the 16th session when the conclusions of the general party debate were adopted, were any great advances made in this action. The LC did not succeed in determining the basic causes of the shortcomings and deformations, even less the proper names of those who perpetrate them.

In Tito's time, we knew what the basic shortcomings were, where the causes were, and who the perpetrators were; we had clear aims in the LC and the actions were conducted concretely, for it was known who should do what. it seems that we have now lost this ability. We lack the boldness to name the names of those guilty of problems and distortions and harmful activities. We make accusations about the situation in general, but we do not ask to what extent we have all individually contributed to such a situation. The discussion in connection with the 13th Central Committee session, Vilovic said, showed that members, working people and citizens, are interested and ready to struggle for true aims, but the leaderships did not take up this readiness. Because of this an uncompromising struggle for the implementation of the LCY policy failed to appear.

Speaking about information, Kemal Buzaljko drew attention to the impermissible large differences that occur on some major problems from one community to another, and in the press. Such bad practice causes much complaining among the communists, especially in the Army.

In his words, the essence actually lies in the fact that ideological differences exist in many problems, even in the highest LC organs, which suits both the growing nationalism and the launching and penetration of various ideologicallly opposed theses. Such a situation should be changed primarily by means of more energetic and consistent ideopolitical action by the LC, and especially by means of a differentiation in its ranks.

In this connection Buzaljko recalled that it was a key demand of members in the general party debate in connection with the 13th LCY Central Committee session that many of these differences be cleared up, which has not been done if one looks at the congress resolutions, particularly as regards the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System. He stressed that this was also a demand by the Yugoslav Communists in connection with the 13th and 16th LCY Central Committee sessions, but particularly the most responsible people did not develop it.

In this sense he remarked that the LCY Central Committee at the highest LC organ was not up to its task. He added: Although one hears suggestions addressed to the members that one should not expect much from the 13th LCY Congress, one does expect much from it. This delegate of the army party conference pointed out among other things that the attack on democratic centralism in the party and on subordination in the Army is basically an attack on our self-managing socialism.

MORE REPORTAGE ON BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CONGRESS

LC, LCY Delegates

LD210940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0809 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Today, their second day of work, at a plenary session, the delegates of the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress adopted the list of candidates for membership of the organs of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC and the LCY from this republic. The list of nominations for delegates to the 13th LCY Congress was also ratified.

Explaining the proposed list, Zivko Grubor, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, expressed the conviction that it wholly accords with the established criteria of cadres policy and with the demands of the party membership which found expression in the preparations for the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. In the entire electoral proceedings a democratization of cadre policy found powerful expression and people who have proved themselves through labor came to the fore. Grubor illustrated this by the fact that as many as 3,000 candidates were registered for the most responsible party functions in the republic this time, whereas there were only half as many for the last congress.

These nominations, which issued from the LC basic organizations were examined in the municipal committees, and the list was reduced to 672 candidates. After examination in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee about 300 people remained on the list. At the end, Grubor said, we opted for a closed list, that is, that as many people as are on the ballot list are to be elected. The Central Committee opted for this solution bearing in mind that throughout the electoral procedure there was opportunity for every candidate to be openly and democratically debated in a comradely manner and that there was therefore no reason to take open lists to the congress.

The present Central Committee had up to 40 percent of workers while now nearly 50 percent have been proposed. This time as many as 89 percent of the candidates for membership of the Central Committee are from associated labor, whereas hitherto less than half were from associated labor. The age structure has also been improved, so that 5 percent of the newly-proposed are younger than 27, compared with only 3 percent in the previous Central Committee.

The Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress continued its work this afternoon with the third plenary session at which the delegates voted for new members of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC organs, for candidates from this republic for membership to the LCY organs, and also elected delegates to the 13th LCY Congress.

After the voting, the procedure for which was explained by Ivan Cvitkovic on behalf of the electoral commission, the congress continued work in six commissions.

At the third plenary session this afternoon, the delegates to the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress voted for new members of the top party organs of the republic and of the LCY and for delegates to the 13th LCY Congress. The results of the voting will be announced tomorrow at the end of the congress.

Development Commission

LD211053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Osman Karabegovic spoke as the work of the Commission for the League of Communists in the Struggle for the Further Development of Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations, Material and Social Development, Scientific and Technological Progress, and Promotion of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries continued.

Unless we make a realistic evaluation and assessment of what the determining facts are in approaching the problems and the ways of solving them, of what the vital factors are in the moral and political preparation of socialist forces (?with the LC at their head), we shall continue to go round in circles; we shall continue as a society to get into new crises and periods of crisis which we shall then find more difficult to resolve, with all their grave economic and political consequences, for the problems will accumulate and become further exacerbated, he said.

Branislav Pavlovic, Mijo Kresic, Munir Mesihovic, Zuhdija Jazic, Jakov Goan, and Vlado Mijatovic then went on to speak in this commission.

Although business conditions have been difficult, in recent years Zenica steelworks, -- Yugoslavia's largest -- have been achieving better and better results. According to Dr Branislav Sladojevic, in the last 5 years the volume of output has increased at a rate of 4.2 percent and the works is on the way to achieving its optimum annual output of 2,650,000 metric tons.

In the opinion of Drasko Kolundzija from Prijedor, there was no lack of will among the workers for great effort, but their position depended most of all on those who were some distance from the factory workshops and the workers there. The workers were reacting against this practice in a serious manner.

How is it possible, Ekrem Mahmutovic asked, for some people to get rich merely from their salary and in their normal working hours, acquiring a house, weekend house, car, and other things, while others can hardly make ends meet. There is no explanation for the fact that certain individuals have a personal income up to 15 times greater than others with the same education and work experience. As long as we fail to remove such great differences in the distribution of income there will continue to be increasing social differentiation and decreasing success in the realization of the long-term economic stabilization program.

Andjelka Blum spke about the problems of scientifc research work, while Sanja Bodalic pointed to tne need for better technical equipment in universities, something which would determine the kind of experts we gained in the future.

Turning to the congress documents, Zdravko Radmanovic said it is "difficult to find a grammatical mistake in them," but they too were too broad, as many in the past had been, with the result that on the whole we do not refer back to them.

Sajma Gajtic noted that "women elect and men lead," and illustrated this with the figure that in 10 Banja Luka complex organizations of associated labor not one woman holds a top position. It is rare for a woman to be at the head of any of the 114 basic organizations of associated labor, while among the leaders of the 20 self-management interest communities there is just one woman and in the municipal committee of 80 members there are just 18 women.

Have we forgotten, she asked, the 11th LCY Congress and Tito's words that without the real participation of women in sociopolitical and economic life there can be no complete democracy or development of self-management.

Unity Commission

LD211305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The idea that differentiation is a settling of accounts with people and not with ideas is still forcefully in evidence in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC -- it was said, among other things, at the session of the congress commission on the LC's tasks in strengthening unity, responsibility, and capability for action and for realizing its leading ideopolitical role in society. In the view of Adem Viteskic, this is the main reason why differentiation is infrequent within the LC. He added that there are even as many standpoints as there are basic organizations of the LC, which is a further reason for lack of unity in action. There are likewise no standardized criteria for pronouncing ideopolitical measures against members of the LC. Viteskic cited the fact that it is not unusual for a member of the LC to be expelled from the membership, and rightly so, but then, following an appeal to higher organs, to return to the membership and as a victor at that. All this has a negative effect upon the work of the LC basic organizations. However, as it was stated at the commission session, such manifestations are less in evidence in the basic organizations of material production for, as was pointed out, workers have the hardest job becoming members of the League of Communists, and most easily leave it.

The organs and organization of the LC must regularly assess the work of their members on implementing the LC's policy. Many communists, Rahmija Kadenic said, have no courage or simply do not know how to express their views. This is where the roots of silence and indifference, so characteristic of the work in basic LC organizations, are.

According to Branko Trikic, the LC today needs both criticism and self-criticism. There is no need, he said, for us to preach to anybody let alone our members. Dr Faud Muhic spoke about the realization of the LC's constitutional role and about the concepts of the so-called state and party federalism. Their advocates maintain that the constitutional provisions about the sovereignty of the republics and provinces give rise to the aspirations toward the sovereignty of the republican and provincial LCs.

Employment Commission

LD211407 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The second day's work in the commission examining the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC's tasks in resolving the employment problem again stressed the LC's duty to include among its priority tasks that of mitigating the acute problem of unemployment -- primarily among the young. Long years of waiting for work on the part of young skilled cadres, particularly when the established criteria and priorities on job allocation are not observed, gives rise to the dissatisfaction, resignation, and alienation of young people from the main stream - and there is also a danger that this numerous army of unemployed, which is at the limit of its patience and has few chances to resolve the basic existential issue, may be used by various opposition forces for their own hostile goals.

Therefore, the LC and other subjective forces of society have an even greater responsibility to ensure that young people are involved in the production process as quickly as possible, and their considerable creative potential must find full expression. This was pointed out by Nada Dronjic from Konjic, who stressed that associated labor and society as a whole must take account of the fact that 1 million young people waiting for work have skilled potential greater than that now existing in associated labor.

Young delegates laid the stamp on today's debate in the commission on the ideopolitical tasks of the LC in resolving the employment problem.

Savo Panic, from Brsko, considers that small businesses offer exceptional opportunities for employing a large number of workers and it would be especially useful in that regard to continue to open up small-scale production capacities in rural areas. In addition to requiring considerably smaller investments than in towns this would also halt migration from rural areas to the towns.

The main conclusion of the discussion at the session of the Commission for Employment was that the future of the 1 million unemployed, the majority of whom are young and educated cadres, is being determined by those in jobs through, above all, their increased productivity, better use of existing capacities, and the observance of economic laws -- because only in that way will it be possible to provide economic prerequisites for higher employment. It was also generally agreed that any further exacerbation of the employment problem could have economically and politically damaging effect given the fact that the more educated and potentially more productive section of the population is left outside the productive and social trends. This in turn gives rise to dissatisfaction, pessimism, and even hopelessness among a considerable number of the unemployed.

Political Commission

LD211351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The large majority of working people are in an extremely difficult economic position but are nonetheless firmly determined and prepared to defend the system of self-management and their working class ideology. However, it must not be forgotten that they are also very displeased at the inefficiency and inactivity of the delegate assembly structures, state and administrative organs, and of the leading socialist forces. This was stressed at today's session of the Commission for the Development and Promotion of the Political System and Foreign Policy.

While on the one hand anti-self-management and anti-socialist forces today strive to change the character of our political system, on the other working people are becoming increasingly vocal in their demands for the problems in the economy, policymaking, and culture to be resolved. This subject was discussed by Hamdija Pozderac who stressed that there is a high degree of unity within the LC as regards the strategic commitments but that in practice there is evidence of considerable deviations from the established stance. The causes of this should not be looked for in the LC alone but also in the nature of certain specific social relations and various interests.

Pozderac also raised the fundamental issue of how the LC can avoid becoming enslaved by narrow local views and nationalist formulas and of how not to become cut off from reality. The present state of stagnation, lull, and blockages, he added, is not the result of too much self-management; on the contrary, there has been too little self-management particularly in the key areas of expanded reproduction.

Pozderac devoted part of his discussion to relations between the republics, provinces, and the federation. The republics and provinces, he stressed, can only successfully discharge their share of responsibility for Yugoslavia's overall development through their own transformation on the basis of self-management and through faster and more democratic material development.

The adherence to the view that the republics' autonomy and statehood merely imply extending the functions of the republican organs results from the fact that their role in their own socioeconomic development and that of the entire country is inadequate. This has also resulted in the situation where a large section of the public has a totally false idea of what autonomy and statehood of the republics really mean. They see them as something to be abolished since, it is alleged, they are the source of all of our troubles and problems. True, some of the blame lies in this, but the most serious problem is the fact that the state factor has been more dominant than the self-management one and that the republics watch carefully in case their powers are overtaken at the federal level while they quite readily turn a blind eye if they exceed their own powers to the detriment of associated labor and communities, Pozderac said.

All the elements of the political system which failed the tests of practice must be changed. The LC is expected to be in the forefront of the efforts to carry out this task. This was stressed at the morning session of the Commission for the Deveopment and Promotion of the Political System and Independent Foreign Policy. The Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System was assessed as a valuable basis for changing the situation because, it was said, it contains the analysis of all of the system's shortcomings.

Particular interest was aroused by Nijaz Dizdarevic's contribution to the discussion when he stressed that the idea of a new chamber -- that is the Chamber of Associated Labor -- in the SFRY Assembly should not be rejected. There are several factors in favor of this initiative, the most important one being that in this way class and national interests would be brought into line. Dizdarevic also drew attention to mounting etatism to which, in his view, the republican and provincial leaderships and their conduct have also contributed. These leaderships often ignore delegate assemblies. Even the LC leaderships in the republics and provinces have displayed certain degree of inclination toward coalition. It is also unsatisfactory that not all the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium are elected at an LCY Central Committee session; instead some, as leaders of the republican and provincial LC, automatically become members of the Presidium.

In the realization of the unified, independent and nonaligned foreign policy of Yugoslavia, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC will resolutely struggle for the development of cooperation which will be comprehensive and in which all countries will be equally represented. The LC of this republic will attach special importance to enlarging and promoting political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and educational cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries, it was said at the afternoon session.

The Commission for the Development and Promotion of the Political System and Foreign Policy will propose that the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress condemn the aggression by South Africa on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia at its plenary session tomorrow.

Central Committee

ID211500 [Editorial Report] Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1242 GMT on 21 May lists the members of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC following elections at the Bosnia-Hercegovina Congress:

Fikret Abdic, Smajo Alagic, Saban Alickovic, Tonco Barbaric, Fikreta Batalovic, Smajo Beslija, Mujo Bibic, Bogosav Blagojevic, Berislav Blazevic, Bogic Bogicevic, Vahida Borovina, Jerko Bradvica, Izet Brkovic, Osman Bubic, Ivan Cvitkovic, Avdo Campara, Elida Causevic, Savo Cecur, Muhamed Cubro, Pero Cuk, Razija Curovic, Milan Daljevic, Milos Dejanovic, Kerim Dizdar, Vlatko Dolecek, Vojko Dujakovic, Seid Dupovac, Nijaz Durakovic, Drago Djakovic, Safet Djipa, Darinka Djuraskovic, Marina Djuras, Nikola Filipovic, Senada Frljak, Kresimir Fucec, Vaso Gacic, Risto Gajic, Bahrija Garic, Ilija Glabas, Enes Gotovusa, Esad Grahic, Becir Granov, Rasim Grbic, Zdravko Grebo, Zivko Grubor, Nenad Guzina, Zehra Halilovic, Adem Handzic, Kemal Hanjalic, Esad Horozic, Dzevad Hozo, Boris Hrnjkas, Alija Isakovic, Emira Islamovic, Ljubisa Jaksic, Kazimir Jelcic, Maja Jerkovic, Vidosav Jevdjenic, Vlasta Joksimovic, Risto Jovanovic, Husein Kahvic, Petar Karlovic, Nada, Kesic, Seban Kevreic, Goran Kosoric, Ferhad Kotiric, Franjo Kozul, Dragan Kragulj, Alija Latic, Josip Lovbrenovic, Nedeljko Magazin, Seid Maglajlija, Milan Malbasic, Zora Malovic-Solaja, Dusanka Maljukan, Rabnko Mandic, Nedeljko Mandic, Andjelko Markovic, Pejo Marosevic, Juraj Martinovic, Jovo Medan, Desimir Medjovic, Izet Mehinagic, Milenka Mihic, Milan Milicevic, Smiljka Milojevic, Stevo Mirjanic, Hasan Misic, Ivica Misic, Fuad Muhic, Osman Mujezinovic, Mujo Mujkic, Bego Murselovic, Abdulah Mutapcic, Nedeljko Novakovic, Mladen Oljaca, Gojko Ostojic, Muhamed Pasalic, Jovanka Plazacic, Slavica Pljevcevic, Ljiljana Poljak, Drasko Popovic, Rafael Primorac, Ana Raic, Miroslav Radojcic, Milorad Rakic, Halil Rakovac, Kemal Ramic, Edina Residovic, Cedomir Rokvic, Josip Rubin, Adem Salkicevic, Nevenka Selimovic, Krsto Stjepanovic, Dervis Susic, Momo Sevarika, Sima Simunac, Hatidza Sisic, Milan Skoro, Mirjana Stojs-Karacevic, Dzevad Tasic, Miomira Tausan, Matko Topalovic, Ismet Travancic, Gojko Ubiparip, Zoran Udovcic, Milan Uzelac, Andjelko Vasic, Emina Zaimovic, Dusko Zgonjanin, Svetozar Zimonjic, Anton Zrnic and Dragan Zubovic.

MONTENEGRIN SAWP PRESIDIUM PROPOSES NEW MEMBERS

AU200753 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 86 p 4

[L.J. M. report]

[Excerpt] Titograd, 12 May -- At its session today (chaired by Petar Rakocevik), the Republican Conference Presidium of the Montenegrin SAWP endorsed the initial proposal on changes in this republic's SAWP Republican Conference Presidium. Since some members of the Presidium are leaving to perform professional duties in other sociopolitical organs and organizations, a proposal on possible candidates for members of the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Montenegro has been initiated.

The following have been proposed for the posts: Ratko Kalezic, hitherto president of the Titograd SAWP Communal Conference; Petar Djurdjic, head of the administrative service at the Montenegrin LC Central Committee;, Drago Drobnjak, president of the Cooperatives Association of this republic; and Radisav Micovic, sociopolitical worker. They will be professional members of the Presidium. The following people, presidents of sociopolitical organizations of the republic, will also be members of the Presidium: Milo Djurovic, president of the Republican Trade Union Council; Dragan Vukcevic, president of the Republican Conference Presidium of the Socialist Youth Association;, Drago Stijovic, president of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Montenegro; and Slobodan Simovic, president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of this republic's assembly and secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Montenegro.

This session also endorsed the already initiated proposal that Ramiz Bambur be nominated president of the Republican Conference Presidium of this republic's SAWP, and Vojislav Mijuskovic its secretary.

SETINC SCOLDS YOUTH MEDIA, PEACE MOVEMENTS

SU200814 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 May 86 p 2

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 May -- At the session of the press council of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Slovenia today, Franc Setinc, president of the SAWP Republican Conference, spoke among other things about youth media, peace movements, the attitude to the Yugoslav People's Army and all-people's defense, and the exchange of information in Yugoslavia.

About the youth media, Franc Setinc said among other things the following: "We know that young people are not satisfied with the situation in society nor with their position in it. They are entitled to feel thus, for even older people -- some say that we are more conservative -- sometimes feel as though they are being driven up the wall, so to speak. The problem is not that young people are dissatisfied, and one need not fear it. We must be more concerned about the fact that some young people sometimes behave as if they must stay on the fringe of society and that it is not in their power to change anything. This is also reflected by some writing in some youth media, for some authors behave like street urchins, whistling from behind street corners at passers-by. There are too few endeavors to train young people to have a feeling of responsibility, so that they may feel responsible for their own future in work and life.

"We must resolutely oppose the attempts to blunt the defense strength of our country with negative writing, under the pretext of the struggle against militarization."

Speaking about peace movements, Franc Setinc stressed: "In my opinion we have two extremes in viewing the peace movements in our country: There is one which is of the opinion that such movements are not needed in our country at all, because our country conducts a peaceful policy and therefore there should be no need for the special involvement of young people in a movement for peace and against war; and there is another which thinks that these movements must exactly resemble those in the West, from which it follows that our efforts to strengthen the all-people's defense, and particularly the Yugoslav People's Army, are likewise harmful, militaristic, and the like. There are some individuals who try in the working group for peace movements attached to the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia to ridicule our efforts to strengthen all-people's defense. They intentionally pervert facts and information and adapt them to their needs. thus for instance they still talk about obligatory military service for women, although the proposers have themselves dropped the idea.

"It is right that our public information media report on the activities of the peace movements, but they should not provide space for obvious attacks on the all-people's defense concept and the role and the significance of the Yugoslav People's Army in it."

Franc Setinc also spoke about the exchange of information in Yugoslavia and said: "It is our common interest to present the picture of life and problems, of successes and difficulties of every republic and province in an objective way, truthfully, without any admixture of partisanship or scandal mongering, which are quite plentiful at present.

Stereotypes which do not correspond to the truth are still rooted among our people, either as regards the Serbs' ideas about Slovenes, or our ideas about the Serbs, Montenegrins, and others. We will get rid of them only if every republic strives for a continued, systematic reporting on life in other republics. In this sense every newspaper should be Yugoslav, and not republican, local, or something similar.

"Information must help to widen the scope for various forms of cooperation at all levels of social life, even without the assistance of state administration organs. No imagined dividing line must close the borders. This is one of the essential conditions for a fruitful lifie of a multinational state, for strengthening the power and the firmness of Yugoslavia as our common state and a community of equal peoples and nationalities."

VOJVODINA, CROATIAN NUCLEAR PLANTS POSTPONED

LD211042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Novi SA, May 20 (TANJUG) -- The electric power industry in the province of VojVodina, northeastern Yugoslavia, has proposed to the provincial assembly to put off its decision on building a nuclear power plant near the town of Backa Topola for the 1991-95 period. The construction of Vojvodina's first nuclear power plant was planned in the current 1986-1990 five-year period.

Vojvodina's electric power industry insists on having a detailed programme for preparatory works and a list of expenditures for it first. These documents would be presented to the Genral public so that a decision on possibly building a nuclear power plant in Yugoslavia's granary could be taken in the most democratic way.

Yugoslavia's Republic of Croatia, too, has taken a decision on postponing the construction of a nuclear power plant for the next five-year period.

KOSOVO SAWP PAPER REPLIES TO ZERI I POPULLIT

AU210804 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 17 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Official 'Gem' from Tirana"]

[Text] The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, the trumpeter of the official policy of Albania and its leadership, has produced another "gem" from its famous arsenal of Enverist anti-Yugoslav propaganda. Still true to its hackneyed style, dating back many years now, this newpaper squirts fresh poison against the internal situation in Yugoslavia, in the LC; and the leadership of our country. Because it sticks in the gullet of Albania's group of leaders that our federal system rests upon the basis of the decisions of the Anti-fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, on socialist self-management and the policy of non-alignment, the main thrust of these most recent attacks against our country, written with demagogic phraseology and hostile intent, is aimed at the essential fruits of our socialist revolution, at brotherhood and unity, and the togetherness of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. To this we must add the constant efforts of Albanian propaganda to cause divisions among the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and bring about their confrontation with the Serbian people.

Such efforts, and others not of recent date, are transparent, and cannot sway us or divert us from the common road of the further deepening of equality and brotherhood and unity, on the basis of the policies which Josip Broz Tito laid down and fought for with his whole being for decades. Choosing certain times on purpose is an essential feature of Albania's anti-Yugoslav policy and its propaganda style. In this instance, while dwelling upon a defence of the hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Yugoslavia, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT forgets on purpose that the exposed subversive hostile groups, indoctrinated by the anti-Yugoslav policies of the party of Labor of Albania and also partly directly instigated by that country, and also by reactionary Albanian emigres, do not aim at the affirmation and progress of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, but its confrontation with the other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, especially the Serbian people, and the destruction of socialist, non-aligned, and self-managing Yugoslavia.

The trials of hostile groups now being held in Kosovo prove this fact. We have demonstrated many times our readiness for good neighborliness and normal cooperation, which are in fact inherent in the principles upon which Yugoslavia's non-aligned and independent policy is based. The 14th Kosovo LC Conference recently formulated its standpoint where relations with Albania are concerned. To accuse Yugoslavia of intentionally causing difficulties in the signing of agreements in various fields of reciprocal cooperation is ridiculous, as is propaganda like that given out officially by Tirana. In the highest forums, and in the speeches of official Yugoslav personalities, it has been said many times clearly and publicly that Albania's right to a normal interest in the Albanians in Yugoslavia is not contested.

However, this right cannot be used as an excuse for interfering in the internal affairs of our countries, as the Albanian leadership has been doing for years. Neither can Yugoslavia or its official organs be denied the legitimate right in being interested in the life, position, and fate of the Macedonian, Montenegrin and Serb minorities in Albania. This interest does not mean, as ZERI I POPULLIT states...[we quote]... efforts to determine the position of Slav minorities in Albania" (end of quotation). Reciprocal cooperation, particularly in the cultural sphere, implies the application of the same criteria to one country and another. It would be excessive to repeat here once again the readiness of our country for good-neighborly relations with Albania, on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of each side, and also noninterference in internal affairs. However, this readiness must be done in deeds and not in propagandistic rhetoric, demagogy, and two-faced policies as served up officially by Tirana for years, particularly since the counter-revolutionary events which encouraged Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo in 1981, said the commentary of Pristina Radio-Television.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 35TH BZNS CONGRESS

AU221632 Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Ivan Mozgovoy, member of the CC of the C.P.S.U. and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. He is heading the delegation of the CC of the C.P.S.U. to the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian party and to the international meeting "For Triumph of Peace and Security in the World."

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council, also attended the meeting, which passed in a comradely atmosphere.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Demokratische Bauern Partei Deutschlands and vice-chairman of the State Council of the G.D.R. The renowned political leader is heading the delegation of this party to the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and to the international meeting "For Triumph of Peace and Security in the World".

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council, also took part in the cordial talks.

BCP Greetings

AU220851 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 May 86 pp 1, 4

["Greeting Message from the BCP Central Committee" to the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] read by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the opening session of the Congress on 19 May at the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial Home in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the BCP Central Committee most cordially and fraternally greets the delegates and guests to the 35th Congress of the BZNS and all united agrarians, conveying wishes for fruitfil work and good results.

Your congress is an important event in the political life of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This congress not only evokes the great interest of the united agrarians, but also of the communists, and of our entire public.

The 35th BZNS Congress is taking place immediately following the 13th BCP Congress, which specified and enriched the party program and raised the Leninist general line April of the BCP to a qualitatively new level, mapped out the tasks of accelerating the rates growth of our national income and of labor productivity, for the further construction of socialist society in our country. These historic tasks are the focus of your work and of your Congress as well. The fact that the BZNS has adopted these tasks as its program of action represents a brilliant, new expression of the traditional, strong, and long-standing alliance between communists and agrarians -- which is one of the chief political mainstays of the socialist system in our country. Our fraternal cooperation was tempered in the flames of the antifascist struggle, as well as in the constructive work of building socialism. Georgi Dimitrov, the teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people, earned tremendous credit in this respect. His ideas and postulates about the united people's front, his indefatiguable work for rallying all democratic and patriotic forces under the banner of the Fatherland Front in the struggle for the victory of socialist revolution and in builiding new society are immortal.

In fraternal alliance with the party of the Bulgarian Communists, loyal to its militant democratic and patriotic traditions, bequeathed by its remarkable leader, Aleksandur Stambolyiski, the BZNS has added glorious pages to Bulgaria's more recent history. Our two congresses are coinciding with the 30th anniversary of the April plenum, held by the BCP Central Committee in 1956, a plenum which carried out thorough changes in our development. This plenum created the necessary conditions for a consistent application of the Leninist principles and norms in the life of our party, in the life of our society, for a better assessment of the objective laws, of the people's needs and interests as a whole. The Leninist general April line of the BCP gave an accelerating impetus to our economy, science, and culture, it released the creative forces and energies of the working people in our country. Within only 30 years socialist Bulgaria was thoroughly and totally changed, its economic potential increased several times.

The April plenum of the BCP Central Committee played a role of historic importance for the further consolidation of the communist-agrarian alliance, for enhancing the role and position of the BZNS in the political system of socialism. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first builder of the Leninist April line, theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, universally recognized political leader and statesman, as well as heir and successor of Dimitur Blagoev's and Georgi Dimitrov's great cause, earned great credit in this respect.

The new incentives, which the April line gave to the communist-agrarian alliance produced great results, indeed. The BCP and the BZNS succeeded in leading the Bulgarian rural areas and villages from the backward and primitive agricultural methods to the contemporary development and highly efficient socialist agriculture. The questions of the country's industrialization within a short historical period could not have been resolved without the vigorous development of agriculture; the steady improvement of our people's living standard would have been impossible without this agricultural development.

The contribution of the BZNS to the construction of mature socialism in the development and functioning of our political system, in the consolidation of peace, was rewarded with well deserved recognition and high evaluation by the BCP.

In the struggle for the socialist reorganization of our agriculture numerous agrarians asserted themselves as distinguished machine tool operators and cattle breeders, as brigade leaders and leaders of labor units, as well as in their role as experienced agricultural leaders.

In their fruitful activities the BCP and the BZNS both learn from the experience and are inspired by the creative boldness of Lenin's great party. The historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are of monumental importance not only for the Soviet Union, but for the entire socialist community, for the whole world. These successes exerted and will further exert a strong impact upon our country's sociopolitical life.

The active participation of the united agrarians in socialist construction and in expanding international cooperation represent convincing proof of the correct political trend and practical activities of the BZNS and of its leadership, headed by Comrade Petur Tanchev. The BCP Central Committee expresses fraternal and cordial gratitude and recognition to all united agrarians for the inspired and selfless efforts they devote to the upsurge of our socialist motherland, and wishes them creative, new successes in building developed socialism.

Comrades, no more than 15 years separate us from the end of this century. For our people these will be years of an even fuller expansion of their creative efforts and opportunities, for their innovative spirit, for their skill in thinking and acting in a revolutionary manner, for the purpose of implementing the scientific-technical revolution.

During the aforementioned period exceptionally important tasks must be accomplished on the basis of scientific-technical achievements. These tasks were assigned by the 13th BCP Congress and specified in the document entitled: "For a Qualitatively New Economic Growth," which was worked out under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership. These tasks as regards labor, materials, and machines per production unit, will lead to an improvement of quality and an increase in the competitiveness of our country on foreign trade markets. In order to achieve these goals we need profound technological and technical innovations in material production, as well as a total improvement of the national economic management, of the structure, organization, and administration of science.

The BCP Central Committee is deeply convinced that your congress will correctly map out the new tasks of the BZNS in implementing the party's long-term strategy for scientific-technical revolution in our country and will mobilize all efforts, knowledge, skill, and the creative experience of the united agrarians for the achievement of the great goals which are facing the People's Republic of Bulgaria today and throughout the period up to the end of the century.

The new stage of the April agrarian policy extends even more the field of joint struggle for the communists and united agrarians. The strategic task is to considerably increase the production of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural goods, and to ensure a better supply of high quality agricultural goods for our population, industry, and exports.

The tasks, involving great responsibility, which we are coping with in perfecting the basis and superstructure of our society, the tasks devoted to the further expansion of socialist democracy -- these tasks demand an improvement of joint work between the BCP and the BZNS. Qualitatively new questions are emerging from the necessity of building up and consolidating the self-governing organizations, of enhancing the role of the workers collectives as managers of socialist property, of expanding our socialist democracy. The importance of the problems which are facing us demand that we should cope with them as early as today. This year, in particular, is important and even decisive for the 5-year plan period, and this period is also of decisive importance. This importance stems from the need to meet the challenge of the next century. Through energetic, practical actions we must accomplish a drastic change for the better, as well as progressive changes in all sectors of life.

The BCP is convinced that the united agrarians will again, under the newly created conditions, manifest their lofty political efforts, their strict organization, discipline, and self-discipline, their habit of supporting words by deeds, and together with the communists, they will mobilize all our working people in a resolute struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena.

Comrades, the chief task of our foreign policy is to preserve and guarantee world peace and security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other Warsaw Pact members is promoting a consistent strategy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The most reactionary forces of imperialism are trying to disrupt the military-strategic balance. They are pushing mankind toward the thermonuclear disaster, threatening life on our planet. In violating the universally accepted norms of international law, American imperialism is striving to impose its will upon other countries and peoples, creating new hotbeds of tension and situations of conflict.

The chief factor which stops the aggressive, imperialist circles and is creating conditions for the consolidation of peace is represented by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist community member-countries with the support of their own economic and defense potential, with their constructive foreign policy. The thoroughly analyzed plan to ending this century under the sign of peace and full nuclear disarmament, contained in the declaration isued by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the consistent peace initiatives of the USSR and of the Warsaw Pact are expressions of this new political throught, of the new approach to international relations.

It is now more than ever necessary to establish a united front of all peace-loving forces for the sake of stopping the disastrous arms race and for decisively improving the worldwide political atmosphere.

The eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. This policy is entering a qualitatively new stage of development today. The policy of comprehensive drawing together and of close mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union has become the cause of millions of people in our country -- communists, united agrarians, Komsomol members, and nonparty members.

The constant development of economic, political, and cultural relations with other socialist countries, the even closer coordination of joint efforts in all sectors of life -- this is the main trend of our foreign policy. We are devoting particular attention to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA, to the perfection of the mechanism of our cooperation.

Our foreign policy is consistently focused on the consolidation of mutual confidence in the Balkan peninsula, upon active and mutual advantageous cooperation with our neighbours. Our country is consistently working for the transformation of the peninsula into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for the revival of the processes of detente. This is to the advantage of all peoples in Europe and in the World.

Our country is consolidating its relations with the developing states, it is actively supporting their struggle against the last, disgraceful relapses into colonialism, apartheid, and racism. Our country is actively participating in international forums, it is striving for relations based on equal rights and mutual advantage with all states.

The international activities of the BZNS plays a great role in asserting the peace-loving, foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. These activities contributed to the well-deserved prestige and respect which the BZNS enjoys among the progressive world public. We are convinced that, as in the past, the BZNS and the united agrarians, its members, will also in the future continue to contribute to the victory of peace and socialism, and to friendship and cooperation among peoples.

Comrades, loyal to the long-standing traditions, and enriched by the decisions of their congresses, the BCP and the BZNS will continue to march side by side in the struggle for the expansion of scientific-technical revolution and for the construction of developed socialism in our country, they will jointly enhance our motherland's prestige on the international scene.

May communist-agrarian unity further strengthen!

Long live our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

The BCP Central Committee 19 May 1986, Sofia.

FURTHER PROTEST MEETING ON OSMANOV'S DEATH

AU181926 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 17 May broadcasts a report of protest meetings and rallies in Razgrad Okrug, at which "the working people of Razgrad Okrug are censuring the inhumane and illegal acts of the Turkish authorities which led to the death of the Bulgarian citizen Akhmet Osmanov." The report includes a recording of a protest statement made by Komsomol member Bilyana Asenova from the village of Samuil on behalf of the youth of the region. Asenova emphasizes in her statement that "once again we realize and acknowledge that our true and only homeland is Bulgaria, a homeland in which we are able to study, work, engage in creative activity, and actively participate in our socialist construction." In a later broadcast at 1500 GMT, in reporting the same events, it is added that "protest telegrams were sent to the Turkish Embassy in Sofia."

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 17 May also reports a protest meeting held by engineering workers of the "Energiya" accumulator plant in the town of Turgovishte to express "indignation at the tragic death of the Bulgarian citizen Akhmet Osmanov" and "to censure the criminal and arbitrary act of the Turkish authorities." According to the report, the protest program sent to the Turkish Embassy in Sofia in the name of the plant's collective stated that "the crime which has taken place in our time has been committed by a state which at all international forums claims to guarantee human rights for its citizens, and even allows itself to conduct campaigns concerning the status of the citizens in neighboring countries."

The Razgrad and Turgovishte protest meetings are also reported by Sofia BTA in English at 1536 GMT on 17 May.

MLADENOV MEETS WITH CONSTITUENCY IN PLOVDIV

AU221952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Workers from the 201st Electoral District in Plovdiv today had an election meeting with Comrade Mladenov, the candidate for people's deputy. The meeting was attended by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, and other leaders of the okrug and the settlement system. In his speech, Comrade Petur Mladenov dwelt on the great transformations that had occurred in our country since the April plenum [1956] of the BCP Central Committee. In their speeches and statements, the electors expressed their support for the candidates of the Fatherland Front and put forth concrete instructions.

HUSAK SPEAKS AT PREELECTION RALLY IN PRAGUE

LD221032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1304 GMT 21 May 86

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ General Secretary, at the final preelection rally in Prague's Palace of Culture on 21 May -- live in Czech]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear friends: Together with the other leading comrades present here, I am glad to be able to meet you at this rally which, as Comrade Kapek said, is the last one in Prague before the elections. I wish to pay tribute to, as (?Comrade) Kapek explained, the active approach, the awareness, the political organizational work, and the enlightenment of the people -- in short to the preparations for the elections, which are such a great state and political event. People are taking part in them, and giving up their time for them in Prague and, in effect, throughout our state.

Allow me to take this opportunity, on behalf of the highest party, state, and social bodies and on behalf of the leading comrades present, of course, to greet you, the citizens of Prague present here, cordially, as well as all the other citizens of Prague and of the whole of our state, on the great political event of the general elections to the representative bodies.

Our rally follows thousands of preelection meetings and discussions during recent weeks in the towns, factories, and villages throughout our country. At those meetings our citizens have been discussing, in a businesslike way, the election programs, the work that has been carried out, and the candidates who have been proposed. This has been a truly democratic exchange of views on the fundamental issues in our society and on the specific problems in the different localities. At the May Day celebrations, I praised the election program for Prague, and as I know, a great deal of work is going on in all large and small communities to draw up programs for what can be done for the future. At all these meetings, trust has been expressed in the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front as well as support for the program with which we go into the elections. This stems from our people being able to convince themselves at first hand that this policy is a correct reflection of their interests and gives clear and easily understood replies to the issues confronting us today. They realize what political, economic, and social stability means for them and their families in today's world, which is fraught with rapid change and considerable tasks, and they see the favorable prospects for our society that this policy provides.

The other political parties and all the social organizations of the National Front are going into the elections firmly united with the CPCZ. Communists and members of other political parties, those of no party affiliation, people of the old and young generations, and citizens with different world outlooks and religious faiths are united in the common desire to work for the peace and the prosperity of their socialist homeland.

The unity of the candidates of the National Front, upon whom all sections of society have agreed, corresponds to the class and nationality structure of our society. Of a total number of almost (?200,000) registered candidates for election, 43 percent are workers, 17 percent are cooperative farm workers, and 23 percent are members of the intelligentsia. More than 30 percent of them are women, and more than (?16) percent are young people under the age of (?35). This composition of candidates for the National Front on a nationwide scale is a guarantee that the working people have a decisive influence on what happens througout our state. From the registration that has been carried out, it also appears that for work, health, and a number of other reasons about one-third of those elected will be new candidates. We believe that the influx of new forces will lead into a further improvement of the activity of all the representative bodies.

Comrades, the basic points of the program for our further development, the aims we are pursuing and the ways in which we will put them into effect were comprehensively explained at the 17th CPCZ Congress. The program mapped out by the congress has been taken to heart by the whole National Front, and all its constituent sections. It has also been discussed in detail at preelection meetings by the candidates standing for election and by representatives of the CPCZ and other parties and social organizations of the National Front, state bodies, and national committees. Many correct thoughts, suggestions, and proposals have been expressed at these meetings on a wide variety of problems. This has also been reported in the media, therefore, I will concentrate only on a few matters.

We have recently been celebrating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ. The 65 years since it came into being have been filled with a continuous struggle for the rights of the working people, for national and social liberation, and for the victory of the socialist order. The history of the party confirms that the main purpose of all its activity has always been, still is, and will continue to be to ensure freedom and peace for our nations, social justice and a new status for the working man. [applause]

All this is more or less taken for granted in our country, but, if we look around the world at all the struggles for national and social liberation, we realize more fully the value of the great path we (?have traveled). That is why the CPCZ has won the trust and support of the broad masses of the people and has become the leading political force in our society. The 17th CPCZ Congress once again convincingly demonstrated the great political, ideological, and moral force and authority of our Communist Party. It also showed its ability to assert its vanguard role, to tackle creatively the tasks facing us toward the end of the 20th century, to unite our people, and to direct the further course of building our advanced socialist society. The program with which we go into the elections builds on the firm basis of the results of the past 5 years. We discussed this during the preparations for the 17th congress and during the congress itself.

At the preelection meetings, specific and convincing data was given on what you have achieved in the different localities, communities, districts, towns, regions, and republics of our state. There is no need to repeat these things. In Prague too, a lot has been achieved. The election program for the coming period, which I have already mentioned, provides good prospects for the further development of the city, and the necessary priority will continue to be given to this in putting into effect the conclusions of the 17th congress.

All the facts show that significant progress has been achieved in the past 5 years in developing the socioeconomic situation, in satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people, in developing their education and culture, and in consolidating our socialist system and the international prestige of Czechoslovakia. It can be said that the bodies that won the confidence of our citizens in the last elections have fulfilled the main tasks the voters set for them. On this balance-sheet, which (?at the same time) builds on the results achieved throughout the period since the 14th [as heard] congress, and, over a broader timespan, on those achieved over the 4 decades of the struggle for a new life for our people, positive aspects predominate.

Since the last elections, our society has gone through a demanding test. We had to cope with new demands and with the consequences of far-reaching changes in the world economy, and resist imperialist attempts to slow down and complicate our development. Due to the correct policy and hard work of the Communist Party and the entire National Front, of the state and economic bodies, and above all due to the selfless work of the people, we succeeded, in these complicated conditions in fulfilling the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and further advancing the economy.

In my eyes the most important thing is that we have maintained and further improved the living standard of the people. The Federal Assembly has recently discussed the state final budget for 1985. It has shown that the expenses for the things that are usually called social consumption, for health care, education and culture, for pensions, sickness benefit, maternity grants and child benefits, and for other social spending of similar nature amount today to over Kcs 160 billion per annum. This is almost half of all the expenses in the state budget. I mention this because it illustrates yet again that the results of the common work are used above all for the satisfaction of the needs of the people. Looking at capitalist countries, we see that these particular expenses are subject to austerity and that this is particularly true about spending on social benefits. Conversely our socialist society stresses social economic benefit as a part of social economic development; the statistics confirm it.

The social advantages, guarantees of existence, and security of full employment is taken today especially by our young people as almost a natural thing. These things are not a problem in our country. This however, is far from being natural or obvious in today's world as such. Those who read newspapers and follow the media are well aware of the facts. For example, in advanced capitalist countries, advancement of the economy and of scientific-technical progress is connected with mass unemployment, which afflicts dozens of millions of people and above all young people. (?We might become almost indifferent to these facts on paper), but, when one speaks with the people from these countries, it sounds shocking the sort of problems this creates, not only of professional and social but also of an ethical nature. Capitalism does not and will not tackle the problem. I mention this as a contrast to the development of our society.

In spite of the overall positive balance we have been talking about, we are fully aware of the problems, weaknesses, and shortcomings in various areas. We talk about them openly and try to rectify them. These problems were openly discussed at preelection rallies. Deputies and candidates had to answer many concrete questions and to explain what we have to do, what we are able to do, what we have neglected, and what we cannot afford. We will take care that the critical and exacting approach that was also typical for the entire 17th CPCZ Congress will become a permanent feature of work of all bodies.

Comrades, the joint program of the CPCZ and the National Front for the forthcoming period assures the balanced development of all sections of society, the material and spiritual sphere, and the solving of present and future tasks. Sometimes people say to us, you always talk only about work and the economy; you forget about this and that, particularly culture, arts, and so on. No, we do not forget. Naturally we place emphasis on the thing that is the decisive question: the creation of resources and the national income.

The core of the program is the requirement to continue faster on the path of building a developed socialist society. What concerns us here is that Czechoslovakia should develop dynamically, as a modern, developed socialist state and have a lasting place of dignity in the world. What concerns us is that our citizens should have the certainties for life and work secured also in future years, so that they can work for their families and their homeland in peace, without fear for the future. That is no small thing. These are points of departure from which emerge concrete conclusions for the economic, social, political, ideological, cultural, and other areas, for our internal and foreign policy. This is no place to speak about [word indistinct].

When setting our future action, the inspiring thoughts expresseed at the 27th CPSU Congress were of great importance for us, and the whole of our public reacted very positively to the conclusions and ideas of the Soviet congress. The main thing in our program is the speeding up of the social economic development.

We set ourselves the goal of implementing the gradual modernization of the national economy, to improve its technical level. We want to continue building homes and other necessary buildings, to enrich the internal market, to increase the level of satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people, to perfect the system of education and improving qualification. In harmony with the created possibilities, we will continue to develop our social policy, to fulfill the prerequisites for solving some important social needs and problems -- we are aware of them -- and for increasing care for the environment. We consider it our duty to continue in the responsible securing of the external security of our state. In order to be able to fulfill these aims it is vital to increase the efficiency of the national economy and to secure the faster creation of sources of national income. This is also the point of departure for demanding tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the goals of the outlook up to the year 2000.

To achieve them it is vital to make better use of the possibilities and advantages of the socialist system, to produce better-quality work, to manage more effectively, to be more economical, to implement scientific and technical progress widely, and to develop cooperation above all with socialist countries. It is in the slogans, but all the main things are contained in this. It follows then that it is vital to found further economic growth, in particular on increasing the productivity of labor, on better use of the existing production capacities, and on making better use of raw materials and energy. We consider as particularly necessary a change in the quality of production, which must be given much greater attention everywhere. We complain about poor quality, where we come across it, who buys it, but we must all, including producers and consumers ensure that the question of quality, efficient work is implemented in all spheres. All this requires a substantial improvement of the standard of supervisory work at all levels from top to bottom.

The principles for and ways of tackling tasks that are connected with the improvement of the entire system of management and planning were discussed in detail at the 17th CPCZ Congress. Great effort will have to be exerted for their working out and the application in practice. It will be necessary to analyze our experience continuously with regard to management. This is not a simple issue. We cannot use capitalist recipes, and all socialist countries -- or at least their majority -- are seeking new ways. We are seeking them too, and we look round at what is being done elsewhere and how it works. Socialism is a young social system, and it must seek and create its methods in the process.

We all know that the promotion of our program targets will not be simple. We will have to change the methods and style of work, the practical approach of supervisory bodies in particular to overcome inertia, the strength of habit, red tape, and routine.

We still have some working people who prefer the well-tried ways rather than trying to promote demanding tasks that are often connected with obstacles and conflicts. Therefore it is necessary to support everyone who is exacting at work and to create such an atmosphere at all work places in our enterprises which enhances good quality and responsible work. This is inseparably connected with the fight to reinforce socialist principles, socialist norms, discipline and order, and the fight against all negative phenomena, of which there is quite a number, that slow down our progress. We have often spoken about this and repeated it. We will have to repeat it even more frequently in order to promote these correct ideas in life and practice. We must realize that the development in the world will not be simple today or tomorrow and that we have to face ever more exacting demands as a result. We are a country that produces and exports, facing competition everywhere, and, if we want to import and export, we must be able to hold our ground. This is, I would say, an external mirror that reflects the standard of production. Our people at home also keep wanting ever better and more up-to-date goods. This is the pressure on our production coming from all around.

We must proceed from the assumption that it is not possible to implement all our intentions immediately and all at once. I have heard about the course of the meetings in towns and villages. They all want something: here a school, there a nursery school or something else. Some things can be done, some not. It must also be said that we cannot afford everything. We cannot fulfill all demands however appropriate they are in the short term. Therefore, it is important to set the preference of tasks in all spheres and make a realistic assessment of strength and possibilities. Tackling a number of the issues will take time and the creation of necessary resources. We spread the implementation of our program conclusions to the period up to 2000. A crucial role is played here by the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Just take Prague, for example. There are so many things that must be done: reconstruction of old buildings, of the center of the city, transport, all sorts of things. Much has been done that we can express in numbers. The need, is even greater. We cannot have the manpower and funds to do everything in a short period even if we set demanding tasks for ourselves in this city and in the whole state.

It is of particular importance today that we do limit ourselves anywhere to only a verbal agreement with our program. (?This is far too simple.) It is necessary everywhere to tackle its practical implementation and to aim at concrete results, particularly in the economy but also in other areas.

Let us recall the fulfillment of the plan in the first months of this year so we can learn from it. Overall, the gross production was not bad. Not all enterprises, however, cope with more demanding tasks and especially of those of quality. The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government has discussed recently how to avoid this. They stressed the necessity of doing everything in order to fulfill this year's plan continuously and in all indices. It is an old trick to bargain for the lowest possible plan and to expect that it will be reduced; it is more comfortable. We must, however, advance and adhere to the minimum speed that has been decided uppon. We cannot suffer this comfortable approach. Therefore, such an emphasis has been put on the fulfillment of this year's plan as the 1st year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We must also ask many enterprises -- actually their management -- to assume responsibility for their actions.

Comrades, a constant part of our policy, as the 17th congress emphasized, is to strengthen socialist democracy. The creative participation, energy, will, and determination of the broad masses, their strength, knowledge, skills, and experience harnessed in the struggle for social progress are an irreplaceable factor in implementing our objectives. We often have occasion to say this, but not always do we consult the people, listen to them, or provide for their participation. It is a question of ensuring that as many people as possible contribute in practice to implementing our program, that they feel that they are the real managers in their enterprise and in their country, and act accordingly. That is why it is so important to make full use of all the different forms of citizens' involvement in creating, implementing, and checking the fulfillment of the policy provided by our political system, the National Front, and the system of national committees.

Comrades, the preelection campaign rightly placed emphasis on the tasks of the national committees in the further development of socialist democracy. As the organs of people's power which emerged in the national democratic revolution, the national committees have accumulated immense experience and have made an important contribution to the results we have achieved. They are responsible for large sectors of the national economy and services. They administer, to a large extent, education, the health service, culture, and other spheres. They have under their authority as much as one-third of the expenditure of the state budget.

From this alone it is clear that they have great responsibility for the development of society and for satisfying the people's needs. Most of the national committees are carrying out their role successfully, they are striving to ensure that people have a good life in their respective towns and communities. We expect the new bodies which will emerge from the elections to further increase their efforts to ensure that all the national committees function according to the growing demands of society. It is a matter of making sure that democratic principles are consolidated in all their activity, that decison making is truly in the hands of the elected bodies, and not of paid functionaries of the system. It is a matter of ensuring that the national committees consult the citizens as much as possible and act on their views, that the people know what is going on at their national committees, what decisions are being made and how. The national committees must realize that they are organs of the people, that they are accountable to the people for their actions, and act acccordingly. We deem it particularly important for much greater attention to be paid to tackling the day-to-day needs of the people. There are places where, for example, progress has been achieved in improving services, but in this sphere too there still exist considerable unjustified discrepancies in the achievements of the various national committees, and this is something which affects every family. The same applies to the cleanliness appearance, and quality of our living environment in our villages and towns.

Much greater attention -- and the election programs provide for this -- must be paid to redeveloping inner city areas, and improving living conditions on housing developments where a large proportion of our population live today. There is no shortage of criticism on this subject either. We must also pay much closer attention to the maintenance and repair of the housing stock, to management of housing facilities -- in short, we must adopt a highly responsible approach to everything which affects the life of the people.

Comrades, it is only natural that the preelection meetings have paid exceptional attention to the current tense situation in the world. At the meetings, our people have expressed full suppport for Czechoslovak foreign policy which is aimed at ensuring a peaceful life and the security of our state in firm bonds of alliance with the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. [applause] Our state has lived through some difficult times in its history, and it is still important to pay attention to peace, a calm life, and to preserving our freedom.

The coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community, the joint peace program which was also adopted by our 17th congress, and the peace initiatives put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, all demonstrate the firm will of the socialist countries to avert the threat of war, to begin the process of disarmament, to put forward constructive solutions to burning international problems, and to improve the international climate.

However, we see how the aggressive circles of imperialism continue their policy of militarization and confrontation. Concern is also aroused by, for example, the meeting in recent days of the Sudeten German Landmannschaft in Munich which was attended by senior officials of the Bonn government. Once again that meeting called into question the post-war set-up in Europe, and reiterated the claims of the Landmannschaft. For example, they spoke about the unresolved issue of our border, and they expect us simply to (?accept this) without a fuss. This again confirms the importance of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, our involvement in the Warsaw Pact organization, and the strengthening of our defense capability for guaranteeing our national freedom and independence. The question of altering the border on our territory is a question of war or peace, and this is something which it is very difficult to triffle with.

Recently, the public in the world and in our country, too, has been paying great attention to the accident at the Chernobyl AES in the Ukraine. Immediately after the first information was received, our highest bodies adopted measures for the necessary measurements to be carried out on the whole our territory, several times a day. Regular and objective information has been given about the results and the development of the situation. We have all followed this. However, reactionary bourgeois propaganda shamelessly used the accident at Chernobyl to unleash an unprecedented and irresponsible anti-Soviet campaign. By this means it wanted to divert attention from the problems of disarmament, from the ban on nuclear arms tests, and other urgent questions. By totally unfounded fabrications and slanders it attempted to evoke a feeling of uncertainty and danger in people and to take advantage of their fears; and it also attempted to bring this into our public. Naturally, if such an event is exaggerated and dramatized, regardless of facts and reality, people will be frightened, will be afraid of what might happen, and how will it happen. Our authorities were making checks and if necessary measures would have been taken immediately -- but there was no need. However, we do not live somewhere on the moon -- and the Western media gets to our people (?one way or another) -- and so, a number of people were unnecessarily alarmed and this still continues in some places, but nonsensically.

I would therefore like to stress that there has been no danger to health in our country and thus no measures needed to be taken. I read somewhere yesterday that (?so-called) specialists or quasi-doctors are spreading (?doubts) about who does measure radioactivity and so on. This is a whole science -- it has been so explained to me in connection with this event. They spread panic-causing news -- and the West plays this up -- to cause disquiet in our country, to cause a stir, to evoke concern. But I do say there were no objective causes, and even less so today when the (?consequences) are being liquidated in the Ukraine. They in the West use every opportunity to shake the people's trust in our social system. We have to reckon with this, however, and we must not spread any sort of gossip around the event.

In his recent television speech, Comrade Gorabchev put forward proposals for a series of imporant measures to step up cooperation in the interests of ensuring international safety in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Czechoslovakia welcomes these proposals and is willing to take part in discussing such measures and putting them into effect. Of course, with any issue like this, the question is asked: Is it safe enough? Would it not be better to provide better safety measures, and so on? There are bodies which are responsible for dealing with this. I asked them questions about it and they gave me the answers.

The reinforcement of international safety standards within our country where we are oriented on nuclear power production is naturally our duty. International cooperation would also contribute to securing nuclear power safety even better.

The recent events have urgently confirmed that the nuclear threat endangers the very existence of humankind.

A worldwide hullabalo has been made against the USSR and the socialist countries because of one nuclear power station disaster. Should not the nuclear weapons tests carried out continuously by the United States -- and not only the United States but other Western states too -- disturb us? Is this not a field where the greatest effort should be exerted in order to achieve nuclear disarmament and to eliminate nuclear weapons once and for all? Perhaps you have heard what the U.S. doctor who was in Moscow said: If there were a nuclear war, no doctor would help us, no hospital. He is not the only doctor who says that. This is ignored, but full attention is given to the exaggerated stories of Chernobyl: What has happened. What is the threat. and so on.

Obviously, this is a disaster. Comrade Gorbachev spoke (?about it as a disaster). Everything has been done, however, to minimize it and that it never was repeated. [applause]

A fundamental, irrefutable truth is fully valid that, in the nuclear era, differences in the world cannot be solved either by nuclear or other weapons. There is no other alternative for the preservation of humankind than peaceful coexistence.

What is happening in the West is in contradiction with this basic philosophy. Therefore, the effort of the USSR to ban nuclear tests and their gradual elimination from the life of the nations in the world is receiving growing support. Although imperialist circles do not want to give up their plans, the conviction is growing in the world that it is necessary to break the vicious circle of armament and the lack of confidence and to start following new paths on the international field that will lead to the reinforcement of peaceful coexistence, international understanding, and cooperation. This gives us hope that the coalition of common sense, realism, and goodwill win at the end. We shall do our utmost so that Czechoslovakia will contribute to this according to its strength and possibilities. [applause]

I will soon finish; people say that I cannot tear myself away from the microphone. [laughter]

Comrades, we are convinced that, in the elections at the end of the week, the patriotism and awareness of our people, their determination to continue on the path of building the advanced socialist society will be shown again. We believe that our citizens will express by their vote for the candidates of the National Front their support of the program of the Communist Party of the National Front -- a program of creative work to make our homeland flourish and to secure peaceful lives for our people. [applause]

Long live our working people, united in the National Front! [applause] Long live our friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. [applause] Long live the leading force of our society, the CPCZ. [applause] May our dear homeland, the CSSR flourish. [applause]

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON SFRY ELECTIONS

Husak, Strougal Messages

LD162358 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Prague May 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Sinan Hasani on his election as president of the Yugoslav Presidency.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has congratulated Branko Mikulic who is taking up the office of president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

Chnoupek Message

LD191400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a message to congratulations to Raif Dizdarevic on his reappointment to the post of federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Strougal

LD190922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, arrived on a friendly working visit in Czechoslovakia today.

At the Ruzyne Airport in Prague, decorated with state flags of the two countries, the Hungarian premier was welcomed by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were: Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and other government officials.

The purpose of Gyorgy Lazar's visit is to assess the achieved level of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation and to discuss possibilities for furthering its political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Strougal-Lazar Talks Open

LD191107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Talks between Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak SR, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, started this morning in the Hrzan Palace in Prague.

During their meeting, the two representatives informed each other about the main tasks arising for Czechoslovakia and Hungary from the conclusion of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress and from the set 5-year plans of development of national economies for the period 1986-90. In this connection they paid great attention to the deepening of all-round cooperation between the two countries. They highly praised the results which have been achieved and expressed their interest in the further intensification of economic cooperation, above all in the deepening of production cooperation and specialization and in scientific-technical cooperation.

Besides questions connected with the development of political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the two representatives expressed their views on the most important international issues.

Strougal Hosts Dinner

LD101643 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, gave a dinner in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today in honor of the visiting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, during which both statesmen made speeches. They praised the results of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in politics, economy, and culture, and stressed their resolve to continue to intensify this cooperation for the benefit of the people of both countries and of the entire socialist community. They described the all-round development of mutual relations in science and technology and the intensification of production-sharing and specialization in particular as an important task in the coming period. Both premiers stated that the visit has created further useful stimuli for the broadening of cooperation between both countries and for raising its quality, and also singled out complete identity of views on the resolution of the most important international issues and problems. The dinner took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Talks Continue

LD192109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received at Prague Castle Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working, friendly visit. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal also attended.

In a cordial, friendly debate the two statesmen positively assessed the mutual Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations that are developing intensively in all spheres of social life; at the same time this helps to strengthen the unity, closeness, and deepening of cooperation of the countries within the framework of the socialist community.

Exchanging views on topical issues of the world situation, the two representatives expressed their full support for the peace initiatives of the USSR and of the decision of Czechoslovakia and Hungary to fully promote this program in close cooperation with the other Warsaw Pact member-states.

Gustav Husak and Gyorgy Lazar emphasized the outstanding topicality of concrete actions in the interest of halting the arms race that is generated by the United States, of averting its spread into space, and of moving on to disarmament.

At the afternoon meeting Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar discussed the conclusions adopted by the 21st session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and adopted a joint communique on the results of the visit.

Further Details

LD192103 Budapest MTI in English 1620 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 19 MTI) -- Prime Ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia reviewed the state of bilateral relations, the development of Hungarian-Czechoslvak economic and trade cooperation, and possibilities of further development, at a private meeting in Prague Monday. They briefed each other on timely experiences of economic development in their countries, and stated that the relation between the two countries is good, and is characterized by balanced development. Reviewing the international situation, the sides stated that the two governments represent identical standpoints in all discussed issues.

Lubomir Strougal hosted a lunch Monday in honour of Gyorgy Lazar and his party. The two prime ministers delivered toasts.

In the afternoon Gyorgy Lazar met Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Republic. They informed each other on the experience of building socialism, and exchanged views on bilateral relations and timely problems of the international situation.

In the afternoon, the delegations held a plenary conference under the leadership of Prime Ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia. At the session Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and his partner, Czechoslovakian Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek reported on the results of the Monday negotiations of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Lajos Berenyi, vice-president of the Hungarian National Planning Commission, and several experts.

Concluding his brief working visit to Czechoslovakia, Gyorgy Lazar left Prague Monday evening. He was seen off at the Ruzyne Airport by his host, Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, and Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy foreign minister. The delegation led by Jozsef Marjai was seen off by Rudolf Rohlicek.

Joint Communique Issued

LD192129 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 86 p 6

["Hungarian-Czechoslovak Joint Communique" -- headline]

[Text] Prague, May 19 -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a friendly working visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on May 19, 1986, on the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In the course of talks the prime ministers informed each other on the results of socialist building work, and the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP and the 17th CPC Congresses. They discussed the further development of relations between the two socialist countries and exchanged views on the main international issues.

The sides voiced satisfaction over the fact that reciprocally advantageous cooperation is successfully developing in all walks of life on the basis of traditional friendship, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The prime ministers stressed that meetings and discussions between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak are of determining importance from the point of view of developing relations and fraternal cooperation.

They evaluated the current state of economic relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the perspectives of development, as positive. In the years 1981-1985, the goods exchanged totalled 6,800 million roubles, and surpassed the envisaged volume. Production specialization and cooperation play a significant role in mutual deliveries, particularly in the automobile industry, in construction and agricultural machinery, in medical technology, in other engineering and electrotechnical products, as well as in the chemical industry and medical drugs. The attained results provide a good basis for further developing economic and technical-scientific cooperation.

Negotiations on the coordination of national economy plans and the agreement on the goods exchange and on payments for the years 1986-90 have defined the framework for a more dynamic growth than in the previous period, to stand at an annual 4 percent increase and to total 8,500 million roubles. Engineering and chemical industries will continue to be determining in cooperation.

The sides evaluated as positive the fact that trial operation has begun at the first producing line of the Haldex-Ostrava joint venture.

They reviewed the state of the joint construction of the Danube barrage system, and the further course of work.

The prime ministers stressed that the continuous development of tourism contributes to the mutual and better acquaintance of their countries and the further strengthening the friendship of their peoples.

They stressed the importance of the long-range economic and scientific-technical cooperation programme until the year 2000, currently in preparations, which includes the targets of developing economic relations between the two countries, and the bilateral tasks arising from the complex programme of scientific-technical development of the CMEA countries until the year 2000.

The two prime ministers stated that the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation plays an important role in deepening economic relations.

The two sides highly appreciated cooperation in the fields of culture, sciences, education, health and sports, and stressed that further efforts are needed for each country to become familiar with the culture of the peoples of the other fraternal country and to foster common progressive traditions. It was pointed out that the consistent enforcement of the Leninist policy towards minorities effectively promotes the further strengthening of fruitful relations between the two neighbouring socialist countries.

The prime ministers voiced profound anxiety over the fact that the international situation continues to be characterized by tension in view of the aggressive policy of American imperialism and the extreme circles of NATO and their effort to attain military superiority.

The parties assured their full support to the USSR peace programme aimed at establishing a comprehensive international security system. They considered it a key task in the current period to prevent the armaments race in outer space, and to halt it on earth. They supported the early launching of the programme aimed at abolishing mass destructive weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, and for fundamentally reducing the European conventional armed forces and armaments. The sides gave full support to the proposal of the Soviet Union which aims at the complete elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles stationed in the European region, the first step of which could be the halting of the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe.

They highly appreciated the responsible conduct of the Soviet Union on the issue of suspending nuclear explosions, and the repeated prolongation of the unilateral moratorium undertaken for the halting of nuclear experiments.

In this context, they condemned the fact that the accident which occurred at the Chernobyl power plant is used as a campaign against the Soviet Union.

The parties termed the initiative for establishing an extended chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe a major step which could lead to the complete and general elimination of chemical weapons.

The prime ministers took a stand for continuing the detente policy. They hold it necessary to lend it a lasting character and to extend it to the military field and pointed out that work at the Stockholm conference has to be intensified, and preparations for the all-European Vienna meeting be made in a responsible manner to provide encouragement for further developing the spirit of Helsinki.

The parties reconfirmed that they wish to continue their peaceful and reciprocally advantageous cooperation with every state and realistic sober-thinking forces, that they are ready to promote the reduction of international tension and the creation of the atmosphere of confidence in the world with practical steps.

The prime ministers declared their solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination, and for strengthening their political and economic independence. They raised their voices aginst every occurence of state terrorism and against the use of violence in foreign policy.

It was stated that in the current complex international situation, the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has particular importance from the point of view of safeguardingd world peace.

Discussions between Gyorgy Lazar and Lubomir Strougal were held in the atmosphere of full identity of views and comradely cooperation, and contributed to deepening friendship between the peoples of the two neighbouring socialist countries.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, invited Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Federal Goverment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted.

Strougal Sees Off Lazar

LD192117 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar ended his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia tonight and left for home.

The premier was seen off at the Prague Airport by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other leading officials.

HUNGARIAN TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN VISITS

Received by Strougal

LD221414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, today in Prague received Pal Teteniy, chairman of the Hungarian National Technical Development Committee. In their conversation they discussed questions concerning more marked widening and deepening of production cooperation and specialization and scientific and technical cooperation. Both representatives pointed out the possibilities of a joint approach in the research development and the implementation of modern technology in production.

Cooperation Accord Signed

LD221419 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian National Technical Development Committee, today ended his 3-day working visit to Czechoslovakia.

At the end of his talks he signed a bilateral agreement on direct cooperation to the year 2000 with Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technical and Investment Development.

The Hungarian official was also received today by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

COMMENTARY 'DOUBTS' SYRIAN ROLE IN TERRORISM

LD222101 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 May 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Solecky commentary from New York on the U.S. "Anti-Arab Campaign"]

[Text] The so-called concrete proof about the Libyan role in various terrorist acts in Western Europe with which the Reagan government justified its air attack against Libyan territory is now beginning to be questioned by the intelligence services and police organs of Western European countries. According to them, Libya did not organize the attacks in Rome and Vienna and the bomb explosion in a West Berlin discotheque; Syrian diplomats are allegedly behind these attacks, and the perpetrators of the acts were allegedly trained in Syria. U.S. media are reporting on these investigations at length, but in a number of details these reports give rise to the same doubts as the previous claim about the so-called Libyan trail. Does this mean that the U.S. Government will now apologize to Libya, will compensate it for the damage done, and will admit its foul deed before the entire world? Surely no one expects this. The new direction of the campaign against Syria, however, gives rise to questions about the extent to which a new military adventure against this Arab state has been prepared, this time clearly coordinated with Israel, as was suggested by the recent threatening gestures from Tel Aviv addressed to Syria.

ERICH HONECKER TRAVELS TO ERFURT BEZIRK

Welcomed by Gerhard Mueller

LD221926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0753 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Erfurt, 22 May (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, arrived in the Erfurt Bezirk on Thursday morning for a visit. He was cordially welcomed by thousands of workers at Erfurt Airport. On behalf of the 155,000 communists and all citizens of the bezirk, Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt SED Bezirk Executive, said that the members of all classes and strata are resolved to turn the decisions of the 11th SED party congress into deeds and to affirm that at the elections on 8 June with their support for the National Front candidates.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, was also welcomed by the Erfurters. He is the leading candidate in this bezirk for the GDR's supreme representative body of the people.

Visits Soemmerda

LD221948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Erfurt, 22 May (ADN) -- The Thuringian Kreis capital of Soemmerda in Erfurt Bezirk, which has recently gained a reputation as an enthusiastic welcome to Erich Honecker, Guenter Mittag, Gerhard Mueller, and other public figures on Thursday afternoon. Workers of the former farming town, with a population of 23,000 received their guests in front of the Ernst Thaelmann publicly owned Robotron office machinery enterprise, which is now the largest enterprise in the bezirk. They applauded and cheered the general secretary.

Nearly every other inhabitant of the town has a secure workplace at the Ernst Thaelmann office machinery works. Since the 10th SED Congress its production profile has been characterized by the broad application of key technologies, the use of microelectronics and CAD/CAM technology. At present 85 percent of all products already have microelectronic components. An example of this is the personal computer. In May the first of the over 5,000 personal computers destined for the USSR were delivered.

At the start of their tour the guests went to a factory building dating from 1882, whose interior is a model of up-to-date socialist rationalization. Just recently, an old foundry in which physically hard labor was performed now houses modern robot technology for the production of stepping motors.

[as received] These components are needed in the economy for robots, typewriters, printers, teleprinters, and scientific-instrument building. Automation ranging from prefabrication to assembly allows the production of these precision motors to be increased by nearly 600,000 units a year and thus be almost doubled in comparison with 1985. The robot technology for this project, which was to a larte extent produced by the Robotron combine itself, ensures a threefold increase in labor productivity.

During his tour through this special motor manufacturing section, at the work stations of skilled men and women workers Erich Honecker learned about the quality of their work and the products. The general secretary learned that on average 15 workers per robot are released for other duties in the enterprise.

The next stop was the birthplace of the PC-1715 personal computer. Erich Honecker was briefed on scientific-technical and work organization solutions which are to help ensure that by October 1986 the entire production process of the PC-1715, from the printed circuit to the finished machine, is concentrated in the enterprise.

In conversations with enterprise directors from the Robotron, microelectronics and communications electronics combines, Erich Honecker praised the efforts and many clever ideas of the workers in the production of electronic instruments such as thermal printers from Soemmerda, train radio telephone from Koelleda, and memory-typewriters from Erfurt. Special recognition was given to high-value consumer goods such as stero radio receivers, chess computers, and pocket calculators. With warm wishes for their plan to transfer key technologies rapidly in production, Erich Honecker thanked the head of a youth research collective from the Muehlhausen publicly owned microelectronics enterprise, Karsten Schiwon. He presented the general secretary with a folder of new competition commitments on behalf of the 330 youth research collectives in the bezirk.

Addresses Rally

LD222051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Erfurt, 22 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker's speech at the rally in Soemmerda has the following text.

It is a joy for me to convey to you and the citizens of Erfurt Bezirk the warmest greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers, on the occasion of today's demonstration in favor of the decisions of the 11th party congress. If one looks around in your beautiful town and in your beautiful countryside, one sees confirmation of the fact that life is characterized by great political activity, the great personal involvement of the citizens, and by creative work. As I was able to convince myself today, new initiatives have been born in town and country in order to strengthen our Republic further and to improve the life of each individual, but above all to make a decisive contribution securing peace. This was shown also by my discussions and meetings today in Erfurt with the microelectronic workers, and here in Soemmerda with many of you, dear office machine workers.

Only a few weeks have passed since our party congress, but one can say with total justification that its decisions increasingly characterize daily life and contribute toward giving a better and finer shape to our lives. These decisions of our party congress have been approved by the entire population because they correspond to the interests of the people. To be sure, our party knows of no higher aim than to serve the welfare of the people and do everything -- but everything -- in order to secure peace.

In the 8 June election appeal of the National Front it is stated that our party congress decisions are the joint cause of all the parties friendly to the SED and of the mass organizations. Workers and peasants, scientists and artists, skilled workers and tradesmen, citizens of all classes and strata let themselves be guided in their thought and action by the realization that: "the stronger the socialism, the more secure the peace," and as I was able to convince myself during my visits here, they state: "My place of work is my place of struggle for peace!

In fact there is nothing more important today than to work every day and in every place so that peace may be assured, the arms race ended upon earth and not carried into space. The international situation has become dangerously aggravated through the course of large-scale armament and confrontation of authoritative circles of the United States and NATO. The U.S. Administration and its closest allies are speeding up the arms race, extending it to space with the "star wars" program, and destroying the military-strategic equilibrium.

We demand an end to this policy that threatens the existence of mankind. Our aim is a world without arms and without wars, peace upon earth and in space. We do not wish the sky to become hell on earth. Therefore, we wholeheartedly support the comprehensive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, its program for liberating the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and for the creation of a system of international security, along with the far-reaching disarmament proposals in the sphere of conventional weapons and forces that Mikhail Gorbachev presented at our 11th party congress.

At this rally we renew our preparedness to continue cooperating with all those in the Western world who, like us, support the survival of mankind instead of perishing in a nuclear inferno. The repeated prior Soviet concession announced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, to extend their unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August, offers the entire world new hope and a great new chance to make progress along the path of nuclear disarmament. We would welcome it if the United States, in agreement with the joint declaration signed at the Geneva summit meeting, ends its nuclear weapons tests and is ready for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva. No further tests -- that would be the first step in the right direction, that would be a step toward the reduction of the nuclear threat to mankind. In common with millions of U.S. citizens and with millions and millions of humans in the world,we too, the citizens of our country, are awaiting this step. In the end it is a question of the future of mankind, it is a question of existence or of non-existence. We want mankind to survive.

In view of this development, and in view of the necessity of safeguarding mankind from descending into a nuclear inferno, it is almost a requirement for us to appeal to the citizens of the FRG to give a decisive "no" to the star wars plans of the United States. This is necessary both from the viewpoint of future prospects and from the past, if the words "a war should never again emanate from German soil" should not be cast to the winds.

Those who, like the Federal Republic of Germany, commit themselves to SDI, to the U.S. star wars program, haphazardly take on the shared responsibility for extending the arms race into space and for aggravating the international situation, for which there is no means of rectification. For this reason we welcome the fact that, in contrast to the meeting of yesterday's men, [referring to meeting of Sudeten Germans in the FRG] 150,000 young people of the FRG demonstrated against the U.S. star wars plan and the FRG's participating in it at a mighty rally over the Whitsun holidays in Dortmund. To them, as to millions of other citizens of the FRG, go our greetings, and at the same time our promise, always to stand firmly at their side in the struggle for peace and for the banishment of a nuclear inferno in the interest of mankind.

Our main field of struggle, as decided by the 11th party congress, is the unity of economic and social policy. In this, your kreis and your area bezirk carry a great responsibility with its rich industrial and economic potential, as we heard. The enterprises and combines of microelectronics, of machine and plant construction, of computer technology, and of the consumer goods industry, as the highly developed agriculture, all with strong performances, have significant share in the dynamic increase of performance in our economy and in the fulfillment of the targets contained in the directive for the 5-year plan from 1986 to 1990. The economic strategy of our party with the year 2000 in view gives the general guidelines as to how we will successfully realize the course of the principal task in the future as well. The crux is to link the preferences of socialism more effeciently with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and above all, to master rapidly the key technologies.

In this way intensification will be deepened, and the productivity and efficacy of social work will be considerably increased. Thus our Republic will keep up with the stormy development of productive forces and will itself achieve top performances. It will, as is possible only in socialism, utilize high economic results for social progress in the future as well, and will contribute to the gradual elevation of the material and cultural standard of living of our people.

As you all know, microelectronics, CAD-CAM technology, modern computer technology, robots, and biotechnology all play a special role in this. They are the accelerators of growth in performance. For this reason the entire Republic is watching what is achieved here in Erfurt Bezirk as a center for microelectronics, and in particular in the Ernst Thaelmann office machine works. By your commitment to supply 10,000 office computers more than originally planned this year for our economy, you have given an example of how the struggle for high and highest performances must be organized and carried through with success. The delegates of the 11th party congress were able to hear from the lips of your Comrade Irena Scheimann how successfully you are acquiting yourselves in your commitments. This is also shown by the competition results up to the end of April which were reported today: The 3-day lead in net production, the exceeding of the labor productivity index by 3.4 percent, and the increase in the proportion of new products to 39.2 percent. I congratulate you warmly on this performance and thank you in the name of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers.

You are creating important preconditions for the application of CAD-CAM key technology in the entire economy. Through the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, through consistent rationalization, through the in-house use of key technologies, you are demonstrating how a quicker speed of performance can be attained. What we saw and heard today leads to the conclusion that here, an entire enterprise is ready to set off into new dimensions. An entire team, led by a strong militant party organization, is lined up to win the race with time. We are firmly convinced that the office machine workers will indeed win this competion.

We always keep sight of the fact that the argument between the two social systmes will largely be decided in the economic field. Thus, time gained means strength gained for socialism. Manufacturing more quality products with less outlay, putting new products into production more quickly, achieving top performances speedily and thereby obtaining good economic results -- that is what it is all about.

We have great expectations of you. As is known, 80 percent of the office and personal computers to be produced in the GDR in the next 5 years are to come from Soemmerda. We are convinced that you will honorably fulfill this important commission. You know best of all that the economic benefit of this high-efficiency technology amounts to several billion marks.

It is precisely when it is a question of mastering such very modern production methods that one must stress: For us, the human being is at the center of everything. This is how it was yesterday, this is how it is today, and this is how it will be tomorrow, because we are building socialism for human beings, and for a better life in peace and freedom. Socialist rationalization must therefore always be accompanied by making the content of work more interesting, and by improvement in working and living conditions. There have been exemplary achievements here too, and this is shown particularly in the fruitful cooperation of enterprise and region.

One can rightly state that our socialist fatherland is continuing to blossom. Our Republic in the future also will develop dynamically as a politically stable and economically capable state, and as a state whose citizens can live and work in social security, free from fear about tomorrow, free from the worry of unemployment, free from the educational crisis, free from everything that formerly resulted from the exploitation of man by man.

In our country, the material and cultural standard of living will rise in the future too, in contrast to capitalism. This is particularly clearly reflected in our housing construction program, which we shall consistently realize over the coming 5 years. When I look at the beautiful houses here, I would like to say that I am firmly convinced that we are on the right path with regard to this. Day by day, our towns and villages are becoming more attractive, and citizens are jointly tackling the "join-in competition" in order to take care of that which has not already been rectified.

We are firmly convinced of this: Whatever the 11th SED Congress decided is the cause of all of us. this is convincingly expressed in the many thousands of election speeches of these days, in the trusting encounters of the electors with their candidates. Our candidates are true representatives of the interests of the people. They come from the people, from all classes and strata, they are proposed by the parties and mass organizations of the democratic bloc, examined in the work teams, and united in the joint election proposal of the National Front; to you, dear friends and comrades, dear citizens of Soemmerda, belongs the total trust of your fellow citizens.

There are only a few days left to 8 June. It is evident that the motif of 8 June is for the people of the German Democratic Repulbic to give a unanimous profession of faith in the candidates of the people, in our policy to the benefit of the people and to secure peace, and that on 8 June we cast our vote for the candidates of the National Front.

For this reason, dear friends, and comrades, dear citizens of both sexes of Soemmerda: 8 June is the day when what matters is choosing the right candidates, the candidates of the National Front, and of creating the preconditions for the further blossoming of our socialist fatherland, of the German Democratic Republic.

AXEN ATTENDS FRG PERMANENT MISSION RECEPTION

LD222127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- A reception took place on Thursday in the permanent mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to mark the anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the FRG.

The head of the permanent mission, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, welcomed as guests Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chariman of the Council of Ministers; Professor Ludwig Mecklinger; member of the Council of Ministers; and other personalities from GDR social life, including Bernhard Neugebauer, Deputy minister of foreign affairs, and accredited heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR.

FRIENDSHIP MEETING WITH POLISH YOUTH HELD

Session Opens

LD171036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpts] Cottbus, 16 May (ADN) -- The third friendship meeting between the youth of the GDR and the Peoples' Republic of Poland opened with a meeting in Cottbus on Friday evening. Members of the Polish socialist youth associations, together with Cottbus inhabitants, welcomed representatives of the two fraternally allied countries. The festival fanfare and national anthems of the GDR and Poland launched the event.

In the early afternoon a warm welcome was given to the Polish guests. The boys and girls cordially welcomed Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Walde, candidate of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Cottbus Bezirk Executive; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee; as well as the chairman of the four Polish socialist youth organizations. In the afternoon a photo exhibition about the children and youth exchanges of the two friendly countries was opened in the Carl-Blechen gallery.

Jaruzelski Sends Message

LD171050 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 16: PUWP CC first secretary, president of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) CC, chairman of the GDR's Council of State Erich Honecker addressed a message of greetings to participants of the 3rd days of friendship of Polish and GDR's youth held currently in Cottbus, GDR.

The meeting of youth and friendship, like the previous one held in 1984 in Szczecin, is taking place near the border which does not separate but links and brings the nations of the two countries closer together. Poland and GDR built on the Odra and the Lusatian Nysa a border of the lasting peace and fraternal cooperation, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed.

Building a prosperous future is possible only in the conditions of peace. Peace is endangered, American imperialism is forcing a mad "star wars" programme. We are indignant at brutal, armed interferences of U.S. Administration, at news about innocent victims in Libya and Nicaragua. With deep concern, we observe how forces of revanchism and militarism, unambiguously condemned by history, are growing in the Federal Republic of Germany, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

Honecker Sends Message

LD171048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- The third friendship meeting between the GDR and Poland in Cottbus is a significant highlight on the joint path of peace, socialism, and international friendship on which the two fraternally allied states have been proceeding for decades. This observation was made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State in a greetings address to the participants in the meeting.

The message says: "At a time when historic decisions for the continued existence of mankind have to be made, your demonstration for the struggle of our countries and their youth for the preservation of world peace, the amelioration of the international situation, and the return to detente is of special importance. The program of the Soviet Union to free the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the proposal for reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe as submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev from the platform of the 11th SED Congress, correspond to the present and future interests of the young generation, and therefore meet rightly with your active support."

The festival was an expression of the high level of friendly relations between the GDR youth association, FDJ, and the socialist youth associations of Poland, Erich Honecker writes. "Our alliance in the joint struggle by youngsters in tackling exacting tasks in production, science, and technology is manifested daily. Unforgettable events and deep impressions of the socialist development in this friendly country are conveyed by the children and youth exchanges in which over 300,000 friends are participating. We are certain that the exchanges of experience and encounters during your meeting will trigger new initiatives and efforts in order to strengthen socialism further, with the power of the young, and to protect it reliably, as a consequence of the 11th SED Congress and in preparation of the 10th PZPR Congress. Thus the youth organizations will continue to prove themselves as loyal helpers of their Marxist-Leninist militant parties."

Krenz Speaks at Rally

LD181527 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 18 May 86

[Speech by Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at a friendship meeting of GDR and Polish youth in Cottbus, on 18 May; monitored in progress -- live]

[Text] At this traditional meeting of the young from both sides of the Oder and Neisse, the firm solidarity between our fraternal states is once again demonstrated. Your passionate affirmation of this mutuality, dear friends, expresses what we all feel. For the young generation, for all of us, there is no greater happiness, there is no greater joy than to work side by side, in the same spirit and with the same courage for the prosperity of our people and for peace in the world.

It is among the historic achievements of the SED and the PZPR that the GDR and People's Poland have become forever good neighbors, loyal friends, and reliable allies. This new quality in the long history of relations between Germans and Poles was made possible only by socialism. Our alliance has become a cornerstone of European peace and a cornerstone for European security. Shoulder to shoulder we support this great achievement. Anyone intending to turn back the wheel of history, irrespective of the means and methods, will continue to founder on the insurmountable bulwark of our unity. We say with one voice: The frontier on the Oder and the Neisse is forever our common peace frontier. Nothing and no one will be able to sever our alliance of friendship. The inviolability of frontiers and the respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers remains a fundamental condition for peace. This principle of the joint statement by Comrade Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985 corresponds to the experiences of history. We endorse this principle by our word and to this principle we adhere with our deeds. This unity of word and deed has still to be proven by the second German state, the FRG. The young of Europe have a special right to be given the certainty that never again will war emanate not only from the soil of the GDR but also not from the FRG.

The FRG Government has once again most deeply disappointed the expectation of the young through its irresponsible endorsement of the U.S. star wars plans. It is therefore only right that you, dear friends, are raising at this demonstration the demand by our people to put an end at last to this fateful policy against peace.

Here, Whitsun meetings of the young are always demonstrations of international friendship and solidarity. Quite a different picture is presented by the FRG during the Whitsun period, with the meetings of the so-called Upper Silesians and Gdansk people, the so-called Western Prussians and the Sudeten Germans, where the spirit of yesterday prevails. The world of today requires a different approach to international relations. It requires the ability to learn to live with one another, and to get along well. It requires cooperation instead of confrontation. All the hopes, wishes and dreams of the young are linked to a peaceful future; not to SDI but to the peaceful exploration of space, such as currently demonstrated by the Soviet cosmonauts with the first space vehicle traffic between orbital stations; not to the murderous U.S. air raid against peaceful Libyan cities and families, but to the anti-imperialist solidarity toward all people who are fighting for their social liberation and for their national dignity, from South Africa to Nicaragua; not to anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria but with a policy of trusting cooperation and with political dialogue.

No one can deny that we communists have aroused the world conscience, and are strengthening day in and day out the world movement for peace and cooperation. This is emphasized by the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union for the creation of a nuclear-free earth and peaceful space. This is affirmed by the steady struggle of the GDR for a dialogue in the interest of a coalition of reason and realism. This is confirmed by the Berlin peace initiative of our friend and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev for the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces, and the renewed extension of the unilateral moratorium of the USSR on nuclear tests to 6 August of this year.

Whatever proposal you look at, every initiative is based on common sense and has but one objective: to contribute to the lessening of the danger of war. It is about time for the ruling circles in the United States to follow their rhetoric about peace with constructive deeds for peace. Also, the call goes out from this powerful demonstration: peace for our work, for our plans and dreams; peace for our families, for our children and children's children, peace for all people and peace for all times. [applause]

Dear friends, the way in which a society prepares its young generation for the future shows the responsibility and historical optimism with which it confronts mankind's history. The call from the 11th SED Congress to the young of our country underlines that we link uncompromisingly our social prospects with the young generation. Your firm class position, your abilities, initiatives, and achievements are a decisive guarantee for our secure path toward the new millenium. It is for this certainty in the future that we will vote at the national elections on 8 June for the candidates of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Friedrich Engels once coined the saying about the Communist Party being the party of the future, the party of innovators, and the party of the selfless struggle. These ideas remain current, as if they were written for today. Indeed, dear friends, the program our party adopted at its 11th congress is not just for today, but a program for the security of future generations. [applause]

Therefore, the young understand that the selfless struggle of communists is also a challenge to themselves to strengthen our socialist fatherland with top achievements, and to be active in the front lines of the fighters for peace.

Dear Polish friends and comrades we are certain you will leave this demonstration with the firm conviction that the German workers and peasant state is a strong bulwark of peace and socialism here in the center of Europe, on the sensitive dividing line of the two world systems. The long-term program of cooperation agreed upon by the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, is an obligation for the young of our countries to carry the eternal revolutionary traditions of the common fight against war and fascism, for peace and international friendship into the future.

We are following with interest the preparations of the 10th PZPR Congress. It will contribute to the further consolidation of the positions of socialism in your fatherland between Oder and Bug and will pose new tests for the young generation. We wish you every success in this. From this demonstration at the Cottbus Old Market we greet today all girls and boys in your country who, as part of the annual exchange of over 300,000 children and youngsters between our states, will visit the German Democratic Republic. This youth exchange, agreed upon between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, is part of our friendship which we will cherish as life itself. I am sure, dear friends, that new impulses will emanate from this festival of friends to deepen our relations. Long live the indestructable alliance between the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic. Long live the cooperation between the FDJ and the Polish socialist youth organizations. Long live peace, long live socialism. [prolonged applause and cheers]

PZPR's Wozniak Addresses Rally

LD181559 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 18 May 86

[Speech by Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 18 May Cottbus rally for GDR-Polish youth -- live]

[Text] On behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of Poland, I want to convey to you the most cordial greetings. [applause]

For the third time now, you are meeting at this joint festival of friendship days. Just as in 1977 in Frankfurt an der Oder, and in 1984 in Szczecin, so now you are meeting in the beautiful and hospitable city of Cottbus for discussions, rallies, games, and concerts. You discuss and exchange your experiences, share your joys and cares. You think of the future, of your lives, and your work. Jointly, you consider what ought to be done so that your dreams and ambitious efforts are fulfilled. Regardless of age, all are aware that only under conditions of peace and the cooperation of nations is the implementation of these ambitious aims possible. Your generation, which has grown up under conditions of peace, knows its value. Therefore you young representatives of our two fraternal people follow with concern the threatening of our joint home, Europe. [chanting]

We live in a time when it becomes clearly defined what danger threatens the world, through the further exacerbation of tensions, through the continuation of the lunatic arms race, and its extension into space. How much longer can one live and work with the sword of Damocles overhead in the form of a nuclear inferno which threatens to annihilate our civilization? Imperialism -- imperialism has not given up its attempts to alter the military and strategic equilibrium which has been approached in our continent and in the world. Our world continues to be shaken by nuclear weapons tests, the flames of war are fanned in various parts of the world, and the direct application of force is undertaken, the latest example being the U.S. aggression on Libya.

Stubbornly, all socialist state initiatives are refused which aim to divert the dangerous course of developments. The time for reflection must come. The broadly drawn up peace program worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress, the proposals made in January by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, whose implementation would make it possible to step into the 21st century without nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. [applause] The initiatives presented at the 11th SED Congress concerning the reduction of conventional weapons and forces in Europe from the Atlanic to the Urals, and not least, a series of other initiatives from our community in respect of zones free of chemical or nuclear weapons, are gaining ever broader support from world public opinion. It is becoming increasingly difficult to disregard these.

Therefore we look to the future with confidence and optimism. Your friendship meeting is a special proof that the devil's circle can be broken, for our people used to be separated by a deep chasm, which was caused by the policy of militarism and fascism. Socialism has made the Oder and the Lusatian Neisse a border which does not divide but which unites, and enmities have been transformed into friendship and trust. For that, we thank the military achievements of the Soviet and Polish soldiers, as well as the struggle of the German antifascists. You will not permit these achievements to be lost. [applause and chanting]

The inviolability of the territorial-political realities molded as a result of WWII and of the postwar developments in Europe is the foundation of the carefully constructed labor or European cooperation, and this has made it possible to get the CSCE process under way. The words of Erich Honecker at the 11th SED Congress that no West German politician who is to be taken seriously can disregard these realities, encountered a special response from our public. [applause]

Our joint duty in the struggle for keeping and strengthening peace is to work against all manifestations of the renaissance of militarism and revanchism, above all in the FRG. It is not to be overlooked that that Whitsun functions organized by revisionist associations are taking place there right now and that these are aimed against our countries and against the ideas of peaceful coexistence and the cooperation of the states and people. At the peace, whereby a contribution will be made through strengthening the friendship between our people and the further expansion of socialism, not only to the interests of our peoples and of the socialist community, but also for peace and cooperation in Europe and in the whole world. [chanting; applause]

Dear friends, dear friends: [chanting] The aggregate of the cooperation between our states and people forms the internationalist bond between the PZPR and the SED. This is characterized by the commonness of our aims and interests, and by unanimity in the assessment of the fundamental problems of the present. Qualitatively new impetus to this cooperation results from the constant working meetings between Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker. From year to year, our economic cooperation is extended [applause], and the growth and development of our economic cooperation is constantly accompanied by its qualitative expansion. New cooperative relationships between concerns are being developed and established, joint investment plans are being taken up, and scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges are being extended. A special role in the strengthening of friendship between our people and states depends upon the young generation, in the direct contacts of children and young persons, which point to the future and are ideologically and educationally of very greate importance. We are convinced that the socialist associations of Polish youth, and the Free Egrman Youth will do everything within their power to utilize every possibility that the children and young persons can get to know one another better and better.

In this way they may exchange their experiences and make an active contribution to strengthening and defending socialism. The full measure of this target is the holiday exchange of children and young persons, which this year will comprise the mighty total of 300,000 participants. Today, we invite all young citizens of the GDR to the most beautiful zones of our country. Your Polish contemporaries will welcome you with the traditional hospitality. [applause]

Together we are stepping forth into the 21st century. The program decided upon at the 11th SED Congress and the prospects for the further development of Poland, which we will work out at the 10th PZPR Congress, set new, ambitious targets. We intend to use the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution more intensively to achieve a breakthrough in the efficacy of the economy, to strengthen justice and the power of the people, and to increase humanistic values in the life of people and of society. A favorable future for our socialist fatherlands can be built by people who are striving for knowledge, open to progress, striving jointly to fulfill their tasks, industrious, work effectively and well, and in whom are harmonized a noble sense of competition and cooperation at the place of work and creative activity. This is the deepest creative power, our life's motivation.

We are convinced that you, fully aware of the targets set -- above all of the programs of our Marxist-Leninist parties -- will be in a position to meet these challenges that are set for us by the present time. On you, on your honest work, your warm hearts, and your creative thought shall depend the place we will occupy on the economic, scientific, and cultural map of the world. You will be the decisive factor in the ultimate victory of the ideas of socialism and of peace. [applause]

Two years ago you met in Szczecin on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PPR and of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. At that time, you stated: Socialism and peace are inseparable. Only socialism guarantees a secure present and a happy future. One year ago, during the Moscow festival, you demonstrated under the slogan of anti-imperialistic solidarity, peace, and friendship. In the discussions on Red Square, in many friendly meetings, you confirmed the striving of youth to continue the process of detente and cooperation among people. Today, you are providing once again new proof of youth fidelity to the cause of socialism, of peace and solidarity with the entire progressive youth of the world. [applause; chanting]

I wish for you that these days spent in Cottbus will penetrate deep into your hearts, that they will be long in your memories, so that they may contribute to the further strengthening of the cordial links of friendship that link our socialist states and peoples.

Long live the PPR! Long live the GDR! Long live the youth of the PPR and of the GDR! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS

Received by Trade Minister

LD221069 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin 21 May (ADN) -- Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil today received a delegation of SPD functionaries from Bavaria, led by Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the state parliament.

Gerhard Beil and Karl-Heinz Hiersemann spoke in favor of a consistent expansion of trade between the GDR and the FRG and noted that there are also good opportunities for the expansion of reciprocal business relations between the Bavarian economy and GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises. Both sides agreed that trade must be kept free of any negative influences and disruptions, and that remaining obstacles to trade for deliveries by the GDR must be removed.

Hiersemann Views Honecker Talks

LD221055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- Karl-Heinz Heirsemann, the SPD's leading candidate for this year's Bavarian state parliamentary elections, speaking today at an international press conference in Berlin following his meeting with Erich Honecker, underlined the "very open, constructive and businesslike nature of the over 2-hour meeting." They agreed that the GDR and the FRG have not only an interrst in the preservation of peace, but also in the obligation to work from their countries for a reduction of armaments on all sides. "This means quite concretely that Herr Honecker and I agreed that it is urgently necessary, following the Geneva summit, to achieve further meetings which will bring concrete disarmament steps." In the talk Erich Honecker outlined the proposals made by the USSR. Hiersemann replied to this by saying that these proposals must be replied to constructively and that the readiness of the USSR to negotiate must then also be sounded out concretely.

In the course of the talk, the consequences of Chernobyl were also touched on, particularly questions involving the exchange of information and of security standards. The State Council chairman showed great readiness to cooperate. In this connection the SPD politician answered yes to the question from one journalist as to whether the GDR is prepard to work toward or to cooperate with a unified international safety standard which would then be established as high as possible. He assumed so following the announcement that the GDR representative at Thursday's International Atomic Energy Agency negotiations in Vienna would make this readiness very clearly recognizable. This is greatly welcomed.

Dealing with economic questions, Karl-Heinz Hiersemann pointed out that, after North-Rhine Westphalia, Bavaria is the second strongest FRG state in trade with the GDR. In view of the analysis by both sides that trade betwen Bavaria and the GDR can be further increased, he proposed an exchange of economic delegations. This was regarded by Erich Honecker as a good opportunity for advancement in this sphere. Hiersemann will submit this offer to the Bavarian minister-president, whom he assumed will accept this offer in the interests of Bavaria.

In the course of the talk, questions concerning the protection of the environment had also be dealt with, particularly problems of atmospheric pollution.

He welcomed the readiness of the GDR, expressed by Erich Honecker, to cooperate by having a commission to make known levels at an early stage, for example, in the event of quickly changing weather conditions, and also to establish pollution readings by both sides.

Hiersemann revealed that during the meeting he handed over a letter from the mayor of Erlangen proposing a town twinning arrangement with Jena. Erich Honecker assured him he would pass this letter to the mayor of Jena on Friday and that he approved a town twinning between Erlangen and Jena.

Asked to give further details about his talk with Erich Honecker on the subject of the problems of peace and detente policy, Hiersemann said: "Yes, we spoke about SDI. We Social Democrats reject SDI and also Federal German participation in it." In particular it had been said that the Geneva negotiations, which appear to be flagging, must be advanced and must lead to concrete steps. Hiersemann stressed that we have on all sides amassed a nuclear weapons potential that certainly does not make peace more secure. For this reason it is in the interest of the GDR and the FRG to achieve a reduction in this nuclear weapons potential.

We also discussed the fact that awareness about the dangers of nuclear energy has increased in the Federal Republic as a result of Chernobyl. If such dangers could result merely from the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, how much greater will the dangers be in the event of nuclear war. This made possible a new dimension of the discussion. When asked about his view of the recent extension of the USSR's nuclear weapons test halt until 6 August, the SPD politician said that in the light of the continued tests by the United States, his party has taken a very clear stance on the nuclear test in the Nevada desert. This is also his position.

With reference to the status of the initiatives and talks of the SPD and the SED on a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons, the politician said that he ascribed very great importance to the agreement on a chemical weapons-free zone and the negotiations on a nuclear weapons-free zone in central Europe. "I think both parties have succeeded here in tackling a very promising project, and I can only hope that this will soon be translated into official government policy."

Asked about the issue of a visit by Honecker to the Federal Republic, Hiersemann answered that there are no new details worth mentioning.

Karl-Heinz Hiersemann said in response to a relevant question that on his return he would speak with Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss about the GDR's readiness for cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection. Relevant persons are now called upon to discuss arrangements in a corresponding commission.

On questions of cooperation with the GDR in the sphere of nature protection, Hubert Weiger, representative of the Association for Nature Protection for Northern Bavaria added at the press conference that the GDR State Council chairman welcomed and supported official contacts between nature protection organizations. Colleagues in GDR nature protection, he said, had carried out outstanding work for many years and decades in the conservation of classic species, and "we hope also to be able to profit from their experience."

Axen Hosts Dinner

LD221101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee gave a dinner in Berlin today for Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bavarian State parliament and member of the Executive and Council of the Bavarian SPD association, who is in the GDR for a 3-day visit. Taking part were Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and Central Committee departmental head, Ambassador Karl Seidel, those accompanying Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, and other personalities.

Meets Environment Minister

LD221951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, received in Berlin on Thursday Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bavarian Landtag, member of the SPD regional association and Council who is at present in the GDR, for a talk on environmental policy.

The minister explained the principles and aims of environmental policy in the GDR and tasks in implementing the decisions adopted on this by the 11th SED Congress. He pointed out that the shaping and protection of the natural environment was an indivisible element of the GDR's economic and social policy and that it serves improved working and living conditions for people and an efficient economy.

Dr Reichelt outlined the results and experiences in the rational use and protection of nature and its resources, in particular in the utilization and elimination of by-products, in the recycling of valuable materials, in keeping waterways and the air clean, and in the protection of forests and soil. In this connection he explained the results of reducing cross-border environmental pollution and the fulfillment of commitments under international law.

Both sides agreed that relations between the GDR and the FRG are capable of being expanded and must be shaped on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistance.

The talk was attended by Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, departmental head in the Central Committee, and the public figures accompanying Karl-Heinz Hiersemann.

WIEGAND DELIVERS ARMY MESSAGE TO SED CONGRESS

AU301507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 p 3

["Congratulatory message from the National People's Army and GDR Border Troops to the 11th SED Congress, read by Major General Klaus Wiegand" on 20 April in East Berlin]

[Text] Comrade general secretary of the SED Central Committee, comrade delegates to the 11th party congress, distinguished guests:

The formation of honor of the National People's Army [NVA] and of the GDR Border Troops extends its militant soldiers' greetings to the 11th SED Congress. (strong applause)

In companies and batteries, in squadrons and on ships, in recruiting centers, institutions, leadership organs, wherever -- in these days that are so significant for our entire people -- the Army members, border soldiers, and civilian employees are discharging their political and military duties; they are watching the deliberations of the communists' supreme forum with great attention and enthusiasm.

We experience the party congress as an outstanding event of historic significance. It fills us with optimism and confidence in victory. We are firmly resolved, by fulfilling the class assignment given us by the party, to actively participate in the steady continuation of the good policy for the benefit of the people and the proven course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. (stormy applause)

Everybody Gives the Best at His Own Place

Everybody gives the best for our socialist peace state at his place -- this militant slogan of all working people is also the catchword of all members of the NVA and GDR Border Troops. Side by side with the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, we are struggling for the implementation of the peace program of socialism, reaffirmed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev with a new initiative at our 11th party congress. (prolonged strong applause) In doing so we rely on the skill of our commanders, political organs, and staffs, on the political awareness, constant readiness for action and military mastery of the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and officers, with the communists in the vanguard. We are very proud that the party congress was able to draw up such a successful balance sheet of the great achievements of the workers class, of all working people, to which we have also made our contribution with the greatest increase to date in fighting strength and combat readiness. This is reflected by the results of the socialist competition "Soldiers' Deed 11th Party Congress: Combat-Ready at Any Time for Peace and Socialism," which we have all recorded on a cassette and presented to the party congress.

The fact is also confirmed in military life: Leadership by the Marxist-Leninist party constitutes the decisive source of our strength and power. We feel the urge from the bottom of our heart to express our gratitude to the party of the workers class, the SED Central Committee, and to its general secretary, to you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, for the constant solicitude, for the great work to develop the Armed Forces, and to strengthen the socialist national defense. (stormy applause) We are combining this with the assurance that, loyal to our military oath, we will spare neither sweat nor effort to reliably protect the unworried laughter of children, the happiness of mothers, and the work in towns and the countryside which is producing abundant fruit. (strong applause).

Filled with political and moral responsibility vis-a-vis our people and allies, we too will do what we can to preserve the approximate military strategic balance to ensure that imperialism does not risk war and that peace is preserved. (stormy applause)

Firmly Linked With the Comrades-in-Arms

To be ready and capable, side by side with the fraternal armies, to deal a destructive blow to any aggressor who attempts to encroach upon the socialist gains -- this is what we regard as the meaning of our soldiers' lives. (strong applause)

Inspired by the elan of the party congress, the military and labor collectives are vigorously struggling in the socialist competition to constantly enhance the quality and effectiveness of communist education and of operational and combat training. They are struggling to guarantee at any time the required combat readiness in the ready alert system, in combat service, and in securing the borders. We will solve the tasks assigned us by the 11th party congress with a high degree of efficiency through the further development of troop control as the socialist guidance of men, through a comprehensive intensification, and through a more effective combination of science and military affairs.

With unshakable confidence in the policy of the SED, permeated by a profound love for the socialist fatherland and by hatred for the enemies of peace, we are ready, in a firm alliance of class and arms with the fraternal armies, to unconditionally carry out any order of the worker-peasant power. (prolonged stormy applause) A triple military hurrah for our Marxist-Leninist party, for the 11th party congress. (prolonged stormy applause. The delegates and guests rise from their seats. Shouts of "hurrrah," cheers for the NVA and the GDR Border Troops.)

CORRECTION TO SED CONGRESS ISSUES DIRECTIVE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "SED Congress Issues 5-Year Plan Directive," published in the 21 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 3, paragraph four, from line five through end of page:

...the maintenance of peace.

The directive contains the guidelines for the economic and social development of the GDR and the main goals for the development of the economy in the years 1986-90. It proceeds from a high dynamic of economic growth, from productivity and efficiency being ensured in the interest of the further all-round strengthening of the GDR and of raising its contribution to strengthening peace.

The scientific-technological revolution will increasingly sustain a dynamic economy. Above all in key technologies account must be taken of the rapid development of the productive forces, which is accelerating on a world scale. We must achieve world-class level in the fields that control the scale and dynamism of sustained economic growth in the GDR. The directive calls for rapid innovation in products and technologies .... (supplying missing passage)

FURTHER ON LOSONCZI'S VISIT TO FINLAND

LD220509 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 May 86

[Gyorgy Bernat report from Helsinki]

[Excerpt] Pal Losonczi returned to Helsinki this morning where he met the parliamentary whips and other parliamentary leaders representing various parties. The meeting, though short, was held in a good atmosphere; both Erkki Pystynen, speaker of the Finnish Parliament, and Pal Losonczi spoke. Both speakers praised the good relations, based on, among other things, historical kinship, and noted that the development of Hungarian-Finnish relations is taking place in accordance with the spirit of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe recommendations.

The morning program was concluded with a gala lunch at the Helsinki City Council. Mauno Koivisto, head of state, also participated. He walked from the nearby presidential palace without any bodyguard. In the presence of Koivisto, Pal Losonczi confirmed, in his toast, that full agreement was reached during the negotiations on all the fundamental issues regarding international issues. No problems or arguments, he said, burden relations between the two countries.

Visits Lappland

LD221532 Budapest MTI in English 1416 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Rovaniemi, May 22 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who is currently on an official friendly visit to Finland, and his wife visited Lapplands Thursday. Finnish President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto and his wife accompanied Pal Losonczi and the Hungarian delegation on the visit to Rovaniemi, called the Gate to Lapplands and situated more than 800 kilometres from Helsinki.

The two heads of state made use of the flying time and continued friendly discussions about issues of Hungarian-Finnish relations, the possibilities of developing these. The heads of state were ceremoniously received at the airport of Rovaniemi: Pal Losonczi was met by Asko Oinas, governor of Lapin County, Keijo Kaaskelainen, president of the Rovaniemi City Council, and Matti Plettari, mayor of Rovaniemi.

The guest then drove to the Lapin House, where Governor Asko Oinas briefed them about Lapin County. Matti Plettari reported about the life of the city. In the Lapplands Museum, Director Raili Huopainen informed the guests about the country museum.

The delegation then visited the Marttiini knife factory, where manager Lauri Marttiini met the guests and guided them on the tour. The president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and his party then visited a reindeer farm in Ounasvaara, near the city.

The city of Rovaniemi hosted a lunch in honour of the guests at the hotel in Ounasvaara. Keijo Jaaskelainen, president of the Rovaniemi City Council, and Pal Losonczi delivered informal toasts. They stressed that the strengthening of relations serves the interests of the Hungarian and Finnish peoples.

Pal Losonczi and his party returned to Helsinki.

Returns to Budapest

LD222151 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife, returned from an official friendship visit to Finland on the invitation of President Mauno Koivisto. Pal Losonczi was accompanied by State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister, Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister, and Arpad Hargita, ambassador of Hungary to Finland. At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Pal Losonczi was met by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Lajos Urban, minister of transport, and leading representatives of public life.

LAZAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD192138 Budapest MTI in English 1903 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and his party returned to Budapest Monday evening from Prague, following a one-day official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, prime minister.

Gyorgy Lazar was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, who attended the 21st session of the commission in Prague, also returned to Budapest with Gyorgy Lazar.

WARSAW PACT ARMY COMMANDER VISITS

Arrives in Budapest

LD211928 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, accompanied by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the united armed forces, arrived in Budapest Wednesday at the head of a delegation for an official, friendly visit. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, and several members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence. Also present was Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander in chief of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Departs After Defense Talks

LD221746 Budapest MTI in English 1651 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Army General Anatoly Gribkov, chief of staff of the united armed forces, who headed a military delegation on an official friendhsip visit to Hungary, left Budapest on Thursday.

The delegation held talks at the Ministry of Defence with a Hungarian negotiating delegation headed by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence. The parties surveyed topical issues of cooperation between the armies belonging to the united armed forces.

On Thursday Viktor Kulikov met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP]. The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Peter Varga, head of the Administration Department at the HSWP CC, Ferenc Karpati, and Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defence. Present at the meeting were Anatoliy Gribkov, and Colonel General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander in chief of the united armed forces.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport the delegation was seen off by Ferenc Karpati, members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence, and Nikolay Silchenko.

FOREIGN STATE SECRETARY MEETS GENSCHER IN FRG

AU061302 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr p 4

[MTI report: "Gyula Horn's Discussions in Bonn"]

[Text] State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Bonn from 16 to 18 April. He conducted talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; with Dr Lutz-Georg Stavenhagen, state minister for foreign affairs; with Dr Andreas Meyer-Landrut, state secretary for foreign affairs; and with other foreign affairs officials.

Gyula Horn met Horst Teltschik, foreign affairs councillor to the federal chancellor; Volker Ruehe, deputy president of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group; Egon Bahr, SPD member of parliament; and many other leading politicians.

The meetings covered current questions in international politics, with special attention on developments in East-West relations. They reviewed concrete possibilities for further improving relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the FRG.

AUSTRIA LIFTS FOODSTUFF EMBARGO 22 MAY

LD221422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Laszlo Marothy and Peter Veress speaking to diplomats at the stands of West European exhibitors [at Budapest International Fair] brought up the subject of foodstuff limitation which affects our exports tangibly. The commercial councillor of the Austrian Embassy said that his country will lift the embargo on Hungary on Thursday [22 May]

PRC RAILWAYS MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT GDANSK

LD221502 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- An eight-strong delegation of Chinese railways with Minister Ding Guangen has visited the Gdansk viovodship. The delegation is staying in Poland at the invitation from the Polish minister of transport. The Chinese guest, accompanied by China's Consul General in Gdansk Huang Zhenmin, visted the Gdansk old town and Westerplatte, among other sites.

WOJCIK OUTLINES FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

LD221321 Warsaw AFP in English 1828 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 21: Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik told a news conference here today that during the present five-year period it was especially important to reconcile the need to boost exports with production capacities, also bearing in mind the need to service the foreign debt and finance the necessary imports. The ensuing goal was to increase the share of Poland's foreign trade in generating the national income, he said.

The coming years will not see a visible increase of Poland's production potential. This means that increased exports will stem from improved economic proportions at home and from better exploitation of existing production capacities. Pressure is being put on re-structurization of production with an eye to increasing expansion on foreign markets.

Minister Wojcik also said that it was for the Ministry of Foreign Trade to suggest the directions of necessary investments in enterprises and to help finance them. The first steps have already been made as the so-called small restructurization involved some 30 ventures expected to yield 600 million rubles and 150 million dollars worth of exports by the year 1990.

Hopes are also being pinned on the planned export developing bank which should start practical operation by the end of this year. Another supporting element will be the possibility to establish companies with foreign capital. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will support producers' attempts to independently enter foreign markets.

Following are the main theses of Minister Wojcik's answers to questions posed at the conference. Exports will grow faster if Poland is able to allocate bigger outlays for imports designed to satisfy the needs of production, hence also export-oriented production. Poland tries to get its creditors to accept such course of argumentation. We also count on admission to the IMF and on the organization's aid in Poland's efforts aimed to improve the balance of payments and increase participation in the international division of labour.

As for relations with developing states Poland plans to be more bold as far as granting credits is concerned. The minister confirmed the interest in compensation deals such as barters, clearings, etc. In the near future we do not foresee any dramatic changes in currency exchange rates in economic relations with those countries, he said. However, this export-stimulating instrument will be applied with greater consistence than before.

Asked whether there were reasons for optimism regarding relations with the United States, Minister Wojcik responded in the negative.

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES VISIT TO MARAMURES COUNTY

Tours Various Enterprises

AU212007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 21/5/1986 -- Continuing his working visit in north-western Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, arrived on May 21 in the afternoon in Maramures County.

In the years of socialism this county has continuously increased its economic vigor, ensuring ever better working and living conditions to its residents. Maramures is among the counties that have recorded fast development rates in the last two decades. Industry has grown fourfold and agriculture thrice. Maramures is now first in the country with complex ore production, contributes 80 percent of the lead and zinc production and 60 per cent of the precious metal one. Over 90 per cent of its capital assets were realized in the years after the 9th Congress of the RCP (1965). Upon the lasting foundation of economic development in the Maramures cities and villages have recorded renewing changes.

Benefitting from important investment funds Sighetu Maramatiei has turned into a centre of the economic and social activities of the localities in the valleys of the Iza, Mara, Cosau and Tisza.

On arrival and all along the visit the Maramures people extended a festive reception to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The working dialogue started at the timber combine in Sighetu Marmatiei, a representative unit of the specialized industry that is highly equipped and ensures a proper capitalization of the Maramures County's rich forest stock. The combine currently turns out a wide range of curved, period and rustic furniture, and is also one of the major producers of plywood and veneers, which it delivers both at home and abroad. President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the intensification of the efforts for further cutting down the consumptions of raw and auxiliary materials, energy and fuel, of the production expenditures.

The visit continued at the cattle research and production station. The achievements so far in the fulfillment of the task that Maramures should become an important supplier of reproduction animals for the other counties. Likewise, aspects of development of handicrafts, of fruit-growing and fodder base were analized.

On parting, President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated the Sighetu Marmatiei residents for the achievements especially in the improvement and dissemination of the "Bruna de Maramures" ox breed which is an asset of the whole county.

The next objective of the working visit was the Baia Sprie mine, one of the biggest in the county. An ancient mining centre, Baia Sprie town has seen an unprecedented development these last few years. One of the biggest dressing factories -- the central flotation -- was erected here, the Suior mine opened, the mining equipment and repari plant was built, and the enterprise of industrial production for railways was set up, 1,500 flats were built for working people as well as numerous socio-cultural establishments, among which a lycee, a cinema hall, a hospital and modern tourism and entertainment facilities. The mine has developed to become one of the most modern mines of the country equipped with high-efficiency technologies. The miners here turned out above planned provisions considerable amounts of lead, zinc, copper, other metals and cut production expenditure.

Ore mining installations were visited and the major achievements of the mining units in the first four months, the measures for the organization and modernization of production processes until 1990 were analyzed. President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the fine results scored in the first four months, as the Baia Sprie mine fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan. Referring to the targets set by the 13th RCP Congress, for the growth of local raw materials base, Nicolae Ceausescu dwelt on the problems related to the better organization of work and a higher efficiency in the extraction and dressing of ores. The presidential helicopter next headed for Baia Mare, county-seat.

The working visit to Maramures County continues.

Speaks at Baia Mare Mass Rally

AU221055 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0833 GMT 22 May 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at rally in Baia Mare on the occasion of his working visit to Maramures County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades I would like to begin by extending, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings to you, to all residents of the Baia Mare Municipality and Maramures County, together with best wishes [cheers, chants]

Once again we are in Maramures on a working visit. We are at the beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and we wanted to talk with the working people, the miners, the machine-builders, the cooperative farmers, and other working people about how the past 5-year plan has been completed and specifically about the way the activity has begun aimed at fulfilling the 1986 plan -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which marks a higher level of development of our socialist homeland. [cheers, chants]

We have visited some enterprises in Maramures, Sighetu Marmatiei, and a mining enterprise in Baia Mare. On the whole, our impressions are positive. We noted with great satisfaction that the working people in Maramures, like the working people throughout our country, have proceeded with great determination to properly fulfill this year's plan. The results registered in the first 4 months demonstrate that the working people in Maramures have even registered a certain surplus in the plan for this period. This makes it possible to register a greater surplus in this year's plan fulfillment, thus ensuring a lasting basis for the fulfillment of the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

The plan for the first 4 months has been exceeded considerably throughout the country. Ninth party congress decisions and the plan for the current 5-year plan are realistic and are in keeping with the potential and possibilities of our national economy and with the creative energy and force of workers, engineers, men of science and culture, peasants, and of our whole people who, under party leadership, are firmly determined to ensure Romania's advance toward new heights of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

For these excellent results, I would like to extend to all working people in Maramures warmest congratulations and wishes for increasingly greater successes in all areas. [cheers, chants] From this big mass rally in Baia Mare I also want to extend warmest congratulations to all working people in our homeland and wish them success in fulfilling this year's plan under favorable conditions and to thus set a lasting basis for fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, as is well known, the 13th party congress established that the basic goals were our homeland's transition from a developing socialist country to an average developed socialist country by the year 2000, and the implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the firm assertion, in this period, of the communist principles of work and life in all areas. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of the 13th party congress decisions, industry, agriculture and the other sectors of activity, place stress on an intensive development and on achieving a new quality of work and life of our people. This presupposes perfecting our overall activity, increasing the role of science, education, and culture as basic factors in the overall socialist development and in our homeland's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

In the past 5-year plan and in the years of socialist construction in the past 20 years in general Baia Mare developed vigorously and the contribution by miners in Maramures in general to ensuring the raw material base has become very important. However, in the current 5-year plan this contribution has to increase even more. We have wonderful miners and wonderful specialists, people who have demonstrated that they are able to properly fulfill the tasks entrusted to them. Therefore, I am firmly convinced that the miners and chemists in Maramures will be able to extract greater quantities of ores with a richer content and to ensure the extraction of all useful substances from ores, so as to increase profitability and yield larger useful outputs of copper, zinc, lead, and other useful ores.

We have discussed these problems both yesterday and today. There are still many things to be done. However, I do not now want to dwell on them. I hope that the miners, the chemists, the party organizations, the county party committee will draw the necessary conclusions in order to do all they can so that both the miners and chemists in Maramures will fulfill their duties under favorable conditions in order to yield large quantities of nonferrous metals to our homeland and to contribute to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan under favorable conditions. [cheers, chants]

I do not want to refer to the other enterprises we have visited, both the machine-building and [word indistinct] enterprises. There too, we noted positive things and I am convinced that all working people there are in the overall industry in the Baia Mare Municipality and Maramures County will take very firm action to raise the general level of the county's industry both from the point of view of the technological level and product quality. We must well understand that the implementation of the 13th party congress targets requires all industrial and other units to act with great determination and in a revolutionary spirit to achieve better quality so that Romanian products from all areas are competitive and that some even surpass the latter. We have a good industry, good workers, engineers, and technicians and we have everything that is needed, so that Romanian industry and thus that in Maramures, too, will be up to the requirements of the current scientific-technological revolution. [cheers, chants]

We have also gathered positive impressions about the activity carried out in the area of livestock, of selecting and improving the Bruna de Maramures ox breed. Generally speaking, it is necessary that firm action be taken in agriculture, too, to fulfill the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes raising agricultural yields to a higher level as one of the basic branches of the Romanian economy.

We discussed yesterday, or rather last night, with the county bureau a number of problems regarding better organization of work, the implementation of measures aimed at increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency, so that Maramures County, too, will properly fulfill the measures and decisions of the 13th party congress and of the Central Committee in the fields to which I have referred.

There are positive things to be noted for a start; however, there are still many things to be done. It is necessary for us to see to it that Maramures achieves industrial production of some 40 billion Lei by 1990, at the end of the current 5-year plan. Industrial production and production of the other sectors must vigorously increase, so that, on this basis, Maramures County will be among the counties with an industrial production of at least 60,000 - 70,000 lei per capita and so that industrial [Ceausescu corrects himself] agricultural production and the other production will increase accordingly.

The possibilities in Maramures are, in my view, even greater. However, I have left leeway to exceed and to achieve larger outputs than I have mentioned. This presupposes that appropriate measures have to be established in all areas in order to ensure increased itemized production, profitability, reduced material consumption, an increase in labor productivity, and an improvement of the overall activity in general. On this basis, the general level of production must be increased, the only way to ensure the well-being and happiness of our whole people. [cheers, chants]

During the years of socialist construction -- along with the development of industry, agriculture, and of the other socioeconomic branches -- housing construction and the construction of sociocultural establishment developed considerably. Baia Mare and Maramures themselves progressed a great deal; they have become cities that ensure modern living and work conditions for their residents. There are still many things to be done in connection with a better planning of cities, beginning with Baia Mare and Maramures [Ceausescu corrects himself] and Sighetu Marmatiei, and the other localities, communes (words indistinct) in order to be able to ensure optimal living and housing conditions from all viewpoints, optimal conditions for education, culture, health, and so forth. The problem of town planning is also an important factor for our homeland's progress toward communism and of raising the general standard of culture and living of our nation. [cheers, chants]

Once again I want to express the conviction that the party organization in Maramures and all party organizations in towns and communes, in industrial and agricultural units, and in all areas, and all working people will act in complete unity to ensure the more active participation of people in Maramures in the general development of our homeland and in implementing the strategic targets of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward the golden peak of communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, while placing in the center of all our activity the fulfillment of the wonderful program of our homeland's development we also attach great signficance to developing international relations, cooperation with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system. We act most firmly to ensure that interstate relations are based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. We are convinced that only on the basis of these principles can people cooperate with good results and can develop independently and freely. [cheers, chants]

In order to appropriately fulfill our development program as well as for other people in fulfill their programs, we need peace. Therefore, the party and our people do the utmost to put an end to the arms race and ensure peace in Europe and throughout the world! [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the serious international situation, we believe that we must increase the efforts of cooperation and solidarity with other countries and with all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and with all the people, in order to determine the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Life has proved that the nuclear energy and the nuclear weapons represent a danger for the existance of life itself and of civilization on our planet.

Therefore, the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the entire planet must be the fundamental objective of the struggle for peace waged by all the people of the world. [cheers, chants]

We must do everything to ensure that deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles and generally of new nuclear weapons in Europe is stopped and the complete elimination of these missiles and of all nuclear weapons is achieved. Europe does not need any nuclear weapons. The security of any state is not better for the presence of nuclear weapons. On the contrary, insecurity and the danger of nuclear arms being used in a way or another, including accidentally, increases, and this fact affects the life of all European nations. Therefore, we also call from Baia Mare and Maramures, from this ancient soil of the Romanians for everything possible to be done for a Europe without nuclear weapons, for a united Europe of free and independent nations! [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we are firmly determined to act to bring about an appropriate agreement between the USSR and the United States regarding nuclear weapons and the militarization of outer space. We most firmly support the USSR proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 in three stages. We believe -- I repeat once again -- that we must start with the elimination of missiles and nuclear weapons from Europe. Nuclear tests must be halted becuase any nuclear test, regardless of the conditions in which it takes place, releases huge quantities of radiation, which strongly affects the life of the people. Once again, we call on the United States to halt nuclear test. When the American people themselves and all other peoples are calling for a halt to nuclear tests, it is incomprehensible that the United States carried out a new nuclear test yesterday. We believe that it must be understood that mankind cannot accept that a country, regardless of its size, disregards the interests of all the other nations and of life on our planet! [cheers, chants]

We believe that it is necessary to start working out a comprehensive program of general disarmament, in which chemical and conventional weapons should be included, so that by the year 2000, concurrently with the elimination of nuclear weapons, a reduction of at least 50 percent of the entire arsenal and the complete elimination of chemical weapons, and the reduction of military expenditures are achieved because only in this way can conditions be created for the security of all nations and can we firmly advance towards a world without weapons, a world of peace and equal cooperation among all nations of the world! [cheers, chants]

Romania most resolutely speaks out for halting all military conflicts and against using the military way, the use and threat of force in solving various interstate problems. We believe that it is necessary to move to solving all problems solely through negotiations. This is in keeping with the interests of peoples who are in conflict and the interests of all mankind and of international peace. We firmly support the political settlement of the Middle East issues. We speak out for an international conference with the participation of the PLO, and for solutions which can ensure the Palestinian people's right to independence and to their own state, and the independence and sovereignty of all the countries in the region. We firmly speak out for a political solution of the Iran-Iraq war and for solving all other conflicts, solely through negotiations. it is high time to halt all the military conflicts and start solving problems only through negotiations. This is in keeping with the interests of each nations. Only in this way can the means wasted today be used for socioeconomic development and for raising the well-being of each nation. [cheers, chants]

From this great mass rally in Baia Mare too, we most resolutely condemn the attack of South Africa against the Republics of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. We call for an end to all military actions of South Africa against its neighbors, for an end to the apartheid policy, and for the free access of the majority African population to the whole of political and social life.

It is necessary to completely eliminate all traces of any form of colonial policy and to ensure the full independence of each nation and the right of each nation to master its own destiny and decide on its own development as it desires, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Socialist Romania is most resolutely acting to seek solutions to the complex problems of underdevelopment. We speak out for an international conference under UN aegis with equal participation by developing and developed countries, within the United Nations, in order to reach joint agreements regarding the new international relations, the new economic order, the settlement of the developing countries' foreign debt issues, and other measures which should permit the more rapid progress of the countries that are lagging behind, the socioeconomic development of each nation, and good cooperation among all nations of the world. These are objective necessities for overcoming the international economic crisis and harmoniously developing the economy of the world. We firmly believe that the peoples of the developing countries are capable of and must determine the most rapid change of the current situation of inequity in international economic relations and achieve a new world economic order. [cheers, chants]

In solving all the complex and serious international problems, an important role is played by the United Nations, other international bodies, the Nonaligned Movement, and generally by the united struggle of all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces, and all the peoples of the world, which have the necessary force and can change the course of events from the road toward a catastrophe to the road toward cooperation, detente, and a more just and better world, in which each nation can develop in accordance with its wishes. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, we are very happy with this new meeting with the working people in Maramures. I would like to express once again our full satisfaction with the impressions we have gained about the work and the determination of all the Maramures citizens regarding the fulfillment of the objectives of the new 5-year plan. Primarily, I would like to express our satisfaction with the new meeting with the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, women, the youth, the children, and with all the inhabitants of this ancient land, who everywhere welcomed us with warm feelings and strong manifestation of their will to unflinchingly implement the domestic and international policy of our party and state! [cheers, chants]

In all these, we see once again the expression of the complete unity of all working people, in Maramures around our Communist Party, which is honorably fulfilling its historical mission to lead our nations towards the high peaks of well-being and happiness, independence and sovereignty, towards the high, bright peaks of communism. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, too, I want to express the conviction that the party organizations, the county party committee, the working people's collectives, the managerial council, all bodies of the revolutionary workers democracy, all working people, and all citizens of Maramures will act with great determination and will do all they can so that Maramures will hold one of the best places in the great competition among our homeland's counties in order to ensure a more vigorous improvement of each county and of our homeland in general and a general improvement in the standard of living of our whole nation. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction I wholeheartedly wish you increasingly greater successes and the greatest achievements in all areas. Much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU MEETS SALAJ COUNTY RCP LEADERS

AU221943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/5/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, who arrived in Salaj on a working visit, met in a working meeting with the members of the bureau of the Salaj County Committee of the RCP on Thursday evening. The meeting occasioned an analysis of the stage of fulfilment of the economic tasks set during the previous visit paid to Salaj by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

GENERAL SECRETARY CHAIRS RCP COMMITTEE MEETING

AU091929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/5/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met in a meeting on May 9, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and analyzed reports on the measures for a better management of the forest stock, of the growth and mountain pastures, the population's health condition and the activity unfolded last year for the enforcement of the law on property control. The Executive Political committee endorsed the proposals presented and emphasized the special importance of securing all measures with a view to maintaining the integrity of the forest stock and preserving the forests through the limitation of the wood stock fellings and the extension of the afforested areas. The Executive Political Committee endorsed the proposals regarding the shifting to the administration of the Ministry of Silviculture of the forests now being administered by people's councils, state-run and cooperative agriculture units, as well as of the shelter-belts on the farm lands along the communication ways.

In connection with the population's health condition it was stressed that special attention was paid to the population's health, to protecting and consolidating the family, rearing and educating the young generation, to maintaining the whole nation's vigor and youthfulness. Important sums of money were earmarked yearly out of the state budget for the expansion and improvement of the network of health protection units, the training and specialization of cadres, the steady improvement of the equipment with medical outfit, with therapeutical and prophlactic means, as well as for the utilization of the natural factors of rest and rehabilitation of the working people's health. To the same end, a unitary legislative framework was thought out and applied, normative acts were endorsed which provides new principles as a foundation for the whole medical-sanitary activity. Consequent to this intense and complex preoccupation, Romania is now among the world's countries with a comfortable number of doctors and hospital beds. The Executive Political Committee stressed that the achievements with regard to the health condition and demographic phenomena should be up to the party and state's preoccupations and conditions provided. Indications were also given to more firmly apply the provisions of the law on raising the birth-rate and banning interruptions of pregnancy, of the population's growth.

Examining the activity carried out for the application of the law on property control, the Executive Political Committee assessed that, last year, more perseverent action had been taken to protect and ensure the integrity of the socialist ownership to disclose and stop the facts that prejudice the public and citizens' health. The tendencies of getting rich and of gettng incomes without work of profiteers, of corrupt elements, of those who seek to harm societal interests were combated. In the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved a plan of measures regarding the anniversary of 600 years since the accession to the throne of Prince Mircea the Great, as well as a plan of measures for the anniversary of 2,500 years since the first fights of the Geto-Dacian people for freedom and independence.

MORE REPORTAGE ON NINTH BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CONGRESS

Resolutions Adopted

LD212232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 21 May -- At its closing session today the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress adopted five resolutions outlining the LC's tasks in the ideopolitical sphere, in the development of socioeconomic relations and self-management, and in education, culture, and agriculture.

The main feature of all these documents is an insistence on heightened responsibility of both the LC members and of its organs and organizations, and of basic organizations of associated labor and the republic as the top body. Strong emphasis has also been placed on the need for unity and togetherness in the development not only of the republic but of Yugoslavia as a whole.

The resolution on the tasks of consolidating the unity and action capability and heightening the responsibility of the LC organs urges the development and strengthening of self-managing federalism in Yugoslavia through both "the recognition of national characteristics and increased realization of common aspirations and interests."

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, the resolution states, strives to develop the autonomy of its own organization within the LCY as a unique revolutionary organization, but is at the same time responsible to the LCY, to the working class, and to all of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities. The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, together with the central and provincial committees of the republics and provinces, is directly and fully responsible for ensuring that the LCY policy is consistently implemented.

In this context, a new and exceptionally interesting idea has been put forward suggesting that in the process of formulating and then implementing the LCY's uniform policy, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee will be obliged to exchange views and information about the work and initiatives of other central and provincial committees. By the same token, this Central Committee will propose initiatives to the LC organs in other republics and provinces while at the same time considering and respecting theirs.

The document also focuses considerable attention on the activity of the LC members and organizations, on the role of municipal committees and so forth and places particular emphasis on the need to improve the substance and method of work and activity through personal example and attitude toward the LC, society, production, and overall development. "The LC must also conduct a more effective struggle within its own ranks against the proponents of the type of behavior contrary to the principles and values of a self-managing society," the resolution states among other things, stressing in the same context that dual morality, egoism, sycophancy, opportunism, and narrow interests are incompatible with the image of an LC member. The resolution also insists on "an uncompromising resistance to all antiself-management and anticommunist forces and tendencies," and calls for determined action against nationalist ideas. It also insists on uncompromising, resolute, and well-argued ideopolitical action of differentiation among all those who in the information media, publishing houses, journals, and scientific institutions allow, through their opportunist, negligent, and irresponsible behavior, the proponents of antisocialist and antiself-management ideologies to voice their counterrevolutionary ideas in public.

In this context, the emphasis is placed on the need to enhance ideopolitical education in the entire LC with a special role being assigned to the centers for Marxist education and relevant factors in it.

The resolution on the LC's struggle for the continued development of the socialist relationship of self-management, for material and social development, and for scientific and technological progress proceeds from the stance that as a result of the situation where income is being constantly alienated from workers and where the economic position of associated labor is worsening, there has been a halt in the development of self-management. For this reason the LC must make efforts to concentrate its activity on the development of self-management, on the development of the economy in stable circumstances, and on faster technical-technological progress.

The resolution also calls for associated labor to organize itself on the basis of self-management, for a large-scale pooling of labor and resources on the basis of income relations on the Yugoslav market. The LC will continue to conduct a resolute and long-term battle against unjustified social differences and will resolutely oppose all proponents of the tendency toward such a mode of organization on the basis of self-management which is likely to lead to insularity within municipal, regional, and republican boundaries. It will also counter all attempts to hamper integrational processes on the Yugoslav market. In explaining this thesis the resolution uses basic organizations of associated labor as its point of departure and emphasizes that the LC will oppose in a determined manner any tendency toward abolishing them and giving them the status of a work organization. The resolution itself dwells extensively on basic organizations of associated labor and, in particular, on self-management in them. In this context it is argued that decisionmaking through direct endorsement or consensus in these self-managing cells must be brought within legally established bounds.

The resolution also urges continued promotion and improvement in the economic system while reducing the inflation rate is defined as a task of exceptional importance. To this end, the resolution insists on increased production, labor productivity, and exports as well as on greater economizing and lower spending. It is stated that since science is also a force of production the republic's own scientific and research work and technological development must be promoted so that the republic may become more rapidly and efficiently involved in both Yugoslav and world scientific and technological processes. The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC insists that it is necessary to ensure coordination in scientific and research work in Yugoslavia which will in turn facilitate closer technological, economic, and development links.

The resolution also demands that the growth in personal income during the ensuring period should be in line with the growth in productivity. As far as distribution is concerned the resolution insists on fuller value being put on productive and creative work so that the interest of the workers in the results of their work can be stepped up.

The congress of the communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina believes that it is harmful to change the basic constitutional principles and ideopolitical orientations as regards the building of our political system, and that this should not be done. At the same time, the congress insists on the necessary measures and actions being taken to ensure the more efficient operation of the political system and also to devise new and better solutions with a view to removing faster and more successfully the shortcomings in the way it is functioning.

The LC, one of the congress resolutions stresses, must operate so as to develop awareness about the priority of joint and general interests in relations to narrow interests and the interests of the individuals. In order to prevent partial interests from being foisted on the delegate decisionmaking process as general or joint interests, the various forms of cooperation and links between the delegations, the promotion of the system of their reciprocal information, and the enhanced opening of the process of coordination of stands and interests must be developed more intensively.

The election of the delegates to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, especially for the safeguarding of the influence of delegate grassroots on the work and on the decisionmaking process in that chamber, must be studied fully and solutions devised which will be more appropriate to the delegate system, the congress document says. As far as the self-management interest communities and the irrational and unjustified way in which they are organized can be overcome. Moreover, constitutional, legal, and self-management enactments which regulate self-management interest organizations, as a whole must be improved.

Cooperation between the socialist republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and other socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces must be developed more extensively and fully because this cooperation represents a significant aspect of fulfilling the joint interests of our working people and citizens and of our nations and nationalities, and is an essential factor of strengthening socialist unity and the overall relations in the Yugoslav federation. The duty of LC organizations and members in the republican organs and organizations, in the jobs they do and the tasks on which they work, is to give life to the jointly agreed policy in the federation, to strictly apply federal laws and regulations, and with their own example to show that the same procedure should apply in all the institutions of the political system. The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC will operate consistently, ideopolitically, and from the action point of view to efficiently lay down and fulfill the joint interests in the federation on which it will insist especially that the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina should fulfill and increase its responsibility, both for its own development and for the development of the Yugoslav federation as a whole. In persisting with its struggle against Statism, the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the congress document stresses, will steer its actvity also into making sure that the state and its institutions, required at the present stage of our social development, operate efficiently.

The promotion and consolidation of constitutionality and legality, too, are mentioned in these documents. In this context special reference is made to the responsibility to strengthen socioeconomic attitudes toward social property. The "Resolution about the tasks of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina on the implementation and development of the political system of socialist self-management" resolutely calls for consistent implementation of the rights of our working people and citizens guaranteed by the constitution and legislation, and of their commitments. The bureaucratic attitude displayed by individual services in the municipal assemblies, self-management interest communities, and in organizations of associated labor with reference to satisfying the basic demands of our working people and citizens -- because they are the appropriate services which have to do that -- must be resolutely foiled.

The LC will fight permanently and vigorously against all forms of nationalism and chauvinism which always emerge either as a forerunner or as a consequence of counterrevolutionary and antisocialist tendencies or of egotistical, either centralistic or parochial, objectives and interests.

The communists in all sections of public information media and in the institutions on which their successful functioning and development upon self-management foundations directly depend, this resolution stresses, are dutybound to constantly develop and strengthen the socialist self-management orientation of public information media by keeping constantly open the front of the struggle against attempts to use these media as a device to disseminate antisocialist and antiself-management influences and ideologies, especially nationalist and clerico-nationalist, to impose bloc influences in the treatment of international relations, or to represent parochial or centralist interests and conduct. It is crucially important that the process of the democratization of the overall system of public information be opened up even wider, and that all the tendencies which aim at putting up fences within the unified Yugoslav information area or at closing any border or indulging in monopoly conduct on the press market should be resolutely crushed.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC stresses the commitment for the unity of our country's foreign policy, whose substance and idepolitical meaning are built into the LCY program and into the SFRY Constitution to be consistently continued and permanently implemented. Being vitally interested in the preservation of peace, in respect for freedom and independence of the peoples and states, in the preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SFRY, in our country's nonaligned foreign policy, and in its openness toward the outside world, the communists and all the working people and citizens in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina render and will continue to render full support for our country's foreign policy built upon these principles.

In special resolutions the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress made an in-depth assessment of the state of the developing of self-management relations in the area of education in schooling, culture afphysical culture, and of the tasks of communists in the solution of the job-creation problems, and laid down the tasks. The communists in organizations of higher learning, this resolution says, should ensure scholarly and educational syllabuses which will secure a more dynamic monitoring of scientific events and developments, including modern educational methods and cadre training.

As far as culture is concerned, the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina will resist without compromise any attempts to abuse the freedom of cultural and artistic creative work, whose basic intention in any case is not a cultural and artistic one, but primarily a negative political and ideological one. While contributing an open attitude toward the cultures of other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, the LC will resolutely oppose hegemonistic and paternalistic aspirations in culture whose aim it is to frustrate the free development of the culture of our nations and nationalities.

The communists bear special responsibility for encouraging and developing ideopolitical [as received] work in physical culture organizations, for the democratization of relations, and for the way decisions which should more fully express the right to the fulfillment of the needs, wishes, and interests of our working people and citizens in this area are adopted. Thanks to a national loan and to local contributions during the current plan period about 100,000 young educated people will be employed in Bosnia-Hercegovina which, together with about 280,000 citizens who will find employment through the routine supply of resources, will represent a significant contribution to alaying unemployment. In this connection the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress stressed the need for constant control and for all the factors in society to display full responsibility so that the projects under construction can be completed on time and more efficiently. A firm long-term orientation in the development ofproduction-craft activities of small businesses in the social sector and in the area of private work using the resources owned by our citizens must be secured.

Presidium Elected

LD212339 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 21 May (TANJUG) -- At its first session following the conclusion of the work of the Ninth Congress of the LC of Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia and Hercegovina elected as president Milan Uzelac and Saban Kevric as secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

A 13-member Presidium was elected by secret vote. They are: Milan Uzelac, Seid Maglajlija, Zivko Grubor, Saban Kevric, Milan Skoro, Alija Isakovic, Jerko Bradvica, Smiljka Milojevic, Ivan Cvitkovic, Nedeljko Mandic, Abdulah Mutapcic, Nijaz Durakovic, and Nenad Guzina.

SERBIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

AU220926 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 86 p 3

[V. K., D. D. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 May -- At its session today, chaired by Ivan Stambolic, the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia endorsed the Draft Resolution of the 10th LC Congress, as well as the Draft Decision on the number and method of election of members of the LCY and Serbian LC organs and delegates to the 13th LCY Congress from this republic. Also discussed and endorsed was the proposal of candidates for highest party offices in the republic and for LC organs from this republic.

Before starting with the agenda, Central Committee President Ivan Stambolic informed the present members that by being elected president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Azem Vlasi had become member of the Central Committee. He congratulated Vlasi on the election and thanked Kolj Siroka for his work in this Central Committee.

Speaking on the Draft Resolution of the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia, Ivan Stojanovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, devoted most of the introductory speech to messages arising from the public debate on this document. The LC membership, he pointed out, demanded greater efficacy of the LC itself, more decisive actions, greater unity of the LCY and the LC of Serbia, and more responsibility.

Expounding on the proposal of candidates for organs of the LC of Serbia and the LCY from the LC of Serbia, and for delegates to the 13th LCY Congress, Momcilo Vicentijevic, Cadre Commission president and Presidium member, said that consultations had been carried out in all communal LC committees, intercommunal LC conferences, the Belgrade LC City Committee, and provincial committees of the LC's of Vojvodian and Kosovo. Substitution and Not Replacement

The list for organs of the LC of Serbia and the LCY, as Vicentijevic stressed, contains the same number of candidates as the number to be elected, which is the result of a well organized pre-electory activity, the appointment and nomination of candidates, carried out in conformity with the adopted documents and positions. Of 157 nominated candidates for members of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, there are 55 workers, 10 farmers, 28 women, 22 young people, and 11 veterans.

There are 78 candidates with a faculty diploma. The national composition is in conformity with the national composition of the LC of Serbia and with the LC policy on the quality of peoples and nationalities in the SR of Serbian and the SFRY. The only new name is Borislav Radovic, who was proposed as Central Committee member by the City LC Committee "out of cadre reasons" instead of Djoka Stojicic who had been proposed earlier.

At the end of this session, the last session of this Central Committee, Ivan Stambolic addressed the members.

With the naturally inevitable and rather extensive replacement of the generation of revolutionaries, and in changed circumstances, Stambolic pointed out, there will understandably be changes in the way of implementing decisions. However, the aims of the revolution will not be changed, nobody will be allowed to retailor its achievements. This is only a working substitution of a glorious period, and by no means its replacement, its dismissal from the historic scene.

DRAFT LAW SEEKS MORE PROTECTION FOR NATIONALITIES

LD220248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0220 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG) -- Every attack, insult, maltreatment, threat, forced migration or the preventing of the settling of members of other nations and nationalities in any part of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia will be punished with prison terms ranging from six months to 10 years.

This is provided by a draft amendment to the criminal law, determined by the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia here today.

All those who by polluting drinking water, destroying crops, taking land, usurping the property of others, desecrating graves of in any other way disturb members of other national and nationalities will be punished with up to 10 years prison terms, it is said in the draft.

According to the draft, the endangering of the freedom and rights of members of other nations, primarily the violation of the equality of languages, will also be treated as a criminal offense.

In the province of Kosovo which makes part of the Republic of Serbia, Albanian separatists and chauvinists in 1981 staged mass disorders under the slogan "Kosovo-republic" with the intention of bringing about the secession of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and joining it to Albania.

This largely disturbed the inter-nationality relations in Kosovo populated with Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins, and in consequence the number of Serbs and Montenegrins who left the province under pressure rapidly increased. From 1981 to 1985, more than 18 thousand Serbs and Montenegrins migrated from Kosovo.

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Eastern Europe

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Leaders Attend Rally

LD220949 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A preelection rally of working people and youth of Prague was held in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague this afternoon. The participants welcomed with cordial applause Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR. Places at the rostrum were taken by: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and the other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Josef Lenart; candidate Presidium members of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the Central Committee Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Secretariat members of the party Central Committee Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CPCZ Jaroslav Hajn. They were all cordially welcomed.

Husak Casts Ballot

LD231455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpt] Throughout the Republic, citizens are arriving at the festively decorated polling stations to vote for National Front candidates standing for election to national committees, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly.

This afternoon Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, voted at the polling station of Ward No 1 of Prague-1, on the grounds of Prague Castle.

Election Commission Report

LD251729 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The National Front Central Election Commission met today, presided over by Jindrich Polednik, its chairman. It discussed and approved the results of the elections to the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly. It also discussed reports of the Czech and Slovak Commission of the National Front on the results of election to the Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council, and national committees held on 23 and 24 May this year.

The National Front Central Election Commission stated that the elections to the representative bodies have expressed the firm resolve of our people to continue along the road of building an advanced socialist society and to carry out responsibly the program set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The commission documented the unequivocal support of all citizens for the internal and external policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, other socialist countries, and the forces of progress and peace. In accord with the election laws and the dates set, constituencies were established and declared, the activity of the election commissions begun, election wards set up, candidates of the National Front for election to the individual representative bodies were proposed and registered, and drafts of new election programs of the National Front were prepared.

The Central Election Commission ascertained that 10,950,675 voters were registered to vote in the election to the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly; 10,834,947 voters took part in the elections, which is 99.39 percent; 10,871,881 voters voted for the National Front candidates in the election to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, which is 99.94 percent of the total valid votes cast; 134 deputies were elected to the Chamber of the People of the Federal Republic in the Czech Socialist Republic and 66 deputies in the Slovak Socialist Republic; 10,870,962 voters voted for the National Front candidates in the election to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, which is 99.4 percent of the total valid votes cast; 75 deputies were elected to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly in the Czech Socialist Republic and 75 deputies in the Slovak Socialist Republic. The National Front Central Election Commission will submit all the evidence on the elections of deputies to the Mandate and Immunity Committees of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assemby.

According to a report of the Czech Election Commission of the National Front, submitted to the Central Election Commision, 7,407,516 voters wre registered to vote in the elections to the Czech National Council and 7,350,374 voters took part in the elections, which is 99.22 percent; 7,338,562 voters voted for the National Front candidates in the election to the Czech National Council, which is 99.24 percent of the total valid votes cast. All 200 proposed candidates of the National Front were elected as deputies of the Czech National Council.

According to the report of the Slovak Election Commission of the National Front, submitted to the Central Election Commission, 3,499,301 voters were registered to vote in the elections to the Slovak National Council; 3,490,785 voters taking part in the election, which is 99.95 percent of the total valid votes cast; all 150 proposed candidates of the National Front were elected as deputies of the Slovak National Council. The list of the elected deputies of all legislative bodies will be published in the daily press.

Based on the report of the Czech and Slovak Election Commission of the National Front, the National Front Central Election Commission stated that 10,906,817 voters were registered to vote in Czechoslovakia for the elections to the regional national committees, the National Committee of Prague, the capital city, and the National Committee of Bratislava, the capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic; and in the elections to the district national committees, the national committees of the cities of Brno, Ostrava, Usti and Labem, Plzen, and Kosice, and the municipal district national committees in Prague and Bratislava. 10,841,132 voters took part in the elections, which is 99.39 percent; 10,829,173 voters cast their ballots for the candidates of the National Front in the elections to the regional national committees, the National Committee of Prague, the capital city, and the National Committe of Bratislava, the capital city of the SSR; which is 99.95 percent of the total valid votes cast; 1,641 candidates of the National Front were elected as deputies. 10,825,493 voters voted for the candidates of the National Front in the elections to the district national committees, the national committees of the cities of Brno, Ostrava, Usti and Labem, Plzen, and Kosice and the municipal district national committees in Prague and Bratislava, which is 99.92 percent of the total valid votes cast; 12,882 candidates of the National Front were elected as deputies to these national committees. 9,843,802 voters were registered, to vote in Czechoslovakia in the elections to the local and municipal national committees, including municipal district national committees in Brno, Ostrava, Plzen, Usti and Labem, and Kosice; 9,800,827 voters took part in the elections, which is 99.56 percent; 9,776,408 voted for the candidates of the National Front in these elections, which is 99.91 percent of the total valid votes cast; a total of 182,181 National Front candidates were elected to these national committees as deputies.

The National Front Central Election Commission stated that all 197,404 candidates of the National Front were elected throughout Czechoslovakia as deputies to representatives bodies. The Central Election Commission congratulates the newly elected deputies and voices the conviction that they will work responsibly, defend the interests of the people, and strive for the further successful development of our socialist homeland. At the same time it pays tribute to the work of the hundreds of thousands of officials and members of the CPCZ, the National Front, and political parties, social and interest-based organizations associated within it, national committees and state bodies, members of the election commissions, and workers of the media. Sincere thanks go to all those who contributed to the successful course of the elections.

The results of the elections are an expression of the combined will and joint resolve of our poeple to continue to work selflessly so that our dear homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, will continue to flourish. A united voice has once again resounded throughout our country -- for socialism and peace.

CPCZ-National Front Statement

LD251730 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Prague May 25 (CTK) -- "These days the people of Czechoslovakia displayed the high degree of their civil maturity. Aware of the responsibility for the future of their country, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, they elected their representatives to the representative bodies of all levels", said a statement of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak National Front Committee on the results of the elections, issued today.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the National Front presented to the broad public a program worked out by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The clear victory of the National Front candidates is a convincing proof that the Czechoslovak people espoused this program.

The elections manifested the united will and resolve of the citizens to continue the path of building socialism, seeking the prosperity of their homeland, the path of creative work and peace. The elections once again showed the close link of the Communist Party with the people, the unity of the National Front association political parties and social organizations.

The statement said the resolutions of the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party gave rise to an extensive initiative at work and civil activity. Citizens reviewed the attained results, deliberated over the candidates for deputies, participated in the elaboration of election programs, raised suggestions, recommendations and critical remarks. All this is a significant contribution towards improving the activities of the representatives bodies, towards further development of towns and villages, towards a fuller and more satisfied life of the people. The Communist Party Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee "respect and highly appreciate this active stand of our citizens, which is an expression of socialist patriotism and a source of the successes and strength of socialism."

The results of the elections helped to strengthen the socialist state, they proved that "the people are the genuine managers and rulers in our country". In harmony with the social and class structure of society, on the broad platform of the National Front, representatives of the working class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, youth and women were elected to the legislative bodies and national committee.

"This reflects the deeply democratic character of the socialist system, the moral and political unity of our nations and nationalities, the unity of communists, non-members of the party and members of other political parties, the equal status of women and the responsible role of the young generation."

The statement expressed the belief that with the support of their votes the deputies will pay heed to the will of the people in the legislative bodies and national committee and work assiduously for the prosperity of Socialist Czechoslovakia. By their vote for the National Front candidates, Czechoslovak citizens expressed their full confidence in the country's home and foreign policies.

The statement sincerely thanked all who contributed to the democratic preparation and respectable course of the elections, and expressed appreciation to the bodies and organizations of the Communist Party, the other political parties and the whole national front, national committees and members of electoral commissions.

The statement stressed the need to wage a consistent struggle for the implementation of the joint program of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the National Front, and voiced the conviction that the people of Czechoslovakia will cope with the set tasks and thus bring a significant contribution towards the cause of socialism, social progress and world peace.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

AU231046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- On 19 May 1986 early in the morning the Republic of South Africa attacked the capitals of three independent African states -- the Republic of Zimbabwe, the Republic of Zambia, and the Republic of Botswana.

The barbarian attack was directed against the residential districts of Harare, Lusaka, and Gaborone. Apart from considerable material losses, the insidious assault also resulted in deaths among the civilian population. The purpose of this terrorist action was to intimidate independent African states which are striving to remove the shameful regime of apartheid and to suppress the national liberation struggle of the South African patriots. The example and encouragement for this act of state terrorism of the South African racists lay in the recent attack of their American protectors against Libya.

No justification can be found for this open aggression, which contradicts the basic norms of international law. The military action of the Republic of South Africa represents yet another dangerous step in the escalation of tension in southern Africa. In the spirit of the basic principles of the Czechoslovak foreign policy, of sincere solidarity with the peoples of Africa, and of the traditions of all-round support for their fight for independence over many past years, the Czechoslovak people and their government most resolutely reject and sharply condemn all acts of aggression, intimidation, and exploitation implemented against countries that are defending their right to an independent and progressive development. It is necessary to put an end without delay to the actions of gross pressure and extortion by the Pretoria regime against sovereign African states.

The CSSR Government and people call upon the international community to begin implementing without delay, in the spirit of appropriate UN resolutions, comprehensive and effective sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, which has elevated apartheid and terrorism to its state policy.

U.S. 'AGENT' SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

LD231723 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court on 23 May 1986 sentenced the inhabitant of Berlin (West) Fred Altenkrueger to life imprisonment for a serious case of espionage under Paragraphs 98, 103, and 110 of the Criminal Code. The Ford Sierra car used for the criminal acts, registration No B-CP 5624, has been seized.

Altenkrueger was a trained and paid agent of a U.S. secret service, and carried out military espionage for several years with extraordinarily high intensity, systematically, and in a planned way to the disadvantage of the GDR and the USSR., His extensive espionage activity was directed above all against the military potential of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the National People's Army.

He entered the GDR numerous times to carry out espionage commissions from the U.S. secret service. The main trial proceedings again demonstrated that the imperialist secret services through their subversive crimes actively support the peace-endangering activities of aggressive NATO circles.

FURTHER ON HONECKER VISIT TO ERFURT BEZIRK

Tours Microelectronics Plant

LD221935 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Erfurt, 22 May (ADN) -- The first stop in Erich Honecker's visit to Erfurt Bezirk was the most recent production center of the Karl Marx publicly owned microelectronics enterprise, which went into operation 2 years ago. The public figures were warmly welcomed by the staff. The minister of electrical engineering and electronics, Felix Meier, and director general Professor Heinz Wedler welcomed the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council to this center of high technology, in which, as in all the other 23 enterprises and research installations of the combine, the decisions of the 11th SED Congress are being creatively realized.

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the interesting explanations of the achievements and plans of the combine and its parent enterprise for the accelerated development of microelectronics, which works as a catalyst of scientific-technical progress. He expressed gratitude especially for the new commitments made by the over 8,000 Erfurt microelectronic workers. This includes the plan to increase net production by 54 percent and productivity by 52.8 percent in comparison with the previous year. In selected components they want to exceed the great yield of operative chips by an average of 2 percent and thus make available an additional 221,000 switching circuits and chips. The components are, inter alia, intended for the additional production of 10,000 personal computers in the Soemmerda office machinery works. Erich Honecker, who again paid tribute to the whole workforce for its great commitment, said: "You have been entrusted with great tasks. You can be sure that the party leadership will continue to help you in this."

On his tour of the air-conditioned, dust-free work rooms, Erich Honecker and other guests talked with engineers and skilled workers. Erich Honecker greeted on the shop floor Volker Winkler, head of a youth brigade that has undertaken to achieve top international standards in the production of very large-scale integrated circuits and thereby exceed the plan.

Erich Honecker also learned that the collective wants to reduce for the first time this year the bit error rate to below 0.3 percent. Erich Honecker praised their performance readiness in an entry in the brigade log book.

During their tour the visitors also showed an interest in other new technology such as a laser marking robot developed by a youth research collective. This equipment automates time-consuming work. Erich Honecker also paid tribute to these young experts.

Welcomed in Jena

LD230950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0753 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Jena, 23 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Jena on Friday morning. He was welcomed enthusiastically by thousands of citizens and paid a visit to the Carl Zeiss Jena combine.

Erich Honecker, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Commitee and other public figures were welcomed warmly in front of the research high rise by Herbert Ziegenhahn, first secretary of the SED Cera Bezirk Executive; Felix Meier, minister of electoral engineering and electronics; and Wolfgang Biermann, Zeiss director general.

Gives Speech in Jena

LD231951 East Berliln ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 23 May 86

["Erich Honecker's Address at the Meeting in the Zeiss Optics Enterprise" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Jena, 23 May (ADN) -- The text of Erich Honecker's address in Jena is as follows:

It is a great pleasure for me to convey to you, the Zeiss workers, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR the most cordial militant greetings. Our visit to important production and research sections of your combine, and the interesting, detailed talks with workers, researchers, engineers, and designers, with the management of your combine and its director general, Comrade Biermann, have deeply impressed us all. Everything that we have seen and learned about the results and future perspectives of your combine strengthens our conviction that your great collective stands in the front ranks in realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. I would like to congratulate you very cordially about that.

Here in Jena, as in the other enterprises of your combine, exemplary efforts for the dynamic development of our economy, indeed of our whole country, are being achieved. For this I convey to the Carl Zeiss Jena combine the cordial thanks of our party's Central Committee. It has already been said and confirmed that you are undertaking everything for the realization of the 11th SED Congress.

In honor of the 11th SED Congress you have once again taken the initiative and are expressing your agreement with its decisions through your deeds. In this way you are fulfilling our old slogan: Words and deeds must match one another here. We are for socialism, we are successfully shaping our developed socialist society. We are strengthening socialism and in this way making our contribution to the securing of peace.

To exceed the planned net production for 1986 by 3 days' output, to exceed labor productivity by 1.2 to 1.5 percent, and to exceed exports to the USSR by a million marks are very demanding goals. Everywhere one feels that you have fully dedicated yourselves to making use of the scientific and technological revoution and so achieve the highest economic results for socialism. That is the right way. That is -- I would like to stress that here -- the path of the 11th SED Congress.

As is well known, the 11th party congress decided that our main field of battle is the unity of economic and social policy. We are standing by our proven course to do everything for the well-being of the people. The new stage in the shaping of the developed socialist society is being widely determined by the GDR fighting for top positions. The Carl Zeiss Jena combine is making an extraordinarily important contribution to this.

We have set the task for an increasingly effective intermingling between production and science, and here one finds the practical proof of how consistently you have dedicated yourselves to this. In this way the industry and outstanding skill of tens of thousands of skilled workers, scientists, and technicians are being stimulated and shown to full advantage.

In this way the good reputation of the Carl Zeiss Jena combine in the world is being daily maintained and daily renewed. That is important for the further development.

Your combine with its 69,000 employees in 24 enterprises today embodies a powerful potential. Tens of thousands of skilled workers have acquired their knowledge here. Thousands of college and vocational school cadres, who have come to you from our Republic's educational establishments, have begun their work in your enterprises and research sections. All of them the young and older experienced colleagues, the graduates and the researchers who have matured over many years' work, are your gold reserve. Quality, reliability, and precision are here part of everyday production. Together with bold research, which taps new scientific ground with good economic results, this constitutes your strength.

Your combine has a great scientific reservoir: a strong in-house base, particularly in microelectronics and in optics; a significant in-house production capability for equipment and rationalization equipment; and a broad production profile, which includes many export products in demand and extends to high developed consumer goods.

In short, you are well equipped to do justice to the demands that derive from our party's economic strategy with a view to the year 2000.

Here, too, one experiences very vividly what fruits are borne from peaceful, creative work. Peace: This is an expression particularly dear to all of us. The discussions at our 11th congress and its decisions were pervaded by it. The securing of peace is our supreme concern. We do not want mankind to sink in a nuclear inferno but want it to live and go towards a happy future. However different the social orders and the alliance systems might be, the states must learn the art of existing and getting on well with one another. We for our part are striving to continue such a policy.

In this spirit we support with all our strength the elimination of all nuclear weapons from earth and the nonmilitarization of space. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, has proposed a comprehensive program in this direction, which was confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress. We support the responsible action of the Soviet Union oriented toward the interests of all mankind.

The same is true of the excellent initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev for a considerable reduction in conventional weapons and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals, which he announced at the 11th party congress.

The extension of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests by the Soviet Union is of world political significance, and it is to be hoped that the United States will at long last move from its destructive attitude. If all nuclear eapons' tests are stopped then no new means of mass destruction can be developed. Mankind would have every reason to breathe freely. An important step towards disarmament would have been made.

If one follows events in the world, one must say that the international situation remains a cause for concern. The star wars program of the United States, in which -- to the detrimente of European security and cooperation -- the FRG is also taking part, will lead, if it is not stopped, to a new dimension of the arms race, to an increased danger of a nuclear world war. We must, in every way, counter this threat by strengthening socialism, because the motto: The Stronger Socialism is, the More Secure peace is, is correct. This recognition is of extraordinarily great significance, because it stresses the truth that it is not only necessary but also possible to secure peace for mankind.

Peace -- that is the main content of our struggle for a better life. Peace for our children and grandchildren, peace for our families, peace for our country, for Europe, peace for the whole world.

In line with our course of the unity of economic and social policy, we will ensure in the coming years, as envisaged in the directive on the 5-year plan, the increase in economic strength along the path of intensification and also the further improvement in the material and cultural living standard of the people.

The future development of the GDR will therefore also be proof of what real socialism can produce for the people. Full employmene, social security, equal educational chances for all children, an exemplary health system, and a rich intellectual and cultural life are characteristic features of this. By voting for the candidates of the National Front at the elections on 8 June we will again confirm our common political will on the basis of the National Front's election manifesto.

Your vote for the candidates of the National Front is a vote for socialism, a vote for peace, and a vote for a peaceful future for mankind in general. I wish you, dear working people, of the Carl Zeiss Jena combine, great success at work and all the best in your personal lives.

FORMER LIBYAN DIPLOMAT REPORTEDLY SHOT TO DEATH

LD212052 Hamburg DPA in German 1943 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 May (DPA) -- A 42-year-old former employee of the Libyan Embassy in Bonn, Muhammad Ashur, was shot to death apparently on political grounds by compatriots in East Berlin at the beginning of May, according to the daily newspaper DIE WELT in Thursday's edition. The paper states that this was learned from a spokesman for the General Union of Libyan Students in the Federal Republic. A spokesman for the Libyan mission in Bonn told DPA when questioned that he knew nothing of the incident.

The paper adds that there was a shooting incident over Whitsun in the building where the Libyan diplomatic mission in the GDR is housed. It occurred in connection with recent arguments among Libyans about the role of te People's Bureau in terrorist attacks in the West.

According to the report, Ashur was studying for a doctorate in political science at the Free University in West Berlin. DIE WELT says that the death of the Libyan, who was shot on the night of 3 May in an East Berlin park, was being investigated in strict secrecy by the authorities in both parts of the city. They were also investigating the question as to whether the Libyan knew anything about the culprits who carried out the bomb attack on the West Berlin "La Belle" discotheque, in which a U.S. soldier and a Turkish woman were killed and over 200 guests injured, some seriously.

Manfred Ganschow, head of the antiterrorist police in Berlin, said in response to a DPA query on this that the Libyan People's Bureau in Bonn had announced in a telex to a Berlin police station that 42-year old Muhammad Ashur, who lived in West Berlin, had died. On behalf of his family, the diplomatic mission asked the Berlin police to safeguard Ashur's belongings. The antiterrorist police that were brought in looked at the apartment along with the police and "secured" Ashur's belongings. Ganschow said nothing suspicious was discovered. The antiterrorist police, he said, knew nothing about what was described in the article or the fact that Ashur was reported to have been shot to death.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION

Cooperation Accord Signed

LD222256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1917 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation was concluded in Berlin on Thursday between the Governments of the GDR and the People's Republic of China. It was signed by the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, Dr Herbert Weiz, ad the state councillor and minister in charge of the PRC State Commission for Science and Technology, Professor Song Jian.

Herbert Weiz and Song Jian paid tribute in toasts to the government agreement as a solid foundation for deepening economic and scientific relations between the two countries and giving them a long-term character. In this way an important contribution is being made to international understanding and the securing of peace. The 13th session of the permanent commission for scientific and technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC ended the same day. It agreed on concrete measures in the main areas of focusing cooperation during 1986-90, and for the expansion of direct relations between ministries and economic organizations from the two countries on a contractual basis.

The chairman of the GDR section, Klaus Herrmann, deputy minister for science and technology, and the acting chairman of the PRC section, Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador in the GDR, confirmed the statute of the commission and the protocol on the results of the meeting.

Received by Stoph

LD232006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers received on Friday in Berlin, Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission of the PRC. In the talk, which took place in an open atmosphere, the chairman of the Council of Ministers touched upon the international situation, which has been dangerously sharpened by the course of confrontation and arms build-up of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

He explained to his guest the consistent peace policy of the GDR, the aim of which is to end the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension into space. The USSR's proposals to remove nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and other proposals are of great signficance and are unreservedly supported by the CDR. State Councillor Song Jian affirmed the interest of the Government of the PRC in preserving and to strengthening peace, and its activity is directed towards this. It decisively rejected the militarization of space envisaged by the U.S. Administration with the SDI program and any form of participation in this.

Willi Stoph and Song Jian highly evaluated the results of the economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the PRC which have been achieved so far, and expressed mutual interest in fully utilizing the opportunities available for deepening them. they stressed that the governmental agreement on scientific-technological cooperation, which was signed during the stay of the Chinese guest in the GDR, creates favorable prerequisites for this. It is envisaged to develop long-term cooperation in science and technology for the promotion of economic relations, in spheres in which both countries have at their disposal a high scientific and technological level and good experience. This relates for example to the extraction and processing of coal, the chemicals industry, electrical engineering, electronics, machine-building, and agriculture.

Willi Stoph informed the Chinese guest about the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th party congress of the SED. The tasks for the accelerated development and broad economic utilization of science and technology and the further raising of the level of education of the working people are most important. The Chinese guest spoke admiringly of the state of development of the GDR. He spoke with satisfaction of the results of his visit, the talks held, and the useful contacts with the working people of the combines visited.

Taking part in the talks were Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Liu Zhenyuan, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation and deputy mayor of Shanghai.

Departs From Berlin

LD251526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Berlin 25 May -- The government delegation of the People's Republic of China, lead by Professor Dr Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the PRC State Science and Technology Commission, on Sunday concluded its official visit to the GDR. During their stay of several days the guests were able to learn about combines and scientific institutions on the development of efficacy and quality in the GDR as well as to familiarize themselves with experiences in management and planning of science and technology. On taking leave at Berlin-Schoenefelt Airport, State Councillor Song Jian asessed the visit as rich in results and constructive for the shaping of future economic and scientific relations between the two countries.

CORRECTION TO HONECKER'S VISIT TO SOEMMERDA

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Visits Soemmerda" published in the 23 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page E 1:

First paragraph, second line should read: ...reputation as an electronics center, gave an enthusiastic welcome...(supplying missing words)

FIRE CAUSES 'MASSIVE DAMAGE' TO ELECTRONICS FIRM

LD261843 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 May 86

[Tamas Forro report, including interview with Deputy Industry Minister Sandor Bognar, on the fire at a microelectronics enterprise "late this afternoon"]

[Text] First, we report on the fire at Foti Street. Tamas Forro visited the depot of the microelectronics enterprise in the fourth district of Budapest late this afternoon:

[Begin recording] Blackened walls and charred ruins, still smoking here and there: The fire that blazed here, at the microelectronics enterprise between 0600 and 1000, caused massive damage. Even a layman can see that the chip-manufacturing workshop inaugurated 2 years ago has been turned into ashes. The ceiling collapsed at numerous places, and all equipment and materials inside fell victim to the flames. The wall of the office building was blackened by the soot and the windows shattered by the massively high temperature. It is almost impossible to describe with words the damage caused by the blaze. It took a huge force, including 38 fire engines and 114 firemen, 4 hours of strenuous work to get the blaze under control at 1014.

A few minutes ago I managed to see the burned-out building from a crane. The light-structure roof has completely collapsed. The network of the pipes and the assembly line have burned down completely, and here and there the remains are still smouldering. The damage caused to the office building is also massive.

Deputy Minister of Industry Sandor Bognar ended his inspection a few minutes ago. What have you been able to establish, 8 hours after the blaze?

[Bognar] We have now reached the stage for assessment. We can say that a workshop in the microelectronics enterprise caught fire. This is a building of about 2,400 square meters, and it contains very complex technology. This is the building which has been consumed by the flames, causing quite a significant damage.

[Forro] Do you know precisely at this early stage what hqas been destroyed?

[Bognar] The rather complex technology manufacturing microelectronic components. Not much of this technology remains useable.

[Forro] What is the extent of the damage?

[Bognar] At this stage we can say that the direct damage caused to the people's economy and to the enterprise is about 1 billion forints.

[Forro] Are there any indications as to what caused the fire?

[Bognar] Well, this is the most difficult question to answer. This will be up to the relevant committee to determine. The situation is this: We are talking about such complex and sophisticated technology that it would be dangerous even for experts to speculate about the concrete causes.

[Forro] Was anyone injured while the fire was being fought?

[Bognar] While the fire was being fought, 14 personal injuries were sustained; 4 factory workers and 10 firemen sustained light injuries, scratches and the like, and injuries due to the smoke. These are light injuries, except for the case of two firemen whose hands were cut by glass and for whom medical intervention proved necessary.

[Forro] This factory was completed 2 and 1/2 years ago, in November 1983. It is well known that the manufacture of microchips is the heart of the microelectronics industry. How does the blaze affect the microelectronics program and our exports?

[Bognar] This fire is very painful to us, because some very modern technology has been destroyed. We want to minimalize its consequences. Specifically, we want partner enterprises working on exports to avoid feeling its effects. The Ministry of Industry, the Material and Prices Office, and the Foreign Trade Ministry, together with the (Electromodula) enterprise, will decide tomorrow on measures to minimalize the incidental damage to the people's economy. [end recording]

PROTEST ON EEC BAN SUBMITTED TO GATT

LD231934 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Hungary has officially protested, after the protest at the EEC, at another international commercial organization, the GATT, against the EEC limitation on Hungarian foodstuffs exports. Ferenc Furulyas, head of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, addressing the GATT Council in Geneva, stated that the discrimination that the EEC made between countries which were in an identical situation after the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident cannot be justified in anyway. The ban has been imposed only on the Eastern European socialist countries. The representative of Hungary reminded the members of the international trade organization that Hungary, after the accident, provided data on the radiation levels measured in Hungary; it did so on its own initiative and in a regular manner. He also called attention to the fact that the ban seriously affected Hungarian exports because 15 percent of exports earmarked for the EEC are affected by it. He confirmed that the Hungarian authorities remain ready to cooperate with the Common Market to check the Hungarian products from the point of view of health. It has become clear from his words that the Hungarian authorities retain the right to institute possible countermeasures, but that they expect the EEC to withdraw the measures that limit Hungarian export.

ENGINEERING OFFICIAL ON JOINT DANUBE PROJECT

AU181935 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 86 p 6

[Interview with Miklos Szanto, head of the Hungarian section of the Joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian Operative Group for the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectrical power project, by Gejza Vilcek, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Budapest: "On the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Project;" place and date not given]

[Text] [Vilcek] Engineer Miklos Szanto, general director of the OVIBER water economy investment enterprise, is the head of the Hungarian section of the Joint Czechoslova-Hungarian operative group in charge of the construction of water projects on the Danube. I talked to him on the state of work and current tasks on the joint Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project.

[Szanto] There are no unclarified, unresolved disputed issues between us. This is possible only where there is comradely cooperation.

[Vilcek] The first turbine at Gabcikovo is to be launched in 1990. Could you tell us something about the tasks of the Hungarian side?

[Szanto] Our major task is now to build the reservoir at Dunakiliti. We also work on the Czechoslovak side, at Hrusov. The speed at which the work proceeds is good so that it will be completed by the time of the scheduled completion of the first bloc at Gabcikovo. The task of the Hungarian side is to excavate 20 million cubic meters of gravel from the tail channel; the Czechoslovak side, in turn, is to remove this gravel and to deposit some of it in the feed channel. This year is the crucial year of construction as the volume of earth-moving work must double. Even Yugoslav enterprises have become involved in this work. I dare say that earth-moving work of this magnitude is unprecedented in central Europe. This year we are also going to start to build protective installations, to resurface roads and tracks, and to divert the tail water on the Nagymaros project as well, which is to be completed later. This year we will carry out work worth 3 billion forints and in the 5-year plan as a whole we will invest 22-24 billion forints.

[Vilcek] What capacities do you employ?

[Szanto] Some 1,200 people work on the project right now, including foreign workers at Dunakiliti. A total of 450 Hungarians work on the tail channel on the Czechoslovak side. By the end of the year the number of our workers on the construction site will reach 2000. Compared with traditional building methods, the work here is highly mechanized -- the laying of foundatons, dredging, earth-moving, and laying concrete, all that is fully mechanized. Last year work proceeded at the planned speed but this year we were caught unprepared by the hugh amounts of snow. There are provisions, however, for making up for the losses in the course of the year.

[Vilcek] Could you tell us something about the speed at which work continues?

[Szanto] Well, it corresponds to the level of development of the two countries. The scheduled duration of construction is realistic from this viewpoint. But comparisons of this sort are always relative. When comparing this project with the construction of a dam that was completed within 3 years after ground-breaking, it will appear to be slow. But when comparing it with projects that had taken just as long to build but were very much smaller and less demanding, we ought to be satisified. Both sides weighed very carefully the amount of means and resources that they can afford to earmark for this project. I am not thinking merely in terms of financial means but what I have in mind, is, for example, also the general shortage of manpower in both countries.

[Vilcek] What will the significance of the finished project for the Hungarian economy be?

[Szanto] It is a joint project and I would like to stress that we will share all its benefits. The 3,680 gigawatt hours of energy the system will provide are only one of its contributions. Our share of 50 percent of this amount of electricity is equivalent to 6 percent of domestic consumption, which will cover a 2-year increase in Hungarian electricity consumption. This will be a peak-load power station and it will cover 25 to 30 percent of the need for peak-time electricity, which is a very high proportion. The essential part of the project is that it makes comprehensive use of the Danube. In addition to supplying electricity and improving river transport, it will contribute to flood protecting and improving the environment, to the development of recreational facilities and growth in tourism, to regulating underground water and, hence, to promoting agricultural activities, and to improving the quality of water not only in the Danube but in the entire Danube basin on our territories.

FURTHER ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

EEC Food Ban Protested

LD231638 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 23 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski" -- PAP byline]

[Text] Geneva, May 23: Addressing the session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (CATT) Council, Poland's Representative to GATT Malgorzata Secomska launched on behalf of the Polish Government a protest against the EEC dicision to impose a ban on food imports from seven socialist states in connection with the Chernobyl breakdown. Stressing the nature of the action which is incompatible with GATT principles, Poland's representative stated that if one takes into consideration readings concerning the level of radioactive contimation accepted by competent internation organizations, the EEC decision violaties all principles binding in international trade. Pointing to the territorial scope of restrictons, Malgorzata Secomska said that in particular they violated GATT principles on non-discrimination.

The Polish representative informed thr GATT Council about this country's will -- declared by the Polish authorities earlier -- to cooperate with all the interested Poland's trade partners in the field of providing information concerning the level of radioactive contamination of Polish foodstuffs.

The speaker stated that the EEC action, which and a direct influence on trade of a GATT member-state, infringed Poland's rights ensuing from this country's participation in GATT. In this conection, Secomska called on GATT Council to adopt a stand on this issue. In conclusion, the Polish representative expressed the hope that the EEC decisions, in view of an obvious lack of justification in light of GATT's principles, will be called off in the nearest future.

During the session, also representatives of Hungary and Czechoslovakia launched a protest against EEC decision to ban food imports from socialist states, pointing to the nature of decisions taken by EEC as contradictory to the letter of the international law.

The EEC representative to GATT answered that the action undertaken by EEC is of temporary character and confirmed that there is an appropriate exchange of information on radioactive contamination between the Brussel committee, EC, and Poland and Hungary in particular. The representative also pledged to convey the stands of countries who took part in the discussion at the GATT forum to appropriate authorities of the EEC.

IAEA Briefed on Radiation

LD230303 Warsaw PAP in English 2320 GMT 22 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, May 22 -- Addressing an extraordinary session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, the board's vice-president, head of the Polish delegation, chariman of the state atomic agency Mileczyslaw Sowinski briefed the meeting on radiation situation in Poland from April 28 till May 20 this year.

He said that although the situation did not create any hazards to human health, the Polish authorities introduced a series of preventive measures, the decisions made in Poland were considered, accurate and applied in due course, Sowinski said.

Addressing himself to the proposed programmed on the IAEA's future activities, he pointed to the need to unify attitudes towards such cases as the safe level of contaminations. At present, the standards in this field are diverse in different countries which hamper the forecast and assessment of events.

There is also a wide option in applying the standards of the safe level of food contamination. There is no agreement among specialists from different countries on influence of small doses of radiation on human organism. All this illustrates the range or problems and needs concerning radiation in certain situtations according to the supreme cause: Human health.

Government Commission Meets

LD232009 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] A meeting of the Government commission was held today, chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. It was stated that the radiation in Poland is within limits defined by the Polish standards for normal conditions. Measurements conducted according to the commission's instructions show that, as the result of changing weather conditions, only local and brief periods of contamination occur, which are fully within limits permitted by the regulations and recommendations of the IAEA.

On the basis of measurements taken from 25 to 22 May, the commission confirms that all danger has ceased. In connection with the stabilized radiation level there are no restrictions concerning the consumption of foodstuffs, including vegetables. As a result of this, as of 1 June there will be no rationing of powdered milk for children older than 1 year. The rationing of powdered milk for children up to 12 months is to be maintained, and the allocated amount of this milk is to be increased to 2.5 kg per month for one child.

The commssion heard a report by the Ministry of Foreign Trade on the export of Polish agricultural and food products. The continuation of intensive inspection and information-gathering activity was recommended, which should result in the lifting of restrictions on exports of agricultural and food products to Western states, as these restrictions harm the interests of producers of these products.

The commission heard a report by the chairman of the state atomic agency on the course of deliberations of the extraordinary meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors in Vienna during 20 and 22 May. The Board of Governors adopted a resolution that puts the IAEA director general under the obligation to prepare a draft of international agreements concerning early warning and informing about breakdowns at nuclear power stations, as well as about mutual cooperation and help in such situations.

The commision approved the activity of the Polish delegation and recommended an active participation of the Polish side in these works.

The commission also acquainted itself with the initial draft report on the development of the radiation situation.

Government Response Faulted

LD261656 Hamburg DPA in German 1617 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 26 May (DPA) -- Women from various Warsaw enterprises have complained about the government's information policy after the reactor accident in Chernobyl. In a letter to the Polish episcopate, which became known in Poland today, the signatories state that although the worst danger has passed, the consequences of the accident will be felt for a long time yet. According to opposition circles, several thousand women from Warsaw's Rosa Luxemburg works and other factories signed this protest. They complain that measures to protect children were not taken until 4 days after the accident and that no basic information had been given to mothers in the decisive days. Instead, the leadership was guided by political considerations. The jokingly addresed announcement of the delivery of sleeping bags and blankets for homeless people in New York by government spokesman Jerzy Urban, during which he had disregarded the "dramatic shortage of powdered milk for our children," was the "height of cynicism." Urban had offered Polish blankets for needy Americans in reply to an American offer of aid consignments.

TRADE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

AU111020 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview granted by Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade, to reporter Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Partnership"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In connection with the 41st anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and cooperation a RZECZPOSPOLITA journalist asked Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik to describe the development of economic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

[Bartoszewicz] It is being said that the development of relations between our states is entering a qualitatively new phase. In what way is this a new phase?

[Wojcik] The enhancement of the process of reorientation toward economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the socialist countries, and with the Soviet Union in particular, is one of the principle elements of our strategy for socioeconomic development. The adoption of a consistent policy of reorientation toward CEMA countries is based on experiences at the beginning of the eighties, which revealed the risks inherent in excessive dependence on economic cooperation with the West. This dependence meant that the policy of restrictions pursued under the auspices of the Washington administration cost our country billions of dollars, seriously aggravated the economic crisis, and delayed the process of economic recovery.

However, the strategy of economic reorientation toward intensified cooperation with CEMA countries also stems from the analysis and evaluation of conditions essential for ensuring Poland's stable development, and the modernization and balanced development of our economy.

The cornerstone for the expansion and enhancement of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union are the decisions contained in the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000."

Decisions concerning the upcoming 5-year period were given concrete form during the course of work on the coordination of Polish and Soviet plans for the years 1986 to 1990. This, in turn, made it possible for an agreement on trade and payments between the PPR and the USSR to be concluded on 19 February during a visit to Moscow by a Polish delegation headed by Premier Z. Messner. I had the honor of signing the agreement on behalf of the PRR Government.

[Bartoszewicz] We have already discussed the fact that our economic relations with the Soviet Union are entering a qualitatively new phase. But will this not concern the forms of cooperation engaged in as well the level of trade?

[Wojcik] Yes, that is right. Direct cooperation between enterprises is becoming more and more important. This type of cooperation was started in 1984 when a protocol with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade was signed regulating the exchange of goods and services by virtue of direct cooperation between enterprises in the PPR and the USSR. The protocol aims to simplify as much as possible the procedures involved in settling formalities connected with establishing cooperation programs, and to ensure the swift supply of units and parts needed to overcome the effects of break-downs or other unforeseen difficulties in production at enterprises engaged in cooperation.

Another qualitatively new element is without a doubt the USSR's involvement in expanding PPR production capacity and the creation of joint enterprises. During Premier Messner's visit to Moscow the first agreement on the construction of a joint enterprise in the PPR was signed. It will be a potato processing plant. Intensive talks are being conducted on the subject of further agreements. This is because we would like joint enterprises to go into operation as soon as possible.

[Bartoszewicz] In light of such demanding tasks, it will surely be essential for the Polish side to become fully mobilized, especially in the area of exporting to the Soviet Union....

[Wojcik] We must realize that the Soviet market is becoming more and more demanding. The only goods we can sell there are ones which are up-to-date and of good quality. If we are unable to meet this challenge, then our place will be taken by our competitors and we must remember that there is no shortage of people who would like to obtain Soviet raw materials and fuels in exchange for goods. Thus, we must make greater efforts to see to it that we retain our position in the Soviet market for this also lies at the core of partnership between our two countries.

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES HIS ROLE IN DIPLOMACY

LD251449 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 May 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Marian Orzezchowski by correspondent Jerzy Malczynski in the studio; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Malczynski] Minister, during the short period you have held the post of minister you have made many foreign trips. Recently you came back from another hemisphere. First you were in Mexico, then made short visits to Cuba and on the way back the Soviet Union, as well as Egypt and Malta.

[Orzechowski] The visits by the minister of foreign affairs, this year and in previous years, emphasize and manifest our presence in the arena of international politics, and the breaking of a barrier which has been built around us by the United States. The visits prove the breaking of the barrier and the normalization of relations with the outside world, above all with the capitalist world, which has the closest ties with the United States.

[Malczynski] I would like to ask about a somewhat a behind-the-scenes matter, which is not talked about and is not known -- namely, talks between ministers of foreign affairs and when you, as a minister, are received by higher representatives of the authorities. These talks in general concern relations between two states. This is included in a communique. It is often said that the issues discussed are of interest to both sides. This is a very enigmatic expression. Is it true that the talks concern merely the issues, for example, between Poland and Mexico?

[Orzechowski] We talk mostly about bilateral issues, but not exclusively. The talks also concern international issues and its various dimensions. It transpires from the philosophy which we share, which we represent, but which is also represented by the majority of states, that the issues of peace, equal security, and cooperation between states of different political system, and above all the issues of peace and security are not the concern of the two great powers alone.

Of course, everyone is aware that the Soviet Union and the United States carry the main burden of responsibility for peace, but all states and nations are equally responsible because peace is indivisible.

[Malczynski] A very interesting and important point in this context is a section in the draft party program which says that both camps are responsible for the solution of universal issues, and that one cannot solve these issues alone.

[Orzechowski] So, there is an immediate question: what we -- Poland and Mexico, Poland and Egypt, Poland and Malta, Poland and Cuba -- can do for peace, security and solving conflicts, where to find convergent interests; where the possibility for cooperation, for example in the United Nations and at international conferences lies; what can be done in this regard.

There are regional issues in which Poland has been particularly involved: The CSCE process; we are a cocreator of this process. In autumn a third stage of this process will be held in Vienna. We put forward an initiative, our Polish initiative that in order to maintain the standing of the conference and the process of security and cooperation in Europe, the Vienna conference should begin with the participation of foreign ministers. Our initiative was adopted in Warsaw by the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

In all my European trips, this is one of the issues I raised. One has to obtain agreement and the opinions of our partners on such a solution. That is not mentioned in the communiques because the communiques are limited, but there is no issue of a universal dimension which is not raised because we are all aware that today the world is very small indeed.

[Malczynski] If the third stage of the CSCE process in Vienna in autumn is to be a meeting of high standing and prestige as you said, then there are certain matters of protocol. This means that if the ministers of foreign affairs are going to take part, it would be good if they all attend. In this connection, I understand that while talking with European foreign ministers you will try to arrange their participation and support for the proposal, if it is not a secret.

[Orzechowski] we can formulate such an opinion, and receive a reply such as: Yes, very good, a very good idea; we give our full support; we have been also considering that or a reply to the effect that they will consider that and so on.

There is one more important element from the point of view of what is customary in international politics and diplomacy. It is difficult for me to talk about this because I have little experience, but I have already managed to learn that meetings between ministers without a protocol creates the opportunity for very private talks and consultations which otherwise could be held. This is a splendid opportunity because ministers from all over the world meet at the United Nations General Assembly sessions. It is the tradition that our minister of foreign affairs has many converations with foreign ministers not only from Europe, but also from the whole world during these sessions -- and without a protocol. At present this is a very important tool in diplomacy.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

LD251522 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 25 -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee has discussed Poland's relations with West European states, France in particular. The meeting was chaired by Deputy Ryszard Wojna. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski presented the state and prospects of those relations, and Polish Ambassador to France Janusz Stefanowicz provided additional information. The deputies pointed to an improvement in Poland's relations with West European states, stressing that after years of stagnation they were returning to normal but were still limited by the lingering restrictions imposed on Poland. The deputies unanimously came out in favour of full normalization of relations with West European states.

The committee noted signs of gradual normalization in Polish-French relations and added that the December 4, 1985 meeting between President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and President Francois Mitterand of France was of special importance for that process. The deputies were of the opinion, though, that the ensuring possibilities to further develop bilateral relations have not been used to their fullest. The committee stressed the role the parliaments of Poland and France could play in further development of friendship and bilateral cooperation. In this context the deputies expressed satisfaction over the prospective visit to Poland by the Polish-French friendship group at the French Senate, scheduled for the first half of July this year. They also expressed the Polish parliament's readiness to develop comprehensive cooperation and contacts with the newly elected French National Assembly.

Discussing Polish-French economic relations, the deputies were critical of continuing stagnation in this field, and recommended that the two countries seek more bold and non-conventional forms and methods of development of that cooperation.

The committee described as unfriendly France's hasty introduction of limitations in the import of certain foodstuffs from Poland after the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The committee favourably assessed the development of cultural cooperation, but expressed concern over obstacles and some cuts on the part of the French side in the adopted progamme of cooperation for the years 1984-1986, especially in science and technology.

While perceiving some signs of improvement in the field of information, the deputies were on the whole critical of the state and way of Polish affairs being presented by French mass media. They also suggested the establishment of cooperation between news agencies and radio and television of both states.

SEJM BODIES DEBATE TRADE, OTHER ISSUES

LD232145 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 23: Sejm committees held their debates here today. Sejm Committee for Cooperation With Abroad and Shipping said that it could support ventures envisaged in the national socio-economic plan and concerning foreign trade and maritime economy. However, deputies believe that it would be necessary to apply more effective pro-export incentives and to create tight correlation between growing financial performance of factories, resulting from exports, and the level of wages of their work force. It was pointed out that the decisions of the draft plan, alas, do not guarantee the realization of all the goals of the state's maritime policy. Among many information discussed during the meeting it is worth mentioning that in the whole five year period, export and import to and from socialist states are to be balanced and to total some 59 billion roubles respectively. Due to Polish debts the gap between the growing export to hard currency zones and import from capitalist states will increase. It is established that in the five-year period the respective values will reach 36 and 27.5 billion dollars.

The government Planning Commission calculated that the minimum value of dollar import should not be lower than 4.5 billion dollar a year, thus it will be impossible to fully satisfy the economy's demand for goods imported from capitalist countries. Therefore, so much effort was taken while coordinating plans with CMEA partners in order to guarantee the growth of supplies of capital goods and raw materials from the socialist states.

Sejm Distribution, Services and Small Business Committee discussed market aspects of the draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990. The balance of raw and intermediate materials proved that the supplies of marketables in the next five year will be limited. Insufficient means allocated for the improvement of trade work and development of bakeries as well as untapped reserves resting in small business arouse deputies' concern. Therefore, deputies postulate that a special economic-financial system for this branch of economy be worked out.

Sejm Industry Committee discussed the state of production and supplies of durables produced by enterprises of metallurgy and engineering industries for the needs of the domestic market. Deputies believe that it is necessary to improve the quality and functionality of the offered commodities.

According to Sejm Environment and Natural Resources Committee, the work of the state supervision for environmental protection is not satisfying. It was stressed that the lack of specialized cadres and modern equipment make it impossible for the state inspection to play the role of the model centre. It was pointed out that it was necessary to improve cooperation of the institution with the state sanitary supervision.

During its debates, the Sejm Defence Committee presented the work of military scientific-research institutes. It stressed tight links between scientific work in military institutes and national economy. Projects developed in the institutes bring progress and multimillion savings in various domains of technology.

While discussing the future of the container transport system, deputies in the Sejm Transport and Communications Committee pointed to the necessity of defining the target model, organization and principles of financing this kind of transport. Poland's share in the international trade exchange largely depends on the fact whether goods will be sent and collected in containers.

Complaints on municipal economy were subject of debates at Sejm Complaints and Motions Committee. Many of the 10,000 problems submitted to the Sejm by citizens concerned incorrect distribution and mismanagement of apartments. Regulations pertaining to changes of flats, currently in force, were viewed as of no avail.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

AU111024 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The 28 April session of the Government Presidium examined problems of the chemical industry and agreed that it is necessary to continue to modernize and develop the chemical and oil industry. The 1986-90 program in this connection provides for a speedy development of the sectors that are essential for food supplies and the health of the people -- the production of synthetic fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, soap, toiletries, medicines, and sanitary articles. Main targets of the program are to reduce the import intensiveness of the chemical industry, to balance supply and demand, and to intensify exports of refined products at the right time. The Government Presidium stressed that the implementation of the program will be possible because of the close cooperation with the CEMA countries, especially the USSR.

To improve the flow of soaps and detergents the Government Presidium decided to modernize and intensifdy the production of these articles in 1986-92. It is expected that by 1992 the production of detergents will increase 30 percent, of washing soap 47 percent, of shampoos 52 percent, and of tooth paste 57 percent.

The Government Presidium studied the flow of medicines and sanitary articles and noted that the implementation of the 1985 planned tasks had improved this flow. Although the 1986 planned supply of domestic and imported medicines continues to be satisfactory, the demand for medicines still outstrips the supply. In this difficult situation the Government Presidium has instructed the appropriate government bodies to urgently submit suggestions for improving the supply of medicines. Initial plans provide for an additional production of pharmaceuticals and sanitary articles worth approximately Z4 billion. This productiohn would save us making purchases with convertible currencies in the capitalist countries. The Government Presidium stressed that it is necessary to be rational in using medicines and sanitary articles.

The Government Presidium discussed preparations for sending children, young people, and students for vacations and tourist activities in the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR under the arrangements for youth vacation exchanges. Some 160,500 Polish children and teenagers will spend their vacations in the GDR camps and labor corps in pleasant surroundings. This is 6,000 more than last year. Almost 20,000 young people will go as tourists to the USSR and about 10,000 to the CSSR. These trips will be arranged by youth travel bureaus. At the same time, Poland will provide the same tourist facilities for almost 160,000 young people from the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR.

The Government Presidium adopted a draft decree of the Council of Ministers on the revaluation by socialized enterprises of their stocks and on the principles in line with which this revaluation should modify their budgets.

RCP COMMITTEE VIEWS CEAUSESCU'S MOSCOW VISIT

AU231944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1986 -- During a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on May 23 in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, party general secretary, read an account of the friendly working visit paid on May 16 to the Soviet Union, as guest of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the importance of the talks between Nocolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which are part of the Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue, decisive factor in the continual development of the collaboration and friendship between the two parties, countries and people.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out that the results of the meeting of the two party leaders found expression in the documents and accords reached on the occasion. Emphasis was placed on the utmost importance of the Long-Term Programme on the Development of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Until 2000, signed, at the end of the talks, by Nicolae Caeusescu and Mikhail Gorbachev. It was shown that the fulfilment of the provisions of that programme would induce a substantial growth of the goods exchanges, the deepening of the cooperation and specialization in production, the meeting, to a larger extent, of the needs for raw materials, fuel, machines and equipment, consumer goods, intensification of the collaboration in science and technology, in other sectors of activity.

The importance was underscored of the accord on cultural collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for 1986-1990, concluded during the visit.

Assessing the importance of the signed documents, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need to take all measures to translate into life the accords on the development of economic exchanges, of collaboration and cooperation in production, in technology and science, in other domains of mutual interest.

The conviction was expressed that the broad promotion of the fine relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual advantage and comradely aid is to the benefit of both peoples and countries, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the exchange of views conducted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev in connection with the evolution of the world political life. Emphasis was placed on the two party leaders' mutual assessment that in the current complex and grave international situation it was necessary that firm action be taken for the settlement of the fundamental issue of our epoch, meaning the defense of peace, the halting of the dangerous arms race, a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, the cessation of the tests with atomic weapons and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

It was stressed with satisfaction that the two party leaders reiterated during the talks the determination to further strengthen the multilateral friendship and collaboration between the RCP and CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union.

The Executive Political Committee stressed that Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the two countries' will to actively collaborate in the world arena, to contribute, along with the other socialist countries, with all progressive, democratic, peace-loving forces, to the promotion of the policy of detente and disarmament, to the establishment in Europe and the world over of a climate of security, understanding and broad international collaboration.

Executive Political Body Meets

AU241416 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/5/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, in the afternoon of Friday, May 23. The Executive Political Committee discussed and approved a draft decree on the fund for the working people's contribution to production and profit-making and profit-sharing, and on the premium fund for 1985 as well as the quotas of these funds for 1986. It was stressed that in accordance with the normative acts, account was taken in setting the funds for ministries, other central and local bodies and central industrial departments not only of the fulfilment of the profit-making tasks, but also of the provision of higher incentives for the personnel working in economic enterprises that make production for export. Also, of the fact that adding to the fund for the working people's contribution to production and profit-making and to profit-sharing was the incentives fund for the personnel who contributed to a higher-than-planned rise of productivity, to a decline of material consumptions, to the fetching of better-than-expected prices on foreign markets and to extra profit-making, as a result of the putting to production of the findings of research, inventions and innovations.

The Executive Political Committee heard Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's remarks on his recent working visits to the Counties of Satu Mare, Maramures and Salaj. The party general secretary assessed the visits to have gone very well, having been opportunities for the working people to powerfully express their attachment and confidence in the RCP foreign and home policies, for industrial and agricultural workers, intellectuals, the whole people to show their will of firmly implementing, closely united around the party, the decisions of the 13th party congress, the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and its advancement to communism. The industrial and agricultural working people's concern to take measures for the fulfilment of the plan for this year and the five years, of the additional programmes of raising production agreed of late by the party and state leadership was apparent everywhere. Moreover, a better organization of work as a result of these measures was said to result in an extra high-quality high-efficiency production. The party general secretary also spoke about shortfalls and problems existing in the agriculture of these countries, in industry, and in town and village-planning, and urged immediate steps to end them. On the basis of the assessments made during the visits, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the support and control work of the Central Committee, of its secretariat and Executive Political Committee should be better organized so that party and state resolutions, the laws of the country take effect and be implemented in counties. The present system was agreed to be revised in order to increase the responsibility of Executive Political Committee members, of party and state activists for work in every country in order to best implement all party measures for the fulfilment of the production and export plans, of the programmes of raising productivity and economic efficiency, improving the performance and quality of production, raising the contribution of each country to general development. The Executive Political Committee assigned the Central Committee's Secretariat the task of drafting a support and control plan due to take effect as early as this June. It was

accordingly agreed that county party committees and bureaus should organize support and control work in towns and communes. All these measures were said to lead to a higher responsibility of all party workers to more promptly solve the problems for the best fulfilment of the party and state decisions.

Further Details

AU241851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP debated and passed a draft decree regarding the fund for the working people's participation in the materialization of production and benefits and in sharing the benefits, and the fund of prizes for the year 1985 and the quotas for the setting up of these funds.

The provisions on principle regarding these funds -- part and parcel of a new economic and financial mechanism being generalized in Romania -- were passed by the March 1978 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, and later benefitted by a series of improvements. According to these stipulations the planned benefits made by the state enterprises are used to refund the sums received from society and to set up the centralized funds of the state. On the other hand, after the units have fulfilled these obligations, the resulting benefit is left for their self-financing, that is, for creating the funds needed by the enlarged reproduction, the fund for circulating assets, the fund for housing construction and other forms of social investment, the fund for social actions, and the fund for the participation of the working people in the benefits. The last mentioned fund feeds from a quota going up to three percent of the planned benefit (average at the level of the economy). In case benefits are achieved in excess of the plan the mentioned sums are added a quota going up to 25 percent of these benefits. At the same time the fund for participation in the benefits is enchanced with a sum corresponding to a share going up to 10 percent of the benefit achieved in access of the plan by overfulfilling the export tasks. These funds may grow with no limit, according to the rise in the benefits of the enterprise. The amounts going to individuals as a form of participation in the benefits are established by the enterprise council of the working people, in keeping with the contribution made by each member of the collectivity to the development of the unit and to the making of the respective benefits. Experience has proved that the participation in the benefits is an important lever in the implementation of the economic and financial self-administration, self-financing and worker self-management, contributing substantively to a rational husbanding of materials and money, to a more efficient activity.

COMPARISON OF CEAUSESCU BAIA MARE RALLY SPEECH

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 23 August carries on pages 1, 3 the "text" of the speech Nicolae Ceausescu delivered at the 22 May Baia Mare mass rally. The SCINTEIA "text" has been compared with the Bucharest Domestic Romanian version published in the 23 May Eastern Europe Daily Report, H 2 - 6, revealing the following variations:

Page H3, second paragraph, last line reads in SCINTEIA: ...communism. [cheers, chants] [new paragraph]

During the current 5-year plan period, we continue to pay particular attention to the issues of energy and raw materials. Maramures plays an important role in this respect, considering that it must ensure a great share of the ores such as copper, lead zinc, and others, needed by our national economy. [new paragraph] In the past...supplying passage.

Same page, fifth paragraph, lins two and three read...machine-building and furniture enterprises. There too...supplying indistinct word. Page H4, third paragraph, lines seven through eight reads: ...[Ceausescu corrects himself] and Sighetu Marmatiei, and the other localities, communes, and limited construction areas, in order to...supplying indistinct words.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CONGRESS 25 APR

AU070601 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 86 pp 1,3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the opening session of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, in Bucharest on 24 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, at the opening of the congress of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] -- the working people's great democratic forum -- I take great pleasure in addressing all delegates and guests, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, and on my own behalf, warm, revolutionary, greetings and best wishes. (loud, prolonged cheers and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, Romania, our Esteem and Pride!", "Ceausescu and the people!")

The congress will take stock of the work done and the trade unions' contribution to fulfilling the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. It will set forth guidelines for future work with a view to uniting all the working people's efforts to unflinchingly implement the objectives of the 13th RCP Congress on the socioeconomic development of our homeland and raising it on to new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud, prolonged applause)

More than 100 years have passed since the first workers' associations, then workers' revolutionary trade unions were created. Throughout this period, the trade unions have been intensively active in defending the vital interests of the workers class and other working people. They actively participated in the political struggle against the bourgeois-landlord system, to bring about the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and later, they played a particularly important role in bringing about the victory of socialism and in building the new system in our homeland. (loud, prolonged applause)

One can say that in all this period there has been no major event in which the workers class -- the most advanced force of our society -- the peasantry and intelligentsia organized in trade unions or other organizations, did not actively participate or did not express their views about the development of our homeland and about ensuring Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

In the spirit of these revolutionary traditions, during the past 5-year plan period, the trade unions carried out an important activity, as is well known, in 1981-85 the Romanian people attained outstanding achievements in increasing their production forces, in generally developing the homeland, and in raising the people's material and cultural level. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, industrial output increased by 21 percent, agricultural output by more than 10 percent, and the national income by more than 24 percent. On this basis, the country's general development and the increase of the working people's real pay by 8 percent and the peasantry's by about 12 percent has been ensured.

Accordingly, the other branches of activity also registered an important development. The activities of scientific research and perfecting education improved, and so did the political-educational activity of shaping the new man, the conscious leader of socialism -- a fundamental factor in successfully building socialism in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

As I have mentioned on other occasions too, during this period we had to overcome many difficulties -- some of them caused by the international economic crisis and others by some contraditions that emerged in our society, as well as by a number of shortfalls and deficits that were manifest in various sectors of activity. Now, we can state, with justified pride, that we have overcome many of these difficulties and ensured the general socioeconomic progress of the homeland and that our country has traveled another important stage on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of creating the necessary conditions for the country's advance toward communism. (loud and prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu RCP!", "Ceausescu, Heroism, Romania, Communism!")

The supreme judges, reality and life -- demonstrate, with the undeniable force of facts, the correctness of our Communist Party's policy, which, in all its activity, follows the principles of scientific socialism and firmly applies the objective laws to the conditions and realities prevailing in our country (loud applause)

In its entire activity, our party proceeded and proceeds from the fact that socialism can be achieved in a great variety of forms and it differs from one country to another. Only by taking into consideration the historical and national realities and the traditions of each nation and by firmly applying the principles of socialism and the objective laws can we ensure the successful construction of socialism and communism.

At the same time, all the great achievements are the result of the self-denying work carried out by the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the other working people, regardless of nationality, who unflinchingly implement the domestic and foreign policy of the RCP, the leading political force of the Romanian socialist society. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!")

In attaining all these achievements, an important role was played by the trade unions, which worked intensively to organize and unite the working people in fulfilling the programs of socioeconomic development, improving the material and cultural well-being, and continuously strengthening our homeland, Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

For the outstanding successes achieved in the general development of the homeland, from the high rostrum of the GURTU congress, I extend to all trade union members, to the working people, and to all our nation, warmest congratulations and wishes for ever new successes in the future! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!", "We Will Work and We Will Fight, the Country We Will Build!")

Dear comrades, all our people, with all their forces have moved on to the fulfillment of the eighth, 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and guidelines for the new stage of fulfilling the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism.

The strategic objective of this stage is Romania's transition from the level of a developing country to the new, higher level of average developed country. For this purpose, we give priority to the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and all the other socioeconomic branches. We take most resolute action to achieve a new quality of work and life. This requires total engagement in implementing the new scientific-technological revolution -- a paramount condition for fulfilling the 13th RCP Congress objectives.

We will have to do even more to increase our scientific and technological research and to perfect all fields of activity. We will have to do even more to improve our work in training and shaping the labor force and other cadres, and forming the cultural and political-educational work to develop the revolutionary awareness of our working people and nation.

During the current 5-year plan period, industrial production will increase annually by 7 percent, agricultural production by 5-6 percent, and the development of all the other branches is envisaged accordingly. One can say that the 1986-90 5-Year Plan represents a decisive stage in implementing the party program of developing production forces and ensuring a strong technical and material base for the continuous progress of our homeland.

We must attach particular attention to expanding economic relations of cooperation with all CEMA member socialist countries, with all socialist countries, as well as with developing countries and developed capitalist countries, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

Decisive measures must be taken in order to increase exports, as one of the decisive conditions for ensuring the unflinching implementation of the country's socioeconomic development program.

The successful fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan provisions will ensure an annual increase of national income by about 8-10 percent. This will enable us to ensure the necessary means for continuously developing the production forces and our socialist society and for raising our people's material and cultural well-being -- the supreme goal of our communist party's policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in our homeland. (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu, Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

Life and the experience of the past 40 years of socialist construction, but particularly of the past 20 years, have forcefully demonstrated that, by allocating a significant part for the development fund we can continuously strengthen the state and cooperative socialist property and ensure the necessary technical and material means for the consistent development of the homeland and on this basis, improve the people's general well-being. Any reduction of the development fund and the unjustified increase of consumption would seriously affect the future of our homeland. Therefore, our party is firmly determined to continue to most consistently work in the future to strongly develop the production forces, the technical-material basis, science, culture, and education and to consolidate and develop the state and cooperative socialist property -- the basis for successfully fulfilling the party program of proceeding to the attainment of the golden dream of mankind, communism in Romania! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu RCP!", "Ceausescu Heroism, Romania, Communism!")

Dear comrades, in implementing the objective of the current 5-year plan, we continue to pay particular attention to developing our own energy and raw material resources. Along with strongly developing electrical power production and other materials, we will have to increase our efforts to reduce raw and other material consumption and reutilize the energy and material resources.

We must most resolutely work to improve continuously the quality of Romanian products and raise their technological level, so that they can complete with the best products at international level.

Likewise, it is necessary to work resolutely to implement the programs for the scientific organization of production and labor and a more marked increase of labor productivity, on the basis of introducing mechanization, automation, and robots in the production processes.

In this respect, the firm application of the overall contract system in all sectors -- an expression of the socialist principles of remuneration -- plays a very significant role. On this basis, it can be ensured that each worker acts with his entire creative capability for the country's development and is paid in accordance with the work he does. We proceed from the fact that there is no limit to the incomes of the working people. They increase in accordance with the production achieved and the contribution made to fulfilling the development plan. At the same time we will not guarantee an income without work.

As I have mentioned on other occasions too, our socialist country ensures working conditions for all citizens and will do everything in future also, so that all our people can have working conditions in peace and quiet, in order to ensure progress, well-being, and happiness! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!", "Ceausescu, Romania, our Esteem and Pride!")

We are firmly applying and will continue to apply the socialist principle of remuneration, "from each according to his abilities, to each according his work," and the principle "no work without bread, no bread without work." In our socialist society there is no place, and will not be any place, for those who want to live without work or by exploiting other people's work! (loud, prolonged applause)

We have accomplished a society of justice and of social equity.

We must clearly understand that an absolute leveling and equalizing of incomes cannot be achieved. Likewise, we have worked -- and certainly will continue to work -- to maintain an equitable relationship between large and small incomes; but, on the basis of the overall contract system principles, there are no limits to incomes from work.

In order to achieve the objectives of socioeconomic development, we must strongly increase self-management and self-administration and we must firmly apply the new economic mechanism in all fields, and ensure a continuous increase of profitability and economic efficiency in all the socioeconomic sectors.

We most resolutely act to perfect management and planning, starting from the need for all work for the homeland's development to be carried out on the basis of the uniform plan for socioeconomic development.

We have worked out a new, democratic system of management for the entire socioeconomic activity, which ensures the working people's direct participation in the management of the units in every sector and in formulating our country's general domestic and foreign policy.

The working people's councils and the general meetings of owners, producers, and end-users of everything that is being achieved in our country are the broad and democratic framework for asserting the force and creative capability of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the social categories.

An important role within the system of the workers democracy is played by the working people's congress, the peasants' congress, the congress of science and education, and the other congresses and national councils that are elected to manage all fields of activity.

We can say that we have a broad, democratic framework -- unique of its kind -- superior to any form of bourgeois democracy. We must perfect and clearly increase the role these democratic forces play in managing all sectors of activity.

There is a lot of talk about democracy in some countries where the workers class and the people's masses are not ensured the opportunity to participate in management; and to these who say that their forms of democracy are better we propose discussion. When they create and ensure the general access of the workers class to the management of enterprises and the country, then we will agree with them that they have indeed achieved a broad democracy. Our democracy is the people's democracy, the democracy of those who are masters of production and their own destinies; it is the democracy of a people who are consciously building their free and independent future -- communism! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!", "Our Esteem and Pride, Ceausescu, Romania!")

We must constantly bear in mind that the development and improvement of the workers' revolutionary democracy is an objective requirement -- the decisive factor for successfully building socialism and communism. We constantly proceed from the fact that we are building socialism with the people and for the people; we will do all we can so that the people -- the true builders of history and of everything that is being created in our society -- are able independently and consciously to forge their golden future, their communist future in quiet and peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

Within the framework of the workers revolutionary democracy, trade unions have a particularly important role to play in uniting the efforts of the people's masses to unswervingly fulfill the plan and programs on socioeconomic development. They are the largest organizations of owners, producers, and end-users and they must act to ensure the organized participation of the masses in the management of all areas and of all society.

Focusing their activity on fulfilling the production plan and on all targets of our homeland's development, trade unions must also pay particular attention to social problems, working and living conditions, and to resolutely implementing the provisions of the law, and the measures aimed at constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of the working people.

Special attention must be paid to constantly improving the level of professional and technical training. We must proceed from the fact that only by constantly acquiring the latest technological and professional knowledge will better quality and a higher technological level of production be achieved and only thus will the requirements of the new technological-scientific revolution be constantly achieved!

At the same time, the trade unions -- together with the state and social bodies and organizations -- must carry out extensive political-educational activity to improve the socialist awareness of the masses and to fashion a new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism.

In our overall political-educational activity we must always proceed from the revolutionary, dialectic-materialist, and historic concept about the world and life. It is on this basis that we should always act to broaden the horizons of knowledge of all working people and all our people.

For this purpose -- once again I want to stress -- trade unions must closely cooperate with the creative unions, with the press, radio, television, and with all bodies whose mission it is to improve the people's revolutionary awareness on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and human knowledge.

It is also necessary to intensify the actvity of determinedly combating obscurantism, the various backward manifestations and customs, and the alien mentalities and ideas that make their way into our country by various means. Let us firmly combat nationalism and chauvinism in any form! Let us carry out extensive activity of educating the masses in the spirit of solidarity and complete unity within the socialist Democracy and Unity Front under the political leadership of the RCP! (Loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceasusesu, Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

At the same time, trade unions must carry out broad activity aimed at developing relations and educating the masses in the spirit of solidarity with the workers class, with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and with all peoples advocating independence, freedom, peace, and equal cooperation among all nations in the world.

As you can see, dear comrades, I have not voiced -- I can say -- any criticism about the activity of the trade unions. I was thinking whether I should do so or not. I would not like you to interpret this as having nothing to improve in the activity of the trade unions. However, I have proceeded from the conviction that during the congress the delegates, the participants in the congress, will examine the activity they have carried out in a critical and self-critical way. Thus I anticipated that the congress proceedings would take place in a critical and self-critical spirit, because only thus can we establish the way to improve our future activity and to increase the role of trade unions in the overall activity aimed at our homeland's development. (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu, Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

We are the beginning of a new 5-year plan. We have everything that is necessary available and we have a comprehensive long-term program. What is decisive now is to ensure better order and discipline and a proper organization of the activity in all areas! In this respect, it is necessary for trade unions and the congress to determine an improvement in the overall activity of uniting all our people in implementing the targets of our homeland's development and of elevating it to new heights of progress and civilization.

Let us do all we can to constantly strengthen Romania's material and cultural potential, to improve our people's general well-being, and to strengthen our socialist homeland's independence and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!" And "We Will Work and Struggle To Elevate Our Country!")

Dear comrades, the fulfillment of the targets aimed at our country's socioeconomic development and at improving our people's general well-being can be achieved successfully only in conditions of peace. Proceeding from this reality, the SR of Romania is promoting very consistently an international policy of cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system. We have acted and continue to act to establish relations among states on the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use or threat of force in international relations.

The internatinoal situation continues to be particularly serious and events have taken place of late that have sharpened tension and increased the danger of war. The arms race and the stockpiling of nuclear and other kinds of mass-destruction weapons continue. Taking into consideration this situation, Romania believes that the basic problem of our time is to halt the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

We fully support the program proposed by the Soviet Union on the stage by stage scrapping of nuclear weapons. We believe that everything must be done to achieve, as soon as possible, an accord on halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe and then eliminating ones in place.

Of exceptional importance is halting nuclear tests as a true expression of the desire to proceed to gradually eliminating the overall arsenal of nuclear weapons.

From the rostrum of the congress of the General Union of Trade Unions, we want to appeal to the United States to halt nuclear tests and join the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union! One must bear in mind that by continuing tests and the production of new nuclear weapons the road is opened for other states to take the liberty to proceed to testing and producing nuclear weapons.

Romania believes that it is necessary to also proceed to formulating a general program for disarmament which will focus on nuclear disarmament and which will also incorporate all conventional weapons, arms and troop reduction, and military expenditures. Only thus will better conditions be created to strengthen trust and to achieve progress in nuclear disarmament, in lessening the danger of a war, and in ensuring peace. (loud applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu, Peace!" "Disarmament, Peace and Friendship!")

From the rostrum of the Romanian Trade Union Congress, too, I want to express our deep concern and to state that we condemn the aggressive actions of the United States against Libya. The bombing raid of the U.S. Air Force on Tripoli, Banghazi, and other localities in Libya is a flagrant violation of international law and of the sovereignty and independence of a nonaligned country. We ask the United States to completely put an end to such actions!

The attempt by the United States to justify the bombing raid on Libya as an action of combating terrorism can by no means be accepted. Terrorist actions cannot be fought by state terrorism by bombing the cities and localities of an independent country, and by aggressive actions which claim victims among men, women and innocent children!

The RCP has always spoken out against terrorism, which does not represent -- and cannot represent -- a form of political of national liberation struggle. Romania firmly opposes terrorist actions and all the more so it opposes any military action and state terrorism against innocent people, independent states, and peoples.

Considering the seriousness of the international situation, Romania appeals to all peoples to intensify actions to halt the arms race, to achieve general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and relations of cooperation with all states, irrespective of social system. Precisely under the current difficult circumstances it is necessary for us to do all we can to change the dangerous trend of events, to determine the renunciation of the use or threat of force, halt the arms race, and to protect the supreme right of people and nations to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, peace!" "Ceausescu, Romania Peace and Friendship!" and "Disarmament, Peace!")

We firmly advocate the cessation of military conflicts in various parts of the world and the solution of problems by negotiation alone.

We believe that everything must be done to overcome the current difficult economic situation and to achieve a new world economic order. For this prupose, we are for an international conference within the United Nations with the participation of the developing countries and the developed countries with a view to formulating a new economic policy and resolving the problems of foreign debts of the developing countries. It is in the interest of all states that economic relations be placed on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, that the resumption of a normal economic activity and the balanced development of the world economy be ensured.

Although the international situation continues to be serious, we are fully convinced that the peoples and the progressive forces have the necessary strength to change the trend of events. It is necessary to strengthen the unity of those forces and their joint struggle!

In this general activity a decisive role devolves on the workers class, which continues to be the strongest social force and whose joint interests are directly linked to ensuring peace, eliminating social inequalities, and ensuring conditions for the normal progress of the activity aimed at socioeconomic growth and ensuring the freedom and independence of each nation. (prolonged applause, cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, Peace!" and "Ceausescu, Romania, Peace and Friendship!")

In the current very serious international circumstances, the appeals regarding the unity of the workers class in all countries are more topical than ever before. The appeals formulated last century: "Proletarians of All Countries Unite!" are still valid and are more topical than ever. They must be completed with the appeal for the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and for the unity of all peoples who want to be independent and free, to live without wars, and who want to live in peace! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, Peace!")

Within this framework, I think it is necessary for the Romanian trade unions and for the workers class in our homeland to intensify their contacts and solidarity with the trade unions and working people everywhere.

It is necessary to take firm action to strengthen the unity of trade unions and the workers class -- a decisive factor in the struggle for economic and social progress, for a world of peace and independence, and for a world without weapons and wars in which each nation may develop freely, without fear of outside aggression. (loud, prolonged applause)

From the rostrum of the congress of the General Union of Trade Unions, once again I would like to express the Romanian people's firm determination to do all they can to develop cooperation with all states in the world and to act with all their energy to contribute to disarmament, to prevent war, and to ensure peace and the peoples' bright, free, and independent future! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, Peace!" "Ceausescu, Romania Peace and Friendship!")

Dear comrades, once again I would like to express the conviction that the proceedings of the congress of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions will perfect and improve their activity, increase the role of trade unions in our socialist society, and unite the efforts of the broad people's masses to fulfill the plan for this year and the 5-year plan, and the party program in order to ensure a more and more vigorous development of the forces of production, science, culture, and to constantly increase our people's material and cultural standard of living, raise our homeland to new heights of progress and civilization, and constantly strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause, cheers: prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

With this conviction I wish complete success to the congress proceedings and I wish the participants in the congress, the working people, and our whole people new successes in all areas! Much good health and happiness! (Loud, prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu, Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!" "Ceausescu, RCP!" "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu, Heroism, Romania, Communism!" In a warm atmosphere of great enthusiasm and great unity, all those present in the congress hall stand up and give lengthy applause to the RCP -- the leading political force of the whole nation -- the party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

'SIGNIFICANT DROP' IN RADIOACTIVITY REPORTED

AU261724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1701 GMT 26 May 86

["Communique" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/5/1986 -- Over the last few days there has been a significant drop in air, water and soil radioactivity, which points to an obvious trend toward the natural background. Vegetables and fruit may be eaten in normal conditions. Environmental monitoring will proceed through the national network of environmental radioactivity control.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF

AU231855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1986 -- Friday afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Commuist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Salah Khalaf, member of the Revolutionary Council and of the Central Committee of Al Fatah, who is visiting Romania.

In behalf of the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Salah Khalaf expressed profound gratitude to the Romanian Communist Party, to the Romanian Government and people, personally to President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the constant support granted to the fight waged by the Palestinian people to win their inalienable rights, to attain their legitimate aspirations.

President Nicole Ceausescu reiterated the Romanian Communist Party's Socialist Romania's and the Romanian people's resolve to further back, in all firmness, the Palestinian people's cause.

Current questions of the international political life were approached and special attention was given to the situation in the Middle East.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that efforts and political and diplomatic actions should be intensified, new initiatives should be launched for a global, negotiated settlement of the situation in the Middle East, for the achievement of a lasting peace in that region. The need and importance were stressed of calling and holding an international conference, under the UN aegis, to provide a favourable format for direct negotiations with the participation of all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Likewise, the importance was revealed of the strengthening of the organizational unity and force of the PLO, of the development of collaboration and strengthening of the Arab countries' unity, basic prerequisite for the resolution of the Mideast situation.

BRANKO MIKULIC ADDRESSES SFRY ASSEMBLY

AU211448 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17-18 May 86 pp 2-5

["Branko Mikulic Speech in the SFRY Assembly" -- BORBA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May -- I wish to use this occasion to thank the SFRY Presidency for their confidence in me by proposing me as a candidate for the president of the Federal Executive Council, then to organs and organizations in the republics, provinces and in the federation, who supported the proposal of the SFRY Presidency, Branko Mikulic said in the SFRY Assembly.

I wish to thank in particular the Federal Executive Council under the presidency of Comrade Milka Planinc for the efforts that members, vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council, and Comrade Milka personally made in the past 4 years and for everything they did in very complex circumstances.

Before I go on to propose candidates for the members of the Federal Executive Council, federal secretaries and presidents of federal committees, allow me to put forward our joint assessments on the current economic, social, internal and foreign political situation within which the elections for the Federal Executive Council are taking place, as well as our views and orientations on the main directions of involvement and measures that the Federal Executive Council will be undertaking.

In the long-term program of economic stabilization, Mikulic went on to stress, assessments of the situation were made and causes of the economic crisis in Yugoslavia and directions to overcome it were established. Adopting the program, we agreed that it is necessary to reaffirm work and creativity, economic laws and market criteria in the economic activity, put an end to the practice of voluntaristic ways of making decisions on the policy of reproduction and business policy and resolutely open up the process of overcoming serious disproportions in the production and contradictions in society. With the program we expressed our orientation for creating an effective system of economic activity, fully aware that this is the only way we can get out of the economic crisis and create conditions for a speedier and fuller development of socialist self-management. (1) [BORBA footnote]

As a special section of the long-term program of economic stabilization, we adopted the anti-inflation program which assessed the causes of inflation and directions of activity established which, like all other measures from the first stage of the realization of the program, were to have been realized at the same time. With the program a clear warning was made that individual and partial measures could not be effective or lead to the changes the program demands.

Soon after that, however, we started the policy of the realistic exchange rate of the dinar and realistic interest rates, while changes in the system of extended reproduction were left out, in particular the ones that deal with: strengthening the material position of the economy; abolishing all forms of deficit financing of the final production; creating such conditions that allow the behavior of working people in associate labour to be determined by "the force of economic need and requirement;" financially consolidating the economy as well as strengthening the effectiveness of the economic activity, reducing business expenditures and more effectively controling prices. (2)

At the time of adopting the anti-inflation program, the state of affairs in the country's foreign liquidity was very grave. Most debtors could not repay their obligations while foreign creditors put pressure on the SFRY and on the Yugoslav National Bank to have their claims repaid. (3)

In order to ease the burden of foreign debts, we started negotiations and sought agreements with foreign creditors, and primarily with the IMF, as their general representative. Apart from introducing economic criteria in the economic life and realistically evaluating the production factor, which was also the aim of the stabilization program, the demands of the IMF are directed toward speedily achieving the results in the balance of payments, essentially through a restrictive economic policy, while the orientations of the stabilization program are directed toward development and are of the long-term character.

Causes for inappropriate results in implementing the stabilization program, however, should not be sought in the demands of the IMF but, primarily in delays to adopt systemic laws and measures of the economic policy, in unprincipled compromises built in the part of systemic laws, in the lack of a comprehensive, simultaneous and coordinated activity of all social factors, particularly on developing the system of motivation and responsibility for work, and especially in adopting business decisions, in the mentioned altered order of moves and multiple resistances to the implementation of the stabilization program. They manifested themselves, and still manifest themselves, also in efforts to at least maintain if not improve the existing positions and prolong the practice and behaviour outside economic logic. (4)

Since 1982, when we -- after the well-known economic blockade -- were faced with the most serious situation in the economy, we have not succeeded in overcoming the causes of the earlier-started economic crisis, among other things, also because the disturbances were of fundamental character, rather than related to the market.

Apart from regularly carrying out obligations to foreign countries and maintaining a certain level of foreign exchange reserves, in the past 4 years (1982-1985), almost all performances of development have been further exacerbated. (5)

Because of negative processes and predistributions, we were faced with deficits, adverse balances, fictional items in the organizations of associate labour and in banks and with other disturbances and discords in the process of reproduction. (6)

The rectification of all these adverse balances, deficits, dubious accounts and other disturbances and discords in reproduction presents an enormous burden for the country as a whole, while halting the tendency of their further growth is an urgent and obligatory obligation of all self-managing organizations and communities, the society as a whole.

The negative consequences of such a state of affairs in the economy were also reflected in delays in technological development and the development and application of science, which in turn became the cause of economic difficulties. This is taking place at the time when very significance and wide processes of speeding up technological development -- which even today is the key lever of the overall economic and social progress -- are taking place.

Investments in scientific and research work have been stagnating for more than 15 years and are considerably lower than investments in neighboring countries of a similar level of overall development. These investments are insufficient to activate the existing, significant scientific potentials for science to make its full contribution to our overall development. On the other hand, the structure of our scientific organizations is very unfavorable, with only a little bit over 10 percent of the total number of researchers the economy being in science, and most of these being in independent institutes and universities, (7), so that our science is separated from its own application through the development of technology.

Neglecting the development of science and its application, as well as the insufficient stimulation in the work process also led to the stagnation and drop of inventive capability. (8)

In such conditions the economy orientated itself toward importing technology, which apart from some good, and even some very good examples, was haphazard, without a developed policy of transferring technology and its further domestic development. Very favorable conditions for this were created by a "wave" of easy loans from abroad, which facilitated the import of technology but also stimulated our own development. The most difficult problems we feel today, and which we will feel for a long time, are the consequences of the conditions under which technology was imported. Most contracts contained restrictive clauses banning the import of products produced according to imported technology, and the development of this technology; then obligations to purchase raw and semimanufactured materials and components from the seller of this technology; and so forth. Such unorganized imports were among the essential causes of the lack of wider integration between producers in Yugoslavia, the drop in labor productivity and economic viability of business activity, and also our technological backwardness.

Understandably, all this had a negative reflection not only on our overall social and economic development, but also on our international economic distribution position.

Unfavorable processes from the preceding period continued at the beginning of this year. The rate of inflation is very high and threatens motivation for better work of both the individual and collective. Because a drop in realistic personal incomes and living standards over a period of several years has not produced the desired results, underway is a form of increase of personal incomes which will lead to a further real decrease of accumulation, and taking into consideration the imbalance between offer and demand and a further growth of the rate of inflation. This also means cancelling the effects of an increase in real personal incomes for the greatest number of employed in the social sector. General and common expenditure grow together with the growth of personal incomes.

A high rise in industrial production in the first months of this year, which is still above the level envisaged by the plan, could be threatened if exports and foreign exchange inflow are not increased, thereby ensuring assets for carrying out obligations toward foreign creditors and for the necessary imports of raw and semi-manufactured materials, spare parts, and equipment for modernization and changing the structure of the economy. This is the first condition for making production more dynamic, and also means toppling the rate of inflation. In the first 4 months of this year the total value of exports was increased by 1.9 percent, while the value of imports is 4.3 percent higher. If we also include the first 12 days of May, exports are lower by 2.3 percent compared with the same period last year, while imports are lower by 1.6 percent. (9) However, our balance of payments records (10) show that the value of exports in the period from January to April 1986 (in relation to the same period last year) increased by 11 percent, while the value of imports increased by 13.5 percent.

In this the balance of payments position was worsened. In relation to the 1985 December level, the rate of inflation in April, measured according to retail prices, reached the level of 30.6 percent, and in relation to the level in the first 4 months of 1985, in the same period of 1986 it grew by 80.4 percent, Mikulic said.

The high rate of inflation presents a serious threat to both the socialist self-managing socioeconomic system and the country's internal and foreign security. Because, no matter how much we decide in favor of the further development and strengthening of socialist self-management, the rate of inflation increasingly undermines it by weakening its material bases. (11) Allowing the uneconomic transfer of accumulation from some to other branches and sectors of the economy, inflation leads to economic inequality between producers, and in view of different levels of development and regional structures of the economy, this also has an effect on the equality of nations and nationalities, that is, of the socialist republics and provinces. Since, in the conditions of inflation, distribution and consumption are increasingly separating themselves from production, some do not have to increase production because their assets are built from the constant increase in prices, a monopoly position in the market, and until recently also from the so-called illegal transactions in foreign exchange and other sources, while others, despite increased production, cannot acquire assets even for the level of consumption with which at least approximately the consequences of inflation would be neutralized. Understandably, all these, as well as the increasing social stratification of society, which is not the result of labor, have a negative reflection on the social and political situation.

Inflation over a period of several years, and spending of what has not been earned or came from somebody else, have deformed the awareness of a section of people, even of those in leading positions in the economy and in sociopolitical communities. With us, many people do not think of how to produce economically and export as much as possible, and thereby through work and creation earn income. Rather, they obtain income through increasing prices, struggling for better advantages in the system, preserving their monopoly position in markets, and similar ways. (12)

It is under the influence of this kind of awareness that the fragmentation of the economy and the Yugoslav market has taken place, and social funds are being siphoned off into private pockets, which many people do not see as being immoral, or still less, illegal. We are faced with an extremely irresponsible attitude toward social property. There is a widespread practice of stating fictional values, for example, of reserves, failing to take account of real amortization, and so on, so that nonexistent resources and the substance of fixed assets are being spent and inflation is being stimulated; there are numerous cases of theft of social property; idleness, disregard for regulations, carelessness and irresponsibility have taken on widespread proportions, and the consequences of such behavior are numerous accidents, fires, traffic and other accidents with enormous material damage and loss of human life, pollution of rivers and the environment. (13)

It is very clear that there is opportunism with regard to those who are behaving in this way, that they are personally responsible for these phenomena, and that they are obviously hampering the regulation of the situation in self-managing organizations and communities, violating regulations, and in various ways appropriating social funds. Society must react more decisively to such behavior and phenomena.- We cannot close our eyes to the abuse of self-managing rights and other democratic freedoms.

We have to clarify these questions ideologically and politically because, among other things, it would appear that the notions about freedom and its abuse have become somewhat confused. It also seems that in our country everything is permitted except protecting social property and ownership, legality and other social values and interests.

The Federal Executive Council (FEC) will insist that the responsibility should be raised to a much higher level and that the laws and regulations are respected and consistently applied.

Furthermore, in our country many people without any difficulty adopt decisions about large-scale investments and present the bill for mistakes to our society, and even to the federation. On the other hand, particular interests are expressed and defended even in cases of marginal value. Often the problems are politicized and occasionally the adoption of laws pertaining to our system is blocked. The practice of asking for and obtaining facilities outside the system is widespread, and this is a hindrance to devising and applying principled solutions in our economic system and in our economic policy. Objectively speaking, this practice is pushing us in the direction of etatization and state regulations in the federation.

A wealth of criticism is made against federal organs. They and including the Fec have become "a duty culprit" for everything including for matters which are not in their jurisdiction and for which they are not responsible. (14) The FEC and the organs of federal administration are rightly taken to task for not discharging their functions more efficiently. At the same time, representatives of appropriate republican and provincial organs come to the session of the interrepublican committees with their powers restricted which puts off the adoption or the execution of regulations, agreements or decisions. Partly this is the consequence of both poor structural preparation of the draft regulations and decisions and also of the desire to secure as much as possible for oneself in every regulation and decision.

In recent years when we came up against big economic difficulties the tendency to excessive administration and consolidation of the economic power and role of the state has become very conspicuous. (15) On the one hand this leads to the consolidation and independence of state administration in the areas in which its functions should be reduced and, on the other hand, it leads to a weakening of the position of the organs of administration in the instances where the administration should be as efficient as possible (application of and control over the implementation of legislation and of agreed policy). These tendencies must be analyzed critically so that the role of the organs of administration can be brought into line with our socio-economic and political system of socialist self-management. Furthermore, in all sociopolitical communities old funds for subsidies, intervention and investments in the economy are waxing strong, and new ones are being set up. Largescale monetary resources are being concentrated in them. Of course, the need and the possibility for democratically adopted strategy and development programs being supported through financial resources should not be ruled out, but a possible uncontrolled expansion of this practice can, without a doubt, pose a threat to the constitution position of associated labor and to the overall further development of socialist self-management.

We are duty-bound to assess all the consequences of inconsistency and of opposition to the implementation of the strategy of the development of our society on the basis of socialist self-management because this had a bearing on the weakening of the most important levers of our social progress and material development. Among other things what we are talking about is this:

-- As a result of the weakening of the material basis of self-management the producers organized in self-management organizations became increasingly poor and separated from the decisionmaking process about income and the reproduction policy. In so doing self-management is reduced to "a measure" that restricts its force and blocks its role as a primary factor, encouraging a dynamic and harmonious social and material development and general progress.

We opted for deetatization a long time ago. We reiterated that on several occasions and continue to do so , but this process has been stagnating for a long time. This is one of the reasons why, to a great extent, the Yugoslav market has been fragmented and social capital and economy broken up along territorial divisions. Virtually all divisions of material relations in Yugoslavia have reached their limit. It is high time for us with all economic measures and social activities to open up and encourage the processes of the self-management pooling of labor and resources and of mergers and integration;

-- By virtually devaluing the role and the significance of planning we have, objectively speaking, given up the objectives of, and a conscious influence on, the directions of the economy and market development and trends. The planned role of organizations of associated labor is pushed aside by the domination of "decentralized etatism" at all levels. Against economic laws and socialist self-management of social economic relations this leads to a development fragmentation and to an uncontrolled bureaucratic arbitrariness in decisionmaking;

-- By infringing the unity of the Yugoslav market, we have placed a question mark against the advantages offered by a bigger market and by the size of economic operations in attaining a faster development by pooling the labor and the resources, by developing economic competition and by asserting the socialist form and nature of commodity production;

-- Because of the short-comings, inconsistencies and uncoordinated measures and solutions in our economic system, its unity has not been implemented -- in keeping with the SFRY Constitution -- in regulating important questions that are of significance for the implementation of the agreed development policy, of the equal conditions of economic operations and of the Unity of the market;

-- As a result of an inadequate attitude toward the development of science and technology, we plunged into increasingly larger economic difficulties, and we exposed ourselves to the dangers of the further deepening of the technological gap in relation to industrially developed countries and to technological, economic and other forms of dependence.

Unless a start is made immediately to resolutely overcome and eliminate these problems we shall, objectively speaking, weaken the levers of our socioeconomic development and the efficiency of the political system of socialist self-management. On one hand this will help increase the mood among our people and citizens for radical measures to be adopted and, on the other hand, it will open up possibilities for the manifestation and consolidation of those tendencies which suggest a different vision of development of Yugoslav society. It follows, therefore, that we must be aware of our responsibility both for the direction and for the pace of our future development.

Bearing in mind this complex economic situation and, in this context, especially our considerable foreign debts and the objectives laid down by our long-term program, and by our development plans up to 1990 and 2000, respectively, our only correct orientation must be an offensive line and development policy, Branko Mikulic added.

Proceeding from the fact that socialist self-management and the working people-self-managers are the motive force of the development of production forces and of social progress as a whole, we also imply by an offensive development line a resolute orientation toward a more dynamic material development, pooling labor and resources and other forms of self-management and business links, pursuit of an active economic policy, including elimination of defects in our economic system, application of economic criteria and realistic economic categories, development of science and technology, and the application of socialist principles of renumeration in keeping with the work done.

On this occasion again something more must be said about these problems.

To increase production, inflow of foreign currency, and commodity and services' exports, especially in the higher stages of processing and of higher technological level, and of other products as well -- agricultural, forestry, raw material, and reproduction material products -- is the most important condition to get out of this stagnation and to increase the pace of production and to reduce inflation because the conditions in which to increase exports, and in so doing to ensure the necessary material and equipment for our manufacturing industry, and also to harmonize relations on the market at a higher production and consumption level, can only be created on the basis of a significant export and foreign currency inflow increase. Unless more goods are available for export and for the domestic market there is no realistic chance either regularly to meet our commitments toward our foreign creditors or to establish a balance between the offer and the demand, that is to say, to curb inflation and, in this context, to increase accumulation, employment, and the standard of living.

This is why we should insist that -- by applying appropriate economic-systemic solutions and other measures -- the sociopolitical communities should support all economically attractive production and export programs and joint appearance on foreign markets. Bearing in mind the fact that without the self-management economic mergers in the country and general export orientation Yugoslavia cannot develop successfully, it is necessary:

-- To provide the most extensive possible social and political support for joint production and export programmes as well as for the pooling of labour and resources; (16)

-- To stimulate export of goods and services by means of among other things, a policy of a realistic dinar exchange rate, the crediting of exports and exports on credit, dinar incentives and other measures of economic and fiscal policy. In this respect special support will be given to joint production and export programs -- with greater net foreign exchange receipts, and also to the export of know-how, technology, and labor. A system will be developed for stimulating all important joint production and export programs if they are viable and if they realize a net foreign exchange effect.

It is also possible to achieve an increase in foreign exchange earnings through better stimulation of foreign exchange savings by our citizens employed abroad; by enabling our workers employed abroad to put down deposits on apartments or residential accommodation -- at fixed prices and with fixed terms; by simplifying the procedure for issuing permits for the construction of business premises. The importation of equipment and other things necessary for returnees to work with their own resources; by enabling the organizations of the social sector to provide complete services to interested parties for the construction of business and residential premises, and by other methods.

Significant foreign exchange earnings can also be realized by the large-scale opening up of consignment and duty free shops, particularly in tourist resorts, hotels and marinas, at border crossing points, and elsewhere, where, in keeping with the current regulations, goods will be sold for foreign convertible means of payment, by stimulating the purchase of foreign currency from citizens and the introduction of other measures to encourage greater foreign currency earnings and to oblige organizations of associated labor to bring foreign exchange into the country promptly for goods and services exported.

Particular attention will be devoted to increasing foreign currency earnings from tourism. In comparison with the 13 countries of Europe with the highest foreign currency earnings from tourism, in1972 and 1982 Yugoslavia was in 13th place on the basis of its foreign currency earnings, and their increase in this decade, and on the basis of receipts per overnight stay of foreign visitors and per hotel bed. In this decade the majority of these competitor countries increased their foreign currency earnings from tourism by 3-4 times, while Yugoslavia barely achieved a nominal doubling of earnings. (17)

Considering Yugoslavia's great possibilities in the development of tourism, and thus in the realization of far greater net foreign currency earnings and an increase in employment -- we will devote the greatest attention to the development of tourism. (18)

In this connection, the interdependence of the development of tourism, agriculture, food, and other industries of importance to the development of tourism, and also transportation, the small-scale economy and cottage industries, will be borne in mind.

It should be particularly stressed that the number of journeys by Yugoslavs abroad is nearing the total number of the population, so that in this regard we hold an unequaled world record. In 1985, for example, the number of border crossings by Yugoslavs amounted to 21,407,891, or about 95 percent of the population of Yugoslavia, or 15,103,957 discounting border area traffic. This is 62 percent up on 1984. This means that the number of exits by Yugoslavs -- not counting border area traffic -- has reached a figure equivalent to 67 percent of the population of the country. In other European countries this varies from about 15 percent (Greece and France), to 32 percent (Great Britain), and a maximum of about 40 percent (FRG).

The economic situation in the country demands that SFRY citizens should themselves consciously refrain from such frequent journeys abroad and thereby contribute to the consolidation of the complex economic situation in which the country finds itself.

Our citizens are under constant propaganda pressure to travel abroad, while in other, far richer countries, propaganda campaigns have been conducted for years with the aim of keeping citizens in their own country. Some of these campaigns are very well known. In France, for example, under the slogan "get to know your France," in Switzerland "travel the world, take a rest at home," in Spain "Seek beauty around you here," in the United States "America above all," and so on. We will begin to organize such campaigns in Yugoslavia, too.

We will look in particular at business travel abroad. These journeys need to be regulated for all sociolegal persons, and not only those who have socially recognized reproduction requirements. In addition to regulating the payment of expenses for business travel, criteria should also be worked out for these journeys and there should be control of their implementation.

Of equally great importance for Yugoslavia is the development of agriculture, or rather the production of food, both for meeting the requirements of domestic demand under favorable conditions and for increasing net foreign currency earnings by increased exports of food. The level of food exports achieved of $1.2 billion is far below our real possibilities and considerably below the exports of, for example, neighboring Hungary -- and its potentials are fewer than ours.

We are faced with the task of developing priorities, on the basis of the long-term program, in the development of these areas in the coming 5 years and in the long-term, and of realistically assessing the volume of investments and adopting the economic-systemic solution and measures of economic policy which will stimulate the development of agriculture in the desired direction.

In the past 2 and 1/2 decades we have not succeeded in realizing even the planned growth rate, or carrying out the planned investment, and there have also been other digressions from agreed policy. In recent years the position of agriculture has been further worsened as a result of the high increases in the cost of agricultural machinery and equipment, fertilizers, pesticides, and the interest rates which agricultural producers have paid on credits and for market-oriented commodity funds, and so on. On the other hand, the limited purchasing power of the majority of the population and the need to protect the standard of living have determined the prices policy in agriculture. Thus, we have increased disparity on our market between the prices of industrial and agricultural products and between the prices of primary agricultural products, high quality meat, milk, tobacco, and other products in Yugoslavia and in countries of the EEC. Logically, all this has been reflected negatively on the position of agriculture, and thus also on food production.

There are other very urgent questions which remain open. For instance, the SFRY Constitution determines that land is a good in the general interest. The obligation that this good be utilized in the best possible manner originates in this. That this constitutional obligation is not being implemented is shown by the data that from 700,000 to 1 million hectares of arable land is not cultivated every year, and that is 10 percent of all arable land in Yugoslavia. If one adds the land owned by the so-called old people's households, which lack the strength and the motivation for production, the land use situation is even worse. Laws have been adopted in the republics and provinces on the use of agricultural land. Economic sanctions are also envisaged. But the data cited show that these laws are not being implemented. (19)

Furthermore, because of the untenable situation in the inheritance law, the number of holdings is increasing in Yugoslavia, while the agricultural population is rapidly declining. In this way we may after a certain time see that the results will be annulled of the consolidation of holdings, for which considerable sums are spent. It is obviously necessary that all over the country the conditions should be examined for the application of the principle that those who work the land have a title to it.

Yugoslavia is also at the bottom of the list of countries according to land under irrigation. Appropriate significance must be given to this and to land improvements in general in the sequence of moves in the investment policy. The selection of priorities is necessary here, too. Through a pooling of resources, for instance in the Danube-Tisa-Danube system, we could without any doubt obtain the greatest food production effects with the smallest investment per unit of land and produce in the shortest time.

Let us analyse the policy of investment in agriculture. The percentage of investment in agriculture in overall investment has been reduced to a mere 6-7 percent, which is half as much as the share of agriculture in the national income (13 percent). Also, it is characteristic that less is invested in primary agricultural production, and more in construction projects, expensive mechanization, and processing capacities, which because of the shortage of raw materials are not being used. (20)

We will particularly look at relations with private farmers, the development of cooperating farming and socialist self-managing relations in the country. In this the role of organizations of associated labor in the agricultural-food industry complex is irreplaceable. (21)

Firm measures will be taken to ensure that the dinar is the only and the uniform method of payment and measure of value in the country. This means, among other things, that operations in foreign currency can only be carried out within the framework of the banking system, and not between organizations of associated labor and between citizens, and between organizations of associated labor and the population. In accordance with its competence, the Federal Executive Council will take all measures in order to prevent unauthorized trade in foreign currency and violation of foreign currency regulations. (22)

By protecting the value and stability of the dinar, to which measures and activities aimed at increasing production and exports will contribute, by coordinating expenditure with available resources, by increasing the surplus in the balance of payments and foreign currency reserves, by reducing inflation and other measures which will contribute to improving the quality of economic and overall social development -- it is possible in time to create conditions for the gradual introduction of appropriate forms of convertability of the dinar as well.

Better effect can be achieved also under the other aspect of exports. For example, in 1986 we will pay over $1.5 billion for the import of steel, cotton, wool, hides, coffee and citrus fruit. With the exception of raw materials for the textile industry, the purchase of which is coordinated jointly on the basis of the regulations adopted in the assembly of the General Association of the Textile and Clothing Industry, all other goods are imported individually and on an ad hoc basis. This is why a higher price is paid than a price that could be agreed at by organizing imports and by contracting the volume of imports on a long-term basis. It is a known fact that contract arrangements for large-scale purchases can be made conditional on the export of our goods onto specific markets, on payment facilities and other advantages. Furthermore, organized imports can also promote our economic trade with the developing countries from which we will -- without any intermediaries -- import their products and export ours. Taking all these matters into account, and also the experience gained by jointly coordinated purchase of textile raw materials, measures will be taken to organize exports of other imported raw materials, reproduction material and of those parts of food and other products which are of significance for the Yugoslav economy and market supplies. (23)

Promotion of economic commodity exchange with the developing countries will be contributed to also through the implementation of the stands whereby, in addition to convertible payments and compensation business, other forms of payment will be applied which will accelerate the development and step up the volume of economic cooperation with these countries. This will be in our joint interest.

The latest fall in the price of oil, the reduction in the rates of interest, and also the fall in the value of the dollar will have a positive impact on our balance of payments and on the repayment of foreign debts, on condition that these resources are channeled into consolidation of our economic situation and not into consumption.

We also have to opt for the pursuit of an active economic policy in all these sectors -- ranging from production and exports to personal income, and general and joint expenditure, from the foreign currency rate of exchange and rates of interest to the monetary-credit system and income policy, from providing incentives in the economy in the sense of planning the production with the least possible consumption of energy, materials and labor, to preventing waste and other forms of alienation of social property.

The pursuit of such a policy is possible under the condition that all economic policy and system decision-making factors consistently and responsibly carry out their constituional duties and apply the laws and the policy adopted in the SFRY assembly and other federal organs.

To achieve this it will be very useful if, when adopting a policy in a specific area or when seeking the solution for an economic, social and other problem, the SFRY Assembly should also adopt the guidelines for the FEC for the implementation of this policy. This will render unnecessary any subsequent agreements between the executive organs regarding the implementation of the policy agreed in the SFRY Assembly, and the FEC and the organs of federal administration will be able more efficiently to carry out their role as laid down by the Constitution.

The SFRY Constitution lays down that the economic system -- that part of the system which on behalf of our society guides the development and regulates the conditions of economic operations and the relations between individual areas of the economy, economic factors and sociopolitical communities -- is not formulated only in the federation, but also in the republics and provinces, and also in the communes. (24)

In those areas where the federation establishes the basis of the system, the basic relations, the basic rights and commitments, and the like, the system as a whole is established only when the republics and provinces have established those elements of the system which pertain to their rights and duties. In the area of taxation, taxation system and taxation policy -- which are of a vital significance for the conditions of economic operations and for ensuring the unity of the Yugoslav market -- the Federation only deals with the basic tax on turnover, taxes and other custom dues, especially federal taxation -- and does so on the basis of the agreement attained by the republics and provinces in the Chamber of the republics and provinces. All other matters pertaining to the taxation policy and system is within the jurisdiction of the republics and provinces.

This distribution of authority should not be an obstacle to the implementation of the unity of our economic system provided all decisionmaking factors responsibly discharge their functions when establishing this system. If this is not done, as we have seen, the economic situation gets worse, and instead of being unified the market becomes fragmented, large-scale disruptions occur in it and in the area of economic trends, and producers are placed in an unequal position in the context of economic-systemic solutions and on the market, and so forth. (25)

Proceeding from the above we are launching an initiative to attain an agreement between the republics and provinces on a uniform settlement of those issues which are of importance for the unity of our economic system and market, especially for boosting production, exports, employment and other fields; that is to say, to discourage all investments and all forms of excessive expenditure which are not rational or economically justified. Without it, even when the FEC is involved as much as it can, appropriate results in the implementation of the tasks stemming from the resolution cannot be attained, and this applies particularly to inflation. This is why we will insist that an agreement be reached on all these questions and that the functions of the unified market are developed and strengthened by virtue of all economic-systemic solutions and economic policy measures.

While asserting the role of self-management social planning as a whole, we will pay special attention to joint plans of organization of associated labor linked together through reproduction and development ties. This will lead to the consolidation of the guiding and coordinating role of planning on economic and self-management foundations. We will work to ensure that planning expertise and knowledge are raised to a considerably higher level, and that appropriate institutions are equipped to deal with this; this applies particularly to the Federal Institute for Social Planning, which must become an initiative-orientated institution open both to the economy and to science.

Proceeding from the fact that science is a production force and technology a key lever of economic progress, we shall use the economic system instruments and economic and development policy measures to stimulate the development of science and technology and also the orientation of the economy into intensification of production and international competitiveness on the basis of the quality of its products. In view of the fact that the economy is the basic protagonist of technological development, social support for the economy is required in this area as well.

We shall pay special attention to self-management guidance and coordination of scientific and technological development in the unified Yugoslav market as the essential condition for an economical and rational development of technology. The technological development strategy, which is under review, should provide the basis and the priorities of our policy in this area up to the end of this century. At the moment we are lagging behind most on the plane of joint policy of technological development in the SFRY. This is why, after this policy has been adopted, our planning organs, starting from organizations of associated labor and up to the federation, should be involved on its implementation.

The joint development plans for the so-called big systems, as well as the joint development programs of new technologies, production and exports, will play an important role in the overall development of our country. The pooling of knowledge and resources and regarding the development of new products will bring to the fore the integrative function of technological development and its positive impact on the pooling of labor and resources in Yugoslavia. In this light the formation of a new federal organ for scientific and technological development will contribute to the initiation and acceleration of the aforementioned process in the economy, but will not lead to any form of bureaucratic centralization which would be the worst thing to happen to technological development.

We shall remain an open country for both scientific and technological cooperation. This presupposes adoption of policy and -- proceeding from our interests -- an accurate definition of the objectives, areas and forms of cooperation of other countries. When cooperating within the existing peaceful and multinational programs of technological development and scientific cooperation programs with nonaligned and other developing countries. The interest of the developing countries in uniting their scientific and professional forces on joint programs is obvious and so is their interest in cooperating reciprocally on an organized basis and in joining the technological development programs of other countries so that they may become the subject and not an object of technological development of industrial countries. If this does not happen the developing countries could experience such a level of economic and other kind of dependence as could entail consequences much more serious than the present ones imposed by the inequitable and exploitative international economic system and by the different conditions in which debts are repaid.

Although the development of social activities is not directly in the jurisdiction of the federation, the FEC will become involved in the development of education, medical welfare and other social activities in the service, primarily, of the development of socialist self-management relations in these activities, of technological progress, raising labor productivity and of overall economic and social development. This presupposes the opening of a strong process of abandonment of the fiscal way of financing the social activities and of the development of direct and free exchange of labor.

We are also advocating the affirmation of the most valued achievements of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the field of culture. In this way we shall contribute to the consolidation of the unity of the community and in the area of culture and cutural creative effort. This applies also to physical culture and sport.

We decided a long time ago in favor of applying realistic economic criteria and categories. We have no reason to hesitate here, because, through realistic combination and restructuring of economic criteria and solutions in the economic system, development and economic policy, it is possible to affect economic development and relations on the market, reduce the rate of inflation, change the structure of production and influence the selection of manufacturers in order to maintain economically viable production that would be competitive on both domestic and foreign markets, and to exercise pressure to abandon and halt the sort of production that does not fall within such frameworks.

We have convinced ourselves that the way out from economic crisis is neither in the application of administrative measures, that is, in the complete freezing of prices and personal incomes, nor in their straightforward index linking. Rejecting the attitudes of etatists who glorify the power of the state and its regulations in the economy and on the market, as well as those of etatist phobia that negate the significance of every social impact on economic trends -- with the long-term program of economic stabilization we decided in favor of applying realistic factors, the greater role of planning, instruments and measures of the economic system and policy in directing economic development and relations on the market. However, the mentioned dilemmas remained unsolved, and new ones are emerging. This is partly the consequence of the long duration of economic crisis, but also of various ideological orientations and material interests of social environments that are then articulated and defended by various schools of economic thought.

Starting from the principled orientations in the long-term program of economic stabilization, our task is to recognize deviations, omissions, our mistakes and illusions, and from these draw conclusions for tomorrow and for the future.

It has been shown that the model of relying only on the realistic exchange rate, realistic interests rate and free formation of prices, on which we have insisted in recent years, cannot on their own carry out the program of stabilization. There are several reasons for this.

The policy of the realistic exchange and interests rates, in the absence of the entirety of economic and systematic solutions, appropriate solutions in the system of extended reproduction, as well as of the affirmation of realistic economic criteria (26) and other measures from the long-term and anti-inflation programs, have also brought about, apart from some positive results, a negative effect.

Therefore, continuing the policy of the realistic exchange and interest rates, we will improve the modalities of their further application, synchronized with other solutions in the economic system, development and economic policy, and in particular with the realization of the program of the financial consolidation of the economy and anti-inflation policy. Particular consideration will be given to all aspects of the application of more effective, and for the economy more favorable modalities of the policy of realistic interests rates. (27)

We have not fulfilled all the necessary conditions for the complete free formation of prices, because we do not have the competitive economy and convertible currency, which is the prerequisite for opening up our market to the competition of foreign producers, we do not have sufficient foreign exchange assets to import more and thereby increase offer on the market and influence price trends, nor do we have necessary dinar reserves, or the appropriate organization of goods reserves, that is, sufficient quantities of goods to make interventions on the market. Because of all these, and on the basis of the law on the social control of prices, we have applied the measure of direct price control. (28) Though in the conditions of disturbances in the economy and on the market, and of the high rate of inflation, such measures must be used as well, they still have not yielded the expected results in weakening the intensity of price increases, that is, the growth of the inflation rate. Because they increase disparities between prices, they also increase the strength of the inflation, that is, in the absence of compensations, this becomes the reason for making justified demands to eliminate disparities through price increases. This will be analyzed with great attention, with the aim not to tolerate anybody's monopolized position on the market and that relative relations between prices should be coordinated as much as possible.

In addition, we shall continue to insist on the freer operation of market laws wherever competition can be created -- not only between Yugoslav producers, but also in regard to foreign goods. With this aim, all opportunities will be examined for allocating larger funds for increased imports, for the sake of market intervention, among other things.

Where no opportunities as yet exist for such a formation of prices, or for the market to operate to slow the rise in prices, and where monopoly makes it possible for them to rise, all forms of social control of prices will be applied, depending on the movements in prices of individual products.

Nevertheless, the prime issue in lowering inflation is to increase the output of goods that can be sold on the foreign and Yugoslav markets, and thereby to secure greater supply of home-produced and imported goods on the market.

At the same time, is necessary to use effective taxation policy and other compulsory measures, as well as social action, to secure a limitation of the growth of joint and general consumption, irrational investments -- especially noneconomic ones -- not covered by real funds, and to bring the increase in personal incomes into accord with the growth of production, exports, labor productivity and receipts. The FEC has already undertaken specific measures to this end. These activities will be continued and all opportunities for reducing the overhead expenses will be examined. The expediency of partially financing the federal budget by issuing bonds to the population and to beneficiaries of social funds will also be assessed.

It is of exceptional importance for reducing inflation that the work already begun on the so-called financial consolidation of the economy and of other beneficiaries of social funds should be completed. In addition to resolving matters relating to currency rate differences, measures will also be taken to resolve the problems of imbalance, deficits, dubious accounts and other imbalances and disharmonies in reproduction. The question of how to overcome the consequences of failed investments is also exceptionally difficult.

In addition to turning part of the credits from primary issues into credits for long-term working capital, which will without doubt partly reduce the economy's expenditure on interest rates, a thorough examination will be made of the causes for the economy's excessive indebtedness, in particular due to a shortage of working capital -- for the needs of both expanded and simple production. This is an important condition for reducing the economy's dependence upon the (?banks), and thereby for further developing self-management and affirming the organizations of associated labor as commodity producers.

Owing to the aforementioned reasons, and in particular to the fact that nonmonetary factors have been unsuccessful, (29) credit policy has not turned out to be effective in lowering the inflation level, and has given rise to negative effects upon the growth of production and exports and upon the increase in mutual demands and "gray" money issues.

We shall also insist that both monetary and credit policy should be more selective, such that, on the one hand, the necessary funds are available to pep up profitable production, and in particular to prepare production for exports and for the export of goods and services, to replace imports, power engineering and food producton; and such that, on the other hand, to prevent the practice of financing deficits, dubious accounts and losses, as well as excessive surpluses and in particular surpluses of finished goods. We shall also insist that all channels for irregular issues should be closed and that all money flows should be put under control. An effective financial system and financial discipline are the primary condition for lowering inflation. Measures will be undertaken to bring the economy's deposit account rates to an economic level, and the opportunities for rationalizing payment turnover and speeding up turnover of social funds will also be examined.

Material reserves are of exceptional importance for better supply of the market and stabilization of prices. However, they are at present insufficient, lacking the necessary funds, and, it seems, inappropriately organized. A review will therefore be made of the conditions and their justification, so that -- with the aim of achieving greater business activity and speedier reaction to market relations, while maintaining the present function of securing material reserves for the special needs of society -- a transformation of the present main board for material reserves may be brought about, such that the functions of market goods reserves are developed and such that the functional unity of the federal, republic, and provincial material and market reserves may be achieved. This corresponds to the nature of the unified market and the need for the greatest possible mobility of goods reserves. The aim is to bring about an organized and greater effect upon the stability of market and prices and, at the same time, to have a stabilizing affect upon production, especially food production. (30)

In addition, the system of material and market reserves would also deal with specific import affairs, in particular intervention imports. Society would thereby, too, be able to exert influence upon better market supply, with stable prices even lower prices than the current prices of home producers and those for imports.

That is importers now form prices for imported goods at the level of the prices of home producers on the Yugoslav market, and thus exert no pressure upon reducing them, while achieving for themselves earnings unmerited by labor. This matter will be examined in particular. This also relates to the practice of daily price increases in the retail trade, following every increase in producer's prices, which justifiably is extremely annoying to consumers. The role of trading organizations in regulating market relations and their position, particularly in large towns and consumer centers, will also be examined.

In addition to insisting that regulations on appropriating unearned income and monopoly profit be adopted in all republics and provinces, we shall advocate that the investments of the Yugoslav National Bank and the business banks be withdrawn without hesitation from organizations of associated labor that are found to be engaged in isolationism and monopoly conduct. This relates, too, to the national banks in the republics and provinces. In addition, legal sanctions for actions and infringements of this type will be examined.

Measures will also be taken to improve considerably inspection and supervision and to implement methods of acting on the reports by the federal inspection services. With this goal in mind, a review will be made of the need for organizational changes in the federal inspection and supervision organs, and the work of the federal inspection services will be coordinated with the corresponding inspection services in the republics and provinces. (31) Far greater attention should be devoted to promoting the inspection and supervision services in the republics, provinces, towns and municipalities. A particular review will be made of the attitude that the corresponding organs in the federation, republics and provinces take toward implementing federal laws and other regulations.

On the basis of the aforementioned activity and measures a well-organized and extensive social action is also required appropriately to organize all our society for a more efficient and rational work of all the institutions of our system, to remove the shortcomings in self-management organization in organizations of associated labor and in self-management interest communities (tendencies of fragmentation, encapsulation and group property relations in basic organisations of associated labor, devaluation the role of work organizations, disintegration of joint functions in composite organisations of associated labor, unnecessary networks of many and especially basic self-management interest communities and so on. We must be more critical and self-critical to the shortcomings of this nature, and we must be free from either compassion or dogmatic burden in relation to any concrete solution as being given for all time. The struggle to bring down inflation and to bring about other stabilization policy objectives will not be won merely by applying the solutions in the economic system and the economic policy, even if they happen to be the best solutions available, but by dint of daily and persistent involvement by all organized forces of socialist orientation, self-management organizations and communities. (32)

This, among other things, presupposes that, mainly in the LCY, ideological hesitation and differences in the points of view on the causes and of the ways to get out of our economic crisis, on the implementation of the long-term program, on the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management and other matters should be eliminated. It is impossible to obtain action unity by all the forces of socialist orientation unless ideological hesitation on the essential questions of the further development of our society on the basis of socialist self-management are eliminated, and without that there is no realistic prospect of extracting ourselves from the economic crisis. To overcome ideological hesitation and to strengthen ideological, political and action unity is the condition for the successful work of the FEC.

Doubts have not yet been eliminated in our society about many specific, but very important questions. For instance, for years we have been talking about the need for structural changes in the economy, and yet we spend less time on the question of how to support those organizations of associated labor that are pulling forward the development of the economy and our society than on how to rescue those organizations which for years had been vegetating and showing losses. Objectively speaking, this means that we are still on the defensive. (33) On other issues, too, we remained on the level of proclamations. For instance, we frequently point out the importance of housing construction as a factor that can substantially influence a boost in production, bring the resources of our population into play and satisfy the basic needs of our population, and yet we have not made a single serious step more vigorously to move in that direction. This applies also to remuneration in accordance with the results of work. The leveling-out process is expanding, and appropriate remuneration for production work and for work in difficult conditions, for innovatory work, for results of professional and scientific work, for cadres in management posts, who are making a big contribution to successful economic operations and to development of organizations of associated labor, find acceptability with difficulty and very rarely. Furthermore, at many meetings and gatherings, and in resolutions and other documents, we speak in favor of the development of the small-scale economy but we go on being confronted by misunderstanding and even by opposition to this development. The view is widespread that the small-scale economy must be developed with the personal resources of the citizens, and a whole system of permits, solutions, certificates and other condtions has been introduced which, objectively speaking, restricts this from happening. (34)

The changes in the structure of the economy are blocked also by the widespread belief that material development is possible only by constructing big industrial projects. This is the reason why, in a large part of the country, so little attention is paid to the development of agriculture, tourism, small-scale economy and of the tertiary sector as a whole. On the other hand, the dogmatists are resisting the development of activities combined with the involvement of personal resources of citizens because of the alleged threat to socialism, or in order to prevent wealth; red tape in the state apparatus is to a large extent playing into their hands through the aforementioned restrictions and an inefficient taxation policy.

We live at a time when even the most developed industrial countries are involved in an about-turn in the direction of the development of small-scale production and service units. They opt for this in order to resolve the problem of job creation more even regional development, better market supplies, increasing exports and, in particular, in order to develop innovation. (35)

Bearing in mind the importance of the small-scale economy, including domestic craft industries, we will seek to ensure that associated labor may become the protagonist of this development, that the legal procedure of issuing permits for opening production and craft workshops, services and other service shops through the resources in the personal ownership of the citizens may be simplified, and also that the development of this economy may be stimulated through taxation facilities, credit policy and other measures. (36) A resolute orientation for the development of the small-scale economy is of enormous importance for us. This is why the development of small production and service units must be built into all planned documents and into our economic system as a whole. Organizations of associated labor must play the greatest possible attention to this question, and where this is possible, set up teams of experts who will be involved in planning the development of the small-scale economy.

Branko Mikulic went on to stress that during the years ahead our material development will be limited by virtue of the fact that we shall be repaying our foreign debts, by scarce domestic accumulation and restricted possibilities of involving additional resources from abroad. This imposes the need for available resources to be pooled and invested, based on self-management principles, mainly into economic development and where they will produce the biggest effect both for organizations of associated labor whose resources have been pooled, and for our society as a whole. We cannot be satisfied with the present situation because only 0.30 percent of the total estimated value of all projects under construction refers to the so-called inter-republican and interprovincial construction. (37)

This, too, is a testimony to our territorial encapsulation, which is the source of much that is irrational. Investment efficiency is also low. There are still 69 projects which have been under construction for over 11 years; furthermore, the share of the resources earmarked for the reconstruction, modernization, completion of extension of capacities is a mere 22 percent of the overall estimated cost of the projects, and 74 percent for new projects.

We will analyze these questions and provide the initiative for appropriate social activities and for the adoption of systemic measures which will discourage uneconomical investments.

We must pay far greater attention to investments and to development as a whole. Without it we will not manage to activate the resources at our disposal and raise the competitive ability of our economy on the world market.

In view of the restricted opportunities for new debts abroad and of the need to acquire additional accumulation we will analyze all the aspects of joint investments with partners from other countries. New regulations have been adopted on this matter, and we will initiate activity in our country and abroad with which ever of these investments needs a boost.

We will continue and promote cooperation with international institutions and organizations. This can be achieved only on an equal basis and in mutual interest, coupled with full respect for the independence and sovereignty of the SFRY in the pursuit of the policy of its social and economic development.

The socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in general, and in this context the development of economically nondeveloped republics and of the province of Kosovo in particular, will be developed in these material conditions and under these assumptions. In the further implementation of this policy we are proceeding from the fact that the most difficult stage in the development of production forces in the economically underdeveloped republics has more or less been overcome. However, we cannot be satisfied with the results attained in the development of Kosovo.

Our objective is that during the period ahead the differences in the degree of economic development should be reduced, and in so doing the conditions established for a faster and more even development of all the republics and provinces, mainly through reliance on our own resources and on the basis of the joint development and economic policy, by promoting the system of encouraging the development of the economically nondeveloped republics and of the province of Kosovo -- by pooling the labor and resources, reasserting the economy of the Yugoslav market, by placing a real value on the production factor and through other economic measures.

In the future, special attention will be paid to the fastest possible development of Kosovo. The key task is to secure a dynamic growth of the economy and productive employment, and to do so by restructuring the economy in the province through the development of labor-intensive and accumulative activities. In this respect exceptional importance is attached to the already attained results and new initiatives to pool the labor and the resources between the economy in the province and organizations of associated labor throughout the country. This process merits support by all the republics and of the province of Vojvodina, our entire society, and especially by the organs in the province of Kosovo and in the SR of Serbia.

The orientation to a more aggressive line of development of the whole of our society implies such an orientation also in organizations of associated labor; it implies in particular that as commodity producers the organizations should react in good time to market relations, should be motivated for more productive work, and should raise the responsibility for all business decisions to a higher level. This requires organizations of associated labor to be trained for more efficient economic operations and decision-making partly through appropriate self-management regulation of relations in work and composite organizations of associated labor so that group-ownership, egotistic, and other tendencies pulling in the direction of fragmentation and of encapsulation within the framework of restricted self-management organizations can be overcome. On the other hand, technocratic-bureaucratic tendencies of taking away the right of workers in basic organizations of basic labor to decide on their income and reproduction policy, that is to say tendencies which totally jeopardize the role of the basic organizations of associated labor as basic self-management organizations, must be overcome. Consistent implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on implementation of the constitutional position of the workers in using and controlling their income and reproduction resources can have a positive impact on a more rational conduct in production and in the management system, on formulating a personal income policy which will be anti-inflationary and on the application of efficient measures to preserve the value of social property. There is also the obvious need to raise the responsibility of management organs toward the workers, to bring their remuneration into line with business results, and to reduce the dependence of management organs on political and state organs in sociopolitical communities, in pursuit of the business policy, and especially at the time of their election and reelection.

In implementing a more aggressive management line we must rely on many skilled and professional workers, both those who are employed and those who are registered as unemployed. In our country unemployment is discussed mainly as a social and existence problem, and not in terms of an enormous work and creative potential whose employment and proper involvement can contribute a great deal to the faster development of our society. It is a great pity for our society that this great work potential has not been involved as a labor force in its development, and that such a high number of young, educated, and skilled cadres are outside the work and self-management process. They constitute our enormous resources whose activation can influence the way out of the development stagnation and the intensification of the pace of our rate of growth.

Better use of capacities, the development of small-scale economy and of agriculture, the opening of repair and maintenance service points, making it possible for groups of young, educated, and skilled people registered for employment to investigate the use of the capacities and production programs of individual basic organizations of associated labor and start new activities, coupled with the commitment of management and self-management organs to discuss and accept these initiatives if they are economically viable, and also the lifting for a number of years of specific contributions from the income and personal income of newly employed workers and of the employees working a third shift etc, can create the conditions for productive employment of a great number of young people.

Proceeding from the fact that this question is primarily an economic and social one, we shall launch the initiative asking all self-management organizations and communities comprehensively to examine all the possibilities of productive employment.

By successfully implementing an aggressive line and development policy we shall in due course overcome the economic crisis and step on to the road of more successful development in stable conditions. However, there is no room for the illusion that this can be achieved in a short period of time and easily. On the contrary, we shall have to invest an enormous effort within a foreseeable time to arrest the negative trends over a period of many years and then turn them around in a positive direction. This can be achieved by involving the whole of our society, through far greater unity of all the organized forces of socialist orientation, by changing the relations and through a greater level of responsibility of every individual and by work collectives toward work and interest of our society. In this respect the FEC will bear its share of responsibility.

In all this, exceptional importance is attached to the establishment of such relations between the SFRY Assembly and the FEC which will remove even the slightest manifestation of a division into the conventional "parliament" and "government" and develop joint creative work and raise responsibility in the execution of their constitutional functions and powers. As an executive organ of the SFRY Assembly, the FEC will incorporate itself even more into the SFRY Assembly. We shall insist that the political organs, as well as the organs in the republics and provinces, should turn with their initiatives and demands mainly to the assembly and not primarily to the FEC. The Assembly and -- in matters established by the constitution -- the SFRY Presidency must provide guidelines to the FEC for its involvement on the solution of such demands. This is in keeping with the demand for further affirmation of the delegate system and with the role of the highest state organs in our political system.

In considering the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of The Political System, the FEC will analyze its role and responsibility in our political system and take measures to promote the organization and work of the federal administrative organs, including their modernization. Appropriate attention will be paid also to the public nature of the work of the federal administrative organs and of the FEC.

We shall strive further to improve the social information system and the information system of the federation. This, too, is a very important condition for the implementation of the functions of the federation and for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, Mikulic stressed.

During the past few years we have been convinced that the Yugoslav working people and citizens are firmly orientated toward this kind of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. They have confirmed and go on confirming this by, among other things, bearing the consequences of the economic crisis, including a drop in their standard of living, by providing personal contributions for the development of their associated labor organizations, local communities, and communes, aimed at creating jobs and for other reasons. This has been clearly manifested in recent months by their massive participation in the elections, in congresses, and at other meetings at which, in all the areas of the country, the mood was clearly expressed without hesitation and resolutely to proceed along this road of ours, Tito's road.

True, in recent years we have been confronting increasingly aggressive activity by individuals and groups in an attempt to undermine our constitutional system.

Continued activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, particularly channelled into further emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins and undermining our brotherhood of unity and the federal system and territorial integrity of the SFRY, are our most serious political and security problem.

The national chauvinists are acting more and more aggressively, too, more or less from the ranks of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. They link with each other, and frequently also with reactionary circles abroad, especially the Yugoslav fascist-terrorist emigrants. Implementing their influence in the editorial boards of some newspapers and publishing houses, individuals from the ranks of the bourgeois and dogmatic right have published several texts in which they attacked most rudely the name and the work of Josip Broz Tito and other giants of our revolution, the political system of workers self-management, and especially the federal system, the brotherhood, unity, and equality of the peoples and nationalities, and the policy of nonalignment. To all this, one has not reacted everywhere in the time through appropriate ideological and political activities. This has caused working people and citizens to wonder and to demand that attacks on the name and work of Josip Broz Tito, and the activities against brotherhood and unity and the constitutional system of the SFRY be prevented more resolutely.

In conducting our internal policy, in our foreign political activities and the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, we must constantly bear in mind that the international political and economic situation is very complicated.

All the progressive, democratic forces in the world follow the international situation with great concern. A policy of force, aggression, and terror is opposed to the policy of reason, peace, and cooperation. Old aggressions are continued and new aggressions started, military occupation of some nonaligned countries is continued, and the right of peoples to freedom and independence is being usurped. Some people want to impose the use of force, according to the free will of some people in power and according to their so-called strategic interests, as their natural right. A perfidious struggle is continuing for the expansion of the spheres of interest at the expense of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the newly liberated and nonaligned countries. For a long time, one has not been able to justify the arms race with the needs for strengthening the security of the several countries. The globe is becoming too small for new arms, and so room for them is sought in outer space. On the other hand, hundreds of millions of people in the world are on the margins of subsistence; many are dying of hunger. The gap between the developed and developing countries is greater and greater. The debts of the developing countries have become a burden which can no longer be tolerated. The debts threaten to paralyze not only the economy of the borrowing countries but also the whole flow of economic intercourse in the world.

Under these conditions, Yugoslavia actively and persistently conducts its nonaligned foreign policy, Tito's vision of international relations at the basis of which are peace, freedom, equal cooperation, and development of all the peoples and states. Nonalignment is our lasting political philosophy, our comprehension of the world without bloc shackles, a world of equal and free countries and peoples, a world of cooperation, mutual esteem, respect, and solidarity, a world of development and progress for all.

Proceeding from such a role of the nonaligned countries policy and movement, together with other members of the movement, we are involved in working for the preparations of the eighth conference in Harare. We are striving for it to be a summit of unity and action by the nonaligned countries, and for the conference to make a fresh contribution to the strengthening of peace and security, to international cooperation and understanding, and especially for mutual economic, scientific, and technological cooperation of the nonaligned and other developing countries, as well as to the solving of acute international economic problems, especially the problem of debt repayment.

Yugoslavia has always advocated and will advocate that internatonal problems be discussed and solved within the united nations, on the basis of the UN Charter and the norms of international law. This also refers to the problem of international terrorism, in the solving of which Yugoslavia -- being itself a victim of terrorist violence -- has actively participated and has significantly contributed and continues to contribute with its unequivocal positions and actions to combatting this great evil of the present time. We are engaged, within the csce, in the activities of the nonaligned and other Mediterranean countries; we support a comprehensive Balkan cooperation. It is our sincere wish that the Mediterranean be a zone of peace, and the Balkans an example to others in the development of good-neighborly relations.

We are particularly involved in developing and deepening cooperation and relations with neighboring countries. We advocate that relations with our neighbors should be based on mutual respect, recognition of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, on noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. As a signatory to the Helsinki FinalAct, Yugoslavia regards its own borders, and the borders of all its neighbors and the other European countries, as definitive and unchangeable. It has not had nor does it have territorial pretensions toward any of its neighbors. We do not interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring states and peoples. In the same way, we seek from our neighbors their respect for our borders, our internal political organization, and the right of our nations and nationalities to develop according to their own wishes within the SFRY. Yugoslavia is the homeland of all its nations and nationalities. The negation of the national identity of any of our peoples and their national freedoms is at the same time an affront to the national liberties of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, its federal system and political essence, its freedom and territorial integrity. We have always firmly opposed such a policy, and we will continue to do so. The parts of nations which live in other countries, the so-called national minorities, should be a strong bridge of cooperation and understanding between neighbors and not an opportunity for interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The further balanced and equitable development of bilateral economic relations with the industrially developed countries of the West and with the socialist and developing countries is for us of strategic importance, not only because of historical and most recent experiences, but also because of the need to carry out with all countries of the world an exchange of goods and scientific and technological achievements and to develop all other forms of cooperation and friendly relations. In this, the organized approach of our economy is of exceptional importance. Although this problem has to be solved primarily within the country, we also advocate that our diplomatic, consular, and economic representatives abroad jointly involve themselves even more responsibly in developing economic cooperation with other countries. The exceptionally complex international economic relations, which will be reflected in our economic development in the years to come as well, call for this.

The international situation, and especially the latest development of the situation and the events in the Mediterranean region, impose the need to pay even greater attention to the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The results that have been achieved in this field may be ranked among the greatest achievements in our overall social development. The process of socialization of all-people's defense has resulted in an essentially new quality of our defense organization. Decisions on matters of defense and on the implementation of defense policy are now made in all self-managing organizations and communities.

The SFRY Armed Forces have developed and been modernized in keeping with this. Respectful results have been achieved in the development, equipment, and combat training of the Yugoslav People's Army. Significant results have also been achieved in the development of territorial defense, as well as of other parts of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Of special significance for the further development of all-people's defense are the defense preparations of the economy, especially the planning and organizing of production in a possible war, the material and cadre preparation of the associated labor organizations for this production, the building of a unified system of war stockpiles, and the development of economic activities in the hill and mountain regions of the country.

Proceeding from the rights and duties of the federation and its constitutional responsibility in organizing and preparing the Yugoslav People's Army as a common armed force of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the striking part of the unified armed forces, we will work to find solutions for a stable and reliable financing of the Yugoslav People's Army. The allocation of 5.20 percent of the national income -- in real terms -- for financing the Armed Forces cannot be treated in the literal sense as a spending for consumption, but rather as significnt investment in scientific and technological development and as employing a significant part of the industry in Yugoslavia. In this way, one simultaneously supports the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with other, particularly nonaligned countries. After all, just as all life in the economy would stop without power, so would our life in peace and freedom stop without the security of our borders and the capability to defend them from a possible aggression. We shall therefore undertake all necessary measures for a stable financing of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia.

In the coming period we will devote the appropriate attention to the further technical and cadre training of the federal administrative organs which carry out the work of protecting the constitutional order of the SFRY as well as social and private property.

In order for the Federal Executive Council, in keeping with its constitutional and legal competence and responsibility, to involve itself as successfully as possible in carrying out the tasks of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the social plan and the resolution for this year -- which have been partly outlined already -- we will improve the content and method of work of the federal administrative organs and carry out some organizational changes within the Federal Executive Council.

We will insist on greater independence and responsibility for the federal secretariats and committees in carrying out their functions within their administrative areas, and we will affirm the personal responsibility of the federal secretaries and chairman of the federal committees on all questions which lie within their constitutional and legal competence, as well as their direct responsibility to the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and the public for the state of affairs in a particular area. In addition to other positive effects, this will also promote the efficiency of work of the Federal Executive Council and the federal administrative organs and will contribute to creating conditions for the Federal Executive Council to concern itself more with essential questions of the policy of socioeconomic development, the functioning of the political system, the realization of the concept of all-people's defense, and the foreign and internal policies of Yugoslavia.

We will reorganise the present commission for stabilization into two separate commissions of the Federal Executive Council, for realizing the development strategy and for the implementation of the anti-inflation policy. (38)

At the same time, we will move towards the formation of councils to act as professional bodies linked with all organs of the federal administration. (39)

There is an obvious need for more attention to be paid to the preparations for possible additions to those laws which are used for the coordination of the course of social production, particularly the laws regarding expanded production and past labor, for our accountancy system in order to prevent the creation and presentation of a fictitious income, then in the field of economic relations with other countries, for the market and prices, as well as for passing systemic solutions, such as those from the field of money supply and its mechanisms, etc. The long-term program of economic stabilization assumes a stable, consistent and, within itself, harmonized legal system. The Federal Executive Council will, within its constitutional powers, undertake and suggest measures needed for the changes in the legal system and for its further advancement. With this aim in mind there will also be the testing of some more important systemic laws in a number of organizations of associated labor -- before starting on the process of their adoption in the SFRY Assembly. By doing this we will come out from the situation in which the whole Yugoslav economy is a guinea pig for testing the validity of already-adopted laws. (40)

Councils would also discuss the results of the tests on draft laws and other important documents and then would give their own proposals and suggestions. Taking into consideration this kind of councils' role, in their work there will be experts and scientists from organizations of associated labor, scientific, and other expert services. In that way, the Federal Executive Council will amalgamate a great number of experts and thus be in continuous creative touch and cooperation with producers, scientists, and expert services.

These organizational changes and the measures for the improvement of the content and method of the Federal Executive Council's work and the work of the federal administration organs are the prerequisite for the conduct of an offensive course of social and material development.

We are convinced that the implementation of this course will need the involvement of the delegate system as a whole, self-managing and managing organs in the organizations of associated labor, all working people and the citizens of Yugoslavia, sociopolitical and social organizations, and expert and other association.

Our domestic and international position compels us to more resolutely and more efficiently overcome the problems and contraditions in our social and economic development. In order to succeed in this, we must remove the causes of economic, scientific, technological, cultural, nationalistic, and other divisions and barriers, and build, cherish, and continuously strengthen the unity and brotherhood of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and develop awareness that to the better future we can only go united -- on the basis of socialism, self-management, equality, federal system, and the policy of nonalignment.

We will soon hold the 13th LCY Congress. All communists, working people and citizens, all patriots of our country justifiably expect that the congress will bring clear assessments and adopt positions regarding the current social, economic, and political situation, that after the congress there will be a well-organized and well-conducted social policy toward overcoming problems we are facing, and that we will succeed in this and that we will achieve better results in the development of our socialist self-managing community," Branko Mikulic concluded.

Footnotes to Address

LD171552 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17-18 May 86 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May -- 1. At the time of the adoption of the long-term program of economic stabilization, it was decided that such a complex and long-term undertaking should be realized in two phases.

In the first phase changes should have been adopted in the economic system and concrete measures taken with the aim of reviving production, increasing exports, settling the debts due foreign creditors, eliminating the causes of domestic illiquidity and reducing inflation. With regard to all these activities, conditions should have been created for economic subjects to base their decisions on economic criteria, and on this basis to increase the effectiveness of economic activity, thus creating conditions for the beginning of the second phase of the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization -- by adopting and realizing the new medium-term plan, with the focus on eliminating disproportions and contradictions in the trends of social reproduction.

2. Out of 10 measures of anti-inflation-geared policy -- apart from the two already mentioned -- another two have been partly realized. The credit-monetary policy, as measured by the growth of the money in circulation in proportion to the nominal growth of social product, has been restrictive. The remaining five measures have not been realized. As the anti-inflationary program warned, the policy of too high a devaluation of the dinar exchange rate will cause the strengthening of consumer inflation; and a sudden adaption of interest rates to the rates of inflation will represent a "mighty coup for the economy," because, among other things, there were not enough resources in the income of the economy to depreciate this coup. There is no doubt that such consequences of these two, otherwise necessary measures would have been on a far smaller scale had the other measures and goals of the anti-inflationary program been implemented simultaneously.

3. The annuities paid to foreign creditors in relation to social product, calculated according to the current prices, amounted to nearly 8 percent in the past 4 years. This does not include rescheduled debts. If these were included, the payments in relation to social product would amount, for instance in 1985, to 12.6 and not 8.2 percent. The degree of Yugoslavia's indebtedness in convertible currency, without the rescheduled part of the debt, amounted to 27.6 percent in 1985; and including this part 44.2 percent. The payment of external debts out of Yugoslavia's own credit income and reserves, in the conditions of failure to settle credit transactions with foreign banks under normal conditions, has exacerbated to the greatest extent the problems of the functioning of reproduction. Production has been falling and serious disturbances appeared on the market, particularly in 1982 and 1983.

4. A number of solutions proposed by the Federal Executive Council were watered down at the time of adopting the law, but their application has been postponed. For instance: The settlement of interest rates, the use of resources from social reserves, giving priority to the payment of private income in relation to the payment of debts to creditors, and so forth. The orientation whereby "The settlement of the whole of the receipts and income in the country can only be carried out in dinars" was only controversial until the adoption of the law.

5. The entire social product in this period was increased by 2 percent, but per capita it remained at the same level. Exports were increased by 4 percent, but in 1985 they were lower by 2 percent than in 1981. The productivity of current labor is down by 4 percent. In 1984 the effectiveness of using basic resources was 28 percent lower than in 1970. The economy of producton has also been exacerbated. The inflationary way of ecoomic activity is continuing. The participation of material expenses in social gross product increased from 51 percent in 1970 to about 60 percent in 1985. There is also exacerbation in the position of economy regarding the distribution of income. The participation of conservation in income was reduced from 61.2 percent in 1982 to about 54 percent in 1985. (This information has been carried over in the Social Accountancy Service to the previous account system for the sake of comparison.)

The average realistic personal income has been reduced by 16 percent. Though more than 1.1 million workers were employed in the 1982-1985 period, the number of people seeking employment increased by a further 150,000. The upward trend of inflation continues to accelerate, thus reducing the time of its doubling. The level of prices in 1985 was nearly three times higher than in 1982.

6. The negative rate of exchange of the dinar reached the amount of about 5 trillion dinars at the end of 1985; unpaid interest rates are estimated at about 300 billion, and unsettled credits at nearly 400 billion dinars; losses in economy amounted to 318 billion and in social activities 7.8 billion dinars.

The economy is short of a considerable amount of resources for current transactions, for the replacement of used resources and for settling investments. Apart from this, the accounts show great fictitious values of property on the basis of which consumption is established.

7. In 1984 out of the total of 23,572 research workers, only 2,633 worked in conservation research-development centers.

8. A total of 3,328 inventions were reported in 1971 and 2,027 in 1985. Over 80 percent of these were reported by individuals in the period in question.

9. This refers to "realistic volume of exports of goods" and "realistic volume of imports of goods."

10. Information about the value of exports and imports calculated according to the current prices and inter-currency relations.

11. This is clearly reflected in reduced participation of conservation in the income, the consolidation of the material base of etatism, underestimation of depreciation and the realistic devaluing of accumulation on the one hand, and an increase in all forms of consumption without realistic funds, the losing of a base for economic calculation and realistic criteria which weakens the business effectiveness, the slowing down of exports and the transfering of social income and capital into private ownership, and so forth on the other.

12. Many have turned their heads away from an economically and technologically sound development, exhausting themselves by inventing speculative moves and trying to find loopholes in the laws by turning those to the advantage of their self-managing organizations and communities they take possession of the resources belonging to other organizations of associated labor and society.

13. There were nearly 14,000 fires in Yugoslavia in 1985. As a result, 142 people died and 650 were slightly or seriously injured. Immediate material damage caused by fires amounts to 22 billion dinars, which is 3.4 times more than in 1984; if one takes into account indirect damage, this sum reaches over 100 billion dinars. Over 80 percent of fires were caused by careless behaviour, sloppiness, lack of respect for regulations and so forth. There were more or less the same reasons behind nearly 42,000 traffic accidents in which 4,142 people lost their lives and 56,000 were injured.

14. It is understandable that this has negative consequences, because objectively speaking, it leads toward the devaluing of the role of federal organs in the political system and the weakening of their positions in carrying out their constitutional and legal functions and responsibilities.

15. For instance, laws which regulate economic relations with foreign countries and, in the country, state organs, have been entrusted with a large number of duties. It is the duty of federal organs to issue numerous certificates, permits, documents, ratifications and other papers necessary for carrying out foreign trade transactions.

16. This ought to be stimulated by laying fewer claims to income, giving priority to credits for working assets and the preparation of exports, giving priority to the import of equipment and material for reproduction, the settling of requests for obtaining resources needed for investments and other measures.

17. This picture will be even more complete if we recall that the foreign exchange inflow achieved in 1981 was higher by $250 million than last year.

18. With the beginning of the summer tourist season the Federal Executive Council, the tourist federation and authorized organs in republics and provinces have taken measures that will contribute to an even greater success this year. Appropriate proposals will be prepared in programs for the coming years in measures of economic policy that will support their realization.

19. In this way measures of economic coercion have been omitted, for which we opted in the long-term program; in their place there are occasional political campaigns for better cultivation of the land, and special teams are set up to control harvest, sowing and so forth.

20. Sugar refineries, slaughterhouses, refrigerating plants, and so forth.

21. In some parts of the country these organizations deal more and more with trade and catering, and less with agricultural production and village relations. A part of them tries to realize and preserve a monopolistic position on "its" market. This will also be assessed, and on the basis of that, appropriate measures will be taken.

22. Also evaluated will be the functioning of exchange of bureaus; if necessary, the network of exchange bureaus will be expanded in order to better stimulate these transactions, and also some other measure will be taken to improve efficiency.

23. The organizations of associated labor should directly negotiate about integrating such commercial functions in imports in appropriate associations and chambers. This will, no doubt, be of direct material interest for every organization of associated labor individually and for society as a whole.

24. For instance, the federation is responsible for regulating the bases and not the details of credit and banking systems, basic relations which secure the unity of the Yugoslav market, for regulating and not securing the protection and promotion of the environment of interest for the entire country, regulating the foundations of interest for two or more republics and provinces, the bases of the functioning of the Social Accountancy Service, etc.

25. In recent years we have been witnessing conflicts between two tendencies; on the one hand everyone is behaving the way it suits them most, even if this is contrary to the economic and development policies adopted in the authorized organs of the federation, while on the other there is an increase in red tape and the power of the federal apparatus. These tendencies encourage one another objectively. Their neutrality would be possible only by ensuring a responsible attitude of every subject and the building of the system according to its responsibilities.

26. Realistic depreciation and accumulation, revenue and personal income.

27. Re-valorization of credits, discount rate of the National Bank, the policy of interest rates on selective marketing, particularly exports and the production of foodstuffs, etc.

28. So products under the direct control of prices participate in overall producer prices by 58.3 percent.

29. Fiscal policy, the distribution of income and net income, currency dualism, interventions in the market and other policies.

30. The system of material and market reserves and trade in consumer centers would take over all market surplus from agriculture and food industry immediately after the harvest, in other words, production. The rest would be freely exported by producers. Buyers would bear the consequences of the untimely purchase of the necessary amount of food because it will have been exported, and the producer will suffer if they fail to deliver the amount demanded, because it would have to be imported. This means that credits of the National Bank for market commodities' funds, instead of going to producers in agriculture and part of food industry, would be marketed under strict conditions regarding their intended use, for the system of market reserves and trade organizations in consumer centers. In this way producers would free themselves of great expenses on the basis of interests on credits for market commodities' funds.

31. In conjunction with this organ, in other words inspection, corresponding social bodies will be set up (councils, commissions), which will examine topical issues concerning the functioning of inspection supervision and inform the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council and the public.

32. Because an increase in production and exports and raising of labor productivity, reduction in production costs and management costs, social overhead costs and unproductive posts, the introduction of modern methods of administration, the organization of labor and production, reaffirmation of socialist business morality depends -- at least to the same extent -- on self-managing, social, political, expert and other activities of working people in their organizations of associated labor, socio-political communities and organizations, as well as on solutions in the economic system. For this reason it is essential to wage this struggle in a synchronized way on both fronts.

33. The long-term program envisions that reelection of members for workers' councils and management organs be carried out together with producing a rehabilitation program in the basic organization of associated labor, but this is not being implemented. For instance, out of 1,156 basic organizations of associated labor in economy and 264 basic organizations of associated labor in social activities, which by the end of the first 3-month period in 1986 had uncovered losses according to the final accounts for 1985, the procedure to replace the leadership was carried out in only 26 basic organizations of associated labor.

34. In some republics it is necessary to obtain 40 different kinds of documents in order to open some workshops.

35. Small-scale economy is rather flexible in applying new technologies and contributing to their development. In the United States 60 percent of new posts are in enterprises with less than 20 workers. (MIT Boston)

36. The construction of 13,500 projects began in Yugoslavia in 1985. Preliminary estimate for 73.4 percent of these is under 50 million dinars per project. If it turns out that these are investments in developing the small-scale economy we will be encouraged by such an orientation, even if this represents only 5.3 percent of the total of the preliminary estimates of current investments.

37. Without the participation of the federation funds for crediting the speedier development of economically underdeveloped republics and autonomous provinces.

38. It is obvious that there is a need to work out the development strategy established by the long-term program by sections and areas, as well as the sources of financial means for the realization of goals adopted, including the instruments of the economic system and policy that would stimulate development in the desired direction. This is a prerequisite for carrying out a well-organized social action aimed at the realization of the long-term program, while objectively we are mainly continuing with principled theoretical and political debates on issues already discussed, without corresponding efforts aimed at realizing this program.

This also refers to the realization of the anti-inflationary policy. We adopted the anti-inflationary program, and then we made innovations in it. The LCY Central Committee adopted conclusions on the same issue. The program and conclusions are very good, but they have not been implemented. This is why instead of reducing inflation we made it very high; we must come to grips with this "dragon."

39. In these councils there was discussion on analytical material and proposals of all the more important solutions to specific questions, to draft systemic laws and other important acts of the administrative organs.

40. Such preparations for passing systemic laws will greatly contribute to efforts in eliminating causes for disagreements, heated discussions and also for raising the temperature of political climate, which used to happen as a result of bad proposals for laws and other documents. Also, they will contribute to efforts to eliminate causes for such frequent changes in laws, that is in their lasting validity, and, of course, their consistent implementation.

VLAJKOVIC-HASANI PRESIDENCY CHANGEOVER REPORTED

AU241750 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 15 May carries a 5-minute report on the session of the SFRY Presidency at which Radovan Vlajkovic handed over the duties of president of the SFRY Presidency to Sinan Hasani.

The Presidency members are seen sitting at a round table in the following order, clockwise: Veselin Djuranovic, Josip Vrhovec, Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, Sinan Hasani, Radovan Vlajkovic, an unknown man, Vidoje Zarkovic, Lazar Mojsov, Nikola Ljubicic, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Vlajkovic reads his statement sitting down, and at the end barely rises to shake hands with Sinan Hasani, who does not get up. Hasani then reads his statement. Afterward, Hasani is seen standing in the same room, near Tito's flag-draped bust, shaking hands with Lazar Mojsov, Milka Planinc, Radovan Vlajkovic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; and Nikiola Ljubicic.

SUNDIC ON REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING PROSPECTS

AU241542 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 23 May 86

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] Anatoliy Dobrynin, for many years Soviet ambassador in Washington and now secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated a few days ago that a Soviet-U.S. relations remain tense but that they could nevertheless improve considerably if Washington displayed political will. It follows from the Soviet diplomat's statement, formulated in this way, that improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations depends exclusively on the United States.

U.S. ambassador in Moscow Hartman also spoke about Soviet-U.S. relations a few days ago. In contrast to Dobrynin, Hartman believes that progress may be achieved in Soviet-U.S. relations if both sides work in this direction.

This also refers to the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, which at present is the chief subject in the relations between the two superpowers. Both Dorbynin and Hartman believe that a meeting of the two leaders will take place by the end of the year, but considerable differences exist in Soviet and U.S. assessments regarding its outcome. In contrast to Hartman, for instance, Dobrynin emphatically asserts that the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan would be senseless unless progress is made in the direction of limiting the arms race and unless greater confidence is achieved between the two powers, which is a prequisite for a return to detente.

Dobrynin's analyses and views will most likely exert a strong influence on the positions of the Soviet leadership in the field of Soviet-U.S. relations. His caution about the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting seems to indicate a possibility that the overall Soviet policy toward the West, and especially toward the United States, will be reexamined. One gets the impression that the Soviet Union, as much as it may value an improvement in relations with the United States, is not prepared to pay any price for it. One may even say that the belief prevails in Moscow that President Reagan, even during his second term in the White House, will not do anything significant that could return Soviet-U.S. relations to those -- let us say -- happy times, which is to say, the times of the detente of the seventies.

True enough, the United States denies this with the assertion that the Soviet Union is responsible for the present situation in the relations between the two superpowers, and that it depends primarily on the Soviet Union how their mutual relations will develop in the future.

All analyses show, however, that the truth is somewhere in the middle. Improvement in the relations between the USSR and the United States can be achieved, but only under the condition that both sides become involved in this direction. Disarmament is not the only issue although it is the most important problem dividing them. There are also many regional disputes, in which both superpowers could do much more than they have done so far. Whenever the USSR criticizes Reagan's administration, or rather its behavior in the international field, the United States cites Afghanistan or the Soviet support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia.

This provides the best indication that both superpowers have much to do before they sit down at a negotiating table, or that they should at least agree that the fate of world peace depends most of all on both their behavior in the international scene and on their behavior in mutual relations. The present state of affairs shows that both powers are far from this agreement, which by itself makes difficult an agreement on the date of a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD241713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatioan 0849 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May -- The 28th session of the LCY Central Committee, at which draft documents for the 13th LCY Congress will be endorsed, is being held in Belgrade today. These documents include resolutions, a report on the activity of the work of the LCY and the LCY Central committee between the two congresses, and draft amendments and addenda to the LCY Statute. This will mark the formal end of the 2-month all-party social discussion on congress decisions, which should clearly establish the LCY's responsibilities in the coming 4-year period.

The Central Committee will examine today a report on the work of the "Josip Broz Tito" Political School, as well as a report on the activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from June 1985 to June 1986.

At the beginning of the session members of the top party forum verified the choice for the LCY Central Committee and Presidium members -- the newly elected presidents of presidiums, that is, the central and provincial committees of the LC -- Djordje Stojsic (Vojvodina), Georgije Jovicic (LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army), Azem Vlasi (Kosovo), Jakov Lazaroski (Macedonia), Stanko Stojcevic (Croatia), Milan Uzelac (Bosnia-Hercegovina), Milan Kucan (Slovenia), and Miljan Radovic (Montenegro). By their office they are the members of the highest-ranking LCY organs. Presiding over the session Dimce Belovski extended thanks to the outgoing presidents of the republican and provincial LC organizations -- Andrej Marinc, Marko Orlandic, Kolj Siroka, Milan Pancevski, Mika Spiljak, and Mato Andric.

At the beginning of the session, tribute was paid by a 1-minute silence for Nevena Bubanja-Velasevic and Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, late members of the LCY.

The introductory report on draft amendments and addenda to the resolution for the 13th LCY congress was submitted by Milan Kucan.

The members of the Central Committee examined the draft amendments and addenda to the resolution on LC tasks regarding the development of socialist self-managing democracy.

Dusan Alimpic noted that the draft resolution devoted little attention to agriculture. Several amendments were proposed to this part of the document in the public discussion, and they should be carefully examined and adopted.

According to Ivan Stojanovic the basic concept of this resolution and other congress documents should not be changed, but the majority of amendments should be adopted.

Marjan Rozic pointed out that amendments are better formulated than draft resolutions, especially the ones regarding statism and markets. More should be said in the resolution about the responsibilities toward the SAWP, Rozic added.

Milos Minic proposed that the draft resolution on the international policy of the LCY be updated with the problems of the most urgent nature for Yugoslavia's foreign policy and the world community.

The members of the Central Committee then adopted, together with amendments and addenda, draft resolutions on LCY tasks in the self-managing transformation and education; the development of culture; the realization of the platform on Kosovo, and the realization of the social role of the young generation. They also adopted a draft resolution on the realization of human rights, but at today's session its title was changed to: Draft Resolution on LCY Responsibility in the Realization of Freedom, Rights, and Responsibilities of Man and Citizens in the Socialist Self-Managing System.

After the adoption of all draft congress resolutions with amendments and addenda the LCY Central Committee continued its work by establishing draft amendments and addenda to the LCY Statute. On the basis of today's discussion the commission will establish the final draft of the text which will be submitted to the delegates of the 13th LCY congress.

A number of LCY Central Committee members proposed that presidents of presidiums of central and provincial LC committees and also the LCY Central Committee Presidium be elected by the LC central and provincial committees, but this proposal was rejected by the majority of votes. Also rejected was a proposal that presidents of the presidiums be responsible for their work to central and provincial LC committees.

The introductory report on amendment and addenda to the LCY statute was submitted by Budimir Vukasinovic.

Continuing their session the members of the LCY Central Committee endorsed a draft report on the work of the LCY and the activity of the LCY Central Committee between the 12th and 13th congresses. They also endorsed draft rules of procedure on the work of the 13th LCY Congress.

The introductory speech on the report of the work of the LCY and the activity of the LCY Central Committee was submitted by Dimce Belovski.

The Central Committee then examined a report on the work of the "Josip Broz Tito" Political School and adopted a decision on the further organization of this top party educational institution. Ivica Racan, director of the school, stressed that the adopted decision more clearly defines the tasks of the school and regulates its status in a more permanent way.

The members of the top party forum adopted a report on the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the past year.

At the end of the session Bruno Vuletic expressed his dissatisfaction at the report which the Presidium submitted to the LC members regarding a matter which he raised as far back as the 24th LCY Central Committee session. It refers to the misfortunes of Andjelka Radelic-Jovanovic who in her book "The Birth of Freedom" gave evidence that Borivoje Viksic was an Ustasha during the war.

The LCY Central Committee members decided not to hold a discussion on this case because, as Vidoje Zarkovic said, the report was incomplete and the case is still being investigated. The whole procedure should be accelerated. Zarkovic stressed, and once it is over a discussion may take place, if necessary, at a session of the LCY Central Committee.

This case will soon be dealt with by the Federal Court.

SAWPY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES CRITICAL ANALYSIS

AU231808 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] The SAWPY Federal Conference is summing up the results of the public discussion about the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. The opening report was submitted by Jovan Dejanovic, member of the Presidium.

Mihailo Svabic, president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Veterans Fderation, pointed out that it was clearly shown in the public discussion of the Critical Analysis and at all important gatherings, especially the congresses held recently, that our people are unequivocally declaring themselves against splits and divisions. They have confirmed that we need this Yugoslavia as a strong federation, such as we agreed upon in Jajce [in 1943], in which the equality of the peoples and nationalities will be guaranteed and self-management will be constantly improving and strengthening. The way things stand at present, these matters have been jeopardized, Mihailo Svabic said. He explained:

[Begin Svabic recording] In its other functions, the federation is not capable of protecting these interests given the way the federation develops and as practice shows. Let us take, for instance, these basic self-managing rights. The main speaker used a form of expression according to which the basic production relationship has not yet come to life. During all this time, since here, in this assembly, we handed the factories to the workers so that they might manage them, as Comrade Tito proposed, the basic production relationship has not come to life.

Why does not the workers class, which has power in this country, use the instruments of its state to make this basic process come to life? [End recording]

Mihailo Svabic addressed more criticisms at our divisions, the existence of eight closed markets, and the division and withdrawal into the republican borders, which makes the federation practically a mere compact among the republics and provinces. We even have the absurd situation that if a republican law is opposed to a federal law, the republican law is applied with the explanation that this is a provisional arrangement.

[Begin Svabic recording] We are not even in a position to ensure the flow of goods, not to say of money. We are not able to set up a common market. Independent states in Europe are creating a common market, but we are splitting the market in a single state into eight closed markets. Moreover, I do not know just how many communal markets. At the time of that dismantling of the federation, we split up everything that constitutes the flow of blood in the country: transportation, and energy, and finances, and everything else. And we arrived at a theory which is implemented in practice: The republics are everything, and their compact forms the federation [End recording]

General Milan Daljevic also agreed that the attitude of the republics and the provinces toward the federation, as we have created it, frequently departs from the principles of AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, meeting in Jajce in 1943] and that the rights and duties of the federation should be reexamined. In this sense he spoke about the prevention of an abuse of consensus:

[Begin Daljevic recording] It was strongly pointed out in the discussion that any form of distortions of the AVNOJ blueprint of the relations in the federation must be prevented, and that the federation's role and its historically irreplaceable functions must be more strongly affirmed.

Moreover, that an abuse of the consensus should be prevented, and that the consensus should not be allowed to penerate into fields where it has no place according to the constitution, and that we must square the accounts ideologically and in practice with confederalist tendencies and beliefs according to which equality is equated with the right of veto and with disagreement with others at any cost. [end recording]

Milan Daljevic advocated the strengthening of the influence of the workers class and in this context, in his view, one should not reject the idea of introducing an Associated Labor Chamber in the SFRY Assembly.

For us young people, the proposal to introduce an Associated Labor Chamber in the SFRY Assembly is not acceptable, Azmir Bejta, a representative of the Yugoslav Youth federation, pointed out at the beginning of his speech. He explained as follows:

[Begin Bejta recording] Such proposals perhaps should not be considered at all, not only because they are very short of supporting arguments, but also because their proposers contradict themselves. This is clearly seen in the fact that when they propose the introduction of an Associated Labor Chamber, they propose a strengthening of the role of associated labor, but in the same breath they propose the introduction of conventional direct elections, which means that they negate the solution which emanates from the decisive position and role of associated workers. Furthermore, their contradictoriness is clearly seen when they propose the abolition of the consensus and the introduction of decision by majority vote, of course on economic problems, and in the same breath they also advocate strengthening the responsibility of the republics and provinces for the development and the fate of Yugoslavia.

Ademi Burhan of Macedonia pointed out the democratic atmosphere of the public discussion in that republic, which is indicated by the broad spectrum of the views expressed, from those that support everything up to those that in some points question the very foundations of the system. One of the basic emphasis in the public discussion in Macedonia reads: Changes must create the conditions for even firmer links among the workers class of Yugoslavia. At the same time, the process of polycentric statism must end, for many political and economic problems arise from it and encouragement to deepen the present crisis emanates from it.

Ademi Burhan also said:

[Begin Burhan recording] The opinion prevailed in the discussion that one should not establish a special Associated Labor Chamber in the SFRY Assembly. It is believed that its formation would undermine the principle of the equal representation of the republics and an appropriate representation of the provinces in the SFRY Assembly, for in this way the dominate position would be manifested by those republics in which associated labor is more pronounced, or rather in which workers in associated labor are more numerous. At the same time, such a chamber would jeopardize the constitutional function or powers of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and of the Federal Chamber. [end recording]

Islamic Community Considered

AU221806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Members of the Coordination Committee for Questions of Religion and the Activities of Religious Communities of the SAWPY Federal Conference discussed today, among other things, the current questions concerning the position and activities of the Islamic religious community in our country.

Bozidar Djuran reports:

The position and the activities of the Islamic religious community in Yugoslavia is an exceptionally important question because our country contains the majority of the Islamic faithful in Europe. Taken overall, the Islamic religious community, like other large and small religious confessions in our country, enjoys all the rights granted by the Constitution and there are no major problems or disagreements here.

However, from time to time, individual cases appear which confirm that full attention must be paid to the revival of the old tendencies which exceed the frameworks of religion and religious activities. For instance, the question has not yet been resolved on how long the festivities will last on the opening of the mosque in Zagreb, and what their nature will be. The Islamic religious comunity requests that the festivities should last 4 days, and that the guests should include members of governments of some countries and virtually all the diplomatic representatives of the Islamic and Arab countries in Yugoslavia.

Let us add that the meeting today referred back to the draft themes for a discussion on youth and religion, which were prepared by a working group of the Federal Conference of the socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. The draft has been criticized for failing to create a blueprint for the discussion and for containing a number of theses which are politically poorly conveived and which disparage young religious people. This of course opposes the precepts of our country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SERBIAN LC CONGRESS

Self-Management Commission

LD262250 Belgrade TANJUC Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- People no longer accept empty propaganda talk about the principles and goals of the political system, when they are confronted daily by the irresponsibility and inefficiency of many institutions and the unpreparedness of leading social forces to make changes for the better. Now is not the time for waging and hesitation but for bolder and more resolute socialist and self-managing changes in practice and in the norms of the political system.

This was stressed by Dr Bogdan Trifunovic in his introductory address in the congress Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. Having recalled that the intercongress period was marked by discussion of the functioning of the political system and the implementation of the relations on which unity and togetherness in Serbia are founded, Bogdan Trifunovic assessed that these discussions have not been accompanied by a real change in life.

Trifunovic then noted the excessively complicated and formalized work of the institutions of the delegate system and also warned of "double platforms" in the activity of sociopolitical organizations.

Having noted that concrete, persistent and patient work is essential for the realization of the LCY Central Committee's stances on unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia. Trifunovic stressed that the lasting task of the LC of Serbia remains the flight for Serbia's full contribution to the realization and improvement of relations in the federation. It will reject resoslutely any attempt to establish bureaucratic centralism and unitarism as well as republic and provincial isolationism and statism.

Recalling that in the public debate on the functioning of the political system, there was a call for a greater direct influence of associated labor in all forms of decsionmaking, Trifunovic observed that the possibility and need for the introduction of a Chamber of Associated Labor into the SFRY Assembly should continue to be considered.

With reference to this, Bogdan Trifunovic stressed that the Serbian LC's advocacy of an efficient functioning of the federation and its organs and of full responsibility in the implementaiton of federal laws, cannot be declared to be either centralism or unitarism. It is simply a matter of ensuring democratic conditions for the functioning of our common state on constitutional principles.

The power and weakness of the federation, Trifunovic continued, is at the same time the power and the weakness of the LCY and its responsible bodies. For this reason a greater contribution by the LCY Central Committee and all communists in responsible functions in improving relations in the federation is necessary. In this, Trifunovic says, the LCY Central Committee is not a party variant of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

Communists in Serbia as well as communists in other republics, should not forget that we live in a multinational country with large internal differences in economic development and in other areas. In a country like this it is impossible to make any significant changes in one republic without taking into account the effect this will have in another republic. This is a condition of communal life. If this is not done, there will be haggling and rotten compromises which solve nothing, pseudo-criticism and, ultimately, the formation of splinter groups and factionalism which will link up with nationalism.

Trifunovic was specific in saying that the struggle against all forms of nationalism cannot simply be reduced to denunciations of it. In this context, he also spoke of the situation in Kosovo. He warned that the necessary degree of unity on the assessment of the situation and problems in Kosovo has still not yet been reached. This was, and remains, one of the main and limiting factors explaining the failure to achieve everything which could realistically have been achieved.

The status of the Yugoslav people who, as national minorities live in neighboring countries, must, Svetislav Popovic stressed, correspond to the UN Charter and other international documents. The existence of the Macedonian people and the Macedonian nation in the SR of Macedonia is not dependent on arbitrary statement made by other countries. Those who are genuinely interested in developing good-neighborly cooperation and in strengthening the climate of mutual trust must recognize and respect the fundamental principles of the Yugoslav system which has the SR of Macedonia and the Macedonian people as constituent, integral, and equal parts.

Speaking about Yugoslav-Albanian relations, Popovic emphasized that the dialogue with this neighbor may cover all issues except that of Kosov. As he puts it, Kosovo was, still is, and will remain a Yugoslav internal issue.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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PACT POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN JUNE

LD211752 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] According to an earlier agreement, the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states will hold a session in Budapest in the first half of next month.

CEMA TRADE MEETING ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU222045 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 22 May 86

["CMEA: Cooperation in Internal Trade" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- The 18th Session of the Council of the Ministers of Internal Trade of the CMEA member countries ended in Sofia today with the signing of a protocol. The session was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. It was chaired by the Bulgarian minister of trade, Mr Khristo Khristov.

The participants in the session acquainted themselves with Bulgaria's experience in the use of computer equipment in internal trade and with the possibilities for the use of this experience in their countries. They discussed the results and the efficiency of the measures for promoting the exchange of consumer goods along internal trade lines in compliance with the recommendations of the 38th extraordinary meeting of the CMEA session and coordinated the basic trends in the further perfection of the mechanism and organization of commodity exchange. The session determined the priority spheres of multilateral cooperation and the measures for its broadening and deepening, or the perfection of the style and methods of work, for the further intensification of the branch, for the development and introduction of techno-scientific progress on a long-term planned basis.

Today, Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of the delegations attending the 18th session of the Council of the Ministers of Internal Trade of the CMEA member countries. The talks discussed a wide range of issues of multilateral cooperation in the field of internal trade ensuing from the decisions of the summit economic session of the CMEA-member countries. In this connection special attention was paid to the drafting of guidelines of the techno-scientific progress in internal trade of the CMEA member-countries up to the year 2000.

CEMA HOLDS MEETING ON OPEN COAL MINING

LD152059 Budapest MTI in English 1618 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- The 46th session of the Technical-Scientific Council for Open Mining of the CMEA Standing Cooperation Committee for Coal Mining, was held in Eger on May 13-15. Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, GDR, and Soviet expert delegations took part in the meeting. The council surveyed the results and experiences of scientific research and made decisions to increase the efficiency of cooperation. The main trends of open mine technologies in the CMEA countries were also discussed. The council coordinated the technical-scientific cooperation work programme for 1987-1988, and agreed to replace the present technical equipment and methods of coal quality control with electronic equipment, to be developed in a joint programme. It was also agreed that the computer controlled planning and management system of open mines will be worked out jointly. The 46th session of the technical-scientific council ended with the signing of agreements and protocols, including proposals, on Thursday.

CEMA COMMISSION ON LIGHT INDUSTRY ENDS SESSION

AU162048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1986 -- The proceedings of the 46th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Collaboration in Light Industry were held in Bucharest over 1 May 13-16 1986.

The commission examined the stage in the fulfillment of the tasks incombent on it under the resulutions of the CMEA member countries' summit economic meeting and set ways apt to solve the questions in its sphere of activity, in keeping with the complex programme for the CMEA member countries' technical-scientific collaboration until the year 2000. Moreover, the method of work and the terms were covenanted for the attainment of the targets contained in the programme for manysided collaboration in the development and implementation of the computer-assisted design system; an analysis was made of the activity carried on by the convention on technical-scientific collaboration in connection with the manufacture of high-quality, modern types of artificial furs.

The meeting occasioned an extensive interchange of opinions on ways to step up technical-scientific progress in the light industry's sub-branches, primarily pursuing a better turning to account, with full economic efficiency, of material and power resources.

Oprea Receives Delegates

AU162047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1986 -- On Friday, May 16 Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received the heads of the delegations attending the 46th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Collaboration in Light Industry.

They approached aspects relating to the possibilities and ways of expanding economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the other CMEA member countries, to mutual benefit, in the interest of the cuase of socialism and peace. The wish was expressed to further boost and diversify cooperation in light industry. The interview was attended by Alexandrina Gainuse, light industry minister.

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD231743 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Berlin 23 May (ADN) -- The 22d session of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in the field of civil aviation ended in Berlin on Friday. Delegations from all CEMA countries and the SFRY took part in the discussions.

The organization dealt with questions relating to the further improvement of cooperation in international air traffic and the efficiency of air traffic concerns. It discussed measures to further increase flight safety. A subject at the meeting was also the further expansion of the center for the joint training of flight technical and flight safety personnel involved in civil aviation from the CEMA countries in Ulyanovsk. The draft of an agreement on the mutual recognition of state licences for the engineering and technical cadres from the air traffic concerns of the CEMA countries was approved.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the USSR minister of civil aviation, Boris Bugayev. The CDR delegation was led by Dr Klaus Henkes, deputy transport minister and director general of Interflug.

10TH ROUND OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ENDS

LD232011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, May 23 (TANJUG) -- The neutral and nonaligned countries concluded here today, at the end of the tenth round of the Conference of Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe, that they cannot reconcile themselves to mere cosmetic improvements that which was agreed upon eleven years ago in Helsinki. This group of countries, whose spokesman today was the head of the Yugoslav delegation at the conference, Ambassador Aleksandar Bozovic, stressed that by its hitherto activities it has proved that its objective is an agreement on substantive confidence-building and security measures which will make a genuine contribution to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Vienna.

The neutral and nonaligned countries expressed the opinion that compromise solutions should be achieved by September 19, the date when the conference will adjourn because of the meeting in the Austrian capital. The absence of a readiness for concessions, the insistence on own proposals and the tactic of delay until the last moment in the hope of being able to force solutions in the last days of the conference can only have counter-productive effects, the neutral and nonaligned countries stressed in today's assessment of the tenth round of the Stockholm conference.

Polish Delegate's Comment

LD230333 Warsaw PAP in English 2325 GMT 23 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, May 22 -- Assessing the just ending 10th session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, head of the Polish delegation Wlodzimierz Konaraski told newsmen today that the results of the session were far below expectations. Konaraski appealed to the NATO countries to show the readiness -- similar to the one of the Warsaw Treaty's states -- to agree on compromises which are indispensable to this end.

It is also necessary to fully accumulate strength and political will to prepare a text of the final documents in time before the postponement of the conferences debates on September 19 in anticipation of the results of the CSCE meeting in Vienna. Given great efforts it could be possible to overcome the obstacles despite the lack of time, Konaraski stressed.

GDR SYNOD URGES NUCLEAR TEST BAN, ARMS CUT

LD252211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Potsdam, 25 May (ADN) -- The synod of the Evanglical Church Union (EKU) in the GDR, meeting in Potsdam today, unanimously spoke in favor of stopping nuclear tests throughout the world, destroying nuclear and chemical weapons, reducing conventional weapons, and preventing the stationing of weapons in space.

In letters to churches in the Soviet Union and the United States, the members of the synod from five regional churches announced at the end of their 3-day deliberations in the Hoffbauer Foundation in Potsdam-Hermannswerder: "Our church views concern for peace as the foremost political task of our day." The addressed churches in the United States were asked to lobby their government to start serious negotiations about the most recent proposals of the Soviet Union.

The synod members support the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev that the nuclear age calls for new political thinking. Furthermore, they consider it important that his proposal to seriously deepen cooperation within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be realized as soon as possible. In the knowledge of the responsibility of Christians and churches for the protection of life, the synod members, in a unanimously adopted resolution, also welcomed the unilateral nuclear test moratorium of the Soviet Union and expressed the hope that it will become multilateral. The document says: "The plans for a 'Strategic Defense Initiative' must be stopped. The proposals of the Soviet Union of this year require a concrete answer. There is only joint security." The EKU synod, which meets every 2 years, had on its agenda the report of the council chairman, a report from the church chancellery, and a series of further topics concerned with the development of church life and the work of Christians and church in society.

GDR URGES "SPEEDY" BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD241211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0036 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] United Nations/New York, 24 May (ADN) -- The GDR on Friday at the United Nations backed the speedy conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons. In a speech at the conclusion of the 3-week session of the UN Disarmament Commission in New York, Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and permanent UN Representative of the GDR, stated that the start-up of production of binary weapons announced by the United States would significantly impede the negotiations on a convention. The NATO decision on binary weapons had extraordinarily negative consequences for the security of Europe and the world. In view of this, the GDR regards it as even more urgent to commence negotiations on the formation of a chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe.

Harry Ott underlined that this year's session of the disarmament commission had brought about certain progress in the discussion of the decisive question of nuclear and conventional disarmament. The GDR delegation furthermore welcomed the fact that a substantial debate on the question of the curbing of the arms race at sea has begun. The GDR would in future continue to use, together with all forces of reason and realism, every chance, no matter how small, to counteract the tendency toward the constant increase in the danger of war.

POLAND PRESENTS STANCE ON SCIENCE CONTACTS

LD192052 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Bern, May 19: A member of the Polish delegation to the meeting of experts from 35 CSCE states discussing interpersonal contacts presented here today Poland's stance on international contacts in science and education. He said Poland backed the proposal put forward in Bern by socialist states on cooperation of youth movements and schools which spoke of the need to conclude and implement agreements on programmes of international contacts, including foreign language teaching programmes. He also drew attention to the need for direct contacts among UNESCO-associated high schools.

Poland also supports the socialist countries' proposal of developing contacts among universities and other higher schools, he said. We have already stressed many a time that restrictions in the development of contacts among scientists and scholars ran counter to the best-perceived interests of the whole humanity. The attempts to limit those contacts that regrettably are taking place are justified by various reasons. Strictly economic problems may and must be solved in tune with appropriate agreements on intellectual property, but we cannot tolerate political barriers that would stand in the way of scientific contacts, he added.

LEADERS ATTEND 24 MAY DEMONSTRATION IN SOFIA

AU241429 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0655 GMT on 24 May begins a live broadcast from Sofia's 9 September Square of the festive parade and rally by students, schoolchildren, and youth of Sofia to mark 24 May -- the Day of Slavonic Letters and Education and Culture.

Reporter Chavdar Stefanov first sets the scene for the annual celebration. He describes the changing of the guard in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum. At 0700 GMT "the party and state leaders walk into the tribune of the mausoleum led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and followed by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filopov, Dorbri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov."

As a trumpet fanfare is heard, Stefanov describes how "leaders of public, political, and mass organizations, and of creative unions, well-known Bulgarian creative figures, diplomats, and state figures have taken their places on the tribune. Stefanov then describes the start of the proceedings in the square, which commence with a performance by a choir and orchestra. The live relay ends at approximately 0705 GMT.

LEADERS ATTEND TU CENTRAL COUNCIL PLENUM

AU261826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] On 26 May in Sofia the 11th plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council took place. It was attended by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Petur Dyulgerov; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU. The plenum discussion related to the new labor code and the tasks of the Bulgarian Trade Union.

KUBADINSKI SPEAKS AT FATHERLAND FRONT SESSION

AU111007 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Report on speech delivered by Pencho Kubandinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, at a session of the Fatherland Front National Council, held at the National Assembly Hall in Sofia, 23 April]

[Excerpts] In this year, 1986, which is filled with important events, another date of great significance for our country's development and for the development of all our people is approaching. On 8 June 1986, general elections to the National Assembly will be held, elections for people's councils, mayors, councillors, and jurors in the okrug, and rayon courts of justice. Under the conditions of socialism, elections have always exerted a great political and ideological impact upon the life of our society. The great importance of the present elections, however, is determined by the fact that they are taking place at a turning point of our country's development, and at the same time -- under the circumstances of a complicated international situation, under the circumstances of an intense struggle for the preservation of peace in the world.

Under the present circumstances of the international situation, mankind, for the first time in its long history, is facing problems of fateful importance -- not only the problems of how to live in the future, but above all things -- the problem of survival. In the era of nuclear danger the interest of all mankind increasingly demands that a constructive and creative cooperation should be established among all states and peoples of our planet for the preservation of peace.

Imperialist forces, and U.S. imperialism first of all, stubbornly and violently resist social progress, strive to stop the advance of history. In these efforts the United States and NATO's aggressive circles are unleashing the arms race and are trying to disrupt the military-strategic balance of forces, to dictate their own conditions to the Soviet Union and to the other socialist countries, as well as to all those states which conduct an independent policy.

The subversive activities of American imperialism against the heroic country of Nicaragua and its Sandinist government are becoming increasingly insolent. This is complemented by a new manifestation of this adventurous policy, namely by the barbaric attack of the United States against free and independent Libya. This represents an unprecedented and overt act of state terrorism, a new, criminal act, which seriously threatens the peoples' peace and security.

The aggressive plans on "star wars" involving the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which is destined to ensure the possibility for the United States to carry out a first, unpunished nuclear strike, are particularly ominous.

In being aware of their great responsibility for the future of mankind, the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, counter the imperialist policy of tension with their own strategy of detente, good-neighborly relations, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence between the two social systems.

In the International Year of Peace the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact members are adopting a global peace offensive, aimed at the consolidation of security in Europe and the world, aimed at the elimination of nuclear threat. A brilliant confirmation of the unrelenting striving of the socialist countries for peace are the impressive initiativies of the Soviet side, contained in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals submitted on 15 January 1986 and in the other, subsequent proposals -- aimed at the construction of a world without wars and weapons.

With exceptional foresight and a profound analysis of the situation, the 27th CPSU Congress gave a scientifically based answer to the processes, taking place in the world. It demonstrated once more the peaceloving spirit of the Soviet state, whose strategic trend is devoted to the struggle against nuclear danger, to the struggle for disarmament, and to the preservation of peace.

From the rostrum of the 13th BCP Congress the full support of the Bulgarian Communists and of the entire Bulgarian people was once more strongly voiced in support of the consistent, peaceloving, Soviet policy. Our country directly links the unshakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria belongs to the united family of the socialist community of peoples to Soviet policy in successes in completing the construction of a developed socialist society, the speaker declared.

The BCP and our state have devoted and still devote great attention to our policy on the Balkan peninsula. Our country is the initiator of the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and together with Romania -- of the Balkans' transformation into a zone, free of chemical weapons.

This active policy of peace and good neighborliness constantly enhances the international prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The unity and cohesion of the socialist community member-countries even more increase the opportunity to successfully overcome difficulties in international relations. this unity, together with the creation of an optimally wide front of the peaceloving forces, represents a guarantee for the preservation of world peace.

FATHERLAND FRONT NATIONAL COUNCIL ISSUES DECISION

AU111006 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 86 p 1

["Decision of the Fatherland Front National Council" adopted at the session of the Fatherland Front National Council, held at the Sofia National Assembly Hall, 23 April]

[Text] The elections to the Ninth National Assembly scheduled for 8 June 1986 for people's councils, mayors, people's councillors in the mayors' offices, and jurors in the okrug and rayon courts of justice are of great political and ideological significance for our entire people, as well as for our country's development. These elections express in the most impressive manner the realities and the strength of socialist democracy and of the people's self-government. These elections will take place in an atmosphere of nationwide labor upsurge, and social activities aimed at the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, and devoted to an active struggle for the preservation of universal peace.

The 13th BCP Congress outlined the path for thorough changes in all sectors of life and mapped out the strategic trend for an accelerated, further construction of developed socialist society in our country, upon the basis of scientific-technical progress. The congress raised the Leninist, General April Line of the BCP to a higher level. This policy is linked to the indefatigable activities of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is its initiator, organizer, and close leader.

The Fatherland Front National Council, expressing the will of millions of Fatherland Front members, entirely supports the decisions of the BCP Congress and adopts them as its own program of action.

The elections are prepared and will be held under the inspiring impact of the 27th CPSU Congress, which marked the beginning of great historic changes in the life of Soviet society and of contemporary mankind as a whole. This congress represents a source of confidence, hope and of the people's ardent upsurge toward peace and social progress.

The Fatherland Front National Council most resolutely denounces the militarist policy of the United States aimed at the threat of nuclear war and at attempts against the sovereignty of independent and self-governing states, as well as the new, predatory act of state terrorism against Libya.

The Bulgarian people are now living with the decisions mapped out by the 13th BCP Congress and are working for the implementation of these decisions. The Bulgarian people strive for the upsurge of thier own country and, in fraternal cooperation and friendship with the peoples of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, they are advancing toward the forthcoming elections with confidence and optimism.

In order to ensure an examplary preparation for the elections in accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in accordance with the Election law, and in accordance with the political goals it pursues, the Fatherland Front National Council, having listened to the report read by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, and to the statements of the representatives of political parties, social organizations, and movements, adopts the following decision:

1. The Fatherland Front National Council accepts the proposal of the leaders of political and social organizations that joint candidates on behalf of the Fatherland Front should be proposed for the forthcoming elections as candidates for the posts of National Assembly deputies, people's councillors, mayors and jurors in okrug and rayon courts of justice.

The Fatherland Front National Council accepts the list of candidates submitted by the Fatherland Front on National Assembly deputies to the Ninth National Assembly.

The National Council entrusts the Bureau of the Fatherland Front National Council with making changes in the candidates list for National Assembly deputies, if necessary, in agreement with the central leading bodies of political and social organizations.

2. The political platform of the forthcoming elections is represented by the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress for the further, accelerated development of socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, for a better satisfaction of the comprehensive needs of the people, for the defense and consolidation of peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

3. The preparations and implementation of the elections is to be accomplished by the Fatherland Front under the leadership of the BCP and with the most active participation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], as well as of the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, and the other social organizations, and movements.

The okrug Fatherland Front committees, in cooperation with the leadership of other socialist organizations, and movements have the task of organizing a large-scale discussion of the candidacies for National Assembly deputies at meetings with the constituents in the respective election districts, with workers collectives, in educational institutions and within the army detachments.

Great attention is to be devoted at the rallies to meetings between the registered candidates and the population, and to the necessity of accepting the constituents, assignments.

4. During the election campaign the Fatherland Front is requested to implement the closest coordination and cooperation with the other social organizations and with the people's councils.

The political and cultural-mass work is to be subjected to the greatest task which implies that every Bulgarian citizen should become closely acquainted and familiar with the essence and spirit of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, to the task of mobilizing the working people in implementing these decisions. The election campaign must be most closely linked to the struggle to fulfill the 1986 national economic plan. It is the duty of every citizen to introduce the achievements of scientific-technical progress in his work, to improve production quality, and to ensure a strict organization, order, and discipline in every field of work.

The National Council proposes that the mass media expand broad activity in connection with the preparation for the election and for their implementation.

The Fatherland Front National Council expresses its deep conviction and confidence that the Bulgarian constituents will transform 8 June -- election day -- into a new manifestation of the moral-political and ideological unity and cohesion of the entire people around the Leninist April line of the BCP, into a triumph of socialist people's power and people's government.

For the sake of the bright future of our socialist motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- we are calling upon all constituents to vote for the candidates of the Fatherland Front.

DOYNOV, LUKANOV RETURN FROM MOSCOW MEETINGS

AU231834 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, returned from Moscow. During his five-day working visit to the Soviet Union, he held talks with Mr Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first vice-chairman of the U.S.S.R. council of Ministers, with the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers Mr Aleksey Antonov, Mr Yuriy Maslyukov, Mr Yakov Ryabov and Mr Ivan Silayev, with a number of ministers. The visit resulted in the signing of eleven intersectoral programmes for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, specialization and team work in the field of machine building and electronics for the period up to the year 2000.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow where he attended the latest meeting of the permanent representatiaves of the C.M.E.A. member countries.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES MOSCOW CITY CPSU DELEGATION

AU231451 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received today a delegation from the Moscow City CPSU Committee, led by its secretary Iliya Pisarev, which is visiting here for the "days of Moscow" in Sofia. During the conversation, which was conducted in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, information was exchanged on certain questions concerning the further (?enrichment) of Bulgarian-Soviet relations and of the comprehensive cooperation between the capitals of the two fraternal countries. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov acquainted the guests with the tasks which the Communists and all the workers of our country are solving in order to fulfill the instructions of the 13th BCP Congress. Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, and Vladimir Dementyev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, took part in the meeting.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH CUBA REPORTED

AU261723 Sofia BTA in English 1633 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Cuba were held here on May 23, 1986. The two sides to the consultations discussed the results of the regular and resumed 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the two countries, preparations for the U.N. 41st session and other matters of mutual interest.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU300500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I most sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of your re-election to the post of general secretary of the SED Central Committee.

I wish you good health and even greater, new successes in your highly responsible efforts devoted to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th SED Congress, in the further construction of a developed socialist society in the GDR.

I express the firm conviction that friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop and be intensified on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and socialist internationalism, in the interest of socialism and peace throughout the world.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU300539 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO BELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following message to the SED Central Committee:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the SED, we convey to you, the communists, and all working people of the GDR most sincere congratulations and best wishes.

In responding to a historical necessity, the political and organizational unity of the German workers class was restored on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. A political force was created, capable of mobilizing the masses in the struggle for the decisive rejection of the reactionary past, for overcoming the destruction of the war and Hitler fascism for an antifascist and democratic reorganization of the whole of social life in your country, for the development and successful progress of the first German workers and peasant state.

In creatively applying the teaching of Marxist, Engels, and Lenin, in fraternal cooperation with the CPSU and the USSR, as well as with the other socialist countries, the SED organized the people in building the foundations of socialism and is confidently leading the construction of a developed socialist society today. Under SED leadership, the GDR developed as a socialist state with a highly developed economy, a prospering culture, and great international prestige, the GDR was transformed into a solid mainstay of socialism and peace. Your party's 11th congress convincingly demonstrated the SED's strong links with the people. The SED is a vanguard detachment of the international Communist and workers movement. It considerably contributes to the cohesion of this movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We point out with great satisfaction the fully unanimity of ivews between the BCP and the SED on questions of socialist construction, on the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world. The traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples are constantly developing on this basis and being intensified.

On the occasion of your glorious anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, and to all communists and working people in the GDR, new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the further construction of a developed socialist society, in your beautiful homeland, as well as in our common struggle for socialism and peace.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

AU222043 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 22 May 86

["For a Prompt Harvesting of the Crops" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- The question of the prompt gathering in of the harvest and the implementation of the plan for agriculture was discussed at a meeting of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers with the participation of ministers, leaders of central departments and chairmen of the county agro-industrial unions.

It was noted that this year's climatic conditions as well as the dry spell will lead to the earlier ripening of the wheat and barly and their harvest will coincide with other farm tasks brooking no delay such as the gathering in of the grass fodder, the processing of the spring crops, irrigation, etc.

In this connection the Bureau of the Council of Ministers ruled for the respective departments to create the necessary organization and to control the work with the spring crops and the timely gathering in, purchasing, storing and use of the bread and fodder grain, of the fruit, vegetables and fodder crops. Special attention was paid to the use of all possibilities for obtaining high yields from all spring crops and for the timely resowing of the planned areas with second crops. An important task is to secure a maximum utilization of the green mass by means of silaging and making hay and hay flour which will create conditions for implementing the plan for stockbreeding.

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 on 22 May 86, in reporting the same meeting of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers, supplies the following additional information:

The need was emphasized for organizing the irrigation and watering of the agricultural crops from which the greatest effect could be obtained with the most sparing use of water from the reservoirs.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers severely reprimanded the following chairmen of okrug agro-industrial unions: Lyunko Yankulov, of Vidin; Yordan Savov, of Kyustendil; and Tolyo Tolev, of Yambol, for unsatisfactory work in the planting out of tobacco and peppers, and also Dimitur Bilimirchev, the direactor of the "Sila" in Yambol, for nonrhytimic execution of the plan for production and deliveries of irrigation and watering equipment to installations to be commissioned.

The attention of the chairmen of the various economic trusts was drawn to the need to take all necessary measures to quickly overcome the lagging behind and for the overall fulfillment of their obligations to the agricultural organizations regarding the deliveries of machines, spare parts, packaging materials, etc. The Committee for State and People's Control was charged with the task of organizing universal and continuous control of the execution of the tasks relating to the bringing in and utilization of the harvest.

ATANASOV RECEIVES PRC ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

AU271906 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] On 27 May Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Lu Dong, chairman of China's State Economic Commission. The talk focused on Bulgaria's experience in economic management. They also discussed the possibilities of expanding economic relations between the two countries.

NEED FOR PROGRESS URGED AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU231122 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 May 86 p 5

[Anastasiya Ivanova article: "A Businesslike Dialogue Is Necessary"]

[Text] The regular 39th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of the armed forces and weapons in central Europe, has begun in Vienna. For 12 years now the 19 participating countries have been making efforts to reach an agreement on reducing the military confrontation on the old continent. Unfortunately, so far there have been no concrete results and the talks are practically deadlocked.

This is a result of the differences in the two negotiating sides' approaches. While the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, are consistently striving for effective steps to limit arms and armed forces and or disarmament, their NATO partners are mainly looking for propaganda effects and indeed hinder the successful development of the talks. Evidence of this situation is the fact that during the last, 38th round, the socialist countries made two proposals which clearly demonstrated their willingness to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement, with reality and the interests of all interested sides being borne in mind. These proposals took under consideration many of the earlier requirements of the West, and directly appeal to begin drafting the draft agreement. Soberly noting the devlopment of the international situation, the Warsaw Pact countries propose a gradual reduction of the armed forces and their arms in stages. The implementation of these initiatives would not only help to reduce the military confrontation in the center of Europe, but would also advance the process of detente, strengthen confidence, and reduce tension in the international arena. The real position of the NATO states is fundamentally different. Not only have they not responded to the appeal for a flexible and constructive approach in solving problems, they have also assumed the radically unsuitable and ultimative position -- "All or noting at all." Their statements predominantly served the goals of propaganda, meaninglessly repeating old statements already rejected by time. It is absolutely clear that such a position does not lead to progress. If the Western partners want their words about a sincere effort to break the deadlock to sound credible, they must also demonstrate the readiness to seek further compromise solutions. Understanding this significant fact would open up the possibility of beginning a businesslike dialogue, for which the socialist countries are ready, as they have been until now. It is expected that the important initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 18 April, related to significantly reducing all components of the ground forces and tactical aviation, as well as nuclear arms for operational-tactical purposes in the region from the Atlantic to the Urals, will add to the dynamics of the talks. If the Western countries show good will, this initiative could give a new impetus to the Vienna talks dealing with the region of central Europe.

GENERAL SECRETARY HUSAK VISITS POLAND 27 MAY

Leave for Warsaw

LD270929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 27 May 86

[Text Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, left today at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the State Council, for a friendly working visit to the Polish People's Republic.

He is accompanied by deputy chairmen of the federal government; Jaromir Obzina, chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development; Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Jaroslav Macek, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the party's Central Committee; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the president of the Republic; and Frantisek Chlad, deputy departmental head of the party's Central Committee.

Seeing off Comrade Gustav Husak at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member of the party's Central Committee; Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party's Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior.

Returns to Prague

LD272344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned to Prague tonight from the friendly working visit of the Polish People's Republic that he carried out on the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

At Ruzyne Airport he was welcomed by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes; CPCZ Central Committee candidate Presidium members Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra; party Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; Central Committee department head Michal Stefanak; Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Vaclavik, and Federal Minister of Interior Vratislav Vajnar.

In honor of Gustav Husak, Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner at which the two representatives delivered speeches. They highly praised the course of today's talks which confirmed the unity of views and the determination of both parties to continue in the intensive development of mutual relations. They pointed to the importance of regular summit meetings that bring important impetus to the development of mutual cooperation. They also emphasized that today's meeting, which is taking place in an important period for the advancement of socialist countries, will contribute to the reinforcement of traditional CSSR-Polish contacts.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the firm will of the two sides to continue to reinforce CSSR-Polish friendship and alliance, deepen cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between Czechoslovakia and Poland and the people of the two fraternal countries.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski also expressed the conviction that a consistent fulfillment of the long-term program of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland up the year 2000 will make a significant contribution to the acceleration of socioeconomic advancement of the two countries and will be a significant contribution to the reinforcement of the unity of the socialist community and to the joint struggle of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community and to the joint struggle of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community for averting the danger of war and the reinforcement of peace.

RUDE PRAVO ON NATO CHEMICAL-WEAPONS DECISION

LD240722 Prague CTK in English 0600 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Prague May 24 (CTK) -- The NATO decision on chemical weapons "will lead to a further escalation of military tension and will deteriorate prospects for constructive arms control talks", RUDE PRAVO said on Saturday.

In a comment on Thursday's approval by the NATO Defence Planning Committee of U.S. plans to start producing binary chemical weapons, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily said that in view of the approval being one of the conditions the U.S. Congress set for releasing funds on the production of these weapons, the Pentagon was given the green light to carry out its plans for a chemical arms build-up and for deploying these weapons in some NATO member states and close to the Czechoslovak border.

One of the motives of the initiators of the decision was obviously to block Soviet disarmament proposals and also the joint initiative of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the SED and SPD for establishing a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The Brussels decision is an insult to the peaceloving public, to all who want the future world to be a world free of the threat of weapons of mass destruction, RUDE PRAVO said, and stressed that "we reject this decision and we shall do all we can for mankind to enter the third millenium free of the risk both of nuclear and chemical weapons".

WITHDRAWAL OF SRV UNITS FROM CAMBODIA VIEWED

AU271030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 86 p 7

[Commentary by Jiri Roskot, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Hanoi: "An Act of Goodwill"]

[Text] As was announced in Phnom Penh and Hanoi on Wednesday [21 May], additional units of Vietnamese volunteers will be withdrawn from Kampuchea in the next few days on the basis of an agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV. This will concern Army Corps No 98, which has successfully fulfilled its internationalist duty in the border areas of southwest Kampuchea in the defense of the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The forthcoming withdrawal of units is already the fifth of its kind since 1982. It is based on the declaration of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries of February 1983, which foresees annual withdrawals of units, taking into consideration the security situation in Kampuchea. Thousands of subversionists have been rendered harmless and deprived of large amounts of weapons and ammunition. The subsequent reinforcement of Kampuchea's western border with Thailand, from where the detachments of Khmer reaction used to undertake their incursions, has further dramatically weakened their position.

The enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are now betting on small groups of subversionists that from time to time attempt to intimidate the population at some places of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to destabilize the atmosphere of peaceful construction in the country.

The combat capability of the revolutionary Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea continues to grow. People's Kampuchea is taking further steps towards its gradual reconstruction. The people's government enjoys the support of the population. These facts establish prerequisites for the return home of additional units of Vietnamese volunteers. It is also an act of goodwill on the part of the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV, which firmly pursue the policy of dialogue in Southeast Asia with the aim of peacefully resolving all disputed issues, establishing favorable political and economic relations between the countries of Indochina and the countries of ASEAN, and ensuring lasting peace in the region.

CRITICISM OF ARTICLE ON FORMALISM EXAMINED

AU130742 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Vojtech Vesely in the "Open Platform" column: "Against Formalism -- Under a Blanket?"]

[Excerpts] Everyone in the prty will surely agree that nothing weakens party work as palpably as formalism. This statement would be endorsed even by those who have an evident tendency toward manifestations of formalism or who at least "peacefully coexist" with them in practical life. They "fight" against formalism in words, in clamorous phrases that split the ears, but in reality they do not reduce paper-shuffling by even one report or statement. Primary organizations are supposed to "fit" their multifaceted, immensely needed political activity into these conditions. We might say that they perceive even the struggle against formalism as something to be done pro forma...

It is high time that we start taking the struggle against elements of formalism in the party's activity seriously and, above all, that we take practical steps against it. Comrade G. Husak's report at last year's 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stated clearly: "It is not rare even in the party that we come across differences in the implementation of resolutions, tolerance of shortcomings, and expressions of formalism. It is necessary to wage a more vigorous struggle against them, to rouse the energy of party organizations and the working people in order to overcome them."

It is gratifying that there are comrades among us, Communists, who will not only underline such ideas in their notebooks to have them constantly before their eyes, but who will also ponder them and will confront these requirements with the reality they see around themselves or in their own activity. They do not hesitate when they reach the conclusion that it is necessary to speak out in the interest of improving poor work.

One of those comrades is Anton Medved, chairman of the CPSL street organization No 21 in Banska Bystrica. His article "Formalism -- Scourge of Party Work" was published by RUDE PRAVO, on its page carrying contributions to the precongress discussion. Because of its valuable stimuli, PRAVDA also reprinted the article. Its only flaw was the generalization of individual occurrences, its lack of concreteness. Anton Medved expressed doubts about the fate of all kinds of evaluation sheets, personal descriptions, and reports, which he believes are not always of practical value and do not always promote or enhance the gathering of information by party bodies and organizations or their other activities. Indeed, these findings are not flattering. But there can be no doubt that the author of the article did not invent them.

However, even less flattering is the fact that at one CPSL district conference the PRAVDA editorial office was criticized for having published this contribution. The justification for the criticism was that mistakes in our own work must be dealt with through internal party channels. Listening to this argument, we first thought that we did not hear right, but this is how it was entered even in the protocol of that session.

No one can be denied his own point of view on an issue of such urgency as the danger of formalism and the mention of combatting it. However, it is hard to picture the struggle against formalism being waged, as it were, "under a blanket." Should we follow the example of the holy church, which really, as a matter of principle, never brings to public light even the smallest amount of "dirt?" I believe, on the contrary, that the exponents of various types of formalism only fear that someone might point his finger at them in public and call them by their right name. Regrettably, it is precisely this type of specific struggle against bureaucracy and flogging of dead horses of which we are still short. But how can we make a transition to specific forms when a warning finger is raised even when a relatively vague mention, addressed to no one specific is made, of signs or the threat of formalism in party work? General references that are applicable everywhere -- and, for that very reason, nowhere -- will not help us. This is shown by practical experience.

In the political report to the 27th CPSU Congress Comrade M. Gorbachev called for riding oneself of the "habit of speaking vaguely and the fear of exposing the actual state of affairs." I think that we need not look for a better solution to the problem under discussion.

POLICE REPORTEDLY SEARCH DISSIDENT PASTOR'S HOME

AU261843 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 26 (AFP) -- Police searched the house of dissident evangelical Pastor Jan Dus for 22 hours, confiscating several documents and personal papers, the Committee for the Defence of the Persecuted (VONS) said here Monday.

Mr. Dus is a signatory to Charter 77, the human rights document drafted by some 700 Czechoslavak intellectuals in 1977. VONS said six policemen went to his home in Neratovice in central Bohemia at 8 a.m. on May 20 and left at six o'clock the following morning having compiled an inventory of everything they took, including letters dating back several years. VONS said the research at Mr. Dus' house was the second in two months adding that police had also searched the home of his mother, Mrs. Anna Dusova.

The statement said police had begun legal proceedings against the 55-year-old self-styled pastor, who is accused of "having harmed the interests of the state abroad." According to VONS steps have been taken against Mr. Dus to punish him for writing a protest letter to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, accusing the police of forging a document insulting to the head of state in an attempt to discredit Charter 77.

IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV MEETING ON CPSU CONGRESS HELD

AU111002 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Aktiv Meeting on the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Bratislava -- Well-substantiated lectures of CPSU Central Committee lecturers on the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress in developing the theory and practice of building socialism resounded at yesterday's [28 April] ideological aktiv meeting in Bratislava.

The meeting organized by the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee for the party's lecturer corps. Jan Skoda, CPSL Central Committee department head, was present on the occasion. Sergey Rogachov, director of the Scientific Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on the "New Edition of the CPSU Program -- the Program of a Planned and Comprehensive Improvement of Socialism and of the Fight for Peace and Social Progress." Nikolay Sonnov, secretary of the CPSU's Cheliabinsk Oblast Committee, spoke about the main tasks of ideological work in activating the human factor and in shaping the harmoniously developed and socially active personality. The aktiv meeting continued with a discussion on the topical issues of the practical realization of conclusions adopted by the summit session of Soviet Communists.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET, EAST BLOC AMBASSADORS

USSR Envoy Lomakin

LD272130 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] In the Cernin Palace in Prague today, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Viktor Lomakin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, and Vasiliy Svein, director of the Fourth European Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

They discussed matters connected with all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and their joint activity in the international arena.

East Bloc Envoys

LD262022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] In the Cernin Palace in Prague today, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Bulgarian Ambassador Petur Danailov, Hungarian Ambassador Cornel Panzaru, Polish Charge d'Affaires Tadeusz Rudolf, and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Igor Cherkasov.

He told them about the tasks of Czechoslovak foreign policy following the 17th CPCZ Congress, emphasizing that this policy was aimed at improving the international climate, achieving detente, stopping the arms race, and at disarmament. In a comradely talk, they went on to discuss the most important issues of the international situation, and stressed the common determination of the Warsaw Pact member-states to promote the preservation of world peace, the consolidation of international security, and increased cooperation between states.

JANAK RECEIVES SARATOV OBLAST CPSU DELEGATION

LD262302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee President and leading secretary of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee, received a delegation of the Saratov Oblast CPSU Committee in Bratislava today, headed by Aleksandr Khomyakov, first secretary of the Saratov Oblast Party Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee. He told the delegation about the current tasks and prospects for the economic development of the region in the coming period.

During its stay in the West Slovak Region the delegation will visit industrial plants, agricultural enterprises, and scientific research institutes, where it will exchange experience with the working people on implementing economic and political tasks.

FRG NAVAL SHIP VIOLATES TERRITORIAL WATERS

LD271655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG has leveled a protest with the FRG authorities against the violation of GDR territorial waters by an auxiliary vessel of the FRG Federal Navy. On 25 May 1986 the tugboat Spiekeroog, number A 1452, penetrated the territorial waters of the GDR in the area to the east of the Island of Ruegen.

The FRG ship illegally penetrated up to 3.6 km into GDR territorial waters twice, between 12.15 and 17.00 [as heard]. Such actions are a violation of the norms of international law and are in contradiction of the principles of the development of interstate relations.

FISCHER HUNGARY'S VARKONYI PRESENT TOASTS

Fischer's Speech

AU200907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 86 p 2

[Toast by Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, at dinner for Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister for foreign affairs in the Unter Den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 13 May]

[Text] Dar Comrade Peter Varkonyi, dar Comrade Julianna, dear Hungarian comrades and friends: First I want to most cordially welcome you once again, dear Comrade Varkonyi and all your comrades. We are always pleased to be together with good friends, in particular since you represent a country with which we have been most closely allied for decades.

It is 6 months since the friendly meeting of Comrades Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar. Your visit is a welcome opportunity to note which achievements have been made since then and what has to be done in the future.

The SED and the MSZMP and our two states regard above all the unshakable militant community with the CPSU and the country of Lenin as the pledge for a further prosperous advance. The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are firmly anchored in the socialist community.

They fraternally fulfill their duty and take their strength from membership in the Warsaw Pact and from deepening the socialist economic integration, which will acquire a completely new quality with the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress Until the Year 2000.

Your visit, dear Comrade Varkonyi, takes place at a time that is very eventful for the GDR. It is marked by the resutls of the 11th SED Congress. which presented a vivid, successful balance sheet on the achievements for the well-being of the people and the securing of peace since the 10th party congress. Its fundamental resolutions outline the tasks to be solved by 1990, actually by the year 2000. The idea that the increasing attraction and strength of socialism make peace more secure was a central theme of the party congress. The German worker-peasant state is serious about the responsibility resulting from the teaching of history that never again must a war emanate from German soil but only peace.

In our talks today we unfortunately had to note that in contrast to the hopes of all people the arms race is to be continued in an unabated and even accelerated way and is to be expanded into space. With the U.S. star wars program there is an increasing danger that the future of mankind will slip from the politicians' control and be given up to the functioning of automated military-technological systems. The aggression against Libya demonstrated how swiftly today a policy of purposeful confrontation can turn into a military provocation directly threatening world peace.

It is the most urgent task of the present to preserve peace through deeds of mankind and to avert above all the danger of a missile-nuclear arms war. It is easy for anyone to convince himself who is acting in this way and who lacks the political will for substantial progress in arms limitation and in the interest of improving the international situation. Therefore it is no wonder that the peace concept of the allied socialist states submitted to the world public in so many initiatives is met with the unanimous approval of peace-loving people. The grand program of the USSR to enter the third millenium free of nuclear arms, to which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev added important new proposals from the rostrum of our party congress, is socialism's alternative to imperialism's course of war. At the same time these offers of realism and reason clearly show that the socialist states do not claim greater security than the other side but -- and this shall be known everywhere -- will not accept a lower degree of security either.

For the GDR it can be stated here once again: For us these programs are guidelines of our actions. We proceed from the fact that it is possible to return to detente in international relations if all the forces of peace, all opponents of war, unite their efforts.

It is with this goal in mind that we conduct the dialogue for peace and businesslike cooperation in our bilateral relations just as in the international organizations and at multilateral conferences. The efforts within the framework of the United Nations and the CSCE process are of particular importance in this connection.

The words of recognition spoken by the foreign guests at the 11th party congress about the continuous peace policy of our states encourage us to further advance on the path that has been taken.

Dear Comrade Varkonyi, dear-Hungarian friends: Also in the Hungarian People's Republic Karl Liebknecht's prophecy on 17 November 1912 at the Budapest peace demonstration that socialism will win over the people under the sign of happiness, peace, and freedom of all people has become reality. Today Hungary is a stable socialist state having a modern industry and an efficient agriculture and enjoying a high international esteem. With sympathy and recognition we watch the industrious work of the Hungarian working people to fulfill the demanding tasks of the 13th MSZMP Congress. We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Hungarian comrades, much success also in the future.

Our alliance is firm and permanent. It was forged in the struggles of the German and Hungarian workers class and its parties struggles that are rich in tradition. In particular the names of the two great workers leaders Ernst Thaelmann and Bela Kun, the 100th anniversaries of whose birth we will jointly commemorate this year, stand for that.

The fraternal cooperation between our parties and states also acts as a beacon for the further socialist construction of our countries. The meetings between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Janos Kadar have always provided a durable stimulus for the universal development of all our relations, and this is the case with last October's meeting too.

The Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Until the Year 2000 signed at this meeting is of utmost importance. It contains demanding tasks aimed at increasing the efficiency of both national economies and the acceleration of scientific-technological progress. Its joint purposeful implementation will benefit our two peoples and contribute to strengthening the socialist community and increasing the international attraction of real socialism.

And now, dear comrades, I ask you to drink with me

-- To the close Marxist-Leninist fraternal alliance of our two parties and
-- To the unbreakable friendship and fruitful cooperation of both states and peoples,
-- To the well-being of their leading representatives, Comrades Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar,
-- To your health, dear Comrade Julianna Varkonyi, dear Comrade Peter Varkonyi, and to the well-being of all comrades and friends present here!

Varkonyi's Speech

AU200937 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 86 p 2

[Toast by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, at dinner given in his honor by Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs, in the Under Den Linden Palace in East Berlin on 13 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Minister, dear Comrade Mrs Fischer, dear comrades:

Allow me to thank you very cordially on behalf of my wife and my colleagues as well as on my own behalf for the invitation, the cordial reception, and the hospitality granted to us since our arrival.

We have come to your capital to exchange views with you on our foreign political efforts to eliminate the dangers threatening peace, to promote international detente, and to strengthen the fruitful and manifold cooperation between our countries. On the basis of our negotiations, conducted in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, I can note with pleasure and satisfaction that our views and efforts are identical on all main questions. In this way we can completely fulfill the aims of our visit.

The socialist German state has successful years behind it -- the 11th SED Congress also recently reported on that. Both the balanced development of the GDR national economy, which was also maintained under unfavorable international conditions, and the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the working people have gained recognition among your friends and respect among your adversaries. As a result of your successes and your active foreign policy in the cause of peace and international progress, your international esteem has continued to grow. With its resolutions your party congress laid down the tasks for continuing its successful path. It is our sincere wish that you and the working people of the friendly GDR will successfully fulfill the set tasks.

Dear comrades: In our country the 13th MSZMP Congress last year determined the tasks of building socialism in Hungary. We are working to implement this program which has the clear support of our people. Our efforts are aimed at increasing the dynamics in our economic affairs. To this end we are modernizing the structure of our economy and the mechanism of its management.

We guarantee the participation of the working collectives in decisionmaking, and we are strengthening the independence and responsiblity of the enterprises. We are convinced that we can fulfill our tasks through consistent and purposeful work. In our efforts we base ourselves above all on cooperation with the friendly CEMA countries -- among them the GDR.

We can note with satisfaction that the relations between our countries are reaching a high level, that they are developing in accordance with the interests of our people and are efficiently promoting the successful socialist construction work in both countries. The regular meetings between the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties, Comrade Janos Kadar and Comrade Erich Honecker, represent a stimulus for deepening our cooperation. The Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Until the year 2000 signed at the end of last year in Budapest is a stable basis for shaping our economic relations. The coordination of the national economic plans for the years 1986-90 and the long-term trade agreement ensure that there will be a continuous expansion of our goods exchange, just as in the past years. The working plan of cultural and scientific cooperation, which is also valid for the next 5 years, provides a suitable framework for the two peoples to become mutually acquainted with each other's progressive intellectural heritage and current achievements and for enriching the socialist culture in both countries. There are also good conditions for the closer development of relations in other areas of social life. I want to assure you that we on our side will do everything in the spirit of our joint principles and aims to implement the set tasks, further develop cooperation, and deepen the friendship between our peoples.

Dear comrades: Our present meeting takes place in an international situation in which the irresponsible attitude of the extreme imperialist circles endangers world peace. As the recent aggression of the United States against Libya well demonstrates they are doing everything to force back the process of international detente and eliminate its results. Thus the effects of the encouraging start of Geneva are -- temporarily -- not able to develop fully. The ever new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community are again and again rejected by the United States and its NATO allies or are not answered in a businesslike way. Although for all realistically thinking people, and we include the soberly thinking circles of the capitalist countries, here, it is clear that the peace of our continent and all mankind can only be guaranteed through detente, disarmament, and increased trust, and through the mutally advantageous development of international cooperation.

From this point of view the statements and proposals adopted or confirmed at the 17th CPSU Congress and that have been supplemented since then by other initiatives are of a world political significance. Together with the peace-loving mankind we support the offensive work of the Soviet Union to avert the danger of war, and reduce tensions, as well as its highly significant proposals.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact states the Hungarian People's Republic is doing all it can to reduce international tension. We strengthen our cooperation with our friends, and continue the dialogue with the Western countries in order to contribute to improving the international atmosphere and to increasing trust. We actively participate in the work of the international forums. We highly assess the foreign political efforts of our friends in the GDR which go in the same direction.

We attribute great importance to the most important forum of coordinating our aims and efforts, the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. I can assure you that we will do everything we can to ensure that the forthcoming meeting in Budapest will be successful and momentous. I am convinced that the results of this significant meeting will contribute to implementing our noble and peaceful aims.

Dear Comrade Fischer, dear friends: Once again I wholeheartedly thank you for the friendly reception granted to us in your capital, which is being further and further developed and is becoming more and more beautiful. I am convinced that also our present meeting will contribute to further developing the manifold cooperation of our countries, to implementing our joint tasks and to further deepening the friendship between our peoples.

In the spirit of this thought I raise my glass

-- To the further successes of the GDR and the well-being of its people,

-- To the further strengthening of the friendship between our parties, governments, and people,

-- To the well-being of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker,

-- To the well-being of our dear hosts, Comrade Margit Fischer and Comrade Oskar Fischer, as well as to the well-being of all our friends in the GDR.

FISCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH TUNISIA'S MESTIRI

AU270731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [8 May] Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, received Tunisian State Secretary Mahmoud Mestiri for a friendly talk.

During the exchange of views both politicians expressed their concern about the aggravated international situation. They sopke to achieve a change for the better in world affairs. The "Spirit of Geneva" must be preserved. State Secretary Mestiri agreed with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer that the Soviet initiatives for the elimination of all nuclear arms and for disarmament are constructive steps to bring about peaceful international relations and security.

The partners in the talk agreed that aggressive actions such as those conducted against Tunisia and Libya are a means of solving problems but represent acts that cannot be justified by anything and must be condemned.

It is necessary to settle controversies and conflicts such as the Middle East conflict through peaceful means. Attempts by certain imperialist circles to use individual acts of terror as a cause to slander other states and peoples, threaten them militarily, and attack them must be resolutely rejected.

The partners in the talk praised the high level of bilateral relations achieved and reaffirmed the interest of their states in constantly further deepening them.

FISCHER ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR AFRICAN ENVOYS

LD262048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- The friendly relations between the GDR and the African states are developing on the firm basis of coinciding interests. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed in Berlin on Monday [26 May].

He was giving a banquet for the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of African states and the representatives of African liberation movements on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the founding of the OAU and the day of liberation of Africa.

The trusting cooperation for shaping a world of peace and security for all states has proven itself. Fischer expressed the conviction that this cooperation will be shaped even more closely in the future.

In his address, Oskar Fischer referred to the policy of arms build-up, confrontation, and state terrorism being continued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and the danger of war emanating from it. He condemned the military attack on Libya and the most recent attacks on Frontline States in southern Africa.

The foreign minister recalled the GDR's tried-and-tested policy, confirmed by the 11th SED Congress, which aims at cooperation between all peace-loving forces, regardless of their social order or of political and ideological differences, in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. In this connection, he paid tribute to the constructive initiatives of the USSR and the member-states of the Warsaw Pact of the Nonalighed Movement and the OAU, and to the growing peace movement in all parts of the world. He emphasized that ending the arms race, renouncing confrontation, and creating a comprehensive system of international security will create favorable preconditions for overcoming the serious economic problems of the African Continent.

Oskar Fischer reiterated the GDR's readiness to deepen cooperation with the African states and people in full accordance with the solidarity appeal by the 11th SED Congress, in order to end the aggression against Angola and the other liberated states, and for the independence of Namibia and the elimination of the apartheid system. The support for the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization will be continued.

Berhanu Jember, Ethiopia's ambassador to the GDR, expressed gratitude on behalf of the African heads of mission for the high regard given to the exertions of the African states and people in the struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress. He stated that in view of the intensification of the aggressive actions directed against its member-states, the OAU will stand even more resolutely for the elimination of apartheid and the independence of Namibia.

He stated that it is paradoxical that enormous resources are spent on the arms race, while millions of people are dying as a result of poverty and hunger. "Therefore, we are again using this forum to call -- on behalf of the millions of suffering children and old people -- on all freedom-loving and peace-loving people to take measures together to ensure that the present senseless arms build-up is ended and the resources are devoted to programs and projects which serve the well-being of mankind."

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WITH PRC HOLDS SESSION

LD261647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- The GDR-PRC Economic Committee today began its second session in Berlin. The delegations are led by Guenther Wyschofsky and Qin Zhongda, chairman of the two sides of the Economic Committee and ministers of chemical industry of the two countries. PRC Ambassador to the GDR Me Xusheng took part in the session.

The first day of discussions saw a detailed exchange of opinion on the economic development of the two countries and on the state and prospects of bilateral economic relations. Minister Wyschofsky explained the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on economic strategy up to the year 2000. He said the GDR is in favor of further deepening economic and technological cooperation with the PRC by making use of the opportunities available in many spheres and by giving them an increasingly long-term character.

The two ministers paid tribute to the conclusion in July 1985 of the long-term trade and tariffs agreement for 1986-90, saying that this agreement is an important foundation for the realization of further economic cooperation. Qin Zhongdo, leader of the PRC Government delegation, described the course and decisions of the fourth session of the Fourth PRC National Peoples's Congreess, [as received] dwelling in particular on the tasks for economic development in the current 5-year-plan period and on the state of reform of the economic system.

In the course of the session, the guests will also visit industrial facilites in the GDR in order to familiarize themselves with the technology, technical level, and the capabilities of the GDR economy in the spheres which are of significance for the further expansion of cooperation.

MEETING HELD ON AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU061700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Berlin -- On Thursday [24 April] in Berlin Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, reaffirmed the close solidarity of the GDR citizens with the people of Afghanistan in its just struggle to defend national independence and democratic achievements.

At a joint event of the committee and the Embassy of Afghanistan in the GDR on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution in the Hindu Kush, Kurt Seibt referred to the solidarity appeal of the 11th SED Congress in which the proposal of the Afghan Government for a political solution to bring about peace and security in the region are welcomed.

He recalled that since the April Revolution, 30 special planes of the Interflug airline have brought urgently needed solidarity goods to Kabul, above all medicines, educational materials, and food for children. In training cadres and in the care for wounded patriots, Afghanistan is also supported by solidarity donations from GDR citizens. Kurt Seibt expressed the certainty that the ties of friendship will further develop and deepen.

Abdul Wahid Baba Jan, ambassador of Afghanistan to the GDR, reported on the achievements made in a sacrificial struggle in the democratic reshaping and on the peaceful foreign policy of his country. He expressed thanks to the SED, the Government and all the people of the GDR for the help and support.

At the end of the meeting the documentary film of the German film corporation "Afghanistan 1362 rpt 1362. Recollections of a Trip" was shown.

COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION HOLDS CONGRESS

Leaders Attend

LD231006 Budapest MTI in English 0837 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- As already reported, the Eleventh Congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) began in Budapest Friday with the participation of 910 congress delegates. In addition to the delegates over 200 invited guests attentively followed the work of the congress. Seated in the Presidium the first day were Gyorgy Lazar chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Sandor Gaspar president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Csaba Hamori first secretary of the Central Committee of KISZ, Laszlo Marothy deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, all members of the Political Committee, Istvan Horvath secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Vkktor Mishin first secretary of the Central Committee of the All Federation Lenin Communist Youth Union of the USSR (Komsomol), Walid Masri president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and Josef Skala president of the International Union of Studebts (IUS).

Istvan Szandtner, secretary of the Central Committee of KISZ, in ;his opening address stressed that Hungarian public opinion was following the work of the congress with interest and expectations, that the success of the exchange of views could contribute to solving important tasks that society faces, and for this reason all responsible citizens were sincerely interested and involved.

Following that Csaba Hamori took the floor.

Hamori Speaks at Congress

LD231021 Budapest MTI in English 0840 GMT 23 May 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) - At the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) beginning in Budapest Friday, the verbal report of the Central Committee was presented by Csaba Hamori, first secretary. Among other things, he stated:

"All the peoples of the earth are interested in attainment of a common objective, the prevention of nuclear war. The decisive majority of young people consider peace and detente to be personal causes. The peace program proposed by the USSR is the program of youth, who live with the hope that the young generation will be able to live a nuclear weapon-free world.

In discussing the tasks facing Hungarian society he stressed, "Our own development and the changes in the world economy both require new replies. We want the years to come to be ones of livening up. The 13th congress of our party marked this as the target of economic development and this is what was set down in the Seventh Five Year Plan, too. We must devote all of our energy to finding a solution to our problems that is valid on long term. Our tasks are grouped into a complex, highly demanding system of objectives: to liven up the economy, further improve upon relations of equilibrium, to tangibly raise living standards, and to do all this with a moderate inflation rate and full employment.

Csaba Hamori, following an analysis of certain damaging phenomena which can be found among the youth, i.e. alcohol, and of the tasks in the struggle against them, stated:

"While still students, young people must be educated to know that they are being counted on here, that their opinion counts. Society needs ambitious, prepared young people who yearn for success. It is natural that turning new and refreshing thoughts into reality requires money. But it it untenable for a lack of forints to become a constant force of rejection.

Today's working youth are the most active generation of recent decades, he stressed. According to statistics, two out of every three young people take extra work since they need every forint they can learn. Opportunities for extra work should not abe restricted, but we should help so that energetic, twenty-odd year olds who are ready to act, not be turned into tired, burned out thirty or forty year olds.

He treated the issue of obtaining a home as one of the most important problems of the young people. The price of a home is vastly higher than earnings possibilities, and there are many people who do not even see a chance to get a home of their own.

"In the position of the youth organization a situation must be created in which, with a period of preliminary saving, satisfactory in size and time, people who require it should be able to get a home.

"For the young generation KISZ is an important place to meet with the ideals and values of socialism, stated Csaba Hamori, stressing: "Societal development has brought new conflicts and tension to the surface. There are a number of signs that the new phenomena of the 1980's have bewildered a part of the young people. They do not experience what they have learned about socialism in all aspects of everyday life. The socialism which evolved in the past decade has become re-valuated. Restratifications of values are always accompanied by loud debate. The task of our union is to be a sure hinterland for young people who think politically in a responsible way and seek new courses.

"KISZ is a unified political union operating as the youth organization of the party. The union is a link between the party and the youth. It relays the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, it interprets its aspirations among the youth, and at the same time exposes the features and problems characteristic of the young generation.

In past years there has been a great deal of debate on the work of our youth union. There are many who have criticized us, from many aspects, often justly. I am convinced that a one-sided self-criticism would not be a worthy manner of evaluating the past five years either, though. Our work has yielded many lasting if not always spectacular results. KISZ members have always been ready to sacrifice in building the country, and this is just as true for today.

"In the past five years the internal life of our union has become more democratic. We are endeavouring to have all preparation for decision take place with the broadest possible participation on the part of the members, and for decision-making itself to receive a greater publicity.

At the same time, among certain strata of the youth they are unable to strengthen their influence, while in many places they cannot even maintain it. The fact that membership continued to rise in the past five years is only an apparent conradiction. Unfortunately, at the same time the high moral and political requirements proclaimed by KISZ appeared to less of an extent in everyday practice. This disrupted balance must be restored as quickly as possible. Where the high level of organizaton is not accompanied by a proportionate political prestige, there, in the future KISZ will be unable to fulfill its calling.

The practice characteristic of today must be terminated and we must set up a new system of requirements for members. It must demand commitment from all and set up objectives that put us to the test.

Speaking on the aspirations of KISZ to rejuvinate itself, Csaba Hamori stated that they have been accompanied by lively political debate over past months. "The most heated debate concerned the issue of an age limit on admittance. There were some people who interpreted this to mean that KISZ, it is said, wanted to get rid of its older members. We openly and sincerely declare the KISZ needs its over-thirty members. The experience of the older generation in public life and their work in the organization is valuable for the union. But the age limit on admission also raises a demand: It forces everyone to make a decision before the age of 26 - does he/she want to be a KISZ member or not, does he/she accept our requirements and objectives or not.

Then Csaba Hamori stipulated: "It continues to be essential for KISZ to take a share in production and economic projects and therefore our work and actions must be organized so that the KISZ members receive clear, understandable tasks that mobilize them to action. The acceleration of the economy, the advance of reform processes, realization of the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan are to the interests of the youth.

In an analysis of life in the movement for young people of various ages and occupations, Csaba Hamori pointed out: "The greatest changes in the methods and forms of activity have to be made among students in secondary school. Today, membership in KISZ does not mean much to the majority of the students. Our objective is to create a student movement in the schools, which a stronger profiled KISZ that raises higher level requirements, would give an impetus to. Activity in the KISZ organs must be aimed principally at giving a form that is a positive experience, for the young people to meet with politics and the objectives of our party in this way.

In most of the universities and colleges the prestige and influence of KISZ has declined in past years. The union should continue to be the sole political youth organization of the students and young teachers. It should become the dominant but not the exclusive factor in the youth movement. Alongside it there should be other organizational opportunities for university and college youth. Organizationally independent professional and cultural circles, clubs and associations structured on the principle of self-government are required. Our objective is clear: We must win over the intellectuals of the future for socialism and the policy of the party.

Nemeth Addresses Session

LD231531 Budapest MTI in English 1356 GMT 23 May 86

[All quotations as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, addressed the congress of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) Friday in Budapest. He pointed out:

"Our party highly appreciates the commitment of the membership, activists and officials of the youth union, and their acceptance of reponsibility in work, learning and military service. The communist youth union has worked successfully even under the more difficult relations of the accounting period. It has participated in shaping and carrying out policy and taken its share of the building work, and the spread of socialist ideas.

It represented and safeguarded the interests of young people, and assisted in their social adaptation. It solved the tasks facing it of assuring party membership replacement.

"The party's youth organization fulfills its mission. At the same time there is just criticism that its political influence, activity and the standard of its work does not come up to requirements in many areas, and that its attraction has weakened. The demand to improve work, which was powerfully apparent at the conferences prior to the congress, is expressed in the proposals and is in concert with the party's efforts."

Following Karoly Nemeth said that over the past years the Hungarian people have progressed in the building of socialist society even amidst the difficult conditions. "Thanks to the understanding, political support and steadfastness of the people, we have safeguarded our historical achievements, and the stability of the country. There is security of existance in Hungary, and in spite of the problems, living conditions stand comparison with the conditions of countries of similar economic development."

"Implementation of the social programme defined at the party's 13th congress is inconceivable without the initiating, active participation of young people. It is our conviction that the planned intensification of economic development and the steady raising of the living standard, which has to be based on quicker technical progress, more organized and efficient work, expresses the interests of young people, and meets with the efforts and support of the majority of the age group.

"We face a task requiring further efforts -- we have to provide impetus to economic building work and, as the development of the national economy slowed down last year, implementation of the congress programme is progressing slower than possible. Doubtless there are causes for this which we can only slightly influence or not at all. The most important reason, however, is the shortcomings of our work, and the weaknesses of management and implementation, and in its inconsistencies", said Karoly Nemeth.

"If we wish to achieve a change in the living and working conditions then strict self-examination has to take place everywhere, order and organization have to be strengthened, production and the quality of services improved, and the standard of work raised. This necessitates the development of public opinion and an interest system in which discipline and good work is undisputably placed first. We have to rely on the common power of a responsible political way of thinking, action and financial incentive. It is important for the communist youth union and the young communists to take a consistent stand for greater appreciation of work, knowledge and learning, and for developing a form of conduct that is based on a sense of responsibility and the serving of the community.

"The most important lesson of the period since liberation is that there is only one feasible way for the rise of our country and the prosperity of our people, including the young, and that is socialism. To successfully participate in the building of socialism is equal to serving the national interest. It is the task of the party, the KISZ organization and the entire society to prepare young people for this aim."

Speaking of international issues Karoly Nemeth pointed out: "The most important issue for us is that which is vital to all humanity, and that is the safeguarding of peace. We are on the side of peace as peace means life, and the possibility of realizing our society-building programme, development, and progress. We shall do everything in our power in its interest.

"We take a joint stand with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries on the international arena, in the interest of the peace and security of our people, the independence of our country, and the continuation of our socialist building work. Our ideals are held in common, our basic aims are identical, and the bonds of our friendship are firm. The Hungarian People's Republic makes every effort for balanced relations and reciprocally advantageous cooperation also with countries of differing social systems. We cooperate and unite with every sober-minded political force which is ready to take action for peace."

"The extreme imperialist circles would like to worsen the conditions of our peaceful construction work through forcing the armaments race, through efforts at attaining military superiority, through an ideological crusade launched against socialism, and through the restriction of economic relations. The forces interested in armaments even try to turn the Chernobyl accident to their political advantage, a clear attempt to distract attention from the Soviet peace initiatives which have elicited favourable reaction throughout the world.

"We serve the cause of peace when we support the Soviet disarmament proposals of major importance, which are in concert with our national interests. Such efforts have made it clear that the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty are ready to attain superiority. However, we do not permit others to dictate or obtain superiority.

"We sincerely wish armaments to be replaced by negotiations, and to conclude agreements which create equal security for every country on a lower level of armaments, but we need the political will of the other side. To jointly guarantee world peace would be the greatest possible gift to humanity," stressed Karoly Nemeth.

Work Continues

LD241933 Budapest MTI in English 1653 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- The 11th congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) continued its work in seven sections on Saturday. 69 delegates and guests contributed to the debate on the documents submitted at the plenary sessions on Friday and Saturday.

The Presidium included Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ CC and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath and Lenard Pal, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee. Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, also attended the morning session. Laszlo Varga, president of the session, welcomed the guests and stressed that party organizations, and personally the HSWP general secretary paid attention to the state and efforts of the KISZ and the Hungarian youth in the course of preparations for the 11th congress. Young communists wish to return this attention with responsible analysis and the elaboration of a progressive programme during the congress and its disciplined implementation after the congress.

The morning plenary session was addressed by Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. He expressed his hope that KISZ - in compliance with its intention - can renew, as it is expressed in its slogan: It will be an active political organization that adapts itself to the new reality in a new way.

"The KISZ - as it was told during the debate - is not enough to carry it out alone.

It requires the assistance of the society and the party, and the re-valuation of the economic circumstances. It also demands the cooperation of the patriotic People's Front and the KISZ. In the spirit of the party's People's Front policy, the Communist Youth Union is also included in the political unity which is expressed in the national programme," said Imre Pozsgay.

The morning plenary session was also addressed by Paula Coelho, member of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the national leadership of the Portuguese Communist Youth. On the life of young people in Portugal, she stressed that not everybody can study nowadays, 12 years after of the victory of the April 25 revolution and throwing off the yoke of fascism.

Hamori Gives Closing Speech

LD252204 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1510 GMT 25 May 86

[Report on closing address by Csaba Hamori, first secretay of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ), and member of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the 11th KISZ Congress held in Budapest on 25 May -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Esteemed congress, my dear fellow delegates. The way I know you, no one envies me now. How is it possible to summarize, to sum up the debate of 3 days, the 329 contributions which I have followed, even with the intention of providing a political summary? If you reelect me, I will have to think a great deal about some of the statements. If you do not reelect me, I shall still have to think about them. [laughter]

"Nonetheless, I feel that this 3-day debate has strengthened us, that we have become stronger through it. Every participant, from the pupil learning a skilled trade to the district general practitioner, contributed with some feature to the joint profile which characterizes the Hungarian Communist Youth League, or, more modestly, the 11th congress.

"The most important joint characteristic is the readiness for action, the desire to act. As far as I am concerned, what this congress hall has said was: We are here, the sons and daughters of socialist Hungary, we have an opinion about the world, the country, the situation. We want to change and improve these. We have spoken sincerely; what is happening is important to us. We are not cogs in a machine but the active participants in a live, developing and increasingly rich public life and political sphere, and want to be so even more.

"It seems to me that a great deal of energy has accumulated in the congress delegates, energies of the type our society greatly needs. The delegates have spoken about many features of our social and economic life with a sense of responsibility and the intention to improve matters. With regard to our economic progress, our economic performance, they said: KISZ wants to see the development of a public view and practice which would provide rank and prestige for diligent and efficient work, which takes a stand against lack of discipline, negligence, carelessness.

"The KISZ members would like to work in an environment where the most valuable performance involves a greater social and material, as well as moral recognition, where creativity and initiative, the acceptance of personal material and moral responsibility and the acceptance of risk strengthen.

"KISZ members want to have a frank relationship with the party, society, and with each other. We are convinced that in our society there is more strength than that which we have been able to mobilize so far.

What we want is that the experience and circumspection of the older generations should merge better with the up-to-date knowledge and receptivity to what is new and dynamism of the young people. This is one of the sources, if not the richest source, of making our social and economic development more dynamic.

"For the Hungarian youth of the eighties socialist society is their natural life element. Our generations have not had great turning points inflicted on them by history. But we have also learned to co-exist with pressing problems, the contradictions of development. In this situation young people want a clear program and an experienced, sure leadership. In our society this leading force is the MSZMP.

"In the course of the preparations for the congress, and also during our congress, we were aware of the attention of the party. KISZ enjoys the party's confidence. I would like to express my thanks for this."

Csaba Hamori continued with these words, I quote: You can not give to young people as a gift, either the past or the image of the future, either socialist idea or socialist democracy; the most that can be done is to create conditions, circumstances, in which they will be able to take possession of all this more easily.

Speaking about the debate, he stressed four important elements: The strengthening of the political nature of KISZ; the importance of strata work; the special attention to be devoted to the younger age groups; and finally the more flexible relations within the league. Csaba Hamori listed, item by item, all the things needed for strengthening KISZ's political nature. He highlighted as the most important the following:

"And what else is needed? Perhaps this is the most important for the strengthening of the political nature. It requires courage. Courage, because it means the acceptance of conflicts; it means a clash, which is uncomfortable, too, where one may lose. And one must fight, not against authority -- about which we have also heard speeches -- but against false authority. Not against institutions in general, but against the institutions' faults, in a given case, their inertia. An active, constructive approach is needed, one that not only says no, but which argues through action, as for example we argued in the case of environmental protection and elsewhere as well.

"Esteemed comrades, in the 3 days of the congress several speakers made use of the analogy of sailing. Well, many of you know that I am an old aquarian and I have fallen into the Danube many times. But you were right to compare our work, our progress, to a boat, since navigation is necessary, as people used to say in the old days. If I feel that we are navigating on new waters; I feel we have oceans of work to do; that our sails are filled with great forces; and now it seems as though we have set our sails with a following wind. How many of us are there for this? You remember the report of the Mandate Examining Committee: Andris Rakoczi reported, with already graying hair, there were 889 of us then. You remember Janos Nagy, trainee skilled worker; he spoke with the strength of conviction and fine words about student life. He said, here in the speaker's charm, that there are two people in his place: himself and optimism. Well, then, how many of us does that make altogether? [laughter] Counting like this -- and I hope that we do not have to include the guests -- there are very many of us KISZ members in this room if we count like this. Let us take with us the critical, fresh, active will of our congress in the building of socialist Hungary. Let us win more and more young people over to the ideas of socialism. Thank you for your attention." [applause]

Resolution Adopted

LD251933 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- The 11th congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) ended in Budapest on Sunday. The congress adopted a resolution on the coming targets of the union. The delegates elected the leading bodies of the union and re-elected KISZ CC First Secretary Csaba Hamori.

The presidium of the Sunday's plenary session including Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Janos Beracz and Istvan Horvath, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, Walid Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and Josef Skala, president of the International Students' Federation.

In his address Malvin Palacios, member of the June 19 Sandinista Youth Union of Nicaragua, stated: "The Nicaraguan people is ready to continue to fight against the aggression of the American imperialism to the final victory of peace." He stressed that Nicaragua does not want war and made several peace proposals to the USA but all were rejected. Nicaragua supports the efforts of the Contadora Group to re-establish peace.

"Nicaragua declares war to any type of imperialism. The Sandinistas express solidarity with every nation that fights for freedom, national independence and the protection of revolutionay achievements. They support the efforts of the peoples of the world to eliminate the danger of nuclear war."

In his address Peter Emod, secretary of the KISZ CC and president of the session, stated that Hungarian young people follow with sincere respect and solidarity the resolute struggle of the Nicaraguan people and youth to protect the country's independence and the achievements of the Sandinista revolutuon against imperialist intervention and counter-revolutionary forces. Therefore, he proposed the congress on behalf of the KISZ Central Committee to launch a solidarity action to build an agricultural technical school in Nicaragua as a present of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union.

The resolutuon of the KISZ 11th congress stresses among other things: "The Hungarian Communist Youth Union is the youth organization of the HSWP and it is a united political mass organization of Hungarian young people.

"Out age demands more conscious political work and methods. This challenge requires the renewal of the youth union's activity. We have to take part in the formation of social processes concerning the youth, therefore we have to streamline our programme work forms and organizational system. The social building programme adopted by the 13th HSWP Congress provides the basis of our work.

"KISZ is a united political organization of the youth but it does not intend to be the sole youth organization. We initiate that state and social organization and movements develop new forms of work for young people.

"KISZ takes part in the construction of socialism, the development of the country's values, and the protection and improvement of historical achievements. We are convinced that only socialism can provide prospects for the nation.

"We hold it necessary to increase requirements against young people, and provide more chance to prove and utilize their knowledge. We take a stand for the attitude that is based on the respect of work and knowledge, responsibility and the service of the community.

"We contribute to the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress. We further extend our cooperation with the youth organizations of the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries. We develop our relations with the progressive youth organizations of the developing and capitalist countries, and every organization and movement that pursues realistic policy. We continue to take an active part in the work of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Students' Federation."

Hamori Reelected

LD252148 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1510 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] The 11th KISZ Congress as all similar forums, finally made decisions on personnel issues at a chosen session. The new feature of the 1986 congress election is that only one third of the new 105-member Central Committee was elected today. One third of the body were already delegated to the congress as Central Committee members by the county delegate sessions. The second third of the new Central Committee members were elected at yesterday's section sessions. The full membership was completed at today's closed session, where the 17-member Executive Committee was also elected.

The congress reelected Csaba Hamori, MSZMP Politburo member as first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

The members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee are: Vilmos Cserveny; Laszlo Domonkos; Peter Emoed; Lajos Gubcsi; Csaba Hamori; Peter Kiss; Imre Nagy; Ivan Szandtner; Sandor Szoradi; Laszlo Varga; and Laszlo Varga-Sabjan.

The chairman of the Central Auditing Committee is once again Dr Antal Pongracz.

With this the KISZ Congress essentially came to a close.

Hamori Interviewed

LD252214 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 25 May 86

[Interview with Csaba Hamori, reelected first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not specified; from the "This Week" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Was the 1986 KISZ congress successful?

[Hamori] Yes, it was unequivocally successful. I concluded the introductory, supplementary report with the appeal that our congress should be characterized by a creative and path-seeking satisfaction. Well, it was characterized by this, not because I had said that, but throughout it was of a creative and path-seeking nature. We received a great deal of support, proposals, and supplements to the debate documents which we started to draw up 6 months ago. Now at the conclusion of the congress I can say that these have been enriched. Therefore, our program has improved thanks to the joint work.

[Reporter] What are the main directions of this program? Can they be briefly formulated?

[Hamori] Naturally. I will list them under four points. The first is that we want to strengthen the organization's political nature, its communist and political nature. The second is that we want to strengthen the work forms and practices appropriate to the various youth strata. The third is that we would like to move the center of gravity of our work, of our activity, toward the younger age groups, that is to say those in secondary schools, vocational schools, universities, and colleges, and young people starting on their careers. And finally, we would like to make our organization's inner life more flexible, more democratic. The renewal of our election system is also aimed at this.

[Reporter] Naturally, at this congress KISZ did not deal only with its own internal affairs; a great many, one might say, hard social problems and issues were also raised. Could you name some of these and say how KISZ stands with regard to their solution?

[Hamori] It is natural that social issues came up on the agenda. This is Hungarian youth today: open, enquiring, constructive. Its best forces were present here. How could our congress not have been like this? I felt that the KISZ members were making a resolute stand on the side of the better assertion of the principle of performance; they oppose every practice that weakens or falsifies this.

[Reporter] At the congress the trade unions and the People's Front, too, assured KISZ of their cooperation. When and in what way will this become daily practice?

[Hamori] This willingness to cooperate also represents the implementation of the party's youth policy. We think that this will not be realized overnight, and unfortunately not at the pace that we would like. But we have to take into account the social circumstances and conditions; our pace is probably faster. I think it will take 1 or 2 years before these concrete trade union and People's Front forms, which are to be developed in the sphere of youth, will operate and cooperate more effectively in the upbringing of young people.

[Reporter] KISZ has decided that it will turn toward the younger age groups, that is, secondary school pupils, university students and those starting careers. Does this also mean that KISZ is becoming younger too?

[Hamori] We will be able to decide this in a few years' time. This is not simply a question of age. It is much more an issue of working style and concept of working. And it would not be realistic to say now which of the congress efforts will be realized. We have hopes, intentions, willpower; then we shall see what we can realize.

[Reporter] At the KISZ congress a great deal was said about the healthy way of life, about sports. I know that the first secretary could not go running in the course of the 3 days of the congress, which we knew already in advance.

[Hamori] No, because either we were in consultation or I was racking my brains over something. The congress did not only support sports and a healthy way of life in words, in the session chamber, but the congress itself indulged in some sports, too. On the first evening, after they arrived, the delegates spent their time in the Budapest Sports Hall and as far as I know, usefully; they enjoyed themselves.

[Reporter] This was only an action, in fact, but KISZ assumes a task in teaching a healthy way of life.

[Hamori] We initiate several actions, because the youth movement cannot do without actions in this matter, either. For this to become a social movement, a fashion in the ranks of youth, even the considerable strength of KISZ is not sufficient for that. The other factors of society would have to move faster as well.

[Reporter] Finally, nearly every speaker at the congress said that things have to be renewed, there is a need for renewal, there is a need for new paths. Will KISZ be different as of tomorrow?

[Hamori] I do not think so. From tomorrow onward those who were here and those who followed the work of the congress with attention will have at their disposal somewhat more ammunition than before; they will have a somewhat bigger stock of arguments. In consequence, they will have a stronger convinction that what they are doing is useful. For KISZ to change requires many years, and above all it requires a much stronger social support.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONDUCTS VISIT

Received by Marjai

LD241812 Budapest MTI in English 1628 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Gao Shangquan deputy chairmen of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System of the People's Republic of China, who is currently heading an economic delegation to Hungary. During the visit to Hungary the Chinese delegation was familiarized with experiences related to the operation of the Hungarian economic management system and coceptions about its further development. At the talks the sides summed up the results of the study trip and agreed to develop continuous exchanges of experiences. Present at the meeting was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary.

Meets Aczel

OW240127 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Gyorgy Aczel, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo member, briefed a Chinese investigation group about Hungary's economic reforms in a meeting today. Aczel also pointed out the lessons from Hungary's reforms that can be drawn upon by others. Reform is a complicated process and has been launched with the final aim of producing more wealth of society with the lowest possible consumption of labor and costs, he said. The Chinese group, led by Gao Shangquan, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, arrived in Hungary May 3 on a survey mission.

Talks With Faluveyi

LD261104 Budapest MTI in English 0950 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, held a discussion with Gao Shangquan, deputy chairman of the Chinese State Committee on the Reform and Topical Issues of the Economic Management System. Present was Zhu Ankang, Hungarian ambassador to the People's Republic of China. [as received]

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS FOOD CONTAMINATION

LD272304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Here is a report on today's press conference given by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign correspondents.

A representative of the Baltimore SUN asked Urban for confirmation that some farmers are receiving compensation for losses susffered after the accident in Chernobyl.

[Begin Urban recording] Madam, you are wrong. Farmers who have a contract for their produce have a guarantee that it will be received by procurement officials at normal prices, and it was purchased at normal prices from a great majority of farmers. Specialized producers of milk and vegetables have suffered some losses. Sometimes one hears rubbish about this subject, a result of a lack of understanding of these issues. For example, Radio Free Europe spoke yesterday about thousands of liters of destroyed milk, about contaminated vegetables which the people in the country are not buying, about contaminated meat. It was again disseminating some kind of apocalyptic picture of losses. However, the reality is such that food which does not have such features as, for example, lettuce, which when not consumed cannot be used for anything and cannot be preserved, was appropriately processed or stored, and contamination disappeared in a short time. Milk is being processed into powdered milk and hard cheese, which after some waiting time are suitable for consumption.

Significant losses are connected, in fact, not with contamination, but with an exaggerated reaction to this contamination by the EEC. It seems that May losses resulting from stopping the Polish exports may reach the upper limit of what we announced as approximate figures, that is, approximately $50 million.

We are waiting for EEC decisions and expect that these restrictions will be lifted, but some of our economists already estimate possible losses this year. Even if the restructions are lifted, as of 1 June losses resulting from the fact that for some time the demand for Polish food will decrease as the effect not of government decisions but of fears of purchasers who are anxious and not informed, may in the timespan of 1 year reach $200 million. This would be a hard blow to Poland's tight balance of payments. [end recording]

Barbara Drozdz of ZYCIE WARSZAWY asked for comment on the Slawomir Siwek article "What It Is Worth to Come Back To," published in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY.

[Begin Urbgan recording] There are many articles on the topic. I comment usually on issues connected with state-church relations more in the light of events which have essential influence on these relations, such as meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the primate, or sessions of joint commissions and other similar contacts.

I have read the article. Editor Siwek previously expressed other views, less encouraging to the ideal of cooperation. The article in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY expresses, therefore, a successful process of the evolution of views. I evaluate it as modest and inconsistent, but, nevertheless, a step in the right direction. I gained an impression that Editor Siwek is tackling marginal issues, as he fails to present his attitude to such fundamental platforms of accord as are proposed by the state. These are struggle for peace, struggle against social pathology, acting for the sake of intensified work, and other issues of key importance to the society. In fact, Editor Slawomir Siwek presented a package of wishes, but he failed to address the wishes of state authorities with regard to church authorities, which represent the national reasons, for instance, not to give shelter within the church to activity hostile to the state, and to not openly incite.

I regret to say that the periodicals which express the views of the episcopate or various church bodies -- and there are a great many such periodicals -- like Editor Siwek in his article, fail to find a place to express their views concerning the revisionist trends in the FRG; this is a current topic and also a matter of national importance. I am speaking about this from the impression I formed when our television screened one of the latest revisionist events in the FRG -- the one concelebrated by Mr Chupka -- one could see a shining bishop's mitre on the television screens. This ought to draw the attention of the church press and encourage some kind of reflection. Some of the concrete matters, tackled as a kind of request by Editor Siwek, are open issues which are discussed. As for my impression, I read the article with interest, but also with a feeling of great lack of fulfillment. [end recording]

Comments on Ties With FRG

LD271819 Warsaw PAP in English 1512 GMT 27 May 86

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Zaleski]

[Text] Warsaw, May 27: At today's news conference with foreign journalists spokesman for the Polish Government Jerzy Urban commented on the issue of revisionist events held by resettlers' organizations in the FRG and answered questions concerning Polish-Austrian relations in case of Kurt Waldheim's election as president of Austria, cases of abortion among Polish women, organization of summer rest in the Mazurian Lake district, the date of dispatching the first batch of blankets to the USA and completion of investigation procedures into the case of Czeslaw Bielecki.

Poland Ready to Develop Relations With the FRG

On May 18 of this year, Urban said opening the conference, revisionist events of resettlers' organizations were held again in the Federal Republic of Germany. The "Day of Upper Silesians" held in Essen was attended by members of the Federal Government. Poland firmly rejects theses presented in Essen as contradictory to the treaty of December 7, 1970. They hit out at the very substance of the treaty and must negatively affect the atmosphere of mutual relations. They do not serve their further constructive development and hamper European cooperation.

Hubert Czaja addressed the gathering in Essen too. There is no need to comment on his extremely chauvinistic, anti-Polish declarations, Urban said. I would only like to express deep disapproval for the fact that his speech did not evoke any reaction or attempt at distancing themselves on the part of representatives of the FRG Government present at the event, Urban went on. One could expect that, especially after the latest visit of Polish foreign minister to Bonn during which the West German side declared its will to create climate favouring all-round development of our relations.

Parallel to the event in Essen a gathering of revisionist landsmanshaft of "Sudetten Germans" also took place. The gathering was attended, for the first time in 37 years, by the federal chancellor of the FRG who thus gave a symptomatic expression of political support for revisionist forces.

I wish to firmly declare once again that Poland is ready for a constructive all-round development of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, Urban stated and added:

An indispensable condition of successful development of these relations is the full respect for the provisions of the Dec. 7, 1970 treaty, the absolute respect for the existing state border of People's Poland and other countries in Europe.

Poland's Stand on Presidential Election in Austria

The possible election of Kurt Waldheim to the post of president of Austria will not affect the state of Polish-Austrian relations, Urban declared. Poland has no knowledge of her own about the past of this politician. He has gone down in our memory as outstanding secretary general of the United Nations. Poland is going to treat every elected president of Austria with respect as a worthy partner, he added.

There is No Reason for Abortions

We had some signals in Poland that women influenced by rumours were deciding to have an abortion, Jerzy Urban stated in reply to another question. Such decisions are being made out of fear of the effects of radiation evoked by the breakdown in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. These decisions are unjustified, Urban stressed. The radiation doses do not threaten the foetus. Simultaneously Jerzy Urban said that there has been a steady downward trend in the abortion figures in Poland since 1962. Continuing the subject of the Chernobyl plant breakdown Urban stated that it is estimated that in effect of restrictions imposed on the import of Polish foodstuffs and the slump in demand for these articles on Western markets Poland is going to lose some 200 million dollars in the yearly scale.

Travel Agencies Do Not Cancel Trips to Mazurian Lake District

Jerzy Urban denied the rumours that Polish travel agencies were allegedly cancelling organized holidays in the Mazurian Lake district. He also stated that in result of psychosis fanned in the West some persons were deciding not to visit Poland which forced foreign travel agencies to cancel the earlier announced trips by groups of tourists. As some Western media quote statements by the so-called temporary coordinating commission of the underground "Solidarnosc" concerning the alleged contamination of Poland's territory and discouraging people from visiting the north-eastern regions of Poland Jerzy Urban expressed a doubt whether the commission comprised persons competent to assess problems of radioactive contamination and asked why the commission did not cancel the first of May counter-demonstrations that it organized.

More About Blankets for Homeless in the USA

The Polish Social Care Committee has already prepared the first batch of sleeping-bags and blankets destined for the homeless in the USA. If the visa formalities are completed on time the flights of planes carrying gifts to the USA are expected to take place this Thursday and Friday.

Indictment Against Czeslaw Bielecki Conveyed to Jury

Jerzy Urban told newsmen that the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office completed the investigation against Czeslaw Bielecki and conveyed last week the act of indictment to the military court of the Warsaw Military District. The indictment charges Bielecki with "engaging in preparatory activities to overthrow by force the political system of People's Poland."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK

Meets Jaruzelski

LD271713 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A working meeting has taken place in Warsaw between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. The two countries' highest representatives exchanged information about the CPCZ's approach to implementing the conclusions of its 17th congress and about the preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. They assessed positively the results of cooperation between the two parties and states in all spheres, discussed opportunities for furthering this cooperation in every way in the spirit of the traditional bonds of friendship between the peoples of both countries and stressed the importance of this cooperation for the successful development of the CSSR and Poland and for promoting the coordination of the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski paid great attention to CSSR-Polish economic relations. They praised the progress achieved in recent years in expanding bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation, in increased trade exchange and in cooperation in a number of industrial sectors. They noted that the results of the coordination of the national economic plans for the period 1986-90 created the conditions for developing higher forms of mutual economic cooperation, for speeding up socio-economic development and for promoting the policy of intensification of the national economy in the two countries.

They expressed their interest in further enhancing mutual cooperation in the political, economic and cultural sphere, and in other sectors. Both officials attach great importance to strengthening contacts between the CPCZ and the PZPR on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. These relations are the source of important inspiration for the further development of all-round relations between the two states and nations.

Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski exchanged views on current problems of the present international situation. They stressed that the tension in the world is caused by the aggressive policy of imperialism. They confirmed their full support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which express the common interests and efforts of the socialist countries to preseve peace and avert the threat of nuclear war and to achieve a return to normalization in international relations.

The meeting between the highest representatives of the CSSR and Poland took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. A total identity of views was expressed on the matters discussed, as was the political will of both sides to raise the intensity and effectiveness of mutual relations in all spheres. Parallel with the talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, talks took place between CSSR Deputy Premiers Svatopluk Potac and Jaromir Obzina, and Poland's Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Zbigniew Szalajda.

This afternoon, a final meeting took place between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, in the presence of the members of the CSSR delegation and other Polish party and government officials.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski signed in Warsaw today a long-term program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and Poland up to the year 2000.

The document maps out the main aims and directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. It emphasizes in particular scientific and technical cooperation, reinforcement of other forms of mutual cooperation, especially production cooperation and specialization in selected spheres of the national economy of the two states and the application of higher forms including research, development and production, including the creation of economic prerequisites for founding new enterprises and associations. The program sees as the main sphere of economic co-operation the engineering and electrical engineering industry. It directs scientific and technical cooperation toward the application of technology, progressive design of products and methodology in electrical engineering and microelectronics, the development of machining centers, robots and manipulators for various types of operations, new generations of products of chemistry, mining machinery, and other equipment. Extensive cooperation will continue in the production of a unified series of heavy tractors, in agriculture, the car manufacturing industry and other spheres.

The long-term program of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and Poland is based on the main guidelines of socialist economic integraton and the targets and the intentions of the comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Up to the Year 2000.

Jaruzelski Hosts Luncheon

LD272209 Prague CTK in English 2052 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Warsaw May 27 (CTK correspondent) -- First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the State Council Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a luncheon here today in honour of visiting general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, Gustav Husak. The two representatives in their addresses highly appreciated today's talks which confirmed identity of views and resolution of both sides to continue intensive development of bilateral relations. They expresses the conviction that a consistent implementation of the long-term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and Poland Till the Year 2000 signed today will be a significant contribution to the speeding up of the two countries' social economic development, to the strengthening of unity of the socialist community, and to the joint struggle of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union for averting the war danger and safeguarding peace.

Husak Departs

LD272152 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 27: General secretary of the CPCZ CC, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak stayed on a friendly working visit to Poland on May 27 at the invitation of the PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, bedecked with national colours of the two countries, the guest was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Present were Zbigniew Messner, Josef Czryrek, Marian Orzechowski, Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Zbigniew Szaladjda.

A meeting of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak took place in the afternoon in an ancient palace at Otwock outside Warsaw. The talk lasted longer than the time preliminarily fixed for it. The course and content of the talk is stated in a joint communique.

Next, Polish-Czechoslovak plenary talks were held under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak. After their conclusion the two leaders signed a long-term Programme on Economic and Scientific Cooperation Between Poland and Czechosloviakia Up to the Year 2000.

In the evening Gustav Husak left Warsaw bidden farewell by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other members of Poland's supreme authorities.

PRC COOPERATION COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION 10 MAY

AU201110 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 86 p 2

[Text] A year ago in Beijing the Sino-Polish Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technological Cooperation commenced its activities. The second session of the committee took place in Warsaw from 4 to 10 May and ended with the signing of a joint protocol. The implementation of decisions taken by the committee in 1985 was assessed. The joint assessment is positive. It was stated that the two Ministries of Foreign Trade conducted successful talks on the subject of a long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-90. The signing of this agreement has created good foundations for the development of bilateral trade relations. The long-term agreement is already being realized. With the trade protocol for 1986 it was agreed that the value of Sino-Polish trade would attain a level of 1.5 billion Swiss francs. Compared to the protocol for 1985, this signifies an increase of about 20 percent. Satisfaction was expressed with the growth in trade last year. Among the items that Poland imports from the PRC are rice, tea, corn, soya, untreated hides, cotton, cotton garments and fabrics, rubber and fabric shoes, non-ferrous metals, semi-finished goods, and pharmaceutical raw materials. Polish exports to the PRC will comprise machines and equipment -- especially for the needs of the country's coal mining industry -- automobiles and trucks; construction industry machinery; metallurgical products; and other goods.

Between the first and second committee sessions the ministries of both countries exchanged many proposals concerning economic cooperation, especially industrial cooperation. It was decided to continue with cooperation in areas outlined during the Peking session and to embark on cooperation in new areas; in areas such as mining, energy and electrical engineering in particular. The committee judged the results of the 18th session of the Sino-Polish Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation positively. It was stressed that the program for PPR-PRC scientifiec and technological cooperation during the years 1986-90 will encourage the development of cooperation this field. The work of the committee was directed by Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and engineering, and Yu Hongen, minister of coal mining, who are the committee chairmen.

Talks were held between Yu Hongen and Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, on the current state of economic cooperation and prospects for its development. It was stressed that cooperation was good in the mining of coal. During a meeting with Wladyslaw Gwiazda activities connected with the implementation of the long-term agreement on trade were discussed. PRC Ambassador Wang Jinqing took part in both meeting.

The Chinese delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises. Among those they visited were the automobile plant in Zeranie, the "Oswiecim" chemical plant, and the metallurgical combine at Nowa Huta.

CEAUSESCU MEETS MARAMURES COUNTY RCP BUREAU

AU220849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0824 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 22/5/86 -- On Wednesday in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met with the members of the bureau of the Maramures County Committee of the RCP. During the interview an analysis was made of the way in which action is taken to implement the resolutions of the thirteenth party congress, and fulfill the targets under the state plan for this year and for the entire five-year period, under the programmes for that county's economic and social development. The first secretary of the party county committee, other members of the bureau reported on the work of party bodies and organizations in the county for the management and organization of the activities aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling all production plan indicators in industry and agriculture, at increasing the efficiency of the economic activity as a whole. In agriculture, special attention is being paid to the increase of livestock, the application of the land improvement programme and the efficient use of the arable area.

They also reported on the application of legal provisions concerning rural urban planning in Maramures County, as well as on concerns for a proper organization, management and administration of its towns and villages.

Taking the floor, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that in the first few months of the ongoing year a number of measures had been adopted for a better organization of activities in industry, measures which are being applied in all counties, Maramures included. The party general secretary requested that the programmes for an improved organization of production and work in the industrial units of the county should be reviewed to provide for a corresponding rise in production, productivity and economic efficiency. Referring to the agriculture of Maramures, the party general secretary stressed that the county should ensure a fast-pace growth of zootechny and the rise in the head of cattle and sheep in particular, as it boasts most favourable conditions for animal breeding.

During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu called attention to the way in which party bodies and people's councils in towns and villages deal with the application of legal regulations and the resolution to the people's councils' congress concerning physical planning.

FURTHER ON CEAUSESU'S VISIT TO SALAJ COUNTY

Talks With RCP Leaders

AU230903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0831 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/86 -- On a working visit to Salaj County President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met on May 22 in the evening with members of the bureau of the Salaj County Committee of the RCP. A wide range of problems were surveyed with party decisions, the recommendations and orientations Nicolae Ceausescu made during the previous visit to Salaj as a starting point. The first secretary of the county party committee, other members of the county committee bureau reported to the general secretary, critically and self-critically, how the party body works for the fulfillment of the plan tasks for this year and the entire five-year period, for the attainment of the targets set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress, as well as the good results scored in industry, agriculture, town management, in other domains.

The party general secretary assessed in the positive the achievements [illegible] stressing on [illegible] consideration of the possibilities of the county actions should [illegible] the fulfilment of all the plan tasks. [illegible] necessary, [illegible] Nicolae Ceausescu showed to ensure a better [illegible] production units, a sustained industrial production growth rate, the improvement of the quality and performance of products.

As for agriculture, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that effective measures must be taken for a better use of the agricultural area, improved structure of crops, their rational distribution in the plain and hilly areas. Cereals should be grown on better land which should be better tilled so that bigger crops be yielded. Potato, sugar beet, vegetable growing should be expanded as the county boasts appropriate conditions. Firmer action must be taken to develop animal breeding, to increase the number of cattle and sheep.

In conclusion the RCP general secretary asked the bureau of the county party committee to more firmly and efficiently appeal legal regulations, the resolutions of the Congress of People's Councils regarding urban and rural planning. Planning alone can provide all localities with the necessary learning health and cultural units, with electricity.

Speaks at Zalau Rally

AU231206 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0810 GMT 23 May 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at a rally in Zalau Municipality during his working visit to Salaj County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrads: I would like to begin by extending, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings to you, to all residents in Zalau Municipality and Salaj County, together with best wishes. [cheers, chants]

The working visit we are paying to Salaj County, too, gives us the opportunity to note with much satisfaction the enthusiasm and self-denial with which the working people in Salaj as well as all the working people in our homeland have started to fulfil the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress which mark a new stage in Romania's socioeconomic development. [cheers, chants]

We have visited various industrial units and an agricultural cooperative and we were shown a small exhibition on agricultural activity. Generally, we gathered good impressions about all we had seen during that visit. Indeed, the working people in industry started the first year of the new 5-year plan with good results and achieved the production of the first 4 months with a certain surplus, thus ensuring the possibility of commendably fulfilling, with a more important surplus, the plan for this year and thus set a lasting basis for fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Salaj County is among those counties which have developed strongly since the territorial-administrative reorganization in 1967-68. You, inhabitants of these places, remember how Zalau and other localities looked and what kind of industry used to be in Zalau. Today, Zalau is indeed a modern town, a result of the socialist construction. [cheers, chants]

All the basic units in Zalau and Salaj have been set up during the past 20 years and Zalau units have equipment of a high technological level, which makes it possible to achieve a production that is at the level of the best similar products internationally.

Indeed, one can state without fear of being mistaken, on the basis of realities and facts, that only socialism can in a short period of time change a locality and raise it and the people to new levels of live, of culture, and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Deep revolutionary changes have taken place throughout the country, important industrial platforms and towns and villages have developed, but within this framework -- I repeat again -- Zalau is an example of what can be achieved in a short time when working people and others are masters of their own destiny and build life according to their own wishes. [cheers, chants] For fulfilling the plan provisions for the first 4 months and for the general development of Zalau and Salaj, I would like to convey to you, to all inhabitants, warmest congratulations, and I wish you new successes in all your activity! [cheers, chants]

Likewise, I would like from Zalau, from this great mass rally, to convey warmest congratulations to all working people in our country who have attained important successes in the first 4 months of this year and of the new 5-year plan period, and I would like to see them to do everything possible to conclude this year with even better results and set a lasting basis for fulfilling the 5-year plan, which will lead to raising our homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization and to the material and cultural well-being of all our nation. [cheers,, chants]

Dear comrades: As is well known, the 13th RCP Congress established as the fundamental goal Romania's transition from a developing country to the stage of an average developed country by the nineties, and by the year 2000 the implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the creation of appropriate conditions for the country's advance towards communism and the assertion during this period of the communist principles of work and life in all areas. [cheers, chants]

We have great future prospects and programs, which are up to our people's capability and creative energy. Everything we have achieved in the years of socialism demonstrates that it is within our power to fulfill these programs under the leadership of our glorious party, which in the past 65 years has done everything to elevate Romania to a new level of life and strengthen the country's independence and sovereignty, and will continue to do everything for the victory of communism and the well-being of all our nation. [cheers, chants]

The implementation of these objectives requires stricter and firmer activity in a revolutionary spirit in order to pass to the intensive development of industry, agriculture, and the other sectors of activity and to the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution, which will ensure that the Romanian economy and society generally rises to a new stage of development. Within this framework, an important role is played by science, education, culture, and the activity of shaping the new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

During the meeting we held with the county party committee we talked about various issues connected with perfecting and unflinchingly implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the decisions of the RCP Central Committee, and the laws of the country. Still, there are many things to be done. I do not want -- not in Zalau either -- to dwell on the negative aspects and shortfalls. I hope that the Salaj party organization and the Communists and all the working people, the managerial collectives in units, general meetings in industry and agriculture and the other sectors will understand that by not formulating criticism about the negative aspects that persist, I start from the fact that I have every confidence that the Communists, in their activity, in full unity with all the working people will do all they can to overcome the existing shortfalls and comendably implement the objectives of developing industry, agriculture, and other areas in Salaj and Zalau. [cheers, chants]

The new scientific-technological revolution requires better organization of the activity in enterprises and the maximum utilization of equipment and production capacities. It requires better utilization of cadres and experts, and that their level of knowledge be raised as a major condition for implementing the scientific-technological revolution. Man is the one who must carry out this revolution. He must acquire the latest knowledge and continuously raise the level of his professional, scientific, and cultural knowledge. [cheers, chants]

The scientific-technological revolution requires the continuous improvement of the quality and technical level of products, so that Romanian products, including the products from Zalau and Salaj, are competitive internationally with similar products. It is even possible that some products, compared to others, can say: "Look, the workers from Zalau manufactured me better than you, and the Zalau workers are capable of manufacturing products at the highest international level." I believe it is possible to achieve this. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take firm action to reduce consumption and material and energy consumption and to increase economic profitability and efficiency. Only this way will we be able to ensure the more marked increase of the national income, and will we have the necessary means to continuously develop our homeland and continuously elevate the material and cultural standard of living, the supreme goal of party policy, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

We must more markedly develop production earmarked for export. We must expand international economic exchanges and production sharing, this being a requirement for the appropriate activity in all areas and for our country's participation in the exchange of material and cultural values, and in the equal cooperation and collaboration with all the nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

In agriculture, the new agrarian revolution requires a better utilization of the land stock. We must implement programs for land improvement and increasing the production capability of the soil. On this basis we can achieve a great increase of the agricultural, animal and vegtable, yields. Salaj County has the necessary conditions, in the vegetable yield, but mainly in animal breeding and in the fields of cattle and sheep raising, to attain much better results than it has done so far. Everything possible must be done so that this 5-year plan should mark, in Salaj too, a radical improvement and a great increase in agricultural output. Thus, Salaj County's development must be ensured not only from an industrial point of view but in agriculture too, and it must be raised to the level of the counties which attained the best results. I believe that such possibilities exist both in agriculture and in industry, and I believe that the party organization and the agricultural working people will most resolutely act to attain this goal. [cheers, chants]

As I have already mentioned, Zalau has become a modern town which ensures the best conditions of life for all the working people. There are some shortcomings in planning, but positive steps are being made. Nevertheless, we must ensure better planning and the development of the other towns, mainly the communes and villages because only through good organization and planning of localities, together with the development of production, can we ensure the conditions needed to bring the level of the villages closer to towns and raise the general material and cultural standard of living in villages to the level existing in towns. Thus we raise general standard of living and advance on the road of achieving a united working people, which is building communism on Romanian soil in close unity. [cheers, chants]

We discussed all these issues in the meeting with the county party leadership. I hope that during this 5-year plan period, Salaj will attain important achievements in this field too.

Once again, I wish to express my belief that the working people in Zalau and Salaj will most resolutely act to exploit the great possibilities in industry, agriculture, education, and all the other sectors of activity, and will do their utmost to conclude this year and the overall 5-year with ever better results and will ensure in 1990 an industrial production of at least 80,000 lei per capita in Salaj. This means the achievement of an industrial production of about 22 billion lei during the 5-year period. This is absolutely possible when one considers what has been achieved so far and the county's current industry. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: Placing at the center of our activity the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and of the party program, we are primarily fulfilling our duty to our nation, but at the same time we are also fulfilling an international duty, because the better the results a country attains in its development, the more the prestige and force of socialism increases, as well as its influence in the international situation and in the struggle for detente and peace. [cheers, chants]

The fulfillment of our plans and programs, as well as the programs of all the other countries can be attained only under the conditions of peace. Therefore, we are determined to strengthen the unity and solidarity with all people in the world, with a view to ensuring peace and equal cooperation among all the nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

In the current serious international situation there is no more important issue than to halt the arms race and impose a move toward disarmament, primarily to nuclear disarmament, and ensure the supreme right of people and nations to freedom, independence, existence, and life. [cheers, chants]

Romania actively supports the nuclear disarmament program proposed by the Soviet Union to be achieved in several stages by the year 2000. We believe that everything should be done to ensure the implementation of the first stage of this program, namely, to halt the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, followed by the elimination of all other existing weapons and of all nuclear weapons from Europe. [cheers, chants]

Life has proved that nuclear energy, once it gets out of control, does not recognize borders. It can bring about death and the destruction of many, many nations. As regards Europe, we must clearly state that there is no country which cannot be touched by the effects of nuclear energy. This is why all European peoples must do all they can to impose the elimination of nuclear weapons and to impose better and more secure measures for the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We must do everything possible so that Europe should not be touched by the effects of nuclear radiation which, once out of control, affects the life of each nation. From Zalau, this new town, built by the working people, the free masters of their destiny, we must appeal to all European people: Let us do everything possible so that our towns and villages, our children, women, and all the citizens of our towns and villages may live in tranquillity, without the fear that they will wake up with nuclear energy and radiation surrounding them. We are responsible for our peoples and for the entire world, and we should spare no efforts and should take into consideration nothing else nor any other justification other than the life, peace, and health of each nation. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we believe that a comprehensive general disarmament program, including chemical and conventional weapons, should be formulated so that in several stages, by the year 2000, a cutback of at least 50 percent of all these weapons will be reached. Military expenditures and armed forces generally should be reduced, this being the surest way to achieve security, cooperation, and peace in Europe and throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

From Zalau, too, I would like to call on the United States and on all the other countries that possess nuclear weapons to halt nuclear tests and achieve an appropriate agreement in order to halt any tests because only in this way can mankind be protected from the effects of these tests, which, wherever they are carried out, affect the lives and health of many millions of people. [cheers, chants]

Romania speaks out most resolutely for a halt to the military conflicts in various parts of the world, and for the seeking of solutions to all problems solely through negotiations. We actively support the struggle for national liberation waged by the Namibian people, and we firmly condemn the aggressive actions against South Afria's neighbors, as well as the apartheid policy. We believe that it is high time to completely end the colonial policy and ensure the complete independence and sovereignty of each nation. [cheers, chants]

Socialist Romania is determined to more firmly strengthen its cooperation with the developing countries, with a view to eliminating underdevelopment and achieving the new international economic order, the only way to overcome the international economic crisis, to create the necessary conditions for independent development and an increase in the material and cultural well-being of each nation, as well as to strengthen each nation's independence. [cheers, chants]

Although the international situation continues to be serious and the problems of the international situation are very complex, we firmly believe that the peoples and the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, by acting in even closer unity, can change the dangerous course of events and impose the policies of detente, cooperation, and disarmament and can ensure peace and the independent development of each nation, and the achievement of a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades: I would like to express once again our complete satisfaction with the impressions we gained about the results attained by the working people in their activity in Salaj County and about the enthusiasm and determination with which they act to fulfill the plan for this year and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress. [Cheers, chants]

Primarily, we express our complete satisfaction with the new meeting with the workers, intelligentsia, men, women, youth, and children in Zalau and Salaj. We express our satisfaction with the manifestations with which we were welcomed everywhere. We see in them an expression of confidence in the policy of our Communist Party and an expression of the determination of the working people in Salaj and Zalau, as well as of all our people to unflinchingly implement the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state. [cheers, chants]

I believe that the party aktiv, the county party committee, the Communists, the managerial councils, the general meetings, and all the working people and citizens in Salaj will act with even greater determination and will do all they can so that their county will achieve ever better results in all areas by the end of this year and at the end of this 5-year-plan period, and will occupy one of the best places and if possible even place first in the competition among the counties of our homeland. They always have the possibility of attaining this goal. [cheers, chants]

I would like to extend to all of you, to all the inhabitants of this county, best wishes for ever greater successes in all fields; much health and happiness, dear comrades! [cheers, chants] [The announcer says that Nicolae Ceausescu then lifts a child in his arms.] I would like this falcon of the homeland to be seen by all the leaders in Europe and throughout the world so that they understand that children need life and peace and not nuclear weapons. On their behalf we must ensure the elimination of nuclear weapons, to save lives of children and of mankind!

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE BODY MEETING 9 MAY

AU231605 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 10 May 86 p 1

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, the meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee was held on 9 May.

During the meeting the report on Measures for the Better Management of Forest Stock, Woodland Vegetation, and Mountain Pastures was examined.

The PEC approved the proposals presented and highlighted the particular importance of ensuring all the measures with a view to maintaining the integrity of the forest stock and aiding forests though the limitation of wood cutting and the extension of afforested areas. For this purpose, it is necessary to strictly observe the cutting quota, which should be integrated into the possibilities for forest regeneration to avoid denuding the soil by cutting, to promote valuable indigenous species, and to create the necessary conditions for up-to-date forest regeneration and thus ensure the appropriate fulfillment of the established program up to 1990.

The PEC recommended that economic measures should be taken to reduce, in the shortest possible time, the amount of dells and other excessively degraded, subsiding soil that is unsuitable for agriculture by means of afforestation. Likewise, more decisive actions were recommended to substantially increase the green mass on mountain pastures.

The PEC reasserted the need to increase the contribution of specialized scientific research to developing the forest stock, particularly by promoting the afforestation of economically valuable indigenous leafy and resinous species.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu RCP secretary general stressed the particular importance of implementing, under the most appropriate conditions, the afforestation and forest stock preservation plan, and requested the Ministry of Silvicultue and other relevant bodies, including the forestry research institutes, to ensure the norm-setting and to observe strictly the density of trees per hectare, so that afforested areas should be utilized most rationally to provide a greater quantity of wood stock.

Starting from the need to uniformly apply the measures for the better management of the forest stock, the PEC approved the proposals on transferring to the Ministry of Siliviculture the administration of the forests now being administered by the People's Councils and by some state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, and of the belts to shelter farmlands and communiation routes.

Furthermore, the PEC discussed the report on the State of Health of the Population. It was stressed that, within the general program of the country's socioeconomic development and of raising the people's level of civilication and culture and improving the standard of living of all members of society, the party and state leadership and Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally pay particular attention to ensuring the good health of the population, to protecting and consolidating the family, to rearing and educating the young generation, and to maintaining the vigor and youthfulness of the entire nation.

Important sums were allocated yearly from the state budget for the expansion and improvement of the network for health protection units; for training and specializing cadres; for continuously improving the provision of medical equipment, therapeutical, and prophylatic means; and for utilizing the natural factors of rest and rehabilitation for the working people's health.

For this purpose, a unitary legislative framework was established and applied, and normative acts were adopted, acts which base the entire medical-sanitary activity on new principles, in accordance with the requirements of the party and state leadership regarding this important field of activity. As a result of this intensive and comprehensive concern, Romania today is among the countries that ensure a good supply of hospital beds and a good number of physicians.

The PEC appreciated the efforts made so far and stressed that the achievements regarding the state of health and demographic phenomena are still not up to the concern of our party and state and to the conditions created. Starting from this situation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, asked the Higher Health Council, which as a body is responsible for applying the party policy in the field of public health, to analyze thoroughly the causes which led to the shortcomings apparent in this sector. He particularly requested that decisive measures should be taken to continuously raise the training level of medical cadres, primarily those working in the field of general medicine, and to promote more firmly the prophylatic measures to prevent and combat diseases. Likewise, he requested that more decisive measures should be taken to eliminate and to continuously reduce smoking and alcohol consumption as habits harmful to health. At the same time, he recommended that the legal provisions regarding increasing the birthrate, prohibiting the interruption of a pregancy, and the people's demographic growth should be strictly applied.

Stressing the great responsibility that devolves upon the Higher Health Council, the Ministry of Health, and the county health directorates for ensuring the good health of the population, the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked them to continuously improve their entire activity and to cooperate directly, constantly, and efficiently with the other departments and mass and civic bodies in order to intensify educational activity for people's health, and to show initiative and great professional and civic responsibility in solving all problems emerging from practicing the noble task of preserving and improving the people's health.

Furthermore, the PEC examined the Report on the Activity Carried Out in 1985 for the Application of the Law on Property Control. It was assessed that in 1985 more consistent measures were taken to protect and ensure the integrity of the socialist property of the entire nation and to detect and stop acts that harm the civic and people's wealth. In accordance with the laws in force, increasingly resolute actions were taken against tendencies toward becoming rich and acquiring income without work, against profiteers, corrupt elements, and all those who, through their antisocial deeds, try to hit at the interests of our socialist society. The PEC endorsed the report presented and asked the ministries, the relevant state central bodies, and the mass civic bodies to fulfill commendably the highly responsible duties devolving upon them in accordance with the law on the control of the origin of individual person's goods and to apply firmly the legal provision against those who are found guilty of such antisocial actions, and to completely recover all the damage caused to society and to the people's civic wealth.

In addition, the PEC examined and endorsed the Plan on Measures Regarding the 600th Anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of Prince Mircea the Great.

Within the meeting, the Plan on Measures for the Celebration of 2,500 Years Since the First Fights of the Geto-Dacian People for Freedom and Independence was also endorsed.

The PEC also solved some current issues of party and state activity.

BELOVSKI SUMMARIZES DEBATE ON LCY DRAFT REPORT

LD241351 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0034 GMT 24 May 86

["Dimce Belovski Speech at LCY Central Commission Session: -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The draft report on the activities of the LCY and the work of the LCY Central Committee in the past 4 years has been given a positive assessment in the public debate on the documents for the 13th Congress, said Dimce Belovski.

From the collective information we have received from the LC's of the republics and provinces it is clear that the draft report is seen as a document which gives a complete review of the activities of the LCY in the intercongress period. The report is seen to a greater or lesser extent as a realistic and critical document which provides a basis for considering the causes of the difficulties and assessing the consequences of the unfavorable trends facing society and the community.

The basic demands expressed by the membership in the debate on the draft report relate to the strengthening of ideological and action unity in the LCY as an essential condition and guarantee for the continued preservation and development of the gains of the revolution and of socialist self-management.

The debate confirmed the view that the past 4-year period has been one of the most complex in the development of the LCY, our federative community and socialist self-managing society.

Communists have supported the main assessments presented in the report -- that the severity of the economic crisis and the profoundity of the structural disturbances in production, distribution and in the market, are far greater than was supposed at the time of the 12th congress.

The membership and basic organizations support the view that in the past 4 years the LCY has opened up the process of the intensive involvement of the working class, working people and citizens and all socialist subjective forces in overcoming the economic crisis and creating conditions for stable material development, for the further development of socialist self-management and the strengthening of the position and role of the working man in decision-making on income and the means of social production, for the strengthening of the Yugoslav Federation as an equitable community of nations and nationalities.

In the debate the view put forward in the report also prevailed, that the LCY, despite all the difficulties, hesitation, (? inability) and inconsistencies, has had the strength to form united views on most important ideopolitical questions of the development of the socioeconomic and political system, although, Belovski said, there is not enough determination to put these stands into effect, and there is also indecision, opportunism and resistance even with in the leading forces.

The debate welcomed the increased activity and initiatives of the LCY Central Committee, particularly in the direction of consolidating and strengthening unity in the LCY and in society.

The practice of formulating stasnds in a democratic and critical atmosphere, through dialogue and polemics, has been accepted as a new and positive orientation in our work.

It is noticeable that the attitude of the LC leaderships of the republics and provinces toward unanimously established tasks has altered, and they have to a greater extent become responsible for the creation and implementation of LCY policies. This does not mean of course, Belovski noted, that all the important problems in the functioning of the principle of democratic centralism in the LCY have been overcome. The membership has also positively assessed the greater orientation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium toward the Central Committee and the implementation of tasks and decisions, while supporting as well the critical assessment of its work which is presented in the report.

On the whole, he assessed, the debates was well-organized

There were of course environments in which a formalistic approach was taken to the debate, and there were also LC organizations which did not organize a debate.

However this debate, with all the limitations which was bound to have because of the volume of the material which we sent to the membership, once again confirms the trust which the membership and working people have in the LC and its role as the revolutionary vanguard. It particularly stressed the demand for greater unity in the LCY for more decisive changes in everything which self-managing practice has confirmed as being not valid, essential and acceptable, for developing the more effective, more influential and more authoritative role of the LCY Central Committee, and for more specifically posing the question of responsibility for omissions, weaknesses, and errors.

The membership has insisted that in future documents should be shorter and more substantial. It was stressed in several organizations also that the resolutions should not repeat the assessments in the report, which suggests that a greater degree of coordination and cooperation in drafting the congress documents should be achieved.

It should be borne in mind, Belovski noted, that the report puts forward many clear and concrete answers to the questons which have remained open in the last 4 years, as the LC as a collective thinker, and in the present constellation of social forces, is able to offer. There remains the dilemma of whether we as the LCY have been sufficiently able and clever to offer the best and definitive answers.to all quesions, or whether we have left things unsaid and been insufficiently decisive in areas where our activities and contribution should have been felt more strongly.

Kucan Delivers Report

LD241403 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the LCY Central Committee formally closes the broad all-party discussion on draft congress documents Its aim was to carry out a critical test of fundamental orientations, assessments, and attitudes contained in draft resolutions and to assess whether the foundations of the future party action are reliable, clear, encouraging, and mobilizing to the extent that they can provide a stimulus for communists and other working people for initiating an action which aims to overcome the crisis, but also to realize the idea of socialist self-management, and its permanent and vigorous development, said Milan Kucan, explaining the draft amendments and addenda to congress resolutions.

The discussion sealed not only the ideological and political profile of future action, but also its further fate, class character, and the essence of social relations and society in general, providing that, of course, we have enough strength after the congress to transfer these orientations by our own creative work into concrete self-managing economic, political, and other activities. According to the outcome and requirements of the discussion, the crisis cannot be overcome nor can socialist self-management be further developed unless we eliminate from the economic and political system those foundations on which etatist relations in production, especially expanded and social reproduction, are now successfully based. Such an approach was fully supported, Kucan said, by both the congresses and the conference of the LC's in the republics and provinces and the Yugoslav People's Army. Regardless of differences concerning some conrete questions, this is the guarantee that the 13th congress will be united with regard to the fundamental strategic orientations and guidelines for the actions and goals that we will continue to support in the future.

Almost the entire LC membership, that is the majority of organizations and leaderships, took part in the discussion. It is in fact the continuation of the discussion on the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. It is proof that members of our organization do not only wish to reaffirm these as the established policy, but want these conclusions to take an active part in the conception and development of this policy. The discussion is also the expression of great interest and concern for the further fate and idea of socialist self-management and the development of Yugoslav socialist self-managing multinational federative community. This, Kucan said, is how one should understand numerous demands for greater unity of the LC and a much greater responsibility for the realization of the orientations established. We have been asked to look ahead and devote ourselves to development issues and the concretization of strategic orientations, and to be less preoccupied with the past.

Support was given to the orientation and political philosophy of the documents proposed in the public discussion because, taken as a whole, they are in keeping with our fundamental orientation whereby the ideological and social foundations of the system should not be changed, as they express the continuity of the revolution. They are also in line with our orientation whereby the system of socialist self-management can have a historic justification only if it reaffirms itself as an economically effective system.

The discussion participants demanded that our system develop in the direction that will ensure that it is economically effective, politically democratic, and capable of providing social security to working people and the working class. Such is the case with the proposed documents. No other concepts and options were accepted during the discussion, though these will continue to exist. In keeping with such support to the fundamental orientation of the proposed documents, numerous requests and proposals were voiced in order to formulate these orientations even more clearly in concrete stands, so that in realizing them there can be fewer reasons for various interpretations that could lead to a futile discussion on reports and formulations intead of agreements.

The greatest attention in the discussion was devoted to questions of material and technological development and the realization of the socialist principle of distribution according to the results of labor. It was requested that the 13th LCY Congress not be a congress of the continuity of our weaknesses, inconsistencies, hesitations, and opportunism, but a congress of changes which aim to realize the continuity of our strategic orientation.

There were various views and orientations in the disucssion, but this time they were far less pronounced than, for instance, in the public disucssion regarding the critical analysis or the 13th LCY Central Committee session. We must have neither ambitions nor illusions, Kucan stressed, so that we can eliminated these differences through congress resolutions or the congress itself. We will continue to live with them but we therefore must create a clear ideopolitical platform at the congress that will overcome the differences, create and renew the unity of our ranks, and carry out the differentiation and renewal of our membership.

BUDIMIR VUKASINOVIC DISCUSSES LCY STATUTE

LD241415 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0541 GMt 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The view is unanimous that we have had an exceptionally rich public debate on the draft changes and amendments to the LCY Statute. It is estimated that by the end of April the debate had been conducted in about 80 percent of basic LC organizations. In addition a large number of scientific seminars, roundtable meetings, study debates and other forms of exchanges of views on the proposed changes have been organized.

In many of its characteristics, the sphere of questions raised, the degree of criticism and ideopolitical emphasis, it was in effect a continuation of the debate held on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, Budimir Vukasinovic stressed.

The widespread interest expressed in changes to the LCY Statute has confirmed once again that organizational and methodological questions in the LC are both ideological and critical -- that is that these are questions of the greatest social importance.

On the whole the public debate supported the proposed solutions. It was assessed that the proposed changes considerably improved the prerequisites for strengthening the unity of the LCY, for the further democratization of relations and the strengthening of the action capability and efficiency of the LC. Positive assessment was given to the fact that the text proposed is shorter than the present statute. At the same time, Vukasinovic said, there is insistence on the fact that all essential questions relating to the realization of the ideo-political and creative role of the LCY in the system of socialist self-management and self-managing democracy should be controlled in the LCY Statute.

The call has been made with particular ideological and political force for the consistent development of those principles and solutions in the LCY Statute which establish the character of the LCY as a unified organization of the working class of Yugoslavia. There is a demand that certain statutory solutions should be more clearly formulated to avoid giving occasion for ambiguous interpretation of the character of the LCY as a unified orginization and opening up room for tendencies toward federalization and turning the CLY into a kind of coalition.

There were also several calls for the terms "autonomy" and "independent" to be made clearer in defining the LCs of the republics and provinces. There are those who think that we should speak of an equal LC, and not independent, within the LCY.

In this sense, this demand is complemented by the call for the provision in the definition of the LC's of the republics and provinces, according to which they independently formulate and establish their policy, to be omitted, and for there only to be an expression of the fact that they consistently implement the policies of the LCY in their own conditions and specific features. In addition to this there were also comments about the definition of the LC's of the republics and provinces as unified organizations within the unified LCY.

In the public debate there were however very sporadic views put forward which in their substance differ from the basic ideological and political points of departure of the LCY. One of these is the call for a monolithic LCY in the old sense of the word, which would be a kind of social superstructue or command center with a developed subordination of the leadership, organizations and membership and transmission relations with the other socialist subjective forces. This is reflected, finally, in the demand for some degree of termination of the subjectivity of the republican and provincial LCs.

Apart from this there were no demands for the return of the party to former positions, methods and ways of realizing the role of the LC as the leading force. On the contrary, Vukasinovic said, the discussion insisted strongly on the further democratization of relations in the LCY. There is a call for the basic LC organization to take initiatives, to be open and critically orientated, to constantly be at the center of events and to develop and support various forms of ideopolitical activity. In this debate, as in the documents of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, cadre policy was the focal point, both in the number of suggestions and in the keenness of the criticism of the practice and method of cadre solutions. The limitation of the professional performance of political functions in the LC to two mandate periods at the most is called for. There is a demand for the statute to establish the obligation of envisaging a greater number of candidates than the number to be elected for all organs. Arguments for this are supported by the facts that in environments where more candidates are proposed, the established criteria of the cadre policy have not been upset, but rather in some situations they have been improved, and the authority of the elected organs has therefore been significantly increased.

There is also a call for the titles of positions in the LCY to be standardized, that is for the republican LC and the provincial LC to elect presidents and secretaries of the presidium.

The demand has been stressed very many times for a unified membership fee. Considering the complexity of this matter, the commissions could not accept this demand, but they are also not suggesting that it should be rejected. We consider that the most suitable solution proposed is for the bases and criteria for the membership fee to be determined by the LCY Central Committee, which will require that the other solutions are found in cooperation with the central committees and provincial committees, Budimir Vukasinovic said.

CROATIAN SAWP ELECTS ASSEMBLY, LEADERS

AU270842 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10-11 May 86 p 6

["G.G." report]

[Text] Zagreb, 9 May -- The holding of the constituent session today started the new delegates' term of office in the highest body of the Croatian Assembly.

At the same time the fourth round of the delegates' elections has ended in this republic. For most posts there were more candidates proposed than were actually needed, which shows a consistent respect for the criteria of the cadre policy.

The session began with the opening of separate sessions of all three chambers which, after a formal statement by the delegates, elected their respective presidents and vice presidents. Milan Janus was elected president and Franjo Kiseljak vice president of the Chamber of Associated Labor. Mirko Setina was elected president and Marko Gregurin vice president of the Chamber of Municipalities. Zvonimir Novak was elected pesident and Bozena Hrvoje vice president of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

After this, at the joint session of all three chambers, the delegates elected Andjelko Runjic as president and Vojislav Vuckovic and Mato Crkvenac as vice president of the Croatian Assembly.

After a secret ballot the following were elected to the SR of Croatia Presidency: Vlado Dobec, Mato Grbac, Mirko Knezevic, Tomislav Kovac, Ivo Latin, Ante Markovic, Olga Milicic-Arslanagic, and Mirko Sinobad. By public vote, the delegates of all three chambers elected Ante Markovic as president of the SR of Croatia Presidency.

As a result of voting, Ante Mikovic is the new president of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council.

The following were proposed as members of the delegation to the SRFY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces: Luka Brocilo, Vlasta Cazin, Franjo Cipris, Stanko Golik, Ivica Grubisic, Stevan Krispal, Andjelko Kruzicevic, Stanko Kuftic, Djenio Radic, Drago Susec, Mirko Skakic, and Ivo Vrandeic.

Candidacy Controversy

AU211420 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 86 P 2

[S. Vranic article "Labels With Dried Glue"]

[Text] After the last sesssion of the LC Central Committee of Croatia, which established lists of candidates for members of LCY and Croatian LC organs, the public was told, among other things, that Milutin Baltic tried to contest the candidancy of Dr Dusan Calic for membership of the future LC Central Committee of Croatia.

At the said session, let us briefly recall, Baltic listed three reasons, in his opinion, Calic could not be a candidate. He alleged that Calic had publicly supported the views of Dr Branko Horvat [Yugoslav economist], which are contrary to the LCY line, that as a member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts he had, failed to oppose some unacceptable stands of some members of the academy, and, finally, that at one time, he had spoken against Tito and in favor of Aleksandar Rankovic.

The Central Committee, however, failed to accept Baltic's arguments. Moreover, there was a certain odium, and also astonishment at the way in which the candidacy of a respectable academician and scientist, a member of the Council of the Federation was disputed, and this astonishment permeated the speeches of several members of the Croatian LC Central Committee. And, as is known, the Central Committee decided that Calic remain on the list of candidates, but at the same time obliged the Presidium to examine the whole case. A report on this was submitted at the last session of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

After talking with Calic and Baltic, the Presidium -- according to the report Mika Spiljak presented to members of the Croatian LC Central Committee -- arrived at the conclusion that there is no foundation for disputing Dr Calic's candidacy in any way. As for the first remark pertaining to the alleged support of Dr Horvat's views -- Spiljak stressed -- Calic pointed out his scientific works in which he opposed Horvat's views, as well as his public speech before a meeting of 300 economists. As for the second remark, which also is not true, it was said that as an associate member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Calic cannot be responsible for individual extremist and unacceptable views, and by the way, Calic stressed that there were no such views and activities in the academy department in which he is active. Moreover, as a member of the respective Committee for Marking Jasenovac [Ustasha concentration camp Calic opposed some unacceptable attempts to impose certain desputabe political stands.

And finally, as concerns the last remark -- which is actually the more serious one -- about alleged support for Rankovic, what is involved, Spiljak explained, is that Dr Calic, as ambassador in Budapest, during the visit of a delegation from our country which attended the 20th anniversary of liberation of Hungary, allegedly drank the health of "future president Rankovic." There is no proof of this, Spiljak emphasized. Moreover, there is a statement by Bunko Sekulic who headed the delegation, that he has never -- so not in Budapest on that occasion either -- heard either this or anything similar.

In reply to this Baltic said that he did not have any kind of documents about it, but that there was talk about Calic's alleged statement among cadres, and that he (Baltic) had not kept silent about it, but presented it to a trade union aktiv in 1973.

After all this, the Central Committee accepted the Presidium's report, by which it was once again confirmed that Dr Dusan Calic shall remain on the list of candidates for membership of the Croatian LC Central committee. One could say in the end that it has all ended well, had there not remained, after everything, a heavy and bitter taste. There remained a feeling that we still have not gone far since the time when on reached for lables and disqualifications without arguments, when a deliberate or accidental "remark" of a powerful person was sufficient to seal somebody's fate.

In the case of Dr Calic -- as Spiljak put -- that "tail" trailed for 20 years, so it is -- let us add -- completely nucear what motive "pushed" Baltic into all this, which fortunately did not last long, thanks to the principles stand of the members of the Croatian LC Central Committee. This case threatened to become more important than the countless important duties in front of us. We would like to add only one question here. What happens to those people who do not have such a brilliant "pedigree" as Calic's? What would happen with an ordinary worker if someone from a high office attached a label to him? Finally, what has remain unsaid in this entire case was how long will it be possible to disqualify people without any arguments. How long shall such cases and their perpetrators remain with consequences?

BULGARIA LAYS CLAIM ON MACEDONIA REVOLUTION

AU200820 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 86 P 6

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Official Bulgaria has recently continued stealing and thieving somebody else's values.

In the extensive writings of RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME the victim of this unrestrained greed is again Goce Delcev, the ideologist and organizer of the national and revolutionary movement of Macedonian people at the end of the last and the beginning of this century. At the celebrations in Blagoevgrad this tribune was again proclaimed "a courageous son of the Bulgarian people."

The entire work of Delchev, for which he has gone down in history, was firmly interlocked with Macedonia and the fate and struggle of the Macedonian people. He was one of the leading ideologists and leaders of the Macedonian revolutionary organizations who spread its influence all over Macedonia irrespective to which country individual places used to belong to at that time. He prepared his -- Macedonian -- people for political autonomy.

His only connection with Bulgaria was that he considered Pirin Macedonians, among who he worked, an integral part of all Macedonians, of all Macedonia people. As the leader of fighting units he was engaged in fighting everywhere on Macedonian soil.

The official organ of the BCP states again that the most independent person of Macedonia history fought for "the liberation of the Bulgarian lands" to "his last breath." Sofia has therefore taken advantage of the anniversary of Goce Delcev once again to proclaim all territories populated by Macedonians "Bulgarian Land" including the SR of Macedonia, for whose autonomy Delcev at that time fought and died.

Let us not just end this with the writings of these Sofia newspapers, but note that the leading personalities of the Blagoevgrad Okrug authorities and party also took party in paying tribute to Delcev at "a son of the Bulgarian people."

GREEK STATEMENT ON MACEDONIA QUESTION NOTED

LD241533 Zagreb Domestic Servie in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] A nonexistent problem should not destroy the good relations between our two countries. This, in the latest statement from an official government spokesman in Athens broadcast last night on Greek national television, is the reply to the justified Yugoslav protests, made for example at the session of the SFRY Presidency on Wednesday [21 May], against the total dismissal of the integrity and rights of the Macedonian national minority in Greece, which has become a real campaign recently on the political scene there. Such a cynical official statement does nothing to contribute to good-neighborly relations, which are without a doubt in the interests of both Greece and Yugoslavia, at least that was how it seemed after several contacts at the highest levels, of which the latest was the official and friendly visit by the Greek prime minister to Yugoslavia. Here is Lidija Klasic:

After Papandreou returned from Belgrade in January following a visit which he himself assessed as excellent, for 3 months nothing significant happened in Greek-Yugoslav relations. And then an apparently banal parliamentary debate on foreign policy in which the leader of the opposition, Mitsotalis, criticized alleged Macedonian propaganda in the United States and Australia, led the Greek Prime Minister to make the hardest and rudest attack on the integrity of the Macedonian nation minority in Greece so far. With no regard for the Yugoslav protests, and even cynically making reference to the norms of Helsinki and good-neighborly interests, Papandreou shortly afterwards repeated his views in an even stronger form with the assertion that the Macedonian question in Greece does not exist at all, and adding the advice to Belgrade that Skopje should be made to follow central policies.

He was probably taking his lead from the fact that during his visit to Yugoslavia the Macedonian question was omitted from the toasts by our premier. However, on the Yugoslav side this was not a sign of change in the principled stand which applies equally to any of our national minorities in any neighboring country, but an act of good will offered at a time when it was assessed that Yugoslav-Greek relations could develop well. But the Greek side neither understood nor accepted this gesture. It is true that the position of the Macedonians in Greece has always been an open matter in relations between the two countries. But the question is, why did Athens insist on this with such keenness at precisely this moment? With a little bit of political psychoanalysis the answer could perhaps been found in the fact that Greece is in economic difficulties and facing local elections in the near future. The previous magnet in Pasok's foreign policy -- the removal of U.S. bases in Greece -- is quietly increasingly not being resolved.

In relations with Turkey there is no shift, and on Cyprus events are not taking a turn in favor of the Greek side either. Thus, there was a need to find a new outlet. A new topic where Greece's proud foreign policy could be displayed. And since this Balkan minority syndrome had always been latently present, what could be easier than to arouse it, even if, out of the pragmatic interests of the day, it was necessary to sacrifice good relations with neighbors? Fortunately, such moves always reveal more than they conceal, and in the end usually detract more than they contribute. Thus, for example, the Greek Communist party in its latest documents mentions, albeit bashfully, the non-Greek population in Greece. However, the youth organisation of Pasok itself, at its congress in Salonica, openly refused to vote in favor of Papandreou's policy toward the Macedonian national minority. And it is certainly something that at least the young have not forgotten what Aristotle said: "I love Plato, but I love truth more.

KOSOVO SAWP OUTLINES MAIN FUTURE TASKS

AU231621 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 86 p 5

["S.H." Report]

[Text] Pristina, 21 May -- The most important tasks of the socialist alliance as the vanguard of organized socialist forces in the next 4-year period remain a persistent and uncompromising struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces, primarily against Albanian nationalists and irredentistrs, and a struggle against Serb and other forms of nationalism.

This was stated at the session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP (Hisen Prekazi was presiding) which adopted the orientational program of tasks for the next 4-year period. Particular attention in this document was paid to action for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins as well as for accomplishing the return of those who have already left Kosovo. Other important tasks include the struggle for achieving goals set by the long-term economic stabilization program, the struggle against negative elements, and the development of the assembly and delegate system in the spirit of the Critical Analysis and other documents.

The Presidium also approved the initial nominations of candidates for members of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP, the candidate for president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women, and delegates for the Federal Conference of the SAWP and of the Serbian SAWP.

MINOVIC NAMED NEW DIRECTOR OF POLITIKA

AU221033 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Serbian SAWP has released from duty Aleksandar Bakocevic, director of the news organization POLITIKA, who was elected Belgrade mayor. Zivorad Minovic, POLITIKA's chief and responsible editor, has been named new director of POLITIKA.

EC EXPORT BAN AFFECTS CURRENCY EARNINGS

LD240357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0430 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's foreign currency earnings will fall 25 million dollars short of the plan for this month due to a ban on the export of Yugoslav meat and meat products to the E.C. market.

Director-general of the Yugoslav fund for the promotion of production and marketing of livestock, meat and meat products Milan Njegomir assesses, however, that the incomprehensible step taken by the E.C. will do Yugoslavia much greater indirect damage in the long run.

If export pace is slowed down, some markets may be lost and there may be an artificial stock-piling of meat and meat products, Njegomir maintains.

The live-stock earmarked for export is growing beyond the allowed weight and it can no longer find buyers abroad.

The ban on meat and meat products exports to the market of the European twelve was due to an alleged radiation pollution of the live-stock.

KOVACEVIC PUBLISHES OVERVIEW ON FOREIGN DEBT

LD261044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Ljubljana, May 26 (TANJUG) -- The problem of Yugoslav foreign debt, in terms of its origins and consequences, is similar to those facing other major debtors among the developing countries. The undeniable fact is that debts are constantly rising and will become intolerable for the developing countries if the creditors and the international financial institutions maintain their present attitude.

These observations are set out by Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic in an article appearing in the first issue of the biannual "Development and South-South Cooperation", published by the Ljubljana-based research centre for cooperation with developing countries.

Yugoslavia is today one of the ten most heavily indebted countries in the world, Kovacevic writes, adding that over only three years (1978, 1979 and 1980) the total sum owed by Yugoslavia doubled -- from nine billion and 540 million dollars in 1977 to 18 billion and 873 million in 1980. Since 1981 the debt has been stagnating at a level just exceeding the sum of 20 billion U.S. dollars.

A considerable number of unfavourble external and internal factors have been instrumental in the abrupt rise of the Yugoslav foreign debt, Kovacevic assesses.

The productive sector of the Yugoslav economy has been increasingly dependent on the import of raw materials and semi-manufactures, which has been causing ever greater structural disruptions. The over-valued domestic currency, too, has made imports increasingly attractive while on the other hand it has discouraged exports.

Kovacevic believes that Yugoslavia's response to the first oil shock in 1973 was inadequate -- the country did not cut back consumption of imported oil or seek to rely increasingly on domestic energy resources as a substitute for these imports. This is why Yugoslavia was hit even harder by the second oil shock in 1979, as a result of which the country in 1980 had to earmark for its oil import bill as much as one billion dollars more than a year before.

Yugoslavia's external debt has not only increased in volume, it has also changed in terms of structure and purpose, Kovacevic writes. During the 1978-1984 period, credits for the purchase of equipment grew at an annual rate of seven per cent whereas the growth rate of financial credits was as high as 147 per cent (4,284 billion U.S. dollars to 10.374 billion dollars).

Financial credits were taken for the most part to cover external and internal imbalances, service existing debt and import energy and raw mateials.

Thus, in common with many other developing countries, in a period of a very steep increase in indebtedness credits were used in Yugoslavia increasingly to finance the negative balance of international payments and internal imbalances and less and less for development, Kovacevic says.

Yugoslavia has been forced to embark upon severe belt-tightening measures with the aim improving its balance of payments as quickly as possible, Kovacevic writes.

Simultaneously with undertaking short-term interventions, aimed at eliminating the acute problems of external indebtedness, a long-term programme of economic stabilisation was launched at the initiative of the presidency of Yugoslavia that insists on prices being determined by the market, on a real exchange rate of the domestic currency and on other measures aimed to bring about economic revival.

Writing that Yugoslavia has decided to conduct talks on the refinancing of debt (in which are included the international monetary fund, 17 Western governments and the coordinating committee of 15 commercial banks), Zivorad Kovacevic stresses in the article for the publication "Development and South-South Cooperation" that the example set by Yugoslavia can be used as proof that responsibility for debts must be shared with the creditors. For the example of Yugoslavia too shows clearly that world financial capital has not shown sufficient interest in economically rational investment and projects which would guarantee economic operations resulting in profits.

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POLAND OPTIMISTIC ON CSCE DESPITE BERN 'FIASCO'

LD282322 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 28: The Polish Public opinion does not hide its disappointment at the fact that, through the fault of the U.S., the six-week Bern meeting of experts in human contacts from 35 states participating in the CSCE process failed to adopt a compromise final document. The document was to include recommendations for the Vienna meeting of foreign ministers.

Poland invariably comes out in favor of the incessant continuation of the CSCE process and for all that can strengthen elements of political, military, and economic security and human rights. As far as the latter is concerned, much can still be done. The socialist states -- according to the communique of the meeting of foreign ministers of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty issued in Warsaw on March 20 -- want to consistently come out in favour of fully securing -- with respect for sovereignty of states -- human rights in all fields, and especially the right to live in peace and freedom.

This was expressed during the Bern meeting which was presented with many realistic concepts and proposals which could establish a basis for agreement in various fields [of] human contacts, including professional and private ones. Unfortunately, the U.S. attitude made the opportunity created by the Bern meeting be wasted.

In the recent past Western states many a time tried to use this part of the CSCE Final Act as a weapon against socialist countries. Meanwhile, it is a fact that it is the practice of Western states that limits, to a great extent, the freedom of private or professional travel, sports and other contacts between institutions and people, or cooperation in culture. This is evidenced by, for example, thousands of refusals to grant visas to Polish citizens who wanted to visit the main capitalist states.

During the Bern meeting, numerous proposals were submitted to sign agreements on mutual consular, legal, and medical assistance, but the U.S. delegation showed that the spirit of moderation and constructive cooperation is alien to it also in humanitarian matters.

In his closing speech, the chairman of the Polish delegation said that, though disappointed with the actual results, we remain optimists because the entire CSCE process still goes on. The Vienna meeting to start on November 4 can make up for the fiasco of the Bern meeting in outlining a network of significant agreements.

REPORT ON MALTREATMENT OF ETHNIC TURKS REBUTTED

AU281458 Sofia BTA in English 1201 GMT 28 May 86

["The Groundless Slanders of Amnesty International" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA commentator Sergey Nakov -- An organisation called "Amnesty International", which claims to be "a worldwide movement independent of any government, political persuasion or religious creed", has recently circulated a report entitled "Bulgaria. Imprisonment of Ethnic Turks. Human rights abuses During the Forced Assimilation of the Ethnic Turkish Minority."

The report tendentiously distorts both Bulgarian history and present-day reality. It is based on groundless accusations, it uses unsound arguments, it is full glaring discrepancies. It misrepresents some generally known truths about Bulgaria's history, as since when and on what territories she has existed. It even disinforms about such incontrovertible facts as the date of Bulgaria's admission to U.N. membership.

In a paricularly stark contrast to truth are the allegations that at the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985, during the implementation of some alleged campaign of forced assimilation in Bulgaria, the security forces have reportedly killed more than 100 of what Amnesty International calls "ethnic Turks".

No such events have ever taken place in Bulgaria, either in the said period or at any other time. There have been no "sustained clashes" between the security forces and the population, nor any social conflicts, disturbances or anything of the kind. Under no circumstances have people been killed, wounded, or harassed. Thus, the subject of that report is simply non-existent.

All this is perfectly well known, but we nevertheless decided to check the "information" cited by Amnesty International. With the help of the BTA home correspondents, we tracked down the most flagrant allegationss in that report and its appendix. Our colleagues have gathered detailed information about the persons listed as killed by Amnesty International.

And, just according to expectation, it turned out that a sizeable portion of the names on the "victims" list have been invented. No such people have ever been born or have ever lived in the respective villages. Moreover, the computers of the unified system of public records registration and administrative services (E.S.G.R.A.O.N.) have helped us find out that such persons have never existed and do not exist in Bulgaria. Amnesty International is passing off for victims imaginary, fictitious, non-existent persons. Here is a sample: Mehmed Ahmedov of Krumovgrad. Kwrdzhali District; Adem Ismailov Aliev of Tutrakan, Silistra district; Chetin Erov of the village of Yablanovo, Sliven District; Ibrahim Khalilov of the village of Buynovo, Turgovishte district; Shaban Mehmedov of the village of Dobromir, Burgas district, and others.

The report numbers among those killed people who have been long dead of natural causes. Here are some of the cases: Mehmet Khyuseinov Aptulov of the village of Dobromir, Burgas District, who died of lung cancer on May 21, 1976; Fikret Ilyazov Aliev of Dzhebel, Kurdzhali District, who died in hospital on August 7, 1977; Osman Mehmedov Khyuseinov of the village of Dobromir, Burgas District, who was killed in an accident on September 8, 1978; Mehmet Khasanov Khyuseinov of the village of Dobromir, Burgas District, who died of heart attack on April 27, 1979; Zayim Kerimov Aliev of the Village of Panichkovo, Kurdzhali District, who died a non-violent death on September 4, 1983. This list can be extended.

Many of those prounced killed and bemoaned by Amnesty International are happily living with their children and families, working, visiting friends. When our correspondents went to see them, those Bulgarian citizens voiced indignation over the speculation with their names and over their being abused to the end of anti-Bulgarian propaganda.

Our correspondents met with the following people reported to be killed:

In Razgrad District: with Martin Chavdarov Asenov (previously Murat Ferhadov) of Kubrat, Mincho Angelov Filipov (Mustafa Aptulov Ferhadov), Andrey Andrev Tikholov (Ahmet Ahmedov Mehmedov) and Angel Minchev Kunchev (Aptulla Mehmdeov Kochev) of the village Yonkovo.

In Ruse District: with Milcho Pirinski (Myumyum Ibishev Kelov) and Milcho Alekov Alekov (Mehmet Aliev Mustafov) of the village of Svalenik, Ferdo Issaev Belberov (Fedail Sabriev Kadirov) of the Village of Yudelnik, Milen Asenov Kolev (Mehmet Hasanov Kelov), born in the village of Opaka, Turgovishte District, now living and working in Ruse.

In Kurdzhali District: With Pavlina Marinova Aldekova (Pakize Myumyunova Hasanova), Filip Rusinov Khorozov (Fehim Hyseinov), Ignat Martinov Kalinov (Ismet Mehmedov Duralov) and Yordan Yankov Yosifov (Yusuf Yakubov) of Kyrdzhali, Iskren Ognayanov Khrelkov (Smail Osmanov Halilov) of Monchilgrad, Shtilian Asenov Yulkianov (Shaban Hyusniev Hyuseyinov) of the village of Gorno Prakhovo.

All those allegedly dead people enjoy their life and work. In its report, Amnesty International cites three Bulgarian villages as scenes of "deliberate killings by the security forces" of "ethnic Turks". No such cases have occurred on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Still, our correspondents did visit the places in question: The villages of Benkovski, Kardzhali District (where, according to the report, "six were killed, among them a two-year old child and her mother, and 40 wounded") the village of Gorno Prakhovo, Kurdzhali District (eight killed) and the village of Yablanovo, Sliven District (where 34 people were allegedly killed and "29 or 30 taken to hospital with gunshot wounds").

The correspondents interviewed the mayors Karamfil Karamfilov, Shtilian Yulianov and Spas Terziev, the Imams Zdravko Iliev, Metodi Khristov and Angel Petkov, and Vladimir Komanov and Angel Petkov, representatives of the largest public and political organisation, the Fatherland Front. They were all shocked by the A.I. slanders and wished to refute them in writing.

The thoroughgoing inquiry and all facts collected were undeniable evidence that the content of the Amnesty International report does not correspond to reality. The report is a deliberate, tendentious and willful misrepresentation. It is a sordid encroachment of the good name of socialist Bulgaria, part of the all-out smear campaign launched by the arch-reactionary imperialist circles against Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, against the real socialism. Such actions are targeted against peaceful coexistence and detente, against the spirit of Helsinki, against the interests of mankind. These actions support the warmongering forces and their line of confrontation, mounting international tensions and escalation of the arms race.

The report makes use of the traditional methods of all political slanders: references to anonymous eyewitnesses and to some mysterious sources. The analysis of the facts shows that the "sources" in question can only be found outside Bulgarian territory. These are the secret NATO centers and above all the Turkish secret services who falsify and fabricate information with vile political objectives in mind. Amnesty International claims to be impartial and independent, but this is not the first time that it has slandered Bulgaria, and now it abuses the human rights issue to sow the seeds of mistrust among the nations.

BALEV SPEAKS TO BLAGOEVGRAD CONSTITUENTS

AU221809 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 21 May 1986 carries on page 6 a 1,200-word BTA report on a meeting of the Blagoevgrad city Election District held on 20 May 1986, which was attended and addressed by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is the candidate of this election district for the forthcoming national Asembly elections.

The meeting was also attended by Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP Committee and by "leaders of the town and okrug."

Milko Balev is reported delivering an "election speech" which he opened with the following statement: "Our people's confidence in the policy of the BCP, in the policy of our socialist Fatherland Front government is a confidence achieved with energetic efforts and is well-deserved." It is based on the major historic successes of our country, achieved under the party's leadership thorughout the last 42 years of people's government." Balev further elaborates on the economic success of the country and of the Blagoevgrad area during the years of socialist construction, and points out in particular "the April plenum influence upon the okrug's and town's development," especially during the last 5-year plan period and in the time period since the last National Assembly elections. He adds: "Our people's confidence in the BCP policy, in the policy of our government in particular as regards the election period, during which we are assessing our achievements, is not only based on the results of the past, it is also based on the future tasks assigned to our country." Balev dwells on the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and further stresses: "The 13th BCP Congress mapped out a new stage in the development and expansion of socialist democracy. It gave new impetus to the expansion of economic democracy, and hence, of all other forms of democracy in our society." He further points out:

"The elections are a brilliant manifestation of socialist democracy. In the process of their preparation the entire population is discussing the results of party and government policy. The constitutents are expressing their evaluations, they are submitting reocmmendations, proposals, and cricticism. The issues which are to be solved are being selected. The assignments of the constitutents are being submitted to the candidates for deputies for the forthcoming mandate period.

"We are now involved in a democractic process. This is a mature, serious expression of the people's will, of their opinions -- deprived of any empty noise, damagogy, and lies," the speaker states. He continues:

"Eections are a public and official evaluation made by the working people about the actions of the political power. This is a basic act in the process of developing the representatives organs of govenment, in conformity with the people's will."

Milko Balev closes his speech with the following statement: "Once more we are becoming convinced that the people's will, the opinion of the people, the voice of the people, which resounds with deep and ancient wisdom, which expresses the interests of the common people, the people's views and aspirations -- these are the supreme opinions, and the supreme power of April Bulgaria."

"The present elections are a period of enhanced political activities of the population. They represent a political continuation of the 13 BCP Congress which was held last month. The elections represent the broadest mass method of confirming the confidence of working people in the party, the government, and the Fatherland Front, in the past and future deeds and activities of our political and economic system."

Following Balev's speech, the constituents "submitted assignments to their candidate, connected with the construction of the okrug capital, with its urbanization, with accelerating the planning and construction of a thermo-electric power station and dam, with the building of a trolley bus network and an okrug Pioneers' club."

VASIL TSANOV MEETS WITH YAMBOL CONSTITUENCY

AU281912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] On 28 May in Yambol a meeting of the voters of the 393 Yambol constituency with Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary and candidate of this constituency for the Ninth National Assembly, took place. In his preelection speech he dwelled on some of the main aspects of the party's new strategy in the area of economic policy. The voters gave concrete instructions to their candidate.

STOYANOV MEETS CONSTITUENCY IN TURGOVISHTE

AU281950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] On 28 May in Turgovishte a preelection meeting took place between the voters of the 361st constituency in Turgovishte and Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov. He spoke about the importance of the decisions of the 13th BPC Congress and dwelled on the great instructions and tasks posed by the Congress for the further intensive socio-economic and cultural development of the country during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and until the end of the century.

Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov received instructions on facilitating the solution of certain socio-economic problems of Turgovishte and the conurbation system.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES USSR KOMSOMOL SECRETARY

AU271905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] On 27 May Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received Nikolay Dolgushkin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Domsomol, leader of the delegation of the Lenin Komsomol for the seminar of the Dimitrov and Lenin Komsomol organizations, in which the first secretaries of the fraternal okrug and oblast Komsomol organizations are prticipating. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov briefed the guest on the activity implemented in our country for putting into effect the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and on the tasks of the party organizations in educating the youth and working with the Dimitrov Komsomol. The meeting was attended by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD282016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received Viktor Lomakin, ambassador of the USSR in Czechoslovakia. They discussed topical questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES DKPS CHAIRMAN ON REELECTION

AU061207 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a telegram of congratulations to Herbert Mies on his reelection as chairman of the German Communist Party. The telegram stresses the confidence and authority that Comrade Mies enjoys both in the DKP and the international communist and workers movement. It expresses the conviction that the traditional friendship and mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties will continue to develop and intensify in the interest of the people of the two countries, and in the interest of the joint struggle for peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

CPCZ CENTRAL CONTROL, AUDITING COMMISSION MEET

AU120931 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The second session of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission took place on Thursday [24 April] in Prague. The deliberations were chaired by Jaruslav Hajn, the commission's chairman.

The commission dealt with certain issues of contents, method, and organization connected with its activity to ensure the tasks following from the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The commission discussed the plan of this year's work. By applying more resolute control, it will be aiding the fulfillment of socioeconomic tasks, particularly the acceleration of the process of production intensification and the strengthening of the qualitative aspects of production. It will be checking on this particularly in the agencies and institutions in the central sphere. It will direct all its activity toward influencing the implementation of the Leninist style of work, of a highly exacting attitude, and of responsibility, and also influencing the consolidation of the party's unity and party discipline.

In its control and inspection activity, in investigating the working people's complaints and suggetions, it will be paying more attention to the good results and experience that must be generalized, to the causes of shortcomings, and to arranging for rectification on the spot. In the efficiency of the fight against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline, the commission will continue to strive to overcome and remove shortcomings, which have serious economic and moral political consequences.

The commission also adopted a statement on the results of the CPCZ's economic affairs for the year 1985. It dealt with the analysis of appeals against party punishments and with the report on the settlement of working people's letters which were sent to it last year. It also discussed the results of the check on the handling of letters in the editorial office of TRIBUNA magazine.

HONECKER MEETS WITH SPD CHAIRMAN VOGEL

LD281657 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD group in the Bundestag, met for an exchange of views on 28 May 1986 in Hubertusstock Palace at Lake Werbellin. This is the fourth meeting within the framework of the continuing exchange of views agreed to in 1983. The talk took place in an open, businesslike, and constructive atmosphere.

In agreement, the interlocutors see the aim of their meeting as contributing to safeguarding peace in central Europe and to improving the living conditions of people in both German states in accordance with the spirit of the Basic Treaty of 1972. Hans-Jochen Vogel said that he thinks such meetings should also take place at the level of state and government leaders from both German states. The meeting at Lake Werbellin in 1981 had made a start in this respect, which should be continued in the not too distant future.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel discussed the international situation in detail. They expressed their concern about the undiminished continuation of the arms race and the danger of it spreading into space. But it is becoming increasingly clear that ther was no alternative to peaceful, equal coexistence between states of differing social orders, and that security in the age of mass destruction weapons could no longer be guaranteed against, but only with one another. It is necessary to discuss the existing arms control and disarmament proposals during the negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm with the will for understanding and to reach concrete agreements soon. This is particularly true for the initiatives proposed recently by the Soviet Union. Both sides regretted that the nuclear test moratorium offered and practiced by the Soviet Union had not led to a bilateral test ban. As far as the reduction of conventional weapons was concerned, Erich Honecker said that the Warsaw Pact states would propose a detailed program for negotiations in the near future.

In this connection Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel praised the joint proposals for a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe and the talks that had started between experts from both sides about a nuclear weapons free corridor in Europe. Such initiatives show in an exemplary manner how the two German states could make their own contributions to safeguarding peace while preserving fully their respective alliance obligations. The interlocutors were in favor of the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO.

Both sides are convinced that the Helsinki Final Act continues to provide a sound basis for the gradual establishment of a European peace order. A fundamental condition for peace is the inviolability of frontiers and the respect of territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all states in Europe within the present frontiers. Equally, the realization of human rights as defined by the United Nations and established in the Helsinki Final Act contributes to the securing of peaceful conditions.

Both sides spoke in favor of a steady improvement of international cooperation in other fields as well, for example, in the fight against terrorism or in the exchange of information about threats to the environment extending beyond the borders of one country and overcoming them.

Hans-Jochen Vogel expressed his regret that the information in a serious case, which had also affected the FRG, had become available only piecemeal and with delay. In this field too there was a community of responsibility. Erich Honecker regretted that the FRG had not made use of the information the GDR had published immediately and which had promptly informed citizens that there was no danger to their health.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel spoke in favor of a further expansion of reciprocal contacts on other levels as well. The youth contact programs and the town twinning that had now been agreed between Eisenhuettenstadt and Saarlouis were encouraging examples of this. Both sides praised the level of contact that had been achieved between the GDR People's Chamber and the German Bundestag, which had found particularly visible expression with the visit of People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann in February of this year. Official relations between the Bundestag and the People's Chamber should now be considered soon. This is an important step on the path to further normalizing relations between the two German states on the basis of equality.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel noted that the Basic Treaty and the regulations and agreements built on it had made possible the solution of a whole series of problems for the benefit of both German states and their citizens. Among these agreements was the cultural agreement as well. This would promote reciprocal knowledge about cultural developments in both German states and lead to increased reciprocal stimulus in an important field of spiritual and artistic creativity. Both sides expressed the hope that the negotiations between government experts from both German states about an environmental framework agreement would soon achieve concrete results. Hans-Jochen Vogel further called for additional improvements in transport links, particularly of rail links, as well as for the opening of a new border crossing point in the Luechow-Dannenberg area. The interlocutors held an open exchange of views on questions of state citizenship, the Elbe border, and the Salzgitter registry. They were in agreement in particular that the course of the Elbe frontier could be jointly agreed upon in the section between Lauenburg and Schnackenburg as well.

Erich Honecker said that in the course of the joint establishment of the Elbe border, the interests of people living on the Elbe, Elbe users, and Baltic fishermen could also be taken into account. Hans-Jochen Vogel welcomed the readiness of the German Democratic Republic to consider the inclusion of the cities of Hannover and Hamburg in the settlement of the so-called "local border traffic."

Both sides praised the development of travel between both German states and the development of family reunification. Hans-Jochen Vogel brought up humanitarian questions and expressed the wish for the further expansion of travel and a reduction of cases in which travel is not possible as yet. Hans-Jochen Vogel also spoke in favor of former GDR citizens being allowed to travel in the GDR within the framework of existing regulations. These questions are of particular importance for the SPD and for him personally. Finally, Hans-Jochen Vogel expressed the hope taht the inhabitants of Berlin (West) would be included fully in the benefits, in accordance with the quadripartite agreement, which resulted from the cooperation between the FRG and the GDR for mutual benefit.

He also stressed the importance of the completely equal treatment of the members of the German Bundestag from Berlin (West) within the framework of the quadripartite agreement. In any case, this agreement has to be fully applied and strictly adhered to in every respect.

Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel agreed to continue their regular exchange of views.

Taking part in the talk were Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; and Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and head of the Council of State chairman's chancery; Dr Juergen Schmude, member of the Bundestag; Eugen Selbmann, foreign policy advisor of the SPD Bundestag group; and Professor Dieter Schroeder.

Vogel Comments on Talks

LD281850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The regular consultations with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were started on this date 3 years ago, were highly praised by Dr Hans-Joachim Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, at an international press conference in Berlin today. His fourth meeting with Erich Honecker showed that the regular exchange of views, which consisted of more than arbitrary meetings, is beginning to bear fruit. The continuing exchange of views dealt both with the safeguarding of peace and with bilateral problems. Hans-Joachim Vogel said: "I therefore have reason to publicly thank the chairman of the GDR State Council for this series of talks."

Hans-Joachim Vogel then dealt with a series of points from the joint statement and said that the plan to make Erlagen and Jena sister cites was mentioned in the talk. He reaffirmed the view of his parliamentary group that it is high time to establish official contacts between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag.

The political importance that the GDR leadership attaches to the fact that the FRG has concluded an agreement on SDI participation and has thus taken political coresponsibility for the SDI project was made clear again in the talk with Erich Honecker. His impression is that the Federal Government in Bonn has underestimated the political effects. The concern which we repeatedly expressed in the early stages of the Bundestag debate, Dr Vogel said, has sadly been fully confirmed here.

With regard to the CSCE review conference in Bern, Dr Vogel said it is regrettable that the closing document has been thwarted by the objections of the United States. He expressed regret that such a document, which is very important for the development of tourism, has failed to evolve.

Then the SPD floor leader answered questions on the mutual positions and joint activities of the SPD and the SED for disarmament and for the safeguarding of peace. Recently there was agreement that the talks about a chemical weapon-free zone and their results could form a solid basis for the withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet poison gas stocks from the FRG and the GDR, he said.

The Federal Government's refusal to respond to these proposals was difficult for him to understand politically. The SPD will make another attempt in Bonn to question and discover why no use was made of this opportunity in Bonn, which was brought up again by the GDR and the CSSR jointly at government level.

Dr Vogel responded to a question from GDR television and emphasized that he had again gained the impression from his talk with Erich Honecker that the GDR is ready to undertake all steps aimed at making peace more secure. This is also the light in which the joint efforts of the SPD and the SED must be seen; the most effective joint efforts so far are probably the agreement in respect of a chemical weapon-free zone. Now they are dealing with the difficult topic of a nuclear weapon-free corridor.

In this respect the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests should be praised and it is regretted "that the other superpower did not respond to that". Finally, there are still other points of agreement between the SPD and the SED.

In response to a question of whether the future of the peaceful use of nuclear energy was also discussed against the background of the Chernobyl accident, the SPD floor leader said he received understanding for the SPD's energy policy. As is known, this could be summed up in the formula "get down to getting out".

Honecker Cited on Passport Issue

LD290112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The regular consultations with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were started 3 years ago today, were highly praised by Dr Hans-Joachim Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, at an international press conference in Berlin today.

The political importance that the GDR leadership attaches to the fact that the FRG has concluded on agreement on SDI participation and has thus taken political coresponsibility for the SDI project was made clear once again in the talk with Erich Honecker. This impression is that the Federal Government in Bonn had underestimated the political effects. This was not only the view of the GDR leadership, but clearly also the opinion of the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact. The concern that we repeatedly expressed in the early stages of the Bundestag debate, Dr Vogel said, has sadly been fully confirmed here.

A further comment from Hans-Joachim Vogel related to the Federal Environment Office and the framework agreement on the environment. It has become clear that the GDR leadership is working on the assumption that a solution can be found here that is roughly oriented toward the solution of a cultural agreement. There was certainly interest.

There was also a lengthy talk on the debate currently under way in the Federal Republic on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and particularly on the line of the Social Democrats. Our impression is, said the SPD Bundestag group chairman, that this line is not only viewed with attention, but that the elements of the line are also certainly respected. Dr Vogel told journalists that the statement published on his talks with Erich Honecker was a joint communique. It made clear what issues both sides agreed on, but equally "where one or the other put forward a particular view."

In reply to questions on control measures for diplomats at the border to Berlin (West), the SPD politician said it had become clear in his talk with Erich Honecker that the GDR leadership was not interested in an exacerbation that might create a crisis situation. It wants rapid understanding in practical questions. In general, there was no complaint about identity checks, that is to say checks to guarantee that anyone passing through is indeed who he says he is. The GDR rightly pointed out that it had been asked to increase controls precisely in connection with combatting terrorist dangers. Dr Vogel stressed that he also welcomed the restraint which had been shown by the FRG Government in this question. In the course of the press conference, in which the head of the FRG permanent mission, Hans Otto Braeutigam, took part, Dr Vogel was asked about a visit by the GDR State Council chairman to the FRG. The SPD politician replied: "I have so far avoided taking part in this speculation, and would like to do so here as well.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SALT II DEBATE IN U.S.

LD282125 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 28 May 86

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] The debate over the continued existence of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons has entered a critical stage in the U.S. Last night President Reagan decided to keep to the treaty obligations for now, but the hardest tests for the continued existence of the treaty, to which so far both states have kept although it has not been ratified by the United States, are still to come. Horst Kaeubler comments:

The United States will scrap two old Poseidon class submarines, each fitted with 16 nuclear missiles, when the Nevada, the eighth submarine in the new Trident class with 24 nuclear missiles, goes into service. Press Spokesman Speakes announced that the President is thus maintaining the top level of strategic missiles laid down in the SALT II treaty. There was long, very long hesitiation in Washington before this decision was reached. Influential forces within the administration, particularly in the Pentagon, wanted to fill the naval arsenal with new Trident nuclear submarines without scapping olde warships, as SALT II calls for.

That there has after all been reconsideration in the White House must certainly be ascribed to the fact that the U.S. Government was subjected to massive pressure. It was not only the allies that showed disquiet: In the United States itself prominent politicians warned that U.S. withdrawal from the SALT obligations would call into question all progress in disarmament questions.

At the start of this week leading members of the U.S. delegation that negotiated the SALT treaty, including chief negotiatior Gerard Smith, called on President Reagan to keep as conscientiously to the treaty -- which was achieved after years of laborious negotiations -- as the Soviet Union has done so far.

But, however positive the decision may seem, listeners, there remain problematic questions about the continued existence of SALT II. Speakes said the White House has only provisionallly decided to respect SALT II; anything further said the official White House interpreter, depends on the Soviet Union. Does Moscow intend to violate the treaty? This is almost what one must read from Mr Speakes' reproachful words. In fact, the Soviet Union contines to stick to its offer to scrap all nuclear weapons according to a firm schedule. For a third time Moscow has unilaterally extended its nuclear test moratorium.

So far, however, Washington has not found it possible to be really serious on disarmament, as we are always assured it is. So what can depend on the Soviet Union? The most serious test of whether SALT II can resist the attacks of its opponents will come in the second half of this year. Larry Speakes will not have to keep a look out for the bad guys to absolve Washington from the responsibility. No Soviet secret service assignment is required to find out that the U.S. B-52 long-range bombers are being switched to cruise missiles. Over 100 have already been equipped with these cruise missiles and further B-52's are continually being added. Was it not the President himself who recently said he intended to further equip the fleet of bombers with cruise missiles without removing other systems, even if this means the top level of strategic offensive weapons laid down in SALT II was exceeded? Whether in East or West, everywhere there is agreement that the SALT treaties between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons is the basis for future progress in disarmament questions. Whoever questions them initiates a disquieting development.

U.S. STAND ON S. AFRICA, NUCLEAR TESTING VIEWED

DW280831 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 26 May 86

[Albert Reiss commentary: "The World Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] The week started with South Africa and ended with South Africa. It started with the barbaric murderous attacks by the racists on the neighboring countries of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana, and it ended with an unmasking of the United States and Great Britain in the UN Security Council, where the two permanent members abused their vito power in order to protect the racist against effective sanctions.

Actually, the attitude shown by the Americans and the Britons during the Security Council meeting is a signal to the racist regime in South Africa -- it is sort of green light. It must be feared that Botha and his gang will take that signal the way Washington and London really mean it -- keep it up, and in a crunch you can count on us. People are bound to wonder, in view of that, what is the use of the mutual expulsion of military attaches. Perhaps it is not just eyewash. It is conceivable that the United States thinks it might need an alibi in hand, tiny as it may be, so as to say: We have not really been that friendly toward the racists; at least we expelled the South African military attache, and we accept that they treat our attache in Pretoria the same way.

Representatives of South Africa's white-skinned high finance are seeking to talk with the representatives of the black population -- the majority of the population -- and they are indeed talking with them. That is one aspect that must be considered. The other aspect, the weightier one, came to light in the Security Council. As before, the racist regime represents a position to the United States that it wants to maintain, that it needs as a scourge for the African people. It must be feared that similar things will happen again. The pattern is well known -- carrying helicopters, murder commandos, bombers, and sappers posing as tourist or business people.

That is what happened at the beginning of last week, exactly the way the United States raided Libyan cities, or the way the Israeli secret service carries out its murder attacks. However, those are the same people and the same governments that, allegedly, have made fighting international terrorism their main task. They had better start at home and in that of the South African racists.

Last Wednesday the U.S. conducted its fourth nuclear weapons test of the year. It did not bother them that on 10 April their installations in the Nevada desert were damaged. So much radioactivity leaked that the American press wrote -- much later because authorities had not reported it -- about heavy contamination. But more importantly, the Wednesday test came 1 week after Mikhail Gorbachev said in his 14 May television address that the USSR had again extended its nuclear test moratorium to 6 August, which continues to be unilateral.

Since the beginning of the Soviet moratorium about 10 months ago, the United States has carried out as much as 11 nuclear tests. Is that the Reagan administration's answer to previous Soviet concessions? It must be feared that it is. People automatically wonder and ask whether the United States wants to destroy all the hopes that arose in Geneva. Do they want to prove that there may not be nuclear disarmament, or only on their conditins at best? That would mean SDI. That way is based on old thinking. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger wrote in FOREIGN OFFICE: We are striving for new concepts to find ways of shaping our deterrence more effectively. End quotation.

In thinking that way, one thinks of star wars, of SDI. Certainly, that kind of thinking corresponds to the needs of the weapons industry and of profiteers. But that is what makes that kind of thinking dangerous, what makes it absolutely essential to overcome such thoughts.

It could happen by changing one's way of thinking, or by other changes. There is no formula.

The USSR is on an opposite path, even as to concept. Mikhail Gorbachev put it quite strongly: New quality and increased numbers of weapons have led to a higher degree of insecurity. Efforts by the USSR to deflect strategic thinking from deterrence and to steer development, going on since 1945, in the opposite direction -- toward disarmament -- becomes visible in the USSR nuclear disarmament program. This program is to rid the world of nuclear weapons within 14 years, in a conventional weapons program -- included in proposals the CPSU general secretary made to the West at the 11th SED Congress -- in discontinuing and even cancelling U.S. missile deployment in Western Europe, and finally in further prolonging the nuclear explosion moratorium.

There are a lot of negotiating offers addressed to the United States and NATO. It is very difficult to comprehend what drove NATO's defense ministers in Brussels to agree to new U.S. chemical weapons. As if we did not have enough mass destsruction weapons in Europe! The poison gas weapons will come to Europe, primarily to the FRG. Certainly, there was opposition. Six NATO countries objected, and put their objections on record. The importance of that opposition should not be underrated. But there was no veto. That is surely a sign of the pressure the U.S. exerts on its partners.

But does it mean that NATO had no other option? One must be able to say no sometime. In that situation particularly the FRG had a great chance to do something against chemical weapons. The governments of the GDR and the CSSR submitted to the FRG a draft agreement on a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. That is the document prepared by the SED and the SPD. The FRG Government might have done something with it, especially in view of Chancellor Kohl's talks with President Reagan in Tokyo. If one can believe reports on that, Kohl said that he was concerned about the U.S. chemical-weapons projects. Was that all? I do not want to exaggerate, but a leopard cannot change its spots. He might have told the Americans that he might reconsider their project later on, and that now is the time to negotiate to ensure that there will be no chemical weapons in Europe. The GDR-CSSR proposals would have been very helpful. They have been presented, as have the Soviet initiatives on nuclear and conventional weapons. If the West finds them imperfect, we must talk about it. The proposals are negotiating offers. But one should stop creating faits accomplis, whether they are nuclear explosions in Nevada or decisions in Brussels.

CHINESE DELEGATION TO DISCUSS MINING COOPERATION

LD282044 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] A Chinese delegation, led by the deputy minister for coal industry, is currently visiting the GDR. The guests will discuss further cooperation in the fields of open-cast mining equipment, coal processing, and gas production with GDR experts. In the course of their visit, they will acquaint themselves with the performance and technical standards of coal and energy sector combines, as well as those in heavy engineering and plant construction.

NATIONAL FRONT COUNCIL ISSUES ELECTION APPEAL

AU091357 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Apr 86 p 1

["Election Appeal of the National Council of the GDR National Front" -- capitalized passages printed in boldfaced print]

[Text] Dear citizens:

ON 8 JUNE 1986 WE ARE GOING TO ELECT THE GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER, THE BERLIN CITY COUNCIL, AND THE BEZIRK ASSEMBLIES. WE ARE GOING TO ELECT THE DEPUTIES OF OUR LOCAL ELECTED ASSEMBLIES; WOMEN, MEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE OF WHOM WE KNOW THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO DO EVERYTHING FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE CITIZENS, FOR THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE, FOR SOCIALISM, AND PEACE. WE GO TO THE ELECTIONS WITH PRIDE IN OUR ACHIEVEMENTS, AWARE OF OUR STRENGTH AND POSSIBILITIES, AND CERTAIN OF ONE THING: TOGETHER WE ARE ABLE TO SOLVE THE TASKS FACING US IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL FIELDS TO FURTHER SHAPE THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. TOGETHER WE WILL LIVE UP TO THE DEMANDS OF THE TIME. WE RENDER AN ACCOUNT FOR A LEGISLATIVE PERIOD IN WHICH -- THANKS TO THE CREATIVE WORK OF THE PEOPLE, THE WORKERS, PEASANTS, MEMBERS OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA, AND THE OTHER WORKING PEOPLE -- GREATER PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE THAN IN ANY OTHER COMPARABLE PERIOD BEFORE. WE HAVE MADE GOOD PROGRESS IN OUR COMMON WORK. WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN FEELING DEEP SATISFACTION ABOUT OUR ACHIEVEMENTS. IT WAS WORTHWHILE FOR EVERYBODY TO GIVE HIS BEST. THE 11TH SED PARTY CONGRESS DECIDED -- BASED ON THE IMPRESSIVE SOCIETAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE GDR -- TO CONSISTENTLY CONTINUE THE TESTED WAY IN THE FUTURE. ERICH HONECKER SPOKE ON BEHALF OF ALL THE PEOPLE WHEN HE SAID AT THE 11TH PARTY CONGRESS: WHAT WE ACHIEVED TOGETHER AFFIRMS OUR CERTAINTY THAT WE CAN TACKLE THE TASKS UNTIL 1990 AND BEYOND THAT UP TO THE YEAR 2000 FULL OF CONFIDENCE AND ELAN, AND WE WILL BE ABLE TO FULFILL THEM SUCCESSFULLY. IN THIS SPIRIT WE CONTINUE THE GREAT POPULAR DISCUSSION AND THE POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR THE OVERALL STRENGTHENING OF OUR SOCIALIST STATE. THIS REQUIRES THE ACHIEVEMENTS, IDEAS, EXPERIENCES, AND PROPOSALS OF US ALL.

Our Election Program Tells What Is in Our Interest

We, the parties and mass organizations cooperating in the GDR National Front, state: What the 11th SED Party Congress decided is our common cause!

THIS IS OUR ELECTION PROGRAM!

On 8 June 1986 we thus vote

-- For peace on earth and in space! For the policy of peaceful coexistence, for dialogue and beneficial cooperation between states!

-- For a dynamic performance growth in our national economy, for social security!

-- For the continuation of the policy for the welfare of the people, for the unity of economic and social policy!

-- For the further flourishing of our socialist fatherland, in which the interests of the citizens are the supreme principle of the policy!

-- For the consolidation of our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and with all states of the socialist community!

-- For international solidarity with all those who are struggling against neocolonialism, imperialist threats, and interference, for democracy and social progress, for human dignity, and justice!

Our vote and our deeds for these goals! For more good years in our socialist homeland! For a development in the world that does not make all of mankind perish in the fires of a nuclear war but makes it live together peacefully!

Together We Achieved Great Things in Town and Countryside

We are looking back on a 5-year period in which the development of our Republic as a politically stable and economically efficient socialist state continued successfully; the achievements were increased and improved. The high targets of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan were fulfilled. A national income of M1.087 billion was produced, 90 percent of which was gained by raising labor productivity. The best harvests to date were achieved. All citizens received increasing benefit from the high performances, the dedication of their collectives, and their own industrious work. Our people's standard of living is higher than ever before in history. Education, science, and culture have flourished. Our socialist way of life has developed in a more diversified way, characterized by rising peopole's wealth, social justice, exclusive and full democracy of the people in true freedom. The things worked for by the hands of the people are reliably protected.The following is of far-reaching importance: With our economic strategy it was possible to make production intensification the decisive basis of performance increase and to ensure the necessary economic growth. The introduction of key technologies opened the door to a considerable increase in labor productivity and national income. More and more, the world standard has become a yardstick of our own work. Science and production were interlaced more closely than ever before. We note with pleasure how the young generation is proving itself also in this focal point of socialist construction. What we achieved through often hard and dedicated work was a benefit to us all: greater means for the steady improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the people and for the continuation of the largest social program in GDR history. In our country social protection and security are a matter of course -- in crass contradiction to unemployment, "new poverty," homelessness, and misery of many older people and fear of the future of millions of young people in capitalist countries. Socialist reality guarantees for all the opportunity to prove and develop their abilities.

The core of our social policy was and is housing construction. Since 1981 more than 3 million citizens moved into newly built or modernized apartments; considering the past 15 years the figure amoiunts to 7.2 million citizens. New districts were created. In the city centers, in well-known streets, on historically developed squares, buildings were modernized and constructed -- more beautiful than before. The face of Berlin is changing visibly. Towns and villages have become more attractive. The citizens themselves contributed much to this. At the end of the forthcoiming legislative period in 1990 and old goal of the revolutionary workers movement will have become reality in the GDR as the 11th SED Congress affirmed -- the solution of the housing problem as a social issue.Based on honest work and thousands of initiatives in town and countryside the citizens' real income increased considerably. Over the past few years it has been doubled. Prices for staple goods, for rents and rates have remained the same. The performances of trade, business, and service sector were purposefully promoted. Our particular concern went to mothers, working women, and our children. The number of places in nurseries and kindergartens has increased. All children in the appropriate age groups, whose parents wish it, can go to a kindergarten. The number of places in nurseries has also been considerably increased.

Our 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school gives a pratice-oriented education to all children of the people, and makes them capable of meeting the high requirements of our time. This is also the goal of our highly developed vocational training. New sociopolitical measures for pupils and students have come into force. The facilities for sports and recreation have been expanded.

Pensions have been increased for millions of veterans of work. The number of apartments for senior citizens was increased, social facilities for senior citizens were expanded. Health care for the citizens was further developed. The people took possession of cultural centers that have been reconstructed in new splendor, such as the Cewandhaus in Leipzig, the Semper Opera House in Dresden, the theater and the Friedrichstadt Place in Berlin, and of many other sites of intellectual-cultural life.

Everywhere in our country the citizens received with pleasure the joint decisions of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Council, and the GDR Council of Ministers immediately after the 11th SED Congress to further improve the working and living conditions of families with children and to promote young couples. This is something that shows exactly what real socialism is. We can say: Citizens of all classes and strata, of different social position and origin, of different ideologies and religious creeds achieved great things for our socialist cause. All parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front have a share in this. Our people's political-moral unity is firmer than ever.

Thanks are due to our deputies. They have fulfilled their voters' mandate in a conscientious way and closely linked with the citizens.

For Life in Peace Today and in the Future

Nothing is more important for us than peace! We need it in order to implement the bold program adopted by the 11th SED Congress for the intellectual, economic, and social development of our people, for the welfare of our children and grandchildren. Therefore our vote goes to the active, world-wide renowned policy of peaceful coexistence of our state and its leading representatives. To live together in peace, to promote the policy of active dialogue and constructive cooperation in order to reduce the threat of war, together with all forces in the world that are ready to achieve an understanding and are willing to struggle for peace -- that is what we want! We will continue to do everything possible, as we have done so far, so that never again will war emanate from German soil, but only peace. Our full support goes to the comprehensive program submitted at the 27th CPSU Congress to free the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, for effective steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, and for the creation of a system of international security. It offers a historic chance for a peaceful future of mankind that must not remain unused. It is a rousing appeal to world conscience to ward off the dangers of a nuclear inferno, to halt the arms race on earth and not to permit a militarization of space.

WE ARE WORKING FOR

-- A total ban on nuclear tests as a first step toward freeing the world of nuclear weapons;

-- Halting the deployment and bringing about the step-by-step dismantling of the nuclear systems already deployed in Europe;

-- The elimination of all intermediate-range missiles on our continent;

-- The reduction of conventional forces and armaments in Europe;

-- The creation of a nuclear and chemical weapons free zone;

-- The establishment of a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe;

-- A radical improvement of the internaltional situation and the reliable guarantee of the peoples' security.

The UN Peace Year 1986 is to be followed by years of peace for all coming generations.

All Our Strength, Our Thoughts, Our Deeds for Socialism

Our response to the decisions of the 11th SED Congress are new perfomances in the socialist competititon in industry and agriculture, in every field of societal life, in our towns and villages. The tasks are demanding. We will solve them better, the more every citizen contributes to his share, the more everybody contributes to working, planning, and governing. Important targets have been set for the period until 1990: Production of a national income of M13 billion, 90 percent of which is to be gained onece again by raising labor productivity. Our main field of struggle remains the unity of economic and social policy aimed at the welfare of all citizens.

WE WILL DO EVERYTHING for the further dynamic economic performance increase in our national economy on the way toward comprehensive production intensification, for the steady increase of the national income, mainly through higher labor productivity. We thus create the decisive preconditions for the further increase according to plan of the people's material and cultural standard of living.

WE WILL DO EVERYTHING for the further strengthening of the material-technical basis, for the tapping of domestic raw materials and their highest possible refinement, for the ever closer linking of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism, and for the comprehensive utilization of most modern technology, in particular the key technologies. We consider the long-term programs of cooperation betweent he GDR and the USSR as well as the other socialist countries in the fields of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 a decisive precondition for that.

WE WILL DO EVERYTHING for the shaping of our tested socialist planned economy, whose backbone are the combines, for the struggle for international top positions in science, technology, and production, for a wider range of high-quality consumer goods and all that which belongs to the 1000 little things important in daily life.

WE WILL DO EVERYTHING to make the "Beautify Our Towns and Villages -- Join In!" citizens movement take a further upswing. With this movement we want to make our homeland more attractive and comfortable in every respect.

The 11th SED Congress and its decisions have confirmed our experience: In our country economic and social progress are inseparable. Since the Eighth SED Congress we have already experienced during more than three legislative periods how real socialism, which we all have helped to shape, more and more effectively demonstrates its nature and its values and its international attractiveness. It is our firm conviction that this will continue to be so in the future with the help of everybody's work.

Our Trust Goes to the People's Candidates

The elections to the GDR People's Chamber, to the Berlin City Council, and the bezirk assemblies will again demonstrate the vitality of socialist democracy in our country. The candidates' examination in their work collectives, the accountability reports of the deputies to the citizens, the trusting meeting of the voters with their candidates guarantee that they really are the representatives of the people's interests. Together with the voters our deputies will implement the good policy of the party of the workers class and the socialist state in everyday life. Experience shows that wherever things are openly discussed and tackled together with the citizens, problems that can be solved are indeed solved and things that are not yet in order are put in order.

When the GDR citizens go to the ballot on 8 June their decision will be based on the avowal to the policy of the 11th SED Congress, the policy for the welfare of the people, and for safeguarding peace. When on 8 June we vote for the candidates of the GDR National Front in free, general, equal, and secret ballot, we know that they are citizens who feel close to their voters. They are candidates from all classes and strata who will dedicatedly represent our interests. They are people on whom we can rely in matters of everyday life and in matters of high policy. Proposed by the parties and mass organizations of the Democratic Bloc and united for the joint proposal by the GDR National Front, they are candidates we trust.

OUR VOTE FOR THESE CANDIDATES! FOR THE FURTHER FLOURISHING OF THE GDR, OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND! FOR SOCIALISM AND PEACE! VOTE FOR THE NATIOINAL FRONT CANDIDATES ON 8 JUNE!

Berlin, 25 April 1986

SINDERMANN INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

DW271212 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 23 May 86

[Interview with Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and SED Central Committee Politburo member, by correspondent Aflred Eichhorn and oither unidentified journalists; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Eichhorn] Godd evening, dear listeners. We may well say that the preparations for the elections have now reached their decisive stage. I am happy to welcome Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president and SED Central Committee Politburo member. Comrade Sindermann, I am sure you have had a hard time in recent weeks.

[Sindermann] All of us have.

[Eichhorn] Whom did you meet in the past days?

[Sindermann] In the past days I presented myself as a candidate of Halle Bezirk. I have been top candidate of Halle and Halle-Neustadt for many years. We shoiuld mentioin that the preparations for the elections have reached a very high level. The people not only agree to the National Front candidates or to our party policy in general, but they also -- and that is a characteristic feature -- make many commitments for the elections. Such commitments are made by collectives in industry and agriculture.

Following the 11th SED Congress the commitments this year are aimed at the intensification of the economy: In other words, the introduciton of modern technologies, robot technologies, compuer technologies, and other important fields of economic intensification. On the other hand, our citizens are aware that elections in the GDR are no mere formality and that participating in them means exercising power. It is our principle that all citizens share state pwer. In preparing for the elections, they ahve a say in the GDR's future development, in particular through the intensification of production and the unity of eocnomic and social policy. That is firmly rooted and expressed in all the commitments for the elections, also in Halle Bezirk. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified correspondent] As you just said, your constituency is Halle on Saale, a traditional worker class area. You also have personal relations with Halle. How do you view the city and the bezirk today?

[Sindermann] Halle is an area of industrial concentration. However, under capitalism industry created very backward conditions for the people. For example, there was the so-called backpack proletarian who came from a village to work in a large factory. All that belongs to the past. In the past 5 years, 98,000 apartments were built or renovated and modernized. More specifically, 60,000 apartments were newly built. That alone is worth being praised. However, I think it is much more important that the living space per capita increased from 19.9 square meters to 26.3 square meters during that period. Thus the quality of the apartments has improved. Or, let us take an important example which plays a large role in such an area of industrial concentration.

In capitalism, building was cheap. There were no or only very few lavatories in the apartments. Early in 1970, roughly 30 percent of the apartments in the bezirk had lavatories. Now about 70 percent of the apartments have lavatories, bathrooms, and hot water. Those are the qualitative factors of our social policy. They also show what we mean by resolving the housing problem as a social problem.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] Our economic policy is not an end in itself but serves the people. Striking a balance between our economic and social policy, what social achievements of the past years could we point out?

[Sindermann] Our social policy is a large field. Let me say something about it as People's Chamber deputy. Every year, we decide on the economic plan and the state budget, and they express our social policy and the unity of the economic and social policy. Take our 1986 state budget, for example. Regarding the distribution of the national income, we consider the growing satisfaction of the people's needs as very important. For us to earmark M46 billion for subsidizing prices means that M46 billion are not spent by the people. In addition, we spend more on housing construction every year than on national defense. That is a huge achievement of our socialist state, because our policy is really focused on man, his needs, his quality of life, and his wellbeing. We spend M15 billion on housing constructon, M8 billion for public education, M3 billion for university and technical school affairs, and so forth. Those are the most important figures that constitute the social nature of our ecnomic policy.

[Correspondent] Will there be no red-pencil policy in the future like in capitalism?

[Sindermann] No, we decided at the 11th party congress that we will continue the unity of economic and social policy [words indistinct] Owing to the technical-scientific revolution and its absorption by socialism or the intensification of our economy, the national income is growing every year.

We predict a 4 and 1/2 or 5 percent growth rate. That means that expenditures for the factors I just mentiond -- price supporting, public education, and so on -- will grow equally.

[Correspondent] You spoke of the economic plan which is a law. Mr Sindermann, reviewing the past legislative period, what were the most important affairs dealt with by the People's Chamber as a legislative body?

[Sindermann] More than 50 laws were passed. Let me mention just two which are characteristic of our legislation. First, the law on the social courts -- the arbitration commissions in residential areas and the conflict commissions in factories. That constitutes part of the exercise of power by the people. This field is not the ordinary courts' business, but [words indistinct] residential area commissions and of trade unions which administer justice in the case of conflicts. It is a huge field. Some 160,000 people work in the social courts. They take part in the work of the state and they practicaly take part in governing in an important field of state power such as justice.

Second, there is the law on local people's representatives. I attach great importance to that law, because it is of crucial importance for our communal policy and the extension of our socialist democracy. The law defines the competencies of the state authorities in the municipalitis, cities, and kreise as well as their repsonsiblity for the situation in their areas. They can cooperate with factoreis, industrial enterprises, agricultural production coopratives, and craftsmen's shops, and they must include all organizations in the decision-making process of the people's represntation.

[Words indistinct] Putting it briefly, we wanted the elected organs and the mayors approved by the elected organs to have responsibility and more authority to allow them to put things in order and to make them strive for higher goals. What matters is housing constructon in villages, day care centers, kindergartens, the supply of the vegetables, for instance. Why should vegetables be transported from a city to a village where they can be produced thrugh individual production? Naturally, the agricultural production cooperatives have to supply the cities with vegetables. However, the complicated way of distribution should be rationalized by creating many other possibilities in the village proper. The point is to produce construction materials, gravel pits, sand pits, and many possibilities of doing things individually which otherwise are organized by the authorities. We were in Erfurt, [word indistinct] and Eisleben where new [word indistinct] have been created. That was done at the people's own initiative and was not connected with large investments. They asked themselves whether they should include those projects in the investment plans or whether they should implement them immediately.

[Correspondent] They implemented them immediately.

[Sindermann] Yes, they must implement them immediately. Naturally we must sometimes help them. However, they have many capacities in agricultural production. We have to encourage that, and we did in Erfurt and other bezirkes where fruit is cultivated. That is one of the methods, and there are thousands of possibilities that we want to use, in particular, in cooperation with the enterprises of the territory and with the organizations.

[Correspondent] Comrade Sindermann, you have told us realistic stories that are based on legislation. You mentioned in particular the law on local people's representations which was passed by the People's Chamber. The laws are the result of a democratic process. In what way do the People's Chamber commissons participate in the formulation and enforcement of the laws?

[Sindermann] (?Let me explain) that by the economic plan and the state budget which are decided every year. A great many people work on such laws. First of all, the trade unions, which represent about 3 and 1/2 million members, have to decide on the factory plans before they can be approved and are incorporated in the general economic plan. On the other hand, the People's Chamber commissions take part in working on those laws -- for example, the Commission for Industries, Construction, and Transports, which is headed by Comrade Dr Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member. Those commissions also make studies and analyze specific fields. Their members have to utilize the practice and are authorized to make decisions. They use the People's Chamber work groups and commissions to take part in drafting the economic plans -- mainly by contributing detailed analyses -- and also are very active in controlling the implementation of the laws. Let me mention just one commission, the youth commision, which is very active and deals with the over 40,000 youth brigades in industry and agriculture to make sure they all cooperate in the science and technology plan. Young people today are very educated, they understand a lot about electronics and robot technology -- more than the older generation, as a matter of fact. If we do not challenge them to actively take part in the process of the scientific-technological revolution, we will not only lose an economic potential but we also will not have reached our educational goal for our young people. The youth wants to work, to be active, to create new things, and it wants to be better than the older generation -- not in the negative sense of a generation gap. If we encourage that, we will profit from it. We have an standardized educational system, ranging from kindergarten to the school, the university, and the technical school. In controlling the implementation of the laws we have to keep in mind that this must be adhered to.

Unlike in capitalist countries, we do not have the problem of unemployment of apprentices. We have to deal with the problem of giving them the job which serves their abilities best of all. In that respect, our FDJ is doing a great job, and it is highly committed in this field.

[Correspondent] I would like to discuss another field of the People's Chamber's work -- international politics, which plays a substantial role here. For what and in what way does the People's Chamber use its great international prestige and authority in the international arena?

[Sindermann] The task that the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th party congresses have set for us is the fact that a policy of dialogue and understanding must be pursued against the policy of confrontation. Therefore, we have always viewed contacts with other parliaments as an important foreign policy task. In the bourgeois parliaments of capitalist states, for example, all parties, and all sections of the population are represented with which we want to establish contacts. Naturally they hold many discussions and have many wrong ideas and prejudices regarding socialism and even anticommunist nonsense. But that is how the world is. We have to accept it as it is. However, we must exert an influence and make sure that the ideas of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between people be taken into account. In addition, the fact must be considered that there is no alternaitve to peaceful coexistance, because every policy of intensified armament threatens to lead to nuclear inferno. There is only the possibility of common action, without the differences being blurred or the intellectual and social differences or the class position being abandoned.

Cooperation between our People's Chamber and many parliaments has become a tradition. It also is interesting to hear the opinion of politicians in the Japanese parliament, for instance. The high respect our people and state enjoy in Japan is attributable to the fact that we pursue such an active policy in the center of Europe, on the line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. A policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation always is approved by all parties in the Japanese parliament.

You know that last year I visited China. It was very interesting. One of the results of my visit is that they now send a delegation to the GDR to study our laws, not only regarding their content but also the way in which they come about. We had very productive talks on very productive cooperation there. They have shown that the PRC and the GDR hold similar views in the economic and other fields and recently also in legislation or, in other words, the exercise of power.

Furthermore, there is our international cooperation in the Interparliamentary Union which is a bourgeois parliament to which every parliament of the world sends its representatives. What matters to us is repeatedly discussing there our problems of peace, disarmament, and the elimination of the policy of confrontation. I must say, the socialist states have become increasingly successful in that respect. The IPU's work is largely marked by the discussion of proposals submitted by the socialist countries. In that forum we also have contacts with many parliamentary parties of capitalist bourgeois states. Another great task there is our cooperation with the parliaments of developing countries. Those countries share our position on many international issues.

Let me just mention the six statesmen of four continents and the nonaligned conferences in New Delhi and Havana. The decisions and statements made there are backed by us. We support their initiatives, and that allows us to introduce our policy into those countries parliaments in the scope of the IPU. I think that is a very important international activity.

[Correspondent] You had visitors from Finland recently.

[Sindermann] Yes, members of the Social Democratic Party which is at present the governing party in Finland. Our party has close and fruitful relations with that party. The most important problem for them is to create a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia.

We also discussed with them the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe and a zone free of theater nuclear weapons. We said that the social democratic parties play an important role in that respect. They were highly interested in our talks with the Social Democratic Party in the Federal Republic, and they naturally support them. Of course, we also have an interest in certain nuances of a political statement. They view many things from their own standpoint, and that is absolutely natural. They also have an interest in hearing our opinion.

Of course, I should say one thing: How about the relations of our SED faction in the people's Chamber with the SPD faction in the Federal Republic or the Social Democratic faction in Denmark or the Netherlands? Does it mean that there are no differences of opinion between us or that ideologies do not exist any longer? Of course not. We make no conditions for our cooperation. We communists have our standpoint, and the social democrats have their standpoint. They have their own stance on NATO, we have our stance on the Warsaw Pact. We do not make it a condition for them to leave NATO, just as they do not make it a condition for us to leave the Warsaw Pact, because that would not lead to cooperation. We are looking for the points where our positions are identical. Interesting enough, that holds true for the main issues in international politics.

They support Gorbachev's proposals on the halt of nuclear arms tests. They support the gradual reduction and ultimate destruction of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Regarding just Europe, cooperation between the social democratic and socialist parties in West Europe and our parties in the scope of the Warsaw Pact constitutes a huge potential. It is the majority of the European people who cooperate in those main issues.

That is one field of interest in the GDR. There are other fields of interest in the GDR. As small as we are as a state, as interesting we are for many people, because certain problems have been resolved here which have not been resolved elsewhere, for example the unemployment problem or the problem of unemployed young people. How do we manage to set free more than 300,000 people by rationalization every year, and yet have no unemployed? Or, regarding our state budget, how is it possible for us to spend so much money on social affairs? We will gradually be able to distribute the national income according to social aspects and orientate ourselves to the unity of economic and social policy.

It must be added that there are many prejudices and many wrong ideas of the GDR. They are known: Human rights are violated here, and people want to know whether the workers realy have a say, whether free democracy is not a great advantage, and whether our parliament is really a parliament, because we do not have equally controversial discussions as in bourgeois parliaments.

They have all those questions and why should we not answer them? I have always told them: You know I do not care how much people talk inparliament but in my view the point is whether the parliament can guarantee a society without unemployment in the future; whether it can guarantee a job or studies; whether we can improve the requirements of working women with children; and whether we can increase old-age pensions. Is it such a bad democracy if we are doing all that? I do not judge whether we are better than they; let them judge that themselves. I do not argue with them. However, we really resolve problems that cannot be resolved by other parliaments. In that respct we are superior. I think you are always wiser after rather than before a discussion. That also holds true for visits to the GDR. That is the general impression I have of the many visitors we have had here.

[Eichhorn] The forthcoming elections on 8 June are the reason why we invited Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber presdient and Politburo member, to join our round of journalists. Mr Sindermann, it was nice to see you here. Permit us to look ahead. Election day -- 8 June. How will things continue following the elections? What do you expect regarding the work of the newly elected people's representations? What highlights will there be in the People's Chamber's work?

[Sindermann] Well, first of all we will have to constitute ourselves after we have been elected. That is a formality. Then real work begins. We will have to concretely draw up the plan up to 1990 which was outlined by our party congress. Then we will have to adopt a number of new laws on the role and status of the new faction, he Association of Peasants' Mutual Aid, as well as on their work and prospects. We will also have to deal with new problems that will emerge in the technological-scientific revolution. A growing number of people will have to be trained in operating electronic data processing or control devices. Those are serious problems, because our production is increasing, and we need experts in that field. Our party congress set those goals, and we are looking forward to that work, because it becomes more and more interesting. Whatever we decide, it must serve man and his wellbeing. [passage indistinct]

[Eichhorn] Thank you very much for meeting us.

OPZZ LEADERS ASSESS JOINT CONFERENCE WITH USSR

AU111023 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Report signed 'Teg': "The Qualities and Need for Broader Cooperation"]

[Text] The meetings in factories, talks with workers at their posts, and discussions within trade union bodies have supplied many positive conclusions and new proposals that will enrich and expand trade union cooperation.

This is a concise assessment of the first ever Soviet trade Unions days. This assessment was shared at a 26 April press conference by representatives of the OPZZ leadership on the one hand and delegation of Soviet trade unionists, headed by Kazimeras Matskyavichius, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, on the other.

Opening the conference, Romuald Sosnowski, OPZZ deputy chairman, said: "The week that has passed was full of business-like talks not only about achievements and satisfactory matters, but also about the joint troubles which trade unionists must face. Of importance both to us and to Soviet trade unionists are problems of housing construction, a more rapid satisfaction of social needs, a greater variety of recreational possibilities for working people, and education and culture for workers.

"That is why during the sharing of our experience and during talks on the subject of the future we have referred so often to broader trade union involvement in the economic sphere and to the development of new forms of labor competition. And although there were many talks, there was still not enough of them. The talks were continued inside the buses, and people used every spare moment inside their factories to share their own opinions."

During the press conference there was also time for the following thought: We are bound by the same ideas and goals, but nothing will take the place of direct, lively contacts between people. The Soviet trade union days gave many such opportunities both to the Polish trade unionists and to the over 100-strong Soviet delegation, which consisted not only of representativesof the center but also many branch, regional, and factory trade unions. There was therefore no shortage of opportunities to compare notes and exchange views on common topics.

Kazimeras Matskyavichius, secretary of the all-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, said that these common topics certainly include housing construction. He spoke on how Soviet trade unionists approach this issue and how they view their role in implementing the program, defined at the CPSU congress, whereby every family in the USSR will have its own apartment by the year 2000. This, he said, is an example of how the congress resolutions are affecting issues which also possess priority importance for trade unionists. Therefore we must impart greater "impetus" to our own activity and make it more effective, as far as a sparing use of materials, the quality of production, and productivity are concerned, and we must combine this work with our efforts concerning labor competition and wage policy. Increasing work discipline and creating a broad front of battle against negative phenomena is just a fraction of the tasks facing us.

The Soviet guests concluded that the Soviet trade union days have helped us to get to know each other better, to the advantage of both sides. They have enriched the experience so far and supplemented it with a package of new conclusions and proposals that should encourage the expansion of cooperation and the establishment of new contacts, especially between factories. Spheres were pointed out where greater and better joint trade union action is possible.

Prior to the 1 May holiday, the trade unionists expressed best wishes to the working people of Poland and the USSR.

PRC RAILWAYS MINISTER MEETS TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD232159 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 31: The visiting minister of railways of the People's Republic of China Ding Guangen met Polish Transport Minister Janusz Kaminski. The two exchanged views on bilateral scientific-technological and economic cooperation and on both countries' cooperation within the framework of the international organization for cooperation of railways. In view of the growing volume of trade exchange between the two countries the Polish side put forth a proposal to start transportation of some goods between Poland and China by rail. The sides agreed upon the conditions of an exchange of experts and specified equipment which in the immediate future could be a subject to mutual supplies.

The Chinese guest visited port and railway facilities in various areas of the country. The sides agreed upon the establishment of direct cooperation between the Silesian railway district and the railway district in Harbin.

Ends Visit 26 May

LD262215 Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 26: Polish railways intend to buy complete equipment for a switch yard from People's China. There are also plans to purchase equipment necessary for railway stock repairs as well as Chinese radio-telephones. On the other hand, the Chinese side is also interested in Polish railway equipment. Those plans result from the Polish visit of the Chinese Minister of Railways Ding Guangeng which ended here today. During the talks with Polish Minister of Transport Janusz Kaminski both sides outlined the programme of further cooperation of both railways. They deemed it necessary to hold a joint seminar next year to exchange mutual experiences in the organization of coal railway transport. Both sides also decided to widen cooperation of railway research institutes both in Beijing and in Warsaw.

POLITBURO SAYS CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET 7 JUNE

LD282136 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 28; The PUWP CC Political Bureau met here today to review reports on the implementation of resultions of the 9th extraordinary PUWP congress prepared by the congress commission. The bureau acquainted itself with and took a stand on an amended version of "the PUWP Programme" which takes into account opinions and motions submitted by party members and people of no party affiliation in the course of discussions on this document.

The Political Bureau also acquainted itself with information on the working, friendly visit paid to Poland by the bureau decided to convene the 26th plenary session of the POWP Central Committee on June 7. Secretary General of the Communist Party of Czechosolovakia CC and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, and fully approved of the results of the visit presented in a joint communique.

SEJM DISCUSSES YOUTH, EDUCATION, UNIONS 22 MAY

LD230255 Warsaw PAP in English 2310 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic got together here today. Present at the meeting were W. Jaruzelski and Z. Messner. The first point of the meeting agenda envisaged a government report on the basic problems of education. Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, who chaired the first part of the debates, allowed the education minister, Joanna Michalaowska-Gumowska, to take the floor on this subject. Next, Youth Minister Aleksander Kwasniewski presented a government report on the conditions for the life and professional start up of youth. Taking the floor on behalf of the Sejm extraordinary committee, Deputy Elzbieta Gacek (PUWP) presented a report on a draft law on the principles of youth's participation in the state, social, economic and cultural life. All these problems, concerning various aspects of the young generation's problems were put to Sejm discussion.

Deputy Czeslaw Dabrowski (no party) said it was necessary to review a proposal to establish a social council for national education. Deputy Ryszard Bender (no party) inquired the education minister about the instruction issued March last, concerning the organization of education in the school year 1986/87. The instruction mentioned the necessity to counter the ideologically alien influence at schools, as well as to respect the principle of school secularity and of shaping a world outlook based on scientific premises in everyday practice. In connection with the above, the deputy asked what exactly the ministry meant as ideologically alien influence, and whether the expression encompassed Christian outlook. Deputy Antonina Dziuban (PUWP) noted that the fundamental, constitutional principle of the separation between state and church in Poland and of school secularity stemming from this fact should be fully respected by everyone. The Roman-Catholic Church and other denominations are not hindered by anyone in disseminating their outlook at appropriate places. The deputy also noted that the attempts to clericalize our life, evident in the persistent activities aimed at holding religious rites within the grounds of state educational institutions must be considered incompatible with Constitution and the principle of tolerance generally respected by all civilized societies. "Polish schools cannot be accused of lack of tolerance, like some people, the previous speaker for instance, suggest," she said.

Deputy Kazimierz Pilat (PUWP) noted that two problems assumed dramatic proportions in education: The underdevelopment of base and the staff deficiencies. In reply to Deputy Bender's question, Minister Michalowska-Gumowska noted that the school, according to an appropriate article of Sejm law on the development of education system, was appointed to educate and shape the students basing on contemporary scientific discoveries. The Constitution places the issue of religious views in the sphere of private decisions, personal beliefs. Extraschool instititutions are responsible for this sphere of activities. "As ideologically alien to school practice we consider all that is harmful to the system we live in, all that strikes a blow at the Polish raison d'etat -- at the vital interests of our nation and state," said the minister. "As alien we also consider all that is contrary to the principles of moral health." Deputy Sejm speaker, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski summed up this part of the debates.

The Sejm approved of the government report on the basic problems of education and the conclusions contained in it. The Sejm also accepted the report on the conditions of the life and profession start-up of youth, indicating the necessity to elaborate a comprehensive programme concerning youth, with the new legal regulations in this field taken into account and based on a deeper analysis of the young generation's situation. The Sejm adopted a law on the principles of youth's participation in the state, social economic and cultural life with 3 votes against and 34 abstentions.

The next point of the session agenda envisaged the first reading of a draft law on the organization and financing of social welfare presented by the minister of labour, wages and social affairs, Stanislaw Gebala. Chairman of this part of the debates, Deputy Sejm Speaker Jerzy Ozdowski, welcomed a delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic, which came to the Sejm, visiting Poland since Thursday. The debate chairman expressed his satisfaction with the animation of contacts between the Sejm and the Argentine parliament, between our nations. He also expressed his belief that the official visit of the Argentine parliamentary delegation, as well as the talks and meetings held on this occasion will contribute to the widening of Polish-Argentine cooperation in all fields.

Deputy Wlodzimierz Koczur (PUWP) stressed that the trade union movement assumed a positive attitude towards the proposal to amend the law. He expressed his satisfaction with the fact of meeting a postulate concerning the majority share of trade union representatives in the boards of directors. The draft law, however, does not fully satisfy the trade union movement, he said. Minister Gebala addressed himself to the questions filed by the deputies in the course of the debates. He noted, among other things, that the draft law was fully consulted with the national agreement on trade unions (OPZZ). During the final part of the debates, the Sejm listened to the answers to the deputies questions concerning the problems of housing construction and some engineering industry products.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMPLAINTS COMMISSION VIEWED

AU111021 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 9 Apr 86 pp 3, 5

[Interview with Albin Siwak, PZPR Politburo member, by Krystyna Kostrzewa: "When Wrongs Occur, When People Are Troubled"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kostrzewa] Comrade, you are chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Suggestions and Complaints Commission. It is this post and your experiences in it that I would like to discuss during our conversation.

[Siwak] I would be happy to discuss my work at the commission: I consider these matters to be of great importance for me.

[Kostrzewa] How effective is the work of the Suggestions and Complaints Commission? I am primarily interested in whether and how the matters which come to the attention of the commission serve to effect an improvement in the quality of work performed by the administration and other services which exist to serve the population. Do these matters perform a preventive role?

[Siwak] It can be said that a tangible improvement is occurring in the work of many central and voivodship administrative cells. That was the verdict of the Central Committee Politburo. Decisions taken by the party and government leadership have led to the emergence of greater opportunities for citizens to communicate with the management of enterprise, offices, and institutions. A code of state employees' rights and duties has come into being. State organs are undertaking activities aimed at creating a climate of respect for citizens affairs and the system for settling people's affairs continues to be improved. Are we satisfied with this? No, this process must be speeded up.

Matters that people bring to the attention of the party and Central Committee are being dealt with more and more effectively, and this is in spite of various difficulties.

In addition to this, a kind and helpful attitude, thoroughness in examining every matter, and discussion with the citizen concerned mean that regardless of the final result -- and for objective reasons this really cannot always be the desired result in the eyes of the concerned party -- the citizen accepts and understands the final judgement. Frequently we advise the citizen about further steps he can take, about how he can try to solve a difficult matter himself.

[Kostrzewa] But people do not only write letters about purely personal matters, they no doubt make observations of a rather general kind...

[Siwak] That is right, they frequently do. People express views on a great variety of matters: They inform us about poor work organization, waste of materials, low productivity, the abuse of authority, incorrect attitudes and incompetence on the part of management cadre, arbitrariness in the implementation of the economic reform, the existence of cliques, harmful arrangements, and cases of exploitation. They express opinions on the standard of living, social justice, and the conduct of socioeconomic policy. These letter-writers are people from all social classes and strata, people from all age groups. In general, such letters express a profound concern for Polish society, its state of awareness, and the socialist future of the state. These letters categorically condemn negative attitudes, indifference, and passivity. We also learn from these letters about discrepancies between, on the one hand, the intentions of the leadership of the party and government and Central Committee plenary session resolutions and, on the other, the realization of those intentions and resolutions. These are valuable opinions.

[Siwak] I realize that this struggle is a difficult and long-term process. Thus we need to strive to ensure that the process -- which commenced with decisions taken at the Ninth PZPR Congress and was then continued by the resolution adopted at the ninth plenum -- of dealing with and sorting out citizens' complaints and suggestions becomes a permanent feature of party activity and is not a brief campaign. This must be true of the period that will follow the 10th congress. This is the only way in which we can strengthen the party's bond with society, which is a fundamental principle of the Leninist norms of party life.

MOKRZYSZCZAK LEADS DISCUSSION OF PARTY STATUTES

LD241422 Warsaw PAP in English 1350 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 24: Presidium of the Congress Commission Team for reviewing and drafting proposals concerning supplements and amendments in the PUWP statute met here today. The debates were chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau Alternate Member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak. Basing on the provisions of the commission's team of May 14, Presidium analysed and adopted draft detailed proposals of supplements and amendments in the PUWP statute. The Presidium decided to submit the adopted draft version for subsequent debates of the team to meet on May 30. The meeting was also attended by CC Political Bureau Alternate Member Czeslaw Kiszczak and Chairman of the PUWP Central Control Commission Jerzy Urbanski.

POLITBURO MEMBER ON PARTY PROGRAM ROLE OF WEST

AU111005 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 23 Apr 86 pp 3, 4

[Interview given by PZPR Politburo member Zofia Grzyb to Andrzej Wisniewski: "A Source of Optimism" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Wisniewski] The problems of the workers class continue to be prominent in the precongress discussion. The memorable 16th Central Committee plenum took place almost 2 years ago. How far has the passage of time confirmed the importance of this plenum?

[Grzyb] I think that the importance of this plenum has been fully confirmed by the passage of time. I would even say that the long-term significance of this plenum continues to be demonstrated by the passage of time with increasing clarity. The 16th plenum amounted to a talk between the party and the workers. This talk is still continuing and devloping without break. The congress campaign has provided new incentives for it.

[Wisniewski] The issue of the value of work is one of the central issues of the 16th plenum, the party draft program, and the congress these and represents an aspect of our ethics. Do you think the workers will support the party's program for a broad moral renewal?

[Grzyb] This program can win a tremendous support from the workers and the people, most of whom are morally sound and civically mature as attested to by the slogan: "Socialism -- Yes, Distortions -- No."

[Wisniewski] Can you tell us on the strength of your own observations how the poeple, especially the workers, continue to accept the party draft program?

[Grzyb] As for my impressions of the meetings I attend and the individual talks I have, the party draft program certainly continues to be accepted by the people, who see in it a chance for improvements. Some people seem disappointed that the program is not as extensive as they had hoped it would be. People would like to see greater improvements in our living standards and to have their dreams realized, but such dreams often amount to hoping for an economic miracle. However, when we talk to people and tell them that the program does not promise a "second Poland" or a "second Japan," that we do not make any unrealistic promises, that we want to improve the country as it is now, better, and that the program promises "that much" and no more, people agree with us, accept the program, and subscribe to our thinking.

However, we are aware that we need a wise economic education and an education in history, jurisprudence, and sociology. I have the young people especially in mind, and many of them know very little ablut the conditions under which we had to work immediately after the war and many of them are unable to see present reality. They are aware of only Western luxuries and know nothing about Western slums. What particularly disturbs me is that some young people are interested only in making money and in attaining a luxurious style of living regardless of cost. I am disturbed by the fact that some young people are interested primarily in individual consumption and pay little attention to collective consumption, one aspect of which is, say, the theater. Such philosophy makes it easy to overlook the essence of socialist achievements, one of which is to ensure work for everyone and to enable everyone to study.

I must admit that the discussions on the party draft program are not easy and that those on the congress theses are easier because the theses are more specific and conern the enterprises directly. That people tend to be specific in their discussions is a valuable feature. They are specific not only in the economic or material meaning. Let me cite a worker at one of my meetings: "The average Pole want to believe that the draft program will bring about progress. He also wants to know who will be responsible for the failure of the program." Developing this idea, this worker said that we often listen to grassroots criticsim and agree with it, but do nothing to change the state of affairs and that this is also true of the higher authorities.

[Wisniewski] It would be interesting to know whether you tell the Politburo about such happenings.

[Gryzb] The comrades in the Politburo are well aware of people's views, opinions, and worries. That is why Comrade Jaruzelski often speaks of the need to consistently implement the decisions once made. As for your question, we four workers in the Politburo do quote all the views of our co-workers, among whom we work every day. We quote them unvarnished and without any embellishments. We quote them with full candor. Let me add that Comrade Jaruzelski is most interested in our views and always consults us about our stand on every issue.

MESSNER INTERVIEWED ON 'PROBLEMS' OF SILESIA

LD231333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Jerzy (Mieniec) has interviewed Zbigniew Messner, party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA. The interview is entitled "Bold Concepts Demand Breaking Down Barriers." Zbigniew Messner will be running for a delegate's mandate to the 10th party congress on behalf of the Katowice party organization.

The premier speaks of the most important problems of the Silesian region and of permanent contacts with other regions of the country. What is also important is to have one's own assessment of moods, expectations, hopes and fears of working people, Zbigniew Messner says. Replying to a question concerning changes in decisions already taken by the government, the premier says among other things. Of course, I can bring about changes in the decision of a minister in a case where it turns out to be contrary to the law or against the public interests. For example, I recently requested another study of the social consequences of an order made by the minister of communciations regarding car transportation, influenced, among other things, by signals coming from the country. It was modified and adapted, to a greater degree, to economic realities. In my own work, however, I, place greater emphasis upon the careful preparation of government and ministerial decisions than upon activity after the event. I do not have to explain that, for example, our investment, debt, housing and econological problems did not begin today and cannot be solved in the space of a few months. They demand consistency and persistent activity over a long period. And, as a government, this is what we are doing, Zbigniew Messner concludes.

BRIEFS

HEALTH PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- Sofia -- A plan for cooperation was signed with the Bulgarian Ministry of Health in the area of health protection and medical sciences for 1986-90 at the end of the visit by a delegation of the Polish Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 11 May 86]

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION 2 APR

AU110500 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

["Resolution of the 1-2 April 1986 RCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 1-2 April 1986 RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a plenum of the RCP Central Committee.

The plenum highly values Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, a document of outstanding importance, which makes a thorough and profoundly scientific analysis, permeated by an exemplary party and revolutionary exactingness, of work carried out and results attained last year and in the 1981-85 period, as well as of steps required to raise all activity to a higher level of quality and efficiency and to fully attain the country's socioeconomic development plans and programs and the 13th RCP Congress' historic goals.

In full unanimity, the plenum decides that the orientations, recommendations, and tasks included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech should constitute the foundation of the entire activity of party bodies and organizations, socioeconomic units, and all the people with a view to commendably fulfilling the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan and implementing the party's policy for the country's socioeconomic development in the coming period.

On this occasion the plenum again emphasizes Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's essential role and decisive contribution to the formulating and implementation of the entire domestic and foreign party-state policy and his constant concern with creatively and scientifically resolving the problems raised by the current stage of our fatherland's comprehensive development, ensuring the country's ceaseless progress, further raising all the people's material and cultural living standard, and uniting and broadly mobilizing the entire nation's energy and creative power in the historic work of building socialism and communism in Romania.

With highest sentiments of gratitude the plenum points out that the outstanding achievements attained last year and in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan -- achievements which further strengthen the country's economic power -- are the direct result of the activity carried out by the working people and the entire nation, under the leadership of the party, as well as the outcome of the steady development registered by Romania in the years of socialist construction, particularly in the period which has elapsed since the ninth congress. At that time the supreme position of party secretary general was entrusted to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, outstanding revolutionary militant and ardent patriot, under whose wise leadership the Romanian people have obtained the greatest achievements in their multimillenia-old existence by carrying out a vast activity for a radical and profound change of the entire society.

1. Examining and unanimously approving the report on the accountability analysis of results attained in the entire national economy and on the formation and utilization of financial resources in 1985, the RCP Central Committee plenum decides the following:

The activity of party bodies and organizations, ministries, central departments, enterprises, and all working people should firmly focus on expediently implementing the progress and the plan for the country's economic development this year and during the entire 5-year plan and attaining a new and higher quality of all the people's work and life.

Industry, which is a basic element of the steady progress of the national economy, will attain this year and throughout the 5-year plan a yearly growth rate of about 7 percent by laying further emphasis on extending the raw materials and energy base, making better use of resources, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing material consumption, and increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency. Agricultural output will develop during the current 5-year plan at an annual average rate of 5-6 percent, thus increasing its contribution to better satisfying the people's consumption requirements, supplying the industry with raw materials, and meeting other requirements of the country.

A decisive role in promoting the country's socioeconomic development is played by the greater contribution of science, technology, and technical progress in all fields of activity, in accordance with programs drafted under the direct leadership of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education.

On the basis of the development of the forces of production and the country's greater economic strength, we will further increase the national income and wealth and the entire nation's material and intellectual well-being, will elevate Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization, and will strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland.

The plenum estimates that the results attained in 1985 and the previous 5-year plan strongly reconfirm the correctness of our party-state policy, which is in full accordance with the working people's interests and aspirations for progress and well-being and relies on the creative application of the generally valid principles of the truths of scientific socialism to concrete conditions prevailing in Romania. These results are telling proof of the force and political-organizational capacity of our glorious Communist Party to clearsightedly lead the destiny of the fatherland and nation along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the most just and humane society -- communism.

The Central Committee plenum stresses that the achievements attained by our country in 1985 and the entire 5-year plan clearly prove the creative force of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the Romanian people who, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are working with revolutionary enthusiasm, devotion, and self-denial to implement the targets for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and the party program.

Appreciating the results attained, the plenum also stresses that they could have been even better if all sectors, enterprises, and socioeconomic units had acted with greater firmness and communist exactingness and responsibility to scientifically organize the entire economic activity, rationally utilize the technical-material base and manpower, efficiently, resolve all problems concerning production activity, further improve manufacturing technologies, and firmly instill a high spirit of order and discipline.

The Central Committee plenum asks party bodies and organizations and the working people's collectives to take resolute steps to eliminate shortcomings as soon as possible and to act in a highly responsible spirit and do everything to radically improve activities in all sectors and ensure the necessary conditions for successfully fulfilling and even overfulfilling the plan provisions for 1986 and the entire 5-year plan. In this respect, the plenum points to the particular importance of accentuating the quality and efficiency aspects of economic activity and proceeding to an intensive economic development.

In the spirit of recommendations and tasks included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech to the plenum, resolute steps should be taken to utilize productive capacities, machines, and equipment with maximum efficiency and to better utilize, in a spirit of greater responsibility, the country's material and human resources with a view to attaining higher efficiency in all activity.

The plenum asks that further resolute action be taken to implement development programs in the mining and energy fields, ensure the proper operation of power stations, and expand the country's energy and raw materials base concurrently with ensuring and producing new, cheaper, and more efficient materials in other industrial sectors. At the same time, resolute steps should be taken to strictly observe consumption norms, further reduce energy and raw material consumption, improve technologies with a view to further reducing this consumption, parts, and subassemblies.

In order to resolutely proceed toward intensive development, the plenum asks that particular attention be paid to scientifically organizing production and work, drafting and speedily applying programs for the modernization of economic units, and producing new and highly efficient technologies, machines, and equipment. Concurrently with all this, it is necessary to improve the work norm-setting system, proceeding from the need to reduce auxiliary and nonproductive personnel and to guide the working people's activity toward production and material and scientific creation and toward increasing economic profitability and efficiency.

In the spirit of the 13th party congress decisions and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and recommendations, the plenum stressed the need to firmly apply the principles of the economic-financial mechanism and the new regulations concerning the increase in both the personal and collective material and financial responsibility for the proper administration and utilization of material and monetary funds, national wealth, and socialist property, which are the sure foundation of the ceaseless growth of the national income. In accordance with the provisions of the law, all activity should be based on the principle of self-management and self-administration, which presupposes that each unit should have its own income and expenditure budget and should increasingly cover its production costs -- even all of them, wherever possible -- without resorting to credits. In this respect, it is necessary to strictly observe the new rules on granting credits and advances for production and fixing their size in close correlation with the requirements of productive activity. It is also necessary to firmly apply the principles of remuneration in accordance with the quality and quantity of work, generally introduce the overall contract and piecework system in all sectors of activity, and closely link it to the concrete results obtained in production by each member of our society.

Emphasizing that a radical change is required in the concepts governing the financial field and economic activity, the plenum draws attention to the need to reexamine the norms for fixing prices and to exercise firm control over prices in all sectors.

The plenum asks the government and its coordinating councils in charge of specific problems to better fulfill their role in operatively solving on time all the complex problems emerging in various fields of activity.

Proceeding from the need to raise all activity to a higher level, the plenum calls on all party bodies and organizations, state bodies, collective management bodies at all levels, and the working people to responsibly act in a high revolutionary spirit to smoothly and thoroughly fulfill all 1986 tasks and the supplementary program, with a view to commendably attaining export production on schedule and fulfilling the investment plan under conditions of higher efficiency, thus ensuring the exemplary implementation of party policy for the fatherland's socioeconomic development and of the program for the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism.

2. The plenum unanimously approved the report on the number, composition, and organizational structure of the party on 31 December 1985 and on the political-organizational activity carried out by party bodies and organizations to implement party decisions and directives.

The Central Committee pointed out Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution to strengthening the unity and increasing the leading role of the RCP, the continuator of the highest struggle traditions of our workers class and people, which will mark this year 65 years of heroic and glorious existence.

The plenum assesses that, in the spirit of the 13th congress decisions and of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and recommendations, the political-organizational activity carried out last year by party-state, mass, and public bodies and organizations was guided more firmly toward pooling all the people's efforts to fulfill the yearly and 5-year plans and create a stable basis for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and for the future development until the year 2000. We have intensified the guidance, support, and control activity of local party bodies, ministries, other central bodies, and the managements of economic units so as to enable them to better and more efficiently carry out their duties and strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline in all fields of activity.

On the basis of the party secretary general's orientations, in 1985 we intensified and improved the political-ideological work and the activity to engage the working people in discussing the resolving of all problems concerning the socialist and communist construction in our fatherland.

A telling proof of the great prestige enjoyed by the party among the people is the fact that more than 132,000 working people became party members in 1985; of these, 65.9 percent are workers, 15.7 percent are peasants, and 18.4 percent are intellectuals. The plenum assesses that these percentages fall within the orientations established by the March 1985 RCP Central Committee plenum, thus ensuring an appropriate social, age, and national composition of the party.

On 31 December 1985, the RCP had 3,557,207 members, the share of Communists within the adult population now being 22.67 percent and within the employed population 32.53 percent.

While appreciating the results attained, the plenum draws attention to a number of shortcomings still apparent in this very important field of party activity and demands that resolute steps be taken to eliminate them, with a view to increasingly asserting the party's leading role in society and raising all activity to the level of the greater requirements set by the party for each party member. Party bodies and organizations must firmly work to further improve their working style and methods and strengthen control over the fulfillment of decisions in order to increase the party's capability of mobilizing the entire nation to implement the 13th congress decisions and the party program.

3. Examining and approving the report on the activity carried out by party-state bodies and mass organizations in 1985 for implementing the party's cadre policy, the plenum stresses that the elaboration and the implementation of party policy in this field were carried out with the support and under the direct guidance of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Intensive steps were taken last year to ensure the necessary labor force and cadres for all fields of activity, in accordance with the qualitatively higher requirements and demands of the current stage of the Romanian society's development, cadres with a thorough political and professional training and with a developed spirit of responsibility and initiative, who work with self-denial and devotion to fulfill their duties and hold dear the interests of the party, fatherland, and the people, were promoted in the party-state apparatus and in all branches of socioeconomic life.

On the basis of targets established by the party leadership, the party bodies and organizations have taken firmer steps to ensure an appropriate social composition of cadres in all fields of activity. Consequently, the share of cadres deriving from the ranks of workers, foremen, and technicians has increased within the party apparatus, mass and public organizations, and various sectors of the national economy. Constant concern was shown for promoting women to leadership positions in party, mass, and public organizations at various levels and in the entire socioeconomic life. Likewise, an important number of young people, thoroughly trained from a political and professional viewpoint, were promoted to various leading positions. We have thus ensured an appropriate cadre composition in all sectors of activity.

The plenum calls on party, state bodies and mass organizations to further pay particular attention to selecting, training, and promoting cadres as well as to raising their political and professional level and educating them in the revolutionary spirit of party discipline and the norms of socialist ethics and equity. We must always bear in mind that the implementation of targets for the country's socioeconomic development in 1986 and later depends to a decisive extent on ensuring cadres with an all-round training and on commendably implementing party policy in this field.

4. The plenum also examined and approved a report on the activity of resolving proposals, notifications, complaints, and requests from working people in 1985.

The 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress also broadly reflected in the letters addressed to the party-state leadership by the working people in industry, agriculture, education, culture, and art and by party, mass, and public organizations. The fatherland's citizens have reiterated their sentiments of high praise, great regard, and profound gratitude for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and for the historic achievements attained by the Romanian people in the 20 years since he was elected to the supreme position of RCP secretary general. Likewise, they expressed their full endorsement for the party's decisions and the state's laws, as well as the firm determination to act to implement the entire party-state domestic and foreign policy.

The plenum very positively assesses the fact that the number of letters, requests, and audiences has diminished this year as a result of better socioeconomic activities and as an outcome of the improvement of the working people's living conditions and of the working style and methods of party-state bodies and collective management bodies. Party bodies and organizations, the people's councils, mass and public organizations, and the working people's councils in enterprises and institutions have steadily worked to put to better use the proposals made by the working personnel and uncover the causes of certain shortcomings, thus taking steps to prevent and curb negative phenomena.

The plenum calls on party-state bodies and mass and public organizations further to take firm action to examine and resolve the working people's proposals, notifications, and requests with maximum efficiency and competence and to meet halfway and pay attention to any problem of a general or personal interest with which the working people turn to them, in accordance with the country's laws and our socialist society's norms of ethics and equity.

5. The plenum approves the international activity carried out by our party and state in 1985 and the main targets of our foreign policy in 1986.

The plenum points out the fact that the international activity of our party and state was carried out in full accordance with the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the orientations given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose consistent initiatives and actions for peace, cooperation, and the attainment of mankind's great requirements have made him enjoy profound regard and gratitude throughout the world and have imposed him in mankind's consciousness as a great and bright hero of peace.

The Central Committee highly values the decisive contribution made by our party-state leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to formulating and promoting socialist Romania's foreign policy, characterized by dynamism, principledness, and a broad opening, thus increasing our country's prestige and role in the world. An essential role in implementing our party-state international policy in 1985 devolved on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings and talks at home and abroad with heads of state and government from all parts of the world, with leaders of various parties and national liberation movements, and with other prominent figures of political, economic, cultural, and scientific life.

Foreign policy ventures were directed toward continuously extending Romania's international relations on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and each people's right to independently decide its destiny and socioeconomic development path.

In accordance with the directions established by the 13th party congress, our international activity consistently focused on comprehensively developing cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, primarily the neighboring ones. The plenum reiterates Romania's determination to continue to actively participate in implementing the decisions on improving and developing cooperation within CEMA and fulfilling the comprehensive program on scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000.

Romania's relations with developing countries have expanded and diversified. At the same time, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, relations with the developed capitalist countries have also registered a positive evolution.

In 1985, when the international situation continued to remain serious and complex, our party and state took resolute steps to bring about disarmament, to establish a climate of detente, security, trust, and fruitful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world; to peacefully solve conflicts and contentious issues between states through negotiations; and to eliminate force and the threat of force from international relations.

Assessing that a halt to the arms race and the need for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, constitute the key issue of the contemporary age, the plenum reiterates our party-state's unflinching determination to take further firm action to attain this major requirement of mankind.

Romania speaks out most resolutely for proceeding without delay to disarmament measures, reducing and eliminating all nuclear weapons, and defending the supreme right of people and nations to peace and life. The plenum estimates that an end to all nuclear tests and the conclusion of a general agreement in this respect would be very important for halting the arms race and bringing about disarmament. Our country appeals to the Soviet Union to continue its moratorium on nuclear tests and to the United States to join the moratorium proclaimed by the USSR, something which would have a great impact internationally and would create an appropriate framework for reaching mutually acceptable understandings with regard to the major goal of finally eliminating nuclear weapons.

The plenum reiterates our party-state's support for the program proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

The plenum values the realism and particular significance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal that one should proceed to formulating a comprehensive program of general disarmament, which should focus primarily on nuclear disarmament but also take into consideration all the so-called conventional weapons, including chemical, bacteriological, and other kinds of weapons. Likewise, one should proceed from the need to reduce military expenditures and troops, eliminate military blocs and bases, put an end to large-scale maneuvers, including in international waters, and stop all demonstrations of force at the borders with other states. Only such a program would open the way for general disarmament, eliminate the danger of war, enhance trust among states, and allow all nations to concentrate their forces on socioeconomic development without fear of aggression.

The plenum asks that in 1986, proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Year of Peace, everything should be done to ensure that this year marks a transition to a new policy of solving problems through negotiations, to a policy of disarmament and peace, and to greater actions aimed at eliminating underdevelopment, establishing a new international economic order, and building a better and more just world on our planet.

The plenum expresses the determination of our party and people to actively participate with all their might in resolving the complex problems of the present-day world and to firmly act, along with revolutionary, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere and all nations, to free mankind from the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and for the triumph of reason and the ideals of peace, disarmament, freedom, independence, and progress for all nations.

The plenum expresses the conviction that the important documents adopted here are in accordance with the people's wishes and enjoy the adherence of the entire nation; it also expresses the conviction that our heroic workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all working people will make efforts to commendably implement these documents.

Fully endorsing party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's fiery appeals, the plenum ardently calls on party bodies and organizations, Communists, all working people, and the entire nation to resolutely work to commendably fulfill this year's plan, to attain and deliver the production earmarked for export on schedule, to implement the programs for the development and modernization of production, to conclude the spring sowing campaign as soon as possible, by 20 April at the latest, and to attain a higher quality and efficiency level of work in all fields of activity.

Let us do everything to meet the 65th anniversary of the creation of our glorious party with ever greater successes by acting with devotion and in a revolutionary spirit to exemplarily implement the great targets for our country's socioeconomic development established by the 13th party congress and for the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism!

DOBRESCU SPEAKS AT BUCHAREST MAY DAY MEETING

AU070611 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 86 p 3

["Speech by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Central Collegium" at meeting to mark May Day in Bucharest on 30 April]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear comrades, and esteemed foreign guests: The Romanian people are today celebrating the traditional May Day -- the day of international solidarity of the working people everywhere -- under the sign of an extensive and vigorous mobilization to unflinchingly implement the 13th party congress decisions and closely united around our heroic Communist Party and our great leader, a bright symbol of our whole nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (loud, prolonged cheers, applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

This year May Day is taking place in an atmosphere of great patriotic feelings and of intensive and enthusiastic work occasioned by the 65th anniversary of the creation of the RCP.

Now, on the eve of this event of historic importance in our homeland's life, we want to pay great homage to our glorious Communist Party -- the standard bearer in the fearless struggle to defend our national existence and dignity , our freedom, and independence, with the existence and activity of which all the great revolutionary changes in the present-day Romanian society are indissolubly linked. (applause)

We also want to pay fervent homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great son of our nation, the founder of modern Romania, who, from an early age, devoted his model life and revolutionary activity to the supreme interests of the Romanian people; we want to pay homage to this great hero of our nation, the wise and clear-sighted leader who has been designated by history to lead the country through times of victories towards the peaks of socialist and communist society. (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

With sentiments of great respect, we associate these heroic years with the name of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who from her early youth was present in the Romanian workers' struggle for a better life, freedom, and social justice. (applause)

This year will mark the 50th anniversary of the lawsuit brought against the communist and antifascist militants of May-June 1936 in Brasov. This bright page in the history of the party and country is indissolubly linked with the name of our illustrious leader of today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who, from his early youth, asserted himself -- under the difficult conditions of that time -- as a fearless fighter for the cause of the many, for the dignity and truth, and for the triumph of socialism and communism on Romanian soil. (loud applause)

Present for longer than 50 years inthe struggle for asserting the great ideals of unity and freedom of the Romanian people, his great qualities of a consistent revolutionary and enthusiastic patriot, profoundly devoted to the cause of the party and Romanian people asserted themselves vigorously in all great revolutionary and class struggles in the thirties. The uproar and incadescence of events in those years fully proved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's vocation as a great leader. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu, RCP!")

Strengthened in the great revolutionary struggles of that time, going through the school of the antifascist struggle, and being one in the front ranks of the national antifascist committee and an important organizer of youth struggle actions who was severely tried by the strict regime in prisons, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asserted himself in the overall activity linked with preparing and organizing the memorable 1939 May Day actions. (applause)

During the great class struggles of that time, the political will of the Romanian workers asserted itself vigoriously, as did the potential and vigor of the party, strengthened in the struggle against fascism, to defend the democratic freedoms and the country's sovereignty and integrity.

The great August 1944 historic act -- organized and led by the Communist Party -- opened for Romania the road to profound social and political transformations, fulfilled the ideals of justice and freedom for which former generations had struggled and made sacrifices, and fully asserted the sacred right of the Romanian people to be free and sovereign in their own country.

The fact that, when recalling those glorious years of the history of the Communist and revolutionary movement of our homeland of our Communist Party, we find our nation's beloved and esteemed leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, always in the front ranks of the heroic struggle, is for all of us reason for justified patriotic pride, for admiration and gratitude. (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

The Communists and all our people also greatly appreciate the long and fruitful activity carried out within the workers revolutionary movement by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who, together with the most eminent and excellent son of our people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has devoted and continues to devote, with exemplary self-denial and great competence, her whole life and activity to achieving the most noble aspirations of the Romanian people for material and cultural well-being. (applause)

Esteemed comrades, in the more than 40 years of socialist revolution and construction, Romania has traveled several historic stages in a relatively short period. From a country with a poorly developed industry and a backward agriculture, it turned into an agrarian-industrial country which is successfully building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The sustained increase in all branches of the national economy and the constant progress of science, education, and culture have ensured the necessary conditions to improve the people's standard of living, the supreme goal of the overall policy promoted by the party.

A distinctive place of decisive importance during the period opened 40 years ago in Romania's history is held by the stage initiated by the ninth party congress, the richest stage in achievements in our homeland's overall multimillenary existence. (loud applause)

All great achievements registered by our people during the years of vigorous emulation in the wake of the ninth party congress are indissolubly linked with the name and activity of the party secretary general and with the bold thinking and activity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; they are linked with his strong personality that has lent excellence and grandeur to that period which all our people today term, with great recognition, the "Nicolae Ceausescu epoch," that is they have given it the name of its founder. (prolonged applause, loud cheers; chants of "Ceausescu, RCP!")

The new spirit of profound change and great revolutionary dynamism initiated by the ninth party congress has fully influenced the overall development of the Romanian socialist society.

In the past 5-year plan, the Romanian people registered important achievements in all areas. Industrial production increased 21.6 percent, agricultural production 10 percent, and the working people's real incomes 8 percent. Science, education, and culture -- factors of decisive importance for successfully building socialism and communism in our country -- developed vigorously. All these achievements which are tellingly illustrated in the constant increase in the national wealth and in the improved standard of living of our people, demonstrate the correctness of the policy promoted by the RCP, a vital center of our society.

Responding to the mobilizing incentives and calls by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the working people throughout our country recorded important results in the first quarter of the current year, being determined to do all they can to successfully fulfill the historic 13th party congress decisions.

On this May Day, please permit me, on behalf of and authorized by the party leadership, its secretary general, and by the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to extend warmest congratulations to the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people and all our people for all these achievements and to wish them new successes in all areas. (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "We Will Work and Struggle to Safeguard Peace!")

Esteemed comrades, the 13th congress decisions have opened up new horizons for our people in our homeland's socialist construction. In implementing the basic strategic goal of this stage, particular attention will be paid to developing the forces of production, perfecting social relations, and continuing the process of revolutionary changes in society. In the current 5-year plan we will place special stress on intensively developing all industrial branches, improving the technical and qualitative level of production, and increasing the efficiency of our overall activity.

Particular attention will be paid to achieving the new scientific-technological revolution, scientifically organizing the production process and labor, and introducing automation and robotics into the production process on a large scale in order to double labor productivity in the current 5-year plan.

This is why, in the spirit of orientations and recommendations by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, it is necessary for us to take very responsible action, in a greatly revolutionary spirit, to smoothly and completely fulfill the tasks for 1986 and the overall 5-year plan, implement the additional programs, fulfill export production on schedule and with the required good quality, in order to fulfill the investment plan under conditions of increased efficiency in order to achieve a radical and truly revolutionary turning point in the management of the overall socioeconomic activity of our country.

In agriculture, the basic goal is to implement the agrarian revolution, radically change the mode of work and life of the overall peasantry, and achieve secure and stable agricultural yields that will fully meet the consumption requirements of our whole people and other requirements of the national economy.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to pay particular attention to firmly applying the financial-economic, self-management, and self-administration mechanism and the principles of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of completed work, and it is necessary to give general application to the piece-work and overall contract system in all sectors.

In the overall educational-political activity, our party focuses on fashioning the new man with a progressive revolutionary awareness and a thorough professional training, an enthusiastic and devoted builder of the most just and most human system on our homeland's soil -- communism.

Esteemed comrades, the close link and interdependence between our domestic and foreign policies is a distinctive feature of the activity carried out by our party and state and of the thinking of our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. (loud applause)

The intensive activity carried out by the party secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- a prominent figure of the present-day world and an enthusiastic hero of peace and understanding among peoples -- aimed at developing our party's and state's cooperation and solidarity with all countries in the world and with all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle for a better and more just world on our planet enjoys the unanimous endorsement of the Communists and of our whole people. (loud applause)

The numerous missions of peace, cooperation, and friendship by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, in all parts of the globe and his constant dialogue and realistic initiatives aimed at resolving the major problems confronting mankind tremendously increased our country's influence and prestige in the world, Romania's president being recognized unanimously as a Great Hero of the Romanian Nation and as a Great Hero of Peace. (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu, Peace!" "Ceausescu, Romania!")

Through President Nicolae Ceausescu's voice of great international authority, through the declaration-appeal of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and through the declaration of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania on the International Year of Peace, Socialist Romania has vigorously asserted its firm determination to act resolutely to eliminate the danger of war and safeguard peace. (applause)

A particularly important first step in this direction would be the conclusion of a general accord on halting nuclear tests by all states. At the recent congress of the General Union of Trade Unions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We appeal to the United States to halt nuclear tests and to join the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union."

The president of the SR of Romania once again stressed the pressing need to formulate a complex program on general disarmament and on substantially reducing and eliminating all nuclear weapons, all arms, including conventional ones, and military troops and budgets.

We firmly speak out for ending all conflicts and tension solely by political means and negotiations. Through the authorized voice of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people most energetically condemn the bombing raid on Libya by the U.S. Air Force which caused great material damage and claimed human lives. We believe that there is no rationale that can justify such flagrant aggression against an independent and sovereign country which is a member of the United Nations.

On the basis of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept, and in the spirit of the internationalist traditions that inspired the workers class in Romania from the very beginning of its political activity, the RCP is developing today broad relations with all communist and workers parties, with all socialist and social-democratic parties, and with other progressive forces, and advocates the strengthening of international solidarity among them on the basis of the revolutionary principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in domestic affairs, considering this solidarity an important militant factor in the struggle for peace and social progress. (applause)

The Romanian people, closely united around the Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, reassert their firm determination on May Day, now, on the eve of the party's glorious jubilee, to make every effort to commendably implement the excellent program of work and struggle they are facing in order to constantly elevate Socialist Romania, a sovereign and independent country, and express their active and militant solidarity with the working people everywhere and with the advanced and progressive forces throughout the world in the struggle for the triumph of the noble ideals of peace, freedom, and human dignity. (prolonged applause, cheers)

Long live May Day -- the day of international solidarity of the working people everywhere!

Long live the heroic and glorious RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our wonderful people, enthusiastic builders of socialism and communism on our homeland's soil!

Long live our dear homeland -- the socialist Republic of Romania -- and may it prosper!

May the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation among all states in the world triumph! (prolonged applause, loud cheers; the participants in the festive meeting give lengthy applause to the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the manysided prosperity of our dear homeland, and to our heroic people, builders of socialism and communism on Romania's soil)

CEAUSESCU TOURS INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN SALAJ COUNTY

AU230902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0836 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1986 -- Now on a working visit to Salaj County (north-western Romania), President Nicolae Ceausescdu and Mme Elena Ceausescu visited on May 23 in the morning economic units in Zalau Municipality, the seat of the county: The pig iron and steel industrial fittings manufacturing enterprises and the Tyre Enterprise.

The working visit continues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH SERBIAN LC CONGRESS

Stambolic Address

LD260205 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- The Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is, for the time being, the only known and the only recognized adopted path out of the crisis. By a decision of the 12th LCY Congress and for the purpose of creating the political and social conditions necessary for implementing this program, the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management was begun with strong reasons. This work has been going on right up to now, so no changes have yet been made to the political system. The Long-Term Program was not called long-term to signify long-term postponement.

With this stance, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, in his introductory report at the 10th Congress of the LC of this republic, linked together two central themes of the congress and of society -- the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and changes in the political system. In a wide-ranging introductory report not one vital element in the struggle of the LC for socioeconomic transformations was omitted.

During these last few years, Stambolic stressed, from the timid enunciation of the word "crisis" to severe social criticism and self-criticism, we have arrived at a full awareness of the economic crisis. Our chief problems are not the foreign debts themselves, either. During all these years industry has accumulated much experience. Many factories have been built. Many technologies and production methods have been mastered. Therefore, although we are in debt in many ways we are potentially wealthy. If we exploit the possibilities, we will repay the debts.

The basic goal of development policy in the coming period must be Stambolic stressed, the restructuring of the economy. We cannot improve production by the balanced growth of all sectors. With the mechanical growth of existing production in accordance with the mechancial growth of existing production in accordance with the formula "as much as possible of the same," our misfortunes would mount. The world market will punish us for overexpensive and outdated production. Our changes of economic stabilization are not to be found in the reduction of consumption and in restrictions but in increased production. We know what changes we need. To bring them about we need much greater accumulation and more self-management than we have at present. But if, at this moment, the problem of the lack of accumulation is objective, the surplus of voluntarism in investment policy is certainly subjective.

The Long-Term Program took into account the fact of Serbia's lack of development in relation to the Yugoslav average. We must implement more consistently the jointly agreed measures for halting the relative decline of Serbia that are envisioned in the Yugoslav Medium-Term Plan. However, Stambolic stressed, we must ourselves, first of all, exploit more rationally our own possibilities of development and realize our own medium-term plan.

Instead of protection the "loss-makers," let us stimulate the best. The LC is on the side of those who attain a high income with their work and who confirm the success of their work on the world market. At this juncture the LC must be on the side of the minority in order to open up the roads of the development of self-managing society. And all this must be on behalf of and in the interests of the majority, was Stambolic's message.

Turning to the problems of agriculture, the introductory report states that this field must operate and develop like any other economic activity.

Tough resistance is, however, being offered by some who advocate a consumerist approach in agriculture, according to which everyone wants to have "his own" sugar refinery, dairy, slaughter house, even if they work only at half capacity.

Tangible support for the ecnomic strengthening of the individual farm, its oreintation toward the market and its essential interdependence with the social sector, is necessary. Let us remove, Stambolic stressed, the bureaucratic and other obstacles to the free assciation of the peasants in cooperatives.

The strengthening of the reproductive capabilities of the economy ought to be realized, above all, by increasing income by more productive economic activity, but, Stambolic said, no saving nor one renunciation to the benefit of the economy and its accumulation are small enough to be underestimated. Nor should personal incomes continue to grow more rapidly than labor productivity. In the fields of work with privileged conditions for the generation of income, above all others, the growth in personal incomes over and above labor productivity should be halted.

Singing out unemployment "both of those without work and of those in work" as one of the most serious problems, Ivan Stambolic said that "this problem cannot be resolved by cramming young educated people into already overcrowded collectives." Let us increase employment, above all, by opening up new work places and creating moe shifts where this is economically appropriate.

Significant accumulation is in private hands, Stambolic recalled, and noted that for years we have been seeing how the local bureaucracy and the legislative organs "are defending" socilism from those who wish to invest private funds. Socialist society is the society of work. Why are we afraid of individual initiative and the taking of risks? While Serbia comes at the bottom of the list in terms of participation of the private sector in the economy, at the same time, for years, billions of dollars have been waiting for construction organizations and bankers to come along and build thousands of apartments made of domestic-produced bricks, glass, cement, steel, and internal fittings. "if they are bothered by some regulations, we shall change them. But if they are bothered about the lack of initiative and a program -- what then should be changed?"

We do not adjust the speed of the assembly line to the slowest. Let us give the greatest material and moral stimulus to the most capable ones, those who are most hard-working and most productive. With the ideology of "equal stomachs," we would all remain equally hungry but satiated in terms of ideology, Stambolic warned.

The first message of the new industrial policy, in his words, runs: "As much value and know-how in the smallest possible amount of goods and materials." It follows from this that the schooling system should also be modernized and adapted to the demands of today's and future needs. Mistakes in the education and upbringing of young people take longer and are more difficult to correct than errors in the production of goods.

Having stressed the obligation of the LC to initiative and develop Marxist discussions on the contradictions and the roads of the development of self-management, the president of the Serbian LC Central Committee stressed: "If we are to start from distant objectives as from current measures and daily standards, we will become enslaved in a dogmatic deception that all prejudices have alredy been overcome in peoples' consciousness by the ideas of socialism, and that all the legacies of the past have been abolished, that we are all unselfish, self-sacrificing, that work has become a pleasure.

These misconceptions breed and encourage various forms of voluntarism and deceitful radicalism, according to which, with the present implementation of the constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, it is finally possible to transcend the market, goods, a nation, a republic, province and the federal character of Yugoslavia. in fact, in this way, everything is erroneously being misinterpreted as an obstacle to the deveopment of self-management."

Our policy of change should not demolish the long-term goals of the liberation of labor and workers from the mediation of the market, the nation or the state. But, Stambolic stressed, it is certain that these goals cannot be achieved over night and they cannot be arrived at by taking short-cuts. Sometimes the longer route is quicker. "A well though-out and self-management-oriented role of the assemblies of the municipalities, the provinces, the republic and the federation and their organs can sometimes lead more quickly to the association of labor than the simplified demand for everything to be left to associated labor."

Recalling that virtually all self-managing rights are decentralized and transferred to two key exponents of development policy -- the basic organization of associated labor and to the republics and provinces -- Stambolic advocated "new concentrations of a voluntary and self-managing nature, above all, based on economic logic." There is no efficient self-management without the self-managing unity of the appropriate functions in the work organization and at all levels of economic organization. "There is sometimes an attempt to represent this whole problem as a return to the old. Ostensibly, we want the old centralistic enterprise, i.e. bureaucratic centralism, statist relations, monoplistic capital (?relations) and all of this is contrary to self-management. If we respond to the demands of life, then we are realists, ready to change this reality, and we are not opportunists. With an LC of this kind, working people begin to take action."

In a broad analysis of the social relation to past labor, Stambolic asked what direct gain there is for producers today if they earmark more for accumulation, if they invest more efficienlty, and make better use of existing funds? Nothing special. Their right to the fruits of their labor is the same as it is for those whose result is a loss. The misconception that the arrogation of income on the basis of past labor is the same as arrogation on the basis of property, in other words capitalist exploitation, has provoked a great deal of isolation and division and has turned many away from self-managing integration.

The explanation as to why he was advocating a self-managing mechanism for concentrating funds on the princile of common inome. Stambolic also referred to Article 85 of the Law on Associated Labor, according to which an organization that pools funds has no guarantee whatsover that it will recoup its real value, but an organization that pools labor is guaranteed, out of common income, both personal incomes, common consumption, and accumulation.

There is too much criticism that, instead of the pooling of resources, credit relations prevail. This criticism is correct, but with crediting as envisaged in Article 88 of the Law on Associated Labor, as opposed to pooling by means of the generation of common income, funds invested can be recouped and interest is also greater than the recompense from pooling. But according to this same law on Associated Labor, a citizen, when he invests funds in an organization of associated labor, also has the right to the principal and the interest, and he can convert both of them into consumption.

"If it is this way, why do we not change Article 85 of the Law on Associated Labor in order to spread more evenly the risk involved in joint ventures and to guarantee to organizations that pool resources that they will be fully reimbursed and that they will derive benefit from these actions?"

Citing these and other examples, Stambolic concluded: "We are not for change for the sake of change. We are not engaged in setting political fashion trends. Critically pointing out certain systemic solutions, which in terms of the letter are for socialist self-management but in 10 years of self-management practice have not proved to be such, sometimes they even produce non-self-management methods and divisive interests. We shall contribute more to the defense of basic systemic solutions if we do more merely swear by them."

Having stressed that, the communists of Serbia stand by the viewpoint that the federative organization of Yugoslavia is the only one that guarantees the equality, security, and optimal socialist development for the Serbian people, as well as all national and nationalities, Stambolic warned that "the republics and provinces are in the SFRF but that Yugoslavia, too, must live through each republic and province. Federalism cannot be at one moment reduced largely to the federal organs and institutions and at another equated virtually with its individual constituent factors or federal units. We need to confront not only the statist absolutes of the state, both the separatist ones as well as the centralist ones, but also the notions of the unhistoric denial of the role of the state from the position of a false left-wing standpoint, particularism, and nationalism."

Stating that after the adoption of LCY Central Committee stances on relations in the SR of Serbia, there are initial results in resolving some of the vital problems that have put a brake on the development and generalized the crisis of relations in the SR of Serbia, Stambolic turned, in his words, to "the various misunderstandings and the resistance to efforts to resolve the main problems in the relations in the LC of Serbia." We are being criticized, he observed, for being too preoccupied with ourselves, or rather the details of party organization, that we have become stuck in immaterial formal things and that around us life is crying out for urgent and resolute solutions to major economic and social problems in which people have a vital interest. It has turned out, however, that differing approaches, disagreement and even conflict within the Serbian LC have not been created by economic problems.

The idological and political divisions have exacerbated these problems and narrowed the scope for resolving them. We must therefore, Stambolic stressed, do our utmost to settle these relations in such a way as not to affect the unity and integrity of the SR of Serbia, but also not to reduce the degree of autonomy enjoyed by the provinces. While we are making efforts to carry out this task, which as admittedly on ocassions been tiresome and arduous, separatists and irredentists continue to regard them with contempt. Instead of negotiations they advocate ultimatums. Some want to destroy the republic, other to abolish the provinces.

As the main task, Stambolic designated the consistent implementation of the constitutional concept of the socialist republic, i.e. of its unity, as an integral and complex community. If the historically and socially indispensable unity and togetherness of the SR of Serbia fail to be realized, we could find ourselves facing the danger of having to again raise the issue of whether the Serbian people's national issue has been settle in accordance with the LCY's long-standing strategic orientation and policy.

A special section of Stambolic's report focused on the tasks facing the Serbian LC in the political action in Kosovo. New reasons and motives have emerged that oblige us to take full note of the real situation in Kosovo which has proven to be more serious than many imagined. "No one in Yugoslavia should reconcile himself with a situation in which he is expected merely to be informed about Kosovo, to give verbal support or condemnation only, or in which the province is treated as an optional issue on agendas most of the time. Given the nature of the problems in Kosovo it is unrealistic to expect them to be solved by political measures, futile meetings, messages, and official visits solely."

According to Stambolic, the Serbian and Montenegrin populations of Kosovo feels that they are being denied its rights in specific dealings with the state administration and judiciary. "They see Albanian nationalism not only in its pruely political form, i.e. as the writing of slogans, but have confronted it in quite specific situations, in the behavior of some hardened arrogant bureaucrats who treat them as second-rate citizens. Admittedly, this situation is not characteristic of Kosovo alone. However, what is happening in Kosovo has clearly demonstrated that bureaucracy is the greatest enemy of workers be they Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins, or any other."

Drawing attention to the intensified emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Stambolic said that it was not enough to counter the fascist methods used by separatists by expressions of condemnation only. The self-confidence of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo must be restored through all the social measures available. It is the communists, and those in leading positions, in particular, who must be in th forefront of the efforts and who must lead all well-intentioned people. "People will forgive us if we go overboard in the struggles we are conducting but they will not gorgive our vacillation, opportunism, or unacceptable compromises."

Despite all current problems in intra-national relations, the LC of Servia firmly believes that the LCY general policy in tis sphere is scientifically and historically correct and that it has established itself as a principled political concept. We must, therefore, even during the times of burgeoning nationalism avoid nationalism as the first item on the agendas of our meetings and discussions. Nationalism, Stambolic noted, is neither the sole not the true characteristic of any of our nations of nationalities. The scope for nationalist activity will be that much more limited and less dangerous if the entire economic and political system, its institutions, and its organizations, function as an efficient self-managed and socialist entity, free of any obstacles of sepratist or unitarist nature. This would be the best way for the LC of Serbia to gather enough strength for an even more fighting approach.

The LC of Serbia and all of its organized forces will employ all ideological, political, and legal means available to counter tendencies to revive any form of nationalism be it Serbian, Albanian, Hungarian, Muslim or any other. In this struggle, political condemnations and verbal dissociation will not suffice, Stambolic said, heralding a determined political action against nationalism. In this category he included, for instance, the therses, put forward in some articles and speeches, in which Yugoslav Communists are branded as national traitors; the views which arbitrarily identify the entire Albanian nationality with irredentists and the whole of the Serbvian nation with unitarists, hegemonists, and revanchists; the views by some privileged columnists who, even today, refuse to recognize the Macedonian and Montenegrain nations; the views by the pseudo-left which maintain that the concept of nation is an historic evil and that the federal system and even self-management are the causes of nationalism; and that the views to the effect that the 1974 Constitution is contradictory to the interest of the SR of Serbia...

The disintegrational trends in Yugoslav society have in recent years, in particular, produced a situation in which national bureaucracies have increasingly relied on "their own" social sciences, especially on "their own" historiographies. The work on compiling a history of the Yugoslav people, Stambolic remarked, was not discontinued for technical reasons. Historians have long since maintained that such a history cannot be written on the principle of parity, i.e. as the total of eight independent histories. Increased interest in the latest period of our history stems from some our our specific features. "We are a multinational country. The political struggles of the past were fierce. Historiography has for a long time suffered from monotony and official approach. It is understandable that new ideas and approaches give rise to excitement and heated discussions. For instance, the kind of literature being written in Kosovo or about Kosovo has become politicized, mythologized, biased, and scientifically deficient."

Political bodies should not take over the job of professional critic from, for instance, a historian. Scientific criticism must come from the relevant scientific branch. However, in our country, these matters seem to have been confused. Truth has never been established through political campaigns but it does not mean that historians should remain silent. A controversial book will not undermine the society's foundations. Something is, however, wrong with communist historians, Stambolic maintained, who fail to view such books critically. On behalf of whom and why do they abdicate their responsibilities?

A considerable part of the report was occupied by the issue of the LC and the cultural policy. The following assessment attracted particular attention:

"The issues of creative freedom have on most occasions and quite unjustly been referred to by politicians. It calls for creative freedom are used as an instrument for achieving other, non-artistic goals, in most cases political ones, it is obvious that in such cases the discussion about any kind of freedom cannot remain within aesthetic bounds. Because, creative freedom implies freedom to openly discuss creativity itself. Democracy took nasty vengeance on the so-called guardians of democracy by showing to the public that they only appeared to be strong when allowed to merely whisper or to keep silent, when they imagined themselves to be the suppressed ones. Some of those crying out for greater freedoms, in fact, conscientiously and sub-conscientiously cry out for their own creative power."

In reference to the public information media he stressed that "such an intellectual force as the media are, must not be relegated to mere ideo-political and morally sterilized or spontaneous information. The press, the radio, and the television influence the public every day and in many ways. For this reason they must not be left without the public's reciprocal influence."

According to Stambolic, this is the time of great challenge for the media and all journalists. Some succumb to the temptations of unreliable sources of information, to the cheap magic of sensationalism and to the commercialization of even those values which under even more difficult circumstances were not for public sale. This approach; is most discernible in tabloids.

It is specified in the special section of the report dealing with the unity of the LC that the unity is a vital but not the sole prerequisite for the unity of the LCY and the LC of Serbia. If program principles relating to the unity are to be implemented the unity of the organizaton is also necessary. It is a liberalist principle that every individual part of a united organization should decide on how far they can go in their roles, rights, and responsibilities.

"Democratic centralism of today is not the same as the democratic centralism from the time of the Yugoslav Communist Party's underground struggle. Nor is it the democratic centralism from the time of revolutionary statism. However, it can neither be the democratic centralism of the "republic of freely associated labor." Fallacies of this kind could lead us to disorientation and discrepancies.

In a complex but united social and state community such as the SR of Serbia, particularism or factionalism in the efforts to resolve social issues would, objectively speaking, pave the way for a multi-party system in a united social or state community, Stambolic warned, or for the creation of conditions in which it would be possible for a unified state to be divided into several individual states. It is good that such tendencies have been thwarted.

In the final part of his report, Stambolic briefly outlined the main points of the report. "We do not need freedom fighters who want to abolish freedom. What we need is for all of us to assume responsibility for our own development but not overlooking joint work and common interests. We do not need unity without equality. What is good for Yugoslavia is good for every man and all of our nations and nationalities in it. If we are to continue Tito's revolutionary but realistic policy we need concord in the struggle for transformations on the basis of self-management, we need courage in facing the challenges of time, equality so that we can live together, defense capability in order to live in freedom, progress in order to secure recognition and prestige for Yugoslavia," Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee said ending his report.

Socioeconomic Commission

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Generally speaking, we have failed in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, according to a report by Dr Borisav Jovic to the Commission for the Development of the Socioeconomic Relationship of Socialist Self-Management. All the main characteristics of the crisis we experienced at the time of the last congress are still with us, while some of them have become even more exacerbated, particularly inflation, Jovic said. It is obvious that the LC, more than any other factor, has failed to carry out its share of responsibility. It failed to achieve, within its own ranks and in the leaderships as well, the unity of ideology and action which is of prime importance for the accomplishment of the stabilization tasks, Jovic added.

Jovic stressed that there have been deviations from the demands contained in the stabilization program for limiting public spending. Major ideological controversies and work stoppages occurred in the manufacturing and market areas and in the use of social means, income distribution...[TANJUG ellipsis]

The efforts made so far to enhance the role of the market have not been adequate. There has been an improvement in the supply side of the economy, but at the same time market operations have become more haphazard, Jovic said. In Jovic's view, the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System also underestimated the importance of manufacturing.

Jovic maintained that the unemployment problem should not be solved by turning it into a means for open social pressures on work collectives.

Any increase in the number of new jobs which is not the result of expanding economic activity would, according to economic laws, lead to a reduction in labor productivity, he said. Jovic insisted that workers' personal incomes should not rise unless there is economic progress.

According to Jovic, the new law on foreign dealings is likely to represent an important reversal in the implementation of the stabilization program. It will contribute to the elimination of many deviations in the economy, such as uneconomical use of foreign currency, speculations, unwarranted earnings, and also unequal status of some of the economic sectors and the attempts to destroy the integral Yugoslav market.

Jovic also drew attention to the absence of efforts to reduce the enormous overhead expenses which the economy can no longer sustain. The volume of public expenditures and social services has been reduced, but the state is inefficient and is costing a lot of money, he said. There is no simple solution for curbing inflation; the solution is complex and implies a comprehensive implementation of the stabilization program, Borisav Jovic said in ending his report.

More than one-third of all the delegates to the congress are taking part in the work of the Commission for the Development of the Socioeconomic Relationship of Socialist Self-Management; 110 of these have asked to be allowed to speak.

We must dive into the river and come out on the other bank, instead of looking for shallow waters, said Dr Desimir Jevtic, metaphorically expressing his thoughts in the discussion. Our society can be pulled out of the present crisis only by the working class and by forces which create new values. That we are capable of this is confirmed by those collectives which are achieving results which are up to a European standard, Jevtic said.

Responsibility for economic decisions and for the consequences of political pressures, while making decisions on development, have now in practice been relativized to inadmissible limits, it was said in the discussioin. [as received]

The Commission for Socioeconomic Relations stressed that we must reexamine whether, and under which conditions, solutions which guarantee all incomes can remain valid, regardless of poor and improper work as well as deficits.

Stojanovic Address

AU261938 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 26 May 86

Speech by Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the afternoon plenary session of the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia in Belgrade -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, I have pleasant duty on behalf of the LCY Central Committee to most cordially greet you, the delegates and guests of the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia, and to wish you successful and fruitful work. [applause]

The conditions under which LC congresses and conferences and the 13th LCY congress are held are very complex and contradictory. The trends in international political and economical relations are unfavorable.

The economic crisis in the country is continuing. It is particularly expressed in the lagging development of self-management in the weakening of the material basis of associated labor, extensive method of production, high inflation, increase in unemployment, fall in the standard of living, and other unfavorable trends. All that causes great discontent of working people and citizens.

In such conditions, bureaucratic and technocratic relations that are mostly the cause of the crisis and the situation of crisis [as heard] are stubbornly resisting and finding suitable ground for more and more overt attack against the constitutional position of the workers class and social self-managing system, trying to turn back development.

The situation is made particularly grave by the activity of nationalist and chauvinistic groups and individuals of all hues, especially of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, in Kosovo, with a view to undermining the achievements of our revolution and the fundations of our social order. The LCY and all other progressive forces in our society have confronted the big historic task to accelerate -- by mobilizing workers class and all working people -- the processes of overcoming the economic crisis, to open prospects to a dynamic and harmonious social and material development, and uncompromisingly fend off the blows and attacks of all anti-self-managing forces against that which we have been creating for 40 years and which has been confirmed by history, and which we can be proud of. [applause]

Especially since the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, the LC has opened the broadest democratic dialogue in the country with the workers class, workers, peasants, intelligentsia, youth, and the broadest peopole's masses to try to find ways out of the difficulties we are confronting. This dialogue gave harsh criticism of the situation in society, the work and activity of the organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations, and in particular the activity of the LC as the most responsible for development. The LC was especially criticized for inconsistently implementing the policy adopted, for allowing that policy to be watered down, for allowing vital interests and needs of working people and citizens to be neglected, and bureaucratic and technocratic relations to strengthen that much. [applause]

The 13th LCY Central Committee session has opened the process of more efficiently solving social and economic problems and creating conditions for solving the situation of crisis. We have settled many large open ideopolitical questions and dilemmas that burdened both the LCY and the whole of our society. We have rejected every attempt at introducing confusion about the concept of development of our economic and social system. The (?political) activity to the greatest extent suppressed the activity from nationalist and other positions contrary to the LCY policy, as well as the attempts to divert our development toward statism, that is the restauration of elements of bourgois society. The awareness was strongly manifested that all nationalism is dangerous because it is directed against the basic values of our revolution and toward breaking Yagoslavia apart. [applause]

The stabilization program represents a clear and lasting strategy of the development of our society and the solution of economic and other difficulties. We must therefore persist in consistently implementing it, removing all opposition and hesitation. The essential condition for this is to overcome dogmatic and anarcho-liberalistic attitudes in society on the whole, and in particular in commodity production and the market, to obey much the laws of socialist commodity production, while further affirming self-managing social planning. This can and must be achieved only through everyday and persistent struggle and creative activity of all socialist subjective forces of our society, and above all through ensuring the decisive role of the worker in associated labor in mastering the income and means of social production.

The broad debate on the Critical Analysis of the functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management has demonstrated the unambiguous judgement of all progressive forces of society that the strategic orientations of our development given in the LCY program and the SFRY constitution are inviolable and the lasting foundation of the further development of Yugoslavia. The debate has also shown that it is necessary to change as soon as possible everything in the political system which has shown itself to be outdated and which hampers the efficacious functioning of the delegate system. The LC has great and urgent tasks on that plane. Life has shown drastically to what extent it is damaging and unacceptable to try to realize the responsibility for the development of one's own republic and province on the basis of bureaucratic criterion of protecting only one's own interests. We have seen that interests established in this way are not the real interests of the workers class of peoples and nationalities, and that we all lose if we act that way. That way only bureaucratic and technocratic relations and position in society are being strengthened. [applause]

The strengthening of unity and togetherness on the basis of the SFRY Constitution is a condition for development of the SR of Serbia and the whole of Yugoslavia. The consistent realization of common interests in the SR of Serbia must be based upon the interests of the workers class, upon the historic interest of the Serbian people and other peoples and nationalities who live in the SR of Serbia. Communists must resolutely oppose all attempts of nationalist, separatist, unitarianist, bureaucratic-dogmatic, and liberalist forces to take adavantage of the present situation for their [word indistinct] political purposes. We have firmly set the view in the LCY and society that the efficacious solution of Kosovo problems is primarily the task of communists -- Albanians, Serbs, Montengrins, Muslims, Romanies, and other progressive forces of Kosovo -- but also a constant obligation of members of the LC of Serbia and communists of other republics and provinces, the whole of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community. [applause]

We also have the same attitude about the negation of the Macedonian nation or any other people or nationality in our country, or any appearance of nationalism, chauvinism, or any other tendency which attempts to estrange us. One of the factors of the grave situation in Kosovo is interference from abroad as well. That is Enver Hoxha's great Albanian policy. It is violating all principles upon which peace and cooperation in the world can only rest. Although it has an extremely anti-Yugoslav character, it also gives strength to remnants of fascism and all other reactionary forces that are against socialism in Albania and are anti-Yugoslav at the same time. And they were defeated by the national liberation struggle of both our peoples and the Albanians. All this is happening despite of our presistent intentions -- clearly pronounced in Yugoslavia's stands that are contained in the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo -- that we want good-neighbourly relations with independent Albania, cooperation on the principles of respect for integrity and of noninterference, of a cooperation on an equal footing which is in both sides' interest, and of the inviolability of borders.

This is the policy from which Yugoslavia will never deviate. It will always resolutely fight against a policy which violates those principles, which is against peace and cooperation on the Balkan peninsula, and which opens the possibility of interference of foreign forces, forces of domination and reaction.

The tasks that are now before the LCY are huge. We have clear guidelines as to what direction one is to turn the actvity of subjective forces of society. What is involved is a vision of Yugoslavia the development of which will be dynamic, coordinated, and intensive and which will enable us to successfully join the world division of labor and scientific-technological progress, and not only to remove the weaknesses that appeared.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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ENVOY TO BELGIUM DELIVERS REPLY ON EEC-CEMA TIES

LD231501 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Jaroslav Kvacek, Czechoslovak ambassador to Belgium, today in Brussels presented Willy de Clercq, member of the European Communities Commission for External Relations and Trade Policy, with the reply from the Czechoslovak Governmene on the possibilities for normalizing relations between the Western European Economic Community and the CEMA, contained in a letter from Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign affairs minister. the letter expresses Czechoslovakia's satisfaction at the Western European Economic Community's readiness for dialogue with the CEMA, and stresses the need to arrange relations between both economic communities on a mutually-advantageous and equal basis.

IPU FORUM AGREES TO HOLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD292253 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 29 (MTI) -- It is an important fact that the European section of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU), both the East and the West, supported the idea to convene a European economic conference before the Vienna conference in November which will be a part of the Helsinki process, stressed Academician Jozsef Bognar, who took part as a member of the Hungarian delegation at the 6th IPU conference on cooperation and security in Europe, held in Bonn. He told MTI's correspondent in Bonn that he submitted the proposal for the European economic conference at the meeting of the Economic Committee. the proposal must be approved by the Vienna conference. Obviously, preparations for such a conference concern the governments and talks are under way. However, we are of the opinion that parliaments should also take a stand, and they have to promote the process to make economic cooperation more efficient.

"There has been no conference on economy convened after Helsinki. The Stockholm meeting dealt with security and the Budapest forum with culture. The economic part of the Helsinki Final Act, signed in 1975, reflects a precious situation, and significant changes have taken place in world economy since then. The changes are so important both for the East and the West that it is necessry to convene an European economic conference," said Jozsef Bognar.

CHINA ATTENDS RAILWAY COOPERATION MEETING

AU271448 Sofia BTA in English 1215 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA) -- The 14th session of the ministers of the socialist countries-members of the Organization for Cooperation of the Railway Administrations (OSSHD) was opened in Sofia today. The session is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the G.D.R., China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavian representatives were also invited as observers.

The three-day session will discuss matters related to the introduction of advanced technologies at border railway stations, the establishment of a joint data and communicational system for data transfer, the improvement of the organization of the international passenger transportation and the quality of the passenger services, as well as the further development of the international combined transportation of goods (railway-river, railway-sea, railway-truck). Despite the fact that the OSSHD was established chiefly in order to tackle the problems of railway transport, the development of road transportation brought about the need to include this transport system within the scope of its activities. That is why this session will examine the application of the modern organizational equipment in road transports.

The solving of this problem would help the general improvement of the technical level of the railway and road transport and will bring it in line with the constantly increasing needs of the socialist countries.

Bulgaria has been actively involved in OSSHD's work during the last 30 years. The country is building a modern transportation system that correspnds to the needs of the national economy. Nearly 55 percent of Bulgaria's railroad system has been electrified and over 75 percent of the total transport is now conducted on electric trains. The duplication of the lines on the busiest sectors has already been completed. The Varna-Ilichevsk ferry line has been established with the help of the U.S.S.R. Most of the country's trucks have by now been equipped with diesel engines. The Sofia-Varna-Burgas-Polvdiv-Sofia highway link is currently under construction. Comprehensive automated systems have already been established in the field of road transport.

CEMA, SFRY SIGN POST, TELEGRAPH AGREEMENT

LD292204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 29 May 86

[Test] Ohrid, May 29 (TANJUG) -- The 29th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Standing Commission for Post and Telecommuniations ended here today with the signing of a protocol on future cooperation between Yugoslavia and CMEA member countries in this field.

Yugoslavia and the CMEA signed an agreement in [word indistinct] under which Yugoslavia participates in certain spheres of the council's activity where mutual interest prevails.

The protocol defines the scope of scientific and technical cooperation and standards which will be observed in manufacturing equipment for the modernization and automation of PTT services.

The session also discussed the rapid development of technology in the world and the socialists countries' role in this field, particularly, as concerns electronic postal equipment, video, and teletext devices and similar.

The participants also discussed the further automation of postal services. Yugoslavia is a major exporter of PTT equipment to the CMEA market. The Nikola Tesla factory of Zagreb has exported 110 inter-city and local telephone exchanges to the Soviet Union, and similar deliveries were made to Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany and other CMEA countries.

CEMA SESSION ON AGRARIAN EQUIPMENT OPENS

AU271903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] On 27 May in Sofia the ninth meeting of the accredited representatives of CEMA members on the agreement on specialization and production sharing in the production of tools for servicing and repairing agrarian equipment was held. It is envisaged that further specialization and production sharing are to increase annually by an average of 25 percent. Scientific-technical cooperation between the countries that have signed the ageement is to expand.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FAO DIRECTOR

Tours Country

AU191625 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 19 (ATA) -- The general director of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, Edouard Saouma and the persons accompanying him, paid visits to agricultural cooperatives and different research agricultural institutions of the districts of Lushnje, Berat and Fier, where he was acquainted with the achievements in the field of agriculture and livestock. He visited also the "Good Nushi" nitrate ammonium plant in Fier and other sociocultural institutions. In Berat he was received by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Kristaq Kule who gave a luncheon in honour of him and the persons accompanying him. In these visits the FAO general director was accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai.

Received by Alia

AU200806 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 20 (ATA) -- On May 19 the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the general director of the United Nations Organisation on Food and Agriculture, (FAO) Edouard Saouma, and had a warm friendly talk with him. During the talk Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke about the economic and social development of our country and in particular about the achievements in the field of agriculture and livestock farming. For his part the FAO General Director Edouard Saouma thanked for the warm and friendly reception extended to him and emphasized the fruitful cooperation between the PSR of Albania and FAO. The reception was also attended by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the viceminister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and others.

Comments on 'Progress'

AU211220 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 21 May 86

["Extraordinary Progress in Many Fields" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 21 (ATA) -- The general director of the United Nations Organisation on Food and Agriculture (FAO), Edouard Saouma, made a visit to our country these days. Before leaving Albania he gave his impressions to a reporter on Albanian Radio-Television, stressing among others:

Firstly I would like to thank the Albanian Government for inviting me to visit Albania. This is my first visit to this country. During two days and a half I stayed here I was extraordinarily impressed by the progress made in many fields, particularly in the field of energetics, education and industrial development. My general impression is that the progress you have made is dedicated to the wise policy of the party and government, to the great toil of this proud and dignified people. I wish to congratulate you on the results achieved over these 40 years, which is indeed a short period of time. I was amazed by the high level of the agricultural development of this country. The yields per hectare taken in wheats and other crops are very high. This is due to the high scientific level of the Committee of Science and Technique, the university and agricultural cooperatives, which themselves carry out a scientific work in cooperation with the agricultural institutions.

I visited one of these agricultural institutions as well as an agricultural cooperative and in both of them I met with scientists. The livestock production is also very high. It is a great honour for me to be received by the president of your Republic. He encouraged me and I wish to assure you that this will not be my last visit. On every occasion we are very happy to have your representatives in our conferences. Very friendly relations and a closer cooperation will be established between Albania and FAO.

Departs 19 May

AU200809 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 May

[Text] Tirana, May 20 (ATA) -- The general director of the UN organisation on Food and Agriculture (FAO), Edouard Saouma, left Albania on May 19. He was seen off at the airport by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai; vice-minister of the foreign affairs, Muhamet Kepllani, and others.

DOCUMENT ON 1986 TRADE WITH FRANCE SIGNED

AU280901 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 28 (ATA) -- The document on the trade exchanges for 1986 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the French Republic was signed in Tirana yesterday. The document was signed for the Albanian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade,Pajtim Ajazi, and for the French side by the director for Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francois Plaisant. The signing ceremony was attended by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, as well as by the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the PSR of Albania, Philippe Lagrain.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to France minerals, tobaccos, textiles, confections as well as other products of the light food-processing industry and will import, raw materials chemicals, machinery and equipment, etc.

ALIA SPEAKS TO ELBASAN CADRES ON STEEL, FOOD

AU200833 [Editorial report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 May carries on page 3 a 3,600 word, report of AWP Central Committee First Secretary Ramiz Alia's speech on 6 May to party cadres of Elbasan District. Alia begins by thanking the people of Elbasan for his welcome, and congratulates them upon their economic successes. He emphasizes the need to fulfill economic plans, and to carry out the approaching 9th AWP Congress as Enver Hoxha would have wished.

Alia then moves to the subject of the Elbasan steel industry, congratulating workers on their achievements. The paper reports Alia as saying "'higher production must be striven for, and higher quality and wider variety, especially of steels heavily used by mechanical engineering and in construction and so forth. The aim, 'stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia, 'must be to produce all the pig iron and steel we need for our industry from our own minerals. When processed by our steel industry, our minerals acquire a new value, since their value increases, and so does the scale of their use.

"'For its part, the mechanical engineering industry has the task of using our steels to a wider extent. This will be achieved through combating outmoded thinking which underestimates our own products, and combating certain practices and traditions which have taken root in some enterprises.

Before our steel works were built, all our steel had to be imported. This meant that our engineering industry became used to various brands of imported steel. But still today some managers and technologists choose the easy way out, order those brands they have always used, and "forget" that they could be replaced by our own steel. Mechanical engineering specialists must recommend the kinds of steel that are required to our steel workers, and our steel workers have the task of producing the necessary high quality steels from our own minerals.'"

Alia proceeds to stress the vanguard role and high responsibilities of the working class. adding: "'it must be recognized that where tasks are not fulfilled, the working class has not exactly played its part as a vanguard, and is not taking its proper place. The same must be said of the cases of absences from work, abuses of socialist property, sloth, behavior which does not accord with social norms, and so forth.'"

Alia goes on to criticize the wheat, corn and milk productivity of Elbasan District, in comparison with adjacent districts. He emphasizes the need to further develop fruit and vegetable production, adding that although the priority given to cereal crops is correct, nonetheless more fruit, vegetables, meat and milk would reduce the consumption of bread, "'improving the nutritional standard of the people.'"

Alia proceeds to talk about the need for economies. "'The party has always spoken about savings,' Comrade Ramiz Alia explained, 'because saving is a law of socialism.'" But now savings have assumed a primary importance because this year the price of oil, fuel in general, electrical energy and so forth, has halved the foreign markets because of the world crisis. This of course also influences our trading relations with the world, and our achievement of necessary sources of foreign currency.

"'We must aim to compensate for all the losses which come to us through the reduction of selling prices in foreign markets by saving within the country to increase the quanities of products for export. This is necessary for us to continue our program of the all-round development of the economy. These conditions require thoughtful and organized economies, not just to make a show, but with major and substantial results, primarily from a major consumers of fuel and raw materials.'"

After speaking further on the need for economies, Alia adds: "'The struggle for economies must be aimed particularly at those products demanded by our export trade, such as electrical energy, bitumen, oil, coal, textiles, and so forth. The more rational use of these by domestic consumers will create the conditions and opportunity for an increase in the volume of exports, and of the sources of foreign currrency which are so necessary to us."

Alia concludes his speech by mentioning the need for more intensive cultural life in the countryside, and pressing for a more complete emancipation of women.

CAMI INAUGURATES IRRIGATION PROJECT 26 MAY

AU261347 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 6 (ATA) -- In the context of the jubilee year of 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, the irrigation project of Kakavije was added today to the other irrigation projects covering the whole of prosperous plain of Dropull in Gjirokaster District. Aided by the cooperativists and the working people of the town, the workers of the reclamation enterprise completed the construction of the project 7 months ahead of schedule, implementing thus the advice Comrade Ramiz Alia gave during his visit to the district in October last year.

This project will improve the irrigation of 1 thousand hectares of land lying in the agricultural cooperatives of Yrisera and Sofratika. Starting from this season it will provide over 5 millions cubic meters of water for irrigation purposes.

Hundreds of cooperativists, veterans, youth, Pioneers of Enver from all the villages in Dropull region gathered today in the Kakavije plain to attend celebrations on occasion of the inauguration of this project. They came to express their boundless love and gratitude for the party and the brilliant immortal deed of the beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, who loved them so much and who showed constant care for the ceaseless development and progress of the region of the minority population, just like of the whole country. They came to express their determination to march always ahead in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

The celebrations of this joyful event were also attended by the alternate member of the political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Kjyzari, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Spiro Lengo, the vice-minister of agriculture, Stavri Orgocka, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council, Flamur Cani and other comrades.

The rally organized on this occasion was opened by the first secretary of the district party committee, Manxhar Binaj.

Amidst the enthusiasm and applauses of the participants in the rally, the floor was taken by Comrade Foto Cami who addressed the cooperativists and the entire people of Dropull the warmest greetings of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

The joy and enthusiasm that has burst out today here, in the Kakavije plain, Comrade Foto Cami said among others, is part and parcel of the general joy and enthusiasm characterizing the country's life. It is in striking harmony with the revolutionary impetus of all our working masses which are labouring with unprecedented enthusiasm to implement the tasks defined by the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party. Further on he spoke about the miserable life of the minority people in the past and emphasized the major socialist transformations made in this region, too, over the years of the people's state power under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

A series of transformations and socio-economic projects which affect the improvement of the life of the people such as the electrification, the provision of drinking water, the connection with motor-ways, the establishment of telephone links, the setting up of socio-cultural institutions, etc. have been realized in Dropull earlier than in many other regions of the country. The party has worked persistingly and has created the necessary conditions to ensure that the minority people should enjoy equal rights like the entire Albanian people. It has guaranteed to them the right for the mother tongue, the right for education, the right for the preservation and development of the cultural traditions, it has guaranteed them equal political and economic rights, which are sanctioned in Constitution and implemented in practice. In our country there is no limitation, no differentation, no discrimination between the minority people for the further development and prosperity of the common motherland, Socialist Albania.

After speaking about some problems of foreign policy Comrade Foto Cami said: We are happy that our relations with Greece are proceeding on a good course, something which responds to the desires and interests of our two neighboring and friendly peoples. We have no conflict with Greece and different problems which have remained from the past are solved and are being solved in the spirit of understanding and collaboration. An atmosphere which makes possible the development of bilateral relations in various fields of mutual interest, is being actually created. We hope and wish that the practices adopted so far in trade, cultural technical, scientific exchanges, in the fields of communications and human contacts between the two sides of the border should be extended and turned into a sound basis for the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between our two countries, peace and security in the Balkans.

In conclusion Comrade Foto Cami expressed his conviction that the people of Dropull, like our entire people, in steel unity round the party, will go to the major November celebrations, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, with fresh victories in all the fields. The speech of Comrade Foto Cami was often punctuated by enthusiastic applauses and cheers.

From the rally a telegram was sent to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Foto Cami cut the inauguration ribbon.

CARCANI ADDRESSES TIRANA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

AU181337 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 18 (ATA) -- The first meeting of the Tirana District People's Council following the successful April 27 elections for the People's Councils and courts was held in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana yesterday. The meeting was attended by the delegate of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani.

After the elections of the leading organs of the district People's Councils, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti spoke about the achievements of the working people of Tirana District. Being inspired by the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia, they overfulfilled the plan of the overall industrial production for the 4 month period by nearly 25 million leks.

The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Adil Carcani. He stressed among others that the great victory scored in the April 27 elections was an expression of the great confidence and the steel unity of the people round the party. Dwelling on the tasks facing the People's Councils, which should always meet the demands of the party and discharge the duties they are charged with by the law, he pointed out that the strengthening and the perfection of the activity of the representatives in the district and at the base is a continuous process. After congratulating the working collectives on their successes achieved in the realization of the tasks of the four month period and on the new objectives they have set to increase the effectiveness of production, Comrade Adil Carcani expressed his conviction that the working people of the capital, being in steel unity with the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will go to the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with fresh successes.

5 AUSTRIAN NATIONALS DETAINED, EXPELLED

LD300832 Prague CTK in English 0749 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Prague May 30 (CTK) -- Whatever are the motives of the participants in the provocative actions, there are no doubts that they served the reactionary aims of those Austrian circles which stood behind these provocations, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

Five Austrian nationals detained in Prague last Monday when circulating leaflets with provocative contents were expelled from Czechoslovakia Wednesday. They were trying to instruct the Czechoslovak public what stand it should take on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Czechoslovak authorities refrained from punishing them also with regard to the fact that they were students who apparently were misused for the provocation by certain anti-Czechoslovak circles in Austria. They also took into account the promotion of a positive development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria. They also took into account the promotion of a positive development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria, the daily wrote.

Now it is up to the Austrian authorities to take steps to prevent any repetition of such provocations in the future. According to press reports from Vienna, there exists evidence that this provocation was not an isolated action of five people. Provocative leaflets were spread also with the help of balloons released in Austria exactly according to the scenario of the balloon actions from the period of "cold war", the daily said.

CPCZ APPROVES RESULTS OF HUSAK-JARUZELSKI TALKS

LD291548 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Prague May 29 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium today approved the results of the talks held by General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish United Workers' Party first secretary and State Council chairman, during his friendly working visit to Warsaw on Tuesday.

The Presidium voiced the conviction that the conclusions of the talks will help deepen in all respects the cooperation of the two parties and states to the benefit of their nations and the unity of the socialist community. The Presidium enjoined bodies concerned to supervise consistent fulfillment of the tasks set by the Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to the Year 2000, signed during the visit.

PRC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL DELEGATION VISITS

AU271505 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A PRC Government delegation, headed by Song Jian, member of the PRC State Council and chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, arrived for an official visit in Prague yesterday [25 May]. At Ruzyne Airport, the guests were welcomed by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, and by other personalities. Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Talks Begin

AU280940 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 May 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Negotiations on Czechoslovak-Chinese Scientific-Technical Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague -- Negotiations between the CSSR and PRC Government delegations on deepening and expanding cooperation between the two countries in science and technology were opened on Monday [26 May] at the state castle in Prague-Kolodeje.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research, Development, and Investment Planning. The Chinese delegation is headed by Song Jian, PRC State Council member and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

During the negotiations suggestions for developing direct cooperation between the CSSR's State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning and the PRC's State Committee for Science and Technology were assessed. The representatives of the two countries also dealt with concretizing the plan for scientific-technical cooperation in the period 1986-90, which was signed in December 1985 in Beijing. They also devoted attention to the exchange of data on new knowledge and development trends in science and technology in the two countries and on new forms of expanding cooperation between the CSSR and PRC.

The object of Czechoslovak-Chinese talks were also proposals for a further development of mutual relations in the individual spheres of the national economy. Jaromir Obzina and Song Jian briefed each other on the fulfillment of economic intentions in the CSSR and PRC and exchanged views on topical issues of international politics.

Visits Skoda Factory

LD271537 Prague CTK in English 1516 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Prague May 27 (CTK) -- A Chinese Government delegation, led by member of the State Council and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Song Jian, which has been in Czechoslovakia since May 25 to discuss the promotion of cooperation in science and technology, inspected the Skoda engineering works in Plzen, West Bohemia, today.

The commercial director of the works, Jiri Kubicek, informed the guests about the significance of the plant for the Czechoslovak economy, its main tasks especially in the sphere of classical and nuclear power engineering, deliveries to China, and possibilities of further offer.

The Chinese officials were interested in Skoda plans in modernization and production, and increasing the technical standard of products. They saw the manufacture, assembly and testing of the Vver 440 and Vver 1000 reactors for nuclear power plants.

China is a traditional buyer of Skoda goods. The latest deliveries included, for instance, four 210 mw units for the Shen Dou thermal power plant which are being phased into operation. Designs of two 500-mw units for the same area are being completed. Six horizontal drilling machines are to be supplied this year and another ten similar heavy machine tools are to be made for China next year.

Received by Strougal

LD281558 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] In Prague's Hrzan Palace today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Song Jian, member of the PRC State Council, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, who is heading a PRC Government delegation that is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In their talk he briefed his guest about the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, and about the tasks of the national economy. He stressed the overriding importance of scientific and technical development, and the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy.

Lubomir Strougal and Song Jian expressed interest in boosting cooperation in a purposeful way between both countries, and pointed out opportunities and ways of intensifying it further.

Also present at the meeting was Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific Technical and Investment Development.

CHURCH, RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES HOLD MEETING

Clergy Support Peace, Elections

AU061500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Full Support for the Program of the National Front; We Choose Life in Peace"]

[Text] Bratislava -- A festive gathering of representatives of all churches and religious societies in the CSSR was held on Thursday [17 April] in Bratislava under the motto "We Choose Life in Peace."

The session, convened on the initiative of the Committee of Church and Religious Figures in the CSSR on the occasion of the International Year of Peace and in connection with the approaching elections to representative bodies, was attended by Peter Colotka, CSSR deputy premier and premier of the Slovak SR; and by Miroslav Valek, minister of culture in the Slovak SR.

Up to 350 representatives of churches and religious societies, as well as representatives of theological university departments, appraised at the session the believers' contribution toward building our socialist fatherland and expressed the determination of the clergy to continue leading the believers toward contributing by their active work to the fulfillment of the National Front's election programs for the further growth of our fatherland and for the consolidation of peace in the world.

Bishop Jozef Brabenec, chairman of the Corps of Ordinaries in the Slovak SR and doctor of theology, recalled in his speech that history teaches us that every new war brings the nations increasingly greater and more painful sufferings, killing an increasing number of people and leaving behind it increasingly terrible consequences. He stressed the urgent need to engage in peace and for the victory of life. We feel gratified, he said, because we are aware that we are an active peaceful component of the society which has been building its home and the bridges of peace in international life for all of the 40 postwar years.

In a few weeks, he continued, we will be able to fulfill our voting duty and to testify to the solidarity and unity with our people who are longing for peace and peaceful coexistence and who are thus making use of their right to vote for the proposed candidates to the representative bodies in the awareness that these candidates will be respoonsibly fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them.

We welcomed the UN decision to proclaim this year the International Year of Peace with gladness and new hope, Miroslav Novak, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church and doctor of theology, stated. This hope took on specified characteristics in the proposal submitted this January by Mikhail Gorbachev, top USSR representative, on ridding mankind of nuclear arms by the end of this century. We in the church have also felt glad, because the proposal deals with all that the Christian Peace Conference has been striving for from the very beginning. Deplorably, one waited in vain for a U.S. reply. The USSR proclaimed a moratorium on nuclear tests in order to provide an example -- and the reply was the provocative U.S. test in Nevada.

We believers have recognized, he stated further, that the socialist system is a synonym for the era of peace. Our motivation in the fight against war, but also against hunger and poverty and for saving the sacred gift of life, is given by our faith in God.

With regard to the approaching elections to representative bodies, he said that they provide an opportunity to become aware that we form a single community and that we all are guarantors of tranquil coexistence and full cooperation. Let us, too, endeavor, to make sure that no person is indifferent toward our common task, because it is a matter of resonsibility for the futue, he underscored.

The solemn gathering of the representaive of churches and religious societies was then greeted by Peter Colotka.

Support for the peace efforts, as well as the resolve to lead the believers to make the elections an expression of the fact that the efficacy of social standpoints will be achieved solely through the joint effort of all people of goodwill, were expressed in the statements delivered by Vicar-General Frantisek Vymetal, professor and doctor of theology and chairman of the Federal Committee of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the CSSR; By Dean Jan Zabak, chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the Slovak SR; and by Jan Konvit, senior of the Slovak Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Denomination in the CSSR.

The participants in the gathering sent a letter to Gustav Husak, CSSR president, in which they said:

Esteemed Mr President: Permit us to great you as delegates and representatives of churches and religious societies in the CSSR, assembled on 17 April 1986 in Bratislava, and to express our respect to you as the chief representative of our state.

We are following with great interest and innermost satisfaction the great upsurge of the struggle waged by the peace forces throughout the world, particularly in the Soviet Union, to remove the constant threat of war which today could cause the annihilation of all life. We are grateful that the stand maintained by our socialist fatherland in this effort is unambiguous. It is clear to use where our place is. Together with the other citizens we, the believers' representatives, feel equally responsible for further building our beautiful fatherland.

We reject most resolutely the dubious notions harbored by anticommunism, namely that the churches and believers could become a disintegrating force in our society. We assure you that we are leading, and influencing in this sense, the people for whom we are responsible.

For your kind cognizance, Mr President, we make so bold as to convey to you the text of the declaration adopted by our gathering on the occasion of the International Year of Peace and of the approaching elections to the representative bodies of our fatherland.

At the conclusion, the participants in the gathering adopted the following declaration:

The proclamation of the International Year of Peace has provided us with the incentive to once again ponder the current situation in the world. Tension and feverish armament are a painful reality which, in its consequences, concerns every person, since it is the origin of a threat to life itself and of material and spiritual poverity in many places. That is why we welcome and support, with all our hearts and in the devotion of our faith, the highly humane and responsible proposals on the solution of the weightiest problems of the present world -- the proposals to halt feverish armament on earth and not to permit its expansion in space; to rid mankind once and for all of the terror of nuclear arms and of other means of mass destruction; and to ensure tranquility and paceful cooperation on earth, as is expressed in the well-known soviet peace proposals. We welcome and support the powerful effort exerted in this direction by the peace movements and organizations, as well as by honest people throughout the world, who are striving to avert the threat of a catastrophic nuclear war and to aid the just settlement of mankind's affairs. We welcome and support the efforts exerted by the already 40-year-old United Nations.

An important contribution to establishing trust among the nations, and thus also to establishing prerequisites for mankind's peaceful future, was and is the peace-making effort of our churches and religious societies, which have expressed the conviction of our belivers that the struggle for peace, based on a just arrangement of society, enjoys the support of God himself, who is the god of peace.

Mankind needs the liquidation of nuclear arms, and not their further accumulation. Mankind needs bread, social securities, and a happy life -- and not the militarization of space, the preparation of "star wars."

That is why we consider it decisive and substantial that we in our country have chosen the path of life in peace through the realization of socialist principles in our society. This decision is a humanistic and peace decision to its fullest extent; and our believers, too, profess our allegiance also by participating in the elections, which will bring forth those who are meant to realize on behalf of our people the basic orientation of our society as a socialist and peace society. This also means the acknowledgement of one's belonging to the beautiful results already achieved by our society through its work; it also means an appeal to continue these efforts for the good of everybody.

As church and religious figures, we are aware that we have here an appropriate opportunity to support creative activity for the benefit of our people and of all mankind.

In the elections we, too, take over -- through our votes -- the responsibility for the further development of our society, in the way we charge those whom we elect with the same task.

At the same time we commit ourselves to creatively assisting the elected persons, so that our joint efforts become a good preparation for the life of coming generations.

We are turning to our believers with the appeal to make the elections an expression of the fact that the efficacy of social stands can be achieved solely through the joint effort of all people of goodwill.

The tenor of the solemn gathering, during which the participants expressed full support for the program of the National Front, was a reply to the attempts of the enemies of socialism to falsify and slander the substance of religious life in the CSSR.

Colotka Addresses Gathering

AU090744 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Report on the speech by Peter Colotka, CSSR deputy premier and premier of the Slovak SR, at the 18 April meeting of churches and religious societies in Bratislava]

[Excerpts] Peter Colotka began by expressing thanks for the invitation extended to him to attend the solemn gathering and by conveying to its participants the greetings of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

You surely know, he said, that our party and state representative is personally interested in your noble peace and patriotic activity. He knows this work very well and he appraises it most positively. This is testified to by the number of frank and friendly talks, for instance those which he conducted with many church authorities, even those present here. This is also testified to by his meeting last year at the Prague Castle the representatives of the Christian Peace Conference and the representatives of the Pacem in Terris Association.

In the spirit of his words on that occasion, permit me to greet your solemn gathering also on behalf of the Governments of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak SR's, and to wish full success to your endeavors and resolves with which you are contributing toward consolidating peace and toward the tranquil and successful development of our socialist fatherland.

History, our well-proven teacher, affirms that our people have retained, among the figures belonging to our nations, the memory of those members of the clergy who were bound to working man, to his position, to his efforts and longings for a life in human dignity. Particularly at the time of the 40th anniversary of th Slovak national uprising, of the uprising of the Czech people, and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army in our recent history, we gratefully recalled the antifascist stand and the patriotic deeds of many members of the clery, and of the hundreds of thousands of believers. No less valuable was their support to the social transformations in the glorious epoch of building socialism in our fatherlands -- transformations which signified the improvement of the life of millions of our people.

Appreciation was justly expressed for this fact during the historical anniversaries of our nations by our state agencies, which awarded high distinctions to those clergymen who had significantly contributed to the upsurge of our dear fatherland. This fact was also recalled last year at their gathering by the church representatives in the CSSR, when they simultaneously expressed full support for our state's peace construction efforts. However, on the other hand those clergymen, who have failed to grasp the historical direction taken by our nations and the needs and interests of the working people, have disqualifed themselves from joining us in this progressive stream.

At the present solemn gathering we highly appraise the responsible, humane and patriotic stand expressed in their statements by Bishop Jozef Feranec and Patriarch Miroslav Novak. We are convinced that their expression of support for our peace endeavors, and for our building effort for the further upsurge of the socialist society, also expressed the stand maintained by all churches, religious societies, and their patriotic clergy and believers. There is probably no need to add that this position is fully in keeping with the interests of millions of our citizens, of our entire fatherland.

Toward the end of March 1986 we witnessed a significant historical event. The 17th CPCZ Congress was held on 24-28 March. As one of the participants I can say that its 5 days of deliberations took place in a creative and constructive atmosphere. Its basic aim was to define the paths of the further all-round development of the life of our nations and nationalities. Currently, we must fulfill by common endeavor the grand program of socio-economic development formulated by the congress which has become the program of the entire National Front, of all citizens. I would particularly like to underscore and direct your attention toward the highly humane goals of this program.

In this atmosphere of bold resolve and tranquil peace work, there is also scope for the dignified activity of churches. I need not remind you that our Constitution, as well as the laws based on it, fully respect the citizen's rights to a full religious self-realization. The mere fact that 18 churches and religious societies are pursuing their activity in our country, that the believers belonging to these churches have the possibility to gather in more than 8,000 churches and assembly rooms testifies most convincingly that respect for the freedom of religious denomination is fully assured. The churches regularly publish their theological or church periodicals -- there are 30 various periodicals of 1,500-240,000 copies each published here. Catechisms, Bibles, and hymnals are published. Theologians are educated at six divinity schools, more than 500 theologians in a 5-year course of study. In a similarly generous spirit we are resolving the social issues of clergymen, for whom we have ensured medical treatment, recreational and spa treatment, and old-age pensions. In brief, they have the same rights as every Czechoslovak citizen. Permit me to recall in this context that our socialist state devotes considerable means for the repairs and maintenance of church buildings. On the average the funds amount to Kcs 210-220 million, and to more than Kcs 1 billion in 5 years. For instance, the repairs of the St Vitus Cathedral in Prague will cost a total of Kcs 70 million; further millions are being spent to repair the Elisabeth Cathedral in Kosice, and similarly on other buildings. In this way, first, we protect historical art treasurers left us by our ancestors, and, second, we simultaneously enable our fellow citizens who are believers to pursue their religious self-realization in dignified places of worship. Hundreds of church figures from abroad come to Czechoslovakia every year, and they speak with appreciation of the care devoted by the socialist society to church buildings. I am recalling this fact also in order to prove that the socialist state is not hostile to churches -- as hostile propaganda falsely tries to claim -- and that our society holds in respect the work of all believers who fulfill their civic duties, who live in harmony with our laws, and who contribute toward building socialism.

A significant component of our peaceful church life is the activity of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy. Its operations prove that Catholic clergymen want to help the people of our country, which is their home country, a country which they ardently love and for whose beauty and improvement they want to work. Nobody has the right to deny any citizen of our country, including believers and clergymen, this human creed: to love one's fatherland and to live in peace. Our state holds in high esteem those church representatives and clergymen who -- alongside their mission as priests -- also understand their civic and patriotic duties, who express their love for their fatherland by their patriotic stances, and who correctly understand their own place, but also the place of the church under the conditions of the socialist society.

Such clergymen and representatives of churches and religious societies will find the socialist state's understanding and support in their honorable effort to fulfill our noble social aims.

In the next part of his speech Peter Colotka expressed appreciation of the fact that the gathering expressed the responsible and humane stand of churches and religious societies in the fateful issue of the present -- the issue of preserving humankind and life on our planet. A secure and peaceful world cannot exist without halting feverish armament, without radically reducing and totally eliminating nuclear arsenals. Together with millions of people we are convinced that the peace program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, expresses the vitally important interests of all nations, regardless of where they live in socialist, capitalist, or developing countries. The awareness is an exalting one for us all that in this important phase of international relations Czechsolovakia is fighting at the side of the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries and peace-loving forces of other nations for the peaceful and just ways out of all highly sensitive problems of our present world. You will surely acknowlege that, in fulfilling this task, there is no place for indifference or passiveness in even a single one of our citizens. In the common struggle for averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and for ensuring peaceful prospects and a life in peace, our interests meet -- regardless of our nationality, religion, generation, or profession. Deplorably, there are forces that are pursuing totally contrary goals in wanting to abuse even the religious feeling of believers for antisocialist, antihumane, and antistate aims -- in what I do not hesitate to call the services of warmongering imperialist circles. In the sense of the slogan "The worse things are, the better," they attempt to disrupt the unity of our working people, to revive denominational prejudices and national passions among them, and to introduce among them distrust and dissatisfaction. They are not loath to make use of lies or slander, or to turn upside down all that is taking place in our country within the process of socialist construction. The initiators of this hateful propaganda, which is spread from abroad, are trying to win allies even in our country, allies who would develop -- under cover of an alleged fight for human rights -- activity which has scarcely anything in common with religion. I am convinced tht the clergymen who are devoted to their fatherland and to its people, as well as the honest citizens who are believers, have nothing in common with these hypocritical saviors and that they justly and resolutely disassociate themselves from such people.

Toward the end of May our citizens, and this means also the believers and the clergy, will come to the ballot boxes in order to make use of their civic right and fulfill their honorable duty to elect their representatives whose duty to wisely and justly administer our public affairs. We will appraise and propose, and finally we will elect, the National Front's candidates; we will give our trust to honorable, capable, and devoted people who are aware of their responsibility toward the citizens and toward their socialist fatherland. We are going to the elections with a good balance of results achieved in the past period. Simultaneously with this balance we are bringing before our citizens the program of economic and social development for 5 years, with an outlook into the year 2000. I want to express the hope and the conviction that the representatives of churches and religious societies, too, will be acitive in its sense among our believers, that they will assist in unifying the efforts of all patriotic forces of our nations and nationalities to further uplift our most beautiful fatherland.

Permit me to wish you much success in your work to achieve your lofty goals, and much satisfaction and happiness; and to wish all of us jointly good relations, based on mutual trust and respect, but particularly on the unwavering joint will to serve the interest of the further development of our dear Czechoslovak fatherland.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PASSPORT ISSUE

LD291519 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 May (DPA) -- Diplomats from the three Western protecting powers in East Berlin appear to be exempt frm the GDR's new passport regultion for the city crossing points to West Berlin. The GDR Foreign Ministry said in response to a question that the regultions which were announced on short notice last week in notes to the missions were valid "for all diplomatic missions in the GDR in general." But the ministry said it was taking into account the obligations of the four powers based on the Berlin Agreement, in which in accordance with the Eastern view, only West Berlin is mentioned.

Informed circles in East Berlin reported that the Foreign Ministry informed the French, British, and U.S. Embassies last evening that their diplomats will be exempt from the new regulation. However, the representatives from the three Western powers have not accepted the Foreign Ministry statement because, in their view, this issue lies outside the competence of the GDR.

The Foreign Ministry was unable to clarify the statement, which consists of only two sentences. Following the reference to the "general" application of the new regulation, the next sentence reads: "As far as the four powers responsible for West Berlin are concerned, their obligations arising from the quadrilateral agreement concerning West Berlin are taken into account."

AREN HOLDS TALKS WITH CDU OFFICIAL IN BERLIN

LD290926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 28 May 86

[Test] Berlin, 28 May -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, CDU chairman of the FRG Land of North Rhine-Westphalia, for a talk Wednesday on international questions of mutual interest and on relations between the GDR and FRG. The CDU politician is in the GDR on a fact-finding visit.

The two men agreed that at present there is nothing mroe important than the preservation of peace. It is important, especially at a time when East-West relations are clouded by new tensions, to remain committed the basic principle that no addtional burdens for the political climate in Europe should arise from relations between the two German states. The GDR and the FRG must do everything to ensure that only peace emanates from German soil. Of particular importance here is the assessment made in the joint statements by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl of 12 May 1985 that the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their existing borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

Hermann Axen stressed the paramount need to direct all efforts at making a nuclear catastrophe impossible, halting the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space. it is improtant, through deeds for peace, to save the "spirit of Geneva" and make use of the opportunity afforded by the Soviet diarmament program of completely freeing the world of nuclear and chemical weapons, step-by-step, by the turn of the century and considerably reducing conventional armaments. The renewed unilateral extension by the USSR Government of the nuclear weapons test ban until 6 August 1986 shows the serious nature of the Soviet Union's efforts for progress in the entire complex of disarmament.

All the world awaits a constructive reaction by the U.S. Administraton. The GDR unanimously suports this peace program. it is contributing to it with its disarmament initiatives. In this sense is is now more than ever working for a purposeful and businesslike dialogue, for its internally respected policy of reason and realism, and for improving the international situation. Concrete disarmament steps are the key to improvements in relations between the two German states which the GDR has again stated its readiness to support.

Prof Kurt Biedenkopf shares the view that it is important to end the arms race worldwide. The improvement of East-West relations is the decisive basis or this, in which the shaping of peaceful, comprehensive, and dynamic relations between the GDR and the FRG is especially important.

The talk, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, was attended by Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the Central Committee and departmental head of the SED Central Committee, and Karl Seidel, departmental head in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS

Views Army Demonstration

LD241514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 24 May 86

[Test] Berlin, 24 may (ADN) -- The military delegation from the Republic of Austria, led by Federal Minister of National Defense Dr Helmut Kruenes which is in the GDR for an official visit, was guest of the Ground Forces of the national People's Army on Saturday night. Accompanied by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Ground Forces, the delegation acquainted itself with forms and methods of combat training in this branch of the forces. The Austrian military people viewed training equipment, including trainers and simulators, and technical equipment belonging to weaponry, special troops, and services.

At a troop training ground combat helicopter crews, motorized infantry, and paratroopers demonstrated their military skills. Members of the Paul Hegenbart Regiment completed with good results a control exercise involving personal weapons and the turret armament of the BMP mechanised infantry combat vehicle.

Paratroopers from the troop unit that bears the name of the communist and antifascist resistance fighter Willi Saenger showed the guests elements of their training. One in three members of the troop unit is fighting in the socialist competition 'Soldier's Deed 11th Party congress' for 'best' title.

The same day the military delegation visited the historic scene of the Potsdam Agreement at the Cecilienhof Castle and the Sanssouci park.

RECEIVED BY KESSLER

LD231734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, on Friday received Dr Helmut Kruenes, minister of national defense of the Republic of Austria. Kruenes is heading an Austrian military delegation that was earlier welcomed on an official visit to the GDR with military ceremonies.

During the meeting in the Ministry of Defense, they discussed topical military-political issues. Army General Kessler briefed the guests on the humanist mission of the National People's Army to strengthen peace and to protect the socialist achievements. In so doing, he pointed to the manifold initiatives and achievements of the members of the Army in political and combat training, with which the soldiers of the people, just as the working people of the Republic, struggle to fulfill the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress concerning the successful continuation of policy aimed at the welfare of the people.

Dr Kruenes expressed thanks for the warm reception in the GDR. He is looking forward with interest to the forthcoming talks and the visits to troop units and training establishments of the National People's Army. He evaluates the visit as an expression of the continuously developing relations between the two states and their armed forces, and is convinced that it would be followed by further steps of joint work in the interest of the preservation of peace.

Taking part in the meeting were deputies of the minister of defense and Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the GDR, Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger was present.

Subsequently Army General Kessler gave a lunch in honor of the military delegation.

On the same day, Minister of National Defense Kruenes laid a wreath at the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden. The members of the military delegation observed a minute's silence in fornt of the eternal flame and the memorial plaques for the unknown resistance fighter and the unknown soldier.

Talks With Honecker

LD261519 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and the GDR National Defense Council, on Monday received the Austrian military delegation which is staying in the GDR, for a friendly talk. The delegation is led by Dr Helmut Kruenes, federal minister for national defense of the Republic of Austria. The federal minister conveyed the greetings of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, and of Dr Fred Sinowatz, the chancellor; these were warmly reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the talks, the parties exchanged opinions on interesting questions of good-neighborly cooperation and the current international situation.

There was agreement in principle on the basic concern of both states to continue traditionally friendly relations in various spheres as a stabilizing element of cooperation in Europe, and to contribute actively to the preservation and strengthening of peace and international security.

In this connection, both sides expressed support for the prevention of the arms race in space, and underlined the necessity of the abolition of all nuclear weapons tests, as well as of the reduction and elimination of chemical and ther weapons of mass destruction. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is always a sincere partner in the struggle for peace.

In the future as well, the GDR will back the improvement of relations between states and the return to detente by means of a policy of dialogue and cooperation. More than ever today it is a question of cooperating with all forces of peace, reason, and realism in order to achieve effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament. A concrete and realistic way toward this was indicated by the program proposed by the Soviet Union to free the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the proposal to reduce conventional arms and forces in Europe, and the USSR decision to extend their unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Erich Honecker informed the guest of the results of the 11th SED Congress. With the realization of its decisions, the workers and soldiers began a new section of creative activity toward the all-around strengthening of the German workers and peasants state and toward the continuation of policy directed toward the good of the people and the securing of peace, he said.

For his part,, Federal Minister Dr Kruenes stated that the most important question now is the preservation of peace and trust between peoples must be strengthened. He expressed thanks for the warm reception and the chance to become acquainted with the GDR and its Armed Forces. At the same time he expressed his conviction that the visit and the numerous discussions will contribute toward further developing relations betwen the two countries and armies.

At the meeting, which was held in an open atmosphere, the following took part: members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Army General Heinz Kessler, minister for national defense; and Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister and chief of main staff of the National People's Army; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State. Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the GDR, was also present.

Attends Embassy Reception

LD272122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 27 May 6

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- The Austrian ambassador to the GDR, Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger gave a reception on Tuesday in Berlin in honor of the Austrian military delegation led by Federal Minister of National Defense Dr Helmut Kruenes.

It was attended by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Minister of National Defense, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister Lieutenent general Horst Bruenner and other generals and officers of the National People's Army.

Leaves Berlin

LD281830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The first visit by an Austrian defense minister to the GDR was productive and useful for the further development of cooperation between the GDR and Austria and the two countries' armies. This assessment was reached on Wednesday in Berlin by Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, and Dr Helmut Kruenes, federal minister of national defense of the Austrian Republic, during a cordial talk at the end of a several-day official visit by an Austrian military delegation to the GDR.

Army General Kessler expressed the certainty that in its wide-ranging meetings with members of the National People's Army (NVA), the military delegation was convinced that the NVA's efforts for a reliable national defense had the deeply humanist purpose of safeguarding peace.

Dr Kruenes expressed thanks for the hospitality and warmth that he and the members of the delegation had experienced everywhere.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the NVA. The ambassador of the Austrian Republic to the GDR, Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, was also present.

The same day the military delegation, which was given a military send off ceremony at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, visited the "Hermann Duncker" missile defense troop unit at the Air Force and Air Defense.

HUNGARY'S SARLOS CONCLUDES WORKING VISIT

LD292112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- It is the declared intention of the GDR and Hungary to banish the danger of a nuclear world inferno and to contribute toward the amelioration of the international situation and the return to detente, together with the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces. This was affirmed during a meeting on Thursday by Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo.

They paid tribute to the USSR's comprehensive program for the step-by-step liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the turn of the millennium,, and the initiative for the significant reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe.

The two politicans noted in agreement that relations between the GDR and Hungary are developing advantageously in all areas for both people and states. They also spoke about the further development of relations between the two national assemblies. Horst Sindermann briefed his guest on the results of the activity of the People's Chamber in the eighth electoral period, which is coming to an end just now.

Istvan Sarlos ended his working visit to the GDR on the same day.

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH PRC

AU280958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [22 May] in Berlin, an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation was concluded between the Governments of the GDR and the PRC. It was signed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the PRC State Commission for Science and Technology. In toasts, Herbert Weiz and Song Jian praised the governmental agreement as a solid foundation for deepening the economic and scientific relations between both countries and providing them with a long-term character. Thus, an importnt contribution to international understanding and to securing peace is made.

On the same day, the 13th meeting of the permament commission for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC was concluded. It agreed on concrete measures to coordinate the main points for cooperation during 1986 and to expand the direct relations between the ministries and economic organizations of both countries on the basis of agreements. The chairman of the GDR side, Klaus Herrmann, deputy minister of science and technology, and the acting chairman of the PRC side, Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, confirmed the status of the commission and the protocol on the results of the meeting.

STOPH RECEIVES PRC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD292336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The results of the second meeting of the GDR-China economic commission will give a new impetus to bilateral cooperation and deepen its long-term character. This was stressed by GDR premier Willi Stoph and Chemical Industry Minister, Qin Zhongda, at a talk in Berlin on Thursday.

Stoph said the GDR will continue making an active contribution to secure world peace and reduce the danger of war. It unreservedly supported the diverse proposals from the USSR toward ending the arms race on earth and preventing the militarization of space. It consistently pursued a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation, for an improvement in the international situation and a return to detente.

The politicians expressed concern about the threat to world peace stemming from aggressive imperialist circles. They agreed that the work of socialist construction can only flourish in peace.

Willi Stoph outlined how -- on the basis of the directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan -- th further dynamic development of the CDR economy would take place. Qin Zhongda informed him about the 1986-90 5-Year Plan adopted by the National People's Congress of China and about the efforts of the Chinese working people to develop the economy and raise the standard of living.

SINDERMANN MEETS VISITING NICARAGUAN POLITICIAN

LD281611 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1253 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The GDR plays a constructive part in the struggle to end the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. This was stressed by Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo in talks held today in Berlin with Mauricio Diaz, vice president of the National Congress of Nicaragua. The GDR is striving actively for peace on all continents and advocates the solution of all conflicts through businesslike dialogue and cooperation in the interests of the amelioration of the international situation. Therefore, the people of the GDR are also linked in firm solidarity with the people of Nicaragua in their struggle against the threat from U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

Sindermann briefed his guest on the initiatives of GDR workers on the eve of the People's Chamber and bezirk assembly elections (8 June) which mirror the deep understanding of GDR citizens that the political stability and economic dynamism of the GDR represent a direct contribution to the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

Mauricio Diaz spoke in detail about action by Nicaragua to improve the situation in Central America and referred to the readiness of his country to negotiate on the reduction of arms in Central America. The Nicaraguan politician is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the CDU Main Executive.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER CANDIDATES MEET CONSTITUENTS

Sindermann, Others Meet Voters

LD222333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Halle, 22 May (ADN) -- Top candidates and other candidates for the elections to the People's Chamber and the bezirk assemblies on 8 June had talks with working people and voters in their constituencies on Thursday.

Today on the Domplatz in Halle, one of five inner-city construction sites in the city, there were cordial discussions between builders and Horst Sindermann, SED Politburo member and president of the People's Chamber. The top candidate for the GDR's highest popular representation in Constituency 29 learned about how the people of Halle are making their city, which celebrates its 1025th anniversary in July, more pleasant and attractive. It is a wonderful task, in line with socialism, to build bright, friendly homes precisely in the oldest quarters of the city, Horst Sindermann said. Since 1981 over 20,000 new and modernized homes have been completed in Halle.

On the same day SED Politburo members Horst Dohlus, Guenter Schabowski an Alfred Neumann; Politburo candidate member Werner Walde and other top candidates also met voters.

The top candidate for Constituency 35, Construction Minister Wofgang Junker, took the opportunity of a foundation stone laying ceremony for a new residential area in Sangerhausen to hold talks with the voters.

Around 1,000 young workers, employees, apprentices, scientists, students, and senior pupils welcomed Politburo member Guenter Schabowski, secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive, in the Congress Hall on Alexanderplatz in Berlin. He pointed out that for the 40 representatives of Berlin to be elected to the People's Chamber 55 candidates had been nominated; for the election of the 225 deputies to the City Assembly, 300 candidates have been proposed.

Guenter Schabowski thanked the representatives of the approximately 220,000 young people of Berlin and their friends from the GDR for their contribution to Berlin's good balance.

Werner Walde, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executve, today met voters in the Hoyerswerda town hall.

Krenz Attends Meeting

LD231817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] Rostock, 23 May (ADN) -- Since the eighth SED Congress living conditions have improved for about one third of the citizens of the 4 towns and 42 communities on the Island of Ruegen, with its 85,000 inhabitants. By 1990 a further 4,560 homes are due to be newly built or modernized.

Living conditions will therefore improve for a further 14,000 inhabitants of the island. This was pointed out in Bergen (Rostock Bezirk) at an exchange of views between the mayors of Ruegen and the top candidates for the People's Chamber in Constituency 67, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretray of the SED Central Committee, and in Constituency 66 Ernst Timm, member of the SED Central Committe, and first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk Executive.

Egon Krenz, known personally by many of the representatives of the people from his work as an FDJ functionary in the Ruegen Kreis, pointed out that the democratic work of all citizens which unfolds broadly in everyday life is an expression of their trust in the policy of the SED and its alliance partners. With the practical implementation of the law on the local popular representations, a further development in the state bodies in the towns and communities is taking place. Whoever votes for the candidates of the National Front, he said, does so in the knowledge that the election manifesto, based on the decisions of the party congress, accords with the interests of the whole people. In the afternoon Egon Krenz took part in a forum discussion with young voters in the town hall.

Axen Visits Chemical Plant

LD262115 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] With fulfilled plans into the election: This motto again provided a focus in many places in our country where candidates and deputies met their electors, drew up balance sheets, and set new targets. Again there were cordial meetings between people's representatives and citizens of all classes and strata as part of the preparations for the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assembles. For example, in the Herbert Warnke chemical-fiber works in Guben, Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy of our highest people's representative body and once again a candidate, was cordially welcomed. Wolfgang Neuss reports:

[Neuss] The 7,200 workers in this large enterprise, part of the Schwarza chemical-fiber combine, today welcomed the People's Chamber deupty and candidate for the elections on 8 June, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committe, Comrade Hermann Axen. In the applied technology section of the research and development department, Hermann Axen was welcomed by 29-year-old chemist Regina Reek, head of a youth research collective.

[Begin recording] [Reek] I am pleased to be able to welcome you here, and I want to assure you on behalf of my collective that we will contribute to the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 11th party congress and to the implementation of the peace policy of our party. Our task in particular is a task that contributes to producing a new type of fiber important to our ntional economy. In honor of the national elections on 8 June, we have pledged to fulfill this task 4 weeks in advance. I also want to tell you that we, as a young researchers' collective, are decisively against NATO's misuse of chemistry and its development and the stationing of new barbaric mass-destruction weapons, and that we call on the FRG Government to react positively to the proposals which have been made by the socialist countries.

Dear Comrade Axen, with my vote on 8 June I want to make my pledge for peace and socialism and I want to express my confidence in and my agreement with the candidates of the National Front.

[Axen] I want to thank you for your welcome, for your friendly words. I want to thank you for your confidence, as I am a candidate. You can be assured that we are doing everything to safeguard the good, peaceful socialist path.

I also want to thank you for your high appraisal of and support for the policies of our party and government with respect to the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe, here in the heart of Europe where there is a large chemical industry and a large population and where the use of chemical weapons would, of course, be no less devastating than nuclear weapons. This task is particularly urgent today, because on 22 May in Brussels and 28-29 May in Halifax Canada, the NATO bodies -- earlier the Council of Defense Ministers, and now the Council of Foreign Ministers -- intend to decide on the production of completely new, much more dangerous -- potentially the most dangerous and worst -- mass-destruction weapons in the chemical field, the so-called binary weapons. These will of course then be stationed in central and Western Europe, and particularly on FRG territory.

[Reek] We also want to thank you for the trust that you place in us and for the constructive peace policy of our party, which we support fully.

[Axen] We will make a great effort, you can count on that. I do not think we need to talk about the candidates, you know us. We will do everything to justify your trust. We come from the working class, we know why we are here -- namely, for the people. [end recording]

Tisch Visits Garment Factory

LD261951 East Berlin Vocie of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Workers in the Rostock youth fashion enterprise announced their firm trust in the GDR's forward-looking peace and social policy at an election meeting with FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch. They made clear that they do not conisder it to be a gift but they intended to answer it with high growth rates in production. Many awards from international fairs and fashion competitions show the level of quality already achieved in attractive leisure wear. Harry Tisch, who is a candidate for the People's Chamber, expressly stated his view that youth should be given responsibility. Wide scope for this is offered in the further automation of the production processes. This is necessary in order to achieve next year's product innovation target of 70 percent. The most recent social policy measures for young mothers found a particular response in the enterprise, whose workforce is almost 90 percent women and girls.

The People's chamber leading candidates Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Werner Krolikowski, Siegfried Lorenz, and Gerhard Schuerer also took part in election meetings for citizens from all classes and strata.

Politburo Members Meet Voters

LD262209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- Candidates for the elections to the People's Chamber and to the bezirk assemblies on 8 June held further talks with citizens in their constituencies today.

The GDR, together with the peace-loving people of the world, supports the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, said Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the chemical fiber works in Premnitz (Potsdam Bezirk).

"Our most important contribution toward this aim is the strengthening of socialism," the leading candidate for the People's Chamber emphasized. It is currently being shown "that the maintenance of the approximate military balance, which we want to see realized at an ever lower level, was and is a fundamental precondition for curbing the most aggressive circles of imperialism."

Leading candidate for the People's Chamber Guenther Jahn, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk Executive, also spoke at the meeting with young voters in the same enterprise. He said that the activity of the People's Chamber deputies was determined by the fact that they stand up with all their strength and their best knowledge and conscience for the aims and tasks mentioned in the election appeal.

Also today, the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Hermann Axen, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Siegfried Lorenz, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer also met with voters.

The SED stands firmly by its word to solve the housing problem as a social issue by 1990, affirmed Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in Leipzig. he was meeting with voters at a contruction site near the city center. Schuerer then visited an enterprise of the Leipzig-Grimma chemical plant construction combine.

At a meeting with young voters in the Wilhelm Pieck town of Guben (Cottbus Bezirk), Hermann Azen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, referred to the close connection between peace preservation, economic growth, national prosperity, and the defence capacity of socialism. "In the spirit of the election appeal we advocate that the arms race be ended and a radical amelioration of the international situation be attained."

In the Schleusingen (Suhl Bezirk) electrical engine works, Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, thanked the working people for their work of implementing the party's economic strategy. As section head Guenther Diekmann said, the collectives are supporting the peace proposals of the Soviet Union with high performances daily, and they are making their decision in the elections with overfulfilled plans. "We shall continue to proceed along this successful path of safeguarding peace and strengthening our workers' and peasants' power, supported by the trust of our people," Werner Jarowinsky said.

Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in Hellersdorf, a Berlin borough of new buildings, that the candidates of the National Front stand for a policy that represents the fundamental interests of the people and to which all people of goodwill can say "yes", regardless of their orgigin or religion.

KADAR SPEAKS TO FACTORY WORKERS IN BUDAPEST

AU140739 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Denes Maros report on speech by Janos Kadar, general secretary of MSZMP, at a meeting with employees of the Kender-Juta and Politextil Enterprise in Budapest on 29 April: "Janos Kadar: We Can Succeed in This Country Through Labor and the Strength of Socialism"]

[Text] First Kadar expressed thanks for the reception given for him, and then he explained that we are currently preparing for the traditional and great solidarity celebration of the working class which has in our homeland become the celebration of us all, of the whole nation.

"Your collective can prepare to celebrate this day with good feelings" -- he continued -- "because it has been apparent from the reports and speeches here that your success is demonstrated by the fact that you have won the outstanding enterprise title for five times and you can deservedly hope for the sixth one as well. For this reason, I congratulate the administration and political leaders of the enterprise and the entire collective with all its employees, because these successes could only be achieved through joint efforts.

"In your present activities another factor plays a role too; namely, the fact that this factory has a great and long-standing tradition in the workers movement. The Hungarian workers movement has always, even during the capitalist system, found support in this factory. This can be felt up to the present day and seen in the fact that the ratio of party members and permanent employees is far beyond the industrial average in the country. This factor and the strength of the socialist brigade movement are surely reasons for the success. We may say this in another way. What you have achieved is, above all, based on united efforts, the firm's good political atmosphere, order, and discipline."

Next, Janos Kadar called attention to some other aspects of the enterprise's activity which are closely related to key projects of the entire national economy. As he said, this factory was the first one among the light industry firms which, rather early in the seventies, changed its production pattern according to the requirements of the international market. "It was correct to preserve traditions in the name of the factory and to add a new name that refers to plastic materials, although if one looks around, nobody is working with hemp and jute anymore on the machine lines. You produce products that we require from the entire Hungarian industry: modern goods that stand competition on every market. I know that this changeover was not easy -- neither was it easy elsewhere -- and it often required the collective to sacrifice even the days off. However, the vital question was to take a step in this direction, and the other important factors are to rely on people's consciousness, social responsibility, and individual interest alike. This has been the real meaning behind the new economic management system introduced in 1968 and behind many other steps we have taken since then. It seems that you managed to create again and again harmony among the interests of society, the factory's collective, and the individual. This aim should be pursued more and more in all fields of the people's economy."

Next, the party general secretary referred to some remarks made by others at the meeting. He repeated the words of one speaker, saying that one has to work more and better year after year, and added that "this is also true in the everyday life of us all. Labor at a higher level is always a valid requirement." Referring to problems connected to shortages in manpower he called the replacement of the working class one of the great questions of our future.

"This is a major matter that concerns the entire society" -- he stressed -- "and we cannot settle the issue by putting the blame on young people for turning their attention toward an easier type of life."

"This issue has many factors. Now I only mention one, the responsibility of parents. The attitude, whereby people say 'let us give the child everything that we could not enjoy,' could lead to the point where young people lack responsibility. And without this it is very difficult to overcome the difficulties of setting up an independent life."

Referring to the 3-shift work method he stressed: "The future requires the introduction of continuous production in all places where the opportunity exists. We cannot allow ourselves to create new technologies and operate the valuable and effective machinery at half power."

He showed understanding for the opinion referring to the creation of a more just tax system and its modernization, and added that it is on the agenda to review the present system and to adjust it to social requirements. "This question is related to our efforts to make people's income more proportionate to performance" -- he continued. "The other side of this requirement is to keep matters of social justice in mind, in other words, those whose incomes are high should pay a larger contribution to covering public expenses."

Next Janos Kadar spoke about the fact that our problems are at present often discussed in our society -- in the press and on various social and professional forums. He said that "this does not matter, because one has to know and speak about them in order to take a realistic stance and solve difficulties. However, for the same reason it is also necessary to be aware of our achievements. If we do not talk about them, if we forget them, then even our labor, our everyday struggle might look hopeless."

"We do have achievements, and epochal changes, but we often go around, taking no notice of them. For example, we have been talking -- and rightly so -- about the housing situation as the most critical social issue. Yet, at the same time, hundreds of thousands of homes have been built country-wide. In Budapest today, there are more than 800,000 individually owned apartments and this is approximately the same figure as the number of families living in town. There are 2.4-2.8 persons per dwelling. Of course, the distribution is not exactly proportionate to demands, but all this is still proof of great changes.

"The first time I came to the Kender-Juta was in 1931 when we were organizing an ad-hoc communist meeting" -- continued the party general secretary. "I remember poorly dressed women commuting from villages, many of whom looked, at the age of 30, to be some 10 or 20 years older. Let us look around in the country today; more and more, the opposite is true! During the May Day celebrations, I often take a look at the children marching along with their parents. To see their care-free cheerfulness reminds me that if we struggled for nothing else, it was worth it, for the children. The change in the living conditions include the achievements of the socialist system and provide meaning for the efforts of our working population."

Referring to the importance of appreciating our achievements, Janos Kadar reminded the listeners that "at the beginning of the socialist era we proclaimed demands, achievements, and rights first and only afterwards did we start creating the necessary financial requirements. This practice does return occasionally.

"We have, for example, introduced the 5-day work week and there are a lot of people today who do not seem to understand that we are trying to avoid breaks lasting 3 or 4 days.

I agree with those who see the disadvantage of such breaks, because a 3-day stop can ause a great lag in the production of the entire country and such a break is especially damaging if it causes a further 1/2 day interruption twice.

"In allocating wages, the most important thing is to provide the requirements for productivity. Incomes increased considerably in this firm too, but it was done in a way that the conditions for it were created within the entire enterprise. This is the only correct way. We can only progress if fine words are followed by action. The Hungarian nation's historic path is socialism and we can succeed in this country by labor and the strength of socialism."

In conclusion, the party general secretary spoke about the fact that we have to carry out our duties in complicated international circumstances. Referring to foreign policy issues, he pointed out that "the recent peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are just and suit the interests of both parties.

"All the proposals of a program for creating a world free of mass destruction weapons, of the concept of equal security, and of a disarmament achieved by mutual verification provide an opportunity to create a more peaceful world. However, no encouraging answer has as yet been received from the other side; rather the opposite, news is coming about fresh tension-causing steps. However, there is no other way for mankind but peace, and this must be recognized by everybody, regardless of ideology. There are two social systems, and if we want to survive we must learn to live with each other, to live in peace. I hope that both parties understand this correctly and common sense will prevail" -- concluded Janos Kadar, and wished further successes to his hosts.

This discussion, which went on till early afternoon, concluded yesterday's [29 April] visit by Janos Kadar in Angyalfold.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLD SESSION 22 MAY

LD222244 Budapest MTI in English 1633 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Council of Ministers heard a report by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar on his friendly working visit to Prague on May 19. The Council of Ministers approved the report. The government discussed a report by the president of the National Planning Office on the implementation of the 1986 national economic plan, and stated that the processes complying with the requirements were only gradually coming about. As a consequence, the government has taken further measures to help the implementation of the 1986 plan.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report by the finance minister on the implementation of the 1985 state budget, and decided to present it to parliament. The government authorized the finance minister to put the report on last year's financial and economic revisions at the disposal of parliamentary deputies.

The government surveyed the implementation of tasks arising from the central computer development scheme in the 6th Five-Year Plan period, and stated that the plan helped set the foundations of an advanced computer indutry and computer culture in Hungary.

The chairman of the Science Policy Committee informed the government on initial experiences in the implementation of national research programmes in the 7th Five-Year Plan period. The Council of Ministers noted the report.

PAL MEETS NATIONALITY GROUPS, DISCUSSES POLICY

LD220849 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The leaders of the nationalities living in Hungary sometimes say that many of their fellow countrymen of Hungarian nationality perceive only unilaterally, through festive cultural programs, the multilateral everyday work of the nationality policy which has been consistent and balanced for decades. This was discussed at a meeting today.

There are no unresolved fundamental issues regarding the nationalities in Hungary. This was emphasized by Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Budapest when he met with leaders of the nationality groups in Hungary. Lenard Pal stressed that Hungarian nationality policy is not subordinated to circumstantial tactical changes. Its practice does not depend on the size of the nationalities. The people of nationlities living in our country, just like the Hungarians living in neighboring countries, are loyal citizens; this is not changed by their mother-tongue, kinship, or tradition linking them also to other peoples speaking the same tongue. We consider this dual linkage to be natural. We recognize it and support it, Lenard Pal emphasized.

WESTERN MICROCHIP JOINT VENTURE SOUGHT

LD282313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] Both socialist and Western partners have already offered help to the Hungrarian microelectronics industry, which found itself in a difficult situation as a result of the fire on Monday [26 May]. Gryula Meszaros, a representative of the Ministry of Industry, said at a press conference at the Budapest International Fair that the creation of Soviet-Hungarian and a Western-Hungarian production joint venture is in progress; both enterprises would manufacture chips too.

[Begin Meszaros recording] If our foreign partners, capitalist and socialist, with whom in the past we had a traditional chip supply link, can provide the volume of chips lost as a result of the fire, then the assembly and measurement plant of the microelectronics enterprise can assemble these chips into a ready product. There would then be no loss -- in this optimal case -- regarding the domestic industrial users or in our export deliveries either. [end recording]

USSR'S MISHIN LEADS KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ON VISIT

Addresses Friendship Rally

LD262056 Budapest MTI in English 1911 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- A mass friendship rally was held Monday in Szekesfehervar, west of Budapest. Present at the event was the delegation of the Komsomol of the USSR which had attended the Eleventh Congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, headed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the All Union Lenin Communist Youth Union, Viktor Maksimovich Mishin.

Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of KISZ, in his address, stressed that the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR had equally called for an acceleration in the rate of development, the mobilization of intellectual forces currently still unused and the evolvement of the creative spirit in people.

The programmes of both congresses gave attractive tasks to the youth, ones that will be determining for many years to come, and both youth unions are happy to take a share in implementing them. The requirement for rejuvination and for a change in peace was also formulated at the 11th KISZ Congress.

In his address, Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Komsomol passed on the greetings of the Soviet people and Soviet youth, and then discussed the responsible work which had characterized the 11th KISZ Congress. He voiced the conviction that the Hungarian Communist Youth Union is effectively doing its share to educate the young people to be patriots and internationalists. He reminded the audience that the USSR and its peoples were doing everything in their power to maintain peace and prevent nuclear war.

Received by Nemeth

LD272027 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] received the delegation of the All Union Lenin Communist Youth Union currently in Budapest, headed by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Komsomol. Present at the talks was Csaba Hamori, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union.

Gives News Conference

LD272038 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- The experience gained by the All Union Lenin Communist Youth Union in Hungary since it arrived on May 22nd was the subject of the press conference in Budapest given by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Komsomol.

Speaking of his impressions of the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) he stressed: The Komsomol delegation observed the series of discussions at the supreme forum of KISZ with lively interest for among other reasons, because the Komsomolists have already begun preparations for their 20th congress, scheduled for next year. Debate in a creative spirit, which they had observed at the 11th congress of the Hungarian young communists will help them in their own preparations.

He then went on to say that on Tuesday in Budapest, the cooperation program between KISZ and Lenin Komsomol had been signed for 1986-1990. In it they particularly stressed the expansion and intensification of relations. In the future intentions are to have cooperation between the young communists of the two countries take place principally in the basic units. This means that the young people of related enterprises and institutes should debate the problems of common concern in basic unit level organizations.

Viktor Mishin discussed the fact that following the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Komsomol members organized a plenary meeting in the USSR and there they resolved upon the major trends in the further development of the youth union. With better organization than before they want to come closer to the young people not only with words, but principally, with deeds. In the basic Komsomol units particular stress in the future is to go to remedying the real problems of the young people.

There is to be struggle against the greatest enemy of education, formalism, and attention is to be devoted to updating organizational life. A new feature of Komsomol activity is to be organization of the leisure time of the young people, and to exile bureaucracy and formalism in the process.

The Soviet young people received the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU enthusiastically and support them, which can be seen in the fact that their activeness in work and political publicity has increased significantly. Komsomol is striving to create the best conditions possible for the evolvement of the initiative ability of young people.

In reply to questions from journalists Viktor Mishin stated: First of all we want to let the young people know how complex an issue it is to accelerate socio-economic development. It is the task of Komsomol to help the young people to understand the complexity of this task and to mobilize so that the young people participate more effectively than earlier in technological and scientific development, in the comprehensive reconstruction of industry. In connection with the young program of Soviet television the first secretary of the Central Committee of Komsomol stressed: They continue to retain the recommendation to establish a youth channel, and seek the way to make programs that attract the interest of youth to an even greater degree in the Youth Editorial Department of television.

IRAN'S SHEYKH OL-ESLAM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU232038 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 May 86 p 4

[Report by ""P.V.:" "Press Conference at the Iranian Embassy -- From Our Correspondent" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] On Friday [9 May] afternoon the Iranian deputy foreign minister gave a press conference. He stressed that the discussions with his Hungarian partners WERE USEFUL. He mentioned that they had both seen possibilities for expanding economic relations. He stated as follows: HE HANDED THE HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM HOSEYN MUSAVI, THE HEAD OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

The staff member of MAGYAR HIRLAP asked whether there was any agreement on the date of the visit by the head of the Iranian Government, and he answered: PREPARATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE FOR THIS IMPORTANT OCCASION but no time had as yet been fixed. In any case, the visit will take place this year. During the Budapest talks the parties agreed that they will make mutual efforts to hold REGULAR political contacts and TO FURTHER EXPAND THEM. He added that the two countries' opposition to imperialism and their constructive activity in international organizations PROVIDE A GOOD BASIS for cooperation. Similarly, the turnover of goods between Iran and Hungary is positive and has shown a manifold increase since the victory of the Islamic revolution.

Answering another question, Hoseyn Hojjat Sheykh ol-Eslam explained that his country expresses its SHARP CRITICISM of the American aggression aginst Libya, as well as of those efforts by American imperialism which ENDANGER the countries in the Middle East region and the liberation movements worldwide. Washington's gross violation is aimed at INTIMIDATING the latter and the countries opposing imperialism, but this policy will bring no results.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, the deputy foreign minister put the responsibility on Iraq for triggering an armed conflict and protracting it. He stressed that the Iranian Government DOES NOT INTEND to escalate the Gulf war in the region.

CSSR STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN VISITS BUDAPEST

Arrives 25 May

LD251441 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Budapest today. He will have talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, to coordinate national economic plans for Czechoslovakia and Hungary after 1990 and intensify cooperation between both planning bodies. They will examine jointly the draft of the program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between both countries up to the year 2000.

Received by Faluvegi, Marothy

LD261822 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, president of the Hungarian National Planning Office and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, president of the State Planning Commission held talks in Budapest May 25th and 26th on economic and technological-scientific cooperation between the two countries. They came to agreement on coordination of national economic plans. They marked the themes for cooperation which are important from the point of view of economic strategy and will determine tht development trend of economic relations on longer term. Among these special attention is being devoted to cooperation in the manufacture of passenger cars, to micro-electronic and chemical fibre production. They examined the long term draft program for economic and technological-scientific cooperation up to 2000, which is the foundation for the perspective development of economic cooperation. They briefed one another on topical issues related to the advance of the systems of economic control and management in the two countries. They concluded that the planning bodies of the two countries are to continue consultations on the theoretical problems related to the perfection of national economic planning and management.

Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers received Svatopluk Potac in parliament Monday. Participating in the talks, in a cordial, comradely atmosphere was Lajos Faluvegi, and also present was Ondrej Durej, ambassador to Hungary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

ROMANIAN FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISITS

Arrives in Budapest

LD261659 Budapest MTI in English 1558 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania arrived in Budapest Monday for an official visit. The guest was received at Ferihegy Airport by Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister, and also present was Nicolae Veres, Romania's ambassador to Hungary. After this, negotiations between Hungary and Romania began. The Hungarian negotiation group is headed by Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Romanian group by Gheorghe Oprea.

Leaves After Talks

LD282235 Budapest MTI in English 1854 GMT 28 May 86

["Hungary-Romania Talks" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- On invitation of Laszlo Marothy, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy chairman of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania paid an official friendly visit to Hungary May 26th to 28th.

At their talks Laszlo Marothy and Gheorghe Oprea briefed one another on the social and economic development of one another's countries and on forthcoming tasks. In the spirit of the highest level meeting of 1977, both parties are ready to advance political, economic, cultural, tourist and other relations. They concluded that economic relations between the two countries have advanced but are still less than what economic conditions and being neighbours would allow.

The deputy prime ministers pointed out that further measures are necessary for successful fulfilment of the resolutions approved at the meeting of government heads in April 1985. At the talks they called for the expansion of commodity turnover, and to do this they set up the goal of signing foreign trade contracts for 1986 as soon as possible as well as that of preparing commodity deliveries for 1987. They considered a joint position on third markets to be very important. They agreed that production cooperation and specialization had to be expanded. They agreed to among other things, accelerate the elaboration of agreements to produce and deliver plant protection agents, pharmaceuticals and machine tools in a division of labour. The deputy prime ministers signed a memorandum on the negotiations.

Gheorghe Oprea was received by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The Romanian guest met with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry and Zoltan Juhar, minister of home trade. He visited the Budapest international fair and the Videoton telecommunications technology factory.

Gheorghe Oprea left Budapest Wednesday.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MARJAI VISITS AUSTRIA

Departs for Vienna

LD251538 Budapest MTI in English 1442 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for an official visit to Austria on Sunday on the invitation of Norbert Steger, vice-chancellor and minister of trade, commerce and industry.

Talks With Trade Minister

LD251904 Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 25 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who arrived for an official visit to Vienna on Sunday, started talks with Norbert Steger, vice-chancellor and minister of trade, commerce and industry.

Investment Contract Signed

LD282120 Budapest MTI in English 1612 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 28 (MTI) -- A contract was signed in Vienna Wednesday concerning Austria's participation in the investment project to construct a barrage system at Gabchikovo-Nagymaros. For Hungary the contract was signed by the heads of the Hungarian Electrical Works Trust and the National Investment Company for Water Affairs, while for Austria it was signed by Osterreichische Elektrizitatswirtschaft-ag and Osterreichische Donaukraftwerke ag.

Present at the ceremonious signature were Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Austrian Vice-Chancellor Norbert Steger, minister of trade and industry, who then signed a joint statement. In it they reiterated the willingness of the two governments to promote fulfillment of this contract.

During his official visit to Austria which ended Wednesday Jozsef Marjai was received by Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. The Hungarian deputy prime minister held several private talks and larger scale negotiations with several members of the Austrian Government, and he also had discussions with the heads of several Austrian banks, and industrial and commercial companies.

Participating in the talks were members of the delegation accompanying Jozsef Marjai including State Secretary for Foreign Trade Istvan Torok, for Industry Ferenc Horvath, Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs and vice president of the National Office for Water Affairs Miklos Breinich. Also present was Janos Nagy, Hungary's ambassador to Austria.

At the talks numerous issues important to Hungarian-Austrian relations were examined. Particularly great attention was devoted to opportunities for developing economic cooperation, for advancing conditions and for expanding cooperation in production. At the talks preparations were made for further negotiations between the heads and members of the two governments. The partners to the discussion reiterated their interest in a more rapid and more harmonic development of relations which are of advantage to both countries.

On his way home from Vienna the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers stopped in Eisenstadt where together with the heads of the Province of Burgenland he exchanged views on the situation of cooperation in the frontier region and the tasks to smoothly advance relations.

At the ceremony where the contract was signed Wednesday Jozsef Marjai stressed that, "this agreement was the result of lengthy, careful, circumspect work, and it is highly significant not only from the point of view of energy production, but from those of improving living conditions, flood protection and shipping as well." Among the important elements of cooperation he stressed that the agreement shares the load of the investment on long term and makes it possible to take advantage of the wealth of Austrian experience in hydro-power station construction.

An extraordinarily many-sided scientific survey of the region and of environment protection, unprecedented in Europe preceded the planning, Jozsef Marjai stressed, pointing out that the agreement opens perspectives for new forms of cooperation in Hungarian-Austrian relations which are developing in an excellent manner, which means that it is also significant from the consideration of all-European cooperation, the process of Helsinki.

The contract was discussed in a similar spirit by Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger, minister of trade who pointed out that with the construction of the power station and the new, heavy duty long distance lines it would become possible to conduct an extensive exchange of power between East and West, from the CMEA countries through neutral Austria and Switzerland, to the countries that are members of the Western Europe community. Thus, the Austro-Hungarian agreement is a building block in all-European peaceful development in the spirit of Helsinki. Even on long term satisfaction of demands for energy is only possible through the coordination of economic and environment protection considerations, even if certain believers in environment protection see this in a one-sided way, stressed the leading Austrian political figure.

SZUROS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

LD251624 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee, paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 19-23 on the invitation of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee. He held cordial and friendly talks with Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC, on party and state relations, current international issues and questions of the communist and workers' movement.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met Matyas Szuros.

Matyas Szuros returned to Budapest on Sunday.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM GDR

LD292109 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, who visited the GDR on the invitation of Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, returned to Budapest on Thursday.

The parties gave briefs on the work of legislations in their countries, and the activity and working methods of standing committees. They were of the opinion tht the two parliaments' relations were good and agreed to strengthen and extend cooperation. The parties discussed the role of parliaments in peace and security in Europe and the international relations of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. They stressed the increasing role of the national groups of the interparliamentary union in protecting world peace and promoting cooperation between nations.

Istvan Sarlos invited Horst Sindermann for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH GDR CLOSE

LD282316 Budapest MTI in English 1837 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- The 14th session of the intergovernmental committee of the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic of cultural and scientific cooperation concluded its session Wednesday with the signing of an agenda [as received].

At the session of the committee, headed by Jozsef Drecin, state secretary of the Ministry of Culture, president of the Hungarian section and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary for foreign affairs, president of the GDR section, consultations were held on the cultural and scientific relations of the two countries. Cooperation in literature and book publishing, as well as in the acitivity of the associations of musicians was qualified as successful, and recommendations were made on further improving work, and making it more intensive. They dealt in detail with the worthy manner of celebrating the 175th anniversary of the birth and 100th anniversary of the death of Franz Liszt in both Hungary and the GDR in 1986, and with preparations for the celebrations to mark the 750 anniversary of the founding of Berlin scheluded for 1987.

Herbert Krolikowski and Deputy Minister of Culture Klaus Hopcke. who was in Budapest as a member of the GDR delegation, were received by Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi.

On Wednesday Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Miklos Barity held talks with Herbert Krolikowski on topical issues of the international situation. The state secretary was received by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

The delegation of the GDR left Budapest Wednesday.

VARKONYI ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY OF CLERGYMEN

LD272345 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A peace rally took place in Budapest. The Hungarian Foreign Minister delivered a speech today to priests and clergymen of various churches and denominations.

The creation of lasting peace on earth is the primary condition of our safeguarding civilization; this means a qualitatively new phase in the development of mankind. That can be the final goal of every endeavor aimed at peace, said Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, this morning, at the Budapest peace rally of the clergymen of the capital's churches and denominations. The rally took place as part of the month of peace and friendship series of programs in May, and forms part of the other actions for the UN Year of Peace.

The political atmosphere, which has been tense for years, puts the world to a great test, said the foreign minister. Now, more than at any other time there is a need to judge every political event soberly no matter where it occurs in the world. He also emphasized that in the year of peace various initiatives by small countries can have great significance, and Hungarian foreign policy endeavors to do its own share in this.

FALUVEGI RECEIVES PRC ECONOMY OFFICIAL 27 MAY

AU280950 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 May 86 p 6

[Text] Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Gao Shangquan, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System of the PRC. They exchanged views on the current tasks of the system of economic management. Also present at the meeting was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest.

IMF MAJORITY APPROVES MEMBERSHIP; U.S. ABSTAINS

LD300828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] REUTER reports from Washington that the IMF has approved Poland's membership of the fund by a majority vote. Thus the over 6 years long wait of our country for the possibility of joining the IMF has ended. REUTER reports too that when the decision was being voted on, the United States abstained. Andrzej Borkowski comments:

Advantages of belonging to the IMF caused most countries of the world to join. When I am speaking about the advantages I have in mind, most of all, the possibility of drawing credit from this institution -- the credits which are so difficult to get for Poland at present -- of course, after the state applying for credits has presented an improvement program for its economic situation and such a program has been approved by the fund. Furthermore this creates the possibility of gaining greater credibility on the world financial market and also opens up the prospect of joining the World Bank which, in turn, creates a chance for additional credits. Of course, we must be aware that the IMF will not take the burden of indebtedness away from us, it can only alleviate it by granting us, in the future, credits on better terms than available on the market, which would make it easier for us, for instance, to modernize our economy faster. But one must stress the following clearly: The development of the economy and dealing with the indebtedness will still be in our hands and will depend most of all on the pace of the development of our exports.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU231938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Warsaw AGERPRESS 23/5/1986 -- A programme on collaboration between the Ministry of Technical and Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets Administration of Romania and the Ministry of Economy of Materials and Fuels of Poland was signed in Warsaw. At the conclusion of his Polish visit the Romanian minister of technical and material supply and control of fixed assets administration, Petre Preoteasa, called on Zbignew Szaladja, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

MESSNER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM IMPLEMENTATION

LD290915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Premier Zbigniew Messner interviewed by reporter Wanda Pawlowicz on 28 May on the issue of economic reform -- place not given]

[Text] Today Premier Zbigniew Messner was at a meeting organized by the Main Councils of the Chief Technical Organization [NOT] and the Polish Economic Society [PTE] on the subject of the introduction of the economic reform.

[Begin recording] [Pawlowicz] Mr Premier, how do you evaluate today's meeting of scientists and technical engineers?

[Messner] I appraise the meeting very highly, as it dealt with an exceptionally important initiative.

Regarding such an important milieu as the milieu of technical engineers and also master technicians functioning across the whole country, let us say in almost every enterprise, in every voivodship, the social initiatives they have undertaken are the discussion on the problems associated with the preparations for the tenth congress and, among other things, the discussion of the theses, but not just the theses, all the problems of our social, political, but above all economic life. [as heard]

[Pawlowicz] The economic reform has been being introduced for 4 years and, somehow, everyone is complaining about it.

[Messner] About its operation. The economic reform is an exceptionally difficult problem. After all, rebuilding the economic system over 4 years does require a lot ofeffort,, an increased material and psychological effort in all spheres. As I view it, despite the fact that the reform continues to be widely introduced and implemented, here and there various types of phenomena show up which either render repugnant [as heard] its many mechanisms, for instance the social [word indistinct] or, for instance, do not have the effect which some people expect -- for instance, how some people imagine the theoretical side would function. From this, too, the various views are very debatable, but these voices must be listened to after the tenth congress, for the tenth congress will surely confirm our line on reforming the economy. After the tenth congress, we will continue to perfect the process of reforming the economy.

[Pawlowicz] The voices of NOT and PTE will surely be a great help.

[Messner] Well, they are of decisive significance, as this is an opinion-making milieu. At the same time, they are involved in implementation on a day-to-day basis. NOT has 6 million members, and I think that in the next few months there will be even more attention devoted to contacts with it. [end recording]

Says Change 'Irreversible'

LD290930 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] The Main Councils of the Chief Technical Organization and the Polish Economic Society held a joint meeting. Professor Zbigniew Messner expressed his views in the discussion, which was not lacking in critical opinions. He said, among other tings:

[Begin recording] I think that, after all, the change in the economic system is a fact and is an irreversible phenomenon. In the past, in the 1960's and 1970's, there were attempts to implement economic reform at a very fast pace; they were given up. It is probable that we are also today experiencing the effects of this renunciation. There are not only the material effects of those decisions, of not doing this or that. These effects also remain in the psychological sphere. They simply [words indistinct] and look for every tiny correction which results from defined conditions, external factors -- objective and sometimes subjective, perhaps even more often subjective. Then there always is a suspicion of departing from something, whereas in fact we do really have the will not to depart. [as heard] We wish to continue, both at the tenth congress and after it, modernizing our economy, in which we envisage the full reform of our economic system. Of course, this will not be easy; let us have no illusions. [end recording]

MESSNER SPEAKS AT STEELWORKERS DAY CELEBRATION

AU201108 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 86 p 5

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at Steelworkers Day festivities held in Zabrze on 10 May]

[Text] Addressing the audience, Zbigniew Messner conveyed sincere thanks and words of respect and recognition to steelworkers from Wojciech Jaruzelski on behalf of the highest state and political authorities. He recalled the role and achievements of the iron and steel industry during the 40 years of People's Poland and the industry's importance for the stabilization of the economic situation in recent times. All this also defines the role and place of metallurgy in the national economy and makes a significant contribution to discussion on the directions of national economic development in the near and more long-term future. The premier discussed the conditions which had given rise to the material and energy intensiveness of the Polish economy, including the excessive consumption of iron and steel industry products. In wanting to bring about the successful development of the country one must recognize that possibilities for conducting a policy of extensive development are disappearing in the current situation. He stressed that there was a greater need than ever before for a significant increase in economic efficiency. This is the only available course for the attainment of social goals.

Analyses conducted during the formulation of the National Socioeconomic Plan indicate that in order to attain the envisaged growth in national income during the current 5-year period the material intensiveness of the economy must be reduced by between 10 and 12 percent and its energy intensiveness by between 9 and 11 percent. At the same time industry must achieve an almost 50 percent growth in output as a result of economizing on energy and raw materials.

The premier devoted much attention to improving the quality of metallurgical industry products, the rationalization of technology, and the modernization of the economy.

Describing the technical and technological state of industries he recalled government actions directed at modernizing the metallurgical industry. As a result of these measures the following have become available for use: A cold sheet-metal production department at the "Peace" steelworks and a department for the production of heat-treated rails at the "Kotowice" steelworks. Thanks to the provision of appropriate credits by the Soviet Union these departments are supplying our economy with products of high technical and utility parameters.

The proposals contained in the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986 to 1990 envisage further expenditure for the continuation of modernization activities. Z. Messner said that funds were greater than in the previous 5-year period although they still do not satify needs fully. This stems from what is financially feasible for the state. It is a question of utilizing the available funds efficiently. The premier also pointed to the opportunities open to associations, combines, and enterprises themselves for improving organization, and strengthening work discipline; and in improving the manner in which technology is appplied, the organization of shifts, and the performance of repair work.

Specialists are currently discussing the development of the metallurgical industry until the year 2000. Such development is capital intensive and requires many years of preparation, and that is why the decisions taken today will have economic effects that will encompass many years, even including those of next century.

The premier indicated that the better utilization of science and technological progress is a source for the acceleration of economic development. It is the path that leads to the satisfaction of national aspirations and to ensuring that Poland holds an appropriate place in the world. The metallurgical industry possesses a well organizaed and developed scientific research base.

Speaking about actions undertaken in recent years, the premier recalled that conditions for the development of international cooperation had been created by the "Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technological Development of CEMA Countries Until the Year 2000" and the conclusion of bilateral agreements between socialist states. Of these agreements the "Long-Term Polish-Soviet Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress" is of particular importance for Poland. He referred in this context to the tradition of cooperation between party organizations in Katowice, Ostrava, and Halle in the GDR, cooperation which has borne fruit in the form of technical and technological innovations.

At the end of his speech Z. Messner conveyed sincere expressions of the highest respect to Polsih metallurgists and their families.

MESSNER VISITS TO BYDGOSZCAP VOIVODSHIP

Tours Fordon

LD221506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, is visiting Bydgoszca Voivodship today. This morning he visited Fordon, which in the future will be the largest residential area. Plans for development of this part of the town on the Brda and Vistula rivers were presented to him.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] About 20,000 people live in Fordon at the moment. Do we have any problems here? Of course we do! The first problems is the heating system.

[Unidentified reporter] Premier, this is not a very large development at present, but 160,000 people will live here in a few years time. The greatest difficulty which was mentioned by representatives of the housing cooperative will be transportation, that is a fast city train or a fast train. It is known that the local administration authorities will not be able to implement such an investment project alone.

[Messner] You are trying to get me to answer an extremely difficult question. You know, I would not like to be the type of premier who promises much when he visits and says: Yes, I will see to it, and then leaves and nothing comes out of it. There is no doubt that transporting people will be one of the basic problems here. We together with the voivodship authorities, shall have to think about how to help them to solve the problem. [end recording]

Sees Swiecie Paper Factory

LD221519 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner, who is visiting Bydogszcz Voivodship, has toured the pulp-and-paper works in Swiecie on the Vistula, the largest paper combine in the country. He spoke to workers at their work stations, and inquired about the nature and problems of their work, and the conditions of their work and leisure.

Earlier the premier acquainted himself with the largest construction site in Poland, the District of Bydgosicz called Nowy Fordon; 20,000 people are already living there, and it is envisaged that a total of 160,000 will live there. During his visit to the Bydogoszcz area, Premier Messner also visited Tuchola, which has won the competition for the title of Thrift Champion many times, and Chojnice, the cultural center with a population of 35,000 people, in southern Kaszuby.

POLITBURO ISSUES RESOLUTION ON CADRE POLICY

AU231516 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 86 p 2

["The Resolution Adopted by the PZPR Politburo on Cadre Policy in the Party and the States," issued in Warsaw on 5 May]

[Text] I. At its 25th plenum in March 1988 the PZPR Central Committee again reviewed the implementation of the ninth congress decisions on cadre policy. The practice of the past few years has confirmed the correctness of the principles and methods of the main lines of the PZPR's cadre policy adopted by the 13th plenum. The implementation of these principles continues to produce favorable changes in the realization of the party's and state's cadre policy.

The correct realization of cadre policy is the basic duty of the authorities of the party and the state and results from the constitutional precept that the PZPR plays the leading role in socialist construction the PPR. Cadre policy is becoming an essential element of the coalition government and an important factor in national agreement. The basis of this comprises the fundamental principles of the cooperation among the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD in implementing cadre policy and the programmatic declaration adopted by the PRON congress.

The social base on which to draw for cadres has been expanded. The share of the members of the allied parties and of nonparty people in the recruitment for leading posts has increased. The criteria of selecting and evaluating candidates for leading posts have been made to conform to reality.

The open principles of cadre policy have made it possible to make cadre decisions in a collegial and democratic manner and in line with community and public views, a practice that has prevented a return to the bad procedures of the past. This state of affairs has been brought about in the PZPR especially by the statutory powers and duties of the party cells and organizations with regard to recommending candidates for leading posts and functions and withdrawing such recommendations.

Revision commissions and party control commissions also help to ensure that cadre policy is observed. This is also the function of the bodies of state authority and administration, of the bodies of economic management, and of self-government and cooperative bodies.

We should regard the implementation of "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre policy" as a long-term process. The following activities performed by party organizations and cells and by state administrative and economic bodies should be stressed with regard to the present implementation of these principles:

-- The foundations of a clear system of party and state cadre policy have been defined. This system will be improved by the experience gained during its implementation.

-- The procedure by which party cells appoint leading cadres has been introduced. This procedure defines the posts and functions, the holding of which requires the political acceptance by party cells, directives have been issued on setting up and employing a cadre reserve, a code of conduct and service regulations have been drawn up for PZPR employees, and a system of political education has been devised.

-- The law on state office employees has been adopted, a list of their duties has been approved, and their rights and obligations have been modified by new requirements such as disclosing property assets, undergoing initial training, taking oaths of office, appearing before the appointment board, and facing the disciplinary commission. These solutions have produced favorable changes in implementating cadre policy in administration and state control bodies;

-- The local systems of work with cadres have been introduced into many socialized enterprises and state institutions in line with the local conditions. These systems require the necessary treatment, support, and propagation by party bodies and parent agencies;

-- Periodical reviews of cadres have been introduced into the party as well as state and eocnomic administrations. We can already see that cadre reviews help people to better discharge their duties and to raise their qualifications and, above all, to improve the performacne of the leading cadres;

--The setting up of cadre reserves at all levels of management has been instrumental in creating the conditions for a rational administration of skilled cadres and for training them for responsible posts and functions;

-- A large variety of training and improving the professional and political qualifications of the people at leading posts and of the cadre reserves has been introduced. Party training facilities and the ministerial and local centers for further professional training continue to be strengthened step by step;

-- The party and state administrative have begun to improve the qualifications of employees though additional practical training;

-- The range of appointments made through competition has been expanded. The experience of appointing enterprise managers continues to improve competition procedures, which will be extended to other managing and specialists appointments.

-- The number of young employees at leading party, administrative, and economic posts, especially at basic levels continues to increase. This is also true of young employees included in cadre reserves.

-- The share of women in leading posts, especially at lower and medium levels, is increasing.

Positive trends in cadre policy have already asserted themselves, but in order to consolidate them and produce desirable results, we must be consistent in implementing the appointed principles and resolutely combating negative features that are still present in this area of party and state activity.

The implementation of "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" continues to be hindered by various shortcomings, including wrong cadre decisions. Party organizations and cells should resolutely combat the deficiencies of the implementation of cadre policy as soon as they spot them.

III. In line with the 25th plenum decisions, the Politburo advises that cadre moves should fully accord with "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy." In this connection party cells and organizations must pay special attention to the following tasks:

-- To intensify the class nature of cadre policy and to show more militancy in attracting and training outstanding workers for work in the party apparatus and for functions in social and self-managmenet organizations and in suitable government bodies;

-- To be consistent and bold in appointing nonparty people to leading posts, provided they are distinguished for their personal attitudes, qualifications, talents, and authority, and to observe the principles of equal chances for candidates for such posts;

-- To accelerate the devlopment of young, ideologically minded, and talented cadres who are in favor of bold and original activities, to ensure that the party promotes such cadres, to increase youth organizations' influence in matters of young cadres' promotion, and to actively help such cadres acquire experience, special skills, and professional mastery;

-- To train young cadres for tasks connected with discharging leading functions through common efforts of party and service bodies to introduce into ministries, voivodships, enterprises, and universities special programs for promoting young cadres, programs that include forecasts for the accelerated development of individuals; To provide preferential treatment for leading graduates who begin their careers; And, in line with the 24th plenum decisions, to accelerate the development of scientific cadres, especially in sectors that are of key importance for the country's future;

-- To create the best opportunities for women to advance in their professions, especially in sectors that are particularly suited to women;

-- To strictly observe the requirement that party organizations and cells back candidates for leading post by carefully evaluating their attitudes, performance, and abilities and by consulting in this connection nonparty people and ZSL and SD members, and to ensure that the decisions made by primary and shop party organizations to withdraw their recommendations are respected;

-- To increase the share of the PRCM, youth, women's and social-professional organizations, as well as that of self-goverment bodies in the implementation of cadre policy;

--To provide moral and administrative support for strict and just people in leading posts -- people who are bold and stubborn in combating various harmful features and facts, who back the original and progressive aspects of development, and whose performance is highly effective.

-- To regard changes in leading posts and functions as a natural result of the general principle that cadres should rotate, and to propagate and strengthen among the people the view that every leading function is a duty imposed on one and not a profession that can be exercised endlessly:

-- To make changes in posts in line with circumstances (transfer to a higher, equal, or lower post, old-age retirement, and retirement for health, family, personal, and other reasons) and to ensure that this is done with the consideration provided for by cadre policy;

-- To dismiss from leading posts people who are unable to cope with requirements, especially the exacting new requirements, and to entrust to them the functions that suit their qualifications and organizational abilities;

-- To take the necessary action vis-a-vis people who neglect their duties, who are responsible for red tape, cause losses, abuse trust, comprise themselves morally, violate the laws, and so on, to ensure that the superior service bodies, including workers self-management and cooperative bodies, and party cells promptly and effectively respond to signals and reports submitted in this connection by state and social control agencies, especially the worker-peasant inspectorates and party control commissions;

-- To pay special attention to the cadres in those sectors, the roles of which are particularly important for the functioning of the state and whose performance requires improvements and, in this connection, to consistently implement the cadre policy principles relating to sciences, higher education, schools, and culture;

-- To consistently improve the qualifications and performance of cadres in state administration and to adopt positive resolutions, especially "The Code of Duties for the PPR's State Officials," in this sector and other public services;

-- To improve the procedure for appointments to leadership posts parallel to the rationalization of the system of economic management. This should be done by reviewing organizational structures and approving work positioned within party cells and in offices, institutions, and enterprises. This applies particularly to managerial positions. An accurate and conscientious examination of cadres prior to their approval should be regarded as a particularly important task for party organizations and office managements, especially for ministries and central offices;

-- To perform cadre reviews every 2 years as a principle that is generally binding in the party and state. These reviews should also cover full-time employees in social and professional organizations. The experience gained from cadre reviews in the past should be used in present cadre reviews in order to make them more effective, in other words, to make sure that these reviews are well-prepared, thorough, and impartial. The persons under review should be thoroughly assessed concerning the discharge of their duties, and recommendations should be issued on this basis. Cadre reviews should be combined with periodic assessments of qualifications, and should be treated as an important part of the educational process;

-- To include all leadership cadres and the entire cadre reserve in the system of improving qualifications. A special system for training directors, especially those of large enterprises, should be organized with a view to making them master the principles and mechanisms of the economic reform. The PZPR Politburo regards it as essential for the Central Committee Secretariat to define the tasks of Central Committee departments and PZPR voivodship committees in this sphere, and likewise the governmente presidium should define similar tasks for ministries and voivodship offices;

-- To guarantee the necessary transfer of cadres between the party apparatus and state and economic administration at all levels on the one hand, and work places on the other. Proper conditions should be created for the transfer of cadres between higher schools and scientific institutions on the one hand, and the economy on the other, as well as their transfer between educational institutions. This transfer should be encouraged by periodic contracts. A system should be introduced whereby cadres from one workplace perform a long-term work contract in another so that the qualifications and experience necessary for their transfer may be improved, with a view to possible promotion. Such exchanges should therefore be organized within party cells and institutions, and especially in leading enterprises. Young and competent employees should be given credit for the successful performance of their duties as one stage in their advancement. A joint party-government working team will establish the legal and financial framework for the above recommendations;

-- To perpetuate the competition method of selecting candidates for specific posts, especially enterprise managers. This method should be extended to other enterprise posts, as well as to specified posts in state administrative offices. The organizational procedure for such competiton should be improved. The most talented persons should be encouraged to take part in such competitions, and priority should be given to the cadres reserve. Job applications by talented persons outside enterprise should be encouraged, and these should be given the chance of being selected;

-- To review the need to adapt some of the rules behind the functioning of enterprises and cooperatives to the principles of a rational party and state cadres policy. In particular, the central and voivodship administrations of cooperative unions and enterprise managers should be equipped with leaque powers appropriate to their tasks and economic reform conditions;

-- To animate the work of and increase the role of workers services, especially cadre services. Essential modifications to the rules should be made for this purpose. Persons should be appointed to these services who are suitably predisposed, qualified, and experienced, and who enjoy prestige among their workforce. Formalism and bureaucracy in the work of services and cadre cells should be prevented;

-- To publicize party cadres policy within party circles, the state administration, and social organizations, and among citizens in general. The experience gained in this sphere plus new initiatives and solutions should be publicized. Various forms of training in the shape of lectures or mass media should be used for this purpose;

-- To seek social approval for the cadre policy by explaining in greater depth the reasons behind cadre decisions and publicizing more widely the qualifications and characteristics of people appointed to leadership posts;

-- To make greater use of scientific treatises during the process of implementing party and state cadre policy. Experience in establishing and implementing the cadre policy should be exchanged between the socialist countries;

-- The PZPR Politburo will place the Central Committee Secretariat and the PPR Government Presidium under obligation to work out and adopt schedules for the implementation of the tasks contained in this resolution.

The PZPR Politburo asks all party organizations and cells and all party members to deal with the subject-matter of the cadre policy contained in this resolution as part of the general party discussion preceding the 10th PZPR Congress. The conclusions stemming from this will be used at the congress.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

CEAUSESCU MEETS U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S DERWINSKI

AU281744 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/5/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Wednesday, May 28, Edward Derwinski, U.S. Department of State adviser, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the interview, the importance was underscored of further developing the Romanian-US relations on multiple planes, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, as well as the two states' cooperation in the international arena for a policy of peace, security and understanding among all world nations.. During the interview, aspects were also approached of the world political life. Romania's president pointed out that in the current conditions, when the international situation continues to be very serious, everything possible should be done to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, put an end to nuclear tests and to outer space militarization, peacefully settle the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world. The need was also highlighted to solve underdevelopment related problems, bridge the gap between rich and poor countries, strengthen the UN role in the international life. The interview was attended by Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

OPREA RECEIVES HUNGARY'S NEMETH, MAROTHY

AU271951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Bucharest,, AGERPRES 27/5/1986 -- On behalf of the RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, was conveyed a cordial salute and wishes of success in his activity at head of the HSWP and the Hungarian people wishes of progress and prosperity. the Romanian party and state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a cordial salute, wishes of good health and happiness, and the Romanian people wishes for further achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP. The messages were exchanged when Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, received Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, who is paying a working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. During his visit, Gheorghe Oprea conducted talks with Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. Possibilities were looked into of further developing the economic collaboration between the two neighbouring socialist countries. The measures agreed upon in this respect were enshrined in a protocol.

CEAUSESCU VISITS SALAJ COUNTY ECONOMIC UNITS

AU221942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/51986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, started a working visit to Salaj County on May 22 in the afternoon. Just like the visits to Satu Mare and Maramures Counties in north-western Romania, the RCP and Romanian state leader's meeting with the inhabitants of this county occasions an analysis of the steps taken for the exemplary fulfillment of the plan provision for this year and for the whole 1986-1990 five-year period, of the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress. The visit started at the industrial development of Simleu Silvaniei town. Visited there were the insulating materials enterprise, that manufactures goods for industrial,, agro-zootechnological and social constructions, and the combed-fiber spinning mill, created to the end of diversifying the town's industrial profile. A cooperative producer farm too, was visited, in Crasna, where a show was also arranged, presenting the results of the country's agriculture. The visit to Salaj County continues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH SERBIAN CONGRESS

Ideological Commission

LD262313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- In his introductory report in the Commission for Ideological Questions and Self-Management Transformation of Education, Science, Culture, and information Momcilo Baljak stressed the importance of overcoming opportunism, superficiality, and futile verbalism within the LC. Only a party which draws its strength from its internal democracy can provide ideologically and theoretically superior answers to the challenge of assorted conservative and anti-socialist forces.

Baljak stressed that in a critical confrontation with many negative tendencies in our society we must speak openly and congently about nationalism and back up what we say with good arguments. As a rule, mere statements denouncing nationalistic manifestations and conduct have a short-term effect, and the real underlying causes remain untouched.

A really critical attitude is required especially as far as the state of science in our country is concerned. This implies that a proper value should be put on the scientific results; this is now lacking because of, among other things, clan activity and solidarity among the pundits. Experience with some of the latest ideopolitical excesses in historiography shows, Baljak recalled, that it is not a good thing when political criticism replaces scholarly criticism.

In future, whatever represents a genuine social interest in culture, must be encouraged even more by ensuring the financial conditions. The struggle against unacceptable ideological stands in culture and against the abuse of creative efforts for politicking ends must be offensive and not defensive, and this must be done by adding weight to professional and art criticism in the press and in magazine literature. Mentioning in this context also art associations as a significant factor in forming the overall ideological and political climate, Baljak said this is neither controversial nor unexpected and that a critical attitude of mind of the people engaged in creative work is an invaluable social asset. However, it is a different matter when this is abused, for instance in some forms of work of the association of Serb authors. In such cases involvement in politics inevitably becomes more or less a negation of the basic ideopolitical orientations of our society, and this is coupled with the manifestation of the most militant forms of Serb nationalism and open anticommunism.

A critical spirit of publicity in most public infomation media is an undeniable achievement which must be preserved and defended against bureaucratic, group-ownership, and other kinds of pressure. The condition for achieving this is the public nature of the work of all social institutions because when they shut themselves off, Baljak said, that action often conceals irresponsibility and inefficiency, and lack of readiness to account publicly for their work. He especially stressed the importance of the Yugoslav spirit and orientation in the editorial policy of public information media published parallel with a calm and sober dialogue on all conflict questions.

Education reform has recently been marked by better cooperation between the republics and provinces which helps to remove the differences which are not a reflection of any specific reasons but a consequence of a lack of agreement.

These are the first aspects of the debate in the Commission for Ideological Questions of Education and Culture. The new stage of the reform, said Vera Banic, is accompanied by some inconsistencies in the application of what has been agreed, and as an example she mentioned the list of professions which have not been coordinated.

Venceslav Glisic pleaded for the adoption of decisions in our society which are based on scientific work. We now have eight technologies in our country and to get a Yugoslav project amounts to "a labor of Sisyphus". In this context a great deal is expected from the newly-formed Federal Committee for Science.

Boris Kostadinov pointed out the existence of so-called republican and provincial journalism. Matters get involved when there is a conflict between general and local interests. In such cases public information media became identified with their own region and information loses some of its objectivity.

Time and time again the delegates came back to the problems of education. Ramiz Kadriu from Medvedja said that in his area there was a shortage of qualified teachers while elsewhere computers were being introduced into schools. Kadriu said that following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo significant efforts have been made ideologically to differentiate the teaching cadre and to collect the text books. However, the text books which are used are still not harmonized with teaching programs and syllabuses, and there are delays in the publication of new text books.

The standards of students are declining, noted Vesna Stevanovic. Young people are confused over corruption and other types of antisocialist behavior. This is at variance with what we teach in schools.

Several speakers focussed attention on the rather unfavorable material position of universities, the generation gap, and the poor cadre policy to reduce the age of scientists. For Miroslav Jovic the vital question is why the social accord on the common basis of student standards in the country is not being applied. Marija Marjanovic, who is in her teens, asked the LC to concern itself with the question of the unwillingness of young people to go in for production jobs. Young people would opt for working jobs far more if their scholarships were higher and if the social differences between the workers and office workers were to be reduced.

In the context of the discussion about culture, Dragutin Bunovic drew attention to the fact that in some environments it is the people who fought against nationalistic manifestations who more often are under attack than those who are the protagonists of these tendencies.

Party Development Commission

LD282347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] [No dateline received -- transmission interrupted, TANJUG take 1 not received] Instead of creating, with the statutes of the LCY and the Serbian LC, a precondition for the firmer unity of the LC, we have been content with compromise solutions which will strengthen the federalization of the LC and replace democratic centralism with agreement-seeking and negotiation, said Milivoje Bojanic. He made several remarks on the method of regulating the relations of the organs of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the organs of the provincial LC organizations and assessed that the solutions proposed do not provide a sufficient guarantee for the unified implementation of Serbian LC Central Committee decisions.

Not being sparing in his critical comments, he supported the thesis and in doing so mentioned the names of some individual leaders, that today's review at the congress is an opportunity not to express renewed confidence in those who have not acted in accordance with LCY policy.

Vujadin Vujic turned to the list of candidates for party functions, stressing that it would be sufficient if, instead of nationality and other data, details were given of what the candidate had done hitherto. Elaborating on this thesis, he emphasized that the privileges which resulted in a number of communists happily accepting functions, should be abolished. It is indicative that virtually no one refused a responsible post claiming lack of capability. It is clear, however, that as there is no individual responsibility and no sanctions, there is also no fear of possible failures and errors.

The most important change in cadre policy should be the frustrating of "cadre merry-go-rounds", which, according to Miroslav Tadic, most often led to careerism. In this way the leading function is losing its work content and is increasingly becoming the management of people. Taking these stances on board. Stana Micanic proposed that a code of responsibility for officials should be drafted.

As a society and as the League of Communists we are on the defensive, while we have left empty spaces, Svetomir Lalovic said, which are being infiltrated by enemies who are attacking the system and property. Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, he stressed that as communists we cannot be satisfied with the statement that the situation in the province is increasingly better, while at the same time irredentists are regenerating their ranks. He cited the example of the latest arrest of around 100 irredentists, stressing that after that the ranks of the enemy had been restored. Nor can we say that the differentiation among the ranks of communists in Kosovo had been fully carried out, since in each arrested group of irredentists there are members of the LC. This means that in the morning they are with us, while they spend their afternoons underground with them.

Ivo Susnjar also reacted to Milivoj Bojanic's constribution to the debate. He said that it is not right to mention by name at the congress those communists who are not taking part in the work of the congress. At the end of the commission's session Bojanic again asked to speak and stressed that he could give arguments for everything he had claimed and that he was ready to do it.

At the end of the afternoon's session, with some comments and amendments, delegates approved a report on the work of the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists, in which 60 people spoke.

Veselinov Remarks

LD282350 BELGRADE TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Belgrade 27 May (TANJUG) -- Slavko Veselinov dissociated himself from the views expressed by Milivoje Bojanic in the Commission for the Development of the LC saying that the accusations were lacking in argument and were an attempt politically to discredit and label some people. Such methods were never characteristic of Tito's party and we must not therefore allow the congress platform to be misused in such a way. I cannot vouchsafe for the cadres from Kosovo mentioned by Bojanic but as for the people from Vojvodina he referred to as opponents of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, I maintain they are confirmed fighters for the implementation of that policy.

I was, Veselinov said, chairman of the cadre commission and could therefore confirm that there has been no labelling of these people by the party rank and file. If Comrade Bojanic's information differs from mine he should have reported it much earlier in order to stop these people from being nominated and then elected. We all know how the debate on unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia was conducted, how the relevant documents were adopted and solutions arrived at. No one has the right today to reverse the course of things. We must work hard to consistently implement these solutions, Veselinov stressed.

Candidates' Lists

LD272131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- During a break in the work of the commissions, a plenary session of the 10th Serbian LC Congress was held. A list of candidates for organs of the Serbian LC was approved and candidates for LCY organs from the Serbian LC proposed.

The lists were explained by Aleksandar Mitrovic of the Nomination Commission, who stressed that the proposed candidates were prepared in accordance with the statutes, the principles of cadre policy, and in the framework of broad democratic proceedings. In basic and municipal organs significantly more candidates were recorded than are elected, while the number of candidates in the nomination stage was reduced democratically.

Mitrovic, on behalf of the Nomination Commission, also replied to remarks made yesterday at the plenary session by the delegate from Kraljevo, Zoran Mrdak. He stressed that communists, their organizations and organs, when recording and proposing candidates, assess the work of each individual on several occasions. On two occasions the Serbian LC Central Committee, which approved the proposed candidates, also had this opportunity. The nomination of young people to LC organs, Mitrovic went on, is not "an opportunity for careerism." In an organization with a complex composition, as is the Serbian LC, it is necessary to secure respect for the principles of cadre policy with regard to national, social, class and other affiliation. Mitrovic also said that only exceptionally, in a few cases, are people proposed in the LC organs for state functions, but that there was not one case of some of them being proposed for some executive-political organ in the LC.

The lists of all the candidates, which delegates will vote on this evening, were then approved unanimously.

This evening, after all the commissions except the Commission for Ideological Work finished their work, the congress plenum was held at which delegates were informed about the election procedure for members of the Serbian LC (?Central Committee) and for candidates for the LCY organs from the Serbian LC. Delegates then started voting. The results will be announced at tomorrow's plenary session of the congress.

Documents Approved

LD281740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Accumulated material and social problems can be resolved successfully and the end of the economic crisis ensured only by making changes comprehensively and quickly in our economic system, economic operations, and in socioeconomic relations, and on the basis of the essential orientations of the LCY, of our constitution and of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

This is the point of departure, one could even say a threat that runs through the entire text of the resolution adopted by the delegates of the 10th congress of the LC of Serbia today.

To increase production and bring it up to date is mentioned as the most important specific task. A radical reduction of the inflation rate will be sought through greater production and exports, more rational use of existing capacities, cost reduction and increased labor productivity. In this context the stance of the LC of Serbia is that the struggle for a unified Yugoslav market is the imperative of economic stabilization. To bring about this goal it is of vital importance that economic collectives directly establish and control the relations over the entire Yugoslav economic area. This is seen as a way to suppress the tendency of the relations being controlled by the administration. Priority of narrow and partial interests to the detriment of joint and general interests, manifestations of local economies shutting themselves off, and an autarchic development of parts of Yugoslavia must be curbed most resolutely through the action of the LC and of other socialist forces.

The document pleads for full support to be secured for technologically, program and cadre viable organizations through an economic and development policy. At the same time financial and other social support must be curtailed for organizations not in a position to keep abreast of the demands made by domestic and foreign markets. Production in the latter organizations must be redirected by planning or by being eliminated, parallel with the provision of the necessary concern for the laid off workers.

The final document of the 10th congress pays special attention to job creation. It stresses that every organization of associated labor and sociopolitical community is duty bound to work out a concrete employment program and to carry it out consistently. This will create the conditions in which unemployment can be reduced, and the responsibility of those who have a job to provide productive job opportunities faster, especially for young skilled workers and women and for laid off workers who do not have an opportunity to secure employment in agriculture or in the area of "small businesses," will be tightened.

On the basis of a critical perception of the functioning of the political system, the LC of Serbia has assessed that the system must be further improved and that the solutions not confirmed by practice should be changed. Any changes in depth in our economic system, provided for by the stabilization program, cannot be carried out successfully unless the solutions in our political system that will overcome excessive normativism, voluntarism, delays and decisionmaking "blockages," ranging from organizations of associated labor to the federation, are implicit.

Democratic and efficient self-management decision-making in organizations of associated labor, the document says, calls for the authority and the role of the workers' councils to be stepped up. Workers' councils of work organizations and of composite organizations of associated labor must make their decisions through a majority vote of the delegates of all basic organizations of associated labor. The changes in appropriate constitutional solutions will try to simplify the excessively complicated and formalized machinery of the delegate system. The LC of Serbia will also fight for the SR of Serbia to make a full contribution to the promotion of relations in the federation and will vigorously oppose the manifestations of federal regulations not being fulfilled because of narrow interests. It will also work hard to ensure that the powers of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal organs of administration in the area of the execution of federal regulations are increased.

Proceeding from the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System and from the public discussion of that document, a possible improvement in the organization and the powers of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly must be discussed in order to bring about a more efficient process of decision-making about the joint interests in the federation. In this context the proposal to introduce a Chamber of Associated Labor in the SFRY Assembly must be considered further.

An entire section of the resolution is devoted to the tasks in the development of national equality, brotherhood and unity and the struggle against nationalism. This part of the document spells out the fact that the delays in the development of self-management -- and, on this basis, the growth of statism, especially at the republic and provincial level -- are the basic causes of our economic and social crisis and, in this context, of the crisis of intranational relations as well. This is why the LC of Serbia must involve itself even more resolutely in the development of socialist self-management by consolidating unity and togetherness in the republic and in the federation, by boosting integration processes beyond municipal, regional, provincial and republic borders, and by creating the conditions in which the unity of the Yugoslav market can be strengthened.

The LC of Serbia has a special task of continuing to promote the relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the LC of Serbia bearing in mind the fact that consolidation of unity and togetherness in the republic is a contribution to the consolidation of unity and togetherness in Yugoslavia. In the development and further promotion of these relations an account must constantly be taken of the historic, national and other reasons that the socialist autonomous provinces have been set up and why they exist, and also of the reasons why the SR of Serbia has been set up and how exists as a state and self-management community.

Of course, the problem of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under duress was not by passed either. The document says that this is the most serious political, social and moral problem of Yugoslav society. To halt emigration is still the most important task of all organized socialist forces in Kosovo, in the republic and in Yugoslavia. The document stresses that on no account must the Albanian nationalists and irredentists' objectives about an ethnically-pure Kosovo be allowed to happen.

In this context the LC of Serbia will pursue a vigorous struggle to suppress manifestations of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism and attempts to abuse the problems in the intranational relations of the province from nationalist platforms, especially regarding the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. In addition, there will be opposition to the dissemination of mistrust toward the progressive forces of Albanian nationality and toward the Albanian nationality as a whole.

As far as the tasks in the area of ideological struggle are concerned, the resolution is firm: The LC must fight successfully to bring about an essentially different attitude of its leaderships, organizations and membership toward the problems in the ideological sphere. Ideological struggle, stresses the document, is not conducted at closed meetings or through administrative measures, but through public involvement and criticism based on work, knowledge and cogent argument.

The resolution assesses the informal links between the inner LC leaderships, at all levels, with inner leaderships of state authority as being the basic obstacle to the consolidation of the vanguard role and democratization in the LC.

A real barrier against this undesired practice will be represented by one of the concluding stands of the Resolution, which says that the congress requires LC organizations and organs to fight most resolutely for the principle of the rotation of the cadres and for their return into organizations of associated labor after their term of office had expired, in an organized way to frustrate cadre machinations between select circles, influential groups and individuals, and to frustrate accumulation, monopolization and privatization of individual social functions.

Macedonian Issue

LD280436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG) -- All countries which want to develop good-neighbour cooperation with Yugoslavia must respect the fundamental principles of Yugoslavia's Constitution and its federal system, of which the Republic of Macedonia and the Macedonian nation are constituent, integral and equal elements, League of Communists of Serbia (LCS) official Svetislav Popovic underscored at the 10th LCS Congress in Belgrade today.

Popovic, president of the LCS Commission for International Ties, said the existence of the Macedonian nation did not depend on arbitrary statements in other countries, and specified that the position of the parts of Yugoslav nations living as national minorities in neighbouring countries must be in accordance with the U.N. Charter and other international acts.

Unless these facts are recognized by all Yugoslav neighbours, no genuine promotion of relations and cooperation with Yugoslavia as a whole is possible, Popovic set out.

Stressing that Yugoslavia's sovereignty and territorial integrity [words indistinct] be raised Popovic said that Albania, which is resorting to subversive and other methods to instigate groups and sections of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo to separatism and the breaking up of Yugoslavia, should not count on insuring its presence in the respective Yugoslav province through cultural cooperation.

Popovic termed illusory all hopes of a return to the situation in existence in Kosovo before the counter-revolutionary events there, which culminated in 1981. It is, therefore, vital that the Albanian side takes absolutely seriously Yugoslavia's warnings that it cannot pursue on an anti-Yugosav basis ties in culture and other similar areas with the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, Popovic stressed, noting that this was counter-productive both for Albania, as a state, and its people. The historical responsibility for the severing of ties in the respective areas and the overall disruptions in Yugoslav-Albanian relations rests with Albania's leadership, he underlined.

Political Commission

LD280610 Belgrade TANJUG domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- Most Communists and citizens in our municipality cannot at all comprehend resistance to demands that a chamber of associated labor be formed in the SFRY Assembly as well, Stanko Zekavica, a delegate from Kraljevo said in his message in a discussion at the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management.

Zekavica actually only repeated similar messages and demands, put forward as early as last night, that the congress should take a clear stand with respect to this chamber. The words of Milojica Pantelic echoed: "For how long will we go on discussing this problem? Why are we retreating opportunistically? For how long will we bend and cringe under the blows of republican and provincial bureaucratic statism, which is opposing this demand?"

Several delegates spoke about the situation in Kosovo. Ragip Haljilji was one of them. He believes that irredentist groups discovered recently showed further activity of the enemy. Stressing that in mentioning this he did not want to decrease the achieved results in the struggle with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Haljilji spoke in favor of an even more energetic ideological and political differentiation in Kosovo.

According to Mirko Perovic, Yugoslav society is now the territory of disentegration, which means that it has distanced itself from Tito's ideas and orientations. Partial interests have been built into the constitutional and social system. This should, as he said, be changed. It is not a demand to change the contitutional foundations, but those which could make possible their consistent and efficient application.

Like Perovic, Branko Gluvan says that we have encountered difficulties because we did not consistently follow Tito's path. Then he appealed to the Serbian LC to resolutely oppose all demands for changing the constitutional concept of all people's defense and social self-protection.

The consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, guest at the congress Milojko Drulovic said, have led to a strong rise in awareness of the frightening destructive power of the atom. Recalling that at some republican congresses and meetings of young people resolutions on banning the construction of nuclear power plants in our country were adopted, Drulovic stressed that the anxiety of young people and other citizens was fully understandable. It is necessary to mobilize our public as well. Such issues cannot be left to technocrats. Altertness and openness are necessary in order to prevent irresponsible, uncontrolled, and inexpert decisionmaking on such vital issues for people's lives.

Commenting on intranational relations, Stanislav Stojanovic stressed that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo threatened to become the greatest defeat of the Yugoslav communist movement in its history.

According to Sivorad Stefanovic, there were no disorders in intranational relations in Majdanpek, despite the fact that members of about 20 nations live in this mining town. This is because they work and implement self-management responsibly.

Speaking in favor of what he called fundamental changes in the political system, Milos Sekulic criticized parts of the congress resolution on the political system for not achieving the standard of the report by the president of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the discussion at the congress.

Commenting on the proposal that the 10th Serbian LC Congress should take a decisive stand on whether the Chamber of Associated Labor should be introduced in the system of the Federal Assembly. Djura Pavlov stressed that they should stick to the formulation from the proposed congress resolution, that is, that the Serbian LC supports the discussion on the possibility to introduce such a chamber. Adopting a "firmer" stand on this could be interpreted as imposing a view on others.

At the end of the exhaustive discussion, in which 56 delegates and guests took part, while 10 of them submitted their written contributions, the commission adopted a report on its work, which will be presented for adoption to the plenary session of the congress.

Ideological Commission

LD291649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 27 May 86

["Serbian LC Conress: Commission for Ideological Issues" - TANJUG headline; date of meeting not given]

[Excerpts] [Dateline not received] Mile Kadric from Leskovac stressed the importance of ensuring national equality in cultures and of the struggle against chauvinism in this sphere. He illustrated this by examples of the cultural development within the Romany community to which he belongs. The issue of creative freedom must not turn into the issue of political rights for one single group of people -- Cedomir Mirkovic said. In his view, public information media must not be regarded exclusively as the means for conveying messages but also as a significant factor of culture and civilization. If we are to achieve this we need a democratic atmosphere and more specific assessments of the two of the greatest political evils -- dogmatism and nationalism.

The draft resolution section concerning information media is full of general assessments which could have been written for the ninth congress and could simply be repeated the next, 11th congress, Slobodan Budakov said. He was one of the few delegates to raise this issue. In his view, public information media should not identify with partial interests of a municipality, province, or republic. We have no time to continue convincing each other about the importance and role of science. However, Kosta Maglic (delegate from the institute in Vinca) [TANJUG parentheses] said, this does not seem to have penetrated the minds of some. The fragmented economy is one of the obstacles to a more vigorous development of scientific potentials and to the realization of the strategic development goals.

The present generation has made a significant contribution to the development of culture and arts in this period of crisis, Jovan Cirilov said. It is only natural that there were some tricky issues in relations between creativity and politics. By resolving these contradictions we have also enhanced our freedoms. Occasionally people overreacted so that in some cases the court had to be involved. Our society is mature enough to resolve differences in opinions through democratic means. It is not logical that someone can be sentenced for differing views while the entire bureaucratic stratum is beyond the reach of the judiciary.

Oskar Davico's question as to whether we were a "split personality" society that uses its right hand to pursue left-wing policies was at the same time an attack on the temerity of some nationlists to pursue carriers in our society. Their books become best-sellers, and they themselves become members of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Davico also protested against the "notorious meeetings in Francuska Street 7 in Belgrade" which for months have been devoted to the case of "an insignificant professor who wrote that communists were thieves." He also opposed the admission of some religious personalities to the society of Serbian writers.

The so-called "cases" in our publishing industry emerge when controversial books are published after having gone through established procedures, Ljiljana Ikonic said, giving as an example Vojislav Djuretic's book and the planned publishing of works by Slobodan Jovanovic. She called for a more active role of program councils and held communists in publishing organizations responsible for the ideological side of the publishing activity.

We must counter all those manifestations in culture, science, education, and information media which provoke mistrust and at the same time promote all that brings us closer to one another, Djemajlije Lugici stressed. Speaking in her mother tongue, Albanian, she said that multinationality was our country's most precious treasure.

Cedomir Mirkovic commented on some of the views voiced today in the Association of Serbian writers. If the leading forces in our society have anything to be proud about, it must be our literature, he said. The association of Serbian Writers includes important creators and progressive people, some not LCY members who, however, are making a significant contribution to the development of a progressive, democratic, and humanistic atmosphere. Our present crisis also affects writers' minds and could generate political neurosis. However, I maintain, Mirkovic said, that this is far from what writers' creativity implies. I am not saying there are no problems in the association. They exist, but there are also creative and humanistic forces capable of fighting for a more progressive approach.

Milosevic Address

AU281806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 28 May 86

[Speech by Slobodan Milosevic, now president of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, made at the closing session of the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia in Belgrade on 28 May -- live]

[Text] Comrades. Please allow me to express my thanks for the confidence on behalf of all those people who have been elected organs of the LC of Serbia and nominated candidates to LCY organs. Many important topics on the relations in the LC and society have been discussed over the past years. It goes without saying that not everything has been cleared up. There will be time for undiscussed and unassessed phenomena and processes. Things that have been cleared up and decided and agreed upon, should however be realized. This is expected of the LC of Serbia by everyone -- communists, working people, young people, everyone.

Everyone who belongs to this people and shares its fate knows to what extent the criticism directed at the leadership is justified. A flood of words, a procession of promises have filled the room from which work and results should push them out. We are aware of the fact that there were periods in our development when we could look the entire world straight in the face because of the successes we achieved in our development and the dignity with which we endured our difficulties. Even if we found ourselves in crisis in any period of time -- this one now -- it is not the end of the world. On the contrary, we have here everything that is needed to get out of the crisis: the wisdom to develop solutions, persistence to persvere with them, and optimism to believe in those solutions. Those abilities of society and every man which are a little numb should be brought to life, stirred by the LC. In order to be able to do that, the LC must enjoy confidence of all progressive people. It is that confidence that it has been gradually losing for a long time, because for a long time, communists have not always been the best workers, best experts, best students, scientists, friends.

It was not so long ago that the rule of all communists was to be the best in one's work, to serve as an example to other people. Times have changed, and some things are disappearing [applause] from the political and social scene for good and new ones are coming. However, in a political organization to which communists belong, the reasons why communists should provoke confidence and respect with other people cannot be outdated. Just as -- despite all changes in time -- freedom, social property, brotherhood and unity remain lasting values for which communists should strive, so -- despite all the great economic and social changes that are happening -- we in the LC remain at those same essential orientations for which the previous generation used to fight for decades, the generation of our older party comrades of which many -- throughout Serbia -- are leaving executive officers in the LC. On behalf of all of us here, I would like to thank all of them from this place. Many people among ... [applause] ... among them have spent their whole lives working and living for others, future people, for tomorrow. Their whole life and youth and adulthood was spent for those other people and tomorrow. Now those other people have arrived, and they must never forget how much courage, work, love, and self-sacrifice was invested in their life, even if they are not always completely satisfied with that life.

The only possible reward for the veterans of the revolution at this moment, for everything that they have done for their people and society, should be the certainty that the great proletarian ideals that they decided upon in their youth are now the political program and everyday policy of the party and society in which a new generation is working and living. [applause]

Now, when everything is not the way we would like it to be, and when we wish so much that life were better and happier, what is needed is a little of that optimism that warmed their hearts when they objectively had a much harder time than we have today. Communists are the last people who should be confused, afraid, and immobilized when confronted with difficulties. That would be contrary to the role of the vanguard to which they belong. The precious message that we inherited from the workers' movement, revolution, and our older party comrades pertains to that constructive, optimistic, and comradely spirit that they cherished among themselves and conveyed to other people and into the future. As things are today, there exist many reasons for a great mobilization of the whole of society, of all capable and progressive people, but with the greatest and hardest tasks left to communists. Being aware of such obligations, we express thanks for the confidence.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

AU281747 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 86 p 3

["N.S." report")

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May -- The newly appointed Assembly officials and deputy federal secretaries today took the oath in the Federation Palace before Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

The following took the oath that obligates them to work in accordance with the SFRY Constitution and laws: Ljubomir Bulatovic, secretary general of the SFRY Assembly; Aleksandar Vujin, secretary of the Federal Chamber; Hrvoje Bacic, federal adviser to the SFRY Assembly; Jovan Muncan, secretary of the Legislative services.

The following also took the oath: Dusan Vlatkovier, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia; Zarko Papic, director general of the Federal Social Planning Institute; Slobodan Tadijan, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs; Milorad Unkovic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade; Dragan Mozetic, deputy federal secretary for justice and organization of the Federal Administration; Tihomir Ilijevski, deputy federal secretary for information; Milenko Svarc, vice president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Tome Kuzmanovski, vice president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Andrej Grahor, vice president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications; Ivica Lovric, vice president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Welfare; Anton Turhner, vice president of the Federal Committee for Veterans' and Disabled Veterans' Affairs; Miodrag Gajinov, vice president of the Federal Committee for Legislation; Milutin Pencic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Science and Technology; Gino Matosevic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Tourism.

Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and federal secretaries were also present at this formal swearing-in.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXAMINES ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD291734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Vice President Janez Zemljaric, examined a number of issues concerning the current economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries at today's session.

The council endorsed an orientation program of its work for the following month which envisages, among other things, an examination of the implementation of a resolution on the policy of the socioeconomic development for this year, of current economic trends, of implementing the balance of payments projection, as well as corresponding draft measures.

The council also examined the situation, damaging consequences, and proposed measures in connection with the EEC decision to ban the import of some agricultural products and foodstuffs from Yugoslavia. The council ordered authorized federal organs to continue the activity aimed at the final abolition of this decision and to propose measures for eliminating the damaging consequences caused by it.

The council was briefed on negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development mission for the ratification of a second debt to Yugoslavia to structurally adapt the economy and it [the Council] authorized the Yugoslav delegation to continue the negotiations.

Assessing the implementation of the federation's budget, the council noted that the SFRY Assembly should be informed on the realization of the duties of the republics and provinces with regard to the federation's budget because some sociopolitical communities do not carry out the jointly-established duties on a regular basis.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY ON POLITICAL-SECURITY SITUATION

AU231540 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Kosovo Presidency met today under the chairmanship of President Bajram Selami to examine measures and actions needed to more efficiently combat hostile activity on the basis of the conclusions of the meeting of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Kosovo. On the basis of the introductory speech and subsequent debate, the Presidency noted that the political and security situation in the Province is still burdened by the activity of the internal and external enemy, particularly activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, in cooperation with the extreme Albanian emigration, which is also incited and supported by the subversive and anti-Yugoslav propaganda of the leadership of Albania. The situation is also burdened by the activity of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism in Kosovo, particularly by the continuing departure of Serbs and Montenegrins from that area.

The Presidency came to the conclusion that the political and security situation in Kosovo is also being further exacerbated by various economic difficulties, large-scale unemployment, the declining living standards of the working people and citizens, the rising inflationary trend and continuing price rises, attacks against social property, and other negative phenomena. With the intention of ensuring a complete stabilization of this situation, the Presidency concluded that in the future it is essential to undertake effective, concrete, and coordinated actions at all levels of the political and social system.

At today's meeting the presidency also adopted a number of measures whose implementation will contribute in a qualitative way to remedying the general situation in the province. In addition, the Presidency examined information on the measures adopted to clear up the situation in Fushe-Kosovo. It was stated at the meeting that the various nationalist and antisocialist forces attempted to exploit the latest events in Fushe-Kosovo, thus exacerbating the already difficult and complicated situation in Fushe-Kosovo. The Presidency concluded that in striving to resolve problems in that area as rapidly as is possible, it is necessary for competent communal and provincial organs to continue to apply measures already adopted to eliminate these problems.

The Presidency also examined a number of other questions.

10TH TU FEDERATION CONGRESS OPENS IN BELGADE

Zarkovic Address

LD292044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Interest of the working class of Yugoslavia must be of decisive importance at all levels of selfmanagement and political decision-making, stated President of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Vidoje Zarkovic here today.

Addressing the opening session of the 10th Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Zarkovic urged the elimination of all obstacles hampering the workers in enterprises to optimally manage the resources of social reproduction. He said that the economic motivation of workers is the vital factor of raising productivity of Labor in Yugoslavia.

Slow implementation of the country's long term economic stabilization programme is a source of justified dissatisfaction and criticism among the working class, noted Zarkovic. He pointed out that the workers both expect and require political organizations to stimulate a quicker settlement of problems.

Zarkovic described the curbing of inflation and the bringing of price increases into tolerable frameworks as one of the [word indistinct] conditions for getting out of the economic crisis and reaching the targets of development and economic policies.

On the social welfare policy, Zarkovic said that manifestations of social stratification should be prevented by taxation and other (?measures).

He stressed the need for the adoption of specific job creation programmes, especially for young and skilled workers and specialists.

Hasani, others attend

LD292147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpt] 29 May (TANJUG) -- Belgrade, the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation started its 3-day work in Belgrade today. At this highest meeting of Yugoslav working people over 1,200 delegates and guests will, on behalf of 6 million employed, assess the activity of workers' organization in the past period between the two congresses and establish new obligations and tasks on realizing current and strategic objectives of the working class.

The 10th congress was opened by Lazar Djodjic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, who greeted the participants, veterans of our workers' and trade union movement, and delegations of friendly national, regional and international trade union organizations and the international labor organization. The congress is also attended by a delegation from the SFRY Presidency, headed by Sinan Hasani; a delegation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, head by Vidoje Zarkovic; a delegation of the Federal Executive Council, headed by Branko Mikulic; and by delegations of all sociopolitical organizations at the level of the federation; delegations of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the Yugoslav People's Army; representatives of our workers temporarily employed abroad and of Belgrade, the host city of the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Union.

Congress delegations will lay flowers on the graves of Josip Broz Tito, Djuro Salaj, and Dusan Petrovic Sane, while with a minute of silence the participants paid tribute to all those trade union members who died between the two congresses.

The 10th congress will work in five commissions: for socioeconomic relations and development; the development of the political system and political and organizational and cadre development; the development of income-based relations, generating and distributing income, and assets for personal incomes; the standard of living and social policy; and for international cooperation between trade unions and questions of our workers temporarily employed abroad.

After the congress had adopted the rules of procedure, elected working bodies, and established the congress agenda, Lazar Djodjic submitted a report: The Trade Union Federation in the Struggle for the Realization of the Working Class' Decisive Role in Society.

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